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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a sub-unit of the Security Section of Detective Services – Intelligence Support. It began in 1993 and since then has been collecting and publishing data on reported hate crimes. Currently there is one detective, one detective constable and a civilian research assistant assigned on a full time basis. The unit also has access to an intelligence analyst on an as-needed basis. Members of the HCU liaise with the Hate Crime Co-ordinators in each of the sixteen divisions in the Toronto Police Service, as well as members of other law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation of hate crimes.

Divisional Hate Crime Co-ordinators are responsible for the investigation of hate crimes within their respective divisions. The HCU provides support whenever necessary.

The HCU is responsible for the investigation of crimes regarding the publication of hate literature regardless of the division where they occur. Laying these types of charges requires the consent of the Attorney General.

There are two classifications of hate motivated crimes; those that fit within the parameters of the Hate Propaganda section of the Criminal Code, and all other criminal offences where there is evidence to support a hate motivation.

Hate propaganda is defined as any communication that advocates or promotes genocide or makes statements that promote hatred against an identifiable group. An identifiable group is defined by the Criminal Code as, “*any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion or ethnic origin.*”

The definition of a hate / bias crime is, a criminal offence committed against a person or property, where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate, based on the victim’s race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.

The hate / bias category codes used throughout the tables and charts of this report are explained in the legend at the foot of each page.

The HCU is responsible for reviewing all hate motivated occurrences to ensure a proper and thorough investigation is conducted. All relevant information is recorded and analyzed to produce this report and help determine overall hate trends and patterns.

It must be emphasized that while the HCU analyzes this information to determine the extent of hate motivated crime, the Unit believes that the collected data does not accurately represent the prevalence of hate / bias criminal activity in Toronto. The main



reason for this is the reluctance of some members of the public to report their hate victimization to police.

In Toronto, community groups play an important role by intervening and counselling reluctant victims on the importance of reporting hate occurrences to the police. Within the Toronto Police Service, the Hate Crime Directive provides specific criteria to field officers to properly identify hate crimes. In addition, the HCU continues to instruct all officers to err on the side of caution, to contact the Unit with any inquiries, and forward all suspected hate motivated occurrences to the Hate Crime Unit for review.

The HCU provides training and education to the community and police officers. The unit also provides investigative support and expert witnesses for court when required. The Hate Crime Unit remains dedicated to the achievement of its complementary objectives: the prevention and vigorous investigation of hate motivated offences and the pro-active education of others to enable them to recognize and combat hate. Our goal is to encourage tolerance amongst communities and to safeguard the freedoms, safety and dignity of all guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

## **METHODOLOGY of CATEGORIES**

The Service's Hate Crime Directive requires all suspected hate motivated occurrences to be reviewed by the HCU to ensure proper identification. In addition, the unit gathers criminal intelligence on hate groups and/or individual hate mongers. Each occurrence is classified using the hate / bias categories contained within the hate crime definition of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Comments and/or actions of a suspect during an incident are significant in helping to determine the suspect's motive and bias; however, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence. Other criteria used to assist in classifying occurrences include the victim's perception of the incident, motives, significant dates, symbols and the history of the community. In some cases, for example, incidents involving visible minorities or gays and lesbians, the suspect is often unaware of the victim's actual background and the victim is then "lumped" into a pre-determined category by the suspect, based on the suspect's bias. The victim becomes a target based on the suspect's perception.

In cases where there are multiple criminal offences committed during one occurrence, only charges directly related to the hate incident are included for the purpose of data collection for this report.



Offences in the Race (RA) category include people targeted because of an obvious visible difference, normally the colour of their skin or other immutable physical characteristics.

Occurrences where more than one of the protected groups is targeted are categorized as Multi-Bias (MU). This occurs when a suspect's comments and/or actions are directed towards several victim groups. For example, a hate propaganda flyer that targets Blacks, Jews and South Asians will be categorized as Multi-Bias (MU).

When a hate motivated occurrence is coded as Ethnicity (ET), the suspect and victim are from the same country but different ethnic backgrounds, or the suspect is able to distinguish between the different ethnic groups from a specific country.

The Nationality (NA) category is used when a victim is targeted specifically because of his or her perceived nationality, at times based on physical characteristics, and not necessarily their country of origin.

The categories of Age (AG), Language (LN), Disability (DI), Sexual Orientation (SO), and Religion (RE) are usually specific and clear as to why the victims have been targeted and therefore are easily categorized.

In Similar Factor (SF) criminal occurrences hatred can focus on any recognizable group other than those previously discussed. This may include members of a particular socio-economic class or profession, such as abortion-providing doctors.



## HATE GROUPS

In 2002, as in past years, the known activities of organized hate groups were relatively limited. The majority of these groups have gone underground. In the past, recruitment was a labour intensive task; now, most hate groups have web sites that are easily accessible and available locally, nationally and internationally. Consequently, these web sites are also used as a tool for recruitment of new members. Message boards and chat rooms on the hate groups' web sites are increasingly used for communication within the groups and between the groups and various opponents.

Two confirmed neo-Nazi/white supremacist skinhead concerts took place in Toronto in 2002. Several other similar events were rumoured to have taken place but could not be confirmed.

## OVERVIEW

A decrease in the number of reported hate crimes occurred in 2002. In 2001, the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit identified a total of 338 hate crime occurrences. That number decreased to **219** in 2002. (See Fig. 2 Pg. 6) This represents a **35% decrease** from the previous year.

Due to the exceptional circumstances created last year by the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks, it is instructive to also compare this year's figure with last year's figures minus the 121 occurrences directly attributable to reaction to the events of 9/11. Accordingly, the 219 occurrences recorded in 2002 are a 1% increase over the 217 non-9/11 occurrences recorded in 2001. For the purpose of further comparison, the 219 occurrences recorded in 2002 represent a 7% increase over the 204 occurrences recorded in 2000.

For the most part, victim categories and victim groups remain the same from year to year. However, changes in the world's political or religious climate can cause a re-ordering of the victim groups most affected by hate. The most noticeable change from last year to this year is the lower number of offences committed against Muslims in Toronto. In 2001 there were 57 hate occurrences against Muslims while in 2002 there were 10. The 10 occurrences in 2002 still represent a much greater impact on the Muslim community than previously experienced, however; in 2000 there was just one reported hate crime against a Muslim.



Mischief, Wilful Promotion of Hatred, Threat and Assault offences were the most frequently reported in 2002. (See Fig.1 below) Wilful Promotion of Hatred occurrences were the second most common type in 2002, up from fourth most common in 2001. Assault occurrences declined from 72 in 2001 to 31 in 2002, changing places with Wilful Promotion of Hatred as the fourth-ranked offence in 2002 from the second-ranked in 2001.

Occurrences from the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) increased from 16 in 2001 to 23 in 2002. However, a single individual was responsible for a large proportion of these occurrences. He has been arrested and charged with a number of counts of mischief related to racially-motivated graffiti on TTC subway cars.

Members of the Toronto Police Service were present at several events and demonstrations that had a potential for hate / bias activity. The presence of both uniform and non-uniform police officers was a contributing factor in deterring and preventing criminal offences.

Police also attended a number of gatherings of known hate groups during 2002. In addition to monitoring the activities of the hate groups themselves, police also worked to keep opposing groups away in order to prevent almost certain violent confrontation. The HCU believes a strong police presence at these demonstrations has deterred potential hate activity and sent a clear message that this activity will not be tolerated.

### 2002 OFFENCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

OFFENCE	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TTL
Advocate Genocide						1		1	4			<b>6</b>
Assault							7	15	3	1	5	<b>31</b>
B&E								1				<b>1</b>
Bomb Threat						1			7			<b>8</b>
Criminal Harassment						3	1	5	2			<b>11</b>
Mischief						7	4	30	24	1	1	<b>67</b>
Robbery								2				<b>2</b>
Threat						3	9	10	17	1	5	<b>45</b>
Wilful Promotion Hatred						41	1		6			<b>48</b>
<b>Total</b>						<b>56</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>219</b>

Fig.1



### Reported Hate Crime Occurrences 1993 - 2002 Comparisons

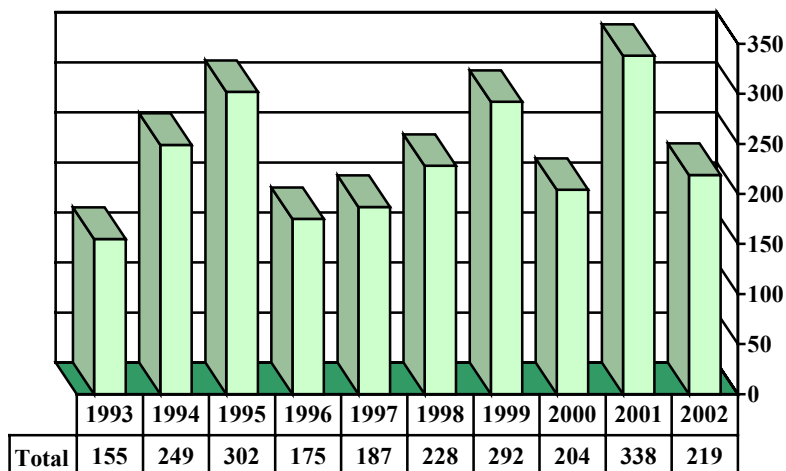


Fig. 2

YEAR	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Percentage Increase/Decrease	61%+	21%+	42%-	7%+	22%+	28%+	30%-	66%+	35.2%-

Fig. 3

#### Total Hate Crimes – 1993 to 2002

YEAR	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
1993			8					77	54		16	155
1994		2	6				17	155	58		11	249
1995			10	1		32	23	164	50		22	302
1996			9			8	7	101	32		18	175
1997			5		1	18	16	97	34		16	187
1998		1	3	2		33	34	92	32		31	228
1999		1	5	2		63	21	113	38	5	44	292
2000			2	7	1	36	9	91	35	5	18	204
2001			5			59	35	90	118	7	24	338
2002						56	22	64	63	3	11	219
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2349</b>

Fig. 3a

In 1993 Nationality and Ethnicity were combined under Ethnicity  
 In 1993 & 1994 Race and Multi-Bias were combined under Race  
 AG-Not reported to date



## **PATTERNS OF HATE MOTIVATED OFFENCES**

In 2002 the most frequent hate / bias occurrences were Mischief (67), followed by Wilful Promotion of Hatred (48), Threats (45), Assaults (31) and Criminal Harassment (11). (See Fig. 1 Pg. 5) The majority of reported hate occurrences occurred in apartment buildings, government offices, the TTC, on public streets and in educational facilities. (See Fig. 11 Pg. 14) As in previous years, most hate offences were committed by suspects unknown to the victim. (See Fig. 6 Pg. 11)

Mischief offences consisted mainly of graffiti. The hate/bias categories most affected by mischief occurrences were Race-RA (30), followed by Religion-RE (24) and Multi-Bias-MU (7). (See Fig.1 Pg. 5) Commonly targeted locations included apartment buildings, educational facilities and Toronto Transit Commission property. (See Fig. 11 Pg. 14)

Threats and Assaults were usually unprovoked. Threat occurrences mainly focused on the categories of Religion-RE (17), Race-RA (10) and Nationality-NA (9). In relation to assault occurrences, Race-RA (15) and Nationality-NA (7) were the categories most targeted. They tended to occur in the victim's environment: their neighbourhood, school, transit route and occasionally, their place of employment.

Analysis has shown individual hate mongers were responsible for the majority of Wilful Promotion of Hatred offences (hate propaganda). Multi-Bias-MU (41) and Religion-RE (6) categories were the most targeted in this offence category. (See Fig. 1 Pg. 5)

Most Criminal Harassment offences were committed against the Race-RA (5) category and were delivered via the telephone, e-mail and letters.

As noted in last year's report, there has been a steady increase in the use of the Internet - web sites and e-mail - as a tool for communicating hate propaganda and threats and for committing criminal harassment. A development observed in 2002 is the posting of opposing points of view on hate groups' web sites. In one case, the opponents of a particular hate group were able to take control of the group's message board and radically alter its content and style.

## **PATTERNS OF VICTIM GROUPS**



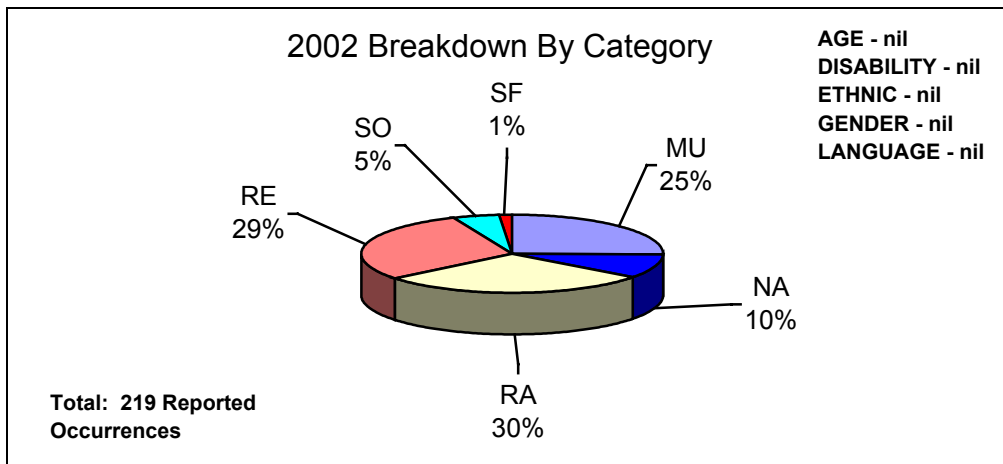


Fig. 4

The terrorist attack of September 2001 resulted in a number of changes to the victim categories affected by hate crimes in that year. However, in 2002, the patterns returned somewhat to pre-September 2001 levels. The victim category most affected by hate in 2002 was Race-RA (30%=64), followed by Religion-RE (29%=63) and Multi-Bias-MU (25%=56).

The victim group most targeted in 2002 was the Multi-Bias category (56). Following that in 2002 is the Jewish community (50), the Black community (44), the Gay community (11), and the Muslim community (10) (See Fig. 5 Pg. 10). In the majority of incidents reported, the suspects remained anonymous and likely committed the acts by themselves. In addition, no precipitating events led to attacks in most cases.

In the Race category, members of the Black community (44) were the main target group, followed by members of the White community (6), East Indian, Middle East and Asian communities (4 each) and Arab community (2) (See Fig. 10 Pg. 13)

The Multi-Bias-MU category had 56 occurrences. This category is used when a suspect targets more than one victim group. Most frequently affected are Jews, followed by immigrants, visible minorities and the gay community. The majority of

occurrences were mischief, wilful promotion of hatred (hate propaganda) and threats. (See Fig. 10 Pg. 13)

The Religion-RE category also differs from previous annual reports. In 2002 the Religion category accounted for 29% (63) of total hate crimes as compared to 36%



(118) of the total in 2001 and 17% (35) of the total in 2000. The affected victim groups in this category in 2002 are the Jewish community (50) the Muslim community (10) and the Christian community (3). Occurrences against Muslims dropped significantly from 2001 (57) but are still up from 2000 (1). (See Fig. 10 Pg. 13)

Offences against gay males (10) were the highest in the Sexual Orientation-SO category. The majority of these were assaults. There was one assault incident against a lesbian (See Fig. 10 Pg. 13) The total number of 11 hate crimes against gays and lesbians in 2002 is a significant decrease from last year (22), and is the lowest number recorded since 1994 when there were also 11 occurrences.

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate / bias occurrences were 52 Division (38), 32 and 42 Division (28 each), 41 Division (19), 13 Division (18) and 53 Division (17). (See Fig. 12 Pg. 15)

## **PATTERNS OF HATE MOTIVATED OFFENCES** continued

### **VICTIMIZED GROUPS IN 2002**

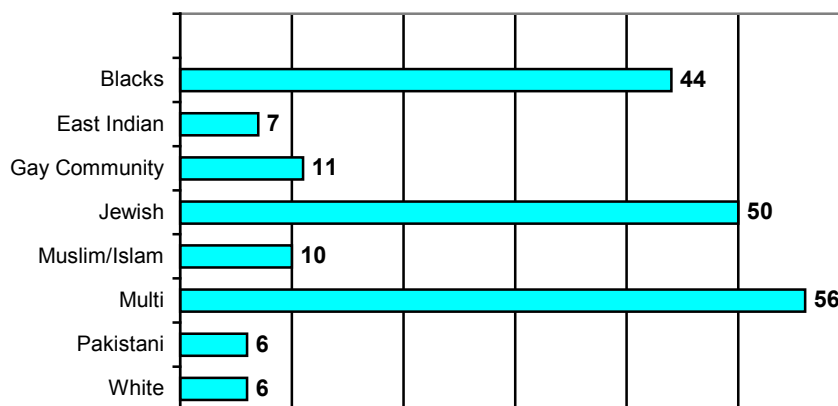


Fig. 5

Victim groups with more than 5 occurrences are represented in the above graph.

#### All Victim Groups

Afghanistan	1	Gay Male	10	Multi	56
African	1	German	1	Muslim/Islam	10
Arab	2	Hungarian	1	Pakistani	6
Asian	4	Immigrants	1	Palestinian	1
Australians	1	Jamaicans	3	Police Officers	2
Blacks	44	Jewish	50	Russian	1
Canadian	1	Korean	1	White	6
Christian	3	Lesbian	1		
East Indian	7	Middle East	5	Total	<b>219</b>

Fig. 5a



### **ACCUSED/SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION**

(Provided by Victims - Approximate Age Group)

Age Range 11-17			Age Range 18-25			Age Range 26-40			Over 40		
M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group
9	2	1	30	1	2	28	3	0	43	0	0

Unk Male or Female	Male - Unk/Age	Female – Unk/Age	Group Attacks – Unk/Age
83	14	3	0

Fig. 6

According to occurrence reports, males are responsible for the majority of hate crimes committed. Males in the “Over 40” age group committed the highest number of hate crimes (43). Males in the 18-25 age group were responsible for 30 hate crimes. Males in the 26-40 age group were responsible for 28 hate crimes. Unknown males or females were suspects in 100 hate occurrences. This information is based on data provided by the victim in cases where a suspect was encountered or known.

### **HATE BIAS CRIME OCCURRENCES BY DAY/MONTH**

DAYS OF THE WEEK							
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	UNK
11	35	37	37	29	36	20	14

Fig. 7

There is little discernible trend or pattern to an occurrence breakdown by days of the week in 2002. In the year 2000, statistics suggested higher activity on Friday and Monday. In 2001, the weekend had lower hate activity than the weekdays. In 2002 once again there appeared to be less activity on the weekends.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR												
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	UNK
16	14	16	21	22	23	18	9	22	17	19	8	14

Fig. 8

In Fig. 8 above, the months with the highest activity were June (23), followed by May and September (22 each) and April (21).



### ARREST/SENTENCING

In 2002, there were 37 reported hate motivated occurrences which were concluded with charges. (See Fig. 9 below.) Of these, the majority had multiple charges and two had more than one accused. For the purpose of data collection for this report, only charges directly relating to the hate incident are included. There were 6 concluded cases and 13 remain before the courts. Of the concluded cases 4 ended with guilty pleas, 1 resulted in a peace bond and 1 was withdrawn. Sentencing in the concluded cases included time served, custodial time, conditional discharges, probation, and peace bonds.

CHARGES		COURT CASES		
OFFENCE	QTY	DISPOSITIONS	Y.O.	ADULTS
Assault	9	Currently before the Courts		13
Threat	9	Guilty		4
Mischief	26	Withdrawn (Peace Bond)		1
Robbery	3	Withdrawn		1
Other	3			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19</b>

Fig. 9

Mischief, Threats, and Wilful Promotion of Hatred represent a majority of hate motivated crimes. The nature of these offences allows suspects to more easily remain anonymous, resulting in a lower arrest and clearance rate.

In 2002 three males were convicted of a racially motivated assault which occurred in April 2000. For one of the males it was his first criminal conviction. At sentencing the provisions of section 718.2 of the Criminal Code were utilized to allow for a more severe penalty to be imposed. Members of the Hate Crime Unit testified to the above party's ongoing involvement in hate activity, especially with regard to control and development of hate web sites, to expose his hate motivation. The presiding judge agreed and, during his summation on sentencing, stated "With respect to (the accused) despite the absence of any previous record, I am satisfied that the nature of his involvement in the group attack, coupled with the aggravating circumstance of his obvious racial motivation...make a sentence of incarceration the only appropriate sanction ...".

The accused received a sentence of five months imprisonment for a first conviction. This incident shows the effectiveness of using the enhanced penalty provisions of s. 718.2 C.C. where appropriate.

### BREAKDOWN BY VICTIM GROUP AND OFFENCE

BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES	BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES
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*Hate / Bias Category Legend*



SF=3	Immigrant=1 Police Officers = 2	1 Assault 1 Mischief 1 Threat	MU=56	Multi-Bias = 56	1 Advocate Genocide 1 Bomb Threat 3 Criminal Harassment 7 Mischief 3 Threats 41 Wilful Promotion of Hate
NA=22	Afghan African Australians Canadian East Indian =3  German Hungarian Jamaican=3  Korean Middle Eastern Pakistani=6  Palestinian Russian	1 Threat 1 Mischief 1 Threat 1 Threat 2 Assault 1 Threat 1 Threat 1 Threat 2 Threat 1 W/Promotion Hatred 1 Assault 1 Assault 4 Assault 1 Mischief 1 Threat 1 Harassment 1 Mischief	RA=64	Arab = 2  Asian = 4 Black = 44  East Indian=4  Middle East = 4  White=6	1 Assault 1 Harassment 4 Assault 6 Assault 3 Harassment 26 Mischief 7 Threats 1 Advocate Genocide 1 B&E  3 Assault 1 Harassment 1 Robbery 1 Assault 2 Threat 1 Robbery 4 Mischief 1 Threats
RE=63	Christian = 3  Jewish = 50  Muslim / Islam = 10	2 Mischief 1 Threat  3 Advocate Genocide 3 Assault 6 Bomb Threat 1 Harassment 19 Mischief 14 Threats 4 W/Promotion Hatred  1 Advocate Genocide 1 Assault 1 Bomb Threat 1 Harassment 2 Mischief 2 Threat 2 W/Promotion of Hatred	SO=11  AG DI ET GE LN	Gay Males =10  Lesbian =1  Nil Nil Nil Nil	9 Assault 1 Threat 1 Assault

Fig. 10



### LOCATION OF OFFENCES

Type of Location	QTY	Types of Crimes – In Sequence of Most Often Committed
Apartment Bldg ▪ Elevators ▪ Lobby ▪ Underground Parking	31	Mischief, Assaults, Threat,
Automobile	7	Harassment, Mischief, Threat
Business Office ▪ Various types	10	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Threats, Mischief, Assault, Harassment,
Community Centre / Cultural Organizations	14	Threat ,W/Promotion Hatred, Advocate Genocide, Harassment
Consulate	2	Threat, and Mischief
Education ▪ Primary ▪ Junior & High ▪ College & University	19	Mischief, Threat, Wilful Promotion of Hate, Assault, Robbery
Government ▪ City Hall ▪ M P P offices ▪ Social Services	27	Mainly Wilful Promotion of Hate, Threat,
House / Dwelling ▪ Private Houses	12	Threat, Mischief, W/Promotion of hate, Criminal Harassment, Advocate Genocide
Internet site	4	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Threat
Jail/ Corrections Centre	1	Assault
Lawyer's Office	5	Wilful Promotion of Hate/Threats/ Criminal Harassment
Library	1	Mischief
Media ▪ News Station ▪ Radio Station ▪ Television Station	4	Bomb Threat, Threat
Medical Offices ▪ Dr. Office ▪ Medical Building ▪ Nursing Home	6	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Threat, Mischief
Parking Lots	4	Mischief, Assault/ Advocate Genocide
Toronto Police/ Police Station	4	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Public Park	1	Mischief
Restaurant	4	Assault, Threat, Criminal Harassment
Retail	13	Threat, Mischief, Bomb threat, Wilful Promotion of Hate
Street / Sidewalk	21	Assault, Threat, Criminal Harassment
Toronto Transit Commission ▪ Bus Stop ▪ Street Cars ▪ Subway Stations & Trains ▪ Maintenance Yard	23	Mischief, Assault
Worship ▪ Church ▪ Mosque ▪ Synagogue	6	Mischief, Bomb Threat

Fig. 11

### 2002 HATE BIAS OCCURRENCES BY DIVISION

*Hate / Bias Category Legend*

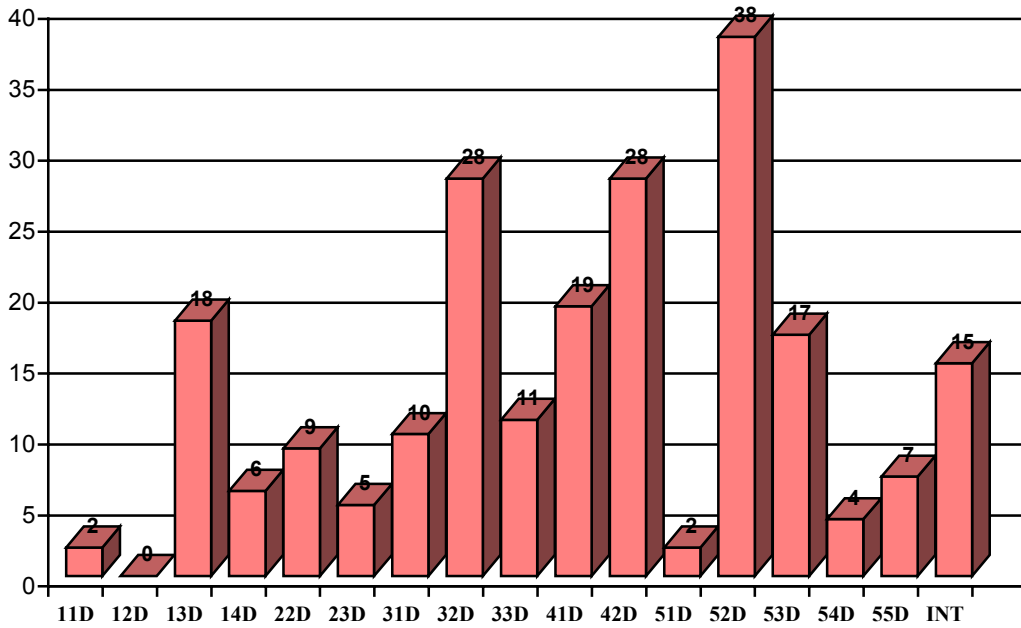


Fig. 12

**BY DIVISION**

11 Division – 2 Occurrences

East Indian      Assault  
 Jewish            Mischief

12 Division – nil

13 Division - 18 Occurrences

Asian              Assault  
 Black              X2 Mischief  
 Christian          Mischief  
 Jewish              Assault  
 Jewish              X7 Mischief  
 Jewish              X3 Threatening  
 Multi                Mischief  
 Multi                W/Promotion Hatred  
 White                Mischief

14 Division –6 Occurrences

Jewish              Bomb Threat





Middle Eastern	Threat	Jewish	2x Bomb Threat
Multi	W/Promotion Hatred	Jewish	Harassment
Pakistani	Assault	Jewish	7x Mischief
Pakistani	Mischief	Jewish	3x Threat
White	Mischief	Jewish	2x Wilful Promotion Hatred
		Multi	Threat
		Multi	4X Wilful Promotion Hatred
		Multi	Bomb Threat
		Multi	Mischief
		Muslim	Harassment

22 Division -9 Occurrences

Australians	Threat
Black	Mischief
Black	Threat
Multi	W/Promotion Hatred
Multi	Harassment
Gay Community	Assault
Gay Community	Assault
Korean	Assault
Russian	Mischief

33 Division – 11 Occurrences

Asian	Assault
Black	Assault
Christian	Threat
Jewish	3x Bomb Threat
Jewish	2x Threats
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Mischief
Multi	W/Promotion Hatred

23 Division -5 Occurrences

African	Mischief
East Indian	Harassment
Gay Community	Assault
Jewish	Threat
Multi	Advocate Genocide

41 Division –19 Occurrences

Asian	Assault
Black	2x Assault
Black	2x Mischief
Black	2x Threat
Black	Advocate Genocide
East Indian	Assault
Gay Community	Threat
German	Threat
Middle Eastern	Mischief
Middle Eastern	Threatening
Multi	Mischief
Muslim	3x Mischief
Pakistani	Assault
White	Threats

31 Division –10 Occurrences

Black	Assault
Black	Harassment
Black	Threat
Black	Mischief
Hungarian	Threats
Muslim/Islam	Threats
Muslim/Islam	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hatred
Police officers	Threat

42 Division –28 Occurrences

32 Division - 28 Occurrences

Christian	Mischief
Black	Mischief
East Indian	Threats
Jewish	2x Advocate Genocide

Afghanistan	Threat
Arabic	Assault
Black	Threats



Black	2x Assault	<u>53 Division –17 Occurrences</u>	
Black	B&E	Black	Criminal Harassment
Blacks	14x Mischief	Black	Threats
Islamic	Threat	Black	Mischief
Middle Eastern	Assault	East Indian	Assault
Multi	Threat	Gay Community	Threat
Muslim	Advocate Genocide	Jamaican	2x Threats
Pakistani	Assault	Jamaican	W/Promotion Hatred
Palestinians	Harassment	Jewish	Advocate Genocide
White	Robbery	Jewish	2x Threats
White	Mischief	Multi	4x Mischief
<u>51 Division – 2 Occurrences</u>		Multi	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief	Multi	Threat
Jewish	Threat		
<u>52 Division – 38 Occurrences</u>		<u>54 Division – 4 Occurrences</u>	
Arabs	Harassment	Asian	Assault
Black	Harassment	Islam	Bomb Threat
Black	Mischief	Pakistani	Assault
Black	Threat	Pakistani	Threat
East Indian	Assault		
Gay Community	3x Assault	<u>55 Division –7 Occurrences</u>	
Gay Community	3 x Threat	Black	2xMischief
Jewish	2x Assault	Canadian	Threat
Jewish	2x Mischief	East Indian	Assault
Jewish	W/Promotion Hatred	Immigrant	Assault
Jewish	2x Threats	Jewish	W/Promotion Hatred
Middle Eastern	Robbery	Multi	Harassment
Multi	17x W/Promotion Hatred		
Muslim	W/Promotion Hatred		
Police officers	Mischief		
		<u>Intelligence Support -15 Occurrences</u>	
		Multi	15x W/Promotion Hatred

**The State of Hate in Toronto**

*Hate / Bias Category Legend*



2002 marks the tenth year the Toronto Police Service has collected statistics on hate/bias motivated offences. Some observations from the past decade include the following:

- The average number of offences recorded annually is 235.
- The lowest recorded number of offences was 155, recorded in 1993.
- The highest recorded number of offences was 338, recorded in 2001.
- The 219 offences recorded in 2002 is in the middle range of the ten year record.
  
- The most affected victim category has been Race-RA, with 1044 occurrences recorded over the past ten years. Religion-RE (514) and Multi-Bias MU (305) rank second and third.
  
- The most affected victim groups over the past decade, both in absolute terms and in their respective categories, have been Blacks (Race), Jews (Religion) and Gay Males (Sexual Orientation). Blacks and Jews are also frequently targeted in Multi-Bias occurrences.

## **HATE CRIME UNIT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES**



In 2002 the Hate Crime Unit continued to focus its efforts on the prevention and criminal investigation of hate motivated crimes and on the pro-active education of police officers and community members in order to sensitize and equip them to combat hate.

### **Investigative Support Role and Intelligence Gathering**

- The Hate Crime Unit continued to exchange information through its networks with Toronto Police Service divisions, Provincial, National and International Police Services.
- The Unit assisted police divisions with investigative support, case tracking and relevant intelligence exchange.
- The Unit attended and monitored demonstrations regarding possible hate activity.
- The Unit conducted numerous investigations involving hate propaganda including an increasing number of occurrences stemming from material posted on web sites.

### **Hate-Bias Training for Police Officers**

- The Hate Crime Unit continued to provide assistance to uniform officers. The officers received training on the identification of hate / bias crimes, and intelligence on organized hate groups.
- The Unit conducted training with Divisional Hate Crime Investigation Co-ordinators.
- The Unit assisted other units in the Service in the investigation of several high-profile crimes in 2002.

### **Toronto Police Service-Police and Civilian Diversity Classes at C.O. Bick College**

- The Hate Crime Unit provided hate /bias crime training for police officers and civilian members of the Toronto Police Service throughout 2002.

### **Advanced Patrol Training – APT 2003**



- The Unit assisted Training and Education staff in the development of an enhanced hate/bias training programme to be delivered to every front-line officer in 2003 through the Advanced Patrol Training course. This training will be delivered jointly by members of the Unit and C.O. Bick College staff.

### **Youth Outreach**

- The Hate Crime Unit, in conjunction with the Community Policing Support Unit, developed anti-hate curriculum materials for the 'Youth Violence and Gangs' presentation to be delivered in 2002-2003 by school liaison officers. Every grade 8 class in the Toronto public and separate school boards will receive this instruction.

### **Community Outreach**

- The Hate Crime Unit continues to meet and consult with community organizations including, in 2002, the League for Human Rights-B'nai Brith Canada, the Gay / Lesbian Community, the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Council of Agencies Serving South Asians and the Urban Alliance on Race Relations.
- The Hate Crime Unit continues to dialogue with community representatives for ways to improve the effectiveness of the Service's initiatives to reduce hate / bias crimes.
- The Unit participated in 'The National Roundtable on Hate Crimes' in Montreal, P.Q. and shared its experiences with Quebec community and government groups seeking ways to combat hate activity.
- The Hate Crime Unit conducted Hate Crime presentations for local schools, community colleges, local government staff and neighbourhood and business associations.

### **Media Outreach**

- Hate Crime Unit members provided interviews to local and national media on hate / bias crime issues.

**The Hate Crime Unit is committed to the Prevention and Investigation of Hate Motivated Crimes and to the Education of our police and community partners.**



**Open consultation with the community in a mutually supportive manner is recognized as the most effective way of achieving this goal.**