

Appendix: written parliamentary answers on burglary, attendance, outcomes and sentencing, 2023 to 2026

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28883: Crimes against the Person and Theft: Convictions. Asked by Nick Timothy (Conservative) on 2026-09-10; answered by Jake Richards, Ministry of Justice, on 2026-09-16.

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how many people were convicted of (a) theft from a shop, (b) burglary, (c) any theft offence other than theft from a shop, (d) robbery and (e) violence against the person in England and Wales in 2024 and did not receive an immediate custodial sentence; and how many people in each offence group were also convicted of an offence in each one of the other listed groups in the same year without receiving an immediate custodial sentence for that offence.

The information requested is provided in the attached tables. These tables include data covering the period 2024 on: - The number of offenders who were convicted of a specified offence type (theft or violence against the person) and did receive an immediate custodial sentence, by the number of previous convictions for that specified offence. - The number of offenders convicted of specific offences who did not receive an immediate custodial sentence, who were also convicted of another of the listed offence types without receiving an immediate custodial sentence. This data is not regularly published or held in an easily accessible format. The information supplied has been sourced from a bespoke retrieval from the Ministry of Justice extract of the Police National Computer. Sentencing in individual cases is a matter for the independent judiciary. When deciding what sentence to impose, courts must consider the circumstances of the case, including the culpability of the offender, the harm they caused or intended to cause, and any aggravating and mitigating factors, in line with any relevant sentencing guidelines, developed by the Sentencing Council for England and Wales. Previous convictions are a statutory aggravating factor, with Sentencing Guidelines being clear that sentencers must consider the nature and relevance of previous convictions, and the time elapsed since the previous convictions.

Attachment(s) not reproduced: Table; Table; Table

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2026-09-10/28883>

17540: Forensic Science: Digital Technology. Asked by Steff Aquarone (Liberal Democrat) on 2026-07-09; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2026-07-14.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps her Department is taking to reduce backlogs in police digital forensic examination of seized phones, tablets and other devices, and whether guidance is issued to police forces on mitigating the impact on people who rely on those devices for caring responsibilities, banking, medical information and essential online services.

We recognise that delays in examining digital devices can have an impact on criminal investigations, victims and individuals who rely on those devices for everyday essential services. Our plans to reform police forensic services into a nationally managed capability will enable new technologies and best practices to be rolled out faster and more consistently. The NPCC and College of Policing have issued best practice guidance on police storage and retention of devices.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2026-07-09/17540>

8667: Burglary: Insurance. Asked by Mary Kelly Foy (Labour) on 2026-06-10; answered by Rachel Blake, Treasury, on 2026-06-17.

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what discussions she has had with the Financial Conduct Authority on insurers' treatment of claims where burglaries occur following (a) misuse and (b) legitimate disclosure of a key-safe code; and whether exclusions comply with FCA rules on treatment of vulnerable customers.

Insurers make decisions about the terms on which they will offer cover following an assessment of the relevant risks. The Government has not made a specific assessment of domestic key safes and generally does not intervene in the commercial decisions of insurers as this could damage competition in the market. The Government is determined that insurers treat customers fairly and firms are required to do so under Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) rules. The FCA's Vulnerability Guidance defines vulnerable customers as those who may be especially susceptible to harm if a firm does not act with appropriate levels of care and requires firms to identify vulnerable customers and to consider the needs of these customers appropriately. This includes ensuring they provide products that are fair value to consumers and clear communications which are fair and not misleading. The FCA has robust powers to act against firms that breach its rules. The Government would always recommend consumers shop around to find the most suitable cover at the best price. The British Insurance Brokers' Association can offer customers guidance on looking across the insurance market for suitable products and may be able to provide names of specialist brokers.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2026-06-10/8667>

126293: Business Premises: Burglary. Asked by Jessica Toale (Labour) on 2026-04-10; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2026-04-15.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what proportion of non-residential (commercial) burglaries reported to police in England resulted in a charge or summons in the last three years, and what steps are being taken to increase these outcomes.

The Government recognises the wide-reaching impact of commercial burglary, including the profound impact these crimes can have on business owners, retail workers and the wider community. The offences for non-residential burglaries such as business and commercial burglary across England and Wales decreased by 13% in the year to September 2025 compared with the previous year. The table below shows the proportion of non-residential (commercial) burglaries reported to police in England resulted in a charge or summons in the last three years: Police recorded offences, burglary - business and community, England Year to Sep 2023 (as first published in Jan 2024) [Note 1] Year to Sep 2024 (as first published in Jan 2025) Year to Sep 2025 (as first published in Jan 2026) Burglary - business and community Offences Recorded 80,524 79,661 68,863 Volume of charged/summoned 5,785 6,544 6,093 Charged/summoned rate for offences recorded 7.2% 8.2% 8.8% Note 1: Figures for year ending Sep 2023 exclude Devon and Cornwall The Government is determined that robust action should be taken to prevent commercial burglaries from happening and ensure swift justice for perpetrators. We are doing this by focusing our efforts on delivering our ambitious police reform agenda, the central aim of which is to protect and revitalise neighbourhood policing. We are lifting national responsibilities off local forces, so they focus on tackling local issues, like tackling commercial burglary. In addition, the Government has already taken steps to boost the neighbourhood policing response, ensuring that every neighbourhood has named, contactable officers and more visible patrols, with over 3,000 additional police officers and police community support officers put into neighbourhood roles in less than a year. Through the Crime and Policing Bill we are giving police the powers they need, including to enter and search premises where stolen items are reasonably believed to have been stolen and located, and where it is not reasonably practicable to obtain a court warrant. This will significantly enhance the ability of the police to act swiftly and effectively in recovering stolen property. Guidance for the police, including authorised professional practice guidance, is a matter for the College of Policing. The National Business Crime Centre (NBCC) works closely with businesses, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders to prevent and reduce the impact of business crime in the UK. National Police Chief Council leads for business crime work closely with the NBCC to support the policing response to business crime, including on improved outcomes.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2026-04-10/126293>

126294: Business Premises: Burglary. Asked by Jessica Toale (Labour) on 2026-04-10; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2026-04-15.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what guidance is provided to police forces on response times and follow-up for non-residential burglaries.

The Government recognises the wide-reaching impact of commercial burglary, including the profound impact these crimes can have on business owners, retail workers and the wider community. The offences for non-residential burglaries such as business and commercial burglary across England and Wales decreased by 13% in the year to September 2025 compared with the previous year. The table below shows the proportion of non-residential (commercial) burglaries reported to police in England resulted in a charge or summons in the last three years: Police recorded offences, burglary - business and community, England Year to Sep 2023 (as first published in Jan 2024) [Note 1] Year to Sep 2024 (as first published in Jan 2025) Year to Sep 2025 (as first published in Jan 2026) Burglary - business and community Offences Recorded 80,524 79,661 68,863 Volume of charged/summoned 5,785 6,544 6,093 Charged/summoned rate for offences recorded 7.2% 8.2% 8.8% Note 1: Figures for year ending Sep 2023 exclude Devon and Cornwall The Government is determined that robust action should be taken to prevent commercial burglaries from happening and ensure swift justice for perpetrators. We are doing this by focusing our efforts on delivering our ambitious police reform agenda, the central aim of which is to protect and revitalise neighbourhood policing. We are lifting national responsibilities off local forces, so they focus on tackling local issues, like tackling commercial burglary. In addition, the Government has already taken steps to boost the neighbourhood policing response, ensuring that every neighbourhood has named, contactable officers and more visible patrols, with over 3,000 additional police officers and police community support officers put into neighbourhood roles in less than a year. Through the Crime and Policing Bill we are giving police the powers they need, including to enter and search premises where stolen items are reasonably believed to have been stolen and located, and where it is not reasonably practicable to obtain a court warrant. This will significantly enhance the ability of the police to act swiftly and effectively in recovering stolen property. Guidance for the police, including authorised professional practice guidance, is a matter for the College of Policing. The National Business Crime Centre (NBCC) works closely with businesses, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders to prevent and reduce the impact of business crime in the UK. National Police Chief Council leads for business crime work closely with the NBCC to support the policing response to business crime, including on improved outcomes.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2026-04-10/126294>

109198: Burglary: Sentencing. Asked by Neil O'Brien (Conservative) on 2026-01-28; answered by Jake Richards, Ministry of Justice, on 2026-02-02.

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how many people were (a) convicted for burglary and b) did not receive an immediate custodial sentence, by year of conviction and number of previous occasions the offender has been convicted for burglary.

The information requested is provided in the attached excel tables. These tables include data covering the period 2020 – 2024 on the number of offenders who were convicted of a specified offence but did not receive an immediate custodial sentence, by the number of previous convictions for that specified offence. This data is not regularly published or held in an easily accessible format. The information supplied has been sourced from a bespoke retrieval from the Police National Computer database. Sentencing in individual cases is a matter for the independent judiciary. When deciding what sentence to impose, courts must consider the circumstances of the case, including the culpability of the offender, the harm they caused or intended to cause, and any aggravating and mitigating factors, in line with any relevant sentencing guidelines, developed by the Sentencing Council for England and Wales. Previous convictions are already a statutory aggravating factor, with Sentencing Guidelines being clear that sentencers must consider the nature and relevance of previous convictions, and the time elapsed since the previous convictions.

Attachment(s) not reproduced: Table

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2026-01-28/109198>

107134: Reoffenders: Sentencing. Asked by Neil O'Brien (Conservative) on 2026-01-20; answered by Jake Richards, Ministry of Justice, on 2026-01-27.

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how many people were convicted or cautioned for an indictable offence did not receive an immediate custodial sentence and had a) one, b) two, c) three, d) four and e) five or more prior convictions for burglary in each of the past 5 years.

The information requested is provided in the attached excel table. This table includes data covering the period 2020 – 2024 on: The number of offenders who were a) convicted and b) cautioned for an indictable offence who did not receive an immediate custodial sentence by number of previous indictable convictions for specified offences, and The number of offenders who were convicted or cautioned for an indictable offence who did not receive an immediate custodial sentence by number of previous indictable convictions for specified offences. This data is not regularly published or held in an easily accessible format. The information supplied has been sourced from a bespoke retrieval from the Police National Computer database. Sentencing in individual cases is a matter for the independent judiciary. When deciding what sentence to impose, courts must consider the circumstances of the case, including the culpability of the offender, the harm they caused or intended to cause, and any aggravating and mitigating factors, in line with any relevant sentencing guidelines, developed by the Sentencing Council for England and Wales. Previous convictions are already a statutory aggravating factor, with Sentencing Guidelines being clear that sentencers must consider the nature and relevance of previous convictions, and the time elapsed since the previous convictions.

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<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2026-01-20/107134>

96408: Police: Standards. Asked by Matt Vickers (Conservative) on 2025-12-02; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2026-01-06.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent discussions her Department has had with constabularies on reducing response times for burglary and neighbourhood crime.

The Government's Safer Streets Mission sets a clear expectation for policing to deliver safer communities and improved public confidence. We are committed to giving forces the resources they need to keep the public safe. It is for Chief Constables and directly elected PCCs, and Mayors with PCC functions to make operational decisions based on their local knowledge and experience. This includes how best to allocate all the resources at their disposal to provide responses to emergency calls alongside all the other services and support they provide to communities. The 2025-26 final police funding settlement provides up to £19.6 billion for the policing system in England and Wales. Total funding to police forces will be up to £17.6 billion, an increase of up to £1.2 billion compared to the 2024-25 police funding settlement - a significant increase, and more than the increase last year. This equates to a 7.1% cash increase, and 4.6% real terms increase in funding. This includes £376.8 million for officer maintenance and an additional £200 million to kickstart the first phase of 13,000 additional police officers, PCSOs and special constables into neighbourhood policing roles.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2025-12-02/96408>

90517: Burglary. Asked by Rupert Lowe (Independent) on 2025-11-12; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2025-11-20.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what assessment she has made of the reason for the decline in the charge rate for residential burglaries in England and Wales since 2015; and what steps she is taking to improve detection and prosecution of residential burglary.

This Government recognises the particularly invasive nature of domestic burglary, and the profound impact these crimes can have on individuals and the wider community. Police recorded burglary has decreased by 10% in the year to June 2025 compared with the previous year and was 73% lower than year ending March 2003 when current recording practices began. Residential burglary was down 11%, within this category home burglaries and burglaries of unconnected buildings are both down 11% compared with previous year. Non-residential burglaries also fell by 9% compared with the previous year. Whilst the fall in the number of these crimes is welcome, too many people still experience the trauma of a domestic burglary every year, and the Government is determined that everything possible is being done to prevent these crimes from happening. As part of reforms being delivered through our Safer Streets Mission, we are determined to crack down on burglary and other crimes that make people feel unsafe in our communities. This includes delivering on our commitment to strengthen neighbourhood policing. Through our Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, there will be thousands of additional police officers, police community support officers and special constables in neighbourhood policing roles, with each neighbourhood having a named, contactable officer dealing with local issue. In June 2023, the National Police Chiefs' Council announced that police forces across England and Wales had been fulfilling the commitment to attend home burglaries since March 2023. To support this, the Home Office and NPCC chair the Residential Burglary Taskforce, bringing together government, police, academics, industry leads, civil society groups and others to examine what more can be done to prevent domestic burglary, and to drive progress.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2025-11-12/90517>

89998: Burglary. Asked by Rupert Lowe (Independent) on 2025-11-11; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2025-11-19.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how many residential burglaries were recorded in England and Wales in each year since 2015; how many of those resulted in an (a) charge or (b) summons.

The Home Office collects and publishes official statistics on the offences and investigative outcomes recorded by the police in England and Wales on a quarterly basis, including burglary, which can be accessed here: [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK](#)

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2025-11-11/89998>

89999: Burglary. Asked by Rupert Lowe (Independent) on 2025-11-11; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2025-11-19.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what the (a) charge, (b) summons and (c) clear-up rate was for residential burglaries in England and Wales in each of the last 10 years.

The Home Office collects and publishes official statistics on the offences and investigative outcomes recorded by the police in England and Wales on a quarterly basis, including burglary, which can be accessed here: [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK](#)

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2025-11-11/89999>

90000: Burglary. Asked by Rupert Lowe (Independent) on 2025-11-11; answered by Sarah Jones, Home Office, on 2025-11-19.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what the (a) charge and (b) clear-up rate for residential burglaries was by police force area in the most recent year for which data is available.

The Home Office collects and publishes official statistics on the offences and investigative outcomes recorded by the police in England and Wales on a quarterly basis, including burglary, which can be accessed here: [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK](#)

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2025-11-11/90000>

31563: Burglary. Asked by Charlotte Cane (Liberal Democrat) on 2025-02-13; answered by Dame Diana Johnson, Home Office, on 2025-02-28.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps she is taking with the police to help reduce the number of burglaries.

We recognise the profound impact burglary can have on individuals and the wider community. For too long a culture has been allowed to develop whereby victims of burglary believe if they report what has happened, no one will come and nothing will be done. This is why we have been clear that when someone calls the police, they should come; and when a person reports a crime it should be properly investigated no matter who they are, or where they live. We therefore welcome the police's commitment across England and Wales to attending the scene of every home burglary, and the specific College of Policing good practice guidance on conducting residential burglary investigations, setting the standard for the entire investigation, not just initial attendance, including victim care. More information is available at: <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/residential-burglary> As part of reforms being delivered through our Safer Streets Mission, we are determined to crack down on burglary and other crimes that make people feel unsafe in our communities. This includes delivering on our commitment to strengthen neighbourhood policing. Through our Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, there will be thousands of additional police officers, police community support officers and special constables in neighbourhood policing roles, with each neighbourhood having a named, contactable officer dealing with local issues. As set out in the final Police Funding Settlement, published on 30 January, overall funding for policing will total up to £19.6 billion in 2025-26, an increase of up to £1.1 billion when compared to the 2024-25 settlement. This includes £200 million for neighbourhood policing to kickstart the delivery of 13,000 additional police officers, police community support officers and special constables into neighbourhoods.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2025-02-13/31563>

25464: Burglary. Asked by Charlotte Cane (Liberal Democrat) on 2025-01-21; answered by Dame Diana Johnson, Home Office, on 2025-01-29.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps she is taking with the police to help tackle burglaries.

We recognise the profound impact burglary can have on individuals and the wider community. For too long a culture has been allowed to develop whereby victims of burglary believe if they report what has happened, no one will come and nothing will be done. We will tackle this perception through our Safer Streets Mission and our commitment to strengthen neighbourhood policing and restore confidence in policing. This is why we have been clear that, when someone calls the police, they should come; and when a person reports a crime it should be properly investigated no matter who they are, or where they live. We welcome the police's commitment across England and Wales to attending the scene of every home burglary, and the specific College of Policing good practice guidance on conducting residential burglary investigations; setting the standard for the entire investigation, not just initial attendance, including victim care. More information is available at: <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/residential-burglary>.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2025-01-21/25464>

254: Burglary: Cornwall and Devon. Asked by Ben Maguire (Liberal Democrat) on 2024-07-17; answered by Dame Diana Johnson, Home Office, on 2024-07-26.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps she plans to take to improve response times for burglaries in (a) North Cornwall constituency and (b) the Devon and Cornwall police force area.

The latest Crime Survey for England and Wales data (year to December 2023) shows an estimated 391,000 incidents of domestic burglary. We recognise the impact these invasive crimes can have and are committed to tackling them as part of our mission to take back our streets and make our communities safer. This is why we have been clear, when you call the police, they should come; and when you report a crime it should be properly investigated no matter who you are, or where you live. We welcome the police's commitment across England and Wales to attending the scene of every home burglary, and the specific College of Policing good practice guidance on conducting residential burglary investigations; setting the standard for the entire investigation, not just initial attendance, including victim care. Response times in Devon and Cornwall are a matter for the Chief Constable for Devon and Cornwall Police.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2024-07-17/254>

HL4523: Burglary: Prosecutions. Asked by Lord McCrea of Magherafelt and Cookstown (Democratic Unionist Party) on 2024-05-09; answered by Lord Sharpe of Epsom, Home Office, on 2024-05-23.

To ask His Majesty's Government what percentage of reported burglaries have resulted in a suspect being taken to court in England and Wales in the last year, and how this compares with the rest of the United Kingdom.

The Home Office collects and publishes information on the number of burglary offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, and their investigative outcomes, including the number of charge/summons. This information is published on a quarterly basis, and can be accessed here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables> The Home Office does not hold information on the number of suspects taken to court. Statistics on prosecutions and convictions in England and Wales, including burglary, are published by the Ministry of Justice, in the release Criminal Justice System Statistics Quarterly, available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly> Scotland have a different method of counting burglary offences to England and Wales but information on crimes and offences recorded by the police, including clear ups of crimes, can be accessed here: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/recorded-crime-scotland-2022-23/> Information on crimes and offences recorded by the police in Northern Ireland, including investigative outcomes, can be accessed here: <https://www.psnipolice.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics>

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2024-05-09/HL4523>

26911: Burglary: Criminal Proceedings. Asked by Mr Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi (Labour) on 2024-05-17; answered by Chris Philp, Home Office, on 2024-05-23.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what the average wait time is between (a) arrest and charge and (b) charge and trial for burglary cases in (i) London, (ii) the rest of England and (iii) Slough.

The Government has developed a Criminal Justice Dashboard (CJS) Dashboard to bring together data from across the CJS starting at the point at which a crime is recorded by the police, through to completion in the Crown Court. The Dashboard aims to increase transparency, support collaboration and drive improvement at a local level. The dashboard publishes information on the median number of days taken, from a crime being recorded, to reach an investigative outcome, including charges, for offences recorded by the police in England and Wales. These can be broken down by Police Force Area, and by 'Victim based crime', 'State based Crime' and 'adult rape offences'. The latest data can be accessed via the Criminal Justice Dashboard, available here: <https://cjs-dashboard-production.apps.live.cloud-platform.service.justice.gov.uk/quality-justice/police> The Home Office does not hold information on the time between an arrest and a charge, or on the time between a charge and a trial. However, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) holds information on the average number of days taken from charge to main hearing for rape, fraud, murder, burglary, robbery and drug offences at the Crown Court in i) London and ii) the rest of England. These are provided in the table. Data are not available for Slough and data for domestic abuse are not held centrally by the MoJ.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2024-05-17/26911>

23095: Burglary. Asked by Sir John Hayes (Conservative) on 2024-04-23; answered by Chris Philp, Home Office, on 2024-05-01.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he has had recent discussions with police forces on the effectiveness of the commitment that the police attend the scene of every home burglary.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales data shows a 56% fall in domestic burglaries when comparing the year ending September 2023 with year ending March 2010. This is clearly good news; however, we recognise the impact domestic burglary can have on individuals and communities and we are committed to tackling and preventing this crime. The public rightly expects that the police will visit them when a home burglary has been committed, which is why we welcome the announcement made by the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) on 8 June 2023 that all 43 police forces in England and Wales have been implementing this attendance policy since March 2023: <https://news.npcc.police.uk/releases/police-now-attending-scene-of-every-home-burglary>. The police commitment to attend home burglaries is supported by specific College of Policing good practice guidance on conducting residential burglary investigations: <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/residential-burglary>. We are continuing to regularly engage with the NPCC and the police on tackling burglary through an array of forums, including the Residential Burglary Taskforce and the National Policing Board, as well as working with police leaders to ensure forces are making their attendance data available to the public.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2024-04-23/23095>

19295: Humberside Police: Burglary. Asked by Sir Greg Knight (Conservative) on 2024-03-19; answered by Chris Philp, Home Office, on 2024-03-22.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he has had discussions with Humberside police on the pledge that a police officer will attend every burgled home.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales data shows a 56% fall in domestic burglaries when comparing the year ending September 2023 with year ending March 2010. This is clearly good news; however, we recognise the impact domestic burglary can have on individuals and communities and we are committed to tackling and preventing this crime. The public rightly expects that the police will visit them when a home burglary has been committed, which is why we welcome the announcement made by the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) on 8 June 2023 that all 43 police forces in England and Wales have been implementing this attendance policy since March 2023. <https://news.npcc.police.uk/releases/police-now-attending-scene-of-every-home-burglary>. The police commitment to attend home burglaries is supported by specific College of Policing good practice guidance on conducting residential burglary investigations: <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/residential-burglary>. We continue to liaise with Humberside Police and the NPCC who play a key role in tackling burglary through an array of different forums, including the Residential Burglary Taskforce and the National Policing Board. We are also working with police leaders across England and Wales to ensure forces are making their attendance data available to the public. HMICFRS will be doing an inspection on Investigations shortly.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2024-03-19/19295>

16592: Burglary. Asked by Sir John Hayes (Conservative) on 2024-03-04; answered by Chris Philp, Home Office, on 2024-03-12.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he has had discussions with police forces on the pledge that a police officer will attend every burgled home.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales data shows a 56% fall in domestic burglaries when comparing the year ending September 2023 with year ending March 2010. This is clearly good news; however, we recognise the impact domestic burglary can have on individuals and communities and we are committed to tackling and preventing this crime. The public rightly expects that the police will visit them when a home burglary has been committed, which is why we welcome the announcement made by the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) on 8 June that all 43 police forces in England and Wales have been implementing this attendance policy since March 2023. <https://news.npcc.police.uk/releases/police-now-attending-scene-of-every-home-burglary> The police commitment to attend home burglaries is supported by specific College of Policing good practice guidance on conducting residential burglary investigations: <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/residential-burglary>. We continue to engage with the NPCC and the police on tackling burglary through an array of different forums, including the Residential Burglary Taskforce and the National Policing Board. We will be working with police leaders to ensure forces are making their attendance data available to the public.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2024-03-04/16592>

201922: Burglary. Asked by Andrew Rosindell (Conservative) on 2023-10-13; answered by Chris Philp, Home Office, on 2023-10-23.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps her Department is taking to help increase police charging rates for burglaries.

Crime Survey for England and Wales data shows a 55% per cent fall in the level of domestic burglary when comparing the Crime Survey to year ending March 2023 with the year ending March 2010. This represents a fall from 917,000 incidents to 409,000 incidents. While this is clearly good news, the Government recognises the significant impact invasive crimes such as domestic burglary can have on individuals and the wider community, and we are committed to tackling and preventing these crimes. In her open letter to police leaders in September 2022, the Home Secretary made it clear the public want to know the police will visit them when a home burglary has been committed. We therefore welcome the announcement made by the National Police Chiefs' Council on the 8 June that all 43 police forces in England and Wales have been implementing this policy since March. We are working with police leaders to ensure forces are making their attendance data available to the public. <https://news.npcc.police.uk/releases/police-now-attending-scene-of-every-home-burglary> The commitment to attend home burglaries is being supported by specific College of Policing good practice guidance on conducting residential burglary investigations.

<https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/residential-burglary> Setting the standard in respect of the initial response and the subsequent investigation, the guidance sits alongside the College of Policing's Authorised Professional Practice on Investigations. As part of this back-to-basics approach, police forces across England and Wales have committed to pursue all 'reasonable lines of enquiry' where there is a reasonable chance it could lead them to catching a perpetrator and solving a crime. This commitment, announced on 28 August, has been worked up and agreed by the Home Office, in tandem with the National Police Chiefs' Council and College of Policing. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pursuing-all-reasonable-lines-of-enquiry-letter-to-police-leaders/pursuing-all-reasonable-lines-of-enquiry-letter-to-police-leaders> Furthermore, the Home Secretary has made it clear she expects forces to work with partners across the justice system to see more criminals charged and prosecuted. To help ensure the police have the resources they need to fight crime and tackle anti-social behaviour, we have delivered on our commitment to recruit 20,000 additional police officers by the end of March this year. As of 31 March, a total of 20,947 additional officers had been recruited across England and Wales through the Police Uplift Programme, raising the number of police officers in England and Wales to 149,566, the highest number on record since comparable records began.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2023-10-13/201922>

174459: Prosecutions: Burglary and Robbery. Asked by Charlotte Nichols (Labour) on 2023-03-27; answered by Chris Philp, Home Office, on 2023-03-30.

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what the charge rate was for robbery and burglary in the last calendar year.

The Home Office collects and publishes official statistics on the number of robbery and burglary offences and their investigative outcomes reported to and recorded by the police in England and Wales, on a quarterly basis. The latest available information, to the year ending September 2022, can be accessed here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables> Year to December 2022 figures will be published on 27th April 2023.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2023-03-27/174459>

HL5502: Burglary. Asked by Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth (Conservative) on 2023-02-07; answered by Lord Sharpe of Epsom, Home Office, on 2023-02-20.

To ask His Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the low clear up rate of home burglaries; and what steps they will take to address this.

The Government recognises the significant impact invasive crimes such as home burglary can have on individuals and the wider community. That is why we established the Safer Streets Fund to help prevent these crimes from happening in the first place, supporting the deployment of solutions such as home security, increased streetlighting and CCTV in high crime areas. The Home Office is working with the National Police Chiefs' Council to encourage forces to learn from each other and share best practice, and in June 2022 the NPCC launched the Burglary Power App to help officers gather evidence and investigate burglaries. The Government welcomes the recent commitment given by Chief Constables and Commissioners across England and Wales that there should be police attendance at all home burglaries. We will work with the Residential Burglary Taskforce, National Police Chiefs' Council, HMICFRS and College of Policing to monitor and report on delivery against this. To ensure police forces have sufficient resources to respond to the challenges they face we have committed to recruit an extra 20,000 police officers by March 2023, with over already 16,753 in place at the end of December 2022. The Home Office is working with partners across the criminal justice system to increase the number of cases being charged and prosecuted, and reduce the time taken to reach this point.

<https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2023-02-07/HL5502>