

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, June 9, 2015**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

**Police-reported hate crimes, 2013**

2

In 2013, police reported 1,167 criminal incidents motivated by hate in Canada, 247 fewer incidents than in 2012. These hate crimes represented 3.3 incidents per 100,000 population.

**Culture and sport activities in the provinces and territories, 2010**

4

Culture activities accounted for 3.0% of Canada's total gross domestic product (GDP) and 642,486 jobs in 2010. Across the provinces and territories, culture GDP varied in importance. Culture jobs as a share of the total economy ranged from 2.2% to 4.1% among the provinces and territories.

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, March 2015

8

Police-reported cybercrime, 2013

13

---

## New products and studies

---

14



---

## Releases

---

### Police-reported hate crimes, 2013

Canadian police services reported 1,167 hate crimes in 2013, or 3.3 hate crimes per 100,000 population. This represented a 17% drop from 2012, as 247 fewer hate crime incidents were reported to police. The annual decline was mainly attributable to a 30% decrease in non-violent hate crime incidents, primarily mischief.

In 2013, three primary motivations accounted for 95% of hate crimes. Hate crime motivated by hatred of race or ethnicity represented about half (585 or 51%) of all hate crime incidents, followed by religious hate crimes (326 or 28%) and crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation (186 or 16%).

Between 2012 and 2013, there was a 17% decline in police-reported hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity, with 119 fewer incidents reported. The decline was greatest for hate crimes targeting Arab and West Asian (-16 incidents) and Black populations (-40 incidents). Meanwhile, there was an increase in reported hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian populations (+11 incidents) as well as White populations (+9 incidents).

There were 93 fewer religion-motivated hate crime incidents reported in 2013 compared with 2012, down 22%. The decrease occurred for hate crimes targeting every religious group except Muslim populations (+20 incidents).

There were 186 police-reported hate crime incidents in 2013 that were motivated by sexual orientation, one more than a year earlier.

Although the number of hate crimes reported by police declined from 2012, some characteristics of these crimes remained constant. For example, among hate crimes related to race or ethnicity, Black populations were still the most frequently targeted (22% 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 still the most common (16% of hate crimes of all types).

### Mischief is the most common police-reported hate crime

Overall, the majority (60%) of hate-motivated crimes reported by police involved non-violent offences. Mischief, which includes vandalism, graffiti and other forms of property destruction, was the most commonly reported offence among police-reported hate crimes, making up half of all hate crime incidents. This was especially true for religious hate crimes, where 72% were mischief offences.

The number of non-violent hate-motivated crimes fell 30% from 2012 to 2013, driving the overall drop in hate crimes. Much of this change was attributable to fewer incidents of mischief (-29%).

In 2013, 4 in 10 hate-motivated crimes were violent. These were primarily incidents of common assault or uttering threats. Among all hate crimes, those motivated by hatred of sexual orientation most frequently involved violent offences (66%), compared with 44% of crimes motivated by hatred of a race or ethnicity and 18% of crimes motivated by hatred of a religion.

### Most police-reported hate crimes occur in major cities

The majority (87%) of police-reported hate crimes in Canada occurred in major cities (census metropolitan areas [CMAs]). The 10 largest CMAs in Canada, which are home to just over half of the Canadian population, accounted for 71% of police-reported hate crimes in 2013.

Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver accounted for 43% of police-reported hate crime incidents in 2013. These three CMAs, however, did not have the highest rates of police-reported hate crime. The highest rates of hate crime in 2013 were in Thunder Bay (20.9 per 100,000 population) and Hamilton (17.4 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, since 2010, data 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 crime, by type of motivation**

	2012		2013	
	number	%	number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>100</b>
Race or ethnicity	704	51	585	51
Religion	419	30	326	28
Sexual orientation	185	13	186	16
Language	13	1	15	1
Sex	10	1	9	1
Disability	8	1	6	1
Age	4	0 <sup>s</sup>	3	0 <sup>s</sup>
Other <sup>1</sup>	47	3	27	2
Unknown	24	...	10	...

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. Includes 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. Percentages may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

**Available in CANSIM: tables 252-0091 to 252-0093.**

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

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2013" (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*.

Data on hate crime for 2013 are now available for police services across Canada reporting to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Culture and sport activities in the provinces and territories, 2010

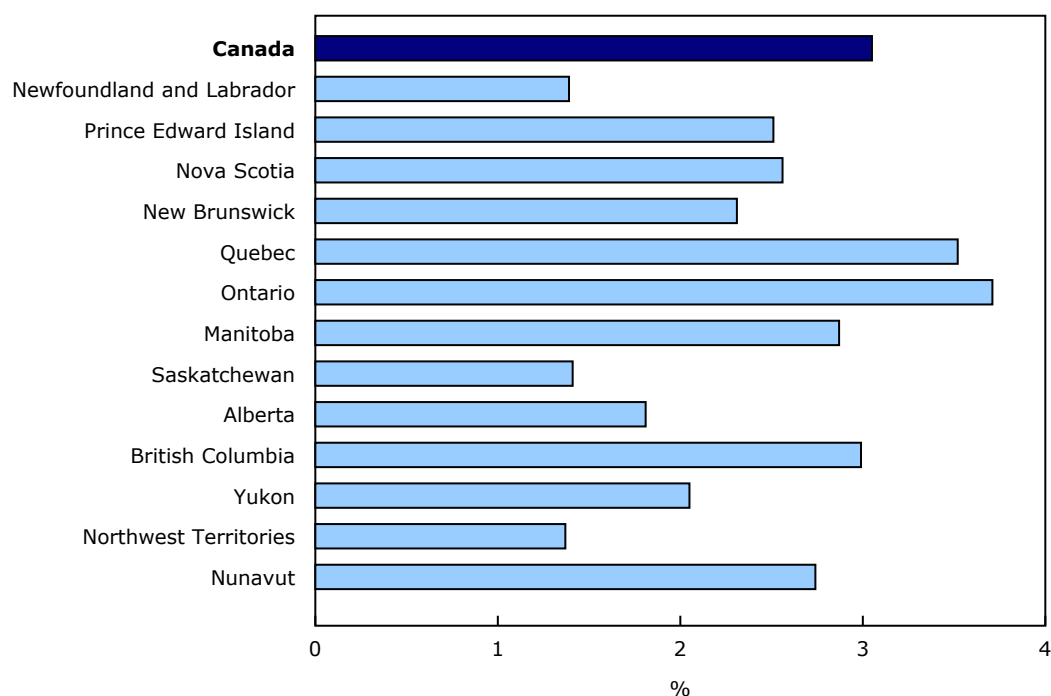
### Culture

Culture activities accounted for 3.0% of Canada's total gross domestic product (GDP) and 642,486 jobs in 2010. Across the provinces and territories, culture GDP varied in importance from 1.4% of provincial GDP in Newfoundland and Labrador to 3.7% in Ontario. Culture jobs as a share of the total economy ranged from 2.2% to 4.1% among the provinces and territories.

The data come from the first ever Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account, which measures the economic importance of culture and sport in terms of output, GDP and employment (number of jobs) for every province and territory.

### Chart 1

#### Culture gross domestic product as a share of total provincial and territorial economy, 2010



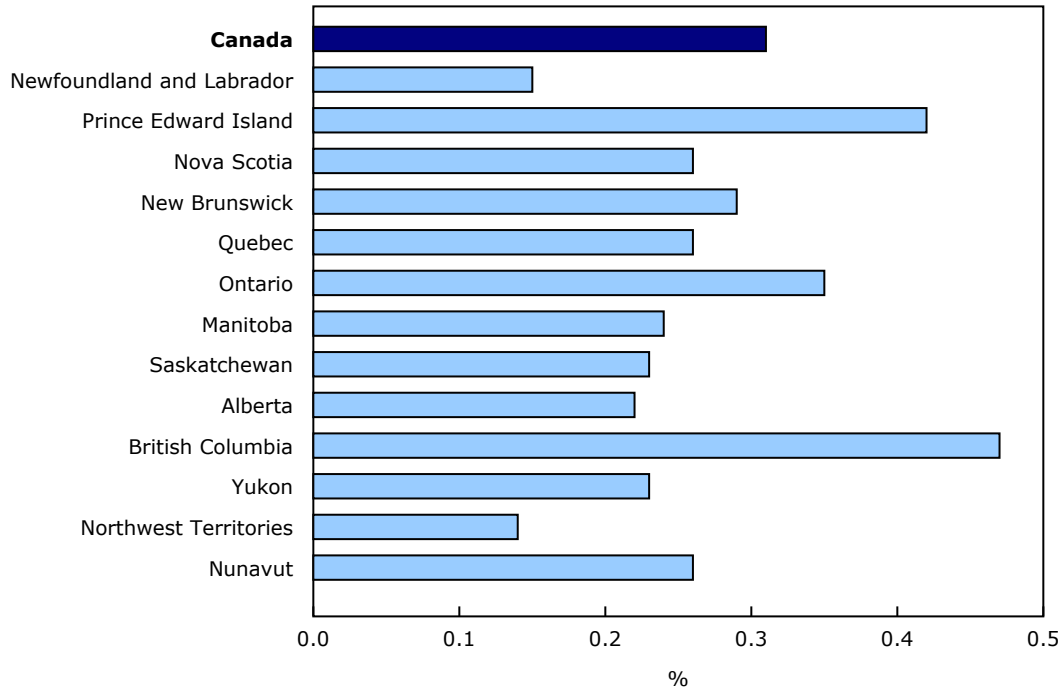
Source(s): Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account, 2010.

Audio visual and interactive media, which includes broadcasting and film and video, was the largest contributor to culture GDP across most of the country. Notable exceptions were Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and the territories, where governance, funding and professional support contributed the most to the culture GDP of the province or territory. In Manitoba, written and published works were most important.

### Sport

In 2010, sport contributed 0.3% to the national economy GDP and accounted for 0.6% of total jobs in Canada. The contribution of sport GDP to regional economies varied across the country from 0.1% in the Northwest Territories to 0.5% in British Columbia. Sport jobs as a proportion of total jobs in Canada also varied across provinces and territories, ranging from 0.3% in the Northwest Territories to 0.9% in British Columbia.

**Chart 2**  
**Sport gross domestic product as a share of total provincial and territorial economy, 2010**



Source(s): Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account, 2010.

Organized sport was the largest contributor to sport GDP in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Education and training was most important in the Atlantic provinces, while governance, funding and professional support contributed the most to the sport GDP of every territory.

### Note to readers

The Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account (PTCSA) is a joint initiative of Statistics Canada, all provincial and territorial governments, other federal agencies, numerous cities as well as non-governmental organizations. The PTCSA was developed by applying the 2011 Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics to the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts. The PTCSA provides an accounting framework to identify and measure culture and sport in Canada.

The PTCSA identifies the "culture" and "sport" dimensions across the provincial and territorial economies and provides measures of the economic importance of culture (including arts and heritage) and sport in each province and territory, in terms of output, gross domestic product (GDP) and employment.

These estimates are comparable with similar measures for the overall Canadian economy. The PTCSA estimates for reference year 2010 were derived primarily from the 2010 input-output tables.

Within the PTCSA, **culture** is defined as a creative and artistic activity, the goods and services produced by it, and the preservation of heritage.

**Sport** is defined as an individual or group activity often pursued for fitness during leisure time and that may be undertaken for fun or competition. Sport includes recreational sports and physical activities, as well as professional, semi-professional or amateur sport clubs and independent athletes that are primarily engaged in presenting sporting events before an audience.

**Culture GDP** is the GDP associated with culture activities. This is the value added related to the production of culture goods and/or services across the economy regardless of the producing industry.

**Sport GDP** is the GDP associated with sport activities. This is the value added related to the production of sport goods and/or services across the economy regardless of the producing industry.

**Culture output** is defined as culture goods or services produced in the Canadian economy.

**Sport output** is defined as sport goods or services produced in the Canadian economy.

**Culture and / or sport jobs** are defined as the number of jobs that are related to the production of culture and/or sport goods and/or services.

**Table 1**  
**Provincial and territorial culture satellite account, 2010**

	Culture gross domestic product (GDP)	Sport GDP	Culture jobs	Sport jobs
	millions of dollars		number of jobs	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>47,673</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>642,486</b>	<b>101,863</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	379	42	5,155	827
Prince Edward Island	121	20	1,947	387
Nova Scotia	868	88	14,305	2,103
New Brunswick	641	81	9,381	1,714
Quebec	10,882	807	153,155	15,741
Ontario	21,896	2,094	278,801	43,730
Manitoba	1,416	120	21,863	2,803
Saskatchewan	854	139	12,048	2,595
Alberta	4,741	574	55,923	11,320
British Columbia	5,713	900	87,996	20,398
Yukon	46	5	743	91
Northwest Territories	64	7	691	77
Nunavut	53	5	473	75

Source(s): Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account, 2010.

The *System of macroeconomic accounts* module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

The paper "Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account, 2010" is now available as part of the *Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series (13-604-M)* from the *Browse by 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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

---

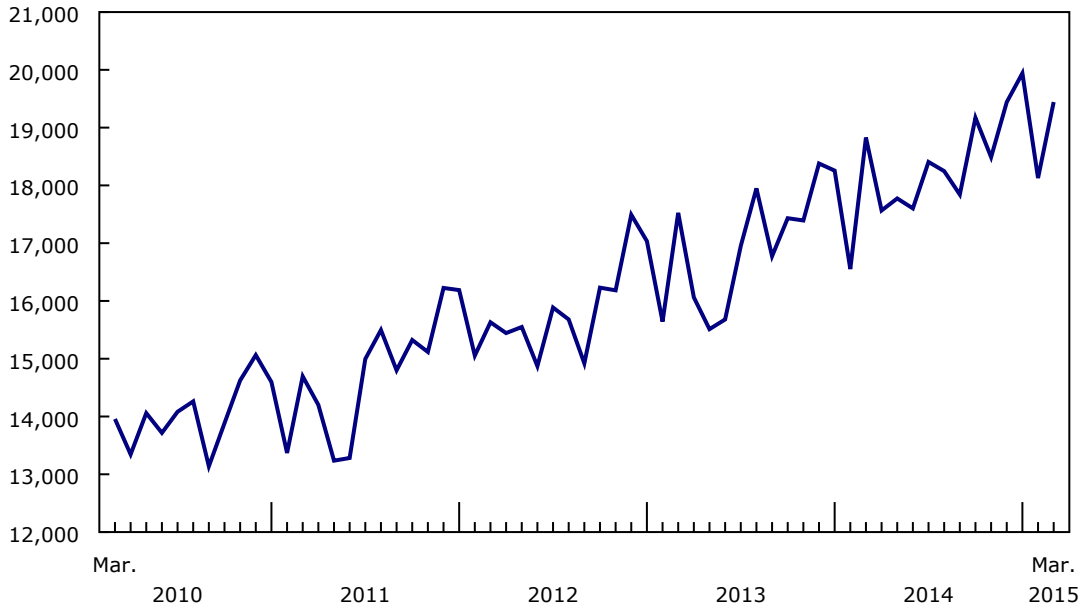
## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, March 2015

Canada produced 19.4 million cubic metres of crude oil and equivalent products in March, up 3.3% compared with the same month in 2014.

### Chart 1 Production of crude oil and equivalent products

---

thousands of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [126-0001](#).

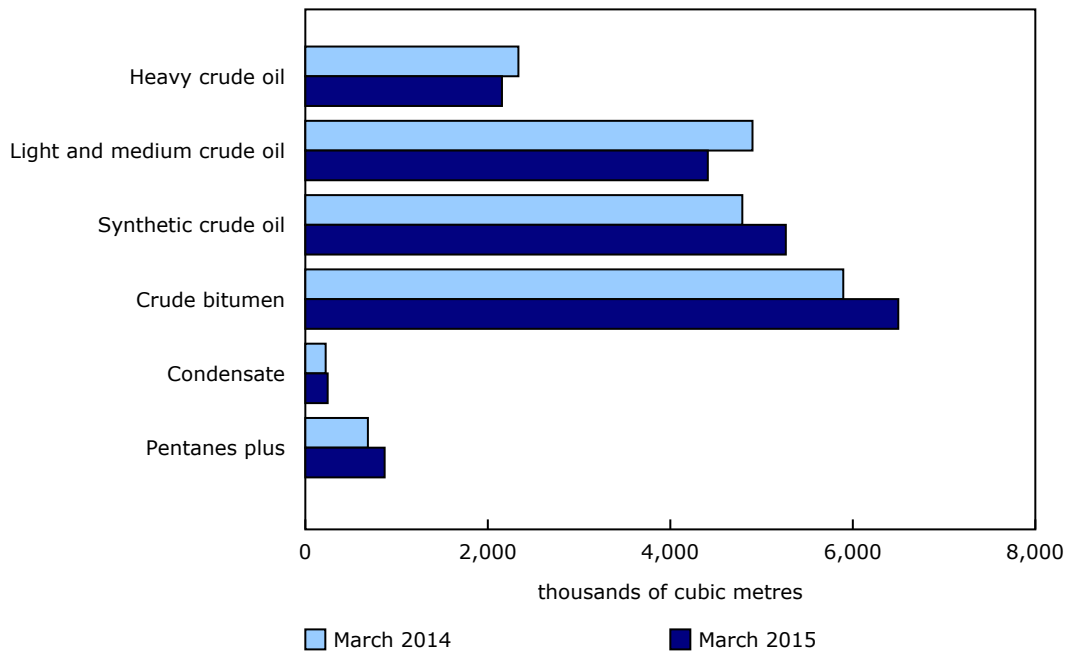
---

### Production of crude bitumen and synthetic crude oil increases

The increase in crude oil and equivalent products in March was led by crude bitumen, up 10.2% to 6.5 million cubic metres, and synthetic crude oil, up 10.0% to 5.3 million cubic metres, compared with the same month in 2014. Increased production of crude oil and equivalent products was partially offset by a 10.0% decline in light and medium crude oil to 4.4 million cubic metres.



**Chart 2**  
**Production of crude oil and equivalent, by type of product**



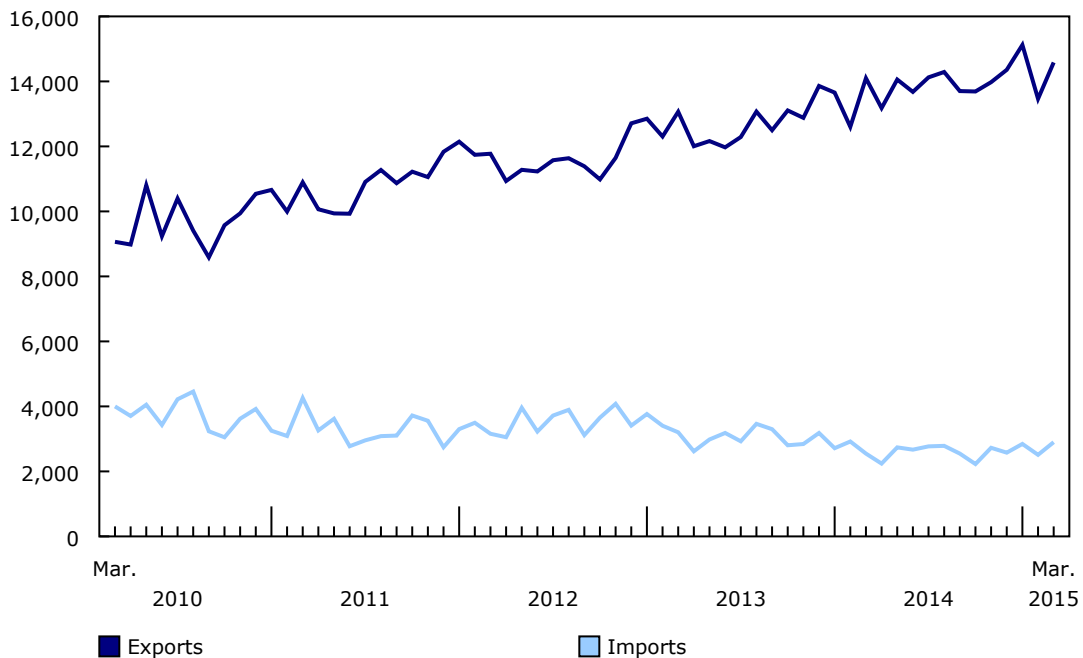
Source(s): CANSIM table [126-0001](#).

### Higher exports and imports of crude oil

Total exports of crude oil and equivalent for March were 14.6 million cubic metres, up 3.4% from the same month in 2014. At the same time, imports of crude oil and equivalent increased 13.8% to 2.9 million cubic metres.

**Chart 3**  
**Exports and imports of crude oil and equivalent products**

thousands of cubic metres



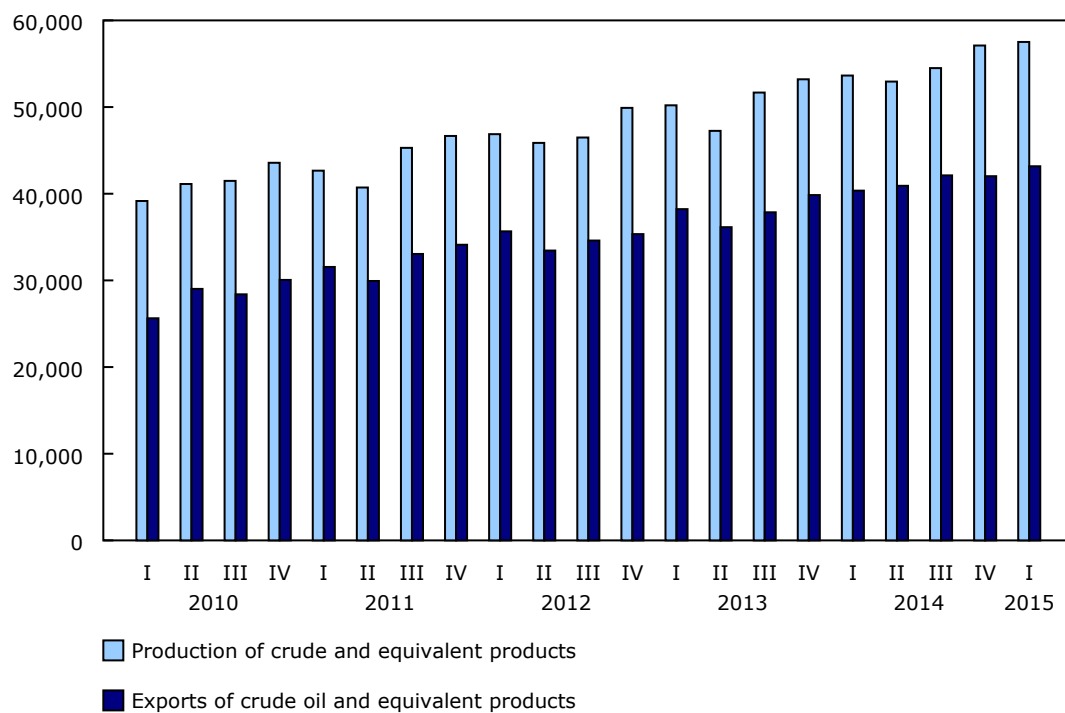
Source(s): CANSIM table [126-0001](#).

### Quarterly changes in crude oil

For the quarter ending March 31, production of crude oil and equivalent products increased 7.2% from the same quarter a year earlier to 57.5 million cubic metres.

**Chart 4**  
**Quarterly production and exports of crude oil and equivalent products**

thousands of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [126-0001](#).

Compared with the first quarter of 2014, exports of crude oil and equivalent products rose by 7.0% to 43.2 million cubic metres, while imports of crude oil and equivalent products edged up 0.9% to 8.3 million cubic metres.

### Marketable natural gas declines

Canadian natural gas utilities received 13.2 billion cubic metres of marketable gas in March, down 1.3% from the same month in 2014. At the same time, exports of natural gas to the United States from Canada rose 9.1% to 7.4 billion cubic metres, while imports of natural gas declined 8.9% to 2.5 billion cubic metres.

### Quarterly changes in natural gas

For the quarter ending March 31, Canadian natural gas utilities received 39.9 billion cubic metres of marketable gas, down 3.0% from the same quarter in 2014. Compared with the first quarter of 2014, exports of natural gas to the United States from Canada edged up 0.6% to 22.4 billion cubic metres, while imports of natural gas declined by 9.0% to 7.1 billion cubic metres.

---

### **Note to readers**

*Data are subject to revision.*

*The Crude Oil and Natural Gas survey uses respondent data as well as administrative data provided by federal, provincial and territorial authorities responsible for the regulation of crude oil and natural gas production in the provinces and territories within their respective jurisdictions.*

*Export data are a combination of National Energy Board and survey data reported by respondents.*

*Except for crude oil production, all crude oil numbers include crude oil, condensate and pentanes plus.*

*Total marketable gas includes gas received from fields and processing or reprocessing plants after re-injection, field uses, processing plant and reprocessing plant shrinkage, plant use and losses have been deducted.*

*Additional information on natural gas is available in The Daily release "[Natural gas transportation and distribution](#)" published on May 26.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [126-0001](#), [131-0001](#) and [131-0002](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2198](#).**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Police-reported cybercrime, 2013

Data for 2013 on police-reported cybercrime is now available for a subset of police services across Canada that report to the newest version of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. The survey collects data on criminal incidents reported to police, including information on victims and accused persons involved in the incident.

Data are available upon request.

**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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

---

## New products and studies

---

### New products

**Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: "Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account, 2010", No. 79**

Catalogue number [13-604-M2015079](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Building Permits**, April 2015, Vol. 59, no. 4

Catalogue number [64-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Juristat**, Vol. 35, no. 1

Catalogue number [85-002-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

[Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2013](#)

**Juristat**



### **Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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 or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2015. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>