

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 13, 2009

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## Releases

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| <b>New motor vehicle sales, March 2009</b>  | 6 |
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| Police services in Canada reported 785 crimes that were motivated by hate in 2007, down from 892 in 2006. Race or ethnicity continues to be the most common motivation for reported hate crimes.  |   |

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### Juristat

May 2009

The May 2009 issue of *Juristat* contains four articles.

"Residents of Canada's Shelters for Abused Women 2008" presents new data about the abused women who turned to women's shelters for support in 2008 — the types of shelters they accessed, their reasons for going to a shelter, whether or not their children were with them, and what their plans were when they left the shelter are among the factors discussed.

The article, "Youth custody and community services 2007/2008" combines a statistical overview of young people entering and leaving custody and community service programs in 2007/2008 with a special focus on trends in admissions and releases since the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect.

Two other articles, "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2007" and "Trends in police-reported drug offences in Canada" are featured in this edition of *The Daily*.

The May 2009 issue of *Juristat*, Vol. 29, no. 2 (85-002-X, free) is now available online. From the *By subject* module of our website choose *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



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## Releases

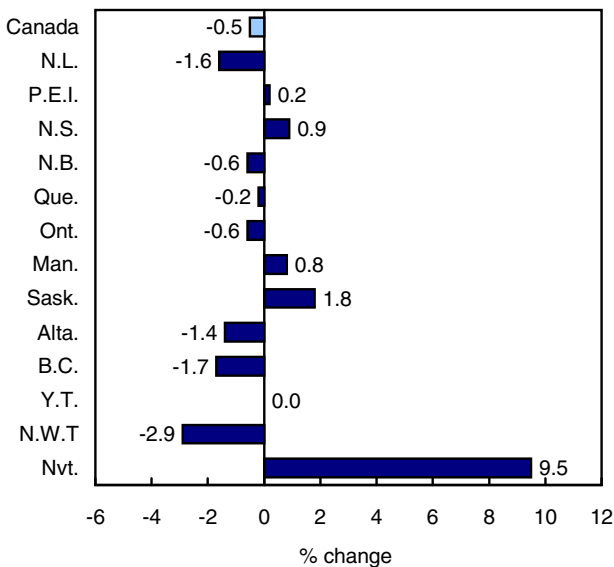
### Hours worked and labour productivity in the provinces and territories

2008 (preliminary)

Labour productivity rose in four provinces and one territory in 2008, led by Saskatchewan with a gain of 1.8% and Nunavut with an increase of 9.5%. The largest productivity declines were in British Columbia and in the Northwest Territories.

Nationally, productivity declined 0.5% in 2008, after rising 0.5% in 2007. This occurred as the growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) decelerated significantly. At the same time, hours worked continued to rise, albeit at about half the pace as in the previous two years.

#### Labour productivity growth by province and territory, 2008



In terms of employment, the volume of hours worked rose in every province. However, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were the only provinces in which the growth in economic output outpaced growth in the volume of hours worked.

At the national level, productivity in the goods-producing sector declined 2.2%, the first decline in four years. In the services sector, it rose 0.4%.

The continued expansion of the job market for most of the year led to a 3.7% increase in hourly compensation at the national level in 2008, slower than the 4.0% gain in 2007.

#### Note to readers

Labour productivity is a measure of real gross domestic product per hour worked. Productivity gains occur when the production of goods and services grows faster than the volume of work dedicated to their production.

This release reviews annual data on hours worked and labour productivity by industry at the provincial and territorial levels for 2008.

For the purpose of this analysis, productivity measures cover the economy as a whole, whereas in the quarterly labour productivity releases, the focus is limited to the business sector.

In this release, economic production is based on a value added measured at basic prices, not market prices, which is consistent with the detailed framework by industry. As well, the services sector and one of its components, finance, insurance and real estate, exclude the imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings because there are no data on the number of hours that home owners spend on maintaining their dwellings.

Economic performance, as measured by labour productivity, must be interpreted carefully, since these data reflect changes in other inputs, namely capital and/or changes in the industrial structure. As a result of this latter factor, labour productivity tends to be more volatile in the smaller provinces.

This release includes preliminary data for 2008, without any revision to previous years' data. This update of labour statistics is consistent with the revised Provincial and territorial economic accounts that were released in The Daily on April 27, 2009.

Alberta posted the strongest provincial increase in hourly compensation (+7.0%) followed by Saskatchewan (+5.0%) and Manitoba (+4.3%). These three provinces posted the strongest gains in jobs among all provinces in 2008.

#### Atlantic provinces

In Nova Scotia, productivity rose 0.9% in 2008, almost twice the 0.5% gain in 2007. Led by a rise in personal and public expenditures, real GDP increased 2.2%, a faster pace than the 1.3% increase in hours worked.

In Prince Edward Island, productivity edged up 0.2% after a sharp increase of 3.9% in 2007. The financial and construction sectors contributed to this slowdown.

In New Brunswick, productivity fell 0.6%, near the national average. The volume of hours worked rose 0.7%, but economic output was almost flat because of weak exports.

Productivity fell 1.6% in Newfoundland and Labrador; it had led all the provinces with a 9.4% gain in 2007. The volume of hours worked rose 1.5% in 2008, but production declined for the first time since 2004 because of a strong drop in oil extraction.

## Central Canada

Labour productivity in Ontario fell 0.6% in 2008, similar to the national average. This was the first contraction since 2003, when the Canadian dollar started to appreciate relative to its US counterpart. The drop was due mainly to productivity declines in three sectors: manufacturing; construction; and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

Economic output in Ontario fell 0.2% in 2008 because of weak demand for exports, particularly in the United States. At the same time, the volume of hours worked increased 0.3%. In Ontario's manufacturing sector, productivity fell 1.8%, the first decline since 2004. This occurred as a 7.4% decline in production outpaced the drop in the volume of hours, despite heavy layoffs.

In Quebec, productivity fell 0.2%, the first decline since 2004. Growth in hours worked accelerated, while the growth of economic output slowed as export demand fell for forest products, furnishings and textiles.

Hourly compensation in Quebec rose 1.3%, following an unusually strong payroll increase in 2007 (+4.9%) that was due to a large pay equity settlement for provincial public servants. Excluding the impact of these special payments, Quebec's hourly wages would have risen 2.3% in 2008 and 3.8% in 2007.

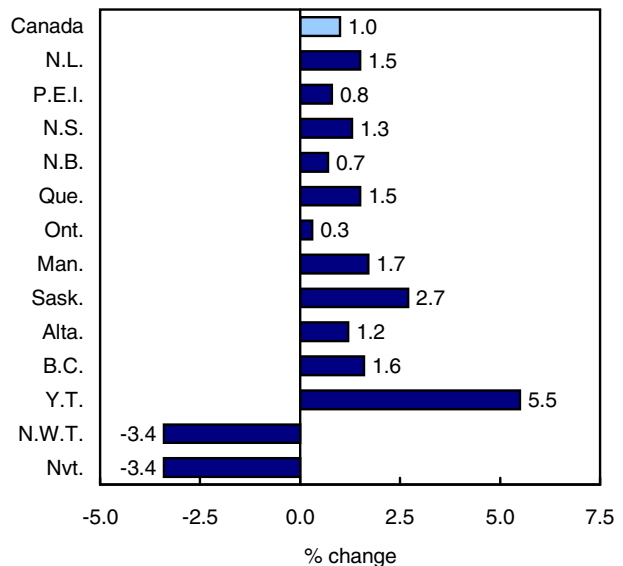
## Western provinces

In Saskatchewan, growth in real GDP and hours worked both accelerated, posting the strongest increases of all the provinces. The volume of hours worked rose 2.7%, in the wake of strong net in-migration. The sharpest gains in hours worked were in construction and manufacturing.

Manitoba had a productivity gain of 0.8%, third highest among the provinces. Real GDP in Manitoba rose 2.5%, while the volume of hours worked rose 1.7%, almost the same rate as in 2007. The sectors that made the largest contribution to the increase in hours worked were mining, oil and gas, utilities, construction, retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate.

Productivity fell for a second consecutive year in both Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta, it dropped 1.4% as real GDP declined mostly as a result of a reduction in oil and gas production. Hours worked increased 1.2% in 2008, well below the previous year, due to slower growth in several sectors, including construction, wholesale and transportation.

Growth in the volume of hours worked by province and territory, 2008



In British Columbia, labour productivity declined 1.7% in 2008, the largest drop among the provinces. Declines occurred mainly in the mining, manufacturing, wholesale and financial sectors. Output fell 0.1% in 2008, while hours worked rose by 1.6%, less than half the growth of 2007. The forestry, manufacturing and retail sectors accounted for much of the slowdown in hours worked.

## The territories

Following strong increases in 2007, labour productivity did not grow in the Yukon and declined in the Northwest Territories. In Nunavut, it rose 9.5%, the strongest rate in the country.

As mining extraction intensified, output in the Yukon rose 5.5%, maintaining the pace started in 2004. This was accompanied by a similar increase in hours worked. Growth of hourly compensation slowed compared with the preceding four years.

In the Northwest Territories, labour productivity declined 2.9%, after posting a strong increase in 2007. This was a result of a sharp drop in diamond mining extraction because of weak global demand. Hours worked fell 3.4%.

In Nunavut, labour productivity returned to its 2004 level after declining in 2006 and 2007. Output was up, although at a slower rate than in the previous year, with a surge in construction at the Meadowbank mine site. Hours worked fell after rising strongly in 2006 and 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5103.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-3618; [productivity.measures@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:productivity.measures@statcan.gc.ca)), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

### Annual growth of labour productivity and other related variables for the overall economy, 2008

	Real gross domestic product	All jobs	Average hours worked	Volume of hours worked	Labour productivity	Total compensation	Hourly compensation	Unit labour cost
	%							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.1	1.0	0.6	1.5	-1.6	-4.3	-5.8	-4.3
Prince Edward Island	1.0	1.0	-0.2	0.8	0.2	3.8	3.0	2.8
Nova Scotia	2.2	1.8	-0.5	1.3	0.9	4.6	3.3	2.4
New Brunswick	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.7	-0.6	4.4	3.6	4.2
Quebec	1.2	1.6	-0.1	1.5	-0.2	2.8	1.3	1.6
Ontario	-0.2	0.9	-0.6	0.3	-0.6	4.1	3.8	4.4
Manitoba	2.5	2.1	-0.4	1.7	0.8	6.0	4.3	3.5
Saskatchewan	4.6	2.2	0.5	2.7	1.8	7.9	5.0	3.1
Alberta	-0.2	2.4	-1.2	1.2	-1.4	8.3	7.0	8.5
British Columbia	-0.1	2.1	-0.5	1.6	-1.7	5.3	3.7	5.5
Yukon	5.5	7.0	-1.4	5.5	0.0	6.2	0.6	0.6
Northwest Territories	-6.2	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	-2.9	6.1	9.9	13.2
Nunavut	5.7	-3.8	0.4	-3.4	9.5	3.1	6.9	-2.4

### Selected labour market components by province and territory, 2008

	Total number of jobs				Annual hours			
	Working age population	Ratio job/population	Province of residence	Net flow of workers	Province of employment	Volume of hours worked	Per job	Per population aged 15+
	thousands	%	thousands					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>27,714</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>17,369</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17,369</b>	<b>29,995,340</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,082</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	432	49.0	216	-4	211	388,996	1,840	901
Prince Edward Island	116	59.9	70	0	70	122,672	1,759	1,054
Nova Scotia	796	58.2	464	-1	463	798,809	1,726	1,004
New Brunswick	632	58.6	371	-1	370	653,024	1,766	1,034
Quebec	6,518	58.9	3,883	-42	3,841	6,383,758	1,662	979
Ontario	10,710	63.5	6,753	43	6,796	11,789,620	1,735	1,101
Manitoba	979	64.5	632	0	632	1,083,250	1,715	1,107
Saskatchewan	823	64.1	533	-6	528	940,236	1,782	1,142
Alberta	2,931	70.4	2,051	12	2,063	3,759,773	1,823	1,283
British Columbia	3,695	63.1	2,336	-4	2,332	3,958,563	1,697	1,071
Yukon	27	72.5	20	0	20	34,852	1,756	1,273
Northwest Territories	34	79.6	25	2	27	51,175	1,912	1,521
Nunavut	21	67.1	14	1	14	25,321	1,786	1,199

... not applicable

**Note:** The number of jobs is consistent with the System of National Accounts concept. It reflects the province of employment, accounts for individuals that hold more than one job and removes all persons that have a job but were absent or idle and were not paid during their absence. In addition to the sum of the provinces and territories, total Canada includes the Canadian embassy and military personnel that are working outside of the country.

## New motor vehicle sales

March 2009

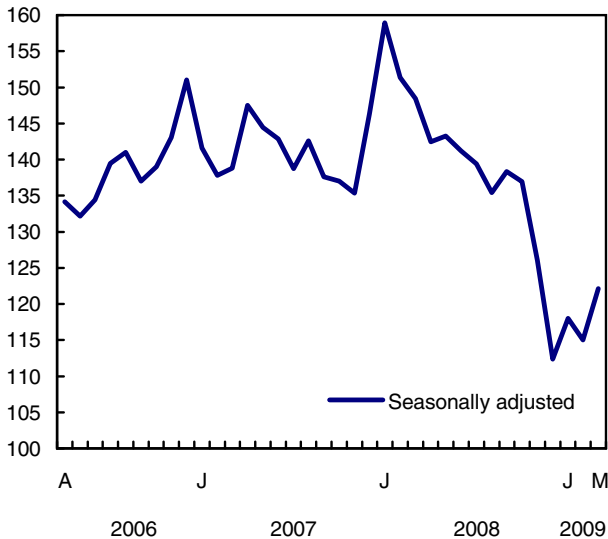
Sales of new motor vehicles rose 6.3% in March to 122,194 units. It was the largest monthly growth since January 2008. This increase was mainly due to higher sales of trucks.

### Note to readers

The unadjusted data of new motor vehicle sales in dollars have been revised back to January 2007.

### New motor vehicle sales rise in March

thousands of units



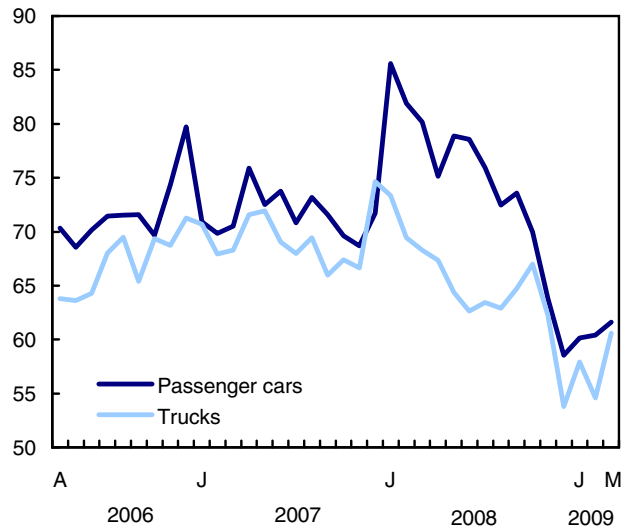
Preliminary industry data for April indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold was essentially unchanged from March.

### Truck sales stronger

Sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) were up 11.0% to 60,577 units in March. This rise more than offset the decline in truck sales in February.

### Passenger car and truck sales increase in March

thousands of units



Sales of passenger cars rose 2.0% to 61,617 units. Sales have been increasing slowly for three months following strong declines at the end of 2008.

### Sales up in all provinces

The number of new motor vehicles sold in March rose in all provinces. The main contributor to the increase at the national level was Quebec, whose 10.4% rise in sales accounted for around 45% of the national increase. The increases in the province for February and March more than offset the 14% decline in sales between October 2008 and January 2009.

Sales in Ontario were up for the third consecutive month, rising 5.8%. The lowest growth rate was a 1.8% increase in Alberta.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The March 2009 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-X, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for April will be released on June 15.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549;

[retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jian Zhu (613-951-4906), Distributive Trades Division.

### New motor vehicle sales

	March 2008	February 2009 <sup>r</sup>	March 2009 <sup>p</sup>	March 2008 to March 2009	February to March 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>148,437</b>	<b>114,995</b>	<b>122,194</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Passenger cars	80,161	60,417	61,617	-23.1	2.0
North American <sup>1</sup>	48,885	34,553	35,641	-27.1	3.1
Overseas	31,276	25,864	25,976	-16.9	0.4
Trucks, vans and buses	68,276	54,578	60,577	-11.3	11.0
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,552	2,041	2,201	-13.8	7.8
Prince Edward Island	498	366	437	-12.2	19.4
Nova Scotia	4,844	3,544	3,694	-23.7	4.2
New Brunswick	3,363	2,520	2,762	-17.9	9.6
Quebec	37,883	31,470	34,736	-8.3	10.4
Ontario	51,574	42,337	44,781	-13.2	5.8
Manitoba	4,289	3,342	3,524	-17.8	5.4
Saskatchewan	4,444	3,472	3,654	-17.8	5.2
Alberta	21,764	14,687	14,946	-31.3	1.8
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	17,226	11,216	11,459	-33.5	2.2
	March 2008	February 2009 <sup>r</sup>	March 2009 <sup>p</sup>	March 2008 to March 2009	
unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>	<b>153,505</b>	<b>82,039</b>	<b>129,845</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	
Passenger cars	80,124	40,786	65,695	-18.0	
North American <sup>1</sup>	50,287	23,129	38,347	-23.7	
Overseas	29,837	17,657	27,348	-8.3	
Trucks, vans and buses	73,381	41,253	64,150	-12.6	
<b>New motor vehicles</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,530	1,188	2,234	-11.7	
Prince Edward Island	452	239	417	-7.7	
Nova Scotia	4,990	2,445	4,098	-17.9	
New Brunswick	3,509	1,717	2,958	-15.7	
Quebec	39,517	21,501	38,272	-3.2	
Ontario	53,765	30,303	47,318	-12.0	
Manitoba	4,521	2,287	3,643	-19.4	
Saskatchewan	4,368	2,386	3,795	-13.1	
Alberta	22,250	11,102	15,152	-31.9	
British Columbia <sup>2</sup>	17,603	8,871	11,958	-32.1	

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.



## Police-reported hate crime

2007

Police services in Canada reported 785 crimes that were motivated by hate in 2007, down from 892 in 2006. Race or ethnicity continues to be the most common motivation for reported hate crimes.

The vast majority of police-reported hate crimes resulted from one of three primary motivations: race or ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation.

Race or ethnicity was the most common motivation, accounting for almost two-thirds (64%) of the total number of police-reported hate crimes in 2007. Religion was the motivation for 24% and sexual orientation for a further 10%. These proportions were similar to those reported by police in 2006.

Among racially-motivated hate crimes, Blacks continued to be targeted most often (33%), although the number of such incidents declined from 238 in 2006 to 154 in 2007.

There was also a notable decline in incidents against Arabs and West Asians. However, increases were seen in racially-motivated hate crimes against East-Southeast Asians and Caucasians.

There were 185 religiously-motivated incidents in 2007, down from 220 in 2006. There were fewer incidents targeting people of both Jewish and Muslim faiths.

Incidents against the Jewish faith continued to account for about two-thirds of all hate crimes motivated by religion.

Some 79 hate crimes were motivated by sexual orientation in 2007, virtually the same as in 2006.

### Fewer police-reported hate crimes in Montréal and Toronto

The census metropolitan area of Montréal recorded 43 fewer hate-motivated crimes in 2007, a drop of about 50%. Toronto also experienced a decline, with 252 hate-motivated crimes in 2007, 19 fewer than in 2006.

In contrast, increases were reported by police in Edmonton, up 17 hate crimes over 2006, and in Hamilton, up 13.

Accounting for population, Calgary had the highest rate of reported hate crime in both years, even though the number of incidents fell from 92 in 2006 to 83 in 2007.

The number of hate crimes reported by police in any given area may be influenced by the presence or absence of specialized hate crime programs or initiatives. These can vary from police service to police service and from one year to the next.

#### Note to readers

*Hate crimes refer to criminal offences that are motivated by hate towards an identifiable group. The incident may target race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or other factors, such as profession or political beliefs.*

*Data on the incidence of police-reported hate crime became available in 2006 from police services representing 87% of the population. Data for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are only available for British Columbia.*

### Mischief accounted for half of all reported hate-motivated crimes

Information on the type of offence and persons accused of committing a hate crime were based on a smaller sub-set of police services in 2007, covering 22% of the population. However, the results were very similar to those seen in 2006 when survey coverage was 87%.

In both 2006 and 2007, mischief offences, such as acts of graffiti on public property, accounted for about half of all police-reported incidents of hate crime. Overall, 3 in 10 hate crimes involved violence, usually minor assault or uttering threats, in which the victim suffered little or no physical harm.

One-third (32%) of persons accused of committing a hate-motivated crime in 2007 were youth 12 to 17 years of age. This was almost double the proportion of youth accused of committing crimes in general (17%).

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302 and 4504.

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2007," Vol. 29, no. 2 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *By subject* module of our website choose *Crime and Justice*.

Data for 2007 on hate-motivated crime, street gang crime and cyber crime are now available for a sub-set of police services across Canada reporting to the newest version of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2.2).

These new data elements were developed by Statistics Canada with the financial assistance of the Multiculturalism Program at Canadian Heritage as well as Public Safety Canada.

Data are available upon request only. For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231: 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □



**Police-reported hate crimes by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>**

	2006		2007	
	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	number	rate <sup>2</sup>
	500,000 and over population			
Calgary	92	9.1	83	8.0
Edmonton	30	4.0	47	6.2
Hamilton	18	3.5	31	6.0
Ottawa <sup>3</sup>	58	6.5	53	6.0
Toronto	271	5.5	252	5.0
Vancouver	73	3.2	79	3.5
Québec	17	2.3	16	2.2
Winnipeg	15	2.3	14	2.1
Montréal	85	2.3	42	1.1
<b>Total 500,000 and over population</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>3.9</b>
	100,000 to less than 500,000 population			
Saint John	0	0.0	6	6.2
London	28	5.9	28	5.9
Kingston	13	8.5	7	4.6
Abbotsford	6	3.6	6	3.5
Regina	6	3.3	5	2.7
Kitchener	13	2.6	11	2.2
Greater Sudbury	1	0.6	3	1.8
Gatineau <sup>4</sup>	1	0.3	5	1.7
Halifax	5	2.3	3	1.4
Victoria	5	1.5	3	0.9
Thunder Bay	1	0.8	1	0.8
Windsor	6	2.0	2	0.7
Saskatoon	0	0.0	1	0.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	0	0.0	1	0.2
Trois-Rivières	1	0.7	0	0.0
St. John's	1	0.6	0	0.0
Saguenay	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sherbrooke	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total 100,000 to less than 500,000 population</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Less than 100,000 population</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>2.7</b>

1. Populations have been adjusted to reflect missing coverage from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police outside of British Columbia.
2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
3. Refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.
4. Refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation**

	2006		2007	
	number	% <sup>1</sup>	number	% <sup>1</sup>
<b>Race or ethnicity</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Black	238	48.0	154	32.8
East and Southeast Asian	25	5.0	55	11.7
South Asian	66	13.3	53	11.3
Caucasian	24	4.8	49	10.4
Arab or West Asian	61	12.3	29	6.2
Aboriginal	16	3.2	13	2.8
Multiple races or ethnicities	37	7.5	84	17.9
Other	29	5.8	32	6.8
Unknown	6	...	20	...
<b>Religion</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jewish	137	63.4	124	68.9
Muslim (Islam)	46	21.3	29	16.1
Catholic	13	6.0	15	8.3
Other	20	9.3	12	6.7
Unknown	4	...	5	...
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Homosexual (lesbian or gay)	78	97.5	75	96.2
Other	2	2.5	3	3.8
Unknown	0	...	1	...
<b>Other motivations</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mental or physical disability	5	22.7	3	20.0
Language	8	36.4	3	20.0
Sex	5	22.7	2	13.3
Other similar factor <sup>1</sup>	4	18.2	7	46.7
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>...</b>

... not applicable

1. Percentages exclude unknowns.



## Study: Trends in police-reported drug offences

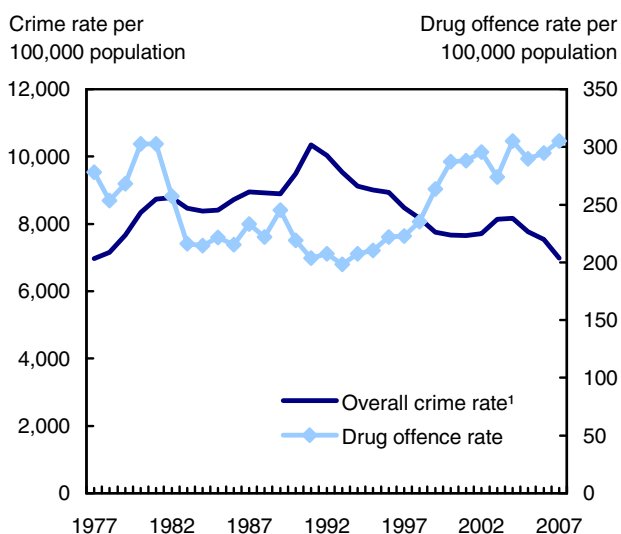
2007

The rate of police-reported drug offences has generally been increasing since the early 1990s and, in 2007, reached its highest point in 30 years.

The rising trend in drug offences coincides with a decreasing trend in overall police-reported crime.

In recent years, cannabis offences have generally declined, while steady increases have been reported for cocaine offences and for a grouping of other illicit drugs which includes crystal meth, ecstasy and "date rape" drugs.

### Police-reported crime and drug offence rates



1. Excludes drug offences as well as *Criminal Code* traffic offences.

Cannabis offences continue to account for the majority of the just over 100,000 reported drug crimes. In 2007, almost two-thirds of all drug offences reported by police were for cannabis offences and one-quarter for cocaine.

Three-quarters of all cannabis offences in 2007 were for possession, 13% for trafficking and 11% for production. Overall, 6 in 10 production incidents were reported by police to have been located in a residence, 32% in an open field and 3% in a commercial establishment.

About half of all reported cocaine offences involved possession and half, trafficking. For the

category of "other" drug offences, about 60% were for possession, 30% for trafficking and 10% for production.

Regardless of the type of drug or the type of offence, the rates of police-reported drug crime in British Columbia have been among the highest in Canada for 30 years. In 2007, the police-reported drug crime rate in British Columbia was more than double the rate in Saskatchewan, the next highest province.

Three of the five census metropolitan areas with the highest reported rates of drug offences were in British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria and Abbotsford. The other two were in Quebec: Trois-Rivières and Gatineau.

Trois-Rivières also experienced the largest increase in police-reported drug offences of any metropolitan area since 1997. In 2007, its rate was two and half times higher than 10 years earlier.

The number of drug offences recorded by police services is affected by local police policies and available resources.

Over the previous 10 years, the rate of youth 12 to 17 years of age accused of drug offences had more than doubled. By comparison, the rate for adults increased 32%.

Youth accounted for 19% of all persons accused of drug offences in 2007, although this varied by type of drug. Youth comprised 24% of those accused of cannabis offences, compared with 5% of all those accused of cocaine offences.

Drug-related cases are less likely to result in conviction than cases in general. In 2006/2007, 55% of adult cases and 48% of youth cases involving drug-related charges resulted in a finding of guilt. This compares with 65% and 60% for cases in general.

A higher proportion of drug-related cases were stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or discharged compared with cases in general.

In 2006/2007, half of all adults convicted of drug trafficking were sentenced to custody, compared with 16% of adults convicted of drug possession. For youth, probation was the most common sentence for both possession and trafficking convictions.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The *Juristat* article "Trends in police-reported drug offences," Vol. 29, no. 2 (85-002-X, free) is now available. From the *By subject* module of our website choose *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231: 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

### Police-reported drug offences, by type of drug

	Cannabis	Cocaine	Other drugs	Total drug offences	
	number				rate <sup>1</sup>
1997	47,933	11,468	6,163	66,593	222.7
1998	50,917	12,182	7,822	70,921	235.2
1999	60,011	11,963	8,168	80,142	263.6
2000	66,274	12,829	8,988	88,091	287.0
2001	67,921	12,145	9,329	89,395	288.2
2002	69,687	12,737	10,357	92,781	295.7
2003	61,087	14,225	11,473	86,791	274.0
2004	67,895	16,974	12,755	97,630	305.1
2005	60,492	19,270	13,897	93,664	289.9
2006	59,521	22,383	14,266	96,175	294.6
2007	62,510	22,819	15,344	100,675	305.3

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

### Police-reported drug offences, by province and territory

	2007		1997 to 2007
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	% change in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	857	169.3	27.8
Prince Edward Island	197	142.1	-36.6
Nova Scotia	2,506	268.3	18.8
New Brunswick	1,874	249.9	5.6
Quebec	20,357	264.3	38.5
Ontario	31,018	242.3	29.9
Manitoba	2,466	207.8	9.9
Saskatchewan	2,851	286.0	39.0
Alberta	9,092	261.7	44.6
British Columbia	28,632	653.7	52.9
Yukon	209	674.4	52.1
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	456	1,069.5	44.4
Nunavut <sup>2</sup>	160	514.3	-16.4
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100,675</b>	<b>305.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

2. Rates for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are calculated from 1999 to 2007.

**Police-reported drug offences, by census metropolitan area**

	2007		1997 to 2007
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	% change in rate
500,000 and over population			
Vancouver	14,407	630.1	68.6
Québec	2,090	285.3	11.0
Edmonton	2,437	222.4	40.2
Toronto	12,132	220.2	56.6
Ottawa <sup>2</sup>	1,915	215.2	59.5
Montréal	7,563	202.8	50.5
Hamilton	1,325	187.3	50.0
Calgary	1,891	165.0	52.0
Winnipeg	1,151	157.2	11.8
100,000 to less than 500,000 population			
Trois-Rivières	829	564.9	161.7
Victoria	1,596	471.1	10.0
Abbotsford <sup>3</sup>	664	392.7	20.0
Gatineau <sup>4</sup>	1,120	382.6	59.8
Saskatoon	873	348.8	65.6
Saint John	339	334.2	87.3
Windsor	968	290.9	-22.1
Thunder Bay	355	289.7	10.7
Greater Sudbury	444	273.3	132.5
Halifax	1,029	267.0	44.0
London	1,211	254.1	20.0
Kitchener	1,210	243.8	83.7
Sherbrooke	349	232.9	20.4
Kingston <sup>3</sup>	319	208.7	11.7
Regina	345	169.6	27.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	650	149.8	-32.3
St. John's	257	140.7	34.4
Saguenay	182	125.6	-19.4
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100,675</b>	<b>305.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

2. Refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

3. Abbotsford and Kingston became census metropolitan areas in 2001. As such the percent change in the rate is calculated from 2001 to 2007.

4. Refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**Youth custody and community services**  
2007/2008

Results from the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey are now available for 2007/2008.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 251-0009 to 251-0017.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3323.**

The *Juristat* article "Youth custody and community services in Canada, 2007/2008," Vol. 29, no. 2 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *By subject* module of our website choose *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

**Transition Home Survey**  
2007/2008

Results from the Transition Home Survey are now available for 2007/2008.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 256-0013, 256-0014 and 256-0017.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3328.**

The *Juristat* "Residents of Canada's shelters for abused women, 2008," Vol. 29, no. 2 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *By subject* module of our website choose *Crime and Justice*.

For further information on the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; toll-free 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

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