Toronto Police Service

2009 Annual
Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

Hate Crime Unit
Intelligence Division

"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."

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains salient information about the hate/bias victimization of various racial, religious, ethnic and other groups within the City of Toronto for 2009. In addition, this report provides information specific to community groups that were the target for Multi-Bias hate crimes.

In 2009, in the City of Toronto, there was an increase in reported hate/bias crimes from the previous year. There were 174 hate/bias occurrences recorded in 2009 in contrast with 153 recorded in 2008. These figures represent a 13.7% increase from the previous year. Over the past seventeen years, the average number of reported hate/bias occurrences is 201.

Although there was an increase in occurrences for 2009, the number of arrests and charges remained relatively the same as the previous year, with 23 persons arrested. However, the number of hate/bias motivated charges increased from 40 charges in 2008 to 50 charges in 2009. As in previous years the low number of arrests for hate/bias motivated offences is partly due to the fact that a large bulk of the occurrences involve mischief (i.e. graffiti) where there is little or no suspect description, as many of these occurrences transpire without the victim or witnesses present. The ability to apprehend suspects for hate/bias motivated offences in the absence of any suspect description is difficult at best.

Since 2007, the three most targeted/affected victim groups have included the Jewish community, the Black community, and the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community in various orders. The most targeted/affected victim group for 2009 was the Jewish community, followed by the LGBT community and the Black community. The most commonly reported hate/bias motivated offence in 2009 was Mischief, followed by Assault and Threatening. The Jewish community is the most affected victim group for mischief occurrences, while the LGBT community is the most affected victim group for violent hate/bias motivated crimes, such as attempt murder, assault, and threatening.

It is important to recognize in evaluating this report that the information contained herein is an analysis of reported hate/bias motivated crime within the City of Toronto, and may not be a true reflection of the prominence of hate/bias crimes that permeate our society. The concern is that there may be a lack of reporting. The Toronto Police Hate Crime Unit recognizes this reality and consistently endeavours to encourage public reporting of hate crimes.

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 2009, there was one detective and one detective constable 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. Each Hate Crime Coordinator is responsible for the investigation and tracking of hate/bias crimes within their respective division. The HCU provides investigative support to these divisional personnel and other units whenever requested or necessary, and arranges for expert witnesses to attend court when required.

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. In addition, members of the HCU 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 a prevention/enforcement perspective and an educational perspective.

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 police, 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 (05-16). This procedure provides direction to front line officers to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate/bias crimes. Consistent with this procedure, front line officers are obliged to notify the Hate Crime Unit of any occurrences. Through training, officers are encouraged to err on the side of caution by forwarding all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to the unit for review.

METHODOLOGY OF CATEGORIES

The Service's Hate/Bias Crime Procedure requires all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to be reviewed by investigators of the HCU to ensure proper identification and classification. Each occurrence is classified using the hate/bias categories contained within the hate/bias crime definition of the Criminal Code of Canada: race, multi-bias, ethnicity, nationality, age, language, gender, disability, sexual orientation, religion, and similar factor.

Comments and/or actions of a suspect during an incident can be 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, however, the suspect erroneously perceives the victim's background for which he or she is being targeted. This can be the case for some incidents involving visible minorities, where the suspect can be completely unaware of the victim's actual background and wrongly assume the victim belongs to a particular group. In this way, the victim becomes a target based on the suspect's misperception. This can also be found in the Sexual Orientation-SO category when a male is wrongly perceived by the suspect as being homosexual and becomes a victim of "gay bashing." In other cases, victims are targeted due to their association with members of identifiable groups, though the victims themselves are not members of those groups.

While it is recognized that every individual has multiple aspects to their 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, usually 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 birth origin 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 therefore are often more 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 commonly known hate groups.

OVERVIEW

In 2009, there was an increase in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2008. The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit reported a total of 153 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2008. That number increased to 174 in 2009, (See Fig.2-Pg.6) representing a 13.7% increase from the previous year. However, 174 occurrences for the year 2009 is still below the seventeen-year average of 201 occurrences by approximately 13.4%.

Fig. 1: REPORTED HATE/BIAS CRIME OCCURRENCES: 1995 - 2009

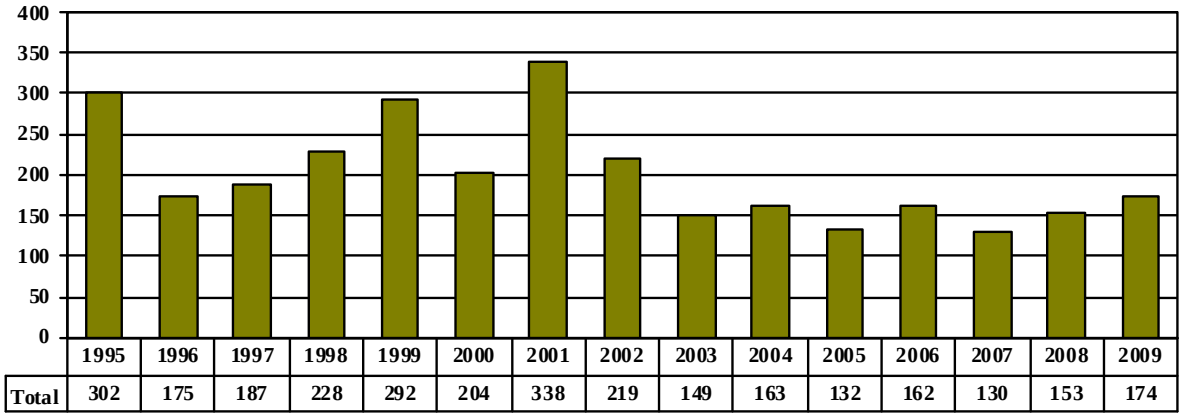


Fig. 2: YEAR / CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE %														
1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	**2009**
21%+	42%-	7%+	22%+	28%+	30%-	66%+	35%-	32%-	9%+	19%-	23%+	20%-	17.7%+	**13.7%+**

Fig. 3: TOTAL HATE / BIAS CRIMES – 1993 to 2009												
YEAR	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	**TTL**
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**
2008						17	19	27	56		34	**153**
2009			13			22	19	28	59	7	26	174
TOTAL	**0**	**4**	**86**	**13**	**5**	**434**	**286**	**1342**	**863**	**36**	**343**	**3412**

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 may be reluctant to report hate/bias crimes for several reasons, including:

- 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 police do not deal with reports of hate/bias crimes immediately and appropriately, these hate/bias crimes can lead to increased social conflict between opposing groups and possible retaliation.

Mischief, Assault and Threatening occurrences, in that order, were the most frequently reported offences in 2009 (See Fig.4-Pg.7). Mischief was by far the most commonly reported offence, accounting for 88 occurrences or 51% of the total. In 2008, by comparison, there were 75 Mischief occurrences or 49% of the total. The Jewish community is the predominant victim group for mischief occurrences. Assault occurrences increased from 20 last year to 28 in 2009, and threats increased from 19 last year to 26 in 2009. The LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community is the predominant victim group for violent crimes, the most common of which were assaults.

Fig. 4: 2009 OFFENCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

OFFENCE	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	*TTL*
Advocate Genocide								1				**1**
Arson						2						**2**
Assault						1	3	3	5	3	13	**28**
Attempt Murder											1	**1**
B&E							1					**1**
Harassment			2			3	1	3	6		2	**17**
Mischief			7			10	8	14	38	4	7	**88**
Public Nuisance									1			**1**
Robbery									1			**1**
Threatening			3			2	6	5	7		3	**26**
Wilful Promotion			1			4		2	1			**8**
TOTAL			**13**			**22**	**19**	**28**	**59**	**7**	**26**	**174**

Occurrences involving hate/bias crimes on or in relation to the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) increased from 7 occurrences in 2008 to 9 occurrences in 2009. In addition there was 1 occurrence involving hate/bias crime on or in relation to Go Transit.

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.

PATTERNS OF HATE/BIAS MOTIVATED OFFENCES

The most prevalent hate/bias occurrences in 2009 were for the offence of Mischief (88), followed by Assaults (28) and Threatening (26) (See Fig.4-Pg.7).

Mischief offences consisted mainly of graffiti. The hate/bias categories most targeted by mischief occurrences were Religion-RE (38), Race-RA (14) and Multi-Bias-MU (10) (See Fig.4-Pg.7). Common locations for mischief included educational facilities, dwellings, places of worship and public parks/street (See Fig.14-Pg.16).

Assaults and Threats were usually unprovoked. Assault occurrences mainly focused on the categories of Sexual Orientation-SO (13), Religion-RE (5), Nationality-NA (3), Race-RA (3), and Similar Factor-SF (3). In relation to threatening occurrences, Religion-RE (7), Race-RA (5), and Nationality-NA (6) were the categories that were most targeted. As in past years, according to the area named in the occurrence report, these kinds of offences tended to occur in the victim's environment; public street, dwelling, neighborhood, and public transportation.

Hate Propaganda offences decreased slightly in 2009 with a total of 9 occurrences (8 Wilful Promotion of Hatred, 1 Advocate Genocide). In comparison, in 2008 there were a total of 12 Hate Propaganda occurrences (10 Wilful Promotion of Hatred, 2 Advocate Genocide). The hate/bias categories targeted by Hate Propaganda offences include: Multi-Bias-MU with 4 occurrences, Race-RA with 3 occurrences, Ethnicity-ET with 1 occurrence, and Religion-RE with 1 occurrence (See Fig.4- Pg.7).

In terms of offence location, the majority of reported hate/bias motivated crimes occurred at an educational facility (31), apartment buildings (26), street (26), house/dwelling (20), and over the internet (20) (See Fig.14-Pg.16).

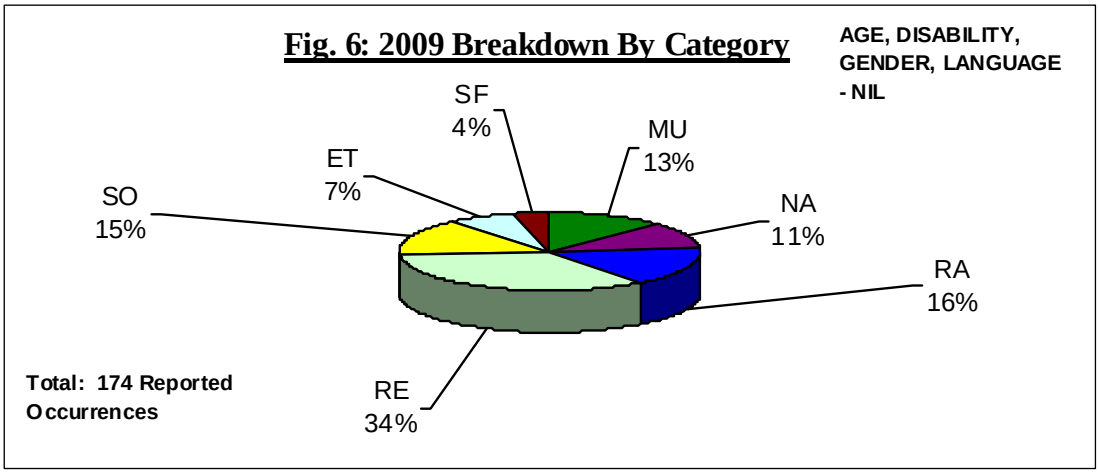
The Internet and its various modes of communication (e-mail, chat rooms, message boards, web sites etc.) remain a popular method for communicating hate propaganda, threats and criminal harassment, most likely due to the perpetrator's ability to remain anonymous. Perpetrators are able to remain anonymous by creating false personas and fake email addresses when communicating to their victims over the internet. There were 20 hate/bias occurrences committed via the internet and its various modes of communication.

In 2009, the months with the highest activity of hate/bias motivated occurrences were February (23), June (21), March (18), January (17) and April (16). December and October were the months of lowest activity (8) (See Fig.5-below). In comparing previous years, there has not been any analytical significance identified as to the months when hate crimes occur.

Fig. 5: 2009 MONTHLY HATE/BIAS OCCURRENCES											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
17	23	18	16	13	21	14	12	13	8	11	8

PATTERNS OF VICTIM GROUPS

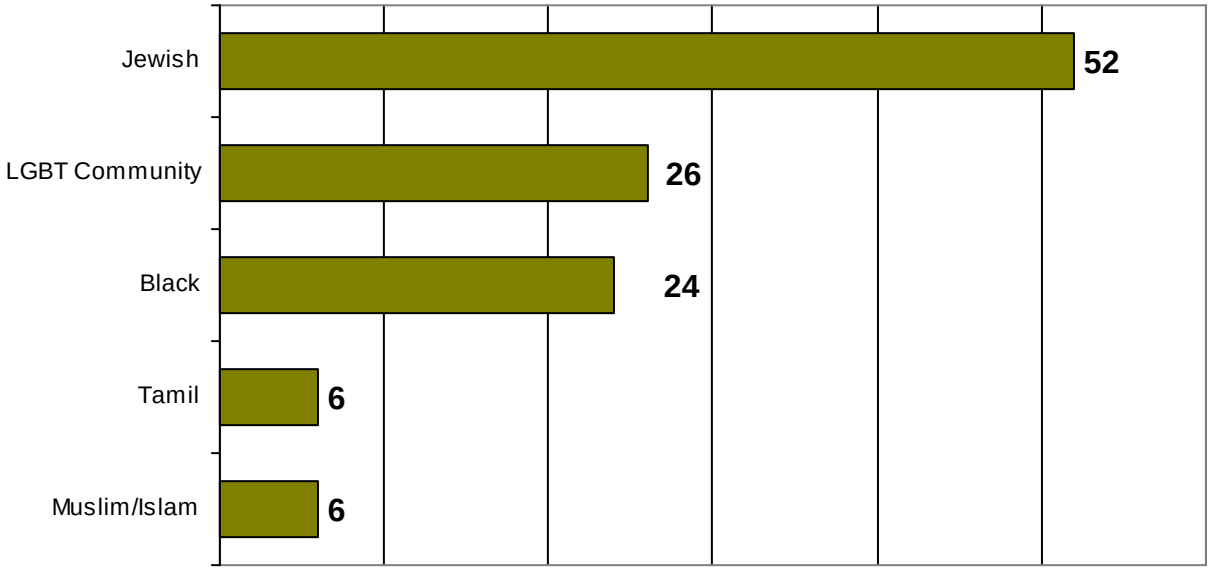
Fig. 6: 2009 Breakdown By Category



The highest percentage of reported hate/bias criminal occurrences in 2009 appear to have been motivated by Religion-RE (34%=59), followed by Race-RA (16%=28), Sexual Orientation-SO (15%=26), and Multi-Bias-MU (13%=22).

The victim group most targeted in 2009 was the Jewish community with 52 occurrences. The LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community was the next most targeted with 26 occurrences, followed by the Black community with 24 occurrences, and the Tamil community with 6 occurrences (See Fig.7, Pg. 10).

Fig. 7: Victimized Groups in 2009*



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

In 2009, hate/bias occurrences motivated by Religion-RE accounted for 34% of the total reported hate/bias occurrences for that year. This is a slight decrease from 2008 when hate/bias occurrences motivated by religion accounted for 37% of the overall hate/bias occurrences for that year. In 2009, there were 59 occurrences in the Religion-RE category, of which members of the Jewish community (52), and the Muslim/Islamic community (6), comprise the greater part of affected victim groups. The majority of occurrences were mischief (38) (See Fig.13-Pg.15).

Occurrences in the Sexual Orientation-SO category represented 15% of total reported hate/bias crimes for 2009, compared to 22% the previous year, with the main offences being assaults, mischief, and threatening (See Fig.13-Pg.15). All the victims targeted were actual or perceived members of the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community. Within this group, offences against gay males accounted for 22 of the 26 recorded occurrences. The LGBT community continues to be targeted for the most violent type of hate/bias crimes.

The Race-RA category accounted for 16% of reported occurrences in 2009, which is a slight decrease from 2008 when hate/bias occurrences motivated by race accounted for 18% of the overall hate/bias occurrences for that year. Reported occurrences in this category have been steadily decreasing since 2006 with 59 occurrences that year, 44 occurrences in 2007, and 27 occurrences in 2008. In 2009 there was slight increase with 28 reported hate/bias occurrences in the Race-RA category. As in previous years, the most targeted victim group in the Race-RA category for 2009 is the Black community (24) (See Fig.13-Pg.15).

There were 19 occurrences in the Nationality-NA category, constituting 11% of reported occurrences in 2009. This is a slight decrease from 2008 when hate/bias occurrences motivated by nationality accounted for 12% of the overall hate/bias occurrences for that year. Offences in

this category were committed against community members from Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Indian, Germany, Iran, Palestine, Portugal, Somalia, Lebanon and Sri Lanka (See Fig.13-Pg.15).

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is categorized as Multi-Bias (MU). In 2009, there were 22 Muli-Bias (MU) occurrences, compared to 17 Multi-Bias occurrences in 2008. The Jewish and Black communities comprise the greater part of affected victim groups in the Multi-Bias (MU) category (See Fig.8-below).

Fig. 8: Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences (22)			
Jewish	11	Police	1
Black	11	Somalian	2
LGBT	3	Pakistan	1
Immigrant	2	White	2
Muslim/Islam	4	Chinese	1
Palestinian	1	East Indian	1
Asian	1	Arab	1
Teacher	1	Indian	1
Shia	1	Buddist	2
Infidel	1	Feminist	1
Pedophile	1	Sri Lankan	2
Gay male	3		

In Fig.9 below, all targeted victim groups are listed. Victim groups are categorized by the suspect's perception. In 2009, there were several new victims groups targeted since the previous year, including: Arab, Asian, German, Homeless, Indian, Immigrant, Iranian, Nazi, Non-Jewish, Palestinian, Police, Sinhalese, Sri Lankan, and Tamil.

Fig. 9: All Victim Groups			
Afghani	1	LGBT	26
Arab	2	Multi	22
Asian	2	Muslim/Islam	6
Black	24	Nazi	1
Catholic	1	Non-Jewish	1
Chinese	4	Pakistani	4
German	2	Palestinian	1
Homeless	1	Police	1
Indian	2	Portuguese	1
Immigrant	3	Sinhalese	3
Iranian	1	Somalian	1
Jewish	52	Sri Lankan	1
Lebanese	1	Tamil	6
Total : 174		White	4

ACCUSED / SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION SPECIFIC TO AGE AND GENDER

Age Range 9-17		Age Range 18-25	
16 Male Accused/ Suspects	2 Female Accused/ Suspects	19 Male Accused/ Suspects	2 Female Accused/ Suspects

Age Range 26-40		Over 40	
13 Male Accused/ Suspects	2 Female Accused/ Suspects	12 Male Accused/ Suspects	3 Female Accused/ Suspects

Fig.10

Accused/suspect information is typically provided by victims, witnesses or audio/video security cameras for hate/bias crimes. In 2009, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in only 53 occurrences out of 174 in total. It is often very difficult to identify suspects as many hate/bias crimes occur without any witnesses present. Moreover, many hate/bias crimes occur without even the victim present, as in the case of hate motivated graffiti or mischief. Therefore, the lack of accused/suspect information for 121 hate/bias occurrences presents a challenge for solving these kinds of hate crimes. For example, there is no accused/suspect information for 76 of the total 88 hate/bias motivated mischief occurrences in 2009.

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 60 male accused/suspects identified in 2009 compared to 9 females. Among identified persons committing hate/bias offences, the largest group consisted of males in the 18-25 year age group and the males in the 9-17 year age group. Since 2003, the dominant offender group has been males, specifically in the 18-25 year age group with the exception of 2008 when the dominant offender group was in the 9-17 year age group.

2009 ARRESTS AND CHARGES

As in previous years, offenders are at times charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate/bias motivated. Only those charges relating directly to hate/bias motivated criminal offences are counted below.

The number of arrests and charges in 2009 remained relatively the same as the previous year. In 2009, there were 23 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences, 18 adults and 5 young offenders. A total of 50 hate/bias motivated criminal charges were laid. These arrests and charges are in relation to 18 occurrences from 2009 (See Fig.11-Pg.13). In three of these occurrences more than one offender was arrested and charged. Also, many offenders were charged with more than one offence.

Presently, there is one case from 2009 involving the charge of Advocate Genocide which is before the Attorney General awaiting consent to proceed.

At year-end 2009 there are 12 cases involving 40 hate/bias motivated charges remaining before the courts arising from occurrences which transpired in 2009. There are still three cases involving five hate/bias motivated criminal charges remaining before the courts arising from occurrences of previous years.

Fig. 11: 2009 HATE/BIAS CHARGES BY OFFENCE TYPE			
CHARGES: 50	**Qty.**		**Qty.**
Common Nuisance	1	Threatening death/bodily harm	10
Criminal Harassment	1	Assault	21
Threatening Damage	1	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	3
Mischief	6	Assault with a Weapon	6
Indecent Exhibition	1		

SENTENCING

The following sentencing findings are inclusive of all hate/bias criminal cases which concluded in the judicial system in the year 2009. These sentencing dispositions pertain to occurrences which transpired in 2007, 2008 and 2009.

In 2009 there were 6 cases which resulted in conviction, 2 cases were withdrawn at the request of the Crown Attorney and six cases were withdrawn with diversion or a peace bond. Out of 6 convictions, three offenders chose to plead guilty. In one case the charges were dismissed at the request of the Crown Attorney, and in one case the charges were stayed for mental health diversion. Meanwhile, there are still 15 cases pending before the courts which involve hate/bias criminal charges.

Court dispositions have included custodial sentences, significant time spent in pre-trial custody, suspended sentences, periods of probation with conditions, peace bonds, community service orders and weapons prohibitions.

As previously mentioned, offenders are at times charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate/bias motivated. Some of the cases below include non-hate motivated charges such as Fail to Comply Probation. However, all charges (hate/bias and non-hate/bias) have been listed in Fig.12-Pg.14 to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

FIG. 12 - HATE / BIAS COURT DISPOSITIONS WHICH CONCLUED IN 2009	
CHARGE(S)	**SENTENCE**
1. Threatening	1. Withdrawn (victim counter charged)
1. Threatening Death 2. Threatening Death 3. Mischief	Stayed - peace bond 12 months ($500) MENTAL HEALTH DIVERSION
1. Threaten Death 2. Mischief Under 3. Mischief Under 4. Fail to Comply Probation	1. Suspended Sentence; 45 days pretrial custody; 2 years probation; weapons prohibition for 5 years. 2. Withdrawn 3. Suspended Sentence; 2 years probation concurrent 4. Suspended Sentence; 2 years probation concurrent
Accused #1 1. Mischief to Religious Property 2. Fail to Comply Probation Accused #2 1. Mischief to Religious Property	Accused #1 1. 50 Hours Community Service 2. 50 Hours Community Service – concurrent Accused #2 1. Withdrawn-Peace bond
1. Threaten Death	1. Guilty-suspended sentence; 12 months probation
1. Mischief Under	1. Dismissed at the request of the Crown
Accused #1 Aggravated Assault x 4 Assault with a Weapon x 4 **Accused #2** Aggravated Assault x 4 Assault with a Weapon x 4 **Accused #3** Aggravated Assault x 4 Assault with a Weapon x 4 **Accused #4** Aggravated Assault x 4 Assault with a Weapon x 4	**Accused #1** All Charges Withdrawn-Peace bond **Accused #2** All Charges Withdrawn-Peace bond **Accused #3** All Charges Withdrawn-Peace bond **Accused #4** All Charges Withdrawn-Peace bond
1. Overcome Resistance (Choking) 2. Assault 3. Fail / Refuse to comply with YCJA	1. Withdrawn 2. Guilty Plea: 1 day Pre trial custody; 6 months custody, 4 months open custody, 2 months community supervision, 6 months probation. 3. Withdrawn
1. Assault 2. Assault cause Bodily Harm	1. Withdrawn at the Request of the Crown 2. Withdrawn at the Request of the Crown
1. Cause Disturbance 2. Assault intent to resist arrest 3. Assault Cause Bodily Harm 4. Threaten Death	1. Guilty Plea: 13 days Pre trial custody;6 month conditional sentence; 1 year probation 2. Guilty Plea: 13 days Pre Trial custody; 6 month conditional sentence concurrent; 1 year probation concurrent 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn
1. Mischief Under	1. Withdrawn-Diversion
1. Assault 2. Fail to Comply Probation 3. Fail to Comply Probation	1. Guilty Plea: 57 days pre trail custody; 60 days custody, 2 years probation
1. Assault	Warrant in the First

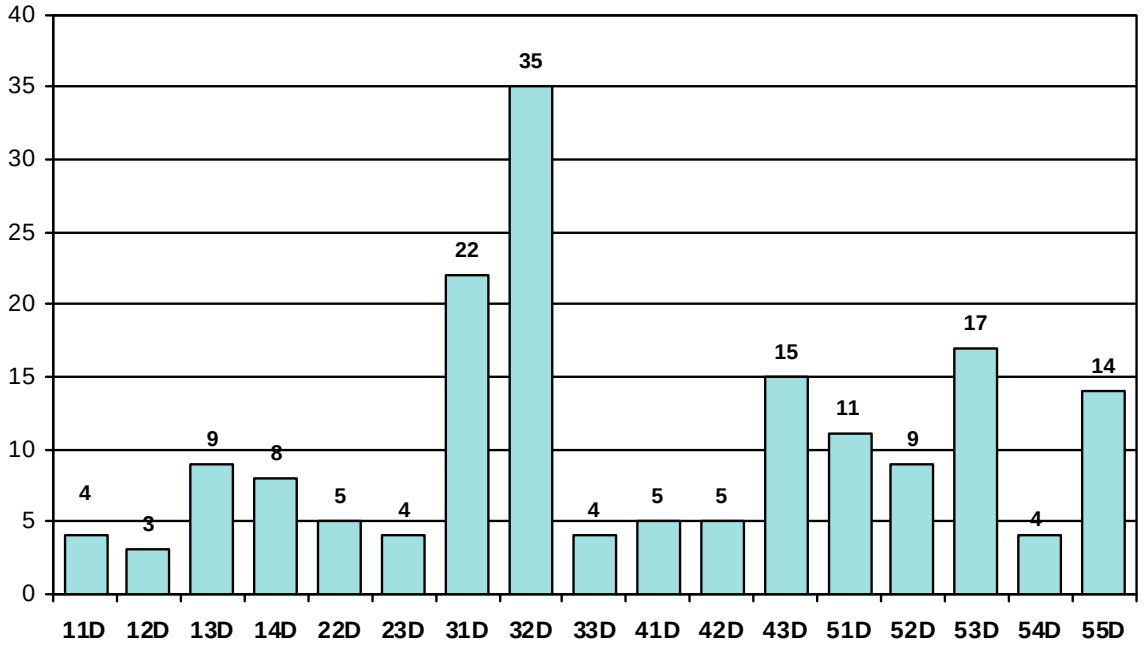
Fig. 13: BREAKDOWN BY VICTIM GROUP AND OFFENCE

BIAS	*VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES	BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES
RA =28 **RACE**	Black = 24	1 Advocate Genocide 1 Assault 3 Harassment 12 Mischief 5 Threatening 2 Wilful Promotion of Hate	NA=19 **NATIONALITY**	Afghanistan = 1	1 Mischief
				Chinese = 4	2 Mischief 2 Threatening
				Pakistani = 4	2 Assault 1 Break and Enter 1 Mischief
	White = 4	2 Assault 2 Mischief		Indian = 2	1 Assault 1 Threatening
SO=26 **SEXUAL ORIENTATION**	LGBT = 3 Community	2 Mischief 1 Threatening		German = 2	1 Mischief 1 Threatening
	Gay Male = 22	12 Assault 1 Attempt Murder 2 Harassment 5 Mischief 2 Threatening		Iranian = 1	1 Mischief
				Lebanese = 1	1 Threatening
				Palestinian = 1	1 Harassment
				Portuguese = 1	1 Threatening
	Lesbian = 1	1 Assault		Somalian = 1	1 Threatening
				Sri Lankan = 1	1 Mischief
RE =59 **RELIGION**	Jewish = 52	3 Assault 6 Harassment 34 Mischief 1 Public Nuisance 1 Robbery 6 Threatening 1 Wilful Promotion	ET=13 **ETHNICITY**	Arab = 2	2 Mischief
				Asian = 2	2 Harassment
				Sinhalese = 3	1 Mischief 2 Threatening
	Catholic = 1	1 Assault		Tamil = 6	4 Mischief 1 Threatening 1 Wilful Promotion
	Muslim/Islam = 6	1 Assault 4 Mischief 1 Threatening			
MU=22 **MULIT**	Mu=22	2 Arson 1 Assault 3 Harassment 10 Mischief 2 Threatening 4 Wilful Promotion	SF=7 **SIMILAR FACTOR**	Homeless = 1	1 Assault
				Immigrant = 3	2 Assault 1 Mischief
				Nazi = 1	1 Mischief
				Non-Jewish = 1	1 Mischief
				Police = 1	1 Mischief

Fig. 14: LOCATION OF OFFENCES		
Type of Location	**Qty**	**Types of crimes**
Apartment building Parking lot Vehicle Hallway Elevator	26	Mischief, Harassment, Break and Enter, Threatening
Business/Retail Various types	12	Assault, Mischief, Harassment, Threatening
Commercial Corporate Place	4	Threatening, Mischief, Wilful Promotion of Hate
Community Centre/Cultural Organizations	3	Mischief, Wilful Promotion of Hate, Mischief
Construction Site	1	Mischief
Go Transportation	1	Assault
Government	4	Mischief, Threatening,
Medical Facilities Doctors office Nursing home	3	Mischief, Threatening
House/Dwelling Private houses Rooming house Vehicle /garage Phones/answer machine	20	Harassment, Mischief, Threatening,
Internet Email Blackberry Group email Facebook Website Youtube Kijiji	20	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Threatening, Mischief, Harassment, Advocate Genocide
Parks	4	Mischief, Threatening
Parking lots vehicle	6	Assault, Attempt Murder
Religious Facilities Buddhist Temple Synagogue Church	5	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Harassment, Mischief, Arson
Education Public Private University College	31	Assault, Mischief, Threatening, Harassment, Wilful Promotion of Hate
Street Side walk Path Sign Vehicle	26	Assault, Mischief, Threatening, Robbery,
Toronto Transit Commission Bus Bush shelter Subway	8	Mischief, Assault, Threatening,

2009 HATE /BIAS OCCURRENCES BY DIVISION

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 32 Division (35), 31 Division (22), 53 Division (17), 43 Division (15) and 55 Division (14). Over the past two years, 32 Division and 31 Division have consistently been the two divisions with highest number of reported hate/bias motivated crime. The most drastic difference from the previous year is found in 53 Division, which nearly doubled from 9 occurrences in 2008 to 17 occurrences in 2009.



11 Division – 4 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
German	Mischief x 2
LGBT	Mischief
LGBT-Gay Male	Mischief

12 Division 3 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Threatening
Muslims	Mischief
Multi	Mischief

13 Division 9 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Asians	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x 4
Jewish	Robbery
Jewish	Threatening
Nazi	Mischief
Portuguese	Threatening

14 Division 8 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT Gay Male	Assault x 3
LGBT Gay Male	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Tamil	Mischief

22 Division 5 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Harassment x 2
Black	Mischief
Multi	Harassment x 2

23 Division 4 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Multi	Mischief
Muslim/ Islam	Threatening
Pakistani	B&E Mischief
Tamils	Mischief

31 Division 22 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Arabs	Mischief x 2
Blacks	Mischief
Chinese	Threatening
Jewish	Harassment x3
Jewish	Mischief x 5
Jewish	Threatening
LGBT Gay Males	Assault
Multi	Mischief x 3
Muslim/Islam	Mischief
Sri Lankan	Mischief
Tamil	Mischief
Tamil	Threatening
White	Mischief

32 Division 35 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Asians	Harassment
Black	Mischief x3
Black	Threatening x 2
East Indian	Assault
Immigrant	Assault
Jewish	Assault x 2
Jewish	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x 15
Jewish	Public Nuisance
Jewish	Threatening
Jewish	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Multi	Mischief x 3
Multi	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Pakistani	Mischief
Police	Mischief

33 Division 4 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Immigrant	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief x 2
White	Mischief

41 Division 5 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Black	Advocate Genocide
Black	Mischief
Black	Threatening
Chinese	Mischief
Sinhalese	Mischief

42 Division 5 Occurrences	
Victim Group	Offence
Catholic	Assault
Jewish	Mischief x 2
Lebanese	Threatening
LGBT Gay Male	Assault

43 Division 15 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Black	Mischief
Black	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Blacks	Threatening
Chinese	Mischief
Immigrant	Assault
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Threatening
LGBT	Mischief
Multi	Arson x 2
Muslim/Islam	Mischief
Pakistani	Assault
Sinhalese	Threatening
Tamil	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Tamils	Mischief

52 Division 9 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Chinese	Threatening
Homeless Male	Assault
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT Gay Male	Assault x 2
LGBT Lesbians	Assault
Muslim/Islam	Mischief
Sinhalese	Threatening
Somali an	Threatening

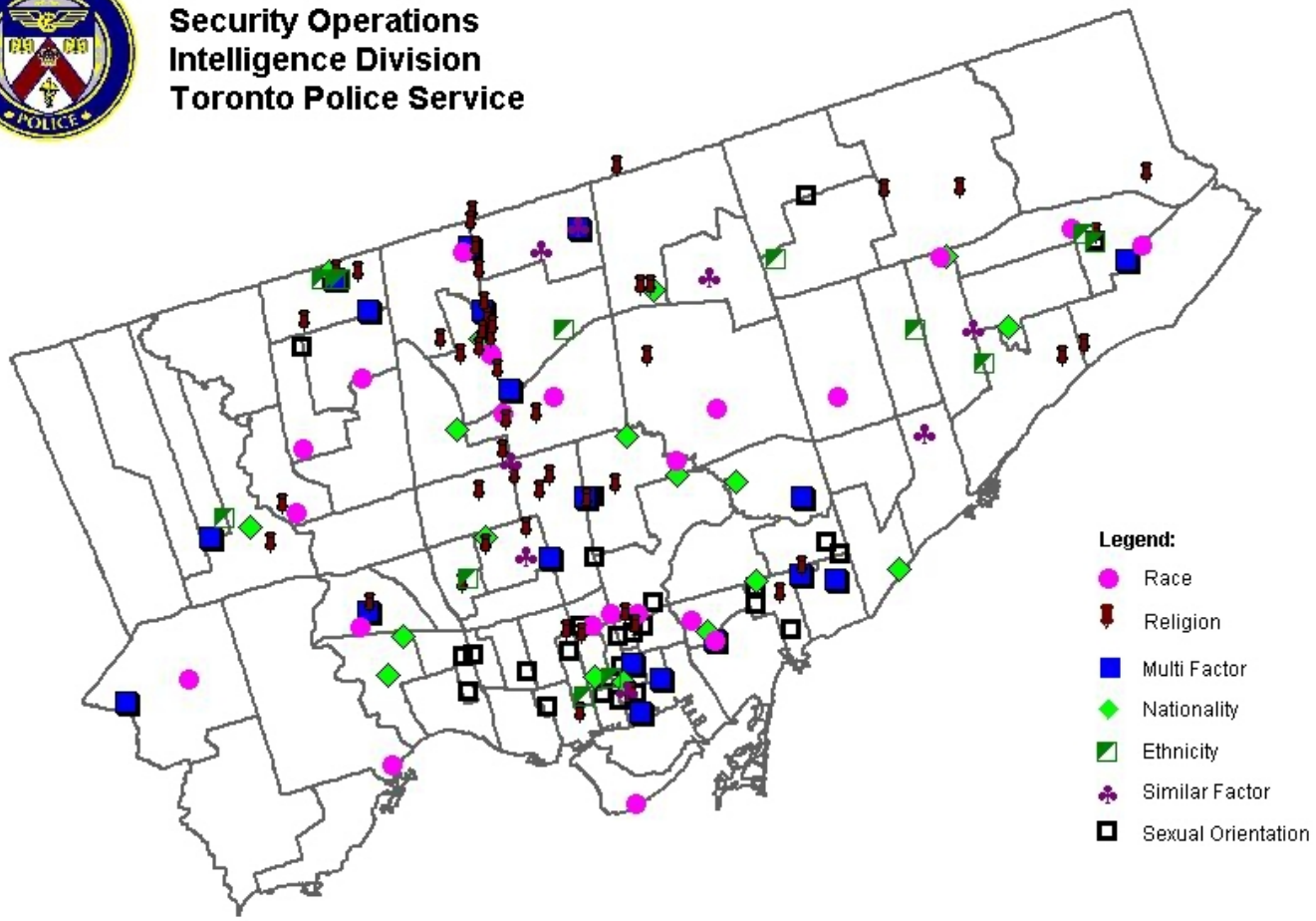
54 Division 4 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Afghanistan	Mischief
LGBT Gay Males	Mischief
Multi	Harassment
Pakistani	Assault

51 Division 11 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Black	Assault
Black	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief
Jewish	Threatening
LGBT	Threatening
LGBT Gay Male	Assault
LGBT Gay Male	Mischief
LGBT Gay Male	Threatening
Multi	Wilful promotion of Hatred
Muslim/Islam	Assault
White	Assault

53 Division 17 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Black	Mischief x 2
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
East Indian	Threatening
Iranian	Mischief
Jewish	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x 2
Jewish	Threatening
LGBT Gay Male	Assault x 3
LGBT Gay Males	Mischief
Multi	Assault
Multi	Mischief
Multi	Wilful promotion Hate
Non Jewish Shikse	Mischief

55 Division 14 Occurrences	
Victim Group	**Offence**
Black	Mischief x 2
Jewish	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT Gay Male	Threatening
LGBT Gay Males	Assault
LGBT Gay Males	Attempt Murder
LGBT Gay Males	Harassment x2
Multi	Mischief
Multi	Threatening
Palestinians	Harassment
Palestinians	Threatening
White	Assault

Hate Crime Locations - 2009
Security Operations
Intelligence Division
Toronto Police Service



TORONTO POPULATION COMPOSITION AND RELIGION DEMOGRAPHICS

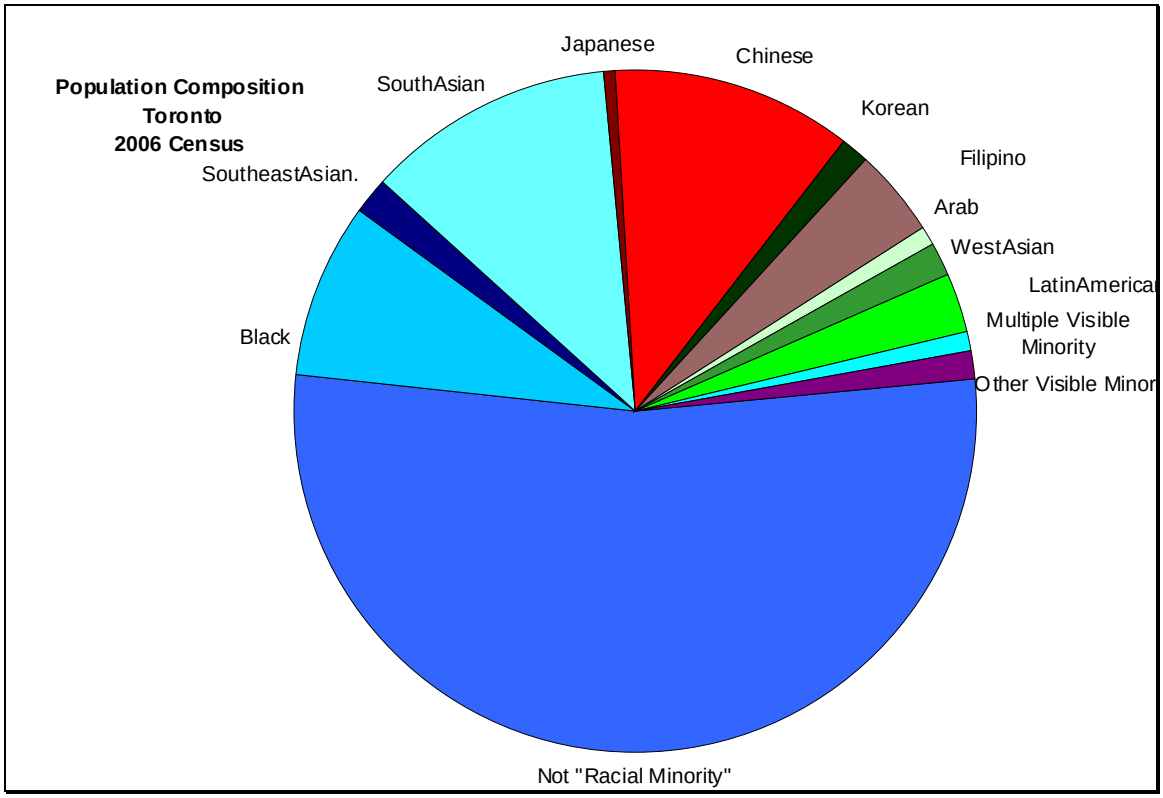
The City of Toronto is made up of one of the most diverse populations of any city in the world. On the following page, there is a population composition pie chart and a religious affiliation table obtained from Statistics Canada showing the most current information available (2006) for the City of Toronto. These charts are provided to give some context to the statistics in this Report.

As noted earlier in the Report, among the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2009 were the Jewish community, followed by the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgender) community, and the Black community.

- The Jewish community makes up just over 4% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 30% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2009.

- According to the 2004 General Social Survey on Victimization by the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada), 362,000 Canadians (1.5%) identified themselves as gay, lesbian, and bisexual. It should be noted that research in the area of population representation of the LGBT community is limited, and the above statistic is not inclusive of transgender individuals. Despite the lack of accurate statistics in this area, the LGBT community was victimized in 15% of the total hate/bias motivated crimes in 2009.

- The Black community constitutes 8% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 14% of total hate/bias crimes in 2009.



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 17 years. Some observations drawn from this period include the following:

The annual average number of offences is 201.

The lowest recorded number of offences was 130 in 2007.

The highest number of offences was 338 in 2001.

In 2009, offences occurred in the following seven categories: Race, Religion, Multi-Bias, Sexual Orientation, Ethnicity, Similar Factor and Nationality.

The most affected victim category has been Race-RA, with 1342 occurrences recorded over the past 17 years, followed by Religion-RE (863), Multi-Bias MU (434), and Sexual Orientation (343).

In 2009, the most affected victim groups, both in absolute terms and in their respective categories are the Jewish community-Religion (52), the LGBT community-Sexual Orientation (26), and the Black community-Race (24). The Black community and the Jewish community continue to be significantly targeted in Multi-Bias occurrences.

Offences in the Religion-RE category represented 34% of all offences in 2009. Within this group, offences against the Jewish community accounted for 52 of the 59 recorded occurrences.

Offences in the Race-RA category represented 16% of all offences in 2009. Within this group, offences against the Black community accounted for 24 of the 28 recorded occurrences.

Offences in the Sexual Orientation category represented 15% of all offences in 2009. Within this group, offences against gay males accounted for 22 of the 26 recorded occurrences.

HATE CRIME UNIT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

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. Of particular interest, throughout the year 2009 members of the Hate Crime Unit met with members of the Sudbury Police Service who are in the process of developing a hate crime unit for their service, and were seeking best practices advice in the realm of combating hate crime. The Hate Crime Unit also had the opportunity to liaise with Sergeant Stephen Camp of the Edmonton Police Service to discuss national efforts to combat hate crime and the efforts for legislative change in hate crime policy.

The Hate Crime Unit joined the provincially-funded Hate Crime Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT) in 2005 and remained a full partner through 2009. The HCEIT consists of thirteen Police Services that receive funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement and education of hate/bias crime.

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. Most notable in the year 2009 the Hate Crime Unit monitored the demonstrations throughout the City of Toronto in relation to the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine, and numerous demonstrations in relation to the political events which unfolded in Sri Lanka.

Training and Education

Throughout 2009, 5250 Toronto Police Officers completed the "Hate Crimes Awareness Course," which is an on-line training module created by the Ontario Police College and offered through the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN). This CPKN module "explores the reasons why individuals or groups act out their personal prejudices, bias, and hatred against other individuals and/or groups and the impact of these events. It also reviews some of the basic procedures that police and other law enforcement personnel can use to differentiate between hate crimes and incidents, respond to calls, and investigate hate/bias crimes" (www.CPKN.ca).

The Hate Crime Unit assisted the Ontario Police College in the creation of a Hate Crime Training video on "best practices" for hate crime investigations.

Community Outreach

The Hate Crime Unit continued to meet and consult with community organizations and representatives throughout 2009 for the purposes of education, negotiation, mediation for public order and safety, and to address community concerns specific to hate/bias discrimination. These community organizations and representatives include:

- 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
- Canadian Arab Federation
- Canadian Islamic Congress
- Canadian Jewish Congress
- Jewish Defense League
- United Jewish Appeal Federation of Greater Toronto
- The Hasbara Fellowship
- Palestine House
- Tibetan Canadian Cultural Centre
- Students for a Free Tibet
- Tibetan Joint Action Committee of Toronto
- Chiefs of Ontario
- First Nations Support for Kithenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug
- The Regional Tibetan Youth Congress of Toronto
- The Council for Human Rights in North Korea
- The Serbian League of Canada
- The Centre For Peace in the Balkans
- Downsview Park Canada
- Ryerson University Serbian Association
- University of Toronto Serbian Students Association
- York University Albanian Students Association
- University of Toronto Albanian Students Association
- Canadian Tamil Congress
- The Sri Lanka Day Committee
- The Tamil Rehabilitation Organization
- The Tamil Women Organization
- Canadian Tamil Youth Development Centre
- the Sri Lanka United National Association
- The Islamic Society of North America High School
- Iranian Seniors Association
- Iranian Women's Association
- International Muslim Organization of Toronto
- Paradise Forever Youth Group (a Muslim Youth Organization)
- BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Hindu Temple
- Neighbourhood Interfaith Group
- University of Toronto
- York University
- Ryerson University
- The Arab Community Centre of Toronto
- Metropolitan Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children
- Union for Reformed Judaism

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 met with the Metropolitan Action Committee on Violence against Women and Children (METRAC) shortly after the publication of their report, "Pushed Back in the Closet," to discuss the report's findings and recommendations. This report was produced by METRAC's Community Safety Program in partnership with the 519 Church Street Anti-Violence Program (an anti-violence program for the LGBT community), and summarizes the findings of an on line survey conducted to assess the safety needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, questioning, and two spirited women and trans individuals in the City of Toronto.

The Hate Crime Unit partnered as a committed member of the Policing Standards Advisory Committee Hate Crimes Working Group (PSAC). This group was developed to address the recommendations/findings of the 2006 Hate Crimes Community Working Group Report which impacts directly on policing and works to improve the criminal justice system's response to victims of hate/bias crimes. The immediate focus for the PSAC Hate Crime Working Group is to develop a consistent working definition of what constitutes a hate crime for all police services in Ontario, and to develop and identify a consistent tracking methodology for hate crimes. The PSAC Hate Crimes Working Group includes representation from:

- Ontario Association of Police Services Board
- Toronto Police Services Board
- Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
- Association of Municipalities of Ontario
- Ontario Provincial Police
- Police Association of Ontario
- Ontario Provincial Police Association
- Ministry of the Attorney General
- Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services
- Ontario Police College
- Toronto Police Association

The Hate Crime Unit continues to be a committed member of the Anti-Black Hate Crimes Committee. This committee was formed in 2007 in response to the statistics gathered relating to crime motivated by race particular to the Black Community. The committee membership includes representation from:

- Toronto Police Service Command
- Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit
- Toronto Police Service Community Mobilization Unit
- Toronto Police Service Corporate Planning
- Toronto Police Service Public Information Unit
- The Black Community Police Consultative Committee

- The African Canadian Legal Clinic
- Toronto District School Board

The Hate Crime Unit continued to make presentations on the subject of hate/bias crime to educational institutions, community groups and other organizations as requested. The Hate Crime Unit lectured criminology and police foundation students at the University of Guelph Humber. The Hate Crime Unit also attended the Arab Community Centre and provided an educational workshop on hate crime to a group of individuals who recently immigrated to Canada. Further, the Hate Crime Unit provided an educational seminar on the hate laws in Canada to The Muslim Community Consultative Committee.

Det. Gary McQueen of the Hate Crime Unit travelled to Ottawa to attend the National African Canadian Policy Conference and Forum on Anti-Black Hate as a panelist to discuss police policies on hate crime. This conference was held by the African Canadian Legal Clinic.

The Hate Crime Unit monitored musical artists from outside our country who sought to perform within Canada, songs they have composed which advocate hatred towards identifiable groups. The Hate Crime Unit routinely contacts the Toronto vendors who book these artists to notify them of the content of such lyrics. The Hate Crime Unit also routinely cautions such artists that performance of these particular songs will result in criminal charges.

The Hate Crime Unit assisted the Toronto Community Housing Corporation (TCHC) in updating their hate crime protocol. Their new protocol booklet was distributed in the fall of 2009. The updated protocol will assist them in responding more effectively to hate crimes within their community.

The Hate Crime Unit partnered with the Empowered Students Partnership (ESP) program in 2007 and continued to work with them in early 2009 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. In early 2009, the Hate Crime Unit partnered with the ESP program and embarked on the Empowered Student Partnerships Hate Crimes/ Racism Leadership Project. This project worked with a group of students and staff advisors from six targeted ESP programs from high risk schools located within 13 priority areas as identified by the City of Toronto. The Hate Crime Unit delivered an awareness/ leadership seminar on Hate Crime to six priority ESP school committees. The student participants then took the information and skills gained and carried out hate crime/racism awareness campaigns within their schools and communities.

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.

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.