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Toronto Police Service 2012 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.



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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, religion, 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, 2012 and December 31st, 2012.

In 2012, there was an increase in the number of total hate/bias crime occurrences reported to the HCU. In comparison to 2011, the number of reported occurrences increased from 123 to 142 representing a difference of 15%. Over the past ten years, between 2003 and 2012, the average number of reported hate/bias crimes is 146 per annum.

There were 15 persons arrested in 2011 and 2012, however the number of hate/bias motivated charges increased from 17 charges in 2011 to 35 charges in 2012. 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, and Transgender (LGBT) community. In 2012, the Jewish community, followed by the Black community, and the LGBT community were the most victimized groups.

The three most reported criminal offences motivated by hate/bias in 2012 were mischief to property, assault, and criminal harassment. The Jewish community and the Black community are the most victimized group for mischief to property occurrences, while the LGBT and the Black community are the most victimized group for assault and criminal harassment occurrences.

When more than one identifiable group (i.e. LGBT and Jewish) were targeted in an occurrence the occurrence was categorized as multi-bias. In 2012, 21 of the 142 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2011, 18 of the 123 occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In comparison to 2011, the number of occurrences categorized as multi-bias remained the same in 2012, representing approximately 15% of the total occurrences for both years.



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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 2012, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the HCU and other units within the Toronto Police Service.



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



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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.



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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 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.



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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 new groups.

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 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.



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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 Muslims, Canadians and First Nations members will be categorized as multi-bias.

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 members of a group who have significant points in common and share a trait that is often integral to the dignity of the person. The shared trait is common to a group not just an individual. Examples of any other similar factor include but are not limited to members of a particular profession (i.e. priests), gender identity (transgender, transsexual, intersex, cross-dresser), ancestry and citizenship.

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:



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“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.



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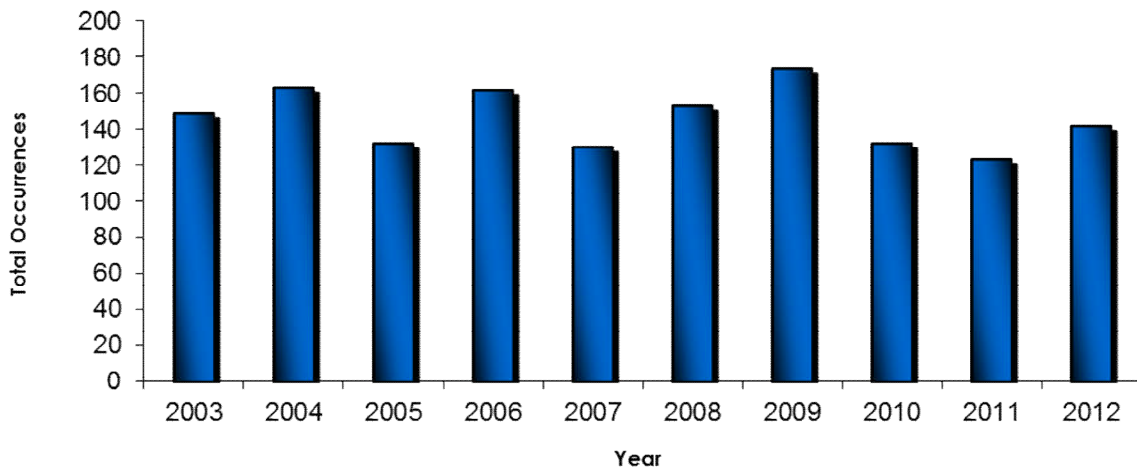


Results

Reported Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences

In 2012, there was an increase in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2011. The HCU recorded a total of 142 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2012 compared to 123 in 2011. These figures represent a 15% increase. Overall, the number of occurrences in 2012 is lower than the ten year average of 146 occurrences (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences 2003-2012



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total # of Occurrences	149	163	132	162	130	153	174	132	123	142
% Change:	-32.0%	9.4%	-19.0%	22.7%	-19.8%	17.7%	13.7%	-24%	-7%	15%

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

- The lowest recorded number of offences was 123 in 2011; and
- The highest number of offences recorded was 174 in 2009.

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 2012, these factors were present in the following approximate proportions; religion (42%), followed by race (18%), multi-bias (15%), and sexual orientation (13%) (Figure 2).

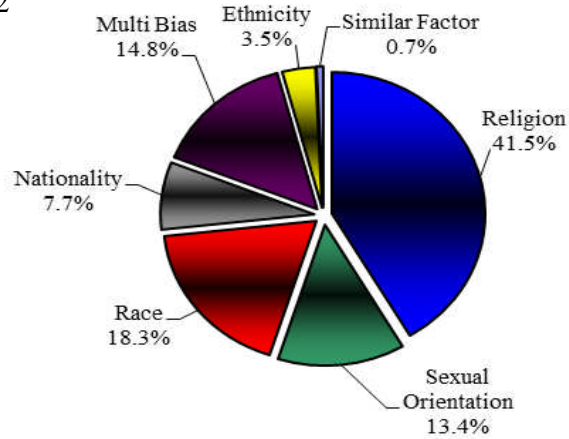


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Figure 2
Breakdown by Hate/Bias Category 2012

Age = 0%
Disability = 0%
Gender = 0%
Language = 0%



Note: The above graph is based on the total number of hate/bias crimes reported in 2012 (Table 1).

Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization 2003-2012

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

Table 1
Total Hate/Bias Crimes 2003-2012

	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
2003			1	1		26	19	50	38		14	149
2004						8	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			3			17	9	31	53		19	132
2011			3			18	11	20	47		24	123
2012			5			21	11	26	59	1	19	142

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



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Criminal Offences- Hate/Bias Motivated

In 2012, the most prevalent hate/bias occurrences were for the offences of mischief to property, assault and criminal harassment. Assault and criminal harassment 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 2012 offence locations).

Mischief to Property

Mischief to property represented a significant portion of the offences, accounting for 87 of the 142 occurrences. In comparison to 2011, there was an increase in the number of mischief to property occurrences motivated by hate/bias. In 2011, 58 of the 123 occurrences were mischief to property motivated by hate/bias. The total percentage of mischief to property occurrences increased from 47% in 2011 to 61% in 2012.

Vandalism and graffiti were the two primary forms of mischief perpetrated by the offender. The most common offence locations were educational facilities, public transportation, dwellings, government buildings, public parks/streets and places of worship (Appendix B). The hate/bias categories most targeted were religion, race and multi-bias (Table 4).

The Jewish community and the Black community are the predominant victim group for mischief occurrences in 2012.

Assault

There were a total of 22 assault occurrences in 2012 compared to 34 in 2011. The total percentage of assault occurrences decreased from 28% in 2011 to 15% in 2012. The hate/bias categories that were targeted the most were sexual orientation and nationality (refer to Appendix D for a breakdown of victim groups and offences).

Criminal Harassment

There were a total of 16 criminal harassment occurrences motivated by hate/bias in 2012 compared to 9 in 2011. Religion and race were the highest reported motivation factors for this offence (Appendix D).

Hate Propaganda

There were six wilful promotion of hatred occurrences in 2012. Two of the six occurrences were related involving the same suspect. In comparison to the previous year, there was one wilful promotion of hatred occurrence. The hate/bias categories targeted in 2012 were religion and ethnicity (Appendix D).



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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 five hate/bias occurrences committed via the internet in 2012, representing approximately 4% 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 Crime Section of the Intelligence Division.



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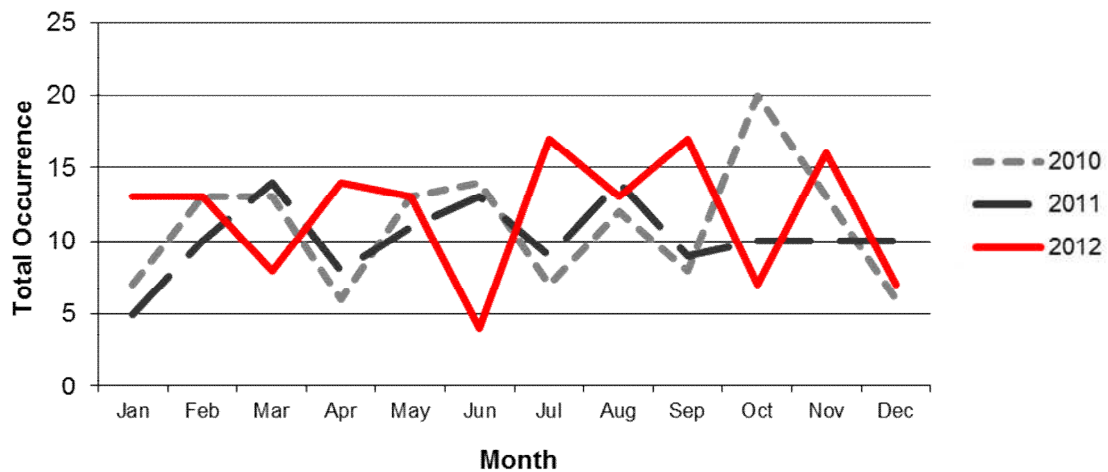


Patterns of Hate/Bias Motivated Offences

Monthly Activity of Hate/Bias Occurrences

In 2012, the months with the highest number of hate/bias motivated occurrences were July (17) and September (17) and November (16). The months with the lowest activity were June (4), October (7), and December (7) (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Monthly Hate/Bias Occurrences Comparative Analysis 2010-2012



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2010	7	13	13	6	13	14	7	12	8	20	13	6
2011	5	10	14	8	11	13	9	14	9	10	10	10
2012	13	13	8	14	13	4	17	13	17	7	16	7

International events 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.



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Hate/Bias Occurrences by Division

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 52 Division reporting 19 occurrences followed by 32 Division, 51 Division and 55 Division each reporting 13 occurrences respectively in 2012 (Table 2).

In 2012, 11 Division, 12 Division, 32 and 54 Division all experienced an increase in the number of hate/bias occurrences compared to 2011. In contrast, there was a decrease in 13, 31, and 55 Division in the number of hate/bias occurrences reported in 2012 compared to 2011 (refer to Appendix C for 2012 divisional breakdown of offences by division).

Table 2
 Hate/Bias Motivated Crimes by Division 2011-2012

	11D	12D	13D	14D	22D	23D	31D	32D	33D	41D	42D	43D	51D	52D	53D	54D	55D
2011	5	1	7	6	4	2	14	7	4	4	5	4	13	21	4	6	16
2012	10	8	3	7	9	1	11	13	3	4	9	2	13	19	7	10	13

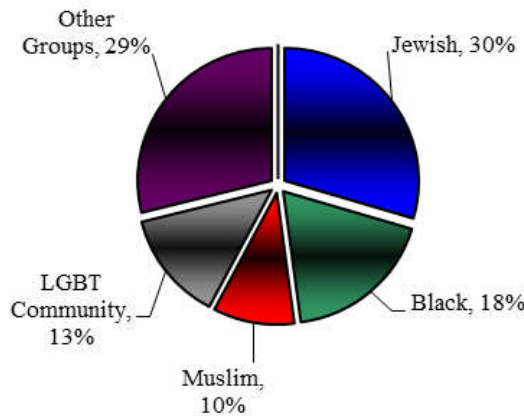


Commonly Victimized Groups

Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect’s perception. The victim group most targeted in 2012 was the Jewish community with 42 occurrences. The Black community was the next most targeted victim group with 26 occurrences, followed by the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) and Muslim community with 19 and 14 occurrences respectively (Figure 4).

Figure 4:
Victimized Groups 2012



Note:
Victim groups with five or more occurrences are represented in the chart.

Arab	2	1.41%
Roma	3	2.11%
Black	26	18.31%
Jain	1	0.70%
Chinese	2	1.41%
Serbian	1	0.70%

Pakistani	4	2.82%
Christian	1	0.70%
Indian	1	0.70%
Iranian	1	0.70%
Jewish	42	29.58%
Korean	1	0.70%

Canadian	1	0.70%
Middle Eastern	1	0.70%
Multi-Bias	21	14.79%
Muslim	14	9.86%
Hindu	1	0.70%
LGBT	19	13.38%



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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 2012, 21 of the 142 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2011, 18 of the 123 occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. Multi-bias occurrences accounted for approximately 15% of the total hate/bias occurrences in 2011 and 2012.

Of the 21 hate/bias occurrences that were categorized as multi-bias in 2012, the Black community was targeted in 15 of the occurrences. Members of the Jewish Community were targeted in 13 of the 21 occurrences. Members of the LGBT community were targeted in six of the 21 multi-bias occurrences. Notably, since 2005, religion, race and sexual orientation have been the three most common motivation factors for hate/bias crime victimization (Table 1).

Table 3 below outlines the victim groups within the multi-bias category in 2012.

Table 3
Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences

Victim Group		Victim Group	
Jewish/Black	8	Black/Roma	1
Jewish/Somali	1	Black/Pakistani	1
Jewish/Christian	1	Black/Chinese/Arab	1
LGBT/Jewish	3	Black/Jewish/Pakistani	1
LGBT/Black	2	Black/Jewish/LGBT	1
LGBT/Transgender	1		

Note:

The Roma, Arab, Christian communities and Transgender were all new targeted victim groups within the multi-bias category in 2012.

Table 3A
Total Hate/Bias Occurrences Including Multi-Bias Occurrences

Community Group	Bias	Victim Group	Occurrences	Total
Black Community	Race	Black	26	41
		Black/Jewish	8	
	Multi-Bias (15)	Black/LGBT	2	
		Black/Roma	1	
		Black/Jewish/LGBT	1	
		Black/Jewish/Pakistani	1	
		Black/Pakistani	1	
		Black/Chinese/Arab	1	
Jewish Community	Religion	Jewish	42	57
	Multi-Bias (15)	Jewish/Black	8	
		Jewish/Black/Pakistani	1	
		Jewish/Somali	1	
		Jewish/Christian	1	
		Jewish/LGBT/Black	1	
		Jewish/LGBT	3	



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LGBT Community	Sexual Orientation	LGBT	19	26
	Multi-Bias (7)	LGBT/Black	2	
		LGBT/Jewish	3	
		LGBT/Jewish/Black	1	
		LGBT/Transgender	1	

Religion, Race, Multi-Bias and Sexual Orientation

The highest percentage of the 142 reported hate/bias criminal occurrences in 2012 were motivated by religion (42% = 59), followed by race (18% = 26), multi-bias (15% = 21) and sexual orientation (13% = 19),

The two most victimized religious groups in 2012 were members of the Jewish and the Muslim/Islamic communities. In 42 of the 59 hate/bias occurrences involving religion, victims were members of the Jewish community. In 14 of the 59 occurrences, victims were members of the Muslim/Islamic community. Forty-three of the 59 occurrences involved mischief to property (refer to Appendix D for a breakdown of victim groups and offences).

In 2012 there were a total of 26 hate/bias occurrences where race was the motivating factor. The Black community was the victimized group, accounting for all of the 26 occurrences (Appendix D). These occurrences were mainly mischief to property occurrences (15), criminal harassment (4), assault (3) and threaten death or threaten bodily harm (4) occurrences (Appendix D).

In 2012, 19 of the 142 hate/bias occurrences were motivated by sexual orientation. These occurrences were mainly assault (9), mischief to property (6), criminal harassment (2) and robbery (1) (refer to Appendix D). In 2012, the number of assault occurrences motivated by sexual orientation decreased from 10 in 2011 to nine occurrences in 2012. The nine assault occurrences involved a total of ten victims. The victims' ages ranged from 18 to 45 years. In all of the assault occurrences, the victims were subjected to derogatory comments and were either punched, pushed, or spat upon by the suspect during the assault.

In comparison to 2011 (20%), the total percentage of hate/bias occurrences in the LGBT community decreased in 2012 (13%). Hate/bias motivated assault occurrences in the LGBT community represented eight percent of the total occurrences in 2011 compared to six percent in 2012.



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Table 4
2012 Offence Breakdown by Category

	ET	MU	NA	RA	RE	SO	SF	Total
Assault	1	1	4	3	2	8	0	19
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Assault with a Weapon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B & E	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Harassment	1	2	1	4	6	2	0	16
Mischief Interfere with Property	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
Mischief to Religious Property	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Mischief Under	0	18	2	14	40	5	1	80
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Threatening Bodily Harm	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Threatening Death	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	8
Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	6
Total	5	21	11	26	59	19	1	142



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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 2012, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 58 of the 142 total hate/bias occurrences, accounting for approximately 41% 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 2012, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide suspect/accused information on approximately 9% of the total mischief to property occurrences, accounting for eight of the eighty-seven total occurrences.

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 47 male accused/suspects identified in 2012 compared to five females. Among identified persons committing hate/bias offences, the largest group consisted of males in the 26-40 year age group and the males in the over 40 year age group (Table 5 and 6). 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 5
2012 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender

	Age Group			
	9-17yrs	18-25 yrs	26-40 yrs	Over 40 yrs
Male	-	1	2	11
Female	-	-	-	1

Note: The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate/bias criminal offences in 2012. There were a total of 14 criminal cases.

Table 6
Suspect Identification Based on 2012 Victim/Witness Statements

	Age Group			
	9-17yrs	18-25 yrs	26-40 yrs	Over 40 yrs
Male	4	10	11	8
Female	-	-	1	3

Note: The figures represented in the suspect identification table are based on victim/witness suspect descriptions. The above table does not include the six additional occurrences in which the victim/witnesses identified male suspects but were unable to determine their age.



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2012 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 hate/bias motivated arrests and charges was higher in 2012 compared to 2011. In 2012, there were 15 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences compared to 12 persons arrested in 2011. A total of 35 hate/bias motivated criminal charges were laid against these 15 persons in 2012 compared to 17 hate/bias motivated charges being laid in 2011. The 2012 charges were in relation to 14 hate/bias occurrences (Table 7). In one of these occurrences, more than one person was arrested and charged. In many occurrences, persons were charged with more than one offence.

Table 7
2012 Hate/Bias Charges by Offence Type

TOTAL CHARGES: 35

Threatening Death	5
Threatening Bodily Harm	4
Criminal Harassment	5
Fail to Comply Probation	4
Weapons Dangerous	1
Use Imitation Firearm	1

Assault	8
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
Assault with a Weapon	2
Mischief Interfere With Property	1
Overcome Resistance: Choking	1
Mischief Under	2



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Sentencing

The following sentencing findings include all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system during 2012. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2010 and 2012.

Dispositions have included custodial sentences, significant time spent in pre-trial custody, suspended sentences, mental health diversion, periods of probation with conditions including counseling, peace bonds and weapons prohibitions.

Historical Cases 2009-2011

In 2012, there were six hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents during 2010 to 2011. These six cases were completed, as follows: four withdrawals, and one resolved by way of extrajudicial sanctions, and the other was diverted to mental health court (Appendix A-Table B). There is one case involving three hate/bias motivated criminal charges remaining before the courts arising from an incident that occurred in 2009.

2012 Cases

In 2012, there were twelve hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents in 2012. There were a total of 15 accused and 35 hate/bias charges laid. Eight of these 12 cases have already been completed, as follows: four findings of guilt; two resolved by way of a peace bond; and two withdrawals (Appendix A- Table A).

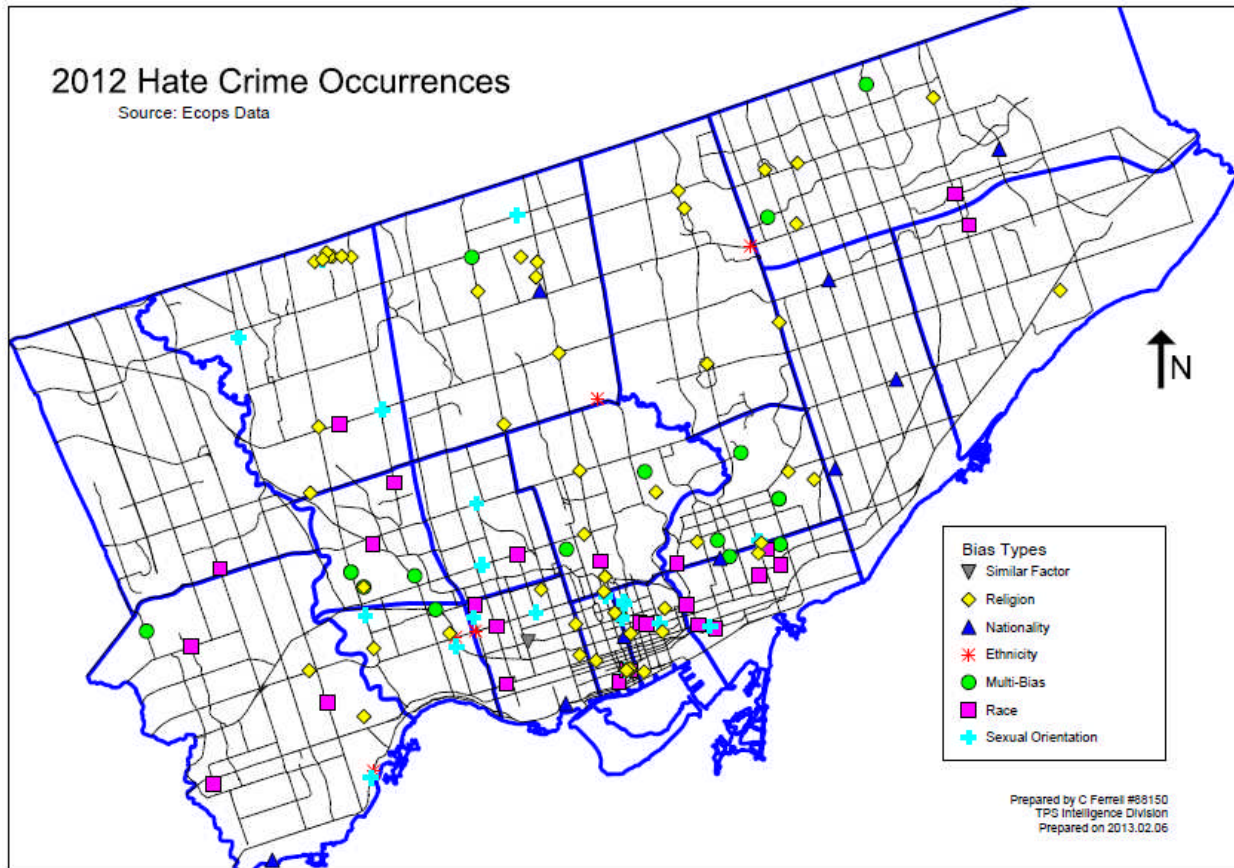
At year-end 2012, there are currently six cases involving 14 hate/bias motivated charges pending before the courts arising from occurrences which transpired in 2012



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Hate Crime Location Map



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.



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As noted earlier in the report, the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2011 were the Jewish community, followed by the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgender) community, the Muslim community and the Black 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 30% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2011 (Figure 5 and Table 8) and,
- The Muslim community constitutes 6.7% of the population and the Black community constitutes 8% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 10% and 18% respectively of total hate/bias crimes in 2012.

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 13% of the total hate/bias motivated crimes in 2012.

Figure 5
2006 Census – Population Composition in Toronto

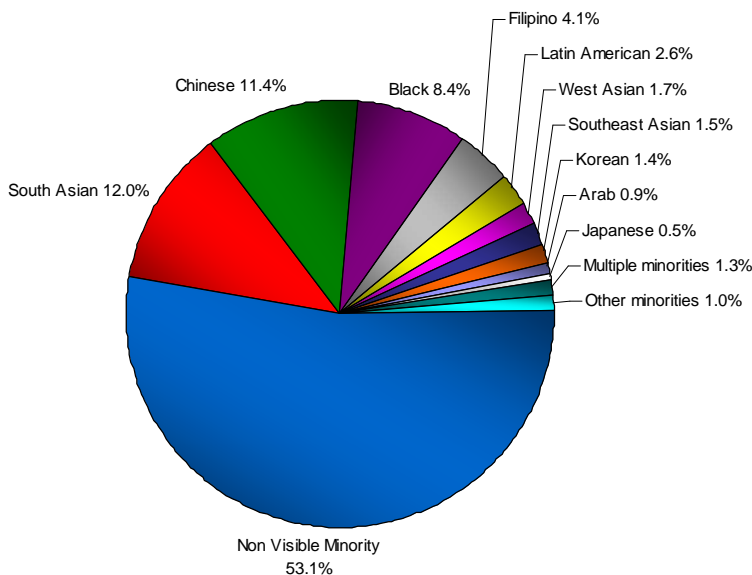


Table 8
Religious Affiliation in Toronto

	% 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



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Hate Crime Unit Education and Community Outreach Initiatives

Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

The HCU exchanges information through its networks with Toronto Police Service divisions, provincial, national and international police services and other law enforcement agencies.

In 2012:

- The 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 2012, representatives included members from the following services:
 - Waterloo Regional Police Service;
 - Guelph Police Service;
 - Hamilton Police Service;
 - 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 2012, Toronto Police Service members received mandatory training in:

- Sikh Religion - Items of Religious Significance; and
- Religion of Islam - Items of Religious Significance



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The Items of Religious Significance - Sikh Religion and Religion of Islam were two separate modules created by the Toronto Police Service College and offered on-line through the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN).

These modules were developed to enhance officer awareness about the religions and the items and customs associated with the faiths. In addition, the modules review the TPS procedures when handling items of religious significance and interacting with persons of the faith. In 2012, the Sikh Religion and Religion of Islam - Items of Religious Significance modules were completed by 7761 and 6715 TPS members respectively.

In 2012, the HCU attended provincial hate crime and extremism training relating to hate/bias crime laws and trends, investigative strategies, and prosecution of hate crimes with police services, community agencies and partners from across North America. Conferences were attended by the HCU in Brampton, Markham, Kingston and Niagara Falls.

In October 2012, the HCU hosted the annual divisional Hate Crime Coordinators (HCC) meeting with divisional HCC from across the 17 police divisions. The purpose of the meeting is to review and discuss divisional hate/bias criminal cases, current case laws and other issues relating to hate/bias crimes. The HCU invited a representative from the Ministry of the Attorney General, Criminal Law Division, to discuss hate crime case studies, issues and trends.

In 2012, the Ontario Police College in partnership with the HCEIT created an advanced hate crime investigators course for police officers across Ontario. The course focuses on enhanced understanding of investigating hate/bias crimes and the application of federal legislation for hate propaganda. The HCU and several TPS divisional investigators attended the course. The course was held in November and December 2012 at the Ontario Police College and the TPS College. This course will continue to be offered in 2013.

In June 2012, the HCU was invited by the Ministry of the Attorney General to present at the Prosecuting Hate Crime Conference in the city of Toronto. The HCU participated on a police panel along with members of the Ontario Police College, Ontario Provincial Police and York Regional Police.

In addition, throughout 2012 the HCU met with members of the community and presented on the subject of hate/bias crimes to government and community organizations as requested.

Community Outreach

The HCU 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 2012, the community organizations and representatives that HCU members interacted with included:



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- BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Hindu Temple;
- Canadian Tamil Youth Development Centre;
- CAIR-CAN Canadian Council on American-Islamic Relations;
- Centre for Israel & Jewish Affairs;
- Canadian Tamil Congress;
- Consulate General of India;
- Egale Canada (equality and justice for lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgendered people) ;
- Jewish Defense League;
- Jamiatul Muslemin of Toronto;
- The League for Human Rights - B'nai Brith Canada;
- The Roma Community Center;
- The Sri Lanka United National Association;
- Tibetan Canadian Cultural Centre;
- Ryerson University; and
- York University.

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

One of the TPS LGBT awareness campaigns supported by the HCU and led by the LGBT Liaison officer was the "Report Homophobic Violence, Period" (RHVP) campaign. 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 in 2007 by the Toronto Police Service in partnership with a large number of community partners and community service providers.

In December 2012, the TPS LGBT Liaison Officer and Egale Canada presented the RHVP at the Council of Europe's International Seminar on LGBT police training in Budva, Montenegro.

The 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.



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Members of the PSAC HCWG include representatives from the following groups and organizations:

- Ontario Association of Police Services Boards;
- 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; and the
- Toronto Police Association.

In 2012, the Ministry for Public Safety Canada announced the Communities at Risk: Security Infrastructure Program. The grant funding was provided to projects that focused on improving the security of communities at risk of hate-motivated crime through the enhancement of their security infrastructure. The HCU provides support to community organizations interested in seeking federal grants. In 2012 these organizations included the BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Hindu Temple and the Jamiatul Muslemin of Toronto.

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.



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Appendix A - 2012 Completed Hate/Bias Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out in Table A and Table B below include all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system in the year 2012. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2010 and 2012.

Persons 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 failure to comply probation. However, all charges (hate/bias and non-hate/bias) have been listed in Table A and B to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

Table A
2012 Completed Cases (2012 occurrences)

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
1. Threatening Death 2. Use Imitation Firearm to Commit Indictable Offence 3. Weapons Dangerous	1. Guilty Plea – served 225 days pre-trial custody one day jail plus two years probation 2. Withdrawn 3. Guilty Plea – one day jail plus two years probation
1. Criminal Harassment	1. Guilty Plea – served 50 days pre-trial custody; 40 days in jail and two year probation. DNA order, 10 year weapons prohibition
1. Criminal Harassment	1. Probation – conditions: no contact with victim direct or indirect especially on specified website, weapons prohibition and 12 month probation
1. Threatening Bodily Harm	1. Stayed - eligible for mental health diversion
1. Threatening Death 2. Threatening Death 3. Assault with Weapon 4. Assault 5. Overcome Resistance Choking 6. Mischief Under	1. Withdrawn 2. Guilty Plea – served two days pre-trial custody, conditional discharge and one year probation 3. Withdrawn 4. Guilty Plea – two days pre-trial custody, conditional discharge and one year probation 5. Withdrawn 6. Withdrawn
1. Threatening Death	1. Withdrawn – peace bond, nine months; no contact with victim and not to attend place of residence; weapons prohibition, keep the peace and be of good behavior
1. Mischief Under	1. Guilty Plea – conditions: no contact with victims, not to attend place of residence freestanding restitution order \$3,000, DNA



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2. Fail to Comply Probation 3. Fail to Comply Probation 4. Fail to Comply Probation	order, five year weapons prohibition 2. Withdrawn 3. Guilty Plea – served 30 days in jail and two years probation 4. Withdrawn
1. Assault	1. Three days pre-trial custody; 117 days in jail plus 18 months probation

Table B
2012 Completed Cases (2010-2011 Occurrences)

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
2010	
1. Criminal Harassment	1. Withdrawn
2011	
1. Assault 2. Mischief Under 3. Mischief Under 4. Assaulting a Police Officer 5. Assaulting a Police Officer	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn 5. Withdrawn
1. Assault 2. Breach of Recognizance	1. Withdrawn – peace bond – 12 months, \$500 no surety/deposit 2. Withdrawn – peace bond – 12 months, \$500 no surety/deposit
1. Assault	1. Withdrawn
1. Criminal Harassment 2. Mischief to Data	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn
1. Assault with weapon 2. Assault causing Bodily Harm	3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn



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Appendix B - 2012 Offence Locations

	Assault	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	Assault with a Weapon	B & E	Criminal Harassment	Mischief/Interfere With Property	Mischief to Religious Property	Mischief Under Robbery	Threatening Bodily Harm	Threatening Death	Willful Promotion of Hatred	Total	
Apartment building parking lot stairwell elevator lobby phone hallway door	1			2	2		14		2			21	
Business/Retail Various types	2	1		2			6			1		12	
Community Centre Cultural Organizations	1	1					1		1	2		6	
Government							8		1			9	
House garage phone vehicle				2			6					8	
Internet/Mail website facebook email cell phone text				4						1		5	
Medical Facility doctors office									1			1	
Parks					1		6					7	
Public Transit subway station subway train street car via rail station go	5						15					20	
Religious Facilities church synagogue temple				1		2						3	
Schools public high middle private academy college Montessori university day care	1			3	2		16			2		24	
Street laneway vehicle	9		1	1	2		8	1	1	3		26	
Totals	19	2	1	1	16	5	2	80	1	1	8	6	142



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Appendix C - 2012 Breakdown of Offences by Division

11 Division	10 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under x2
Black	Threatening Death
Black	Assault
Roma	Criminal Harassment
Roma	Wilful Promotion Hatred
LGBT-Man	Robbery
LGBT-Man	Mischief Under
LGBT	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief Under

12 Division	8 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under x2
Black	Mischief Under x2
(MU) Jewish/LGBT	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/Somali	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief Under
(MU) LGBT/Black	Mischief Under

13 Division	3 Occurrences
Black	Mischief Under
LGBT- Woman	Criminal Harassment
LGBT- Man	Assault

14 Division	7 Occurrences
Canadians	Mischief Under
Black	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Under x3
LGBT-Man	Assault
Middle East	Mischief Under

22 Division	9 Occurrences
Serb	Mischief Under
Roma	Assault
Black	Criminal Harassment
Christian	Mischief to Religious Property
LGBT- Man	Assault
Jain	Mischief to Religious Property
Black	Mischief Under
Black	Assault
(MU) Black/Jewish	Mischief under

23 Division	1 Occurrence
Black	Mischief Under

31 Division	11 Occurrences
Black	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Under x7
Muslim	Mischief Under
LGBT- Man	Threatening Death
LGBT- Man	Mischief Interfere with Property

32 Division	13 Occurrences
LGBT- Man	Assault
(MU) LGBT Man/Transgender	Assault
Jewish	Criminal Harassment x2
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
LGBT- Man	Mischief Under
Korean	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under x6

33 Division	3 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
Arab	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
Muslim	Threatening Death

41 Division	4 Occurrences
Pakistani	Assault
Pakistani	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Wilful Promotion of Hatred



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42 Division	9 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under x2
Black	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/LGBT	Mischief Under
Hindu	Criminal Harassment
Iranian	Assault
Indian	B&E
Muslim	Wilful Promotion of Hatred

43 Division	2 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
Black	Threatening Death

51 Division	13 Occurrences
LGBT- Man	Assault x2
LGBT- Woman	Assault
LGBT- Man	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
LGBT-Man	Criminal Harassment
(MU) LGBT- Man/Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Black	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Assault
Black	Mischief Under x2
Jewish	Mischief Under
Muslim	Wilful Promotion of Hatred

52 Division	19 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under x5
Muslim	Mischief Under x3
Black	Mischief Under x2
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief Under
(MU) Pakistani/Black	Mischief Under
LGBT	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Interfere with Property
Muslim	Assault
Chinese	Assault
Muslim	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Jewish	Threatening Death
Pakistani	Threatening Death

53 Division	7 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
(MU) Black/LGBT	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
(MU) Jewish/Christian	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Arab	Assault with a Weapon
Muslim	Wilful Promotion of Hatred

54 Division	10 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under x2
Muslim	Mischief Under
(MU) Roma/Black	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief Under x2
(MU) Chinese/Black	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/LGBT	Mischief Under
LGBT- Man	Assault
Black	Threatening Bodily Harm

55 Division	13 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under x2
Black	Mischief Under x4
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief Under x2
LGBT-Man	Mischief Under
Pakistani	Assault
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Threatening Death
Chinese	Threatening Death



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Appendix D - Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence

BIAS	VICTIM GROUPS		TYPE OF OFFENCES	
Ethnicity (ET)	Arab	2	Assault with Weapon	1
			Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
	Roma	3	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
			Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
Total 5				
Sexual Orientation (SO)	LGBT (Men)	15	Mischief Under	3
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Threatening Death	1
			Robbery	1
			Assault	7
			Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
	LGBT (Women)	2	Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
Total 19	LGBT	2	Mischief Under	2
Religion (RE)	Muslim	14	Assault	2
			Threatening Death	1
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under	5
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	4
	Jewish	42	Criminal Harassment	3
			Mischief Interfere with Property	2
			Mischief Under	35
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
			Threatening Death	1
	Jain	1	Mischief to Religious Property	1



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	Christian	1	Mischief to Religious Property	1
Total 59	Hindu	1	Criminal Harassment	1
Nationality (NA)	Chinese	2	Assault	1
			Threatening Death	1
	Indian	1	Break and Enter	1
	Iranian	1	Assault	1
	Korean	1	Mischief Under	1
	Pakistani	4	Assault	2
			Criminal Harassment	1
Threatening Death			1	
Serbian	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	1	
Total 11	Canadian	1	Mischief Under	1
Similar Factor (SF)	Middle Eastern	1	Mischief Under	1
Race (RA) Total 26	Black	26	Assault	3
			Criminal Harassment	4
			Mischief Under	14
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Threatening Death	3
			Threatening Bodily Harm	1
Multi Bias (MU)	Black/Chinese/Arab	1	Mischief Under	1
	Jewish/Somali	1	Mischief Under	1
	Jewish/Christian	1	Criminal Harassment	1
	Jewish/Black	8	Mischief Under	8
	Black/Pakistani	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/Jewish/Pakistani	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/Jewish/LGBT	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/Roma	1	Mischief Under	1
	LGBT/Jewish	3	Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under	2
LGBT/Black	2	Mischief Under	2	
Total 21	LGBT/Transgender	1	Assault	1