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Toronto Police Service

2006 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

**Hate Crime Unit
Intelligence Services**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There was an increase in the number of hate/bias crimes reported in the City of Toronto in 2006. There were a total of 162 reported hate/bias crimes in 2006 compared to 132 in 2005. The 162 occurrences recorded in 2006 represent a 23% increase from 2005 but are also the fourth-lowest number recorded since the Hate Crime Unit began collecting these statistics in 1993. The average number of reported hate/bias occurrences over the past fourteen years is 211.

Although hate/bias crimes did increase 23% in 2006, arrests and charges more than kept pace with their rise. The number of arrests jumped 73%, from 26 in 2005 to 45 in 2006. Similarly, charges laid in hate/bias cases grew 78%, from 50 in 2005 to 89 in 2006.

Through meetings and consultations with affected community representatives in 2005, a need was identified to provide information in this Annual Report about salient characteristics of the population of Toronto. This feature was added last year and is again included in the 2006 Report. This information should assist in better understanding the overall hate/bias crime picture in relation to the proportions of the various racial, religious, ethnic and other sub-groups within Toronto.

Additionally, for the first time, the particular communities targeted in Multi-Bias (MU) offences are listed and the incidence of their victimization reported. It is felt that this too will help provide a fuller understanding of the hate/bias crime situation in Toronto.

INTRODUCTION

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a sub-unit of Intelligence Services. It was created in 1993 and since then has been collecting and publishing data on reported hate/bias crimes. Currently, there is one detective and two detective constables assigned to the unit on a full-time basis as well as a civilian research assistant and an intelligence analyst on an as-needed basis.

Divisional Hate Crime Coordinators in each of the seventeen divisions in the Toronto Police Service are responsible for the tracking of hate/bias crimes within their respective divisions. The HCU provides support to these divisional personnel and other units whenever necessary. The unit also works with members of other law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation of hate/bias crimes.

There are two types of hate/bias motivated crimes: 1) those forms of expression that fit within the parameters of the **hate propaganda** sections of the Criminal Code; and 2) all other **criminal offences** where there is evidence to indicate bias, prejudice or hate as a motivating factor in the commission of the offences.

Hate propaganda is defined as ***any communication that advocates or promotes genocide or makes statements, other than in private, 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, ethnic origin or sexual orientation.”*

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 as follows: AG-Age, DI-Disability, ET-Ethnicity, GE-Gender, LN-Language, MU-Multi-Bias, NA-Nationality, RA-Race/Colour, RE-Religion, SF-Similar Factor and SO-Sexual Orientation.

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

It is important to note that while the HCU analyzes this information to determine the extent of hate/bias crime, the unit believes that the collected data does not fully represent the prevalence of this form of criminal activity in Toronto. Reasons for this include the reluctance of some members of the public to report

their victimization to police and a lack of awareness of what constitutes a hate/bias crime. This under-reporting persists despite the important role played by community groups in assisting victims and encouraging them to report hate/bias crimes to the police.

Within the Toronto Police Service, the Hate/Bias Crime Procedure provides direction to field officers to assist them to properly identify, record and investigate hate/bias crimes. In addition, the HCU continues to instruct all officers to contact the unit with any inquiries and to err on the side of caution by forwarding all suspected hate/bias 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 thorough investigation of hate/bias motivated offences and the pro-active education of others to enable them to recognize and combat hate. Our goal is to encourage mutual acceptance amongst communities and to safeguard the freedoms, safety and dignity of all persons as guaranteed by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

METHODOLOGY OF CATEGORIES

The Service's Hate/Bias Crime Procedure requires all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to be reviewed by members of the HCU to ensure proper identification. Each occurrence is classified using the hate/bias categories contained within the hate/bias crime definition of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Comments and/or actions of a suspect during an incident are very significant in helping to determine the suspect's motive and bias; however, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence with complete accuracy. Additional criteria used to assist in classifying occurrences include the victim's perception of the incident, culturally significant dates, symbols, history of the community and current events around the world.

In some cases, for example, incidents involving visible minorities or gays and lesbians, the suspect may be unaware of the victim's actual background and thus the victim ends up being erroneously placed into a particular category by the suspect, based on the suspect's bias. In this way the victim becomes a target based on the suspect's misperception. In other cases victims are targeted due to their apparent association with members of identifiable groups though they themselves are not members of those groups.

While it is recognized that every individual has multiple aspects to her or his identity, more than one of which could be cause for an offender to target them, it is the practice of the Unit to classify a hate/bias occurrence based on the best known information that exists relevant to the offender's perception of the victim.

In cases where there are multiple criminal offences committed during one event, only charges directly related to the hate/bias occurrence are included for the purpose of data collection in 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 physical characteristics.

Occurrences where more than one of the identifiable groups are 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 immigrants, Asians and First Nations members will be categorized as Multi-Bias (MU).

Hate/bias motivated occurrences are coded as Ethnicity (ET) to denote offences where the victims share a common cultural or national tradition or to refer to victims by their origin by birth rather than their present nationality.

The Nationality (NA) category is used when a victim is targeted specifically because of his or her perceived nationality.

The categories of Age (AG), Language (LN), Gender (GE), Disability (DI), Sexual Orientation (SO) and Religion (RE) are typically clear in terms of why the victims have been targeted and thus are easily categorized.

In Similar Factor (SF) occurrences hatred can focus on the members of any group who have significant points in common. This may include members of a particular socio-economic group or profession.

HATE GROUPS

While organized hate groups continue to exist in Toronto, the groups are commonly loose affiliations or informal gatherings of like-minded individuals. Chat lines, web sites and other forms of Internet-based contact remain popular as modes for recruitment, expression, information and communication. Analysis of those cases where offenders have been identified has revealed that, in the majority of cases, offenders have no known association to any hate groups.

OVERVIEW

In 2006, there was an increase in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2005. The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit reported a total of 132 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2005. That number increased to 162 in 2006, (See Fig. 2-Pg.7) representing a 23% increase from the previous year. The 162 occurrences represent the fourth-lowest number recorded since the unit began collecting statistics in 1993 and are well below the fourteen-year average of 211.

It is clear that the number of hate/bias crimes recorded from year to year is variable, being affected by a wide range of factors that are not always easily discernible. In attempting to assess and evaluate the quantitative data provided by this report and also available from other sources, a few points should be kept in mind:

- It is believed that hate/bias crimes are significantly under reported.

- The impact of a hate/bias crime on its victim, their community and the wider community is disproportionate to that of most other crimes, is longer lasting and has serious side-effects for society as a whole.

Mischief, Assault and Threat occurrences, in that order, were the most frequently reported offences in 2006. (See Fig. 1-Pg. 7) Mischief was by far the most commonly reported offence, accounting for 72 occurrences or 44% of the total. In 2005 by comparison, there were 68 Mischief occurrences or 51% of the total. Assault occurrences increased noticeably from 26 last year to 42 in 2006 while Threats also increased from 15 in 2005 to 24 in 2006.

Occurrences on or in relation to the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) increased from seven in 2005 to ten in 2006.

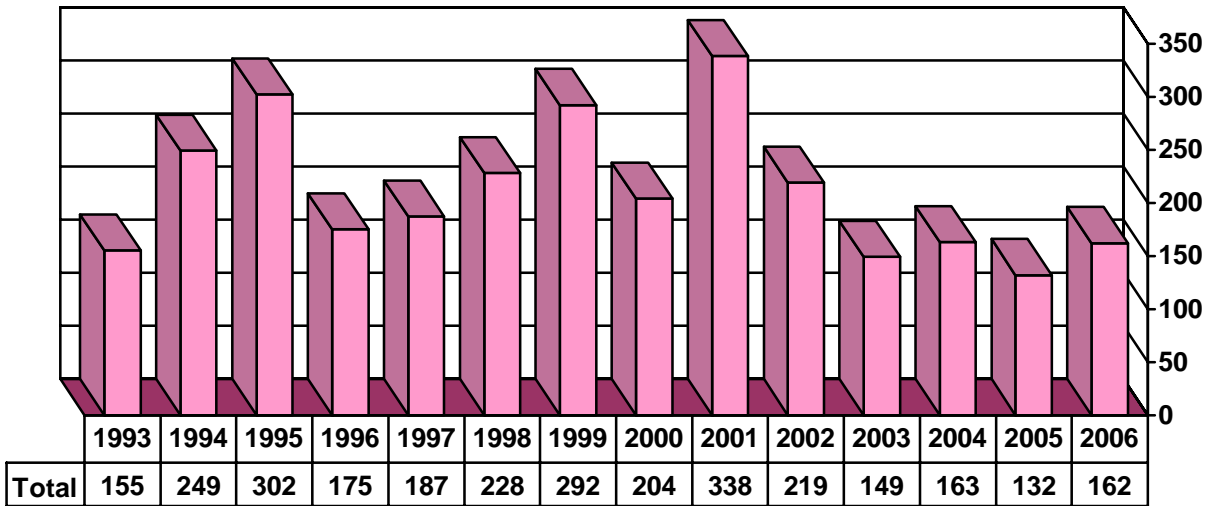
Members of the Toronto Police Service were present at a number of events and demonstrations that had a potential for hate/bias activity. The presence of both uniform and non-uniform police officers was a contributing factor in preventing criminal offences.

2006 OFFENCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

OFFENCE	AGE (AG)	DISABILITY (DI)	ETHNICITY (ET)	GENDER (GE)	LANGUAGE (LN)	MULTI-BIAS (MU)	NATIONALITY (NA)	RACE (RA)	RELIGION (RE)	SEXUAL ORIENTATION (SO)	SIMILAR FACTOR (SF)	<u>TOTAL</u>
Assault			7		1	3	1	19	9	2		42
Break and Enter			1									1
False Message								1				1
Harassment						1	1	8	5	4		19
Mischief			2			10	4	21	26	7	2	72
Sexual Assault										1		1
Theft								1				1
Threats			3			1		9	7	4		24
Wilful Promotion Hatred			1									1
TOTAL			14		1	15	6	59	47	18	2	162

Fig. 1

Reported Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences: 1993 - 2006



YEAR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
% change from year previous	N/A	61%+	21%+	42%-	7%+	22%+	28%+	30%-	66%+	35%-	32% -	9%+	19%-	23+

Fig. 2

Total Hate/Bias Crimes – 1993 to 2006

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
2003			1	1		26	19	50	38		14	149
2004						18	21	41	73		10	163
2005	0	0	1	0	2	16	7	49	39	5	13	132
2006			14		1	15	6	59	47	2	18	162
TOTAL	0	4	69	13	5	380	237	1243	711	27	266	2955

Fig. 3

PATTERNS OF HATE/BIAS MOTIVATED OFFENCES

The most frequent hate/bias occurrences in 2006 were Mischief (72), followed by Assaults (42) and Threats (24). (See Fig. 1-Pg. 7) The majority of reported hate occurrences occurred in retail premises, educational facilities, on public streets, and in apartment buildings. (See Fig. 11-Pg. 15) As in previous years, most hate/bias offences were committed by suspects unknown to the victim. (See Fig. 7-Pg. 12)

Mischief offences consisted mainly of graffiti. The hate/bias categories most affected by mischief occurrences were Religion-RE (26), Race-RA (21) and Multi-Bias-MU (10). (See Fig.1-Pg. 7) Commonly targeted locations included automobiles, retail premises, educational facilities, places of worship and the TTC. (See Fig. 11-Pg. 15)

Threats and Assaults were usually unprovoked. Threat occurrences mainly focused on the categories of Race-RA (9), Religion-RE (7) and Sexual Orientation-SO (4). In relation to assault occurrences, Race-RA (19), Religion-RE (9) and Ethnicity-ET (7) were the categories most targeted. As in past years, these kinds of offences tended to occur in the victim's environment: their house, neighbourhood, school, and place of employment.

Wilful Promotion of Hatred offences (hate propaganda) decreased dramatically in 2006 with just one occurrence being recorded as compared to nine in 2005 and 12 in 2004. This continues a strong downward trend in this offence type in recent years as there were 45 Wilful Promotion of Hatred occurrences recorded in 2001 and 48 in 2002. Ethnicity (ET) was the sole category targeted in 2006. (See Fig. 1- Pg. 7)

The Internet and its various modes of communication (e-Mail, chat rooms, message boards, web sites etc.) remain a popular method for communicating hate propaganda, threats and criminal harassment.

PATTERNS OF VICTIM GROUPS

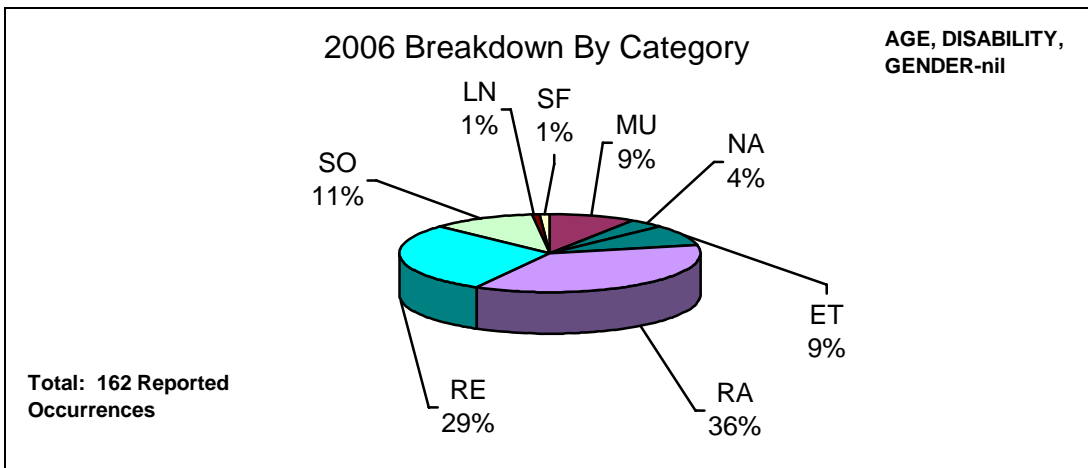


Fig. 4

The victim category most affected by hate/bias in 2006 was Race-RA (36%=59), followed by Religion-RE (29%=47), Multi-Bias-MU (9%=15) and Ethnicity-ET (9%=14).

The victim group most targeted in 2006 was the Black community (48). The Jewish community (28) was the next most targeted, followed by the homosexual community (18), the Muslim community (15), the Pakistani community (13) and the Chinese community (6). (See Fig. 6-Pg. 11) In the majority of incidents reported, the suspects remained anonymous and likely committed the acts by themselves.

In 2006, the Race-RA category was the most victimized, with 36% of total occurrences, the same proportion as last year when it was also the most affected category. Victim groups in the Race-RA category for 2006 are the Black community (48), the Chinese community (6), Whites (3) East Indians (1) and Asians (1). (See Fig. 10-Pg. 14)

Religion-RE accounted for 29% of reported occurrences in 2006, marginally less than last year when it represented 30% of occurrences. In the Religion category, members of the Jewish community (28), the Muslim community (15), the Sunni community (2) and the Christian and Sikh communities (1 each) comprise the affected victim groups. (See Fig. 10-Pg. 14)

In the Nationality-NA category, one offence each was recorded against the Afghani, American, 'Non-Canadian', Polish, Romanian and Turkish communities. (See Fig. 10-Pg. 14)

The Multi-Bias (MU) category had 15 occurrences in 2006, down slightly from 16 in 2005. This category is used when a suspect targets more than one victim group in the same offence. Groups targeted in 2006 are represented in the chart below (Fig. 5). The majority of occurrences were mischief. (See Fig. 10-Pg. 14)

Victim Groups targeted in Multi-Bias occurrences (15):			
Black	5	African	1
Homosexual	4	Refugees	1
Muslim	3	Immigrants	1
Jewish	3	White	1
Chinese	3	Indian	1
U.S.A.	2	English (limie)	1
Israel	2	Palestinian	1
Sunni	2	HIV sufferers	1
Mullah	2	Pakistan	1

Fig. 5

Occurrences in the Sexual Orientation-SO category represented 11% of total reported hate crimes with the main offences being Mischief, Harassment and Threats. (See Fig. 10-Pg. 14) Hate crimes against gays and lesbians in 2006, 18 in total, were up from 2005 when there were 13 reported occurrences.

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 55 Division (22), 51 Division (17), 22 Division (15), and 14 and 52 Divisions (13 each). (See Fig. 12-Pg. 16)

Victimized Groups in 2006

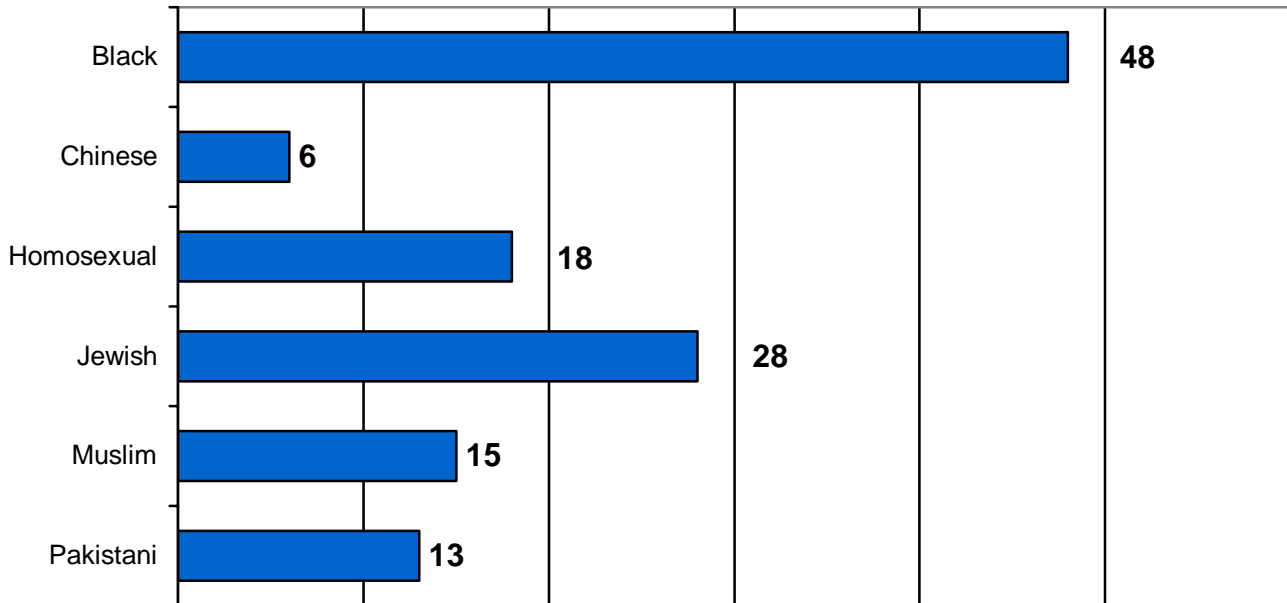


Fig. 6

Victim groups with five or more occurrences are represented in the above graph.

All Victim Groups

Afghani	1	Homosexual	18	Polish	1
American	1	Immigrants	2	Romanian	1
Asian	1	Jewish	28	Sikh	1
Black	48	Multi-Bias	15	Sunni	2
Chinese	6	Muslim	15	Turkish	1
Christian	1	Non-Canadian	1	White	3
East Indian	1	Non-English	1		
Greek	1	Pakistani	13	Total	<u>162</u>

Fig. 6a

ACCUSED/SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION

Age Range 9-17			Age Range 18-25			Age Range 26-40			Over 40		
M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group
10	6	0	30	0	0	16	5	0	20	9	0

Unknown Male or Female	Male - Unknown	Female-Unknown	Group Attacks
84	41	11	4

Fig. 7

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 34 males charged in 2006 compared to 11 females. However, the largest single group of offenders is unknown. Among identified persons committing hate/bias offences, the largest group consisted of males in the 18-25 year age group.

Although hate/bias crimes increased 23% in 2006, arrests and charges more than kept pace with the increase. Thirty-five occurrences from 2006 and one from 2005 were concluded by way of arrests and charges. The number of arrests increased 73%, from 26 in 2005 to 45 in 2006. Similarly, charges laid increased 78%, from 50 in 2005 to 89 in 2006. It is frequently very difficult to identify suspects as many incidents occur without any witnesses present.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR												
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	UNK
14	10	16	12	09	12	13	13	16	11	16	20	0

Fig. 8

In Figure 8 above, the months with the highest activity were December (20) and March, September and November (16). May was the month of lowest activity (9). It is important to remember that individuals or groups frequently commit a number of offences at one time. This can often account for a spike of activity in a particular month.

ARREST AND SENTENCING

In 2006, there were 45 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences, 36 adults and nine young offenders. A total of 89 criminal charges were laid. These arrests and charges are in relation to 35 occurrences from 2006 and one from 2005. Many offenders were charged with more than one offence. Once again, most people were charged individually although there were three instances where a group of people were involved and charged with multiple offences.

As in previous years, offenders are sometimes charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate/bias motivated. In these cases only those charges relating directly to hate/bias offences are counted.

At year-end 2006 there are 34 cases involving 65 charges remaining before the courts. To date there have been five findings of guilt resulting in convictions and sentencing, including one that resulted in a life-time weapons prohibition order. Other penalties have included custodial sentences, significant time spent in pre-trial custody, periods of probation with conditions, suspended sentences and a conditional discharge.

CHARGES: 89			
OFFENCES:	Qty.		Qty.
Assault	26	Possession Burglars Tools	2
Threaten Death	16	Indecent Act	2
Mischief Under	9	Assault Police Officer	2
Criminal Harassment	6	Assault Resist Arrest	1
Assault with a Weapon	7	Disguise with Intent	1
Threaten Bodily Harm	5	Intimidation	1
Weapons Dangerous	4	Dangerous Op. Motor Vehicle	1
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	2	Aggravated Assault	1
Mischief to Religious Property	2	Threaten Damage	1

Fig. 9

BREAKDOWN BY VICTIM GROUP AND OFFENCE

BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES	BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES
SO=18	Gay=1 Lesbian=2 Homosexual=15	1 Harassment 1 Mischief 1 Threat 2 Assault 3 Harassment 6 Mischief 3 Threat 1 Sexual Assault	MU=15	Multi-Bias=15 (See Fig. 5 on Pg. 10 for further break-down)	3 Assault 1 Harassment 10 Mischief 1 Threat
RE =47	Christians=1 Islam= 15 Jewish=28 Sikh=1 Sunnis=2	1 Mischief 10 Mischief 3 Assault 1 Threat 1 Harassment 5 Assaults 4 Harassment 13 Mischief 6 Threat 1 Assault 2 Mischief	RA=59	Asian =1 Black =48 Chinese =6 East Indian =1 White = 3	1 Mischief 14 Assault 7 Harassment 18 Mischief 1 Theft 8 Threat 3 Assault 2 Mischief 1 Harassment 1 False Message 2 Assaults 1 Threats
ET=14	Greek=1 Pakistani=13	1 Mischief 7 Assault 1 Break and Enter 1 Mischief 3 Threat 1 Wilful Promotion of Hatred	NA=6	Afghani American Non-Canadian Polish Romanian Turkish	1 Mischief 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Mischief 1 Mischief 1 Harassment
LN=1	Non-English=1	1 Assault	SF=2	Immigrants=2	2 Mischief

Fig. 10

LOCATION OF OFFENCES

Type of location	Qty.	Types of crimes – In order of greatest incidence
Apartment Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ hallway ▪ underground parking ▪ elevator 	22	Assault, Break and Enter, Harassment, Mischief ,Threats
Automobile	10	Mischief, Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Business/Retail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ various types 	32	Assault, False Message, Harassment, Mischief, Threats
Community Centre / Cultural Organizations	3	Harassment, Threats
Convention Centre	1	Mischief
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ primary ▪ junior & high ▪ college & university 	29	Assault, Mischief, Threats
Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ various offices 	3	Harassment, Mischief, Threats
House / Dwelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ private houses ▪ rooming house ▪ group home 	9	Assault, Harassment, Mischief, Threats
Jail	5	Threats
Medical Offices	2	Harassment
Night Clubs	2	Harassment
Parks	5	Assault, Mischief, Sexual Assault, Threats
Street / Sidewalk	22	Assault, Harassment, Mischief, Threats
Taxi	3	Assault
Toronto Transit Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ subway stations & trains ▪ streetcar shelter 	10	Assault, Mischief, Threats
Worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ church ▪ mosque ▪ synagogue 	4	Mischief

Fig. 11

2006 HATE /BIAS OCCURRENCES BY DIVISION

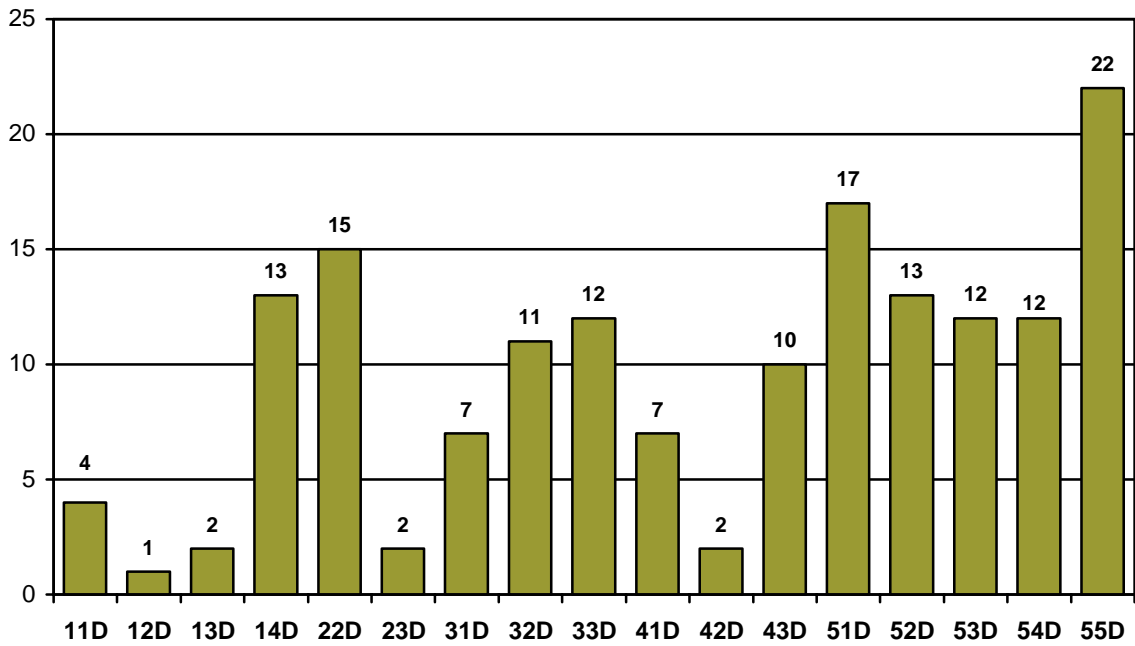


Fig. 12

11 Division – 4 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief
Christian	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief x2

12 Division – 1 Occurrence	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault

13 Division – 2 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Jewish	Threats

14 Division- 13 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Chinese	Assault
Homosexual	Assault
Homosexual	Harassment
Homosexual	Mischief x2
Homosexual	Threats
Immigrants	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief
Jewish	Assault x2
Lesbian	Threats
Multi-Bias	Mischief

22 Division – 15 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault x3
Black	Mischief x4
Chinese	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x2
Multi-Bias	Mischief x2
Pakistani	Break and Enter
Polish	Mischief
Sikh	Assault

23 Division – 2 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief
Black	Harassment

31 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Harassment
Black	Mischief x2
Black	Threats
Non-English	Assault
Turkish	Harassment

32 Division- 11 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Harassment
Black	Mischief x2
Jewish	Harassment x2
Jewish	Mischief x2
Jewish	Threats x3
White	Assault

33 Division - 12 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Harassment
Homosexual	Harassment
Jewish	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief
Jewish	Threats
Multi-Bias	Assault
Multi-Bias	Mischief
Muslim	Assault
Pakistani	Assault
Romanian	Mischief
White	Assault

41 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief
Chinese	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief
Muslim	Harassment
Muslim	Mischief
Pakistani	Assault
Pakistani	Threats

42 Division – 2 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Multi-Bias	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Threats

43 Division – 10 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief x3
Black	Theft
Chinese	Assault
Multi-Bias	Assault
Muslim	Mischief x2
Non-Canadian	Assault
Pakistani	Wilful Promotion of Hate

51 Division – 17 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Asian	Mischief
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief
Chinese	Mischief
Homosexual	Harassment
Homosexual	Mischief
Homosexual	Sexual Assault
Homosexual	Threats
Jewish	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Mischief x2
Muslim	Mischief x2
Pakistani	Assault
Sunni	Mischief x2
White	Threats

52 Division – 13 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault x 2
Black	Harassment
East Indian	False Message
Homosexual	Mischief
Immigrants	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Mischief x2
Muslim	Assault
Muslim	Mischief x3
Pakistani	Assault

54 Division – 12 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Afghan	Mischief
American	Mischief
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief x2
Greek	Mischief
Homosexual	Assault
Multi-Bias	Mischief
Muslim	Assault
Muslim	Mischief
Pakistani	Assault x2

53 Division – 12 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Harassment x 2
Black	Mischief
Black	Threats
Jewish	Assault x3
Jewish	Mischief x2
Jewish	Threats
Multi-Bias	Assault
Muslim	Threats

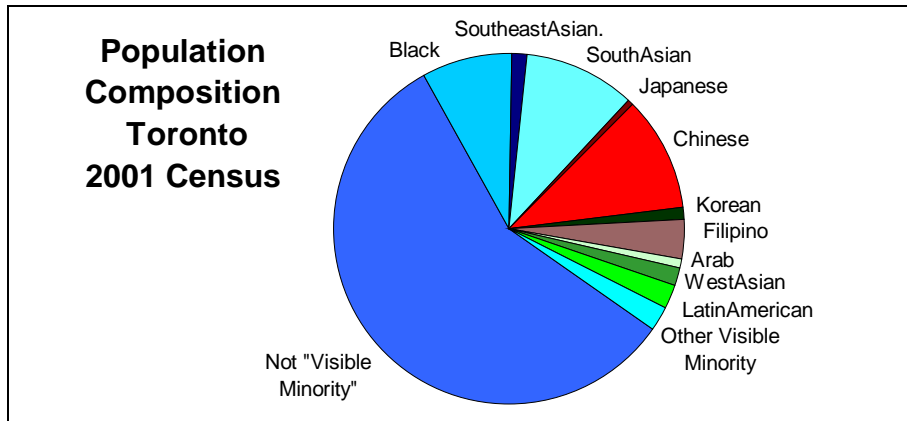
55 Division – 22 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault x2
Black	Threats x6
Chinese	Assault
Gay	Harassment
Homosexual	Mischief x2
Homosexual	Threats
Jewish	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief
Lesbian	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Harassment
Muslim	Mischief
Pakistani	Assault
Pakistani	Mischief
Pakistani	Threats x2

TORONTO POPULATION COMPOSITION AND RELIGION DEMOGRAPHICS

The City of Toronto is made up of one of the most diverse populations of any city in the world. Below are a population composition pie chart and a religious affiliation table obtained from Statistics Canada showing the most current information available for the City of Toronto. These charts are provided to give some context to the statistics in this Report.

As noted earlier in the Report, the two most targeted groups in Toronto in 2006 were the Black community and the Jewish community.

The Black community constitutes 8.3% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 83% of hate/bias crimes against race and 30% of total hate/bias crimes in 2006. The Jewish community makes up just over 4% of the population in Toronto but was victimized in 60% of hate/bias crimes against religion and 17% of total hate/bias crimes. The Muslim community makes up around 7% of the population of Toronto but comprises 34% of hate/bias crime victims based on religion and 9% of total hate/bias crime victims.



Religious Affiliation in Toronto

	% of population		% of population
Roman Catholic	30.8%	Hindu	4.8%
No Religion	18.4%	Jewish	4.2%
Muslim	6.7%	Christian (other)	3.9%
Anglican	6.1%	Buddhist	2.7%
United	5.3%	Greek Orthodox	2.2%

THE STATE OF HATE IN TORONTO

The Toronto Police Service has collected statistics on hate/bias motivated offences for 14 years. Some observations drawn from this period include the following:

- The annual average number of offences is 211.
- The lowest recorded number of offences was 132 in 2005.
- The highest number of offences was 338 in 2001.

- The most affected victim category has been Race-RA, with 1243 occurrences recorded over the past 14 years. Religion-RE (711) and Multi-Bias MU (380) rank second and third.

- The most affected victim groups, both in absolute terms and in their respective categories, have been Blacks (Race), Jews (Religion) and Gay Males (Sexual Orientation). Blacks and Jews continue to be significantly targeted in Multi-Bias occurrences.

- In 2006, offences again occurred in the following eight categories: Race, Religion, Multi-Bias, Sexual Orientation, Nationality, Similar Factor, Language and Ethnicity.

- Offences in the Race-RA category represented 36% of all offences in 2006. Within this group, offences against the Black community accounted for 48 of the 59 recorded occurrences, or over four-fifths of all reported hate/bias crimes in this victim category.

HATE CRIME UNIT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

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 events regarding possible hate activity as well as demonstrations with political overtones where the involved groups were strongly opposed to one another.

Community Outreach

- The Hate Crime Unit continues to meet and consult with community organizations including, in 2006, the Ismaili Council for Canada, the League for Human Rights-B'nai Brith Canada, the Islamic Foundation of Toronto, the Canadian Jewish Congress, Northwood Neighbourhood Services and the Muslim Council of Canada.
- The Hate Crime Unit dialogues with community representatives for ways to improve the effectiveness of the Service's initiatives to reduce hate/bias crimes. In 2006, the unit made a presentation to the Chief's Muslim and South and West Asian Consultative Committees from which flowed a commitment to update the Service's hate/bias crime information pamphlet. In partnership with members of the above committees, the new pamphlet will be translated into a variety of languages to enhance the accessibility of its important information.
- The Hate Crime Unit makes presentations on the subject of hate/bias crime to educational institutions, community groups, and other organizations, as requested. The unit met with members of the provincially-mandated Hate Crimes Community Working Group in 2006 to assist them in their research into hate crime response in Ontario. Additionally, the Hate Crime Unit made a presentation to the Chair of the United Kingdom's Racist Incidents Group, set up by the Home Office to tackle issues related to race equality and the criminal justice system in England and Wales. The unit also met with the

Canadian Human Rights Commission in Ottawa to share information and experiences related to the investigation of hate on the Internet.

- The Hate Crime Unit joined the provincially-funded Hate Crime Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT) in 2005. The HCEIT consists of ten police services that receive funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement and education. In 2006, the Hate Crime Unit participated in the development of a video to be used by community members and in the development of a second training video for use by police services across Ontario.
- The Hate Crime Unit partnered with the Empowered Students Partnership (ESP) program in 2006 and provided information and training to school liaison officers about hate/bias activity that may occur in schools and the proper response to it. The unit committed to being a resource for the students, staff and officers involved in the ESP program now in operation in 110 Toronto secondary schools. The unit also met with officers from Community Mobilization regarding hate/bias crime education at the elementary level and delivered training to elementary school liaison officers.

Media Outreach

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

The Hate Crime Unit is committed to the prevention and investigation of hate/bias 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.