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Toronto Police Service 2010 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report



Intelligence Division, Hate Crime Unit

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.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report 2010



Executive Summary

The Toronto Police Service Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report is an annual report that provides statistical data about criminal offences which are committed against persons or property and are motivated by the victim's race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or other similar factor, within the City of Toronto.

The report also explains the mandate of the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) and the methodology that is used by the HCU to collect the statistical data. The results of the data are based on hate/bias crimes that were reported to the Toronto Police Service between January 1st 2010 and December 31st 2010.

In 2010, there was a decrease in the number of total hate/bias crime occurrences reported to the HCU. In comparison to 2009, the number of reported occurrences fell from 174 to 132, representing a difference of 24%. Over the past nine years, between 2002 and 2010, the average number of reported hate/bias crimes is 157 per annum.

The number of arrests in 2010 decreased from 23 persons arrested in 2009 to 20 persons arrested in 2010 and the number of hate/bias motivated charges decreased from 50 charges in 2009 to 45 charges in 2010. As in previous years, the number of arrests for hate/bias motivated offences was influenced by the fact that a large number of the occurrences involved allegations of mischief to property (i.e. graffiti) in circumstances where there was little or no suspect description available. These occurrences frequently transpired without the victim or any witnesses present. These factors add significantly to the challenges in investigating hate/bias motivated offences and arresting suspects.

The three most targeted groups since 2006 have been the Jewish community, the Black community, and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) community. In 2010, the Jewish community, followed by the Black community and the LGBT community were again the most victimized groups.

The three most reported criminal offences motivated by hate/bias in 2010 were mischief to property, assault, and threatening death. The Jewish community is the most victimized group for mischief to property occurrences, while the Black community is the most victimized group for assault and threatening death occurrences.

Since the publication of the first Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report in 1993, hate/bias crimes have been most commonly motivated by the following five factors: race, religion, multi-bias, sexual orientation; and nationality.

This report also provides an overview of the training and education that was provided to officers with respect to hate/bias crimes in 2010, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the HCU and other units within the Toronto Police Service.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Index

Introduction..... 4

Methodology 6

 Limitations 6

 Community Impact 7

 Hate/Bias Category Codes 7

Criminal Code of Canada - Hate Provisions 8

Results 10

 Reported Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences 10

 Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization..... 10

 Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization 2002-2010 11

Criminal Offences- Hate/Bias Motivated 12

 Mischief to Property 12

 Assault..... 12

 Threatening Death..... 12

 Hate Propaganda 12

 Internet 13

Patterns of Hate/Bias Motivated Offences..... 14

 Monthly activity of hate/bias occurrences 14

 Hate/Bias Occurrences by Division 15

Commonly Victimized Groups 16

 Community Victimization 16

 Breakdown of Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences: 17

 Religion, Race, Sexual Orientation and Multi-Bias..... 17

Accused / Suspect Identification 19

2010 Arrests/Charges 20

Sentencing..... 21

Hate Crime Location Chart..... 21

Toronto Population Composition and Religion Demographics..... 23

Hate Crime Unit Education and Community Outreach Initiatives..... 24

 Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role 24

 Training and Education..... 25

 Community Outreach..... 26

 Media Outreach..... 29

Appendix A - 2010 Completed Hate/Bias Court Dispositions 30

Appendix B - 2010 Offence Locations..... 33

Appendix C - 2010 Breakdown of Offences by Division 35

Appendix D - Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence 38



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



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. The unit consists of one Detective and one Detective Constable on a full-time basis as well as a civilian research assistant and intelligence analyst on an as-needed basis.

Additionally, the Detective Sergeant in charge of the Security Section of the Intelligence Unit has the discretion to deploy officers from the Intelligence Unit to assist in the investigation and prevention of hate/bias motivated crimes, thereby assisting the HCU, as he or she deems necessary. In making such a determination, the Detective Sergeant considers factors such as the impact of the occurrence on the individual victim and/or the victim community, the opportunity to raise awareness and educate members of the community at large regarding hate/bias motivated crimes, and the capacity of the specific division to investigate the specific occurrence(s).

Mandate:

The mandate of the Hate Crime Unit is to:

- Provide assistance and expertise to all investigations and prosecutions of hate/bias crimes;
- Maintain an information base of hate/bias occurrences and arrests to assist divisional analysts and investigators;
- Assist in developing public education programs in partnership with other members of the Service and the community; and
- Act as a central focus for the dissemination of information and support to divisional hate/bias crime investigation co-ordinators, other police services, government agencies and the community.

Members of the HCU are responsible for reviewing all suspected hate/bias occurrences to ensure consistent identification/classification and to ensure a thorough investigation is conducted. All relevant information is recorded and analyzed which helps 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.

A Divisional Hate Crime Coordinator is assigned to each of the 17 Toronto police divisions and that officer maintains the responsibility for investigating and tracking hate/bias crimes within their division. The HCU provides investigative support to these divisional personnel and other



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



units whenever requested or necessary, and arranges for expert witnesses to attend court when required.

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, officers are obliged to notify the HCU 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 HCU for review. Additionally, the HCU utilizes internal police software in order to search all TPS police records for hate/bias motivated occurrences. In this manner, the HCU ensures that all hate/bias motivated occurrences and arrests are captured and reviewed for accuracy.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Methodology

The Service's hate/bias crime procedure requires all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to be reviewed by HCU investigators 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, ethnicity, nationality, age, language, gender, disability, sexual orientation, religion, color, or any other 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 the suspect misperceives the victim's background. This can be the case in some incidents involving visible minorities, where the suspect can be completely unaware of the victim's actual background and wrongly assumes that the victim belongs to a particular group. Due to this fact, the victim becomes a target based on the suspect's misperception.

For example, there have been cases where individuals have been wrongly perceived by the suspect as being members of the LGBT community and become victims of "gay bashing." Similarly, in other cases victims have been targeted due to their association with members of certain 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 HCU 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. For example, if an occurrence involved an allegation of a suspect assaulting a person based on the person's religion, and upon his arrest, the suspect was found to be in possession of a controlled substance – only the assault charge would be categorized as a hate/bias motivated charge, not the drug-related charge.

Limitations

The Toronto Police Service HCU recognizes that in evaluating this report the information contained herein is an analysis of reported hate/bias motivated crime within the City of Toronto. It may not be a true reflection of the prevalence of hate/bias crimes occurring in Toronto. The possible reasons for this include victims' reluctance to report their victimization to police and a lack of awareness of what constitutes a hate/bias crime.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report 2010



Under-reporting continues to present a challenge that impacts on the HCU's ability to investigate and prevent hate/bias motivated offences in various communities. As a result, the HCU continues to recognize that working with community groups and media to encourage and assist victims to report these crimes is an essential aspect of its mandate. The HCU continues to meet and consult with a variety of established community organizations involved in anti-hate advocacy and is continuously reaching out to groups newly active in this area.

The number of hate/bias crimes recorded from year to year is variable. It is affected by a wide range of factors that are not always easily discernible. As previously mentioned, public reluctance to report 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 but not limited to:

- The victim may not recognize that the crime was motivated by bias or hate;
- Fear of retaliation;
- Uncertainty of the criminal justice system's response;
- The victim may fear his/her sexual orientation may be exposed to family members or his/her employer; and/or
- Embarrassment and humiliation of being victimized.

Community Impact

Hate/bias crimes have a disproportionately greater impact upon their victims than do 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 crimes can lead to increased social conflict between opposing groups and even possible retaliation. Conversely, a timely and effective police response can have a very positive and lasting impact on the relationship between police and various communities. Positive relationships such as these have the ability to have far-reaching benefits in other aspects of public safety.

Hate/Bias Category Codes

The hate/bias category codes used throughout the tables and charts of this report are as follows: RA-race/colour, MU-multi-bias, ET-ethnicity, NA-nationality, AG-age, GE-gender, LN-language, DI-disability, SO-sexual orientation, RE-religion, and SF-similar factor.

Offences in the **race (RA)** category include people targeted because of an obvious visible difference, often the colour of their skin or other physical characteristics relating to race.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



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 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. For example, homeless individuals or individuals who belong to a particular political party.

Criminal Code of Canada - Hate Provisions

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 two types of hate/bias motivated crimes:

1. Those forms of expression that fit within the parameters of **hate propaganda** in sections 318 and 319 of the Criminal Code; and
2. All other criminal offences where there is evidence to indicate bias, prejudice or hate was 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.”

In 2001, under the *Anti-Terrorism Act* a new provision was added to the Criminal Code of Canada, section 430 (4.1) which allows the courts to impose more severe penalties for the criminal offence of mischief to religious property. Section 430(4.1) of the Criminal Code states:



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



“Every one who commits mischief in relation to property that is a building, structure or part thereof that is primarily used for religious worship, including a church, mosque, synagogue or temple, or an object associated with religious worship located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure, or a cemetery, if the commission of the mischief is motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on religion, race, colour or national or ethnic origin,

- (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or
- (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months.”

Hate Groups

While organized hate groups continue to exist in the City of 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 had been identified revealed that, in the majority of cases, offenders had no known association to any commonly known hate groups.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010

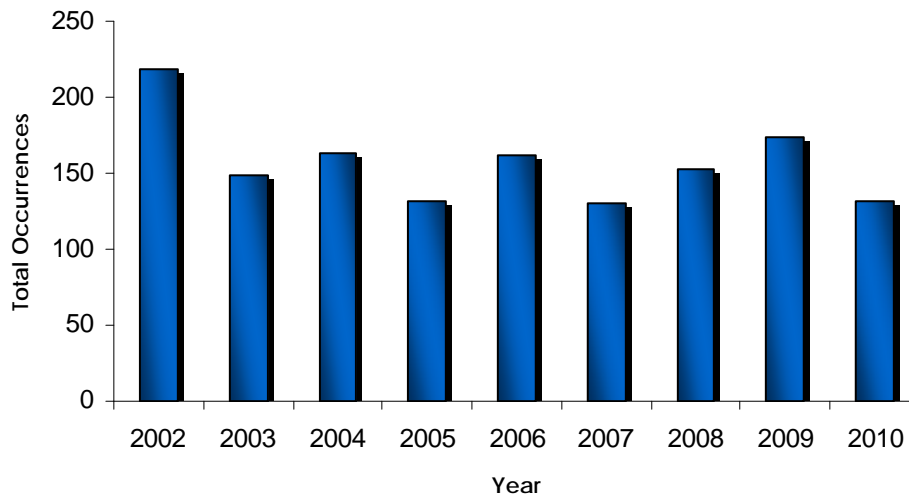


Results

Reported Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences

In 2010, there was a decrease in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2009. The Toronto Police Service HCU recorded a total of 132 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2010 compared to 174 in 2009. These figures represent a 24% decrease. Overall, the number of occurrences in 2010 is lower than the nine year average of 157 occurrences (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences 2002-2010



Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total # of Occurrences	219	149	163	132	162	130	153	174	132
% Change:	-35.2%	-32.0	9.4%	-19.0%	22.7%	-19.8%	17.7%	13.7%	-24%

Note: This table is based on statistical data collected over the past nine years.

- The lowest recorded number of offences was 130 in 2007; and
- The highest number of offences recorded was 219 in 2002.

Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization

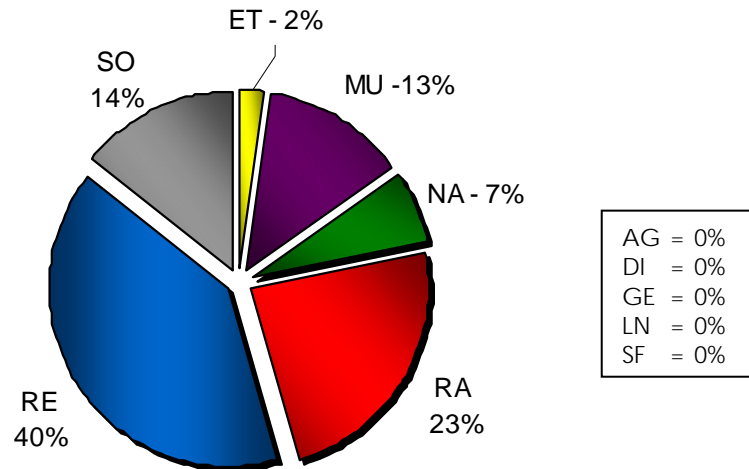
Religion, sexual orientation and race have been the most frequently occurring motivation factors for hate/bias crimes in the past 5 years. In 2010, these factors were present in the following proportions religion (40%), followed by race (23%) and sexual orientation (14%) (Figure 2).



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Figure 2
Breakdown by Hate/Bias Category 2010



Note: The above graph is based on the total number of hate/bias crimes reported in 2010 (Table 1). Figures represented in the above chart do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization 2002-2010

The two most common motivation factors for hate/bias crime victimization over the past nine years have been religion and race, followed by sexual orientation, multi-bias and nationality (Table 1).

Table 1
Total Hate/Bias Crimes 2002-2010

	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
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
2010	0	0	3	0	0	17	9	31	53	0	19	132
YTD		0	36	1	3	201	133	393	466	19	162	1414

Note: Figures highlighted in green represent the most targeted categories within the year specified.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Criminal Offences- Hate/Bias Motivated

In 2010, the most prevalent hate/bias occurrences were for the offences of mischief to property, assault and threatening death. Assault and threatening death occurrences were all occurrences that were unprovoked by the victims. As in past years, these kinds of offences occurred in a variety of different locations such as public streets, dwellings, schools, and public transportation (refer to Appendix B for a complete breakdown of 2010 offence locations).

Mischief to Property

Mischief to property represented a significant portion of the offences, accounting for 75 of the 132 occurrences. In comparison to 2009, there was a decrease in the number of mischief to property occurrences motivated by hate/bias. In 2009, 88 of the 174 occurrences were mischief to property motivated by hate/bias. The total percentage of mischief to property occurrences increased from 51% in 2009 to 57% in 2010.

Vandalism and graffiti were the two primary forms of mischief perpetrated by the offender. The most common offence locations were educational facilities, dwellings, places of worship and public parks/street (Appendix B). The hate/bias categories most targeted were religion, race and multi-bias (Table 2).

The Jewish community is the predominant victim group for mischief occurrences

Assault

There were 20 assault occurrences motivated by hate/bias in 2010 compared to 28 in 2009. The hate/bias categories that were targeted the most were race, sexual orientation, and multi-bias. Race was the primary factor for this offence.

Threatening Death

There were 18 threatening death occurrences motivated by hate/bias in 2010 compared to 26 in 2009. Race was the highest reported motivation factor for this offence.

The Black community was the most victimized group for assault and threatening death occurrences in 2010. (Refer to Appendix D for a breakdown of victim groups and offences).

Hate Propaganda

There were a total of two wilful promotions of hatred occurrences and one advocate genocide occurrence in 2010. In comparison to the previous year, the number of reported occurrences decreased by approximately 67%. There were a total of nine occurrences in 2009 (eight wilful promotions of hatred and one advocate genocide). The hate/bias categories targeted in 2010 were sexual orientation and race (Black).



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Internet

The internet and its various modes of communication remain a popular method for communicating hate propaganda, threats and criminal harassment, most likely due to the perpetrator's perceived ability to remain anonymous. Perpetrators are frequently able to remain anonymous by creating false personas and email addresses when communicating to their victims over the internet.

There were eight hate/bias occurrences committed via the internet in 2010, representing approximately 6% of the total hate/bias motivated occurrences in the City of Toronto. However, based on the continuously increasing prevalence of the internet as a medium of communication, the HCU continues to closely monitor open forum websites, chat rooms, message boards, etc. and initiate investigations as required. When possible criminality is identified the HCU draws on other Toronto Police Service resources including support from the Technological Crimes Unit.

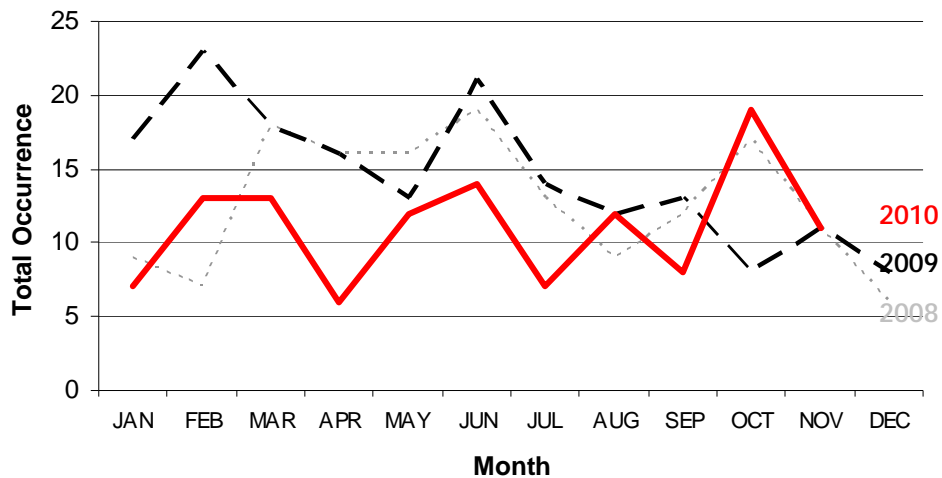


Patterns of Hate/Bias Motivated Offences

Monthly Activity of Hate/Bias Occurrences

In 2010, the months with the highest number of hate/bias motivated occurrences were October (20), June (14), February, March, and November (13). The months with the lowest activity were April (6), December (6), January (7), July (7) and September (8) (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Monthly Hate/Bias Occurrences Comparative Analysis 2008-2010



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2008	9	7	18	16	16	19	13	9	12	17	11	6
2009	17	23	18	16	13	21	14	12	13	8	11	8
2010	7	13	13	6	13	14	7	12	8	20	13	6

International events such as the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, and global issues involving social, economic and political factors can lead to increases in the number of hate/bias crimes in Toronto. However, there is no consistent pattern in terms of the number of month to month hate/bias occurrences when the data from several years is considered.

For example, following the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States there was a significant increase in the number of recorded hate/bias occurrences in the City of Toronto. There were 99 hate/bias occurrences reported during the month of September 2001. In the following months the number of reported hate/bias occurrences steadily decreased.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Hate/Bias Occurrences by Division

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 32 Division, 14 Division, and 52 Division each reporting 16 occurrences followed by 55 Division and 22 Division reporting 11 and 10 occurrences respectively for 2010.

In 2010, 14 Division, 22 Division and 54 Division all experienced an increase in the number of hate/bias occurrences compared to 2009. In contrast, there was a decrease in 32, 31, 43 and 53 Division in the number of hate/bias occurrences reported in 2010 compared to 2009 (refer to Appendix C for 2010 and 2009 divisional comparison of hate/bias occurrences).

Table 3
Hate/Bias Motivated Crimes by Division 2009-2010

Year	11D	12D	13D	14D	22D	23D	31D	32D	33D	41D	42D	43D	51D	52D	53D	54D	55D
2009	4	3	9	8	5	4	22	35	4	5	5	15	11	9	17	4	14
2010	3	3	3	16	10	2	7	16	5	4	3	7	6	16	9	11	11

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.

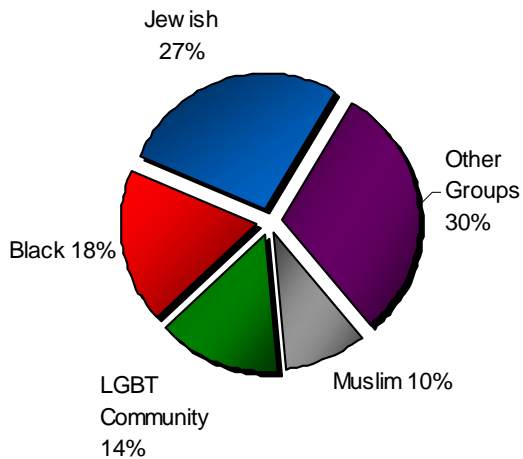


Commonly Victimized Groups

Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect’s perception. The victim group most targeted in 2010 was the Jewish community with 36 occurrences. The Black community was the next most targeted victim group with 24 occurrences, followed by the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community with 19 occurrences (Figure 5).

Figure 4:
Victimized Groups 2010



Note:

Victim groups with five or more occurrences are represented in the chart. (The percentages represented in the graph, Figure 4, do not add up to 100% due to rounding).

2010 Victimized Groups

Afghani	1	1%
Arab	1	1%
Black	24	18%
Catholic	2	2%
Chinese	2	2%
Christian	1	1%
East Indian	1	1%
Coptic Christian	1	1%

German	1	1%
Greek	1	1%
Indian	1	1%
Iranian	1	1%
Jewish	36	27%
LGBT	19	14%
Multi-Bias	17	13%
Muslim/Islam	13	10%

Pakistani	2	2%
Sri Lankan	2	2%
White	3	2%
Brown	1	1%
Somalian	2	2%



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Breakdown of Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences:

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is categorized as multi-bias. In 2010, there were 17 multi-bias occurrences, compared to 22 multi-bias occurrences in 2009. The Black community comprised the greater part of the affected victim groups in the multi-bias (MU) category (Table 3).

The table below outlines the victim groups within the multi-bias category from 2009-2010.

Table 4
Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences

2010 Victim Groups			
Jewish	5	Aboriginal	1
Black	10	Person with Disability	1
LGBT	5	Panhandler	1
Muslim/Islam	5	American	1
Mexican	1	Indian	1
Russian	1	Overweight	1
Pakistani	2		

Note:

The Mexican, Aboriginal, American, and Russian communities, person with disability, overweight and panhandlers were all new targeted victim groups within the multi-bias category in 2010.

Religion, Race, Sexual Orientation and Multi-Bias

The highest percentage of the 132 reported hate/bias criminal occurrences in 2010 were motivated by religion (40% = 53), followed by race (23% = 31), sexual orientation (15% = 19), and multi-bias (13% = 17).

The two most victimized religious groups in 2010 were members of the Jewish and the Muslim/Islamic communities. In 36 of the 53 hate/bias occurrences involving religion, victims were members of the Jewish community. In 13 of the 53 occurrences, victims were members of the Muslim/Islamic community. Thirty-three of the 53 occurrences involved mischief to property (refer to Appendix D for a breakdown of victim groups and offences).

In the 31 hate/bias occurrences in 2010 where race was the motivating factor, the Black community was the most frequently victimized group. Twenty-four of the 31 occurrences victimized members of the Black community. The majority of the 24 occurrences included mischief to property in the form of graffiti (9) and assault (7). The seven assault occurrences involved a total of eight victims. In one of the occurrences there were two victims. The victims' ages ranged from 12 to 40 years. In all of these assault occurrences, the victims were subjected to racial slurs and were either punched, pushed, or spat upon by the suspect during the assault.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



The seven assault occurrences represent an increase from 2009, when there was only one hate/bias motivated assault victimizing a member of the Black community.

In 2009 there were a total of 28 hate/bias occurrences where race was the motivating factor. The Black community was again the most victimized group, accounting for 24 of the 28 occurrences. Twelve of the 24 occurrences were mischief to property occurrences and five were threaten death or threaten bodily harm occurrences (refer to Appendix B for a breakdown of victim groups and offences).

In 2010, 19 of the 132 hate/bias occurrences were motivated by sexual orientation. These occurrences were mainly mischief to property (5) and assault (5). The percentage of hate/bias occurrences motivated by sexual orientation (15%) is unchanged from 2009. The percentage of assault occurrences motivated by sexual orientation decreased from approximately 7% in 2009 to 4% in 2010 (refer to Appendix B for a breakdown of victim groups and offences). In comparison to 2009, the total number of hate/bias occurrences in the LGBT community decreased in 2010.

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is categorized as multi-bias. In 2010, there were 17 hate/bias occurrences categorized as multi-bias. In 2009, 22 of the 174 occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. The percentage of the total number of occurrences categorized as multi-bias in 2009 and 2010 is the same for both years; approximately 13% (refer to table 3 for a breakdown of victims represented in the multi-bias category).

Table 5
2010 Offence Breakdown by Category

OFFENCE	ET	MU	NA	RA	RE	SO	TTL
Advocate Genocide					1		1
Assault	1	3	2	7	2	5	20
B&E				1			1
Criminal Harassment		1	1		4	4	10
Mischief	1	13	6	13	37	5	75
Wilful Promotion of Hatred				1	0	1	2
Robbery				1			1
Threatening	1			8	5	4	18
Public Mischief					4		4
Total	3	17	9	31	53	19	132



Accused / Suspect Identification

Accused/suspect information is typically provided by victims, witnesses, audio/video security cameras and through forensic evidence. The Forensic Identification Services (FIS) Unit plays a significant role in collecting physical evidence such as DNA and fingerprints at crime scenes. The Toronto Police Hate Crime Procedure requires all police officers investigating a hate/bias crime to protect the scene and secure all relevant evidence including items such as posters, graffiti, recordings, and clothing for forensic examination. Furthermore, officers are required to photograph the scene where the graffiti is found or when evidence cannot be readily detached or retrieved.

In 2010, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 30 of the 132 total hate/bias occurrences, accounting for approximately 23% of the occurrences. 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. For example in 2010, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide suspect/accused information on approximately 12% of the total mischief to property occurrences, accounting for nine of the 75 total occurrences.

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 39 male accused/suspects identified in 2010 compared to 10 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 over 40 age group (refer to table 5 below). 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.

Table 6
2010 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender

Sex of Accused	Age Group			
	9-17yrs	18-25 yrs	26-40 yrs	Over 40 yrs
Male	4	7	2	6
Female	-	-	-	1

Note: The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate/bias criminal offences in 2010. There were a total of 17 criminal cases.

Table 7
Suspect Identification Based on 2010 Victim/Witness Statements

Sex of Suspect	Age Group			
	9-17yrs	18-25 yrs	26-40 yrs	Over 40 yrs
Male	5	7	3	6
Female	3	3	2	1



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Note: The figures represented in the suspect identification table are based on victim/witness suspect descriptions. The above table does not include the four additional occurrences in which the victim/witnesses were unable to determine the age of the suspect.

2010 Arrests/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 2010 remained relatively the same as the previous year. In 2010, there were 20 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences, 16 adults and four young offenders. A total of 45 hate/bias motivated criminal charges were laid. These arrests and charges are in relation to 17 hate/bias occurrences from 2010 (Table 7). In three of these occurrences more than one offender was arrested and charged. Also, many offenders were charged with more than one offence.

Table 8
2010 Hate/Bias Charges by Offence Type

CHARGES:	Qty.		Qty.
45			
Robbery	2	Threatening Death	7
Criminal Harassment	6	Threatening Bodily Harm	2
Weapons Dangerous	3	Assault	9
Mischief Under	3	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	2
Mischief Interfere With Property	4	Assault with a Weapon	4
Threatening Damage	1	Dangerous Operation	1
Indecent Acts	1		



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Sentencing

The following sentencing findings are inclusive of all hate/bias criminal cases which concluded in the judicial system in the year 2010. These sentencing dispositions pertain to occurrences which transpired between 2002 and 2010.

Historical Cases (Prior to 2010)

In 2010 there were 14 hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents during 2007 to 2009 and one criminal case that originated from incidents between 2002 and 2009. During 2010, nine of these 14 cases were completed, as follows: three findings of guilt, two acquittals, two withdrawal, one diversion, and one resolved by way of a peace bond. Six cases are still before the courts, including one case where the accused is at large and there is a warrant issued for his arrest, and one case involving two counts of advocate genocide which is currently being assessed by the Attorney General. (Refer to Appendix A for a breakdown of charges and dispositions). Hate propaganda offences under sections 318 and 319 of the Criminal Code of Canada require the permission of the Attorney General to proceed with prosecution.

2010

During 2010, there were 17 hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents in 2010. Seven of these 17 cases have already been completed, as follows: three findings of guilt; three resolved by way of a peace bond; and two withdrawals. There were a total of 20 accused and 45 hate/bias charges laid in 2010. Eight of the 20 accused had their matters concluded in 2010.

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 Appendix A to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

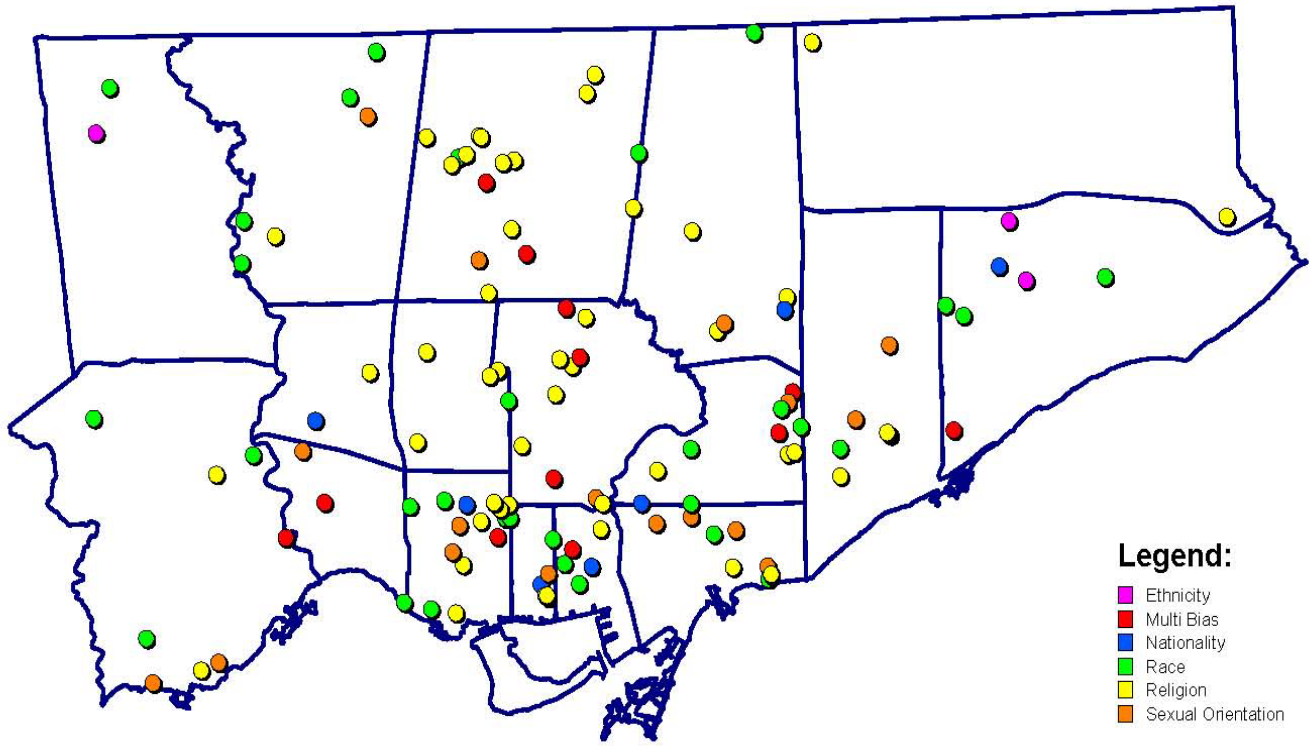
Cases Pending as of 2010

At year-end 2010, there are 10 cases involving 29 hate/bias motivated charges remaining before the courts arising from occurrences which transpired in 2010. There are six cases involving 14 hate/bias motivated criminal charges remaining before the courts arising from incidents that occurred between 2008 and 2009.

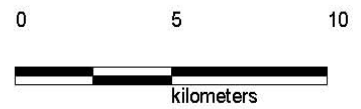
Hate Crime Location Chart



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Prepared by: Security Operations
Intelligence Division
Toronto Police Service
Source: eCOPS occurrences
Date: January 2010 - December 2010





Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Toronto Population Composition and Religion Demographics

Toronto, with a population of 2.48 million people (5.5 million in the GTA - Greater Toronto Area) is heralded as one of the most multicultural cities in the world and is ranked as the safest large metropolitan area in North America by Places Rated Almanac (*Toronto Racial Diversity, City of Toronto*).

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 are shown below. These charts are provided to give some context to the statistics in this report.

As noted earlier in the report, the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2010 were the Jewish community, followed by the Black community and the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgender) community.

According to the 2006 *Census of Population*, published by Statistics Canada:

- The Jewish community makes up just over 4% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 27% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2010 (Table 9) and,
- The Black community constitutes 8% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 18% of total hate/bias crimes in 2010.

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, what is known is that the LGBT community was victimized in 14% of the total hate/bias motivated crimes in 2010.



Figure 5
2006 Census – Population Composition in Toronto

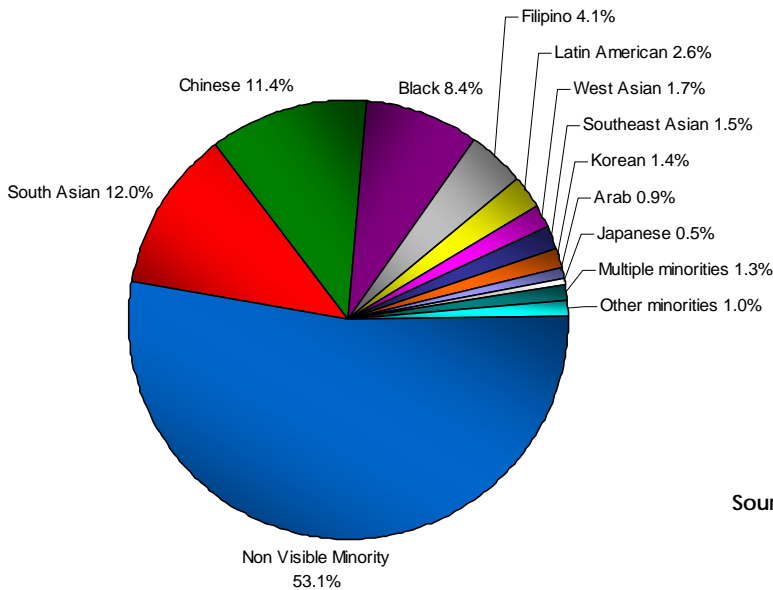


Table 5
Religious Affiliation in Toronto

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

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

Hate Crime Unit Education and Community Outreach Initiatives

Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

The Hate Crime Unit exchanges information through its networks with Toronto Police Service Divisions, provincial, national and international police services and other law enforcement agencies.

In 2010:

- Members of the HCU met with a representative from the Netherlands national police to discuss best practices in dealing with hate/bias crime.
- The Toronto Police HCU continued to be an active partner within the Provincial Hate Crime Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT). The HCEIT consists of thirteen Police Services that receive funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement and education on hate/bias crimes. In 2010, representatives included members from the following Services:
 - Waterloo Regional Police Service;
 - Guelph Police Service;



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report 2010



- Hamilton Police;
 - Halton Regional Police Service;
 - Stratford Police Service;
 - Brantford Police Service;
 - Toronto Police Service;
 - Durham Regional Police Service;
 - Ottawa Police Service;
 - York Regional Police;
 - London Police Service;
 - Woodstock Police Service; and
 - Peel Regional Police.
- In order to ensure public safety and/or assess the presence of criminality, the HCU attended and monitored events involving potential hate/bias activity as well as public demonstrations with political or ideological overtones where the involved groups were strongly opposed to one another.
 - The HCU provided police divisions with ongoing investigative support, case tracking and relevant intelligence exchange.

Training and Education

In 2010, Toronto Police Service officers received training in:

- hate awareness; and
- lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues.

These courses were delivered through 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”. The number of officers trained in Hate Awareness, and LGBT Issues were 5357, and 5518 respectively.

The Hate and Bias Investigations course is a non-mandatory course that is offered annually by the Edmonton Police Service through the CPKN. In 2010, members of the Toronto Police Service completed the nationally recognized course.

In October 2010, the HCU attended the Toronto Police College to provide presentations regarding Hate/Bias crimes to divisional field intelligence officers (FIOs) and divisional crime



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report 2010



managers. The annual training session provides information and education on hate/bias crimes and laws in Canada as well as updates regarding current issues within the City of Toronto.

In December 2010, the HCU held the divisional Hate Crime Coordinators (HCC) year-end meeting with divisional HCC from across the 17 police divisions. The purpose of the meeting was to review and discuss divisional hate/bias criminal cases, review current case law and discuss other issues relating to hate/bias crimes.

The Hate Crime Unit made presentations on the subject of hate/bias crime to educational institutions, community groups and other organizations as requested.

Community Outreach

The Hate Crime Unit meets and consults with community organizations and representatives for the purposes of education, negotiation, mediation for public order and safety, and to address community concerns specific to hate/bias crimes. In 2010, the community organizations and representatives that HCU members interacted with included:

- 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;
- Hillel - The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life - York University;
- Tibetan Joint Action Committee of Toronto;
- Consulate General of the Republic of Korea;
- Consulate General of Pakistan;
- Consulate-General of the People's Republic of China;
- 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;



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



- BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Hindu Temple;
- Neighbourhood Interfaith Group;
- University of Toronto;
- York University; and
- Ryerson University.

The Hate Crime Unit continued to dialogue with community representatives to discuss ways to improve the effectiveness of the Service's initiatives to reduce hate/bias crimes.

The HCU and the TPS LGBT Liaison Officer of the Community Mobilization Unit work together in providing education and community outreach programs as part of ongoing awareness training to members of the public and police on LGBT issues.

- One of the LGBT awareness campaigns supported by the HCU and led by the LGBT Liaison officer is "Report Homophobic Violence, Period" (RHVP). This is a public awareness and education campaign which focuses on youth 13 to 25 years of age and addresses the issue of homophobic and transphobic bullying and violence.

RHVP is an initiative of the Toronto Police Service's LGBT Community Consultative Committee and was developed by the Toronto Police Service in partnership with a large number of community partners and community service providers.

In 2010, the RHVP program co-coordinator was invited to present RHVP at the Victims' Voices Matter Conference (Ottawa, April 2010), the Trent University Perils of Hate Conference (May 2010), the Ontario Provincial Hate Crimes Conference (November 2010), and at the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) World Conference in Brazil (December 2010).

- The Toronto Police Service HCU is a member of the Policing Standards Advisory Committee (PSAC) Hate Crimes Working Group (HCWG). The HCWG was developed by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services to review and respond to recommendations of the Hate Crimes Community Working Group (HCCWG) Report that affect policing, and to improve criminal justice system responses to victims.

Since 2008, the HCU has worked actively with the PSAC HCWG to develop draft definitions for hate crime and hate incident and to review existing policing standards guidelines with respect to hate crime, as recommended by the HCWG.

Members of the PSAC Hate Crimes Working Group include representatives from the following groups and organizations:

- Ontario Association of Police Services Boards;
- Toronto Police Services Board;



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



-
- 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; and the
 - Toronto Police Association.
- The HCU has been a member of the Anti-Black Hate Crimes Committee since 2007, when this community-based organization was formed. In 2009, the Committee recognized the Toronto Police Service HCU at the 1st Anti-Black Hate National African Canadian Policy Conference and Forum for “Taking Charge, and Actualizing Change”. 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; and the
 - Toronto District School Board.
 - The HCU facilitates presentations on hate/bias crimes for educational institutions, community groups and other organizations as requested. This year HCU made presentations to criminology and police foundation students at the University of Guelph – Humber Campus.
 - The Hate Crime Unit met with the Toronto Police Service Muslim Consultative Committee as well as with the South & West Asian Consultative Committee members to provide education and resources regarding hate/bias crime and related issues within their communities.
 - With respect to the South and West Asian Consultative Committee, the HCU also provided specific assistance by reviewing a film that was considered to be controversial or offensive by members of the community, and providing input on this subject to the Committee. The film was being circulated on the internet and was easily accessible to members of the general public.
 - In 2010 the Hate Crime Unit monitored musical artists from outside Canada who sought to perform in the City of Toronto. The songs of some of these artists were reviewed to ensure



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



that none of the lyrics advocated hatred towards identifiable groups. In previous years, where the HCU had identified artists whose songs contained such lyrics, the HCU cautioned the artists regarding the performance of the songs, and also contacted vendors to ensure that they were aware of the potential charges that could arise should they promote and sell the material in question.

- The Hate Crime Unit partnered with the Safe Schools Action Team, formerly known as the Empowered Students Partnership (ESP) program in 2007 and maintained this partnership in 2010 as part of ongoing program development in the area of hate/bias crime education in the public school system. The Safe Schools Action Team is currently operating in all Toronto secondary schools.

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 these goals.



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Appendix A - 2010 Completed Hate/Bias Court Dispositions

The sentencing findings below are inclusive of all hate/bias criminal cases which concluded in the judicial system in the year 2010. The sentencing dispositions in Table A pertain to occurrences which transpired in 2007, 2008 & 2009 and the last case listed in table A pertains to occurrences that transpired between December 2002 and December 2009.

The sentencing dispositions in Table B pertain to occurrences which transpired in 2010.

All charges (hate/bias and non-hate bias) have been listed to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

Table A
2010 Completed Cases (2002-2009 occurrences)

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
1. Assault	Plead Not Guilty- Found Guilty 60 days Conditional Sentence, 2 years probation, 50 hrs CSO, counselling as directed. Conditions: no contact, no weapons, house arrest except for work, to and from medical, church, or permission of Probation Officer
Accused #1 1. Assault with a Weapon 2. Assault Cause Bodily Harm Accused #2 1. Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Accused #1 Withdrawn Accused #2 Withdrawn
1. Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn, 12 months Common Law Peace Bond (CLPB)
1. Threatening Bodily Harm 2. Threatening Damage 3. Threatening Bodily Harm	Withdrawn, 12 months probation
1. Assault 2. Mischief Under	1. Guilty plea. Suspended Sentence, 12 months probation 2. Guilty plea. Suspended Sentence, 12 months probation concurrent
1. Assault with a Weapon 2. Indecent Exhibition	1. Withdrawn. Diversion Program Completed 2. Withdrawn. Diversion Program Completed
1. Threaten Death 2. Common Nuisance	1. Acquitted 2. Withdrawn



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



1. Assault 2. Assault 3. Assault	Warrant in the First
1. Assault	Guilty Plea. Conditional Discharge, 12 months probation, 72 hrs community service, Sec. 110 (weapons prohibition) for 5 years.
1. Criminal Harassment (20 charges laid) 2. Threatening Death 3. Threatening Death	Withdrawn

Table B
2010 Completed Cases (2010 occurrences)

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
1. Assault cause bodily harm 2. Assault a Peace Officer	1. Withdrawn. 2. 12 days pre-trial custody, Suspended Sentence, 12 months probation.
1. Assault 2. Assault	Common Law Peace Bond (CLPB). No contact with victim for 12 months. \$500.00 fine.
<p style="text-align: center;">Accused # 1</p> 1. Criminal harassment 2. Assault 3. Robbery <p style="text-align: center;">Accused # 2</p> 1. Criminal harassment 2. Assault 3. Robbery 4. Mischief under \$5000	<p style="text-align: center;">Accused #1</p> Withdrawn. CLPB for 12 months. \$100.00 fine. <p style="text-align: center;">Accused #2</p> Trial is Pending - 2011 Court Date
1. Threatening bodily harm 2. Threatening death 3. Fail to comply probation	Withdrawn Guilty Plea. 4 month conditional sentence, 18 month probation (in addition to 6 days pre-trial custody) - DNA order granted. Sec 110 (weapons prohibition) for 10 years.
1. Threatening death 2. Assault with a weapon	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn
1. Assault	1. Withdrawn
1. Mischief under \$5000 2. Assault	1. Withdrawn CLPB. \$500 fine. 2. Withdrawn



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mischief interfere with property2. Indecent Acts3. Assault4. Indecent Acts5. Threatening Death6. Assaulting a Peace Officer7. Mischief under \$5000	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Guilty Plea-Suspended Sentence- 2 years probation2. Dismissed3. Guilty Plea-105 days Pre-Trial Custody, 2 years probation, DNA order, section 1104. Dismissed5. Withdrawn6. Guilty Plea-Suspended Sentence- 2 years probation7. Guilty Plea-Suspended Sentence -2 years probation
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Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Appendix B - 2010 Offence Locations

Type of Location	Criminal Offence								
	Assault	Mischief	Criminal Harassment	B & E	Threatening	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	Advocate Genocide	Robbery	Public Mischief
Apartment building parking lot stairwell elevator lobby phone hallway door (total 20)	1	13			6				
Business/Retail Various types (total 12)	4	5	1		2				
Community Centre Cultural Organizations (total 5)	1	2	1						1
Government (total 4)	1	3							
House garage phone vehicle (total 18)		15	2		1				
Internet website face-book email cell phone text (total 8)		1	2		3	2			
Medical Facilities doctors office (total 2)		2							
Parks (total 3)	1	2							
Religious Facilities church synagogue temple (total 10)		5			1		1		3
Schools public high middle private academy college Montessori catholic university day care (total 18)	4	11	2	1					
Street laneway	6	3	2		5			1	



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
 2010



vehicle (total 17)									
Public Transit subway station subway train street car via rail station go train (total 15)	2	13							
TOTALS	20	75	10	1	18	2	1	1	4



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Appendix C - 2010 Breakdown of Offences by Division

Victim Group	Offence	Victim Group	Offence
11 Division	3 Occurrences	31 Division	7 Occurrences
LGBT- man	Mischief	Black	Mischief x 2
LGBT- woman	Mischief	Muslim	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Mischief	Black	Assault
		Black	Threats
12 Division	3 Occurrences	Jewish	Mischief
Muslim	Mischief	LGBT - man	Wilful Promotion
Somali	Mischief x 2		
13 Division	3 Occurrences	32 Division	16 Occurrences
Jewish	Criminal Harassment	Jewish	Mischief x 4
Jewish	Public Mischief	Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Threats	Jewish	Public Mischief x3
		Jewish	Advocate Genocide
14 Division	16 Occurrences	Jewish	Threats
Black	Assault x 2	LGTB – man	Assault
Black	Threats x 2	Iranian	Mischief
Chinese	Assault	Black	Wilful Promotion
German	Mischief	Black	B&E
Iranian	Mischief	Multi-Bias	Mischief x 2
Jewish	Mischief x 3		
Jewish	Criminal Harassment	33 Division	5 Occurrences
Jewish	Threats	Black	Mischief
LGBT- man	Assault	Jewish	Mischief
LGBT- man	Criminal Harassment	Jewish	Threats
Multi-Bias	Criminal Harassment	Muslim	Threats
Muslim	Mischief	Pakistani	Mischief



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



22 Division	10 Occurrences
Black	Mischief x 3
Black	Assault
Catholic	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT- man	Threats
LGBT- Transgender man	Assault
Multi-Bias	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Assault

23 Division	2 Occurrences
East Indian	Assault
Indian	Threats

43 Division	7 Occurrences
Black	Mischief x 2
Chinese	Mischief
LGBT- man	Assault
Multi-Bias	Mischief
Sri Lankan	Mischief
Caucasian	Robbery

51 Division	6 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief
Afghani	Criminal Harassment
Black	Threats x 2
Multi-Bias	Assault
LGBT – man	Threats

52 Division	16 Occurrences
Muslim	Mischief x 6
LGBT- man	Assault
LGBT- woman	Criminal Harassment
Pakistani	Assault

41 Division	4 Occurrences
Muslim	Assault
LGTB- man	Mischief
Brown	Threats
Jewish	Mischief

42 Division	3 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief
Sri Lankan	Threats
Coptic Christian	Mischief

54 Division	11 Occurrences
Christians	Mischief
Greeks	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief x 3
LGBT- man	Threats
Black	Assault
Multi-Bias	Mischief x 2
Caucasian	Mischief x 2

55 Division	11 Occurrences
Arabs	Mischief
Black	Threats
Black	Mischief
Catholic	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief x 3
LGBT – man	Mischief
LGBT – man	Criminal Harassment
LGBT – man	Threats
LGBT – woman	Mischief



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



52 Division	16 Occurrences
Muslim	Mischief x 6
LGBT- man	Assault
LGBT- woman	Criminal Harassment
Pakistani	Assault
Black	Mischief
Black	Assault
Multi-Bias	Mischief x 5

53 Division	9 Occurrences
LGBT- man	Mischief
Muslim	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Mischief
Multi-Bias	Assault
Jewish	Mischief x 3
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Black	Assault



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
2010



Appendix D - Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence

BIAS	VICTIM GROUPS	TYPE OF OFFENCES		
Ethnicity (ET)	East Indian	1	Assault	1
	Sri Lankan	1	Mischief	1
Total 3	Tamil	1	Threats	1
Sexual Orientation (SO)	LGBT - Women	3	Mischief	2
			Criminal Harassment	1
	Transgender	1	Assault	1
	LGBT - Men	15	Mischief	4
			Wilful Promotion	1
			Assault	4
			Criminal Harassment	2
Total 19			Threats	4
Nationality (NA)	Afghani	1	Criminal Harassment	1
	Chinese	2	Mischief	1
			Assault	1
	Greek	1	Mischief	1
	Iranian	1	Mischief	1
	Pakistani	2	Mischief	1
Assault			1	
Total 9	Somali	2	Mischief	2
Multi Bias (MU)	Multi	17	Assault	3
			Criminal Harassment	1
Total 17			Mischief	13
Race (RA)	German	1	Mischief	1
	Indian	1	Threats	1
	White	3	Mischief	2
			Robbery	1
	Arab	1	Mischief	1
	Black	24	Assault	7
			B&E	1
Mischief			9	



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report
 2010



			Wilful Promotion	1
			Threats	6
Total 31	Brown Skinned	1	Threats	1
Religion (RE)	Catholic	2	Mischief	2
	Coptic Christian	1	Mischief	1
	Christian	1	Mischief	1
	Jewish	36	Advocate Genocide	1
			Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	4
			Mischief	22
			Threats	4
	Muslim	13	Wilful Promotion	4
			Assault	1
Mischief			11	
Total 53			Threats	1