

The Daily

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Releases

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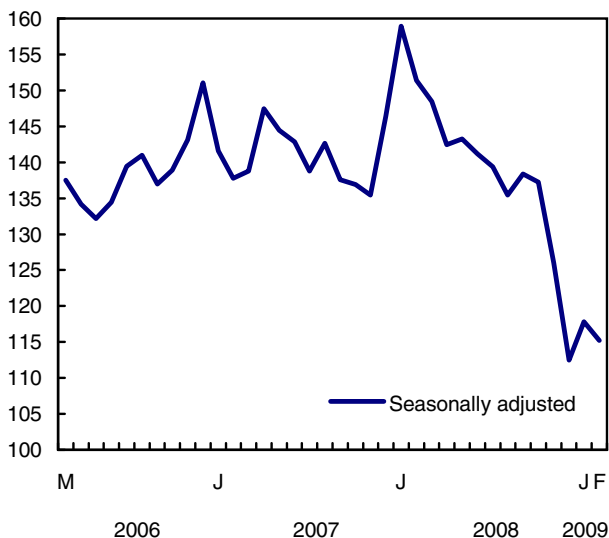
February 2009

Sales of new motor vehicles fell 2.2% to 115,187 units in February. The decline was entirely a result of falling truck sales.

Monthly sales have averaged around 115,000 units since December 2008, whereas the average over the previous three years was almost 140,000 units.

New motor vehicle sales decline in February

thousands of units



Preliminary data obtained from the industry indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold rose about 6% in March.

Truck sales drive decline

Sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) were down 5.0% to 54,834 units in February.

Note to readers

Seasonally adjusted estimates of new motor vehicle sales have been revised for 2005 to 2008. The annual sum of seasonally adjusted figures corresponds to the annual sum of unadjusted estimates.

The unadjusted estimates of new motor vehicle sales have been revised back to January 2007.

This decline did not offset the increase in truck sales in January.

Sales of passenger cars rose 0.4% to 60,353 units. There was a 6.1% gain in sales of overseas-built passenger cars, their largest increase since March 2008. Offsetting this increase was a 3.5% sales decline for North American-built passenger cars.

Sales down in seven provinces

The number of new motor vehicles sold declined in seven provinces in February. The main contributors to the decline at the national level were declines in Alberta (-12.5%) and British Columbia (-11.6%).

Sales in Ontario increased for the second consecutive month. The other provinces to register higher sales were Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

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

Data on new motor vehicle sales for March will be released on May 13.

For more 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

	February 2008	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	February 2008 to February 2009	January to February 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	151,359	117,835	115,187	-23.9	-2.2
Passenger cars	81,899	60,092	60,353	-26.3	0.4
North American ¹	52,472	35,527	34,291	-34.6	-3.5
Overseas	29,427	24,565	26,062	-11.4	6.1
Trucks, vans and buses	69,460	57,743	54,834	-21.1	-5.0
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,327	2,140	2,063	-38.0	-3.6
Prince Edward Island	494	432	371	-24.9	-14.1
Nova Scotia	4,761	3,484	3,585	-24.7	2.9
New Brunswick	3,522	2,789	2,541	-27.9	-8.9
Quebec	41,313	30,040	31,417	-24.0	4.6
Ontario	51,483	41,867	42,391	-17.7	1.3
Manitoba	4,268	3,655	3,357	-21.3	-8.2
Saskatchewan	4,351	3,898	3,504	-19.5	-10.1
Alberta	21,390	16,824	14,727	-31.2	-12.5
British Columbia ²	16,450	12,706	11,231	-31.7	-11.6
	February 2008	January 2009 ^r	February 2009 ^p	February 2008 to February 2009	
Unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	113,877	78,817	82,039	-28.0	
Passenger cars	58,210	35,743	40,786	-29.9	
North American ¹	37,369	21,581	23,129	-38.1	
Overseas	20,841	14,162	17,657	-15.3	
Trucks, vans and buses	55,667	43,074	41,253	-25.9	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,013	1,125	1,188	-41.0	
Prince Edward Island	355	250	239	-32.7	
Nova Scotia	3,516	2,148	2,445	-30.5	
New Brunswick	2,527	1,779	1,717	-32.1	
Quebec	29,755	17,636	21,501	-27.7	
Ontario	38,614	27,732	30,303	-21.5	
Manitoba	3,087	2,430	2,287	-25.9	
Saskatchewan	3,207	2,736	2,386	-25.6	
Alberta	17,182	13,151	11,102	-35.4	
British Columbia ²	13,621	9,830	8,871	-34.9	

^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.

Study: Factors related to on-the-job abuse of nurses by patients

2005

On-the-job abuse of Canadian nurses by patients was related to nurses' personal and job characteristics and also to workplace climate factors.

In 2005, 34% of nurses providing direct care in hospitals or long-term care facilities reported having been physically assaulted by a patient in the previous year, and 47% reported emotional abuse.

About 218,000 nurses were delivering direct patient care in hospitals or long-term care facilities in 2005. The overwhelming majority (94%) were women.

Overall, three-quarters were registered nurses, 24% were licensed practical nurses, and the remaining 1% were registered psychiatric nurses.

Factors associated with abuse

Relatively high percentages of male nurses reported physical assault and emotional abuse. Close to half (46%) of male nurses reported that they had been physically assaulted by a patient in the previous year, compared with 33% of female nurses. Emotional abuse was reported by 55% of male nurses and 46% of female nurses.

Reasons that have been proposed in other research for the higher risk of abuse among male nurses include greater exposure to violent patients and a tendency for male nurses to feel protective of female staff and to assume the primary role in restraining aggressive patients.

Among nurses with less than five years' experience, 42% reported physical assault, compared with less than a third of those who had been in nursing for at least 20 years. As well, the percentages reporting emotional abuse tended to be lower among those with more years of experience.

Licensed practical nurses and registered psychiatric nurses were more likely than registered nurses to report abuse. Registered psychiatric nurses were particularly at risk, with 47% reporting physical assault and 72% reporting emotional abuse.

Nurses usually working evening, night or mixed shifts and those who usually worked a 12-hour shift were also more likely than those working exclusively days to report both types of abuse.

Reports of abuse varied substantially by clinical area of practice. The percentages reporting physical assault were especially high among nurses working in geriatrics/long-term care (50%), palliative care (47%),

Note to readers

This release is based on an article in Health Reports that examines factors associated with on-the-job abuse of nurses by patients. The study focuses on nurses working in hospitals or long-term care facilities.

This is the first Canadian study based on nationally representative data to quantify the extent to which nurses working in hospitals or long-term care facilities report on-the-job abuse from patients, and to examine factors associated with abuse.

Data came from a subsample of 12,200 respondents to the 2005 National Survey of the Work and Health of Nurses.

psychiatry/mental health (44%), critical care (44%), or the emergency room (42%).

Emotional abuse was more common among nurses working in psychiatry/mental health (70%), the emergency room (69%), critical care (54%), medicine/surgery (52%) or geriatrics/long-term care (49%).

The workplace climate

Independent of the effects of gender and job characteristics, four workplace climate factors were significantly associated with both physical assault and emotional abuse of nurses by patients: adequacy of staffing and resources; nurse-physician working relations; support from supervisors; and support from co-workers.

The odds that nurses would report physical assault or emotional abuse tended to be high among those who perceived staffing or resources to be the least sufficient, who perceived that relations with physicians were unfavourable, who had low supervisor support, or who had low support from colleagues.

Some of the workplace climate problems that were associated with abuse from patients were relatively common.

For example, more than half of nurses perceived that there were not enough nurses on staff to provide quality patient care (56%), or enough to get the work done (52%). Just under half (47%) believed that support services did not allow them time to spend with patients, and 43% said that there was not enough time and opportunity to discuss patient care. Close to half (46%) reported that they were exposed to hostility or conflict from co-workers.

A considerably lower percentage of nurses (28%) reported that their supervisor was not helpful in getting the job done.

A lack of teamwork between nurses and physicians was reported by 19% of nurses, and a lack of

collaboration, by 11%, while 13% disagreed that physicians and nurses had good working relations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5080.

The article, "Factors related to on-the-job abuse of nurses by patients," which is part of today's online release *Health Reports*, Vol. 20, no. 2 (82-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. For more information about this article, contact Margot Shields (613-951-4177; margot.shields@statcan.gc.ca) or Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769; kathryn.wilkins@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

Today's online release of *Health Reports* also includes the article "Identifying deliberate self-harm in emergency department data." This article uses emergency department data from Ontario to investigate the possibility that some emergency department presentations coded "undetermined" may actually be "deliberate self-harm." For more information, contact Jennifer Bethell (416-997-9021; BethellJ@smh.toronto.on.ca), Suicide Studies Unit, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Ontario.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division. ■

Dairy statistics

February 2009 (preliminary)

Dairy farmers sold 588 200 kilolitres of milk and cream to dairies in February, down 4.9% from February 2008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The first quarter 2009 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (23-014-XWE, free), will be available in May.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (613-951-2442; toll-free 1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Cement

February 2009

Data on cement are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

Health Reports, Vol. 20, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-003-XWE
(free).

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

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.

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