

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 14, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

New motor vehicle sales, April 2010

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Police-reported hate crimes, 2008

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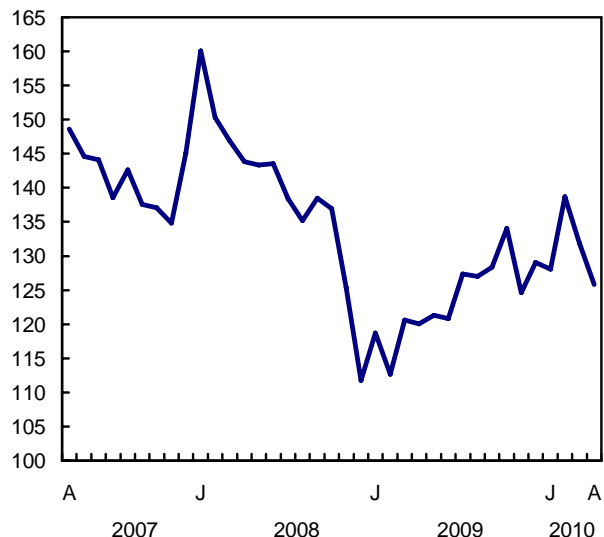
New motor vehicle sales

April 2010

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New motor vehicle sales down in April

thousands of units



Preliminary industry data indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold remained unchanged in May.

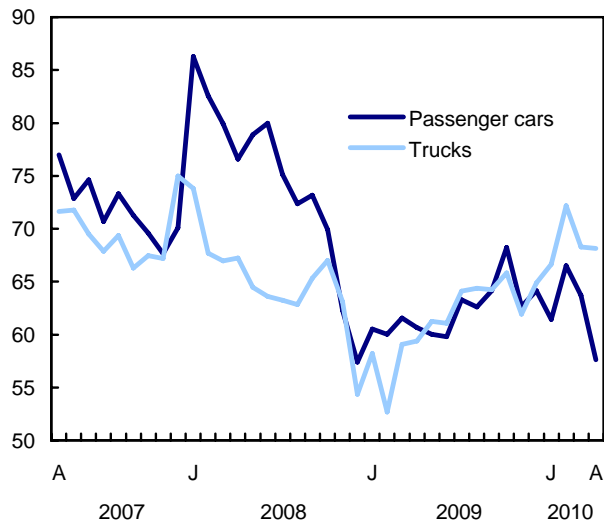
Passenger car sales drive decline

Sales of passenger cars decreased 9.5% to 57,639 units in April. Overseas-built passenger cars (-15.7%) accounted for most of this decline, negating the increases registered at the beginning of the year. Sales of North American-built passenger cars (-4.0%) fell for a second consecutive month.

Sales of trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) decreased 0.2% to 68,153 units in April. Truck sales have exceeded passenger car sales for the past five months.

Truck sales exceed passenger car sales

thousands of units



Sales down in all provinces

New motor vehicle sales were down in all provinces in April.

The 8.5% sales decrease in Quebec had the largest impact on national sales. Sales in this province had been increasing since the beginning of 2009.

Sales of new motor vehicles in Ontario (-4.0%) fell for a second consecutive month. The significant sales increase in February has been largely offset by the decreases in March and April.

New motor vehicle sales in the region formed by British Columbia and the territories fell 1.5%. Sales in the region have declined every month since October 2009, following a period of steady growth.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The April 2010 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-X, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for May will be released on July 15.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire

about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Switzer (613-951-7137), Distributive Trades Division.

New motor vehicle sales

	April 2009	March 2010 ^f	April 2010 ^P	April 2009 to April 2010	March to April 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	120,024	131,937	125,792	4.8	-4.7
Passenger cars	60,637	63,677	57,639	-4.9	-9.5
North American ¹	33,195	34,000	32,633	-1.7	-4.0
Overseas	27,442	29,677	25,006	-8.9	-15.7
Trucks, vans and buses	59,387	68,260	68,153	14.8	-0.2
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,386	2,698	2,431	1.9	-9.9
Prince Edward Island	467	505	458	-1.9	-9.3
Nova Scotia	3,871	4,041	4,009	3.6	-0.8
New Brunswick	2,873	3,247	3,244	12.9	-0.1
Quebec	32,350	36,309	33,233	2.7	-8.5
Ontario	43,629	48,444	46,521	6.6	-4.0
Manitoba	3,623	3,598	3,539	-2.3	-1.6
Saskatchewan	3,624	3,790	3,694	1.9	-2.5
Alberta	15,150	16,522	16,077	6.1	-2.7
British Columbia ²	12,051	12,783	12,586	4.4	-1.5
	April 2009	March 2010 ^f	April 2010 ^P	April 2009 to April 2010	
Unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	146,026	148,052	152,196	4.2	
Passenger cars	75,332	70,252	70,512	-6.4	
North American ¹	40,460	38,427	37,922	-6.3	
Overseas	34,872	31,825	32,590	-6.5	
Trucks, vans and buses	70,694	77,800	81,684	15.5	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,148	2,822	3,161	0.4	
Prince Edward Island	551	529	545	-1.1	
Nova Scotia	4,860	4,404	5,106	5.1	
New Brunswick	3,556	3,553	4,077	14.7	
Quebec	44,077	44,715	44,430	0.8	
Ontario	51,047	53,788	54,371	6.5	
Manitoba	4,236	3,770	4,103	-3.1	
Saskatchewan	4,035	3,899	4,188	3.8	
Alberta	17,076	17,476	18,256	6.9	
British Columbia ²	13,440	13,096	13,959	3.9	

^r revised

^p 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 crimes

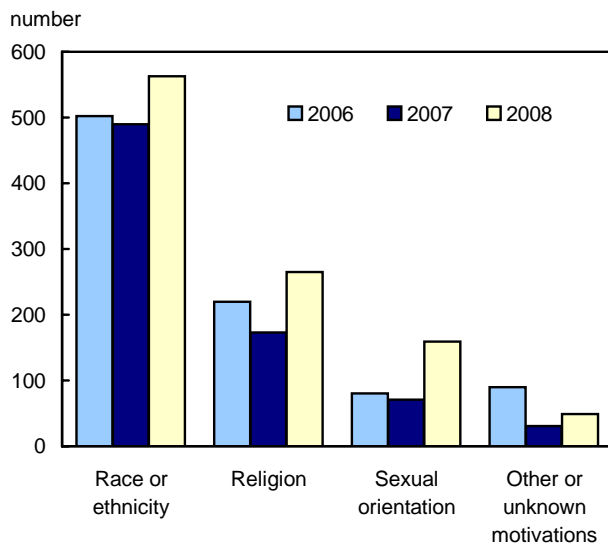
2008

Police services in Canada reported 1,036 hate crimes in 2008, up 35% from 2007. Just over half (55%) were motivated by race or ethnicity, 26% by religion and 16% by sexual orientation.

All three major categories of hate crime increased in 2008. The largest increase was among those motivated by sexual orientation, which more than doubled from 2007 to 2008. Hate crimes motivated by religion increased 53%, while those motivated by race or ethnicity increased to a lesser extent, up 15%.

Violent crimes, mainly assaults and uttering threats, accounted for 42% of all hate crimes. Mischief offences such as vandalism to property accounted for 47%, while other non-violent offences comprised the remaining 11%.

Hate crimes reported by police, by type of motivation



Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation were the most violent in nature. In 2008, 75% of those motivated by sexual orientation were violent compared with 38% of racially-motivated incidents and 25% of religiously-motivated incidents.

Among violent incidents motivated by sexual orientation, 85% of the victims were male.

Note to readers

Police-reported hate crimes refer to criminal incidents that, upon investigation by police, are determined to have been motivated by hate towards an identifiable group. The incident may target race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, language, sex, age, mental or physical disability, 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 88% of the population. Data for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are available only for British Columbia.

The number of hate crimes presented in this release likely undercounts the true extent of hate crime in Canada, as not all crimes are reported to police. Other research has shown that a victim's decision to report a hate-motivated crime to police may be influenced by various factors. These include: the importance of the incident; police sensitivity to the issue; existence of specialized hate crime units; fear of retaliation and feelings of humiliation; language or cultural barriers; and, the accessibility of victim services in the community.

Blacks most commonly targeted racial group

Among the hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity, almost 4 in 10 were committed against Blacks. Police reported 205 hate crimes against Blacks in 2008, up 30% over 2007, but still lower than the 2006 total of 238.

South Asians, which includes East Indians and Pakistanis, were the next most commonly targeted group, accounting for 12% of hate crime incidents motivated by race or ethnicity. Incidents targeting South Asians increased by 21% in 2008.

Jewish faith most commonly targeted religion

As in previous years, about two-thirds of religiously-motivated hate crimes were committed against the Jewish faith. There were 165 hate crimes targeting the Jewish faith in 2008, up 42%.

Police reported 30 hate crimes against the Catholic faith, double the total in 2007. The 26 incidents against the Muslim faith represented a slight drop from 2007.

Highest rates in Vancouver and Hamilton

Vancouver and Hamilton reported the highest rates (6.3 hate crimes per 100,000 population) among Canada's 10 largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Police reported 143 hate crimes in Vancouver in 2008, nearly double the total from the previous year.

There were 271 hate crimes reported in the CMA of Toronto. It ranked near the middle of the 10 largest CMAs with a rate of 5.4 hate crimes per 100,000 population. Montréal, where police reported 38 hate crimes in 2008, had the lowest rate (1.0).

The number of hate crimes reported by police in any given area may be influenced by the presence or absence of specialized hate crime units or initiatives.

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

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported hate crime in Canada," 2008, Vol. 30, no. 2 (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website

under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*, and *Juristat*.

Data for 2008 on hate-motivated crime, street gang crime and cyber crime are 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 Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Data are available upon request only.

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.

Hate crimes reported by police, by type of motivation

Type of motivation	2007 ^r		2008		2007 to 2008
	number	% ¹	number	% ¹	% change in number
Race or ethnicity					
Black	158	33.5	205	37.3	30
South Asian	53	11.2	64	11.7	21
East and Southeast Asian	57	12.1	44	8.0	-23
Arab or West Asian	34	7.2	37	6.7	9
Caucasian	50	10.6	22	4.0	-56
Aboriginal ²	14	3.0	20	3.6	43
Multiple races or ethnicities	75	15.9	115	20.9	53
Other	31	6.6	42	7.7	35
Unknown	18	...	14	...	-22
Total	490	100.0	563	100.0	15
Religion					
Jewish	116	68.6	165	64.2	42
Catholic	15	8.9	30	11.7	100
Muslim (Islam)	29	17.2	26	10.1	-10
Other	9	5.3	36	14.0	300
Unknown	4	...	8	...	100
Total	173	100.0	265	100.0	53
Sexual orientation	71	...	159	...	124
Other motivation	14	...	33	...	136
Unknown motivation	17	...	16	...	-6
Total	765	...	1,036	...	35

^r revised

... not applicable

1. Percentages exclude unknowns.

2. The number of hate crimes against Aboriginals may be under-reported due to the unavailability of data from police services in the territories and the northern part of the Prairie provinces where the proportion of the Aboriginal population is highest.

Hate crimes reported by police, by type of motivation, by 10 largest census metropolitan areas

2008						
	Race/ethnicity	Religion	Sexual orientation	Other or unknown	Total	
	number					rate ¹
Vancouver	61	40	34	8	143	6.3
Hamilton	29	2	2	0	33	6.3
Kitchener	16	15	0	0	31	6.1
Ottawa ²	26	19	3	3	51	5.6
Toronto	127	93	43	8	271	5.4
Calgary	43	8	6	0	57	5.3
Edmonton	20	3	4	0	27	3.4
Winnipeg	7	5	1	1	14	2.1
Québec	6	2	4	3	15	2.0
Montréal	18	5	7	8	38	1.0

1. Populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries and to reflect missing coverage from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police outside of British Columbia. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario portion of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.



New products and studies

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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