

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, June 9, 2008**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Study: Hate-motivated crime

2006

Hate-motivated incidents account for a relatively small proportion of both police-reported and self-reported crime. In both cases, race/ethnicity is the most common motivation for these crimes.

In 2006, police services covering 87% of Canada's population reported 892 hate-motivated crimes, of which 6 in 10 were motivated by race/ethnicity.

Another one-quarter of hate crimes were motivated by religion and 1 in 10 by sexual orientation. Hate crimes accounted for less than 1% of all criminal incidents reported by police.

The study, "Hate crime in Canada," published today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, showed that half of all hate-motivated crimes reported by police were property-related offences, usually mischief, while one-third were violent offences such as assault.

Another measure of hate-motivated crime comes from the General Social Survey (GSS), which asks Canadians about their personal experiences of victimization and includes incidents not reported to police.

The most recent GSS data for 2004 showed that 3% of all self-reported incidents were believed to be motivated by hate. The GSS data also showed that race/ethnicity was the most common motivation for these crimes.

Research has shown that hate-motivated crimes can have effects on victims beyond those associated with non-hate crimes. Hate crimes often target a person's core sense of identity and can result in more severe psychological consequences and longer recovery periods.

According to the GSS, in 4 out of 10 hate crime incidents, victims indicated that they found it difficult or impossible to carry out their daily activities compared with 23% of incidents involving victims of non-hate crimes. Violent hate crime incidents were also more likely to result in victims feeling fearful.

#### **Blacks most common racial group targeted by a hate crime**

Police-reported data provide details on the type of race, religion and sexual orientation of hate-motivated incidents. Among the 502 incidents motivated by race/ethnicity in 2006, half were targeted at Blacks, 13% at South Asians and 12% at Arabs or West Asians.

#### **Note to readers**

*This report draws primarily from 2006 police-reported data. Data from police services reporting to the latest version of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR 2.2) survey, which collects information on hate-motivated crimes, were combined with data obtained through a special supplemental survey funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage. Together, these two surveys reflect hate crime data gathered from police services covering 87% of the population of Canada.*

*Self-reported victimization data from the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) are presented as a complementary source of information on hate crime. These data are collected from Canadians who reported having been victims of a crime that they perceived to have been motivated by hate. While the police-reported survey collects information on all Criminal Code offences, the GSS collects data on only eight offences.*

Among the 220 hate crimes reported by police to be motivated by religion, offences against the Jewish faith were the most common, accounting for almost two-thirds (63%) of religion-based incidents. Another 21% were against Muslims (Islam) and 6% against Catholics.

#### **More than half of all hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation are violent**

The vast majority of the 80 incidents motivated by sexual orientation were committed against homosexuals.

More than one-half (56%) of those incidents driven by hatred towards a particular sexual orientation were violent, higher than the proportion of incidents motivated by race/ethnicity (38%) or religion (26%). Common assault was the most frequent type of violent offence.

As a result, incidents motivated by sexual orientation were more likely than other types of hate crime incidents to result in physical injury to victims.

#### **Hate crime rates higher among youth**

Young people aged 12 to 17 were more likely than older age groups to be accused of a hate crime according to police-reported data. The rate of accused persons peaked among 12 to 17 year olds and gradually declined with age.

The 120 youth accused in 2006 accounted for more than one-third (38%) of all persons accused of committing a hate crime. This was double the proportion of youth accused of committing non-hate crimes (18%).

Police-reported data show that, for youth and adults combined, males were two and a half

times more likely than females to be victims of violent hate-motivated incidents. The rate for males was 1.8 per 100,000 population compared with 0.7 for females. These findings differ from overall violent crime for which males and females are victimized almost equally.

### Highest rates of hate crime in Calgary and Kingston

Provincial comparisons of hate crime are limited to Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, where virtually 100% of all police services and detachments participated in the hate crime study.

Police-reported hate crimes in these three provinces accounted for roughly 80% of the total number of hate crimes. The rate in Ontario was highest at 4.1 incidents per 100,000 population, followed by British Columbia (2.5) and Quebec (1.4).

In 2006, five census metropolitan areas had police-reported rates of hate-motivated crime that were well above the national average of 3.1 per 100,000 population. Calgary led with a rate of 9.1 incidents for every 100,000 population, followed by Kingston (8.5), Ottawa (6.6), London (5.9) and Toronto (5.5).

Differences in rates among cities could be partly a result of local police policies and practices. For instance, the existence of specialized hate crime units and training programs for officers in some police services may lead to increased reporting of hate-motivated crimes in some cities.

Incidents motivated by race/ethnicity were the most common type of hate crimes in the nine largest metropolitan areas, other than in Ottawa, where religion-based hate crimes occurred most often.

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

The profile, "Hate crime in Canada," is now available as part of the *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series* (85F0033MWE2008017, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications* then *Crime and justice*.

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 crime by type of motivation and crime category, 2006

| Type of motivation         | Violent crime |             | Property crime |             | Other crime |             | Total      |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
|                            | number        | %           | number         | %           | number      | %           | number     | %            |
| Race/ethnicity             |               |             |                |             |             |             |            |              |
| Black                      | 90            | 37.8        | 122            | 51.3        | 26          | 10.9        | 238        | 100.0        |
| South Asian                | 25            | 37.9        | 36             | 54.5        | 5           | 7.6         | 66         | 100.0        |
| Arab/West Asian            | 30            | 49.2        | 24             | 39.3        | 7           | 11.5        | 61         | 100.0        |
| East/Southeast Asian       | 12            | 48.0        | 9              | 36.0        | 4           | 16.0        | 25         | 100.0        |
| Caucasian                  | 11            | 45.8        | 11             | 45.8        | 2           | 8.3         | 24         | 100.0        |
| Aboriginal                 | 8             | 50.0        | 6              | 37.5        | 2           | 12.5        | 16         | 100.0        |
| Multiple races/ethnicities | 6             | 16.2        | 29             | 78.4        | 2           | 5.4         | 37         | 100.0        |
| Other                      | 10            | 34.5        | 14             | 48.3        | 5           | 17.2        | 29         | 100.0        |
| Unknown                    | 1             | 16.7        | 5              | 83.3        | 0           | 0.0         | 6          | 100.0        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>193</b>    | <b>38.4</b> | <b>256</b>     | <b>51.0</b> | <b>53</b>   | <b>10.6</b> | <b>502</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| Religion                   |               |             |                |             |             |             |            |              |
| Jewish                     | 32            | 23.4        | 96             | 70.1        | 9           | 6.6         | 137        | 100.0        |
| Muslim (Islam)             | 19            | 41.3        | 19             | 41.3        | 8           | 17.4        | 46         | 100.0        |
| Catholic                   | 1             | 7.7         | 7              | 53.8        | 5           | 38.5        | 13         | 100.0        |
| Other                      | 6             | 30.0        | 11             | 55.0        | 3           | 15.0        | 20         | 100.0        |
| Unknown                    | 0             | 0.0         | 4              | 100.0       | 0           | 0.0         | 4          | 100.0        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>58</b>     | <b>26.4</b> | <b>137</b>     | <b>62.3</b> | <b>25</b>   | <b>11.4</b> | <b>220</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| Sexual orientation         | 45            | 56.3        | 29             | 36.3        | 6           | 7.5         | 80         | 100.0        |
| Other <sup>1</sup>         | 5             | 56.3        | 11             | 36.3        | 6           | 7.5         | 22         | 100.0        |
| Unknown                    | 26            | 38.2        | 27             | 39.7        | 15          | 22.1        | 68         | 100.0        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>327</b>    | <b>36.7</b> | <b>460</b>     | <b>51.6</b> | <b>105</b>  | <b>11.8</b> | <b>892</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

1. "Other" includes motivations not otherwise stated above, such as language, disability, gender, profession or political beliefs.

**Note:** Includes data from municipal and provincial police services as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia, covering 87% of the Canadian population.



## Control and sale of alcoholic beverages

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2007

Beer remains the alcoholic drink of choice for Canadians in terms of both volume and dollar value, but its dominance continues to decline as consumers turn more to wine.

Canada's beer and liquor stores and agencies sold more than \$18.0 billion worth of alcoholic beverages during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007, up 4.9% from the year before. This was the fastest rate of growth in sales since 2003.

This advance reflects, in part, the 1.4% increase in the population aged 15 and over as well as a 0.9% average increase in alcoholic beverage prices during this period.

In litres of absolute alcohol, the volume of sales of alcoholic beverages increased 3.1% to 218.7 million litres.

Market shares for the three alcoholic beverage types have changed substantially during the past decade. In 1997, beer accounted for 52% of dollar sales, spirits 27% and wine 21%. By 2007, beer had declined to 47% and spirits had slipped to 25%, while wine had captured 28% of the market.

In volume terms, wine sales significantly outpaced the growth of beer and spirit sales between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007.

Alcoholic beverage sales on a per capita basis, for Canadians aged 15 and over, amounted to \$667 in 2006/2007, up \$22 from the previous year.

The net income realized by provincial and territorial liquor authorities, combined with other alcohol-related revenue such as liquor licences and permits, hit \$5 billion in 2006/2007, up 5.2% from the previous year, with the Yukon, Alberta and Saskatchewan reporting the largest increases.

### Red wines boost wine sales

Wineries and liquor stores and agencies sold \$5 billion worth of wines in 2006/2007, up 9.5% from 2005/2006. In terms of volume, Canadians bought 405.7 millions of litres of wine, up 7.1% from the year before.

Much of the strength in wine sales can be attributed to increased sales of red wine. Sales of red wine accounted for 61% of the total volume of red and white wine sold. Red wine sales include sales of red and rosé wines.

Red wine dollar sales have increased 130% since 2000, while white wine dollar sales increased

### Note to readers

*This release includes downward revisions to beer sales for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006. These revisions were primarily due to revised data from respondents.*

*Per capita statistics have been updated to reflect the incorporation of the latest census results in the population statistics.*

*Statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by volume should not be equated with data on consumption. Sales volumes include only sales by liquor authorities and their agents, and sales by wineries and breweries and outlets that operate under license from the liquor authorities.*

*Consumption of alcoholic beverages would include all these sales, plus homemade wine and beer, wine and beer manufactured through brew-on-premises operations, sales in duty-free shops and any unrecorded transactions.*

*Similarly, statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by dollar value of sales should not be equated with consumer expenditures on alcoholic beverages. The sales data refer to the revenues received by liquor authorities, wineries and breweries and these revenues include sales to licensed establishments such as bars and restaurants.*

*The sales data, therefore, do not reflect the total amount spent by consumers on alcoholic beverages, since the prices paid in licensed establishments are greater than the price paid by those establishments to the liquor authorities.*

*Per capita data are based on the population aged 15 and over.*

a substantially lower 33% over the same time frame. Three-quarters of all red wines sold in Canada were from other countries, compared with just over 60% of white wines.

Wine sales on a per capita basis, for Canadians aged 15 and over, amounted to \$187 in 2006/2007, up almost \$14 from the previous year.

Consumers in Quebec bought the most wine by far as their per capita wine sales surpassed the national average by almost \$83. They accounted for 34% of all wine sold in Canada in 2006/2007 and 42% of all red wine sold. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were the only two provinces to report higher volume of sales of white wines than red wines.

### Beer dominance weakening

Beer stores and agencies sold \$8.4 billion worth of beer in 2006/2007, up 2.0% from the previous year.

In terms of volume, Canadians bought 2.3 billion litres of beer, up 1.6% from the year before. Per capita beer sales by Canadians aged 15 and over have declined 27% from its peak of 115.2 litres in 1976.

Although beer sales increased 2.0% at the Canada level, three jurisdictions (Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories) reported lower sales compared with the previous year.

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Beer sales on a per capita basis, for Canadians aged 15 and over, amounted to \$312 in 2006/2007, up \$1.60 from the previous year.

The growth in volume of sales of imported beer continues to outpace sales of domestic brands. The volume of imported beer sold jumped 7.6% in 2006/2007, while sales of domestic brands edged up 0.9%.

By volume, imported beer has more than doubled its market share in the last decade. In 2006/2007, foreign brands captured 11.4% of the beer market in Canada, up from 4.8% in 1996/1997.

### **Vodka increases spirits sales**

Liquor stores and agencies sold \$4.5 billion worth of spirits in 2006/2007, up 5.8% from the previous year. This gain was due mainly to a 10% sales increase in vodka.

Spirit sales on a per capita basis, for Canadians aged 15 and over, amounted to \$168 in 2006/2007, up almost \$7 from the previous year.

The volume of sales of spirits increased 1.8% in 2006/2007 to 206.1 million litres, with Canadian products representing 71% of these sales.

While domestic producers dominated the spirits market, the sales volume of imported spirits increased 3.3% to 60.2 million litres. Sales of Canadian spirits rose 1.2% to 146.0 million litres.

Whisky-type products, such as whisky, scotch and bourbon, are still the preferred spirits of choice of Canadians, accounting for almost 30% of all spirits sales in 2006/2007. Almost 70% of these sales were Canadian products.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0006 and 183-0015 to 183-0020.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1726.**

Data tables on sales of alcoholic beverages are available from the *National economic accounts* module of our website.

The 2007 issue of *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (63-202-XWE, free) will soon be available.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information on products and services, contact Client Services (613-951-0767; [fe-pid-dipinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:fe-pid-dipinfo@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jo Ann MacMillan (613-951-0171; [joann.macmillan@statcan.ca](mailto:joann.macmillan@statcan.ca)), Public Institutions Division.

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## Sales of alcoholic beverages at March 31, 2007

|                           | Beer             | Wine             | Spirits          | Total             |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                           | \$ thousands     |                  |                  |                   |
| <b>Canada</b>             | <b>8,422,697</b> | <b>5,045,594</b> | <b>4,546,158</b> | <b>18,014,449</b> |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 179,862          | 37,215           | 109,850          | 326,927           |
| Prince Edward Island      | 35,010           | 11,482           | 23,895           | 70,387            |
| Nova Scotia               | 272,339          | 97,208           | 177,003          | 546,550           |
| New Brunswick             | 220,119          | 62,264           | 100,018          | 382,401           |
| Quebec                    | 2,299,385        | 1,729,218        | 567,806          | 4,596,409         |
| Ontario                   | 2,899,955        | 1,719,389        | 1,775,306        | 6,394,649         |
| Manitoba                  | 244,022          | 104,471          | 205,473          | 553,966           |
| Saskatchewan              | 237,093          | 56,374           | 176,218          | 469,685           |
| Alberta                   | 881,852          | 434,229          | 622,745          | 1,938,826         |
| British Columbia          | 1,116,129        | 781,737          | 760,269          | 2,658,134         |
| Yukon                     | 14,999           | 5,753            | 8,951            | 29,703            |
| Northwest Territories     | 18,610           | 5,994            | 17,529           | 42,132            |
| Nunavut                   | 3,324            | 261              | 1,095            | 4,680             |

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

## Net income of provincial and territorial liquor authorities and revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages at March 31

|                           | 2006             | 2007             | 2006<br>to<br>2007 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                           | \$ thousands     |                  | % change           |
| <b>Canada</b>             | <b>4,763,725</b> | <b>5,013,677</b> | <b>5.2</b>         |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 107,304          | 112,322          | 4.7                |
| Prince Edward Island      | 24,969           | 26,386           | 5.7                |
| Nova Scotia               | 185,117          | 192,283          | 3.9                |
| New Brunswick             | 127,409          | 132,727          | 4.2                |
| Quebec                    | 814,945          | 869,638          | 6.7                |
| Ontario                   | 1,724,346        | 1,771,595        | 2.7                |
| Manitoba                  | 197,671          | 209,413          | 5.9                |
| Saskatchewan              | 147,222          | 161,466          | 9.7                |
| Alberta                   | 596,715          | 658,271          | 10.3               |
| British Columbia          | 807,921          | 849,314          | 5.1                |
| Yukon                     | 8,001            | 8,933            | 11.6               |
| Northwest Territories     | 20,805           | 20,998           | 0.9                |
| Nunavut                   | 1,300            | 331              | -74.5              |

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

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## **Farm product prices**

April 2008

Prices received by farmers in April for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The Quebec soybean price in April was \$465.00 per metric tonne, up 3% from March and up 48% from April 2007 when the price was \$313.33.

The April slaughter cattle price in Alberta was \$79.42 per hundredweight, up 8% from March and down 12% from the April 2007 price of \$90.10.

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Over 35 commodities are available by province, some series going back 20 years.

**Available on CANSIM: table 002-0043.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nickeisha Patterson (613-951-3249; fax: 613-951-3868; [nickeisha.patterson@statcan.ca](mailto:nickeisha.patterson@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Police-reported data on organized crime, hate-motivated crime, street gang crime and cyber crime**

2006

Data on organized crime, hate-motivated crime, street gang crime and cyber crime are now available

from 27 municipal police services across Canada as well as 23 RCMP detachments in British Columbia. Together, these police services cover 16% of the population of Canada.

These new data elements were developed by Statistics Canada with the financial assistance of the Multiculturalism Program at Canadian Heritage as well as Public Safety Canada.

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

Data are available upon request only. For more information, or to enquire about 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. ■

## **National Apprenticeship Survey**

2007

Initial data from the 2007 National Apprenticeship Survey are now available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3160.**

Data are available upon request only. To obtain more information on Statistics Canada's Education Statistics Program, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## New products

**Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing, 2006**  
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(free).

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**Catalogue number 63-244-XWE**  
(free).

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**Specialized Design Services, 2006**  
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**Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series: "Hate crime in Canada", 2006, no. 17**  
**Catalogue number 85F0033MWE2008017**  
(free).

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

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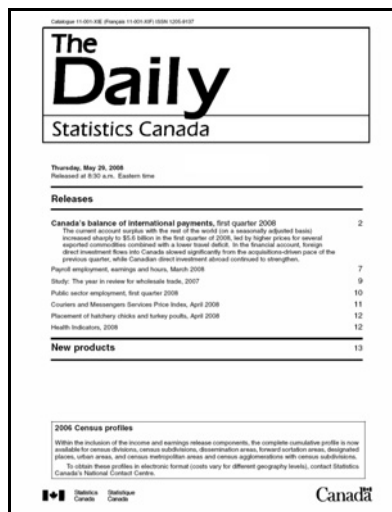
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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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