



Toronto Police Service

2003 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

Hate Crime Unit
Detective Services
Intelligence Support

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A significant decrease in the number of reported hate crimes occurred in 2003. Last year the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit identified a total of **149** hate crime occurrences. This represents a **32% decrease** from the previous year when there were 219. The 149 occurrences in 2003 is the lowest number yet recorded since the unit began in 1993. While there are no obvious explanations for this positive development, it is noted that the decrease is broadly distributed across most victim groups and offence categories

In 2003 the Unit embarked on a major educational initiative in conjunction with C.O. Bick College staff. An enhanced hate/bias training programme was developed and delivered to front-line officers through the Advanced Patrol Training course. This training was delivered by Unit personnel to approximately twenty-five hundred officers and will substantially enhance the ability of Service members to recognize and respond to hate/bias activity well into the future. A quick reference card was also designed and distributed to officers as a convenient investigative guide.

The Hate Crime Unit sought and received consent from the Attorney General to lay hate propaganda charges against a Toronto resident in 2003. This request was the result of a seizure of compact discs from a male at a concert in January. The male has been charged with fifteen counts of Wilful Promotion of Hatred and the matter is currently before the courts.



INTRODUCTION

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a sub-unit of the Security Section of Detective Services – Intelligence Support. It was created in 1993 and since then has been collecting and publishing data on reported hate crimes. Currently there is one detective and one detective constable assigned to the unit on a full-time basis as well as a civilian research assistant and an intelligence analyst on an as-needed basis. Members of the HCU liaise with the Hate Crime Co-ordinators in each of the sixteen divisions in the Toronto Police Service, as well as with members of other law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation of hate crimes.

Divisional Hate Crime Co-ordinators are responsible for the investigation of hate crimes within their respective divisions. The HCU provides support whenever necessary.

The HCU is responsible for the investigation of crimes regarding the publication of hate literature or other forms of hate propaganda regardless of the division where they occur. Laying these types of charges requires the consent of the Attorney General.

There are two classifications of hate motivated crimes; those that fit within the parameters of the Hate Propaganda section of the Criminal Code, and all other criminal offences where there is evidence to support a hate motivation.

Hate propaganda is defined as any communication that advocates or promotes genocide or makes statements 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 or ethnic origin.*” A private member’s bill to amend this definition to include “sexual orientation” is presently before the Senate.

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, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.

The hate / bias category codes used throughout the tables and charts of this report are explained in the legend at the foot of each page.

The HCU is responsible for reviewing all hate motivated occurrences to ensure a proper and thorough investigation is conducted. All relevant information is recorded



and analyzed to produce this report and help determine overall hate trends and patterns.

It is important to note that while the HCU analyzes this information to determine the extent of hate motivated crime, the Unit believes that the collected data does not accurately represent the prevalence of hate / bias criminal activity in Toronto. Reasons for this include the reluctance of some members of the public to report their hate victimization to police and lack of awareness of what constitutes a hate crime.

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

The HCU provides training and education to the community and police officers. The unit also provides investigative support and expert witnesses for court when required. The Hate Crime Unit remains dedicated to the achievement of its complementary objectives: the prevention and vigorous investigation of hate motivated offences and the pro-active education of others to enable them to recognize and combat hate. Our goal is to encourage tolerance amongst communities and to safeguard the freedoms, safety and dignity of all guaranteed by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

METHODOLOGY of CATEGORIES

The Service's Hate Crime Directive 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 individual hate mongers. Each occurrence is classified using the hate / bias categories contained within the hate crime definition of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Comments and/or actions of a suspect during an incident are significant in helping to determine the suspect's motive and bias; however, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence. Other criteria used to assist in classifying occurrences include the victim's perception of the incident, motives, significant dates, symbols and the history of the community. In some cases, for example, incidents involving visible minorities or gays and lesbians, the suspect is often unaware of the victim's actual background and



the victim is “lumped” into a pre-determined category by the suspect, based on the suspect’s bias. The victim becomes a target based on the suspect’s misperception. In other cases victims are targeted because of their apparent association with members of identifiable groups though they themselves are not members of those groups.

In cases where there are multiple criminal offences committed during one occurrence, only charges directly related to the hate incident are included for the purpose of data collection for this report.

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

Occurrences where more than one of the protected groups is 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, immigrants and women will be categorized as Multi-Bias (MU).

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

The Nationality (NA) category is used when a victim is targeted specifically because of his or her perceived nationality, at times based on physical characteristics, and not necessarily their country of origin.

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

In Similar Factor (SF) occurrences hatred can focus on the members of any group who have significant points in common. This may include members of a particular socio-economic class or profession.

HATE GROUPS

The year 2003 marked a continuation of tensions on university campuses in Toronto. Strong differences of opinion, demarcated along religious and racial lines, over international events resulted in a number of incidents which required police intervention and others that were monitored by police.



Organised hate groups maintained a presence throughout the year with at least three hate rock concerts and other activities taking place. These have generally been low key affairs with no incidents.

Web-based hate is very popular and a number of active sites are presently hosted in the Southern Ontario region including the GTA. Chat lines remain popular as well and are a common alternative to message boards that are easily accessed by police and various philosophical opponents.

OVERVIEW

A decrease in the number of reported hate crimes occurred in 2003. In 2002, the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit identified a total of 219 hate crime occurrences. That number decreased to **149** in 2003. (See Fig. 2 Pg. 7) This represents a **32% decrease** from the previous year. The 149 occurrences in 2003 is also the lowest number yet recorded since the unit began in 1993. While any decrease in the number of hate crimes is to be welcomed and certainly so in a year in which front-line officers received enhanced training to allow them to better recognize and report such incidents, a few points should, nevertheless, be kept in mind:

-It is believed by the Unit and others involved in this field that reporting of hate/bias crimes is done in only 10-15% of cases.

-The impact of a hate/bias crime on its victim, her or his community and the wider community is disproportionate to that of most other crimes, is longer lasting and has serious side-effects for society as a whole.

In 2003 Mischief, Wilful Promotion of Hatred, Threat and Assault offences were again the most frequently reported. (See Fig.1 below) In all cases the numbers of reported offences decreased; Mischief from 67 in 2002 to 49 this year, Wilful Promotion of Hatred from 48 to 31, Threats from 45 to 30 and Assault from 31 to 23.

Occurrences from the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) decreased from 23 in 2002 to just 5 in 2003.



Members of the Toronto Police Service were present at several events and demonstrations that had a potential for hate / bias activity. The presence of both uniform and non-uniform police officers was a contributing factor in deterring and preventing criminal offences.

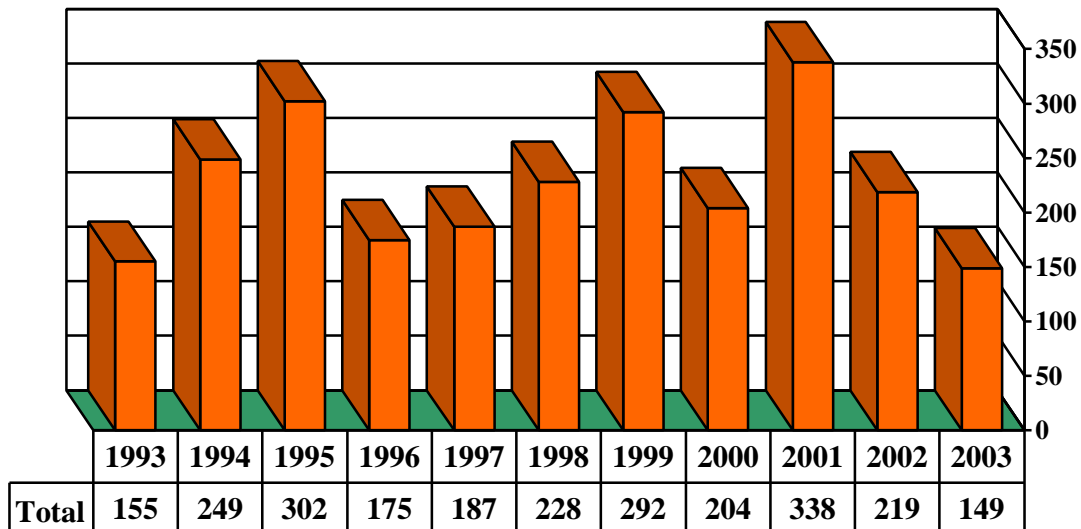
2003 OFFENCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

OFFENCE	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TTL
Advocate Genocide						3	1	2	1			7
Assault						2	6	7	3		5	23
B&E								1				1
Bomb Threat									1			1
Intimidation						1						1
Criminal Harassment						1		1	1		1	4
Mischief						4	9	12	18		6	49
Robbery						1		1				2
Threat			1			1	3	12	11		2	30
Wilful Promotion Hatred				1		13		14	3			31
Total			1	1		26	19	50	38		14	149

Fig. 1



Reported Hate Crime Occurrences: 1993 - 2003 Comparisons



YEAR	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Percentage Increase/Decrease	61%+	21%+	42%-	7%+	22%+	28%+	30%-	66%+	35%-	32% -

Fig. 2

Total Hate Crimes – 1993 to 2003

YEAR	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
1993			8					77	54		16	155
1994		2	6				17	155	58		11	249
1995			10	1		32	23	164	50		22	302
1996			9			8	7	101	32		18	175
1997			5		1	18	16	97	34		16	187
1998		1	3	2		33	34	92	32		31	228
1999		1	5	2		63	21	113	38	5	44	292
2000			2	7	1	36	9	91	35	5	18	204
2001			5			59	35	90	118	7	24	338
2002						56	22	64	63	3	11	219
2003			1	1		26	19	50	38		14	149
TOTAL		4	54	13	2	331	203	1094	552	20	225	2498

Fig. 3



PATTERNS OF HATE MOTIVATED OFFENCES

In 2003 the most frequent hate / bias occurrences were Mischief (49), followed by Wilful Promotion of Hatred (31), Threats (30), and Assaults (23). (See Fig. 1 Pg. 6) The majority of reported hate occurrences occurred in apartment buildings, private dwellings, in educational facilities and at businesses. (See Fig. 11 Pg. 15) As in previous years, most hate offences were committed by suspects unknown to the victim. (See Fig. 6 Pg. 12)

Mischief offences consisted mainly of graffiti. The hate/bias categories most affected by mischief occurrences were Religion-RE (18), Race-RA (12) and Nationality-NA (9). (See Fig.1 Pg. 6) Commonly targeted locations included apartment buildings, educational facilities and parked automobiles. (See Fig. 11 Pg. 15)

Threats and Assaults were usually unprovoked. Threat occurrences mainly focused on the categories of Race-RA (12) and Religion-RE (11). In relation to assault occurrences, Race-RA (7), Nationality-NA (6) and Sexual Orientation-SO (5) were the categories most targeted. They tended to occur in the victim's environment: their house, neighbourhood, school, and place of employment.

Analysis has shown individual hate mongers were responsible for the majority of Wilful Promotion of Hatred offences (hate propaganda). Race-(RA) (14) and Multi-Bias (13) categories were the most targeted in this offence category. (See Fig. 1 Pg. 6)

As noted in last year's report, there has been a steady increase in the use of the Internet - web sites and e-mail - as a tool for communicating hate propaganda and threats and for committing criminal harassment. An application for information under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) has been submitted to U.S. authorities as part of an ongoing investigation into one Internet threat.



PATTERNS OF VICTIM GROUPS

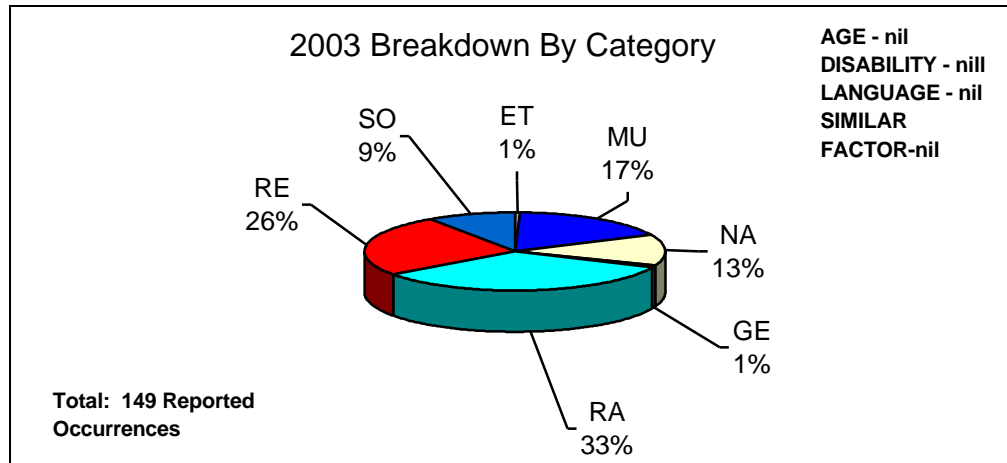


Fig. 4

The victim category most affected by hate in 2003 was Race-RA (33%=50), followed by Religion-RE (26%=38) and Multi-Bias-MU (17%=26).

The victim group most targeted in 2003 was the Black community (41). Following that in 2003 is the Jewish community (29), the Multi-Bias category (26), the Gay community (14), and the Pakistani community (11) (See Fig. 5 Pg. 11). In the majority of incidents reported, the suspects remained anonymous and likely committed the acts by themselves. In addition, no precipitating events led to attacks in most cases.

In the Race category, members of the Black community were the main target group, comprising 41 occurrences of 50 recorded. (See Fig. 10 Pg. 14)

The Multi-Bias-MU category had 26 occurrences, down significantly from 56 in 2002. This category is used when a suspect targets more than one victim group. Frequently affected groups are Jews, immigrants, visible minorities and the gay community. The majority of occurrences were wilful promotion of hatred (hate propaganda) and mischief. (See Fig. 10 Pg. 14)

The Religion-RE category also differs from previous annual reports. In 2003 the Religion category accounted for 26% (38) of total hate crimes as compared to 29% (63) in 2002 and 36% (118) of the total in 2001. The affected victim groups



in this category in 2003 are the Jewish community (29), the Muslim community (6), Christians (2) and Buddhists (1). (See Fig. 10 Pg. 14)

In the Nationality-NA category, offences against the Pakistani (11) and Iraqi (4) communities comprised the majority of the 19 occurrences recorded. (See Fig. 10 Pg. 14)

Offences against gay males (7) were the highest in the Sexual Orientation-SO category and consisted of Mischief and Assault. (See Fig. 10 Pg. 14) The total number of 14 hate crimes against gays, lesbians and transsexuals in 2003 is an increase from last year (11) although it is the third lowest number recorded in the past eleven years.

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate / bias occurrences were 32 Division (20), 42 Division (16), 52 Division (12), and 31 Division and 55 Division (11). (See Fig. 12 Pg. 16)



VICTIMIZED GROUPS IN 2003

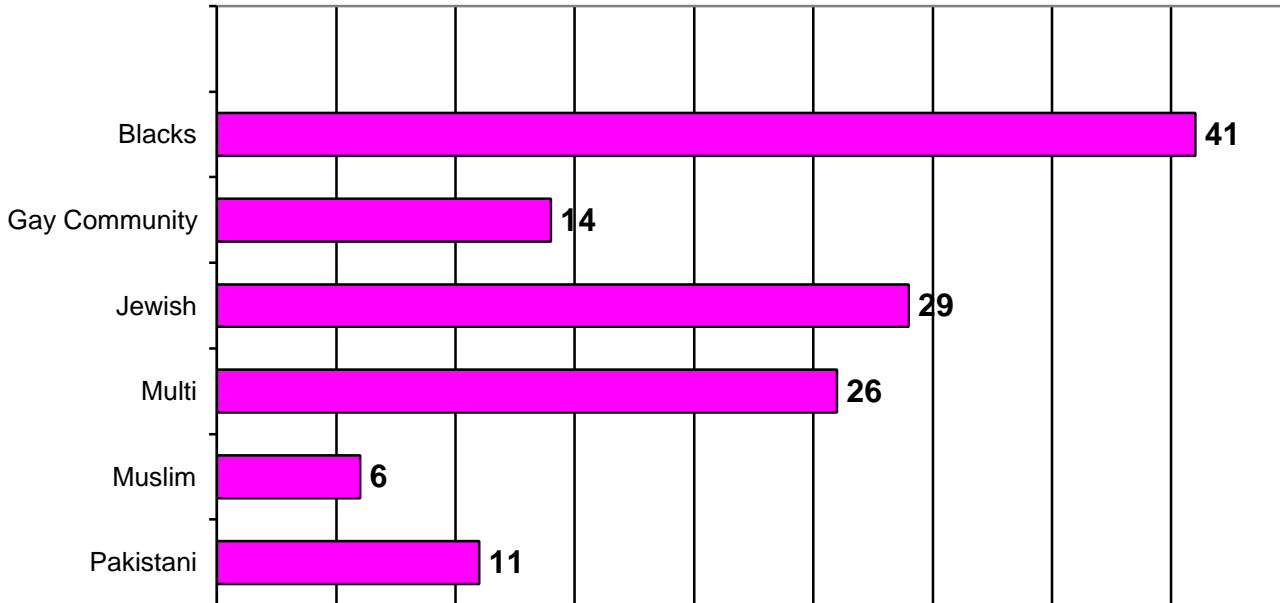


Fig. 5

Victim groups with more than 5 occurrences are represented in the above graph.

All Victim Groups

Aboriginal Canadian	1	Gay Male	11	Muslim	6
Asians	2	Iraqi	4	Oriental	1
Blacks	41	Italian	1	Other	1
Buddhist	1	Jewish	29	Pakistani	11
Chinese	3	Lesbian	2	Slovenian	1
Christians	2	Middle Eastern	1	Transsexuals	1
Females	1	Multi-Bias	26	White	3
				Total	149

Fig. 5a

ACCUSED/SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION

Age Range 9-17	Age Range 18-25	Age Range 26-40	Over 40
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Hate / Bias Category Legend



M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group
23	2	7	26	0	9	14	3	2	18	1	1

Unk Male or Female	Male - Unk/Age	Female - Unk/Age	Group Attacks -Unk/Age
80	18	2	0

Fig. 6

According to occurrence reports, males are responsible for the majority of hate crimes committed. Males in the 18-25 range were the largest known age group committing hate crimes. Males in the 9-17 age group were the second largest group. There were 14 suspects identified as males in the 26-40 age group responsible for hate crimes. There were 100 unknown males or females involved in hate related incidents in 2003 and likely more as it is impossible to know how many people participate in an incident where there are no witnesses. Suspect information is typically provided by victims and/or witnesses. In the majority of cases suspects are not known.

HATE BIAS CRIME OCCURRENCES BY DAY/MONTH

DAYS OF THE WEEK							
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	UNK
19	20	21	21	23	23	20	02

Fig. 7

There is little discernible trend or pattern to an occurrence breakdown by days of the week in 2003. In 2001, the weekend had lower hate activity than the weekdays. In 2002 once again there appeared to be less activity on the weekends. In 2003 there is a very slim decrease in activity overall on the weekends. This is possibly explainable by the fact that many businesses and other organisations are closed on the weekend, and therefore only discover incidents such as mischief or receive hate related mail upon returning to work on Monday.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR												
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	UNK
11	09	13	11	14	20	10	24	07	07	12	06	05

Fig. 8

In Fig. 8 above, the months with the highest activity were August (24), followed by June (20). As in the past, some of the highest activity occurs during the summer months. In reviewing these statistics it must be kept in mind that it is believed that only a fraction of all hate crimes that occur each year are reported.

ARREST/SENTENCING



In 2003, there were 16 reported hate motivated incidents which were concluded with charges. (See Fig. 9 below.) Of these, the majority had multiple charges and two had more than one accused. For the purpose of data collection for this report, only charges directly relating to the hate incident are included. There were 6 concluded cases and 10 remain before the courts. Of the concluded cases 4 ended with guilty pleas, 1 resulted in a peace bond and 1 was stayed. Sentencing in the concluded cases included time served, custodial time, conditional discharges, probation, peace bonds, and weapons prohibitions.

CHARGES		COURT CASES		
OFFENCE	QTY	DISPOSITIONS	Y.O.	ADULTS
Assault/Assault Bodily Harm/Assault With a Weapon/Weapons Dangerous	15	Currently before the Courts	2	8
Threat/Criminal Harassment	9	Guilty		5
Mischief	4	Withdrawn (Peace Bond)		1
Robbery	2	Withdrawn/Stayed	2	
Wilful Promotion of Hatred	15			
Other	2			
TOTAL	47	TOTAL ARRESTS	4	14

Fig. 9

Wilful Promotion of Hatred represents the single largest category of charges in 2003. All of these charges involve one accused investigated and charged by the Unit who is still before the courts. Following this are offences of violence, including various assaults, weapons, and robbery offences. While many offences of Mischief and Threatening typically occur each year, the perpetrators are usually unknown and difficult to identify.

In 2003 York Regional Police and the Ontario Provincial Police charged a chronic writer of hate material who frequently targeted public figures, as well as many other citizens, with numerous counts of Wilful Promotion of Hatred and Mail Obscene Material. Residents and individuals living in and/or working in Toronto have been frequent victims of these mailings in the past. Letters typically promoted hatred against a wide variety of groups. The individual received a sentence of eighteen months imprisonment as well as three years of probation upon release.

BREAKDOWN BY VICTIM GROUP AND OFFENCE



BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES	BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES
ET=1	Mid Eastern=1	1 Threat	GE=1	Females=1	1 Wilful Promotion Hatred
RE=38	Buddhist=1 Christians=2 Jewish=29 Muslims=6	1 Mischief 1 Mischief 1 Threat 2 Assaults 1 Bomb Threat 1 Criminal Harassment 15 Mischief 8 Threats 2 Wilful Promotion Hatred 1 Advocate Genocide 1 Assaults 1 Mischief 2 Threats 1 Wilful Promotion Hatred	RA=50	Aboriginal=1 Canadian Asians=2 Black=41 Chinese=1 Oriental =1 Other=1 White=3	1 Threat 2 Wilful Promotion of Hatred 2 Advocate Genocide 5 Assaults 1 Break and Enter 1 Criminal Harassment 11 Mischief 9 Threats 12 Wilful Promotion of Hatred 1 Threat 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Assault 1 Robbery 1 Threat
NA=19	Chinese=2 Iraqi=4 Italian=1 Pakistani=11 Slovenian=1	1 Assault 1 Mischief 1 Assault 3 Mischief 1 Mischief 1 Advocate Genocide 4 Assault 4 Mischief 2 Threats 1 Threats	SO=14	Gay Males =7 Homosexual=4 Lesbian =2 Transsexual=1	3 Assault 4 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Criminal Harassment 2 Threats 2 Mischief 1 Assault
MU=26	Multi-Bias=26	3 Advocate Genocide 2 Assault 1 Intimidation 1 Criminal Harassment 4 Mischief 1 Robbery 1 Threat 13 Wilful Promotion Hate	AG DI LN SF	Nil Nil Nil Nil	

Fig. 10



LOCATION OF OFFENCES

Type of Location	QTY	Types of Crimes – In Sequence of Most Often Committed
Apartment Bldg ▪ Elevators ▪ Lobby ▪ Underground Parking	37	Mischief ,Advocate Genocide, Assaults, B&E, Mischief, Threat, Wilful Promotion Hatred,
Automobile	7	Mischief,
Business Office ▪ Various types	15	Mischief, Threats, Wilful Promotion Hatred, Robbery. Assault, Threaten Death,
Community Centre / Cultural Organizations	7	Threat ,W/Promotion Hatred, Mischief
Education ▪ Primary ▪ Junior & High ▪ College & University	17	Advocate Genocide, Mischief, Threat, Wilful Promotion of Hate, Assault, Intimidation
Government ▪ City Hall ▪ Social Services	5	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Advocate Genocide,
House / Dwelling ▪ Private Houses	25	Assault, Threat, Mischief, W/Promotion of hate, Criminal Harassment,
Internet site	2	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Threat
Jail/ Corrections Centre	1	Assault
Library	1	Assault
Media ▪ News Station ▪ Radio Station ▪ Television Station	4	Bomb Threat, Threat
Medical Offices ▪ Hospital	2	Wilful Promotion of Hate, Threat
Parking Lots	1	Mischief,
Toronto Police/ Police Station	1	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Public Park	1	Assault
Retail	1	Retail
Street / Sidewalk	8	Assault, Threat,
Toronto Transit Commission ▪ Subway Stations & Trains	5	Advocate Genocide, Mischief, Assault, Threat
Worship ▪ Church ▪ Mosque ▪ Synagogue	9	Mischief, Bomb Threat, Advocate Genocide, Wilful Promotion Hatred

Fig. 11



2003 HATE BIAS OCCURRENCES BY DIVISION

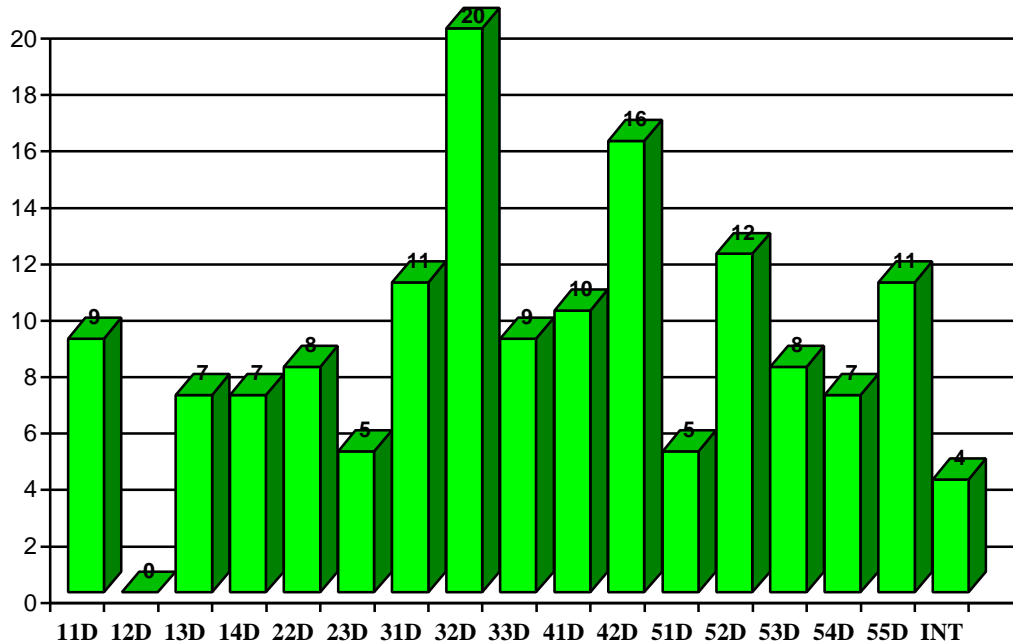


Fig. 12

Intelligence Support - 4 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Multi	Advocate Genocide
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hate x3

11 Division -9 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	B&E
Black	Threat x2
Chinese	Assault
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Assault
Muslims	Threat
Oriental	Mischief

12 Division – No Occurrences

13 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Wilful Promotion Hatred
Jewish	Mischief x3
Jewish	Threat
Muslims	Assault

14 Division-7 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Threat x2
Black	Assault
Females	Wilful Promotion Hatred
Gay Male	Assault
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Bomb Threat



22 Division – 8 Occurrences	
<u>Bias Type</u>	<u>Offence</u>
Black	Threat
Black	Wilful Promotion Hatred
Gay	Mischief
Homosexuals	Threaten Death
Iraqi	Assault
Jewish	Wilful Promotion Hatred
Middle Eastern	Threat
Muslims	Wilful Promotion Hatred

32 Division- 20 Occurrences	
<u>Bias Type</u>	<u>Offence</u>
Black	Mischief
Black	Advocate Genocide
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
Chinese	Threat
Jewish	Mischief x5
Jewish	Threat x5
Jewish	Wilful Promotion Hate
Multi	Criminal Harassment
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hate x2
Slovenian	Threat
White	Robbery

23 Division –5 Occurrences	
<u>Bias Type</u>	<u>Offence</u>
Black	Harassment
Black	Mischief x2
Pakistani	Assault
Pakistani	Mischief

33 Division - 9 Occurrences	
<u>Bias Type</u>	<u>Offence</u>
Black	Mischief x3
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
Italian	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Advocate Genocide
Multi	Mischief x2

31 Division –11 Occurrences	
<u>Bias Type</u>	<u>Offence</u>
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
Jewish	Mischief x2
Jewish	Threat
Multi	Assault
Multi	Intimidation
Multi	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hate x3
Multi	Advocate Genocide

41 Division – 10 Occurrences	
<u>Bias Type</u>	<u>Occurrences</u>
Black	Threaten Death
Black	Advocate Genocide
Black	Mischief x2
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
Gay Male	Assault
Jewish	Mischief
Lesbian	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hate
Muslim	Mischief



42 Division – 16 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Occurrences
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief x2
Black	Threat
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
Iraqi	Mischief x3
Jewish	Assault
Multi	Mischief
Muslims	Advocate Genocide
Pakistani	Mischief x2
Pakistani	Threat
White	Assault
White	Threat

53 Division – 8 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Mischief
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x2
Jewish	Threat
Lesbian	Mischief
Pakistani	Assault x2

51 Division – 5 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Aboriginal Canadian	Threat
Gay Male	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hate
Pakistani	Mischief
Transsexual	Assault

54 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate x3
Buddhist	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hate
Pakistani	Threat
Pakistani	Advocate Genocide

52 Division – 12 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Asians	Wilful Promotion Hate x2
Black	Assault
Black	Threat
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
Christians	Threat
Gay Male	Assault
Homosexual	Threaten Death
Multi	Threat
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hate x2
Other	Assault

55 Division – 11 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Threat
Black	Wilful Promotion Hate
Chinese	Mischief
Christian	Mischief
Gay Male	Mischief x2
Homosexual	Assault
Homosexual	Criminal Harassment
Multi	Robbery
Muslims	Threat
Pakistani	Assault



The State of Hate in Toronto

2003 is the eleventh year the Toronto Police Service has collected statistics on hate/bias motivated offences. Some observations drawn from this period include the following:

- The average number of offences recorded annually is 227.
- The lowest recorded number of offences is 149, recorded this year.
- The highest recorded number of offences was 338, recorded in 2001.

- The most affected victim category has been Race-RA, with 1094 occurrences recorded over the past eleven years. Religion-RE (552) and Multi-Bias MU (331) rank second and third.

- The most affected victim groups, both in absolute terms and in their respective categories, have been Blacks (Race), Jews (Religion) and Gay Males (Sexual Orientation). Blacks and Jews are also frequently targeted in Multi-Bias occurrences.



HATE CRIME UNIT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

In 2003 the Hate Crime Unit continued to focus its efforts on the prevention and criminal investigation of hate motivated crimes and on the pro-active education of police officers and community members in order to sensitize and equip them to combat hate.

Investigative Support Role and Intelligence Gathering

- The Hate Crime Unit continued to exchange information through its networks with Toronto Police Service divisions, Provincial, National and International Police Services.
- The Unit assisted police divisions with investigative support, case tracking and relevant intelligence exchange.
- The Unit attended and monitored events regarding possible hate activity as well as demonstrations with political overtones where the involved groups were strongly opposed to one another.
- The Unit conducted a number of investigations involving hate propaganda including several stemming from material posted on web sites.

Hate-Bias Training for Police Officers: Advanced Patrol Training – APT 2003

- A major initiative of the Unit in 2003 was the development of an enhanced hate/bias training programme, in conjunction with Training and Education staff, to be delivered to every front-line officer in 2003 through the Advanced Patrol Training course. This training was delivered by members of the Unit to approximately twenty-five hundred officers and will substantially enhance the ability of Service members to recognize and respond to hate/bias activity well into the future. A quick reference



card was also designed and distributed to officers as a convenient investigative guide.

Youth Outreach

- The Hate Crime Unit, in conjunction with the Community Policing Support Unit, developed anti-hate curriculum materials for the 'Youth Violence and Gangs' presentation delivered in the 2002-2003 school year by school liaison officers. Since the program commenced approximately eighty percent of grade eight students, in both public and separate schools throughout Toronto, have received the presentation. This program will be continuing in 2004.

Community Outreach

- The Hate Crime Unit continues to meet and consult with community organizations including, in 2003, the League for Human Rights-B'nai Brith Canada, the Native Canadian Centre, the Canadian Arab Federation, the Canadian Jewish Congress and the "United Muslims' conference.
- The Hate Crime Unit continues to dialogue with community representatives for ways to improve the effectiveness of the Service's initiatives to reduce hate / bias crimes.
- The Unit participated in 'The National Legal Seminar on Hate Crimes' in Montreal, Quebec, and shared its experiences with Quebec community and government groups as well as police agencies seeking ways to combat hate activity. The Unit also attended a five-day 'International Hate Crime and Extremism' conference organized by the Ontario Provincial Police.
- The Hate Crime Unit conducted Hate Crime presentations for a variety of high schools, community colleges, and universities, including Humber and Seneca colleges, York University and the University of Toronto.
- The Unit was involved throughout the year with the planning and organization of a two-day hate/bias crimes conference for community members and police to be hosted by Centennial College early in 2004.



Media Outreach

- Hate Crime Unit members provided interviews to local and national media on hate / bias crime issues and appeared on a local cable television call-in show.

The Hate Crime Unit is committed to the Prevention and Investigation of Hate Motivated Crimes and to the Education of our police and community partners. Open consultation with the community in a mutually supportive manner is recognized as the most effective way of achieving this goal.