

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 7, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Police-reported hate crimes, 2009	2
Canadian police services reported 1,473 hate crimes in 2009, up by 437 incidents, or 42%, from the previous year. This followed a 35% increase in 2008.	
Cyber crime and organized crime/street gangs, 2009	5
Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2011	5
Residential Telephone Service Survey, 2010	5

New products and studies	6
---------------------------------	---

Canadian Social Trends

June 2011 online edition

The June 2011 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, released today, contains one article.

"Recent evolution of immigrant-language transmission in Canada" draws on census data from 1981 and 2006 to compare immigrant mothers having a non-official mother tongue and their children born in Canada, first using a cross-sectional approach and then a longitudinal approach.

The June 2011 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 92 (11-008-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Releases

Police-reported hate crimes

2009

Canadian police services reported 1,473 hate crimes in 2009, up by 437 incidents, or 42%, from the previous year. This followed a 35% increase in 2008.

Over half (54%) of police-reported hate crimes in 2009 were motivated by race or ethnicity, 29% by religion and 13% by sexual orientation.

All three primary motivations for hate crime increased in 2009. The largest increase was among those motivated by religion, which rose 55% in 2009. The number of racially-motivated hate crimes increased 35%, while those motivated by sexual orientation went up 18%.

Violent offences, such as assault, accounted for about 4 in 10 hate crimes reported by police. Violent offences were particularly more common among hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation.

Over half (54%) of police-reported hate crimes involved mischief offences, such as graffiti or vandalism.

Rates of hate crime tended to be highest among youth and young adults for both victims and individuals accused of hate crime.

Hate crimes against Arabs or West Asians double in 2009

The number of police-reported hate crimes against all racial groups rose in 2009. The largest increase involved hate crimes against Arabs or West Asians, which doubled from 37 incidents in 2008 to 75 in 2009.

Blacks continued to be the most commonly targeted racial group, accounting for 272 incidents in 2009, and about 38% of all racially-motivated incidents.

Hate crimes against the Jewish faith increase substantially

As in previous years, 7 in 10 religiously-motivated hate crimes were committed against the Jewish faith in 2009. Police reported 283 such hate crimes in 2009, up 71% from 2008.

Hate crimes against the Muslim faith (Islam) increased from 26 incidents in 2008 to 36 in 2009. Police reported 33 hate crimes against Catholics, 3 more than in 2008.

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.

Police-reported hate crime data have been collected on an annual basis since 2006 and cover 87% of the population of Canada. This Juristat article focuses on 2009 data, the most up-to-date information available on the extent and nature of police-reported hate crime in Canada.

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. Self-reported victimization data from Canadians suggests that about one-third (34%) of incidents perceived by respondents to have been motivated by hate were subsequently reported to police.

Increases mainly in four large metropolitan areas

In 2009, four census metropolitan areas accounted for most of the increase in police-reported hate crime, led by Ottawa, where the number of incidents increased by 83, Toronto (+79), Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (+62) and Montréal (+61).

Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo reported the highest rate of police-reported hate crimes at just under 18 incidents for every 100,000 population. This city's rate was followed closely by Guelph, Peterborough and Ottawa.

The number of hate crimes in a given area can be influenced by the public's willingness to report incidents to police as well as local police service practices and awareness campaigns.

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

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2009" (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*.

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.

□

Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation

	2008		2009		2008 to 2009
	number	%	number	%	% change in number
Race or ethnicity					
Black	205	37.3	272	37.7	32.7
South Asian	64	11.7	92	12.8	43.8
Arab or West Asian	37	6.7	75	10.4	102.7
East and Southeast Asian	44	8.0	71	9.8	61.4
Caucasian	22	4.0	34	4.7	54.5
Aboriginal ¹	20	3.6	26	3.6	30.0
Multiple races or ethnicities	115	20.9	96	13.3	-16.5
Other	42	7.7	55	7.6	31.0
Unknown	14	...	41	...	192.9
Total	563	100.0	762	100.0	35.3
Religion					
Jewish	165	64.2	283	71.5	71.5
Muslim (Islam)	26	10.1	36	9.1	38.5
Catholic	30	11.7	33	8.3	10.0
Other	36	14.0	44	11.1	22.2
Unknown	8	...	14
Total	265	100.0	410	100.0	54.7
Sexual orientation	159	...	188	...	18.2
Other motivations	33	...	55	...	66.7
Unknown	16	...	58	...	262.5
Total	1,036	...	1,473	...	42.2

... not applicable

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

Note: In total, information reflects data reported by police services which, in 2009, covered 87% of the population of Canada.

Police-reported hate crimes, by census metropolitan area

	2008		2009	
	number	rate	number	rate
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	31	6.1	93	17.9
Guelph	10	8.2	21	17.1
Peterborough	4	3.3	18	14.8
Ottawa ¹	51	5.6	134	14.5
Saskatoon	0	0.0	19	8.5
Vancouver	143	6.3	163	7.0
Kingston	12	7.7	11	6.9
Toronto	271	5.4	350	6.9
Brantford	9	6.9	9	6.8
Sherbrooke	7	3.8	12	6.5
London	40	8.2	30	6.1
Calgary	57	5.3	63	5.6
Abbotsford–Mission	10	5.9	8	4.6
Hamilton	33	6.3	23	4.3
Edmonton	27	3.4	33	4.0
Victoria	11	3.2	12	3.4
Québec	15	2.0	25	3.4
Kelowna	5	2.9	6	3.4
Windsor	5	1.6	10	3.3
Gatineau ²	9	3.0	8	2.7
Montréal	38	1.0	99	2.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	18	4.1	11	2.5
Winnipeg	14	2.1	14	2.1
Halifax	7	1.8	7	1.8
Regina	9	4.7	3	1.6
Saguenay	0	0.0	1	0.7
Trois-Rivières	1	0.7	1	0.7
Greater Sudbury	2	1.2	1	0.6
St. John's	1	0.5	0	0.0
Saint John	2	2.0	0	0.0
Barrie	0	0.0	0	0.0
Thunder Bay	1	0.8	0	0.0
Total census metropolitan areas	843	4.0	1,185	5.6
Less than 100,000 population (non-census metropolitan areas)	193	2.4	288	3.5
Total	1,036	3.5	1,473	5.0

1. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

2. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Populations have been adjusted to reflect coverage.



Cyber crime and organized crime/street gangs

2009

Data for 2009 on 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.

Data are available upon request only.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

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. ■

Crop Condition Assessment Program

2011

Growing conditions for Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada range from lower to much lower than normal this spring as a result of cool, wet weather, according to early data from the Crop Condition Assessment Program (CCAP) for the 2011 growing season. Corn and soybean planting is delayed in some regions, with the possibility that producers may consider switching to earlier maturing varieties.

In Western Canada, conditions are classified mostly as similar to lower than normal. Extensive areas of Manitoba have suffered from spring flooding, which has delayed seeding.

On the other hand, drought conditions prevail in Northern Alberta, where several forest fires occurred in May.

The CCAP is a free web mapping application that provides timely, objective cropland and pasture monitoring information on a weekly basis for Canada's entire agricultural region, along with the northern part of the United States.

The program combines state-of-the-art satellite remote sensing with geographic information systems and dynamic web mapping technologies. It is the longest running near real-time, operational, web-based, crop and pasture condition monitoring program using satellite data in Canadian history.

An additional satellite data source with an improved resolution of 250 metres, implemented in 2010, is also available for the 2011 edition of the CCAP.

Satellite imagery is received every Monday afternoon from early April until mid-October. Weekly

updates are made to the web application within minutes of receiving the satellite data for near real-time utilisation by the entire agriculture community.

Current conditions are compared with the normal, allowing easy mapping of areas under stress, such as drought, flooding or frost events. Other products include thematic maps and data in graph and tabular format for four types of different geography layers, from the census agriculture region to the township level. The entire historical database is included in the application.

Also included is an experimental spring wheat yield forecast for the Prairies that will be updated in July. This yield forecast model uses historical yield estimates and current satellite image data to estimate crop yields in near real-time.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, through the Growing Forward program, has partnered with Statistics Canada to provide this application free of charge. The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, part of Natural Resources Canada, has also contributed by providing software for processing the input satellite data.

The publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2011* (22-205-X, free), is now available from *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To visit the web application, go to (www26.statcan.ca/ccap-peec/start-debut-eng.jsp).

For more information, or for custom requests, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gordon Reichert (613-951-3872; rsge@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Residential Telephone Service Survey

2010

The Public Use Microdata File for the 2010 data on the Residential Telephone Service Survey is now available.

The survey measures household penetration rates of various telecommunication devices.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4426.

The Public Use Microdata File *Residential Telephone Service Survey, December 2010* (56M0001X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.gc.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Social Trends, Winter 2011, no. 92
Catalogue number **11-008-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number **85-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2011
Catalogue number **22-205-X** (HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Residential Telephone Service Survey,
December 2010
Catalogue number **56M0001X** (CD-ROM, free)

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

Industry Price Indexes, April 2011, Vol. 37, no. 4
Catalogue number **62-011-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

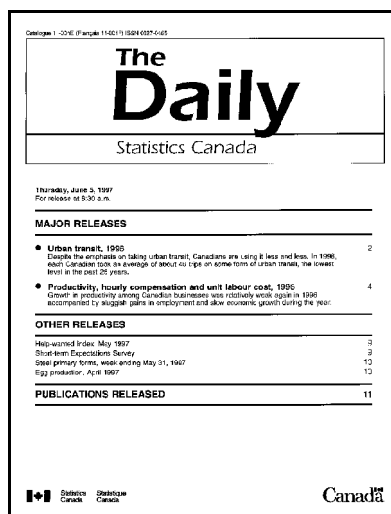
From Canada and the United States, call:
From other countries, call:
To fax your order, call:

1-800-267-6677
1-613-951-2800
1-877-287-4369

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at www.statcan.gc.ca and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lisproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2011. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.