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Juristat

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



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Breaking and Entering in Canada - 2002

by Orest Fedorowycz

Highlights

- In 2002, there were almost 275,000 incidents of breaking and entering (B&E) reported to police representing a rate of 875 per 100,000 population - a 25-year low.
- Almost six in ten (59%) B&Es were residential in 2002, with another three in ten (29%) being committed against businesses. The remaining 12% involved other types of properties, such as storage facilities, detached garages, and sheds.
- Among the provinces, police-reported data show Saskatchewan as having the highest rate of residential B&Es, while the Atlantic provinces reported the lowest rates.
- Among the nine largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Montreal and Winnipeg had the highest police-reported rates of residential B&Es while Toronto and Calgary had the lowest. Among the 16 smaller CMAs, the highest rates were found in Regina, Saskatoon, and Sherbrooke and the lowest in Kitchener, Victoria and Windsor. On average, B&E rates tend to be higher in the smaller CMAs.
- The most frequently stolen items from residences were audio/video equipment (22%), followed by jewellery (12%) and money, cheques or bonds (12%). A business B&E was more likely to result in the theft of money, cheques or bonds (22%), office equipment (15%) and consumable goods – e.g. cigarettes, liquor (10%).
- In 2002, 1,508 firearms were stolen during residential B&Es and 176 firearms were stolen during business B&Es. Overall, 67% of these firearms were rifles and shotguns, 8% were handguns and restricted weapons and 25% were firearm-like weapons, such as pellet guns and starters pistols.
- In 2002, over 31,000 persons were charged with B&E, the vast majority of whom were male (91%). Four in ten persons charged with B&E were youths. For property and violent crimes overall, youths represented 26% and 16% of persons charged, respectively.
- In 58% of convicted cases of B&E involving adults, the offenders were sentenced to custody as the most serious sentence, while 7% received conditional sentences, 30% received probation and 4% received other sanctions. Custody was ordered as the most serious sentence in almost one-third of youth B&E cases resulting in conviction, while 65% received probation and 4% received other sanctions.
- Almost two-thirds (63%) of prison sentences for adults were 6 months or less, and 11% were 2 years or more. Nine in ten (91%) of all custodial sentences for B&Es involving youths were 6 months or less.
- For adult offenders the most common probation term length was between 1 year and 2 years inclusive, accounting for over half (51%) of convicted adult B&E cases. For youths, the most common probation term length was between 6 months and 12 months inclusive, accounting for 60% of convicted B&E cases with probation.
- In 2002, there were 865 residential robberies with violence or the threat of violence reported to 73 police services via the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, representing a rate of 5 per 100,000 population. Two-thirds of persons accused of committing a residential robbery were strangers to the victim. Almost two-thirds of these incidents involved a weapon being present, usually a firearm (33%) or a knife (30%). Persons aged 60 or over were victimized in 15% of such incidents, compared to 4% for all violent crimes.



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Introduction

Breaking and entering (B&E) is one of the most common and most serious property offences. Many victims experience financial loss as well as disruption of daily activities interacting with police and insurance companies. For some, this violation of personal space can be emotionally traumatic. While comparatively rare, in incidents of residential robbery, some victims are physically injured.

Historically, about one quarter of all property offences reported to police are B&E offences. This report will provide an overview of residential, business, and 'other' B&E offences in Canada including trends in police-reported B&Es at the national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area levels. In addition, the characteristics of all B&E incidents, victims, and accused will be discussed as well as residential breaking and entering offences with violence or the threat of violence ("home invasion"). Finally, court responses to these types of incidents will be presented.

Definitions

Canada's law against B&E is based on old English common law that narrowly defined the crime as an intrusion of a home during the night with the intent to commit a felony therein¹. Section 348(1) of the *Criminal Code* of Canada also includes breaking and entering of businesses and other properties, irrespective of the time of day or night of these offences. However, it still recognizes the seriousness of a residential B&E with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for those convicted of a B&E of a dwelling-house. The maximum penalty for other types of B&E is 10 years.

General trends

Breaking and entering rate at 25-year low

Breaking and Entering (B&E) represents the third largest offence category, accounting for 1 in 10 *Criminal Code* incidents and 1 in 4 property crimes² reported by police. In 2002, there were 274,894 B&E incidents³. Under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, there are three categories of B&Es: residential, business (including public institutions, such as schools and churches) and other (non-residential private structures, such as detached garages, sheds, and storage and transportation facilities). While the majority of B&Es in 2002 were residential (six in ten), business B&Es accounted for almost three in ten and other B&Es for one in ten (Table 1). This distribution is similar to that of previous years.

The overall crime rate⁴ has been generally declining since the early 1990s and the 2002 rate of 7,590 incidents per 100,000 population was similar to the 1979 rate. The B&E rate declined 35% between 1996 and 2002 to 875 B&Es per 100,000 population, the lowest rate in 25 years (Figure 1).

In the United States, statistics on the comparable offence of "burglary" show that in 2002, there were about 2.2 million burglaries reported by police, representing a rate of 746 per 100,000 population, 15% lower than Canada's rate. Similar to Canada, the burglary rate in the United States has dropped 40% since 1991, but between 1996 and 2002⁵, their decline in the rate was smaller (-21%).

All types of B&Es steadily declining

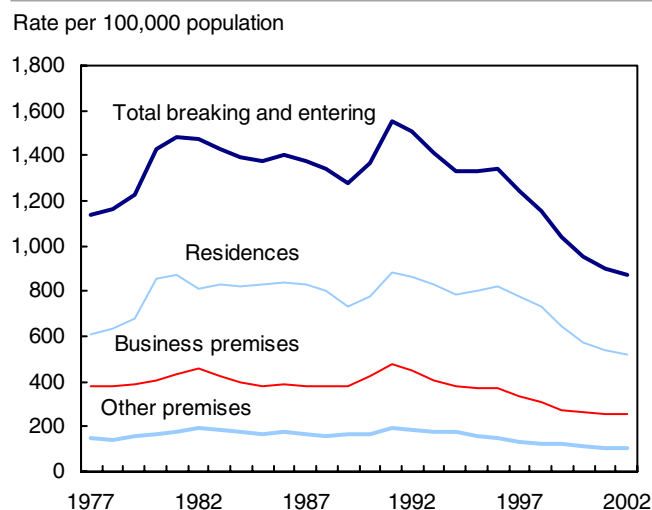
Residential B&Es account for the majority (59%) of all B&Es. Since 1991 when residential B&Es peaked at just under 250,000 (a rate of 880 residential B&Es per 100,000 population), there has been a general decline in this category of B&Es. By Business

1. *Yogis, John A., Q.C. (1990). Canadian Law Dictionary. Baron's: Toronto, page 32.*
 2. *Includes also theft, fraud, possession of stolen goods, and other property offences.*
 3. *Police-reported B&Es in this report include attempts, and offences under Section 349(1) – Being unlawfully in a dwelling-house.*
 4. *Criminal Code offences only.*
 5. *United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.*

2002, the number of residential B&Es had fallen sharply to just under 163,000, a rate of 518 per 100,000 population. Between 1996 and 2002 alone, the residential B&E rate fell by 37%.

Figure 1

Breaking and entering, Canada, 1977-2002



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

B&Es, accounting for 29% of all B&Es, have also been declining since 1991. Trends in both residential and business B&Es are quite similar (Figure 1). The approximately 80,000 business B&Es (254 per 100,000 population) in 2002 represented a 47% drop in the rate since peaking in 1991 at a rate of 480. In particular, since 1996 the rate has decreased 32%. The rate (103) of other B&Es in 2002 dropped 46% from its peak rate of 191 per 100,000 population in 1991 (Table 1).

Geographical patterns – breaking and entering

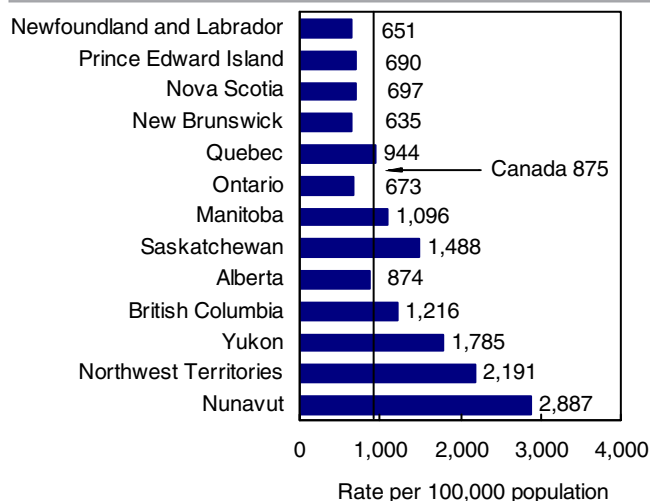
Most provinces and territories experienced decreases in B&Es

All provinces and territories have had decreases in their B&E rates over the past five years, except Prince Edward Island (+5.6%) which has experienced large fluctuations from year to year and Nunavut (+21%)⁶. The declines between 1998 and 2002 in B&E rates ranged from -8% in the Yukon to -30% in Quebec (Table 2).

Historically, police-reported crime rates for the provinces have been generally higher in the west than in the east. This pattern holds true for B&Es. In 2002, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate of residential B&Es among the provinces (870 per 100,000 population); followed by Quebec (660). The lowest rates were found in New Brunswick (359), Newfoundland and Labrador (375) and Prince Edward Island (390) (Table 2) (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Breaking and entering, provinces and territories, Canada, 2002



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Saskatchewan also reported the highest rate of business B&Es among the provinces (350), followed closely by British Columbia (342) and Alberta (324). The three territories had the highest residential and business B&E rates nationally (Table 2).

Census metropolitan areas⁷

On average, smaller CMA's have more B&Es per 100,000 population than larger CMA's

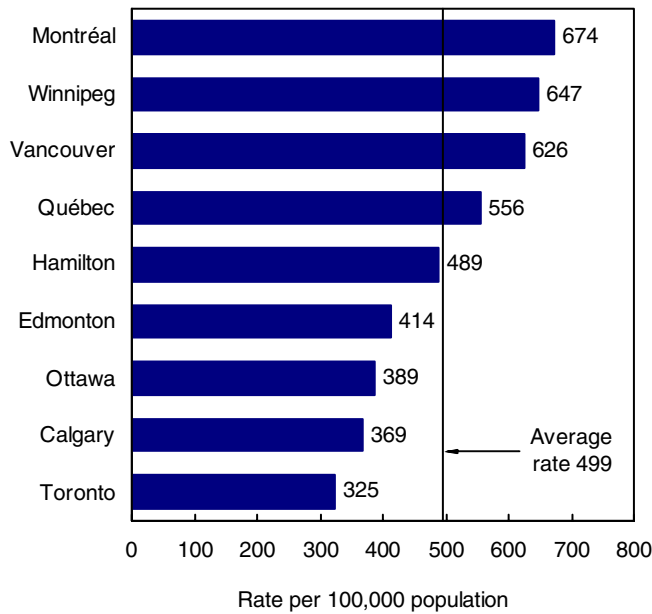
Among Canada's nine largest census metropolitan areas (CMA's)⁸ with populations of 500,000 and over, Montreal reported the highest rate of residential B&Es in 2002 with 674 per 100,000 population, followed by Winnipeg (647), and Vancouver (626) (Figure 3). As has been the case since 1991, when CMA data first became available, Toronto (325) reported the lowest rate among Canada's largest CMA's, followed by Calgary (369) and Ottawa⁹ (389). On average, urban areas in this CMA group have fewer residential B&Es per 100,000 population (499) than the CMA's with less than 500,000 population (614) (Table 3). Over the last five years, the residential B&E rate has declined in all nine large CMA's, with the largest decreases reported in Ottawa (-44%) and Vancouver (-42%).

In 2002, the highest rates of business B&Es were in Vancouver (391), Edmonton (384) and Calgary (325) and the lowest in Hamilton (141), Ottawa (199) and Toronto (202). The average

6. Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory in 1999. Data for 1998 were derived.
 7. Since a single CMA can include a number of police jurisdictions, it is beneficial to examine rates for specific police services that comprise that CMA to pinpoint changes in criminal activity (Table 7).
 8. A CMA represents an area with a large urban core (over 100,000 population) having adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration.
 9. Ottawa refers to the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

Figure 3

Residential breaking and entering, census metropolitan areas, populations 500,000 and over, Canada, 2002



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

business B&E rate for this CMA group was 266 per 100,000 population. Business B&Es decreased in seven of the nine largest CMAs during the period 1998 to 2002 with the largest rate decreases reported in Ottawa (-28%) and Calgary (-28%), followed by Vancouver (-27%).

Among the remaining 16 CMAs with populations between 100,000 and 500,000, the highest rates of residential B&Es were in Regina (1,101) and Saskatoon (1,016), and the lowest in Kitchener (413) and Victoria (414). The average residential B&E rate for this CMA group was 614 per 100,000 population (Table 3) (Figure 4). Fourteen of the sixteen CMAs reported decreases in their rates of residential B&Es for the period 1998 to 2002, with the largest decrease reported in Saguenay (-53%).

In 2002, the highest rate for business B&Es was in Regina (428 per 100,000) and the lowest in Saint John (146). The average business B&E rate for this CMA group was 239 per 100,000 population. Rates for business B&Es over the past five years, declined in fifteen of the sixteen CMAs, with the largest decrease in Victoria (-48%).

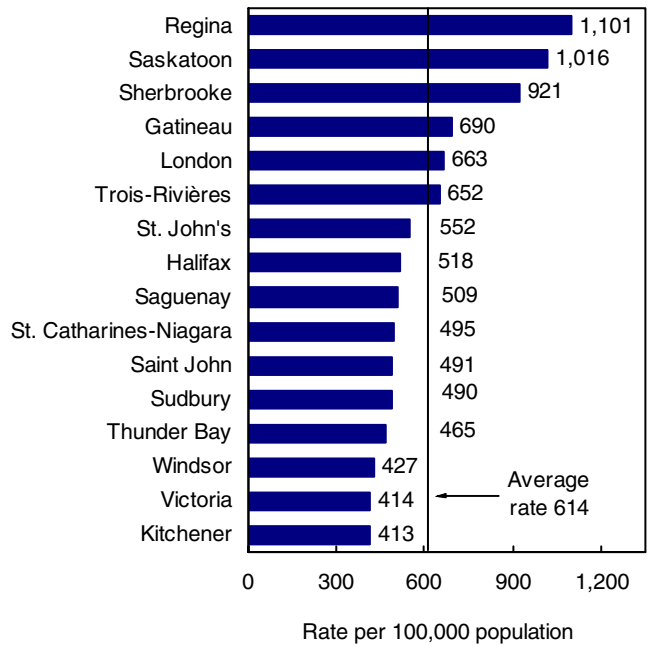
Characteristics of B&E incidents

Residences targeted for audio/video equipment, businesses for money

In 2002, police-reported data to the incident-based UCR (UCR2) Survey¹⁰ show that property was stolen in the majority (72%) of B&E incidents. The most common types of items stolen from

Figure 4

Residential breaking and entering, census metropolitan areas, populations 100,000 - 499,999, Canada, 2002



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

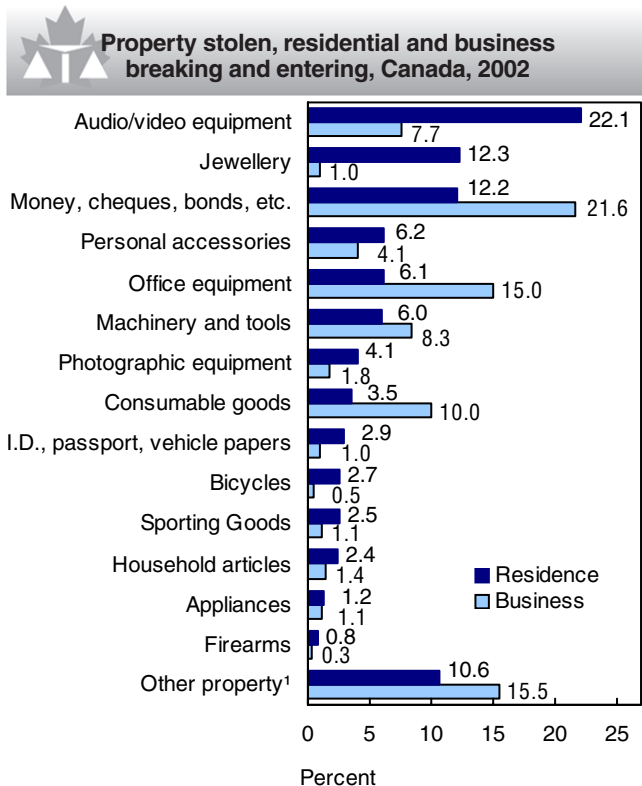
residences were audio/video equipment (22%) such as televisions, stereos and VCR/DVD equipment, followed by jewellery (12%); money, cheques or bonds (12%); personal accessories (e.g. clothing) (6%); machinery and tools (6%); office equipment (e.g. home computers, fax machines) (6%); photographic equipment (4%) and bicycles (3%). Thieves who broke into businesses most often stole money, cheques or bonds (22%), office equipment (15%), consumable goods (e.g. liquor and cigarettes) (10%), machinery and tools (8%), audio/video equipment (8%), and personal accessories (4%). Jewellery accounted for just 1% of items stolen from businesses (Figure 5).

Firearms accounted for a small percentage of items stolen during residential and business B&Es (0.7%). The UCR2 Survey in 2002 recorded 1,508 firearms stolen during residential B&Es and another 176 stolen during business B&Es. Forty percent of the firearms stolen from residences were rifles and 30% were shotguns. Another 23% were firearm-like weapons¹¹ and 8% were restricted weapons including handguns. For business B&Es, the proportions were 30% for rifles, 15% for shotguns, 49% for firearm-like weapons and 6% for restricted weapons including handguns.

10. The 123 police forces reporting these data represent 59% of the national volume of crime.

11. Pellet guns, flare guns, starters pistols, nail guns, etc.

Figure 5



Note: Based on a non-representative subset of 123 police services representing 59% of the national volume of crime

1. Any item not included in the above categories, such as fire extinguishers, precious metals, or animals.

Source: Incident-based UCR2 Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Reporting to police

Victimization surveys show that B&E is a crime very likely to be reported to police. According to the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS)¹² 62% of Canadian respondents who experienced a residential B&E reported it to the police, the highest reporting rate of any of the eight offences measured by this survey. The next highest reporting rates were for motor vehicle/parts theft (60%) and robbery (46%). When asked why they reported the incident to police, respondents most frequently stated that they felt a duty to do so (83%) and to catch and punish the offender (80%). Though respondents could give more than one reason, only half (52%) alerted police for insurance purposes, possibly as a result of increasing insurance deductible amounts and to avoid increases in premiums. Other reasons for reporting were to “stop the incident” or “receive protection” (44%).

According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada¹³ the number of residential and commercial claims has dropped 36% from 1998 to 2001, and the cost to the insurance industry has fallen 8%¹⁴. In 2001, the insurance industry paid out \$243 million in claims for residential and commercial B&Es¹⁵.

Few B&E incidents are solved by police

As with most property crimes, few B&E incidents are solved by the police. In 2002, 16% of B&E incidents were cleared either by laying a charge against an accused or cleared otherwise (17% for residential B&Es, 15% for business B&Es). In comparison, 12% of motor vehicle thefts and 20% of other thefts were cleared. Of all B&E incidents cleared by police in 2002, almost two-thirds were cleared by a charge being laid. The remaining third were cleared “otherwise”. An incident “cleared otherwise” means that a person was identified in connection with the incident and against whom a charge could be laid but was not for various reasons (e.g. under 12 years of age; already involved in other crimes for which charges have already been laid; the use of formal or informal diversion; accused already sentenced; accused died). Over the last decade, the number of persons charged has decreased by 44% (Table 4). This drop can be explained by the decrease in the number of incidents reported from 1993 to 2002 (-32%) and the decrease in the rate of incidents cleared by charge: 14% were cleared by charge in 1993 compared to 11% in 2002.

Youths overrepresented among persons accused of B&E

Of the 275,000 incidents of breaking and entering in 2002, just over 31,000 persons were charged by police for committing B&Es (Table 4). Of these, 63% were adults and 37% were youths aged 12 to 17 years, a distribution that has changed very little since 1986, when the uniform maximum age provision of the Young Offenders Act was implemented across all provinces and territories. Youths, as a proportion of the general population, are overrepresented among persons accused of B&E. For property crimes overall, youths represented 26% of all persons charged and for motor vehicle thefts, the proportion was 40%. For violent crimes, 16% of persons charged were youths, although the proportion was higher for robberies¹⁶. Respondents to the UCR2 Survey, representing a subset of all police services, reported the highest rates for committing B&Es for persons accused¹⁷ in the age group of 15 to 19 years at 798 per 100,000 population (Figure 6). The vast majority of persons charged with B&E were male (91%), however, since 1993, the proportion of females charged has increased from 6% to 9% in 2002.

12. Statistics Canada. 2001. A Profile of Criminal Victimization: Results of the 1999 General Social Survey. Catalogue no. 85-553-XIE. Ottawa: Minister Responsible for Statistics Canada.

13. Members of the Insurance Bureau of Canada represent about 95% of the total insurance industry.

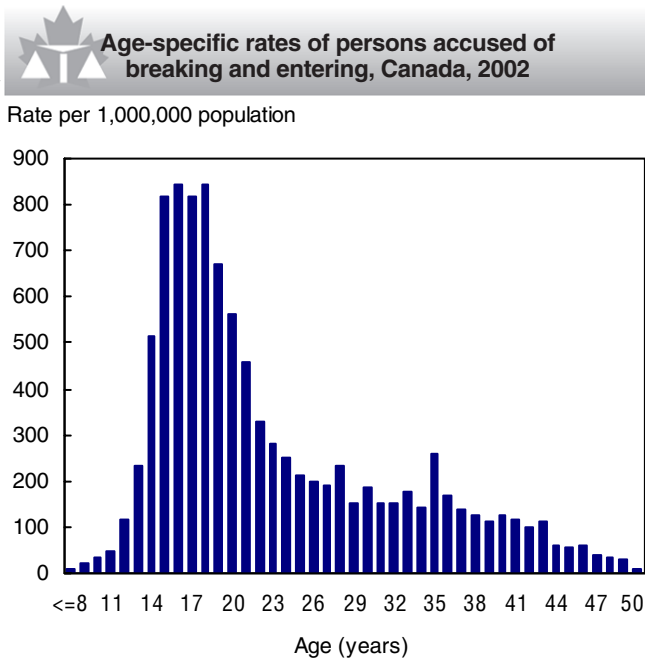
14. Dollar figures were adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index with the base year being 1992.

15. These figures represent approximately 45% of insurance companies that reported residential claims and 52% of companies that reported commercial claims.

16. Wallace, M., “Crime Statistics in Canada, 2002, Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol. 23, no. 5, p. 22.

17. Under the UCR survey, an accused is a person who has been identified as a suspect in an incident and against whom a charge has either been laid or could be laid in connection with that incident. Charges may not have been laid for various reasons (e.g. under 12 years of age; already involved in other crimes for which charges have already been laid).

Figure 6



Note: Based on a non-representative subset of 94 police services representing 56% of the national volume of crime
Source: Incident-based UCR2 Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Residential robberies with violence

Recent reports in the media about residential robberies with violence or the threat of violence against the occupants have resulted in questions about the nature and extent of these types of crime in Canada. This phenomenon commonly referred to as “home invasion” by the media has garnered special attention because of the fear of physical injury, especially in cases where the elderly have been targeted. While no official definition of this crime exists in the *Criminal Code* of Canada, it is normally characterized by the unlawful entry, usually forced, into a private residence while the occupants are home, and involves premeditated confrontation with the occupants with the intent to rob and/or inflict violence. This description resembles more closely the *Criminal Code* definition of robbery than breaking and entering.

Robbery as defined by the *Criminal Code*

Section 343 Robbery

Every one who (a) steals, and for the purpose of extorting whatever is stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to the stealing, uses violence or threats of violence to a person or property;
 (b) steals from any person and, at the time he steals or immediately before or immediately thereafter, wounds, beats, strikes or uses any personal violence to that person;
 (c) assaults any person with intent to steal from him; or
 (d) steals from any person while armed with an offensive weapon or imitation thereof.

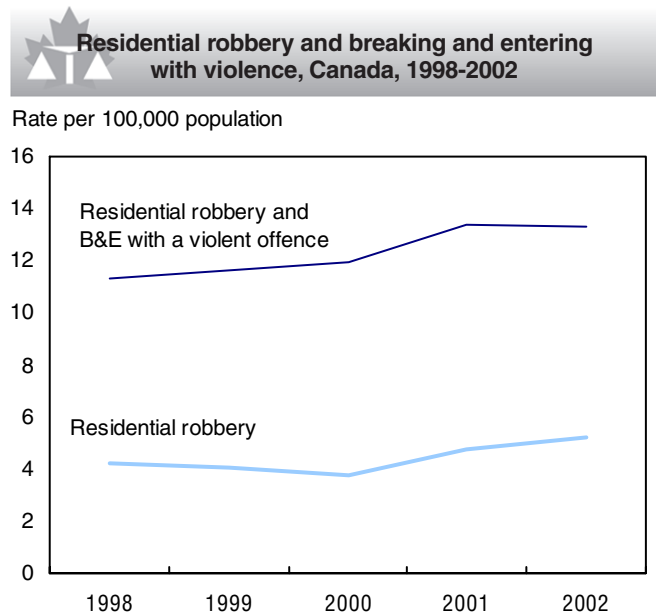
Source: Criminal Code of Canada R.S.C. 1985.

Because there is no agreed-upon definition¹⁸, “home invasion” is difficult to measure and is not captured directly by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Examples of incidents that could be classified as “home invasions” include the following:

- a homeowner returns home unexpectedly while a break and enter is in progress and there is confrontation;
- a person breaks into a home believing that no one is home and someone is, or believing that the occupants are all asleep and they wake up, and there is confrontation; and,
- someone forcibly enters the home of a person known to them to “settle a score”.

Since there are no national data on “home invasions”, the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey can be used to examine incidents where police have reported a robbery occurring in a private residence¹⁹. The rate of robberies occurring in a residence decreased slightly between 1998 and 2000, after which it increased gradually. Overall, since 1998 (4 residential robberies per 100,000 population) the rate has increased by 24%. The number of these incidents (865) reported to police in 2002 represented a rate of 5 per 100,000 population. This definition excludes, however, any residential B&Es where there was a violent offence other than a robbery²⁰ (Figure 7).

Figure 7



Note: Based on a non-representative subset of 73 police services representing 46% of the national volume of crime
Source: Incident-based UCR2 Survey Trend Database, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

18. In 2002, Bill C15A was proclaimed, amending the *Criminal Code* to make “home invasion” an aggravating circumstance at sentencing.
 19. A non-representative sample of 73 police services representing 46% of the national volume of reported actual (substantiated) *Criminal Code* offences.
 20. A broader definition combining residential robberies and B&Es involving other violent offences showed a rate that increased each year since 1998, up 18% overall.

Characteristics²¹ of residential robberies

Two-thirds of accused not known to victim

Examining incidents where police reported a robbery in a private residence, between 1998 and 2002, 68% of all accused were strangers to the victim, a further 19% were acquaintances and in 9% of the cases, the relationship between the accused and the victim was unknown. For other (non-residential) robberies, strangers were the accused in 82% of incidents, acquaintances in 9%, and in 8% of cases, the relationship was unknown.

Weapons present in 60% of residential robberies

Six in ten (62%) robberies in a residence involved a weapon being present while in the remaining incidents (38%) physical force or the threat of physical harm was used. Of all residential robberies involving weapons, the most common weapons present were firearms (33%), and knives or other cutting instruments (30%). Another 20% of these incidents involved weapons used to garotte or poison, followed by 12% with clubs or blunt instruments. The type of weapon present was not known in 6% of incidents²². In other (non-residential) robberies, weapons were present in 63% of incidents (excludes physical force or threats), and in these incidents the most common weapons were knives (39%) and firearms (26%).

Weapon use resulted in injury in one-third of all residential robberies

Weapons were used and caused injury to victims in one-third of all residential robberies, compared to one-quarter of all other (non-residential) robberies. Firearms causing injury were used in 10% of residential robberies, and 7% of all other robberies. Knives and physical force were used just as often in residential as in non-residential robberies, 8% and 25%, respectively.

Almost half of victims sustained injuries

Almost half of residential robberies involved injuries to the victims compared to less than one-third of non-residential robberies. A victim was twice as likely to sustain physical injuries requiring professional medical treatment during residential robberies than other robberies (9% versus 4%).

Persons 60 years and older victimized more in residential robberies than in all violent crimes

Of all victims of residential robberies between 1998 and 2002, almost three in ten (28%) victims were between the ages of 18 and 29 years, comparable to this group's victimization in all violent crimes. Another 17% of victims fell in the 30 to 39 age group, followed by 16% in the 40 to 49 age group, and 10% in the 50 to 59 age group. Persons aged 60 years and older were victimized in 15% of residential robberies compared to 4% of all violent crimes.

Occurrences of residential robberies or B&Es with violence are rare in comparison to the total number of robberies and B&Es reported to police. These incidents, however, are particularly traumatic for the victims. Until there is a uniform definition of "home invasion" and more police services collecting comparable statistics on this phenomenon, it will continue to be difficult to

provide information on the nature and extent of this type of crime in Canada.

Police services data on "Home Invasion"

Some police services record the number of "home invasions" in their jurisdiction, although definitions may differ from force to force. The following data and definitions of "home invasion" represent some of the police services that are currently able to capture data on "home invasions":

Vancouver Police define a "home invasion" as "where the suspect(s) choose a residential premise in which they know a person or persons are present with the pre-formulated plan of confronting the occupant(s), attacking them, holding them or binding them, thereby committing assault and unlawful confinement, then a theft is attempted or completed, thereby committing robbery".

Year	Number
2000	35
2001	38
2002	49

Toronto Police define "home invasion" as a robbery committed in the living quarters of a residence .

Year	Number
1999	175
2000	127
2001	178
2002	173

Calgary Police record an incident of home invasion when the culprit(s) enter a residence by force, threats, intimidation, or permission, either knowing or expecting the residence to be occupied. Or, culprit(s) break in to residence and wait for the residents to return. Culprit(s) must have pre-formulated intention of taking property, money or drugs, etc., and use force, threats, or intimidation towards any person in the residence to achieve their goal."

Year	Number
2000	16
2001	15
2002	21

Courts dispositions and sentencing

During 2002/03, 21,000 B&E cases were processed through the courts. The reduced number of B&E cases of persons charged before the courts compared to the number of persons charged by police is a result of different units of count used in the Court Surveys and the UCR Survey. Cases in the Court Surveys can include B&E charges against the same individual from one or more incidents, whereas in the UCR Survey the same accused would be charged in each B&E incident. Further, cases appearing before the courts may have occurred in different reference periods.

Almost 70% of B&E cases resulted in convictions

In 2002/03, adult criminal courts in ten provinces/territories²³, representing about 90% of the national caseload, processed 13,557 cases of breaking and entering. These cases accounted

21. *Aggregated UCR2 Trend data from 1998 to 2002 were used for this information.*

22. *Percentages may add up to more than 100% because of rounding.*

23. *Adult Criminal Court data are not reported by Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.*

for about 3% of the adult provincial/territorial court caseload²⁴. Since 1998/99, there has been a 16% decrease in the number of B&E cases processed²⁵. Sixty-nine percent of the B&E cases heard in adult provincial/territorial court resulted in a finding of guilt, the highest conviction rate among all Property Crime offences. As a group, Crimes Against Property had the third highest conviction rate (63%) following Criminal Code Traffic offences (71%) and Administration of Justice offences such as breach of probation, fail to appear, etc.(64%)²⁶.

During the fiscal year 2002/03, youth courts across Canada processed 7,415 cases of youths charged with B&E²⁷, 33% fewer than in 1998/99. These cases accounted for 9% of the youth court provincial caseload, the fourth largest proportion after theft (15%), Young Offenders Act offences (12%), and common assault (11%)²⁸. Seven in ten B&E cases heard in youth court resulted in a conviction²⁹.

Custodial sentences

Use of conditional sentences in Adult Court for B&Es has grown

In 2002/03, custody and probation represented the majority (96%) of sentences for B&E cases resulting in convictions. Fines and other types of sentences were imposed in only 4% of cases.

The proportion of B&E cases in Adult Court receiving prison sentences upon conviction, has been decreasing gradually from 63% in 1998/99 to 57% in 2001/02, after which this proportion increased slightly to 58% in 2002/03. At the same time, the proportion of cases receiving conditional sentences has increased from 2% to 6%³⁰, and the average length of conditional sentences has increased from 265 days to 282 days.

The use of secure and open custody as sentences for B&Es heard in Youth Courts has decreased slightly from 34% to 32% between 1998/99 and 2002/03.

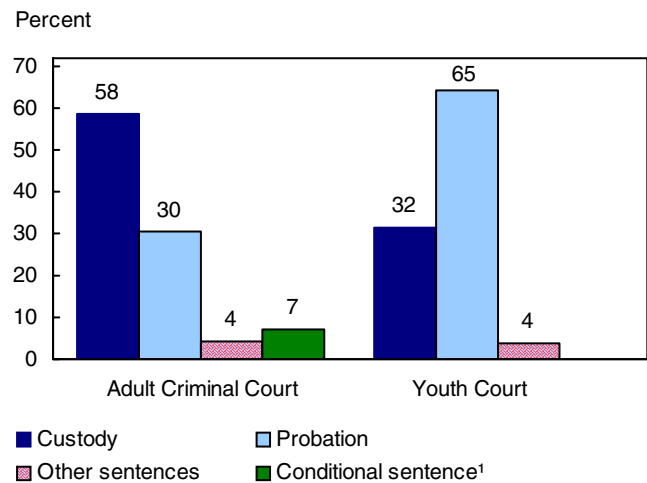
58% of Adult Court B&E cases receive a custodial sentence compared to 32% for Youth Court cases

In 2002/03, adults were more likely to receive prison sentences in B&E cases (58%) than in other property crime cases such as possession of stolen property (50%) and theft (39%) (Table 5) (Figure 8). This is not surprising given that the Criminal Code proclaims B&E a more serious offence than other property crimes like arson, theft and mischief. As a group, property crimes in adult court received prison sentences more often than crimes against persons (40% versus 36%)³¹. In general, adults committing property crimes also tend to have long criminal records³². When determining the type of sanction to be imposed, judges consider many factors, among them the seriousness of the crime and an offender's criminal history.

Youths were more likely to receive a custody sentence for B&Es than for other property crimes and even some violent cases. For example, in about 32% of convicted cases of B&E, offenders were sentenced to secure or open custody (Table 6) compared to 20% for all other property crimes, 25% for sexual assault cases and 31% for major assault cases³³.

Figure 8

Convicted cases of breaking and entering by most serious sentence, 2002/2003



1. Adult Criminal Court only

Source: Youth Court and Adult Criminal Court Surveys, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

63% of adults compared to 91% of youths received custodial sentences of 6 months or less

For adults convicted in cases of Break and Enter in 2002/03, almost two-thirds (63%) of prison sentences were 6 months or less, while an additional 26% were for periods from greater than 6 months to less than 2 years. The remaining 11% of custodial sentences were 2 years or more in length (Figure 9). Two-thirds (66%) of all youth custodial sentences imposed for B&Es were 3 months or less, while an additional 25% were for periods greater than 3 months up to 6 months. The remaining 9% of custodial sentences were for periods greater than 6 months but less than 2 years³⁴.

24. McCutcheon, A. "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2002/03". 2003. Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol.23, no.10, p.14.

25. Trend data from 1988/89 to 2002/03, representing approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload, were not available for New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

26. McCutcheon, A. "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2002/03". 2003. Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol.23, no.10, p.4 and 6.

27. Where B&E was the most significant charge.

28. Robinson, P. "Youth Court Statistics, 2002/03." 2004. Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol.24, no.2, p.11.

29. Idem, p.13.

30. Trend data from 1988/89 to 2002/03, representing approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload, were not available for New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.

31. McCutcheon, A. "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2002/03". 2003. Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol.23, no.10, p.17.

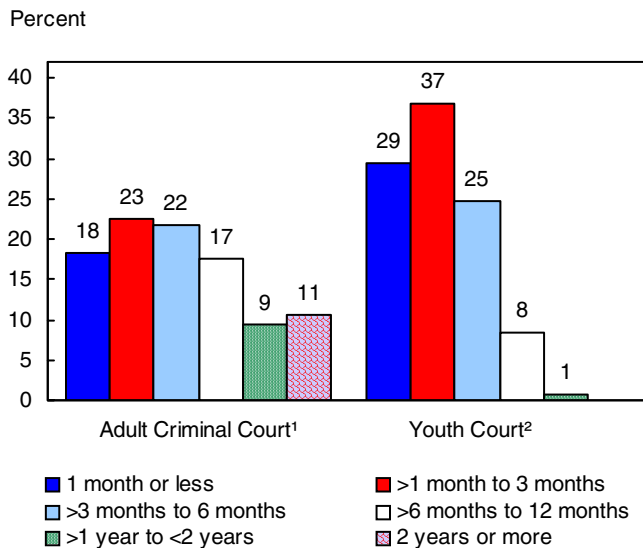
32. Thomas, M., Hurley, H. and C.Grimes. 2002 Pilot Analysis of Recidivism among Convicted Youth and Young Adults – 1999/00. Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol.22, no.9.

33. Major assaults refer to assaults involving weapons and injury.

34. Maximum sentence for B&E in Youth Court is 3 years.

Figure 9

Convicted cases of breaking and entering by custodial sentence length (most serious sentence), Canada, 2002/2003



1. Excludes data for Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.
 2. Maximum sentence for B&E is 3 years. Youths serve the full sentence and are not eligible for early release.
 Source: Youth Court and Adult Criminal Court Surveys, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Mean length of custodial sentences in B&Es declining for adults and youths

After peaking in 1999/00 (276 days), the mean sentence length in adult court has decreased 7% in the last 3 years to 256 days in 2002/03. Overall, the mean sentence length has decreased by 4% since 1998/99.

Overall, from 1998/99 to 2002/03 the mean length of secure custody sentences for B&Es in Youth Court has decreased (-9%) from 108 to 98 days. The mean length of open custody sentences has also decreased (-7%) during this period, from 103 to 96 days.

Prince Edward Island has the highest incarceration rate for B&E cases

The highest use of custodial sentences in B&E cases in 2002/03 was in Prince Edward Island, with eight in ten (83%) of Adult Court cases receiving custody as the most serious sentence and almost six in ten (58%) of convicted Youth Court cases receiving this sanction. Prince Edward Island was followed by Newfoundland and Labrador with proportions of 69% for adults and 45% for youths. Custodial sentences for adults were least used in Saskatchewan (47%) and for youths, in Quebec (24%). Conditional sentences (Adult Courts only) were most often used in New Brunswick (23%) and least used in Prince Edward Island (4%) (Tables 5 and 6).

The use of incarceration across jurisdictions is influenced by several factors. First, the distribution of offence types can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For example, a jurisdiction with a higher than average proportion of serious crimes may have a higher than average overall proportion of cases with prison sentences. Second, courts across the country may differ in the extent of the use of incarceration for certain offences. Third, the prior offending history of the persons convicted could be a factor.

Probation orders

Highest use of adult probation in Quebec and youth probation in Manitoba for B&E cases

In Adult Court, the use of probation as the most serious sentence for B&Es remained relatively stable since 1998/99, at 32% in 2002/03³⁵, whereas the proportion of B&E cases in Youth Court resulting in a probation term increased from 58% in 1998/99 to 65% in 2002/03.

In 30% of all adult B&E cases in 2002/03 with a conviction, the courts imposed a term of probation³⁶ (Figure 8). The highest use of probation as the most serious sentence was in Quebec, where 48% of convicted cases of B&E received a term of probation, followed by New Brunswick (27%). Probation as the most serious sentence was least often imposed in Prince Edward Island (9%) and not at all in the Yukon (Table 5).

In 2002/03, probation was imposed as the most serious sentence in 65% of convicted cases of B&E involving young offenders (Figure 8). Probation was most frequently used in Manitoba, where 71% of convicted cases received probation, followed by British Columbia (70%). In fact, in 11 out of 13 jurisdictions, probation was imposed in at least 50% of convicted cases of B&E. Probation was least used in Prince Edward Island (42%) (Table 6).

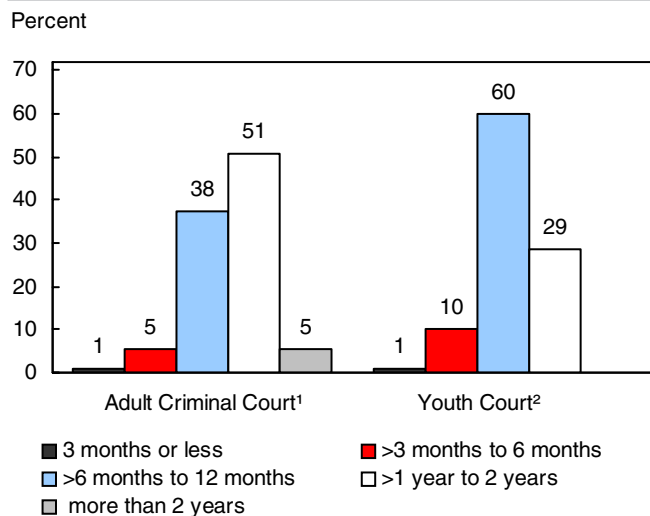
Most common probation length for adults is 1 to 2 years compared to 6 to 12 months for youths

In 2002/03, the most common probation term length for adults was “greater than 1 year to 2 years” accounting for half (51%) of convicted B&E cases with probation. Another 38% of cases had probation orders greater than 6 months up to 1 year in length. Six percent of cases had probation periods of 6 months or less, and the remaining 5% of cases had probation orders greater than 2 years in length (Figure 10). For youths, the most common probation term length was “greater than 6 months to 12 months” accounting for 60% of convicted B&E cases with probation. Another 29% of cases had probation orders greater than 1 year to 2 years in length. The remaining probation orders (11%) were 6 months or less in length.

35. Trend data from 1988/89 to 2002/03, representing approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload, were not available for New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.
 36. Probation is mandatory in cases where the accused is given a conditional discharge or suspended sentence.

Figure 10

Convicted cases of breaking and entering by length of probation (most serious sentence), Canada, 2002/2003



1. Excludes data for Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.
 2. Maximum length for probation is 2 years.
 Source: Youth Court and Adult Criminal Court Surveys, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Mean length of probation decreasing for adults while relatively stable for youths

The mean probation length for adults, after a small increase in 2000/01 continues to decline. In 2002/03 the mean probation length was 541 days compared to 554 days in 1998/99. For youths, the mean probation length has remained relatively stable from 1998/99 to 2002/03, at 394 days in 2002/03.

Methodology

The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was developed by Statistics Canada with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The survey, which became operational in 1962, collects crime and traffic statistics reported by all police agencies in Canada. UCR survey data reflect reported crime that has been substantiated through police investigation. Currently, there are two levels of detail collected by the UCR survey.

Aggregate UCR Survey

The aggregate UCR survey records the number of incidents reported to the police. It includes the number of reported offences, actual offences, offences cleared by charge or cleared otherwise, persons charged (by sex and by an adult/youth breakdown) and those not charged. It does not include victim characteristics. The aggregate UCR survey classifies incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident (generally the offence that carries

the longest maximum sentence under the *Criminal Code*). In categorizing incidents, violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences. As a result, less serious offences are under-represented by the UCR survey.

For more detailed information on this survey, refer to Catalogue No. 85-205-XIE October 2003.

Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey

The incident-based UCR2 survey captures detailed information on individual criminal incidents reported to police, including characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. Police forces switch over from the aggregate to the incident-based survey as their records management systems become capable of providing this level of detail. In 2002, detailed data were collected from 123 police services in 9 provinces through the UCR2 survey. These data represent 59% of the national volume of reported actual (substantiated) Criminal Code crimes. The incidents contained in the 2002 database were distributed as follows: 41% from Ontario, 29% from Québec, 11% from Alberta, 5% from British Columbia, 5% from Manitoba, 5% from Saskatchewan, 2% from Nova Scotia, 1% from New Brunswick, and 1% from Newfoundland & Labrador. Other than Ontario and Quebec, the data are primarily from urban police departments. The reader is cautioned that these data are not geographically representative at the national or provincial level. Continuity with the UCR aggregate survey data is maintained by a conversion of the incident-based data to aggregate counts at year-end.

The **UCR2 Trend Database** is a subset of the UCR2 survey database and contains historical data, which permits the analysis of trends in the characteristics of the incidents, accused and victims, such as weapon use and accused/victim relationships. This database currently includes 73 police services who have reported to the UCR2 survey constantly since 1998. These respondents accounted for 46% of the national volume of crime in 2002. This list of respondents will remain unchanged until such time as large police services such as the RCMP and OPP have been providing at least 5 years of data to the UCR2 survey, at which point they will become part of this trend database.

The **UCR2 Research Database** is a subset of the UCR2 Survey database and contains complete data from all respondents who reported to the Survey for 2002. This database comprises 94 police services accounting for 59% of the national volume of crime in 2002.

Adult Criminal Court Survey

The Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) provides a national database of statistical information on the processing of cases through the adult criminal court system. The survey consists of a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges dealt with in adult criminal courts. The ACCS represents approximately 90% of the national adult criminal court caseload. The basic unit of count for the Adult Criminal Court Survey is a case. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or corporation, where the charges receive a final disposition on the same date. Charges are linked to a case on the basis of the accused identifier and the date of the last court appearance.

The absence of data from all but six superior court jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon) may result in a slight underestimation of the severity of sentences imposed across Canada. The reason for this is that some of the most serious cases, which are likely to result in the most severe sanctions, are processed in superior courts. While these limitations are important, comparisons from one year to another are possible if the reporting jurisdictions used in the comparison are held constant.

The **ACCS Trend Data** is a subset of the ACCS database and contains historical data, which permits the analysis of trends in the characteristics of adult criminal court cases and charges. This data was submitted by eight jurisdictions since 1998/99 representing approximately 80% of the national adult criminal court caseload. The jurisdictions include Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon.

For more detailed information on this survey, refer to *Juristat* Catalogue No. 85-002-XPE Vol.23 No.10, 2003.

Youth Court Survey

The Youth Court Survey (YCS) is a census of *Criminal Code* and *Other Federal Statute* offences heard in youth court for youths aged 12 to 17 (up to the 18th birthday) at the time of the offence. The primary unit of analysis used for the YCS is the "case", defined as one or more charges against a young person disposed of on the same date. The YCS adopted the Adult Criminal Court Survey definition of a case during the 2001/02 reference year, in an effort to make the two surveys more consistent. Trend data presented in this *Juristat* are based on the new definition to ensure data comparability. Case counts are categorized by the most serious offence, most serious decision and most serious sentence. Consequently, less serious offences, decisions and sentences are under-represented.

Differences in data over time and across jurisdictions result from a number of factors that reflect how the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) has been implemented, such as pre-court screening procedures, pre-charge screening by the Crown, and police or Crown diversion programs. Variations in procedures and eligibility requirements of these programs influence the volume and characteristics of cases heard in youth courts.

For more detailed information on this survey, refer to *Juristat* Catalogue No. 85-002-XPE Vol.24 No.2, 2004.

Table 1



Breaking and entering, Canada, 1977-2002

Year	Total B&E*			Residential B&E			Business B&E			Other B&E ¹		
	Number	Rate ²	Annual % rate change	Number	Rate ²	Annual % rate change	Number	Rate ²	Annual % rate change	Number	Rate ²	Annual % rate change
1977	270,659	1,141	...	144,612	609	...	90,250	380	...	35,797	151	...
1978	278,480	1,162	1.9	152,968	638	4.7	90,852	379	-0.3	34,660	145	-4.1
1979	296,437	1,225	5.4	164,192	678	6.3	93,292	385	1.7	38,953	161	11.3
1980	349,694	1,426	16.5	209,565	855	26.0	99,041	404	4.8	41,088	168	4.1
1981	367,250	1,480	3.7	216,222	871	1.9	107,453	433	7.2	43,575	176	4.8
1982	369,882	1,473	-0.5	204,643	815	-6.5	115,695	461	6.4	49,544	197	12.4
1983	362,376	1,429	-3.0	209,929	828	1.6	106,346	419	-9.0	46,101	182	-7.9
1984	356,912	1,394	-2.4	209,923	820	-0.9	101,856	398	-5.1	45,133	176	-3.0
1985	356,744	1,380	-1.0	213,443	826	0.8	98,859	383	-3.8	44,442	172	-2.4
1986	365,140	1,399	1.3	217,675	834	1.0	101,536	389	1.7	45,929	176	2.3
1987	364,144	1,377	-1.6	219,324	829	-0.6	99,733	377	-3.1	45,087	170	-3.1
1988	359,198	1,340	-2.6	214,101	799	-3.7	101,377	378	0.3	43,720	163	-4.3
1989	348,430	1,277	-4.7	200,863	736	-7.9	102,886	377	-0.3	44,681	164	0.4
1990	379,364	1,370	7.2	215,284	777	5.6	117,399	424	12.4	46,681	169	2.9
1991	434,602	1,550	13.2	246,716	880	13.3	134,432	480	13.2	53,454	191	13.2
1992	427,153	1,505	-2.9	245,453	865	-1.7	128,514	453	-5.6	53,186	187	-1.7
1993	406,421	1,416	-5.9	239,322	834	-3.6	115,757	403	-11.0	51,342	179	-4.6
1994	387,867	1,336	-5.7	227,199	782	-6.2	110,480	380	-5.7	50,188	173	-3.4
1995	390,784	1,331	-0.3	235,129	801	2.4	108,749	370	-2.6	46,906	160	-7.6
1996	397,057	1,338	0.5	242,639	818	2.1	110,196	371	0.2	44,222	149	-6.7
1997	373,316	1,245	-7.0	233,724	779	-4.7	100,696	336	-9.6	38,896	130	-13.0
1998	350,774	1,160	-6.8	221,366	732	-6.1	92,590	306	-8.8	36,818	122	-6.2
1999	318,054	1,042	-10.1	197,022	646	-11.8	83,971	275	-10.1	37,061	121	-0.2
2000	293,357	953	-8.6	175,804	571	-11.6	82,074	267	-3.2	35,479	115	-5.1
2001	279,461	898	-5.7	166,500	535	-6.3	80,264	258	-3.2	32,697	105	-8.8
2002	274,894	875	-2.6	162,851	518	-3.1	79,724	254	-1.6	32,319	103	-2.1

* Breaking and entering.

... not applicable

1. B&Es involving other structures such as detached garages, sheds, storage and transportation facilities.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Population estimates as of July 1st. Annual Demographic Statistics, 2002 report, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 2


Residential and business breaking and entering, provinces and territories, Canada, 2002

Jurisdiction	Total B&E* ¹			Residential B&E			Business B&E		
	Number	Rate ²	% rate change 1998-2002	Number	Rate ²	% rate change 1998-2002	Number	Rate ²	% rate change 1998-2002
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,460	651	-20.8	1,991	375	-21.9	992	187	-19.4
Prince Edward Island	966	690	35.0	546	390	40.6	302	216	31.9
Nova Scotia	6,581	697	-28.5	3,808	403	-30.5	1,612	171	-22.5
New Brunswick	4,805	635	-18.7	2,719	359	-17.7	1,247	165	-21.9
Quebec	70,370	944	-29.5	49,200	660	-34.4	19,161	257	-15.4
Ontario	81,181	673	-24.2	48,957	406	-25.0	24,577	204	-16.4
Manitoba	12,616	1,096	-22.3	7,290	633	-28.1	2,992	260	-20.4
Saskatchewan	15,055	1,488	-14.2	8,801	870	-18.6	3,537	350	-16.2
Alberta	27,214	874	-15.2	12,693	408	-18.9	10,081	324	-10.4
British Columbia	50,376	1,216	-25.7	25,813	623	-34.0	14,154	342	-24.1
Yukon	534	1,785	-7.5	277	926	-18.3	226	755	28.0
Northwest Territories ³	907	2,191	-11.1	419	1,012	4.6	422	1,019	-13.2
Nunavut ³	829	2,887	20.7	337	1,174	22.1	421	1,466	29.6
Canada	274,894	875	-24.5	162,851	518	-29.2	79,724	254	-17.1

* Breaking and entering.

1. Includes B&Es involving other structures such as detached garages, sheds, storage and transportation facilities.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

3. Nunavut officially became a Canadian territory in 1999. Data for 1998 for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories were derived.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 3

Census metropolitan area	Population ³	Total B&E* ²			Residential B&E			Business B&E		
		Number	Rate ⁴	% rate change 1998-2002 ⁵	Number	Rate ⁴	% rate change 1998-2002 ⁵	Number	Rate ⁴	% rate change 1998-2002 ⁵
Population 500,000 and over										
Toronto	4,987,556	27,426	550	-17.2	16,202	325	-19.4	10,099	202	-15.4
Montréal	3,524,313	34,590	981	-33.5	23,759	674	-39.7	10,346	294	-14.4
Vancouver	2,118,504	27,510	1,299	-30.7	13,259	626	-41.8	8,280	391	-26.8
Calgary	988,873	7,792	788	-27.7	3,653	369	-31.8	3,215	325	-27.5
Edmonton	968,950	9,362	966	-10.8	4,007	414	-19.8	3,716	384	15.2
Ottawa ⁶	862,835	5,344	619	-38.2	3,354	389	-44.4	1,713	199	-27.9
Québec	679,889	5,876	864	-24.3	3,779	556	-37.2	1,603	236	14.2
Winnipeg	674,188	7,120	1,056	-23.8	4,362	647	-29.6	1,509	224	-23.6
Hamilton	659,539	5,655	857	-7.8	3,223	489	-13.4	929	141	-10.0
Average rate			887			499			266	
Population 100,000 to 499,999										
Kitchener	463,222	3,651	788	-28.2	1,911	413	-37.7	1,328	287	-20.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	426,450	3,930	922	-20.9	2,109	495	-22.5	1,219	286	-20.4
London	381,508	3,579	938	1.1	2,528	663	13.5	951	249	-3.8
Halifax	374,624	3,176	848	-31.5	1,939	518	-36.1	847	226	-18.1
Windsor	324,519	2,088	643	-27.6	1,387	427	-21.4	634	195	-27.1
Victoria	321,064	2,296	715	-32.1	1,330	414	-34.9	497	155	-47.8
Gatineau ⁷	271,197	2,591	955	-29.5	1,872	690	-28.3	541	199	-11.1
Saskatoon	234,267	3,933	1,679	-7.5	2,380	1,016	-18.4	776	331	-13.3
Regina	200,417	3,658	1,825	-28.6	2,206	1,101	-40.3	857	428	-11.6
St. John's	176,619	1,487	842	-26.3	975	552	-23.1	391	221	-37.1
Sudbury	159,316	1,520	954	-33.1	781	490	-36.1	434	272	-7.7
Saguenay ⁸	150,447	1,136	755	-46.3	766	509	-52.5	339	225	-28.9
Sherbrooke	146,501	1,729	1,180	-19.1	1,350	921	-17.7	349	238	-24.4
Saint John	146,140	1,024	701	-0.6	717	491	9.2	213	146	-15.1
Trois-Rivières	145,447	1,284	883	-31.8	948	652	-30.1	302	208	-40.2
Thunder Bay	126,239	1,005	796	-30.7	587	465	-23.0	196	155	4.3
Average rate			964			614			239	
Canada	31,413,990	274,894	875	-24.5	162,851	518	-29.2	79,724	254	-17.1

* Breaking and entering.

1. CMA typically comprises more than one police force. Oshawa CMA is excluded due to the incongruity between the police agency boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

2. Includes B&Es involving other structures such as detached garages, sheds, storage and transportation facilities.

3. Populations for all CMAs have been adjusted to better reflect police service boundaries. Population estimates as of July 1st, come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2002 report, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

4. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

5. Percent change based on unrounded rates.


6. Ottawa refers to the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

7. Gatineau refers to the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

8. Formerly known as Chicoutimi-Jonquière.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 4




Persons charged with breaking and entering¹, Canada, 1993-2002

Year	Total persons charged		Adults (18 years and older)			Youths (12 to 17 years)			Males			Females		
	Number	Percent change	Number	Percent change	Percent of total	Number	Percent change	Percent of total	Number	Percent change	Percent of total	Number	Percent change	Percent of total
1993	55,570	-11.8	33,623	-12.0	60.5	21,947	-11.3	39.5	52,310	-11.8	94.1	3,260	-10.8	5.9
1994	50,099	-9.8	30,107	-10.5	60.1	19,992	-8.9	39.9	46,921	-10.3	93.7	3,178	-2.5	6.3
1995	46,719	-6.7	28,065	-6.8	60.1	18,654	-6.7	39.9	43,432	-7.4	93.0	3,287	3.4	7.0
1996	46,805	0.2	28,273	0.7	60.4	18,532	-0.7	39.6	43,484	0.1	92.9	3,321	1.0	7.1
1997	42,875	-8.4	25,783	-8.8	60.1	17,092	-7.8	39.9	39,639	-8.8	92.5	3,236	-2.6	7.5
1998	40,541	-5.4	24,534	-4.8	60.5	16,007	-6.3	39.5	37,505	-5.4	92.5	3,036	-6.2	7.5
1999	35,476	-12.5	22,210	-9.5	62.6	13,266	-17.1	37.4	32,752	-12.7	92.3	2,724	-10.3	7.7
2000	33,864	-4.5	21,333	-3.9	63.0	12,531	-5.5	37.0	31,166	-4.8	92.0	2,698	-1.0	8.0
2001	32,619	-3.7	20,547	-3.7	63.0	12,072	-3.7	37.0	29,897	-4.1	91.7	2,722	0.9	8.3
2002	31,297	-4.1	19,822	-3.5	63.3	11,475	-4.9	36.7	28,616	-4.3	91.4	2,681	-1.5	8.6

1. Reflects the number of persons charged in incidents where the most serious offence was breaking and entering.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 5



Convicted Adult Court cases of breaking and entering by most serious sentence in the case, ten provinces and territories, Canada, 2002/2003

Jurisdiction	Total convicted cases	Most serious sentence											
		Prison		Conditional sentence		Probation		Fine		Other		Unknown	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	180	124	68.9	16	8.9	40	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	46	38	82.6	2	4.3	4	8.7	1	2.2	1	2.2	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	162	96	59.3	27	16.7	37	22.8	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Brunswick	196	95	48.4	45	23.0	52	26.5	4	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Quebec	2,812	1,362	48.4	...	...	1,340	47.7	30	1.1	75	2.7	5	0.2
Ontario	3,414	2,218	65.0	260	7.6	860	25.2	37	1.1	27	0.8	12	0.4
Manitoba	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Saskatchewan	663	309	46.6	89	13.4	163	24.6	12	1.8	7	1.1	83	12.5
Alberta	853	550	64.4	73	8.6	179	21.0	51	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
British Columbia	981	645	65.7	147	15.0	162	16.5	4	0.4	3	0.3	20	2.0
Yukon	17	10	58.8	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	29.4	0	0.0
Northwest Territories	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nunavut	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Total	9,324	5,447	58.4	661	7.1	2,837	30.4	141	1.5	118	1.3	120	1.3

.. not available for any reference period.

... not applicable.

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 6

Convicted Youth Court cases of breaking and entering by most serious sentence in the case, provinces and territories, Canada, 2002/2003

Jurisdiction	Most serious sentence										
	Total convicted cases	Secure custody		Open custody		Probation		Fine		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	182	47	25.8	35	19.2	100	54.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	26	8	30.8	7	26.9	11	42.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	143	4	2.8	46	32.2	92	64.3	0	0.0	1	0.7
New Brunswick	103	21	20.4	11	10.7	71	68.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Quebec	755	98	13.0	86	11.4	515	68.2	4	0.5	52	6.9
Ontario	2,093	294	14.0	376	18.0	1,387	66.3	7	0.3	29	1.4
Manitoba	270	33	12.2	38	14.1	191	70.7	0	0.0	8	3.0
Saskatchewan	546	98	17.9	104	19.0	313	57.3	1	0.2	30	5.5
Alberta	585	117	20.0	60	10.3	360	61.5	12	2.1	36	6.2
British Columbia	357	34	9.5	65	18.2	248	69.5	0	0.0	10	2.8
Yukon	14	3	21.4	3	21.4	7	50.0	0	0.0	1	7.1
Northwest Territories	85	18	21.2	20	23.5	45	52.9	2	2.4	0	0.0
Nunavut	51	13	25.5	10	19.6	24	47.1	0	0.0	4	7.8
Total	5,210	788	15.1	861	16.5	3,364	64.6	26	0.5	171	3.3

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Table 7


Residential and business breaking and entering, 30 largest municipal police services, Canada, 2002

Police services	Population ²	Total B&E* incidents ³		Residential B&E		Business B&E	
		Number	Rate ⁴	Number	Rate ⁴	Number	Rate ⁴
Toronto CMA** police services¹							
Toronto Police	2,614,956	15,293	585	9,467	362	5,521	211
Peel Regional Police	1,044,337	4,967	476	2,671	256	2,035	195
York Regional Police	818,013	4,717	577	2,639	323	1,870	229
Durham Regional Police	530,341	3,348	631	2,153	406	855	161
Halton Regional Police	394,238	1,660	421	783	199	512	130
Montréal CMA police services¹							
Montréal Police	1,853,489	21,409	1,155	14,355	774	6,849	370
Longueuil Police	382,401	3,744	979	2,790	730	867	227
Laval Police	359,627	2,626	730	1,689	470	897	249
Vancouver CMA police services¹							
Vancouver Police	580,094	10,092	1,740	5,675	978	3,243	559
Surrey (RCMP***) Police	349,044	4,650	1,332	2,181	625	1,096	314
Burnaby (RCMP) Police	195,383	2,834	1,450	1,235	632	816	418
Richmond (RCMP) Police	168,254	1,807	1,074	838	498	752	447
Other large police services							
Calgary Police	915,453	7,519	821	3,558	389	3,112	340
Ottawa Police	817,375	5,143	629	3,203	392	1,673	205
Edmonton Police	666,739	7,949	1,192	3,371	506	3,196	479
Winnipeg Police	631,620	6,755	1,069	4,187	663	1,416	224
Québec Police	516,740	5,104	988	3,227	624	1,433	277
Hamilton Regional Police	505,941	4,991	986	2,910	575	724	143
Waterloo Regional Police	463,222	3,651	788	1,911	413	1,328	287
Niagara Regional Police	426,450	3,929	921	2,109	495	1,219	286
London Police	346,372	3,272	945	2,342	676	862	249
Gatineau-Métro Police	219,717	2,113	962	1,463	666	474	216
Windsor Police	214,348	1,661	775	1,123	524	498	232
Saskatoon Police	206,922	3,690	1,783	2,299	1,111	672	325
Halifax Regional Police	200,928	2,381	1,185	1,565	779	670	333
Regina Police	184,661	3,456	1,872	2,135	1,156	784	425
St. John's (RNC****) Police	176,619	1,487	842	975	552	391	221
Greater Sudbury Police	159,316	1,520	954	781	490	434	272
Saguenay Police	150,447	1,136	755	766	509	339	225
Sherbrooke Regional Police	146,501	1,729	1,180	1,350	921	349	238

* Breaking and entering.

** Census metropolitan area.

*** Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**** Royal Newfoundland Constabulary.

1. The police services listed under the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver CMAs are not necessarily represented in their entirety. In some cases, only portions of a police service are included in the CMA.

2. Police service populations were derived from 2002 preliminary postcensal estimates (1996 Census boundaries), Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

3. Includes B&Es involving other structures such as detached garages, sheds, storage and transportation facilities.

4. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

For further information, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 at (613) 951-9023 or call toll-free 1 800 387-2231. To order a publication, you may telephone (613) 951-7277 or fax (613) 951-1584 or visit the Internet: infostats@statcan.ca. You may also call 1 800 267-6677 (Canada and United States) toll-free. If you order by telephone, written confirmation is not required.

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