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Toronto Police Service

2007 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

**Hate Crime Unit
Intelligence Division**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The information contained in this report provides salient characteristics about the hate/bias victimization of various racial, religious, ethnic and other sub-groups within the City of Toronto for 2007. In addition, this report provides prominent information specific to community groups that are the target for Multi-Bias hate crimes.

In 2007, in the City of Toronto, there was an overall reduction of reported hate/bias crimes. There were 130 hate/bias occurrences recorded in 2007 in contrast with 162 recorded in 2006. These figures represent a 20% decrease from the previous year. Significantly, this is the lowest number of hate/bias crimes recorded since the Hate Crime Unit began collecting statistical data in 1993. Over the past fifteen years, the average number of reported hate/bias occurrences is 206.

The number of reported hate/bias crimes decreased in 2007. The number of arrests, charges and convictions also decreased. The number of arrests recorded was similar to those in 2005 when the number of reported hate crimes was almost identical with 132 occurrences. The total number of charges laid in 2007 was 42.

The year 2007 was the start of a new initiative intended to combat Hate Crimes. The Anti-Black Hate Crimes Committee was formed in response to the statistics gathered relating to crime motivated by race particular to the Black Community. The committee membership includes representation from the Toronto Police Service Command, the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit, the Toronto Police Service Community Mobilization Unit, the Toronto Police Service Corporate Planning, the Toronto Police Service Corporate Communications, the Black Community Police Consultative Committee, the African Canadian Legal Clinic and the Toronto District School Board. The Committee is presently studying the feasibility of holding Educational Symposiums and the roll out of an Anti-Black Hate Phone hot line.

INTRODUCTION

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a sub-unit of the Intelligence Division. It was created in 1993 and since then has been collecting, analyzing and publishing data on reported hate/bias crimes. Throughout 2007, there was 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.

There are 17 police divisions in the Toronto Police Service. In each division there is one officer assigned as a Divisional Hate Crime Coordinator. The Hate Crime Coordinator is responsible for the investigation and tracking of hate/bias crimes within their respective division. The HCU provides support to these divisional personnel and other units whenever requested or necessary.

The Hate Crime Unit conducts numerous training sessions throughout the year for front line police officers on hate crimes and related issues, as well as a number of training initiatives with other police services, government agencies, non-government agencies and the public. Members of the Hate Crime Unit also work 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, nationality 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.

Members of the HCU are responsible for reviewing all suspected hate/bias occurrences to ensure proper identification/classification as hate motivated, and to ensure a 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. The analysis and this report are then used to develop strategies to address hate/bias crimes in our community, both from an enforcement perspective and an educational aspect.

Unfortunately, the data collected which forms the basis of this report may not accurately represent the prevalence of hate/bias criminal activity in Toronto. The prevailing reasons for this include public reluctance to report their victimization to police and a lack of awareness of what constitutes a hate/bias crime. Despite efforts made by community groups and media to encourage and assist victims to report hate/bias crimes to the police, under reporting continues to be a challenge.

The Toronto Police Service provides front line officers with a Hate/Bias Crime Procedure. This procedure provides direction to front line officers to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate/bias crimes. Front line officers are obliged to notify the Hate Crime Unit with any inquiries and to err on the side of caution by forwarding all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to the unit for review.

As previously stated, 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 can be 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 relating to race.

Occurrences where more than one of the identifiable groups has been 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 2007, there was a decrease in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2006. The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit reported a total of 162 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2006. That number decreased to 130 in 2007, (See Fig. 2-Pg.8) representing a 20% decrease from the previous year. The 130 occurrences represent the lowest number recorded since the unit began collecting statistics in 1993 and are well below the fifteen-year average of 206.

The number of hate/bias crimes recorded from year to year is variable. It is largely affected by a wide range of factors that are not always easily discernible. As previously mentioned, public reluctance to report their victimization significantly impacts statistical data and the interpretations we extrapolate from that data. Victims are reluctant to report hate/bias crimes for several reasons, these include:

- The victim may not recognize that the crime was motivated by bias or hate
- Fear of retaliation
- Lack of understanding of what constitutes a hate/bias crime, and uncertainty of the criminal justice system's response
- The victim may fear his/her sexual orientation may be exposed to family members or their employer
- Embarrassment and humiliation of being victimized

Hate/Bias crimes have a disproportionately greater impact upon their victims compared to that of most other types of crimes. Hate/bias motivated crimes have longer lasting serious side-effects for society as a whole. A hate/bias motivated crime not only victimizes the individual, but also the entire group that individual belongs to; resulting in the increased isolation, stress and vulnerability of that particular group. If not dealt with immediately and appropriately, these hate/bias

crimes can lead to increased social conflict between opposing groups and possible retaliation.

Mischief, Assault and Threat occurrences, in that order, were the most frequently reported offences in 2007(See Fig. 1-Pg. 8). Mischief was by far the most commonly reported offence, accounting for 47 occurrences or 34% of the total. In 2006, by comparison, there were 72 Mischief occurrences or 44% of the total. Assault occurrences decreased from 42 last year to 31 in 2007. Threats also decreased from 24 to 17 in 2007. Although Assault and Mischief occurrences decreased in overall number they both have increased in overall proportion of the total occurrences by approximately 2% in 2007.

Occurrences on or in relation to the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) remained at 10, the same as in 2006.

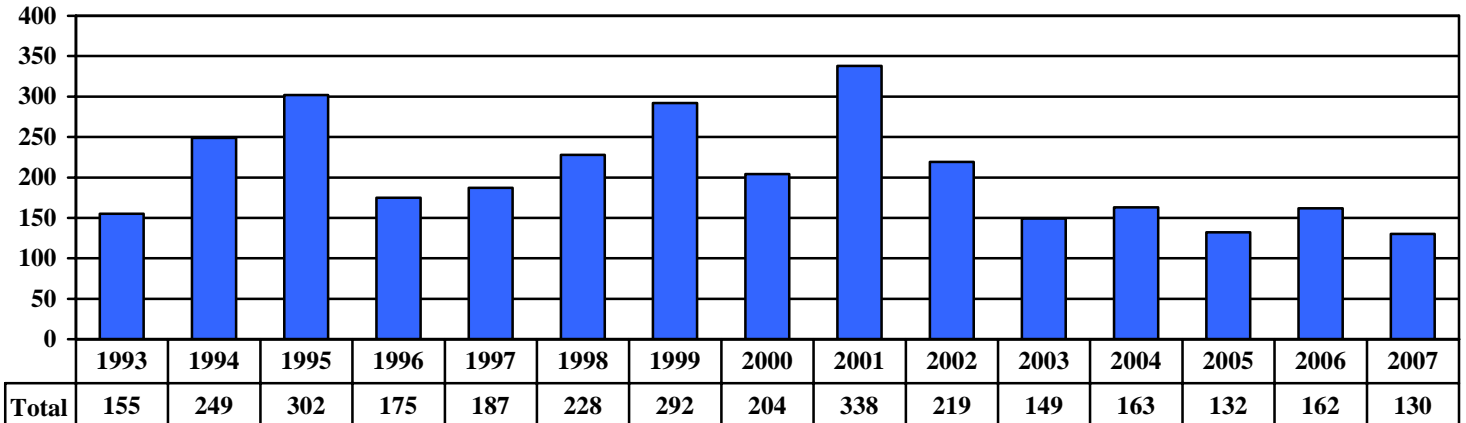
Over the past year, uniform and non-uniform officers attended a number of events and demonstrations that had a potential for hate/bias activity. Officer presence is believed to be a contributing factor in preventing criminal offences, particularly hate motivated ones.

2007 OFFENCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

OFFENCE	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	<u>TTL</u>
Advocate Genocide						1		3	1		1	6
Arson							1	1				2
Assault			2			2	3	16	3	1	4	31
Break and Enter								1				1
Bomb Threat									1			1
Harassment			1			4	1	1	1		4	12
Intimidation											1	1
Mischief						5	4	15	20	1	2	47
Obscene Phone Call											1	1
Robbery							1	1				2
Sexual Assault							1					1
Threats			1			2		3	7		4	17
Wilful Promotion Hatred								3	5			8
TOTAL			4			14	11	44	38	2	17	130

Fig. 1

REPORTED HATE/BIAS CRIME OCCURRENCES: 1993 - 2007



YEAR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
% change from year previous	N/A	61%+	21%+	42%-	7%+	22%+	28%+	30%-	66%+	35%-	32% -	9%+	19%-	23%+	-20%

Fig. 2

Total Hate/Bias Crimes – 1993 to 2007

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			1		2	16	7	49	39	5	13	132
2006			14		1	15	6	59	47	2	18	162
2007			4			14	11	44	38	2	17	130
TOTAL	0	4	73	13	5	394	248	1287	749	29	283	3085

Fig. 3

PATTERNS OF HATE/BIAS MOTIVATED OFFENCES

The most frequent hate/bias occurrences in 2007 were Mischief (47), followed by Assaults (31) and Threats (17) (See Fig. 1-Pg. 8). The majority of reported hate occurrences occurred in a House/Dwelling (27), educational facilities (24), on public streets (17), retail premises (14) and in apartment buildings (14) (See Fig. 11-Pg. 16). As in previous years, most hate/bias offences were committed by suspects unknown to the victim (See Fig. 7-Pg. 13).

Mischief offences consisted mainly of graffiti. The hate/bias categories most affected by mischief occurrences were Religion-RE (20), Race-RA (15) and Multi-Bias-MU (5) (See Fig.1-Pg. 8). Commonly targeted locations included automobiles, retail premises, educational facilities, places of worship and the TTC (See Fig. 11-Pg. 16).

Threats and Assaults were usually unprovoked. Threat occurrences mainly focused on the categories of Religion-RE (7), Sexual Orientation-SO (4), and Race-RA (3). In relation to assault occurrences, Race-RA (16), Sexual Orientation-SO (4), Religion-RE (3) and Nationality-NA (3) were the categories that were most targeted. As in past years, these kinds of offences tended to occur in the victim's environment; dwelling, neighborhood, school, place of employment, sidewalk and public transportation.

Wilful Promotion of Hatred offences (hate propaganda) increased in 2007 compared to 2006, with 8 occurrences being recorded in 2007 as compared to 1 in 2006. It was slightly down from 9 in 2005. This continues a general 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. Religion-RE, with 5 occurrences, and Race-RA, with 3 occurrences were the only categories targeted in Hate Propaganda occurrences during 2007 (See Fig. 1- Pg. 8).

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

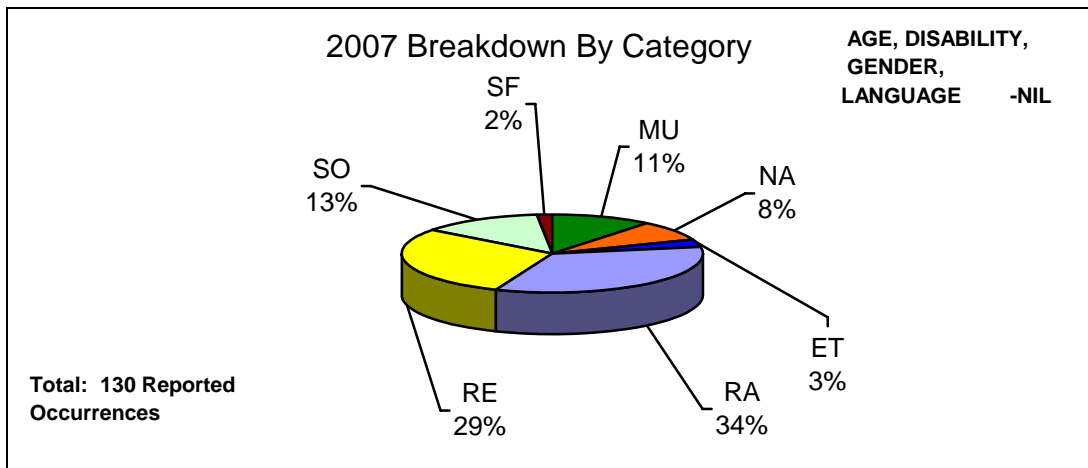


Fig. 4

The victim category most affected by hate/bias in 2007 was Race-RA (34%=44), followed by Religion-RE (29%=38), Sexual Orientation-SO (13%=17) and Multi-Bias-MU (11%=14).

The victim group most targeted in 2007 continued to be the Black community (33). The Jewish community was the next most targeted (29), followed by gay males (13), the Muslim community (9), Pakistani community (9) and the Chinese community (8) (See Fig. 6-Pg. 12). In the majority of incidents reported, the suspects remained anonymous and likely committed the acts by themselves.

In 2007, the Race-RA category was the most victimized, with 34% of total occurrences, a similar proportion as last year when it was also the most affected category. Victim groups in the Race-RA category for 2007 are the Black community (33), the Chinese community (7), Whites (2) East Asian (1) and Brown (1) (See Fig. 10-Pg. 15).

Religion-RE accounted for 29% of reported occurrences in 2007, the same as last year when it also represented 29% of occurrences. In the Religion category, members of the Jewish community (29) and the Muslim community (9) comprise the affected victim groups (See Fig. 10-Pg. 15).

In the Nationality-NA category, 11 offences were committed against the Pakistani, Afghan, American, Chinese, Jamaican, Mexican and Portuguese communities (See Fig. 10-Pg. 15).

The Multi-Bias (MU) category had 14 occurrences in 2007, down slightly from 15 in 2006, but clearly making up a greater proportion of the total in 2007. This category is used when a suspect targets more than one victim group in the same offence. Groups targeted in 2007 are represented in the chart below (Fig. 5). The majority of occurrences were mischief (See Fig. 10-Pg. 15).

Victim Groups targeted in Multi-Bias occurrences (14):			
Black	9	Lesbian and Gay Males	1
Jewish	6	Immigrants	1
Muslim	3	Islam/Muslim	1
Chinese	2	Mexican	1
Pakistani	2	Persian	1
Arabic	1		
Asian	1		
Filipinos	1		
Gypsies	1		

Fig. 5

Occurrences in the Sexual Orientation-SO category represented 13% of total reported hate crimes with the main offences being Assault, Harassment and Threats (See Fig. 10-Pg. 15). Hate crimes against gays and lesbians, bi-sexual and trans-gendered were down slightly from 18 reported occurrences in 2006 to 17 in 2007, although again it was proportionately higher in 2007.

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 53 Division (16), 32 Division (15), 55 Division (11), and 51 and 52 Divisions (10 each) (See Fig. 12-Pg. 17).

Victimized Groups in 2007

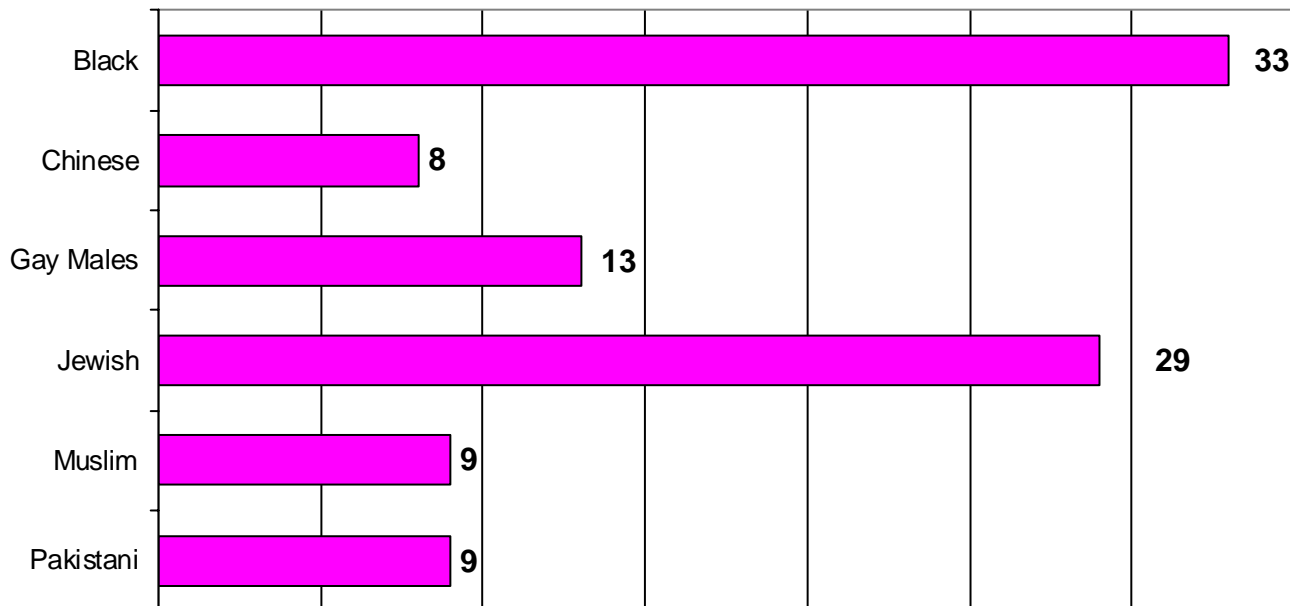


Fig. 6

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

All Victim Groups*

Afghani	1	Jamaican	1	White	2
American	1	Jewish	29		
Bi-Sexual	1	East Asian	1		
Black	33	Lesbian	1		
Brown	1	Mexican	1		
Chinese	8	Multi	14		
Gay Males	13	Muslims	9		
Gypsy	1	Pakistani	9		
Lesbians & Gay Males	1	Portuguese	1		
Immigrant	1	Transsexual	1	Total	<u>130</u>

Fig. 6a

***Victim groups are categorized by suspect perception**

ACCUSED / SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION SPECIFIC TO AGE, GENDER AND GROUP

Age Range 9-17			Age Range 18-25		
8 Male Accused/Suspects	8 Female Accused/Suspects	4 Group Occurrences (More than one Accused/Suspect)	11 Male Accused/Suspects	9 Female Accused/Suspects	5 Group Occurrences (More than one Accused/Suspect)

Age Range 26-40			Over 40		
5 Male Accused/Suspects	1 Female Accused/Suspects	No Group Occurrences	11 Male Accused/Suspects	6 Female Accused/Suspects	1 Group Occurrence (More than one Accused/Suspect)

Unknown Gender / Age Identification	Unknown Age Range	Unknown Age Range
109 Accused/Suspects	4 Male Accused/Suspects	1 Female Accused/Suspect

Fig. 7

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 19 males charged in 2007 compared to 6 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 and the Over 40 age group.

Hate/bias crimes decreased 20% in 2007, and arrests and charges also decreased accordingly. Twenty-one occurrences from 2007 were concluded by way of arrests and charges. The number of arrests decreased 44%, from 45 in 2006 to 25 in 2007. Similarly, charges laid decreased 52%, from 89 in 2006 to 42 in 2007. It is frequently very difficult to identify suspects as many incidents occur without any witnesses present.

2007 MONTHLY HATE/BIAS OCCURRENCES											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
12	16	19	10	9	13	7	7	7	14	11	5

Fig. 8

In Figure 8 above, the months with the highest activity were March (19), February (16), October (14) and June (13). December was the month of lowest activity (5). 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 2007, there were 25 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences, 19 adults and 6 young offenders. A total of 42 criminal charges were laid. These arrests and charges are in relation to 21 occurrences from 2007. Many offenders were charged with more than one offence. Once again, most people were charged individually although there were four instances where more than one person was involved and charged.

As in previous years, offenders are at times 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 2007 there are 11 cases involving 21 charges remaining before the courts. To date there have been seven findings of guilt resulting in convictions and sentencing including one that resulted in a weapons prohibition order. Other penalties have included custodial sentences, significant time spent in pre-trial custody, periods of probation with conditions, peace bonds and restitution.

2007 HATE/BIAS CHARGES BY OFFENCE TYPE

CHARGES: 42	Qty.		Qty.
Cause Disturbance	1	Threatening	3
Criminal Harassment	1	Weapons Dangerous	1
Carry Concealed Weapon	1	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	5
Assault	13	Mischief	8
Assault with a Weapon	9		

2007 HATE/BIAS COURT DISPOSITIONS

CHARGE(S)	SENTENCE
Mischief Under, Mischief Over	4 days pre-trial custody, 60 days incarceration and 12 months probation
Assault, Threaten Death	\$500 Peace Bond for 12 months
Assault	5 days pre-trial custody, \$100 fine and a letter of apology to the victim
Weapons Dangerous, Assault with a Weapon, Carry Concealed Weapon, Mischief Under	26 days pre-trial custody, TIME SERVED and 12 months probation
Mischief Under	12 months probation, \$1250 restitution and counselling(anti-racist education)
Assault, Assault Cause Bodily Harm	15 days pre-trail custody and 30 days incarceration
Assault, Cause Disturbance	4 months incarceration and 18 months probation with a weapons prohibition

Fig. 9

BREAKDOWN BY VICTIM GROUP AND OFFENCE

BIAS	*VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES	BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES
SO=17	Bi-Sexual=1 Gay men=13 Lesbian & Gay men =1 Lesbian=1 Transgender=1	1 Assault 3 Assault 3 Harassment 2 Mischief 1 Obscene phone call 4 Threat 1 Advocate Genocide 1 Harassment 1 Intimidation	MU=14	Multi-Bias=14 (See Fig. 5 on Pg. 11 for further break-down)	1 Advocate Genocide 2 Assault 4 Harassment 5 Mischief 2 Threat
RE =38	Muslim = 9 Jewish=29	1 Bomb Threat 3 Mischief 1 Threat 4 Wilful Promotion of Hatred 1 Advocate Genocide 3 Assault 1 Harassment 17 Mischief 6 Threats 1 Wilful Promotion of Hatred	RA=44	Black =33 Brown = 1 Chinese = 7 East Asian =1 White = 2	2 Advocate Genocide 1 Arson 8 Assault 1 B&E 1 Harassment 14 Mischief 1 Robbery 3 Threat 2 Wilful Promotion of Hatred 1 Assault 1 Advocate Genocide 4 Assault 1 Mischief 1 Wilful Promotion of Hatred 1 Assault 1 Assault 1 Assault with weapon
NA =11	Afghanistan = 1 American = 1 Chinese= 1 Jamaicans=1 Mexican =1 Pakistani= 5 Portuguese=1	1 Robbery 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Harassment 1 Assault 1 Arson 1 Assault 2 Mischief 1 Sexual Assault 1 Mischief	ET=4	Pakistani=4	2 Assault 1 Harassment 1 Threat
SF=2	Gypsy=1 Immigrant =1	1 Assault 1 Mischief			

Fig. 10

*Victim Group categorized by suspect perception

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 ▪ vehicle 	14	B&E , Harassment , Mischief, Threats
Business/Retail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ various types 	14	Arson, Assault, Bomb Threat, Mischief, Harassment, Robbery, Threats
Cemetery	1	Mischief
Commercial Office / Parking/Vehicle	5	Harassment, Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Community Centre / Cultural Organizations	5	Advocate Genocide, Threats , Mischief
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ primary ▪ junior & high ▪ college & university ▪ French 	24	Advocate Genocide, Arson, Assault, Harassment, Mischief, Threats, Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ various offices 	4	Harassment, Mischief
House / Dwelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ private houses ▪ rooming house ▪ group home ▪ vehicle 	27	Advocate Genocide, Assault, Harassment, Mischief, Obscene Phone Call, Threats
Jail house	1	Threats
Parks	2	Assault, Mischief
Parking lots	3	Assault. Assault with Weapon, Harassment
Street / Sidewalk/ Vehicle	17	Advocate Genocide, Assault, Mischief, Robbery
Taxi	2	Assault
Toronto Transit Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ subway stations & trains ▪ streetcar ▪ shelter 	8	Advocate Genocide, Assault, Mischief, Sexual Assault
Worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ church ▪ mosque ▪ synagogue 	3	Assault, Mischief

Fig. 11

2007 HATE /BIAS OCCURRENCES BY DIVISION

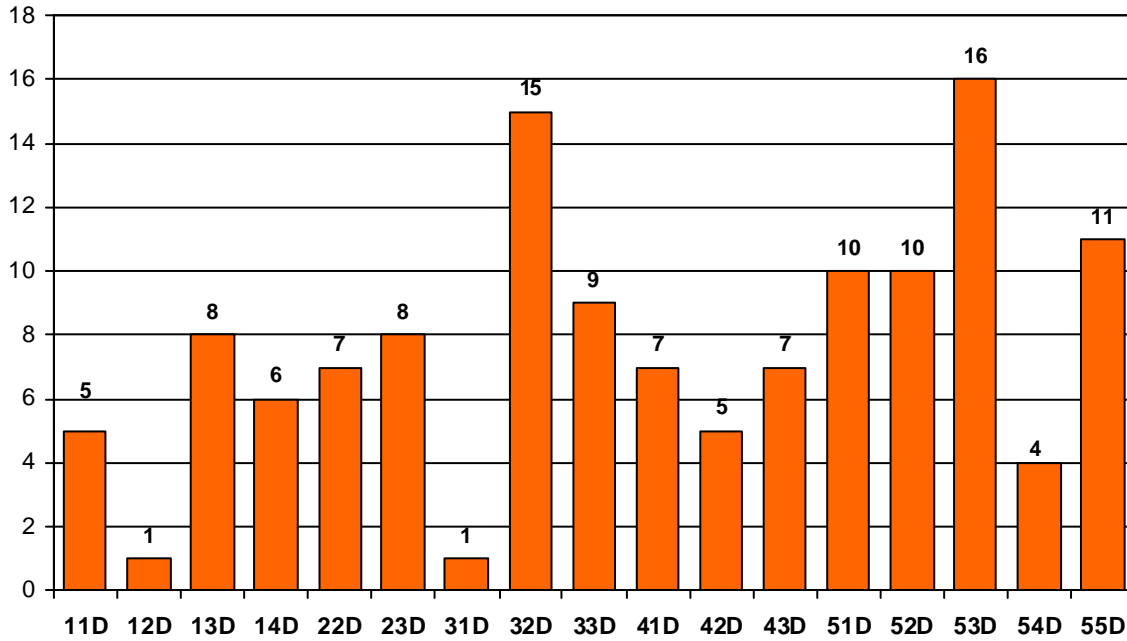


Fig. 12

11 Division – 5 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Jewish	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Harassment

14 Division- 6 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Robbery
Black	Assault
Pakistani	Assault
Portuguese	Mischief
Transgender	Intimidation

12 Division – 1 Occurrence	
Victim Group	Offence
Gay Male	Assault

22 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Bi-Sexual	Assault
Black	B&E
Black	Harassment
Gypsy	Assault
Jewish	Mischief x2
Mexican	Assault

13 Division – 8 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief x 3
Jewish	Threats
Multi	Assault
White	Assault

23 Division – 8 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief x2
Chinese	Assault
Gay male	Harassment
Gay male	Mischief
Immigrant	Mischief
Multi	Mischief
Pakistani	Arson

31 Division – 1 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Chinese	Assault

32 Division - 15 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Arson
Gay Male	Assault
Jamaican	Harassment
Jewish	Advocate Genocide
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Mischief x 4
Jewish	Threats x 3
Muslims	Mischief
Pakistani	Harassment
Pakistani	Threats

33 Division - 9 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief
Gay Male	Threats
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Muslim	Wilful Promotion of Hatred x3
White	Assault

41 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Advocate Genocide
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief
Brown	Assault
Muslim	Mischief x2
Pakistani	Assault

42 Division – 5 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief x2
Black	Harassment
Chinese	Assault
Multi	Mischief

43 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Advocate Genocide
Chinese	Advocate Genocide
Chinese	Mischief
Chinese	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Jewish	Mischief
East Asian	Assault
Pakistani	Assault

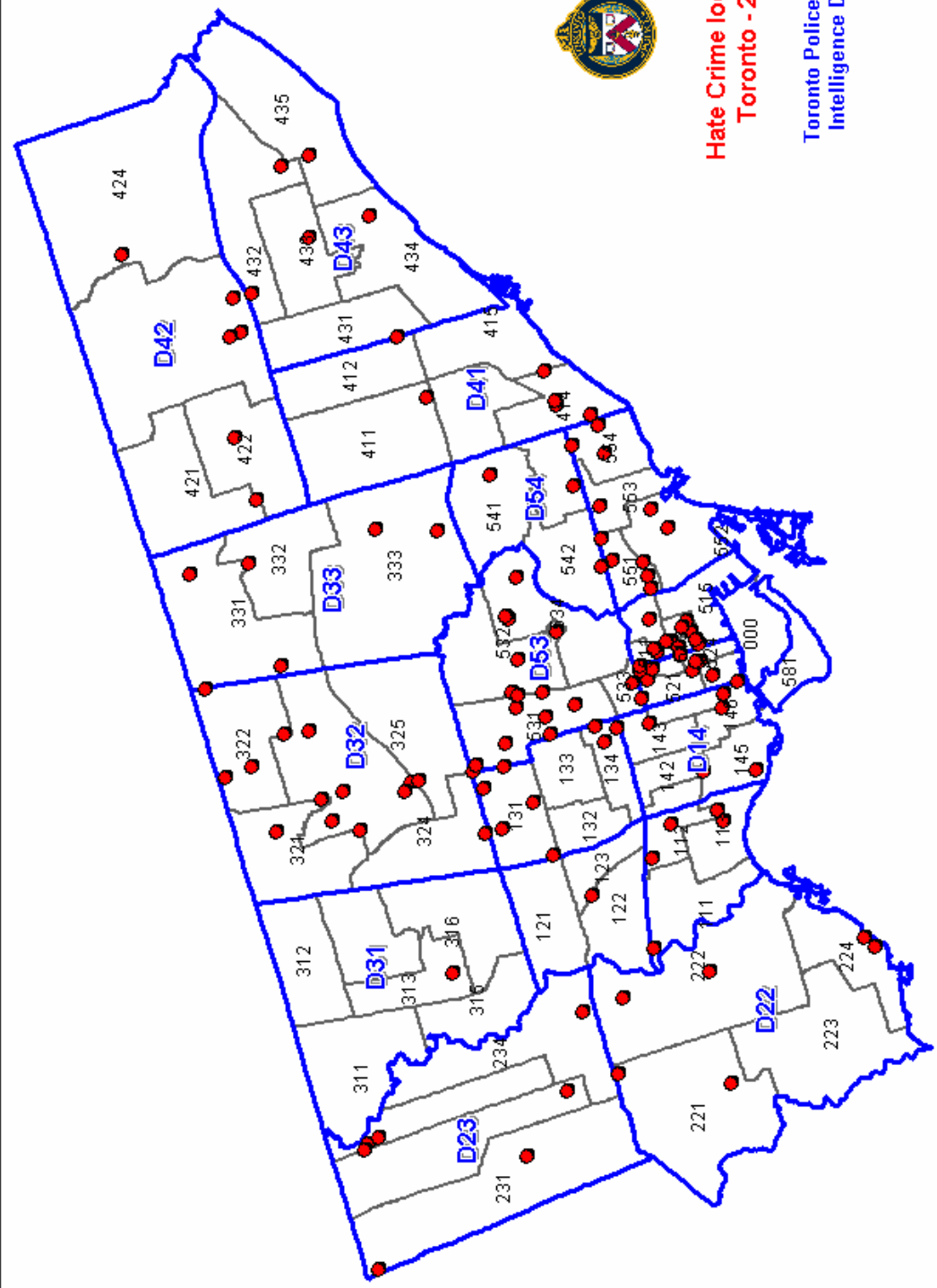
51 Division – 10 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Gay Males	Mischief
Gay Males	Obscene Phone Call
Gay Male	Threats x2
Jewish	Threats
Multi	Harassment
Multi	Threat
Pakistani	Sexual Assault
Religion	Threats

52 Division – 10 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Afghanistan	Robbery
American	Mischief
Black	Mischief
Black	Threats
Chinese	Assault
Jewish	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x 2
Multi	Mischief
Multi	Threats

53 Division – 16 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault x 2
Black	Mischief x2
Black	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Gay Males	Harassment
Jewish	Assault x 2
Jewish	Threats
Jewish	Mischief X 3
Multi	Harassment
Multi	Advocate Genocide
Multi	Mischief
Muslims	Bomb Threat

54 Division – 4 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief x2
Multi	Assault
Multi	Harassment

55 Division – 11 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief
Black	Threats
Chinese	Assault
Gay male	Assault
Gay Male	Harassment
Gay Male	Advocate Genocide
Lesbians & Gay Males	Advocate Genocide
Lesbian	Harassment
Pakistani	Mischief x 2



**Hate Crime locations
Toronto - 2007**

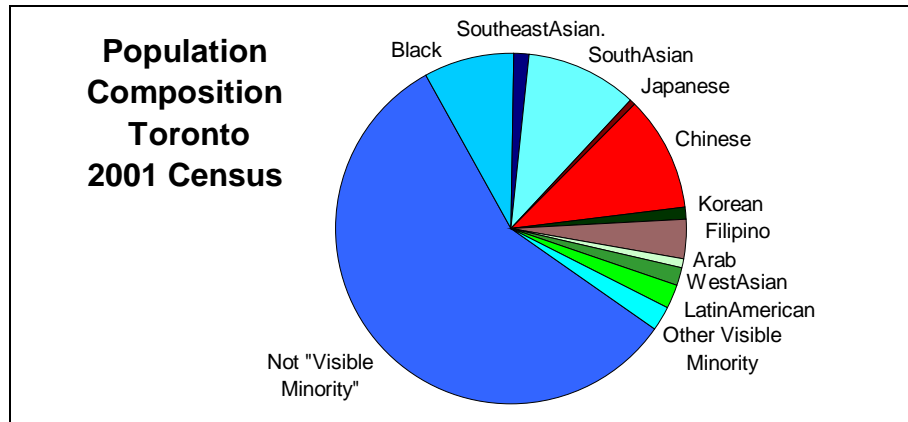
Toronto Police Service
Intelligence Division

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 (2001) for the City of Toronto. (The Religion and Race Composition for the 2006 Census will be released in April 2008 and was not available at the time of this report). 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 2007 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 75% of hate/bias crimes against race and 25% of total hate/bias crimes in 2007. The Jewish community makes up just over 4% of the population in Toronto but was victimized in 76% of hate/bias crimes against religion and 22% of total hate/bias crimes. The Muslim community makes up around 7% of the population of Toronto but comprises 24% of hate/bias crime victims based on religion and 7% 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 15 years. Some observations drawn from this period include the following:

- The annual average number of offences is 206.
- The lowest recorded number of offences was 130 in 2007.
- The highest number of offences was 338 in 2001.
- The most affected victim category has been Race-RA, with 1287 occurrences recorded over the past 15 years. Religion-RE (749) and Multi-Bias MU (394) 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 2007, offences occurred in the following seven categories: Race, Religion, Multi-Bias, Sexual Orientation, Nationality, Similar Factor, and Ethnicity.
- Offences in the Race-RA category represented 34% of all offences in 2007. Within this group, offences against the Black community accounted for 33 of the 44 recorded occurrences, or three quarters 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 and law enforcement agencies.
- The Hate Crime Unit assisted police divisions with investigative support, case tracking and relevant intelligence exchange.
- The Hate Crime 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 continued to meet and consult with community organizations including, in 2007, the African Canadian Community Police Working Group on Anti-Black Hate Crime, EGALE (an organization advancing equality and justice for lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and trans-identified people), the League for Human Rights-B'nai Brith Canada, the Canadian Arab Federation, the Canadian Islamic Congress and the Canadian Jewish Congress.
- The Hate Crime Unit partnered with the Ministry of the Attorney General, the Toronto Police Services Board, the TPS Community Mobilization Unit and the Diversity Management Unit to implement recommendations from the provincially funded Hate Crime Working Group. This Report was released in 2006 by then Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Service and the Ministry of the Attorney General.
- The Hate Crime Unit continued its dialoguing with community representatives for ways to improve the effectiveness of the Service's initiatives to reduce hate/bias crimes.
- The Hate Crime Unit makes presentations on the subject of hate/bias crime to educational institutions, community groups and other organizations as requested.

- The Hate Crime Unit joined the provincially-funded Hate Crime Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT) in 2005 and remained a full partner through 2007. The HCEIT consists of ten Police Services that receive funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement and education.
- The Hate Crime Unit partnered with the Empowered Students Partnership (ESP) program in 2007 and will continue to work with them in 2008 as part of ongoing program development in the area of hate crime education in the public school system. The ESP program is 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.
- The Hate Crime Unit is a full member of the Anti-Black Hate Crimes Committee initiated by Deputy Chief Keith Forde. The committee has an Education and Awareness symposium on hate crime planned for March of 2008. The symposium is aimed at reducing the under reporting of these crimes. This committee is also in the process of implementing an Anti-Black phone hot line to further enhance the reporting of these types of crime and provide support to victims.

Media Outreach

- Hate Crime Unit members continue to provide interviews to local and national media on a variety of hate/bias crime issues upon request. These hate/bias crimes issues include being present as a resource at press conferences and events involving hate or bias issues.
- Members were present on May 18th, 2007, when former Community Safety and Correctional Services Minister Monte Kwinter announced funding for an initiative to combat hate crimes. Members of the Unit were interviewed by a variety of media including journalism students, Chinese community media representatives and mainstream media.

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.