



INTRODUCTION

The Toronto Police Service, Hate Crime Unit (HCU) of Intelligence Services was formed in 1993 and began collecting and publishing data on reported hate crimes. The unit currently consists of two investigators and an analyst. There are seventeen Police divisions in Toronto. Each division has at least one Hate Crime Co-ordinator who liaises with the Hate Crime Unit on a continual basis. These co-ordinators are responsible for investigating the majority of the hate crime occurrences within their division.

Hate crimes can fit within one of two categories, as defined by the Criminal Code. It can be either a hate / bias motivated crime, or hate propaganda. Section 718.2 of the Criminal Code covers hate bias/motivated crimes and Section 318/319 deals with hate propaganda offences.

The definition of a hate biased crime is, “a criminal offence committed against a person or property where the motivation is bias prejudice or hate, based on the victim’s race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.”

Hate propaganda is defined as “any communication that advocates or promotes genocide or makes statements that promotes hatred against an identifiable group. Identifiable group is defined by the Criminal Code as colour, race, religion or ethnic origin.

The bias category codes used throughout the tables and charts of this report are explained in the legend footer below.

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

It must be emphasized that while the HCU analyzes this information to determine the extent of hate motivated crimes, the Unit believes the collected data does not accurately represent the prevalence of hate / bias crime. Historically, there has been reluctance by some members of the public to report their victimization to police.



In Toronto, community groups play an important role by intervening and counselling reluctant victims on the importance of reporting hate occurrences to the police. In addition, the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Directive provides specific criteria to field officers to properly identify hate crimes. Further, the HCU continues to instruct all officers to err on the side of caution and forward all suspected hate motivated occurrences to the Hate Crime Unit for review.

The HCU continues to work closely with various community groups and front line officers to provide them with training and education. In addition, the unit provides investigative support and expert witnesses for court when required. Our main focus is the commitment and dedication to prevention; pro-active education and investigation of hate motivated offences. The intention is to encourage tolerant communities that offer the freedoms, safety and dignity for all, as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

METHODOLOGY of CATEGORIES

The Service's Hate Crime Directive (05-16) requires all suspected hate motivated occurrences to be reviewed by the HCU to ensure proper identification. In addition, the unit gathers criminal intelligence on hate groups and/or individual hate mongers, involving their criminal activities.

Each occurrence is classified using the bias categories within the Hate Crime definition (see legend below). Comments and/or actions of the suspect during the incident are significant in helping to determine the suspect's motive and their bias. However, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence. Other criteria can be used to assist in classifying occurrences including, the victim's perception of the incident, motives, significant dates, symbols and history of the community.

In some cases, for example visible minorities or gays/lesbians, the suspect is often unaware of the victim's actual background, and the victim is then "lumped" into a pre-determined category by the suspect, based on the suspect's preconceived bias. The victim becomes a target based on the suspect's perception.



For example, in Ottawa, in the recent past, a bartender was observed walking home from work by a group of males. He had a small build and was dressed in a tuxedo. Investigations revealed he was attacked, robbed and thrown to his death because of the perception that he was gay. Although the victim was not gay, the motivation for the attack was based on the suspect's hatred or prejudice against gays. In this case the occurrence is classified as SEXUAL ORIENTATION (SO).

Offences in the Race (RA) category includes people targeted because of an obvious visible difference, normally the colour of skin or other immutable physical characteristics.

Occurrences which target more than one group are categorized as Multi-Bias (MU). This occurs when a suspect's comments and/or actions are directed towards several victim groups.

When a hate motivated occurrence is coded as Ethnic (ET) the suspect and victim are from the same country but different ethnic backgrounds, or the suspect is able to distinguish the different ethnic groups from a specific country.

The Nationality (NA) category is used when a victim is targeted specifically because of their nationality and not their country of origin or physical features.

The categories of Age (AG), Language (LN), Disability (DI), and Religion (RE) are usually specific and clear as to why the victims have been targeted and therefore, can be easily categorized.

Similar Factor (SF) criminal occurrences can reflect hate towards any recognizable group other than those previously discussed. This may include members of a particular profession or socio-economic class.



HATE GROUPS

As in recent years, in 2000 the activity of organized hate groups were relatively limited. The hate groups Stormfront, Society Purification Force and Coalition for a Humanistic British Canada were responsible for communicating recruitment material and hate propaganda.

A homophobic group Straight Pride was involved in a demonstration against the Gay Pride Parade. Skinhead gangs were responsible in several assaults across the city. Known letter-writers continued to send correspondence to various public figures and institutions. Investigations are continuing on most of these matters.

OVERVIEW

In the year 2000, the Toronto Police Service, Hate Crime Unit received a total of 204 hate crime offences. (See Fig. 1 Pg. 5) This reflects a 30% decrease from the 1999 figure of 292. The offences of Assault, Mischief and Threats are again the most frequently reported. Wilful Promotion of Hatred occurrences had a 62% decrease to 20 in the year 2000 from 53 in 1999. Occurrences from the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) dropped to 18 from 36 reported in 1999. The majority of these TTC occurrences were Mischief to Property (i.e. Graffiti). (See Fig 12 Pg. 13)

The Hate Crime Unit cannot provide specific reasons for the 30% decrease in reported hate crimes. The graph, on page 5, showing *1993-2000 Comparisons* reflects a cyclical nature of hate crimes. If the comparison is a true representation, the HCU expects numbers to rise for the next three years and then for the cycle to begin again.

The Police attended several hate / bias demonstrations during 2000. The HCU believes a strong Police presence at these demonstrations has deterred potential hate activity and sent a clear message that this activity will not be tolerated.

The decrease in hate crimes may also be attributed to an increased awareness of these crimes by the Police and communities across Toronto. The Hate Crime Unit continues it's



focus on training officers to recognize hate crimes and educating the public to encourage reporting.

The dedication of community organizations with outreach hotlines has also assisted the public in reporting incidents that they would otherwise not report. In the year 2000, the Hate Crime Unit with the assistance of community organizations, was instrumental in the formation of a hate hotline to serve the Black community. This hotline will be formally introduced in early 2001.

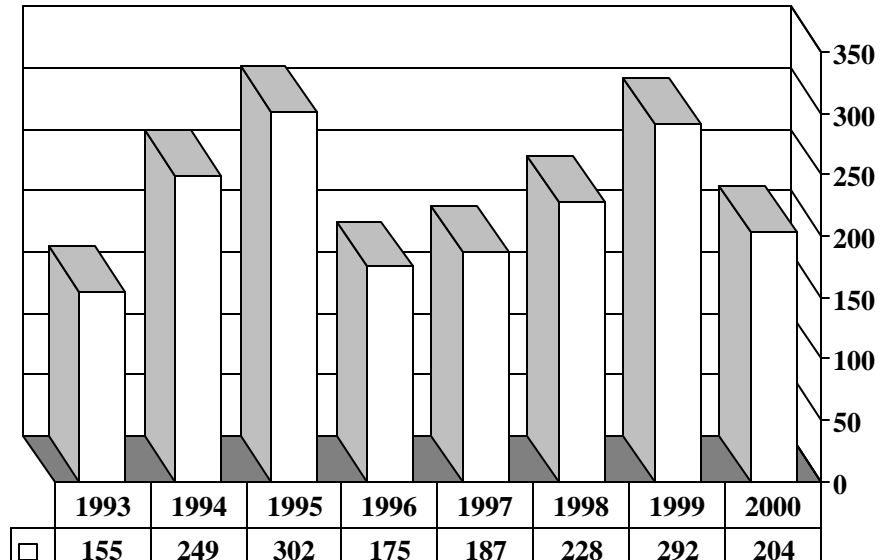
2000 OFFENCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

OFFENCE	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TTL
Advocate Genocide									1			1
Assault			1	1	1	5	2	41	5	2	10	68
Bomb Threat						1		1	3			5
Common Nuisance								1				1
Criminal Harassment			1			2	1	6			2	12
Mischief				4		14	4	25	14		3	64
Threat				2		4	1	13	8	2	3	33
W/Promotion Hatred						10	1	4	4	1		20
TOTAL	0	0	2	7	1	36	9	91	35	5	18	204

Fig.1



Reported Hate Crime Occurrences 1993 - 2000 Comparisons



YEAR	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percentage Increase/Decrease	61%+	21%+	42%-	7%+	22%+	28%+	30%-

Fig.2

TOTAL HATE CRIMES

YEAR	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
1993			8					77	54		16	155
1994		2	6				17	155	58		11	249
1995			10	1		32	23	164	50		22	302
1996			9			8	7	101	32		18	175
1997			5		1	18	16	97	34		16	187
1998		1	3	2		33	34	92	32		31	228
1999		1	5	2		63	21	113	38	5	44	292
2000			2	7	1	36	9	91	35	5	18	204
TOTAL		4	48	12	2	190	127	890	333	10	176	1,792

Fig.3

In 1993 Nationality and Ethnicity were combined under Ethnicity

Bias Category Legend

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



In 1993 & 1994 Race and Multi-Bias were combined under Race
 AG–Not reported to date

PATTERNS OF HATE MOTIVATED OFFENCES

In 2000, the most frequent hate / bias occurrences were Assaults (68), Mischief (64), Threats (33) Wilful Promotion of Hatred (20), and Criminal Harassment (12). (See Fig. 1 Pg. 5) As in previous reports, most offences occurred in public locations and were committed by suspects unknown to the victim.

Mischief offences consisted mainly of graffiti and flyers posted and/or distributed in public locations. Common targets included Toronto Transit Commission property, schools, education offices and apartment buildings. (See Fig. 12 Pg. 13)

Assaults and threats were usually unprovoked attacks. They typically occurred in the victim’s environment: their neighbourhood, school, transit route and occasionally, their place of employment.

Hate groups and individual hate mongers were responsible for the majority of Wilful Promotion of Hatred offences.

Most Criminal Harassment offences were committed by mail (telephone, e-mail, letters) or fax messages.

PATTERNS OF VICTIM GROUPS

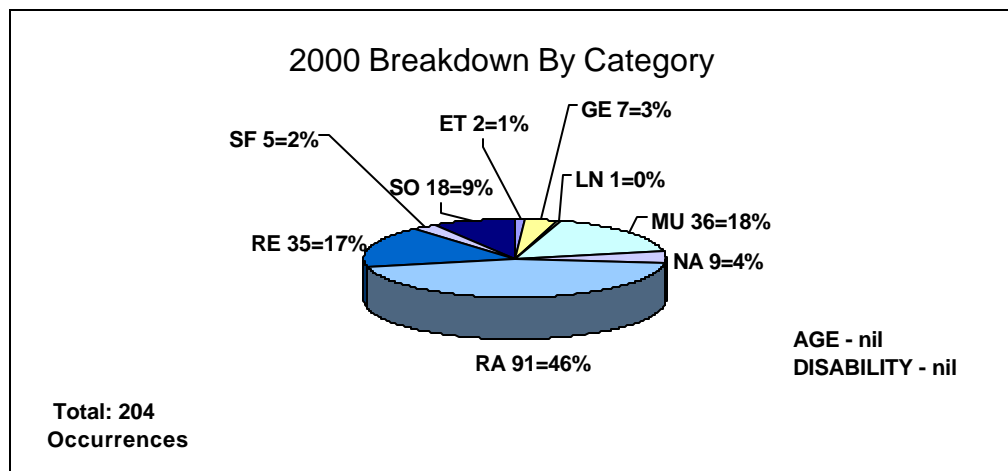


Fig.4

Bias Category Legend

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



Patterns of Hate Motivated Offences con't.

Consistent with previous reports, the category most targeted remains the Race category at 46% (91), followed by Multi-Bias at 18% (36), Religion with 17% (35) offences and Sexual Orientation at 9% (18). (See Fig. 4 Pg. 7)

As in previous years, hate motivated crimes against visible minorities accounted for the highest number of occurrences. (See Fig. 5 Pg. 9) Overall, in 2000, the most affected were members of the Black community (54), Jewish community (35), and Gay/Lesbian community (18). The motivation for these occurrences is often the suspect's personal bias, which contributed to criminal action. In the majority of cases, there were no precipitating events to initiate an attack.

In the Race category, members of the Black community (54) were the main target group, followed by members of the Pakistani (13) and White (12) communities.

The Multi-Bias category had 36 occurrences. This category is used when an occurrence has more than one victim group. The majority of occurrences were mischief and hate propaganda which included graffiti and flyers posted and/or distributed in public locations.

Almost all the religious offences were anti-Semitic (34). (See Fig. 11 Pg. 12) This has been consistent since 1993. In 2000, the number of anti-Semitic occurrences is proportionally higher than previous years due to the recent escalation in the Middle East conflict.

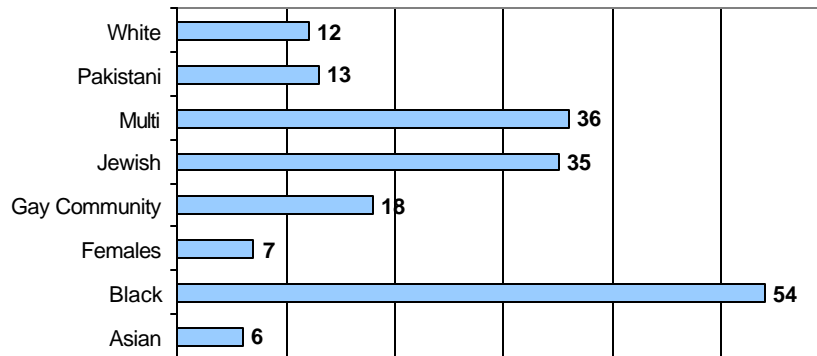
Offences against gay males (13) were the highest in the Sexual Orientation category. The majority of these were assaults. Almost all occurred in public locations.

The Police divisions with the highest number of hate / bias occurrences were 52 Division (38), 32 Division (33), 55 Division (16). (See Fig. 13 Pg. 14)

While physical and verbal abuse were prevalent in most occurrences, weapons were used in 15 occurrences. The types of weapons included baseball bats, wine and beer bottles, collapsible baton, knife, broomstick, and a crutch. Almost all these weapons offences were assaults.



VICTIMIZED GROUPS IN 2000



Other victim groups reporting less than 5 occurrences are listed below.

Afghanistan	1	Gay Community	3	Jewish	35	South Asian	1
Albanian	1	Gay Male	13	Lebanese	1	Spanish	1
Arab	1	Goa Indian	1	Lesbian	2	Ukrainian	1
Asian	6	Gothic	1	Multi	36	Welfare	1
Black	54	Immigrants	1	Muslim	1	White	12
East Indian	1	India	1	Pakistani	13		
Eastern European	1	Iraqi	1	Police	1		
Female	7	Israeli	1	Preps	1		
French	1	Italian	2	Serbian	1	TOTAL	204

Fig.5

ACCUSED/SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION

(Provided by Victims - Approximate Age Group)

Age Range 11-17			Age Range 18-25			Age Range 26-40			Over 40		
M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group
18	1	5	15	2	13	16	7	6	22	2	1

Male - Unk/Age	Female - Unk/Age	Group Attacks - Unk/Age
9	1	4

Bias Category Legend

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



Fig.6

According to victim description, males are responsible for the majority of hate crimes committed. Males in the over 40 age group committed the highest number. The numbers committed by males in the other age groups were close to the over 40 age group. This information is based on data provided by the victim in cases where a suspect was encountered or known.

HATE BIAS CRIME OCCURRENCES BY DAY/MONTH

DAYS OF THE WEEK							
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	OTHER
18	31	23	15	23	32	27	35

Fig.7

The occurrence breakdown by day seems to reflect higher numbers surrounding the weekend. Monday is also a high occurrence day. The category “Other” applies to occurrences where a specific offence date was unknown, and the victim provided a day range between which the offence may have occurred.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR												
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	OTH
15	19	11	14	13	8	20	19	8	23	12	8	34

Fig.8

In Fig. 8 above, the months with the highest activity were October, July, August and February. A majority of the occurrences in October were anti-Semitic. This is likely because of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the Middle East. July and August also had high numbers possibly because of summer holidays, when more youth are out of school.

The category of “Other” signifies incidents occurring over a period of time. These were usually Criminal Harassment offences, which were over an extended period of time.



ARREST/SENTENCING

In 2000, 38 reported hate motivated occurrences were concluded with charges. Of these, the majority had multiple charges and several had multiple accused. See chart below. There were 15 concluded cases and 23 remain before the courts. Sentencing in the concluded cases included time served, custodial time, conditional discharges, probation, and peace bonds.

In one case of hate propaganda offences, the investigation was concluded by a court finding that the individual was not criminally responsible. Another suspect was arrested for a significant number of hate motivated offences occurring on Toronto Transit Commission property. This case is still before the courts.

CHARGES		COURT CASES		
OFFENCE	QTY	DISPOSITIONS	Y.O.	ADULTS
Assault	30	Currently before the Courts		23
Threat	3	Guilty		14
Criminal Harassment	1	Withdrawn (Peace Bond)		1
Mischief	3			
Common Nuisance	1			
TOTAL	38	TOTAL		38

Fig.9

Mischief, Criminal Harassment and Wilful Promotion of Hatred represent a large majority of hate motivated crimes. It is difficult to identify suspects for these offences and therefore difficult to obtain subsequent arrests.



BREAKDOWN BY VICTIM GROUP AND OFFENCE

BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES	BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES
LN 1	French = 1	1 Assault	ET 2	Albanian = 1 Serbian = 1	1 Criminal Harassment 1 Assault
GE 7	Female = 7	1 Assault 4 Mischief 2 Threat	MU 36	Multi –Bias = 36	5 Assault 4 Threat 2 Criminal Harassment 15 Mischief 10 Wilful Promotion of Hate
NA 9	Arab =1 East Indian = 1 EasternEuropean =1 India = 1 Israeli =1 Italian = 2 Jewish = 1 Ukrainian = 1	1 Mischief 1 Criminal Harassment 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Wilful Promotion of Hate 1 Threat 1 Mischief	RA 91	Afghanistan = 1 Asian = 6 Black = 54 Goa (Indian) = 1 Iraqi = 1 Lebanese = 1 Pakistani = 13 South Asian = 1 Spanish = 1 White = 12	1 Assault 1 Assault 2 Criminal Harassment 2 Mischief 1 Wilful Promotion of Hate 24 Assault 1 Bomb Threat 1 Common Nuisance 4 Criminal Harassment 15 Mischief 7 Threat 2 Wilful Promotion of Hate 1 Assault 1 Wilful Promotion of Hate 1 Threat 9 Assault 1 Mischief 3 Threat 1 Assault 1 Threat 4 Assault 7 Mischief 1 Threat
RE 35	Jewish = 34 Muslim = 1	1 Advocate Genocide 5 Assault 3 Bomb Threat 14 Mischief 8 Threat 3 Wilful Promotion of Hate 1 wilful Promotion of Hate	SF 5	Immigrant = 1 Police = 1 Preps = 1 Welfare = 1 Gothic = 1	1 Assault 1 Wilful Promotion of Hate 1 Threat 1 Threat 1 Assault



SO 18	Gay Community = 3	1 Mischief 2 Threat 10 Assault	AG	Nil	
	Gay Male = 13	1 Criminal Harassment 1 Mischief 1 Threat 1 Criminal Harassment	DI	Nil	
	Lesbian = 2	1 Mischief			

Fig.11



LOCATION OF OFFENCES

QTY	Type of Location	Types of Crimes – In Sequence of Most Often Committed
38	Apartment Bldg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basement storage area ▪ Lobby ▪ Elevators 	Mainly Mischief, Threats, Wilful Promotion of Hate, Bomb Threats & Assaults
20	Business Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various types 	Mainly Mischief, Criminal Harassment, wilful Promotion of Hate & Threats
2	Commercial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dance Club 	Assault, Common Nuisance
10	Community Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rape Crisis Centre ▪ Day Care ▪ Community Centres 	Threats, Bomb Threats & Criminal Harassment
20	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Board Office ▪ Junior & High ▪ College & University 	Mainly Mischief, Wilful Promotion of Hate & Assaults
6	Worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synagogue 	Bomb Threats & Mischief
2	Service Station / Gas Station	Assaults
2	Hospitals	Assault & Wilful Promotion of Hate
1	Doctor's Office	Threat
15	House/Dwelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private Houses 	Wilful Promotion Hate, Threat, Mischief, Criminal Harassment, Assault,
1	Factory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bakery 	Threat
1	Police Station	Mischief
6	Parking Lots	Mischief & Assault
1	Public Parks	Assault
1	Taxi Cabs	Assault
11	Restaurants	Assaults, Threats & Wilful Promotion of Hate
11	Retail	Mischief, Threat & Wilful Promotion of Hate
37	Street/Sidewalk	Mainly Assaults, Mischief, Threats & Criminal Harassment
18	Toronto Transit Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bus Shelters ▪ Street Cars ▪ Subway Stations & Trains 	Mainly Mischief, Assaults & Wilful Promotion of Hate
1	Theatre	Criminal Harassment

Fig.12



2000 HATE BIAS OCCURRENCES BY DIVISION

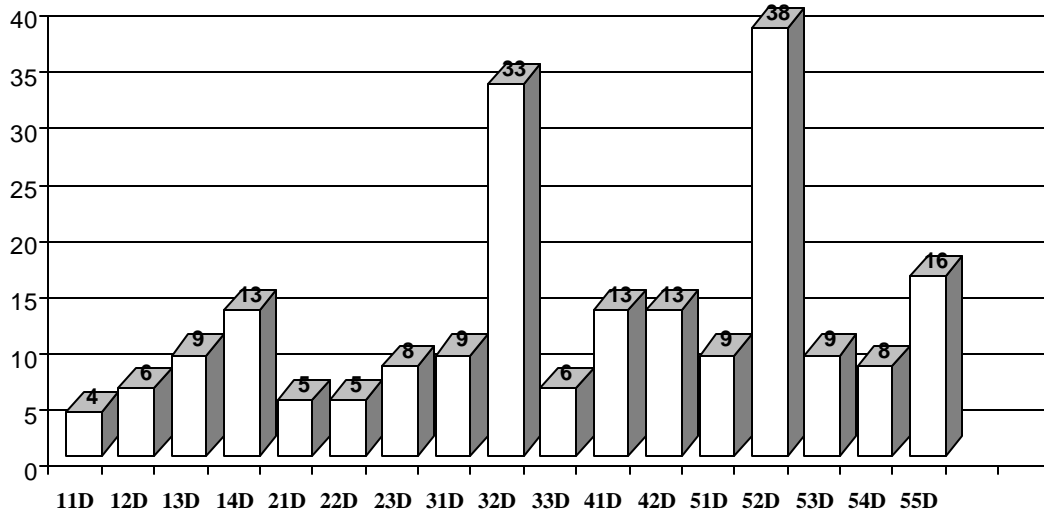


Fig.13

BY DIVISION

<u>11 Division - 4 Occurrences</u>		Jewish	Wilful Prom/Hate
Black	2x Assault	<u>14 Division – 13 Occurrences</u>	
Multi	Threat	Asian	Criminal Harassment
White	Assault	Black	2 x Assault
<u>12 Division – 6 Occurrences</u>		Black	Threat
Black	Assault	Female	Threat
Black	Criminal Harassment	Gay Male	Threat
Israeli	Mischief	India	Assault
Multi	Mischief	Jewish	Bomb Threat
Pakistani	Assault X2	Multi	Criminal Harassment
<u>13 Division – 9 Occurrences</u>		Multi	Threat
Black	Assault	Pakistani	Assault
Black	Threat	Ukrainian	Mischief
Eastern European	Mischief	Welfare	Threat
Italian	Wilful Prom/Hate	<u>21 Division – 5 Occurrences</u>	
Jewish	Bomb Threat	Black	Assault
Jewish	Mischief	Black	Threat
Jewish	2 x Assault	Black	Mischief
		Jewish	Mischief
		Pakistani	Threat

Bias Category Legend



22 Division - 5 Occurrences

Albanian	Criminal Harassment
Multi	Mischief
Multi	Assault
Pakistani	Mischief
Serbian	Assault

33 Division - 6 Occurrences

Black	Threat
Jewish	Mischief
Jewish	Wilful Prom/Hate
Multi	Threat
Multi	2 x Mischief

23 Division – 8 Occurrences

Black	2 x Mischief
Iraqi	Wilful Prom/Hate
Multi	Assault
Pakistani	Assault
White	2 x Assault
White	Threat

41 Division – 13 Occurrences

Asian	Criminal Harassment
Black	3 x Mischief
Black	Threat
Goa (Indian)	Assault
Gothic	Assault
Lebanese	Threat
Multi	Criminal Harassment
Multi	Mischief
White	Assault
White	2 x Mischief

31 Division - 9 Occurrences

Black	2 x Mischief
Black	Bomb Threat
Black	Assault
Italian	Assault
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	3 x Wilful Prom/Hate

42 Division - 13 Occurrences

Black	2 x Assault
Black	2 x Threat
Black	2 x Mischief
French	Assault
Jewish	Threat
Multi	2 x Assault
Multi	2 x Wilful Prom/Hate
Multi	Mischief

32 Division – 33 Occurrences

Arab	Mischief
Black	Assault
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief
East Indian	Criminal Harassment
Female	3 x Mischief
Jewish	2 x Assault
Jewish	4 x Threat
Jewish	8 x Mischief
Multi	3x Wilful Prom/Hate
Multi	4 x Mischief
Pakistani	Threat
Spanish	Threat
White	2x Mischief

51 Division – 9 Occurrences

Black	4 x Assault
Jewish	Assault
Gay Male	2 x Assault
Gay Male	Mischief
Gay Community	Threat



<u>52 Division – 38 Occurrences</u>		<u>54 Division – 8 Occurrences</u>	
Black	Wilful Prom/Hate	Afghanistan	Assault
Black	6 x Assault	Black	Assault
Black	Criminal Harassment	Gay Community	Mischief
Black	Common Nuisance	Gay Male	Assault
Black	3 x Mischief	Immigrants	Assault
Female	Assault	Multi	Wilful Prom/Hate
Female	Threat	Pakistani	Assault
Gay Community	Threat	South Asian	Assault
Gay Male	Criminal Harassment		
Gay Male	5 x Assault	<u>55 Division – 16 Occurrences</u>	
Jewish	Advocate Genocide	Asian	2 x Mischief
Jewish	Threat	Asian	Assault
Jewish	Wilful Prom/Hate	Black	Assault
Jewish	Bomb Threat	Black	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief	Black	Mischief
Lesbian	Criminal Harassment	Gay Male	2 x Assault
Multi	Mischief	Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Threat	Jewish	Threat
Multi	Wilful Prom/Hate	Lesbian	Mischief
Muslim	Wilful Prom/Hate	Multi	2 x Mischief
Pakistani	3 x Assault	Multi	Assault
Police	Wilful Prom/Hate	Pakistani	Assault
White	3 x Mischief	Pakistani	Threat
<u>53 Division – 9 Occurrences</u>			
Asian	Wilful Prom/Hate		
Black	Wilful Prom/Hate		
Jewish	2 x Threat		
Preps	Threat		
Multi	Mischief		
Black	Assault		
Female	Mischief		
Multi	Bomb Threat		



HATE CRIME UNIT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

In 2000, the Hate Crime Unit continued to focus its efforts in prevention, pro-active education, and criminal investigations of hate motivated crimes in Toronto.

Investigative Support Role and Intelligence Gathering

- The Hate Crime Unit continued to network with Toronto Police Service divisions, as well as Provincial, National and International Police Services.
- The Unit assisted police divisions with investigative support, case tracking and relevant intelligence exchange.
- The Unit attended and monitored demonstrations regarding possible hate activity.
- The Unit conducted several investigations involving hate propaganda.

Hate-Bias Training for Police Officers

- The Hate Crime Unit continued to provide assistance to uniform officers. The officers received training on the identification of hate / bias crimes, and intelligence on organized hate groups.
- Training was conducted at the C.O. Bick College for uniform and recruit members.
- The Unit conducted quarterly hate / bias meetings with Divisional Hate Crime Investigation Co-ordinators.
- The Hate Crime Unit provided training for other police agencies including:
 - Peel Regional Police Services
 - Waterloo Regional Police Service
 - University of Toronto Police
 - Ontario Association of Police Educators



Hate-Bias Training for Police Officers, con't:

- Members of the Hate Crime Unit attended the U.S. Federal Law Enforcement Training Academy, Maine for the *Hate/Bias Crimes Program – Train the Trainer*.
- Members of the Hate Crime Unit attended the following hate conferences:
 - Roundtable on Hate, Aylmer, Quebec
 - MAGLOCLIN Bias Crime Conference, New Jersey
 - Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement (CERIS) Conference, Toronto
 - Canadian Council of Multicultural and Intercultural Education Conference

Hate-Bias Training For Recruit Classes At Ontario Police College

- The Hate Crime Unit continued to provide information sessions for the Police recruit classes at the Ontario Police College.

Toronto Police Service-Civilian Diversity Classes at C.O. Bick College

- The Hate Crime Unit delivered hate / bias crime training for civilian members of the Toronto Police Service throughout 2000.

Community Outreach

- The Hate Crime Unit continues to meet and consult with community organizations including the League for Human Rights-B'nai Brith Canada, the Gay / Lesbian Community, The City of Toronto Committee on Anti-Racism and Anti-Hate and the Canadian Jewish Congress.
- The Hate Crime Unit continues to dialogue with community representatives for ways to improve the effectiveness of the Service's initiative's to reduce hate / bias crimes.
- The Hate Crime Unit conducted Hate Crime presentations for local schools, (students and teaching staff), community colleges, Student Crime Stoppers, members of the justice system, Co-ordinator - Quinte Sexual Assault Centre, Canadian Hearing Society and City Council Committee Emergency Protective Services.



Community Outreach, con't:

The consultative committee includes the following communities:

Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam-Toronto East Branch	Katipunan Ng Bagong Pilipino Community
Armenian Community Centre Toronto	Latino-Canadian Community Association of Scarborough
Black Business and Professional Association	League for Human Rights of B'nai Brith Canada
Black Community Police Consultative Committee	National Action Committee on the status of Women,
Canadian Arab Federation Toronto	National Congress of Italian Canadians, Toronto
Canadian-Polish Congress	Native Canadian Centre of Toronto
National Association of Japanese Canadians Toronto Chapter	North York Sikh Temple
Chinese Canadian National Council Toronto Chapter	Ontario Provincial Council, The Korean Canadian
City of Toronto Committee on Anti-Racism and Anti-Hate	Roma Community and Advocacy Centre,
Council of Agencies Serving South Asians	Somali Community Information Centre
Culture and Education Centre	Somali-Canadian Association of Etobicoke
Desh Pardesh & SAVAC	South East Asian Services Centre
Jane-Finch Concerned Citizens Organization	Tamil Resource Centre
Canadian Jewish Congress	The Hispanic Development Council,
Gay Lesbian Community Toronto	Toronto Police Services French Consultative Committee
Hellenic Canadian Federation of Ontario	Ukrainian-Canadian Congress
Jamaican Canadian Association	United Ukrainian Canadians
Jane-Finch Concerned Citizens Organization	Urban Alliance on Race Relations

Media Outreach

- Hate Crime Unit members provided interviews to local, national and international media on hate / bias crime.



Community/Youth/and Police Initiatives

- The Hate Crime Unit in consultation with Ms. Sylvia Hudson of the Toronto Police Service Board, Community Unity Alliance and the Department of Ambulance Services worked to establish a Black Hate Hotline. This hotline is expected to encourage members of the Black community to increase the reporting of their victimization to police.
- The Unit joined the Toronto District School Board and Goodwill in a program to deal with youth at risk. This program is called Goodwill Alternative Academy Program (GAAP).
- The Unit worked with Shaun Pascal, a member of the Black community, to create a new poster to combat hate crimes.

The Hate Crime Unit is committed to the Prevention, Education and Investigation of Hate Motivated Crimes. Open consultation and support with the community is the most effective way to achieve this goal.