

The Daily

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Police-reported hate crimes declined for a second consecutive year in 2011. Canadian police services reported 1,332 hate crimes in 2011 or 3.9 hate crimes per 100,000 population. The rate was 5% lower than in 2010.	
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Releases

Police-reported hate crimes, 2011

Police-reported hate crimes declined for a second consecutive year in 2011. Canadian police services reported 1,332 hate crimes in 2011 or 3.9 hate crimes per 100,000 population. The rate was 5% lower than in 2010.

In 2011, three primary motivations accounted for over 95% of hate crimes, with race or ethnicity representing over half (52%) of the total, followed by religious hate crimes at 25% and crimes motivated by sexual orientation at 18%.

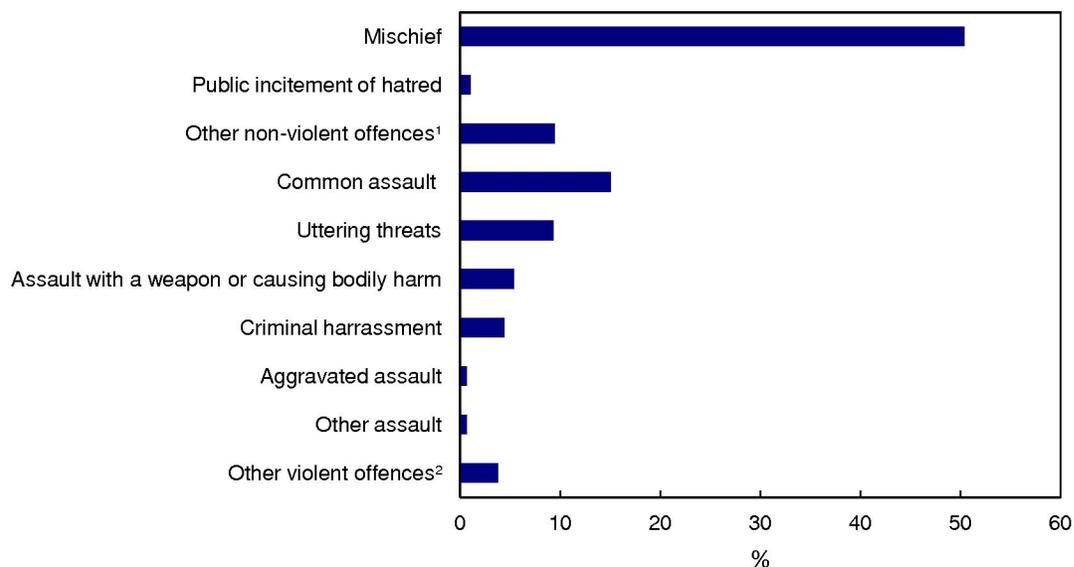
Police-reported hate crimes motivated by religion (-17%) and race or ethnicity (-4%) both fell between 2010 and 2011, while there was a 10% increase in police-reported hate crime incidents motivated by sexual orientation. A decline in hate crimes motivated by religion or race and ethnicity and an increase in hate crime motivated by sexual orientation were also reported between 2009 and 2010.

Although hate crimes motivated by religion and race or ethnicity have declined, some aspects of these crimes remained constant. For example, among hate crimes related to race or ethnicity, black populations are still the most frequently targeted (21% of hate crimes of all types). For religiously motivated hate crime, there has also been little change over time, with hate crimes targeting Jewish populations continuing to be the most common (15% of hate crimes of all types).

Mischief is the most common police-reported hate crime

Overall, the majority of hate crimes reported by police involved non-violent offences. Mischief, which includes vandalism, graffiti and other destruction of property, was the most commonly reported offence among police-reported hate crimes, making up half (50%) of all hate crime incidents. This was especially true for religious hate crimes, where 75% involved mischief. The number of non-violent hate crimes fell 16% between 2010 and 2011, driving the overall drop in hate crimes.

Chart 1
Hate crimes, by type of offence, Canada, 2011



1. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property or other non-violent criminal violations.

2. Other violent offences include other crimes against persons involving violence or threat of violence such as robbery or harassing telephone calls.

Note(s): Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the Uniform Crime Reporting 2.2 Supplemental Survey for which detailed offence information is not available.

At the same time, however, the proportion of hate crimes involving violent offences, such as assault and uttering threats, increased from 34% in 2010 to 39% in 2011. This rise was accounted for by increases in the number of violent hate crimes involving race and, to a lesser extent, sexual orientation. Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation were the most likely to involve violent offences (65%).

Both accused and victims of hate crime often young

Young adults were the most likely to be either the victim or accused of a hate crime. Among persons accused of hate crimes in 2011, 60% were under the age of 25 compared with 41% for crimes in general.

Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation had the highest proportion of accused under the age of 25 (70%). Of the three major motivations, religiously motivated hate crime had the highest proportion of accused aged 45 and over (24%).

Those accused of hate crimes were predominantly male (88%). Among hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation, 92% of the accused were male.

In 2011, 41% of hate crime victims were under the age of 25. Victims of hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation tended to be younger, with 50% under the age of 25.

Most police-reported hate crimes occur in major cities

The majority (79%) of police-reported hate crimes in Canada occurred in major cities (census metropolitan areas, CMAs). Overall, the 10 largest cities in Canada, representing just over half of the population, accounted for 64% of police-reported hate crimes in 2011.

Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver, the three largest CMAs in Canada, accounted for 38% of police-reported hate crime incidents. These three CMAs, however, did not have the highest rates of police-reported hate crime. The highest rates of hate crime in 2011 were in Peterborough (17.9 per 100,000 population) and Hamilton (15.9 per 100,000 population).

Note to readers

Police-reported hate crimes refer to criminal incidents that, upon investigation by police, are determined to have been motivated by hate toward 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, as of 2011, cover 99% of the population of Canada.

Fluctuations in the annual number of incidents can be influenced by changes in local police service practices and community involvement, as well as the willingness of victims to report incidents to police. 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 suggest that about one-third (34%) of incidents perceived by respondents to have been motivated by hate were reported to police.

Table 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, 2010 and 2011

	2010		2011		2010 to 2011 % change
	number	%	number	%	
Total	1,401	100	1,332	100	-5
Race or ethnicity	707	52	679	52	-4
Religion	395	29	326	25	-17
Sexual orientation	218	16	240	18	10
Other ¹	51	4	68	5	33
Unknown	30	...	19	...	-37

... not applicable

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (for example, occupation or political beliefs).

Note(s): Information reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

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

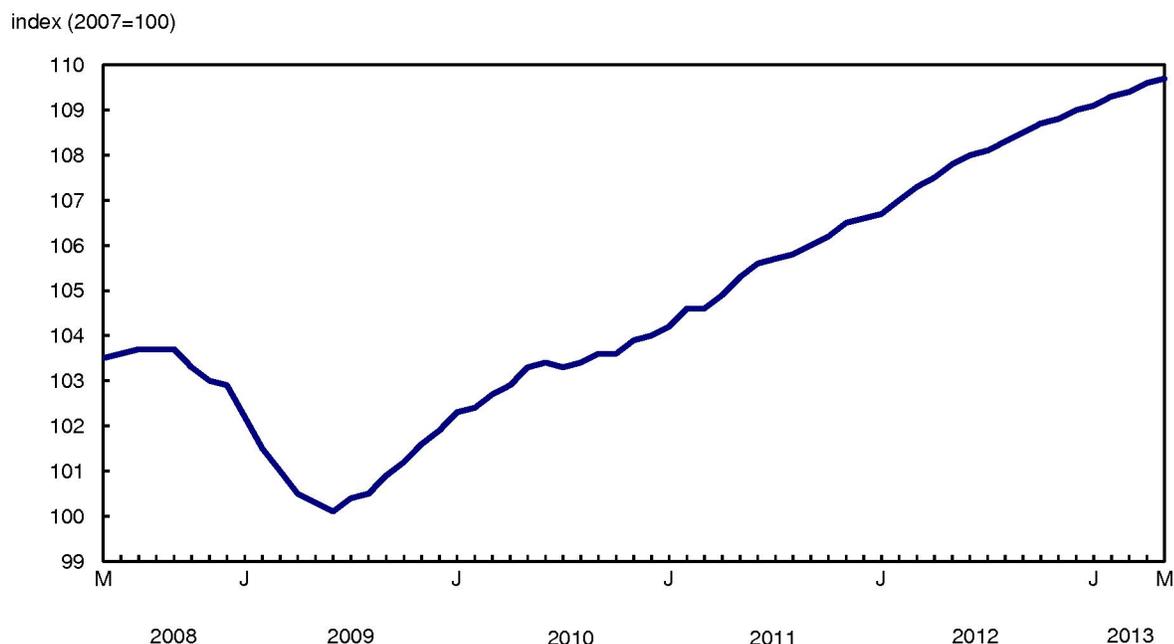
The *Juristat* article "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2011" (85-002-X) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New Housing Price Index, May 2013

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in May, following a 0.2% increase in April and continuing a series of similar increases over the past 12 months.

Chart 1
New Housing Price Index



Calgary was the top contributor to the national advance in May, as prices for new homes rose 0.9%. Builders reported an increase in material and labour costs as the main reason for higher prices.

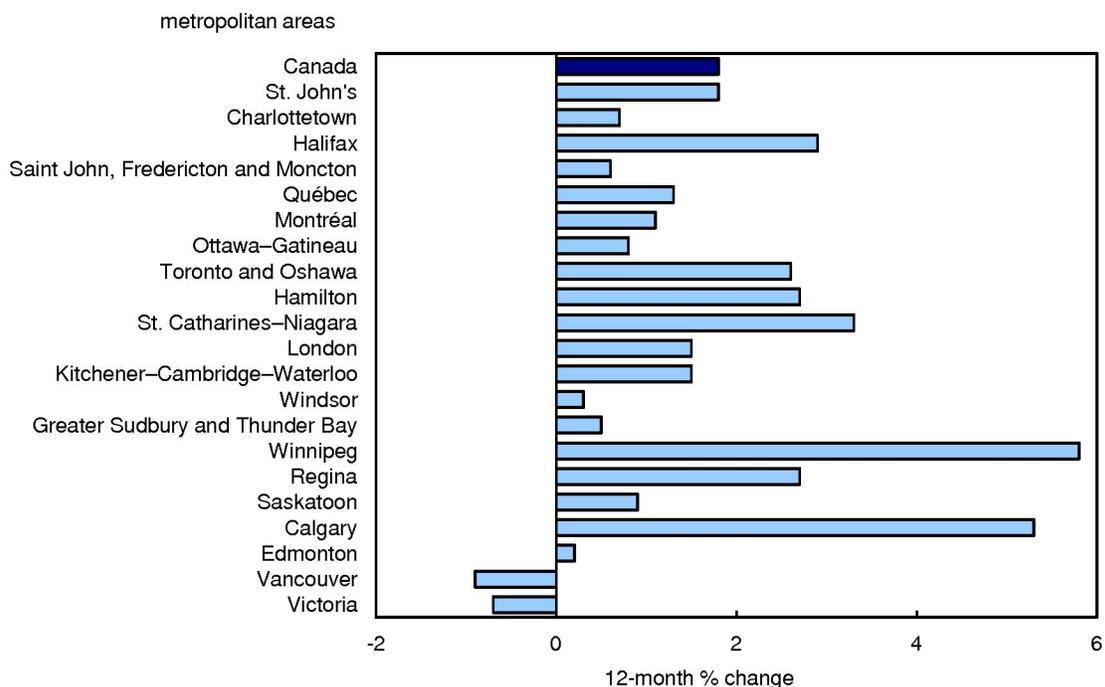
Prices increased 0.6% in both St. Catharines–Niagara and the combined region of Sudbury and Thunder Bay. Builders in both metropolitan areas cited higher material and labour costs as the main reason for the growth. This was the largest monthly price movement in Sudbury and Thunder Bay since May 2012, when prices rose 1.6%. Since then, new housing prices in the region have shown little or no growth.

Winnipeg also saw a notable increase as prices for new homes rose 0.5% in May. Monthly prices in the region have been rising since the beginning of 2012. Builders reported higher material costs for new homes sold, but not yet completed, because of the new provincial sales tax coming into effect in July.

In May, prices decreased 0.3% in Ottawa–Gatineau and 0.2% in both Vancouver and Edmonton as builders in all three regions reported lower selling prices.

Prices were unchanged in 5 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

Chart 2
Winnipeg posts the highest year-over-year price increase



On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.8% in the 12 months to May, following a 2.0% annual increase in each of the previous two months. This was the smallest annual gain in the index since March 2010 (+1.7%).

The main contributor to the advance was the combined region of Toronto and Oshawa, where the year-over-year increase in contractors' selling prices was 2.6%. Annual price increases in the region continued to show signs of slowing, following steady growth throughout 2011 and the early part of 2012.

Winnipeg has recorded the largest year-over-year price movements in Canada since December 2012. Prices for new homes were up 5.8% in May, following a 5.5% increase in April.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Calgary (+5.3%), St. Catharines-Niagara (+3.3%) and Halifax (+2.9%). Annual price gains in all three regions have been generally accelerating throughout the latter part of 2012 and into 2013.

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, only Victoria (-0.7%) and Vancouver (-0.9%) posted 12-month price declines in May. This continued a stretch of 16 consecutive annual decreases in the two regions of British Columbia.

Note to readers

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

The indexes are not subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	May 2012	April 2013	May 2013	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.0	107.8	109.6	109.7	0.1	1.8
House only	...	108.1	110.2	110.4	0.2	2.1
Land only	...	106.6	107.6	107.8	0.2	1.1
St. John's	1.83	146.9	149.4	149.6	0.1	1.8
Charlottetown	0.22	102.5	103.0	103.2	0.2	0.7
Halifax	1.21	114.1	117.0	117.4	0.3	2.9
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ³	0.52	107.8	108.2	108.4	0.2	0.6
Québec	2.70	121.1	122.7	122.7	0.0	1.3
Montréal	9.60	115.3	116.2	116.6	0.3	1.1
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.97	115.4	116.6	116.3	-0.3	0.8
Toronto and Oshawa ³	27.21	116.4	119.2	119.4	0.2	2.6
Hamilton	3.25	105.6	108.2	108.5	0.3	2.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	105.7	108.6	109.2	0.6	3.3
London	1.69	109.5	111.1	111.1	0.0	1.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.02	109.6	111.1	111.2	0.1	1.5
Windsor	0.67	98.8	99.1	99.1	0.0	0.3
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ³	0.63	107.9	107.7	108.4	0.6	0.5
Winnipeg	2.39	128.3	135.1	135.8	0.5	5.8
Regina	1.12	154.0	158.0	158.2	0.1	2.7
Saskatoon	2.20	119.0	120.1	120.1	0.0	0.9
Calgary	11.55	96.6	100.8	101.7	0.9	5.3
Edmonton	12.78	90.8	91.2	91.0	-0.2	0.2
Vancouver	11.23	98.2	97.5	97.3	-0.2	-0.9
Victoria	1.22	85.4	84.8	84.8	0.0	-0.7

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

Note(s): View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The first quarter 2013 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X) will be available soon.

The New Housing Price Index for June will be released on August 8.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

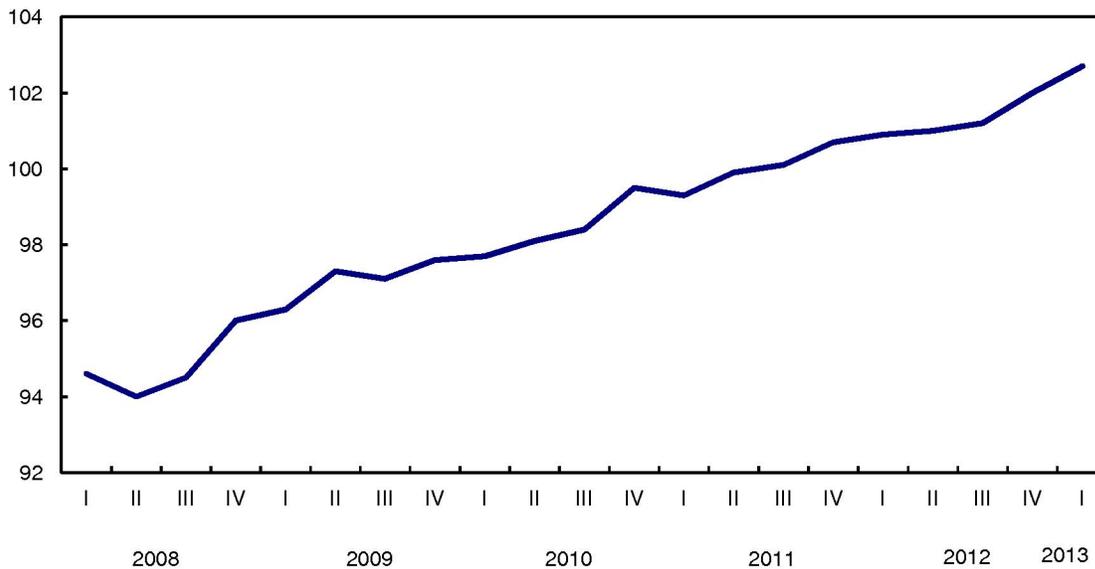
Commercial Rents Services Price Index, first quarter 2013

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index increased 0.7% in the first quarter following a 0.8% increase in the fourth quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 1.8% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter in 2012.

Chart 1
Commercial Rents Services Price Index

index (2011=100)



Note to readers

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Prices collected are average rents measured in price per square foot for a sample of commercial buildings.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series is also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Commercial Rents Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	First quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012 ^r	First quarter 2013 ^p	Fourth quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013	First quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013
	%	(2011=100)			% change	
Commercial Rents Services Price Index	100.00	100.9	102.0	102.7	0.7	1.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The Commercial Rents Services Price Index is released at the national level with no industry breakdown and, therefore, carries a relative importance of 100.

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0012 and 332-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5123.

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index for the second quarter will be released in October.

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Police-reported data on street gang crime, 2011

Data for 2011 on street gang crime are now available for a sub-set of police services across Canada reporting to the newest version of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Note to readers

Data are available upon request only.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

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Financial information of universities and colleges, 2011/2012

Final data for the 2011/2012 academic year from the Financial Information of Universities and Colleges Survey are now available.

Note to readers

The survey provides financial information (income and expenditures) on all universities and degree-granting colleges in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3121.

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New products and studies

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