



## Toronto Police Service 2013 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

Intelligence Services, 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.

This report explains the mandate of the Toronto Police Service Intelligence Services - Hate Crime Unit and the methodology that is used by the Hate Crime Unit 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 and December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

This report also provides an overview of the training and education that was provided to officers with respect to hate/bias crimes in 2013, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the HCU and other units within TPS.

In 2013, there was a decrease in the number of total hate/bias crime occurrences reported to the TPS. In comparison to 2012, the number of reported occurrences decreased from 142 to 131 representing a difference of approximately 8%. Over the past ten years, between 2004 and 2013, the average number of reported hate/bias crimes is 144 per annum.

The number of arrests in 2013 increased from 15 persons arrested in 2012 to 17 persons arrested in 2013. As in previous years, the number of arrests for hate/bias motivated offences was attributed to allegations of mischief to property (i.e. graffiti) in circumstances where there was little or no suspect description available. These occurrences frequently transpired without the victim or any witnesses present. These factors add significantly to the challenges in investigating hate/bias motivated offences and arresting suspects.

The three most targeted groups since 2006 have been the Jewish community, the Black community, and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) community. In 2013, the Jewish community, followed by the LGBTQ community and the Black community were the most victimized groups.

The three most reported criminal offences motivated by hate/bias in 2013 were mischief to property, assault, and criminal harassment. The Jewish community and the Black community were the most victimized group for mischief to property occurrences, while the LGBTQ community was the most victimized group for assault and criminal harassment occurrences.

When more than one identifiable group (i.e. Catholic and Ukrainian) were targeted in an occurrence the occurrence was categorized as multi-bias. In 2013, 10 of the 131 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2012, 21 of the 142 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In comparison to 2012, the number of occurrences categorized as multi-bias decreased by approximately 54% in 2013.



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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.



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## I. Introduction

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a sub-unit of the Intelligence Services. It was created in 1993 and is responsible for 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 intelligence analyst and researcher on an as-needed basis.

Additionally, the Detective Sergeant in charge of the Security Section of Intelligence Services has the discretion to deploy officers from Intelligence Services 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;
- Investigate and liaise with the Ministry of the Attorney General in relation to hate propaganda cases;
- 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 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 aids in determining overall hate/bias crime trends and patterns.

The analysis of occurrences and this report are then used to develop service-wide strategies to address hate/bias crimes in the community, from a prevention/ enforcement perspective, and an educational perspective.

A Divisional Hate Crime Coordinator is assigned in each of the seventeen Toronto Police Service (TPS) divisions and that officer maintains the responsibility for investigating and tracking hate/bias crimes within their respective division. The HCU provides investigative



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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.

The TPS provides front-line officers with a hate/bias procedure (*05-16 Hate/Bias Crime*). 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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## II. Methodology

The TPS procedure *05-16 Hate/Bias Crime* requires all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to be reviewed by HCU investigators to ensure proper identification and classification. Every 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 determining 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 world events.

In some cases the suspect misperceives the victim's background. This may occur 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 LGBTQ 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 and is influenced 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 extrapolated and concluded 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 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 respond to reports of hate/bias crimes immediately and appropriately, these crimes can lead to increased social conflict between opposing groups and possible retaliation. Conversely, a timely and effective police response can have a very positive and lasting influence on the relationship between police and various communities. Positive relationships such as these have the ability to have extensive 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)**, **disability (DI)**, **sexual orientation (SO)**, **gender (GE)** 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), 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*.”

The consent of the Ontario Attorney General is required for hate propaganda prosecutions.



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In 2001, under the *Anti-Terrorism Act*, a new provision was added to the Criminal Code of Canada, section 430(4.1), which allow 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:

“Everyone 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. Social media, blogs, forums, 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.

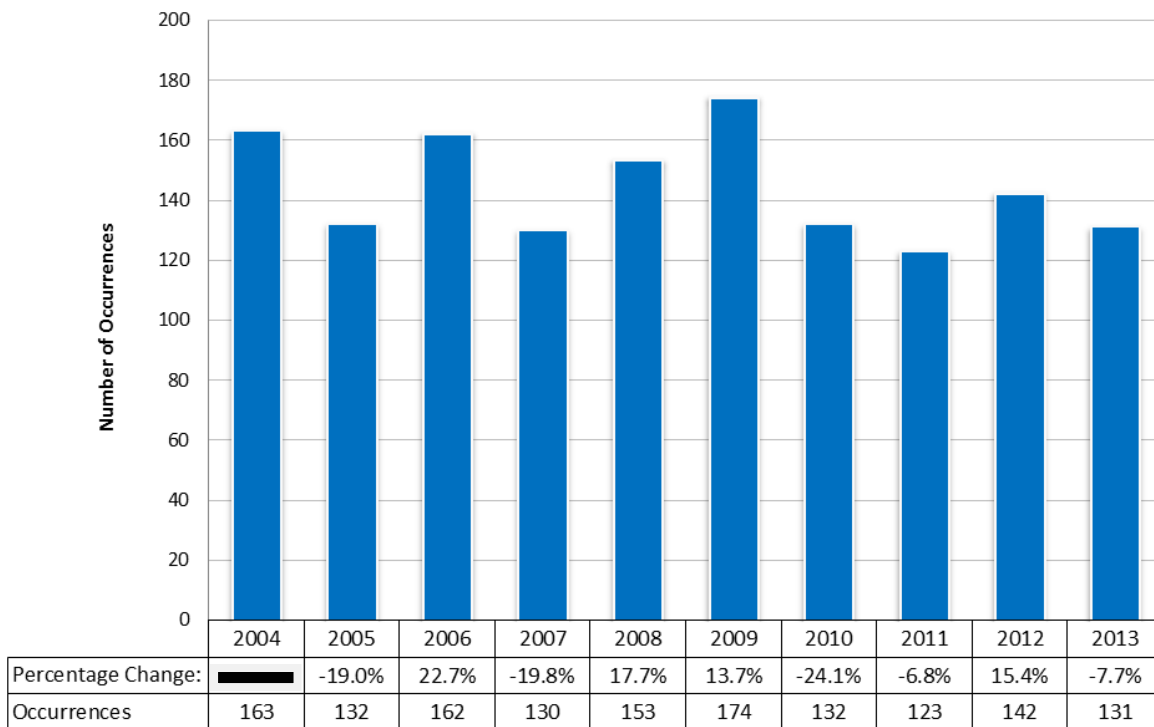


### III. Results

#### Reported Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences

In 2013, there was a decrease in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2012. The HCU recorded a total of 131 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2013 compared to 142 in 2012. These figures represent a decrease of approximately 8%. Overall, the number of occurrences in 2013 is lower than the ten year average of 144 occurrences (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences 2004-2013**



*Note: This figure is based on statistical data collected over the past ten years. The highest reported number of occurrences was 174 (2009) and the lowest reported number of occurrences was 123 (2011).*

#### Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization

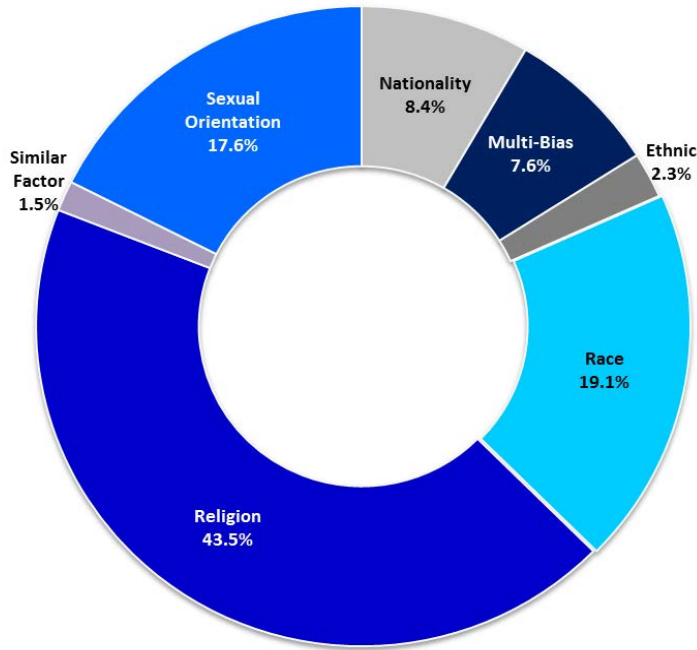
Religion, sexual orientation, and race have been the predominant motivation factors for hate/bias crimes over the past ten years. In 2013, these factors were present in the following approximate proportions; religion 44%, followed by race 19%, and sexual orientation 18% (Table 3.1).



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Figure 3.2: Breakdown by Hate/Bias Category 2013



*Note: Figure 3.2 is based on the total number of hate/bias crimes reported in 2013 (Figure 3.1). Age, Disability, Gender, and Language compose 0% of the hate/bias occurrences in 2013.*

Table 3.1: Total Hate/Bias Crimes 2004-2013

Year	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
2004						18	21	41	73		10	163
2005			1		2	16	7	49	39	5	13	132
2006			14		1	15	6	59	47	2	18	162
2007			4			14	11	44	38	2	17	130
2008						17	19	27	56		34	153
2009			13			22	19	28	59	7	26	174
2010			3			17	9	31	53		19	132
2011			3			18	11	20	47		24	123
2012			5			21	11	26	59	1	19	142
2013			3			10	11	25	57	2	23	131

*Note: Figures highlighted in dark grey represent the most targeted categories within the year specified.*



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#### **IV. Criminal Offences- Hate/Bias Motivated**

In 2013, 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 detailed classification of 2013 offence locations).

##### Mischief to Property

Mischief to property represented a significant portion of the offences, accounting for 71 of the 131 occurrences. In comparison to 2012, there was a decrease in the number of mischief to property occurrences motivated by hate/bias. In 2012, 87 of the 142 occurrences were mischief to property motivated by hate/bias. The total percentage of mischief to property occurrences decreased from approximately 61% in 2012 to approximately 54% in 2013.

Vandalism and graffiti were the two primary forms of mischief perpetrated by the offender. The most common offence locations were educational facilities, dwellings, public transportation, 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 were the predominant victim groups for mischief occurrences in 2013.

##### Assault

There were a total of 26 assault occurrences in 2013 compared to 22 in 2012. The total percentage of assault occurrences increased from 15% in 2012 to 20% in 2013. The hate/bias categories that were targeted the most were sexual orientation and race (refer to Appendix D for summary statistics of victim groups and offences).

##### Criminal Harassment

There were a total of 13 criminal harassment occurrences motivated by hate/bias in 2013 compared to 16 in 2012. Religion and sexual orientation were the highest reported motivation factors for this offence (Appendix D).

##### Hate Propaganda

In 2013, there were three wilful promotion of hatred occurrences in 2013 compared to six in 2012. The hate/bias categories targeted in 2013 were race, religion and sexual orientation (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.

In 2013, ten hate/bias occurrences were committed via the internet, representing approximately 8% of the total hate/bias motivated occurrences. 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 TPS resources, including support from the Technological Crime Section of Intelligence Services.

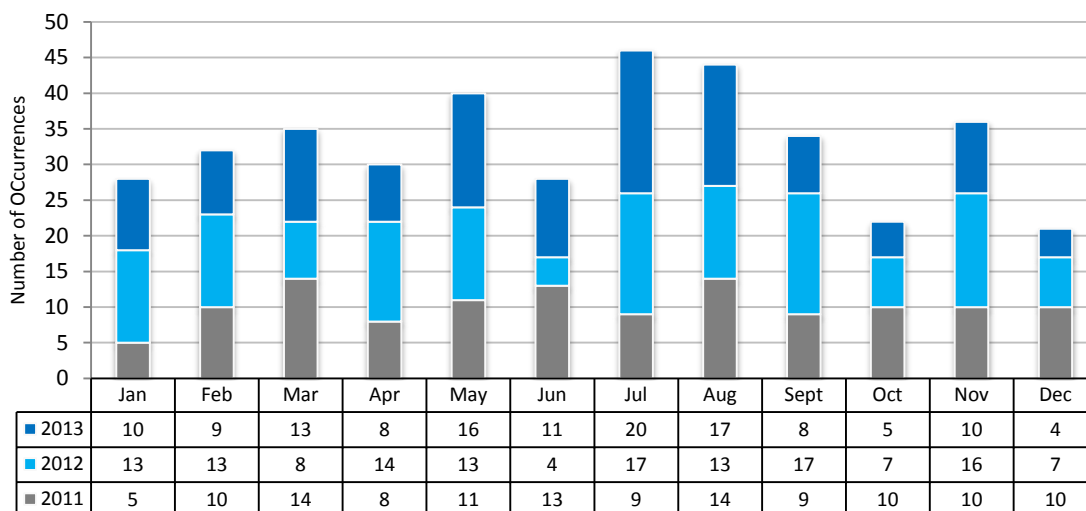


## V. Patterns of Hate/Bias Motivated Offences

### Monthly Activity of Hate/Bias Occurrences

In 2013, the months with the highest number of hate/bias motivated occurrences were July (20), August (17) and May (16). The months with the lowest activity were December (4), and October (5) (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Monthly Hate/Bias Occurrences Comparative Analysis 2011-2013



### Hate/Bias Occurrences by Division

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 31 Division and 52 Division, reporting 16 and 14 occurrences, respectively, followed by 54 Division and 32 Division each reporting 12 occurrences in 2013 (Table 5.2).

In 2013, 43 Division, 31 Division and 33 Division all experienced an increase in the number of hate/bias occurrences compared to 2012. In contrast, there was a decrease in 12 Division, 55 Division and 52 Division in the number of hate/bias occurrences reported in 2013 compared to 2012 (refer to Appendix C for 2013 divisional summary of offences by division).

Table 5.2: Hate/Bias Motivated Crimes by Division 2012-2013

Year	Division																
	11	12	13	14	22	23	31	32	33	41	42	43	51	52	53	54	55
2012	10	8	3	7	9	1	11	13	3	4	9	2	13	19	7	10	13
2013	9	0	4	10	11	2	16	12	7	2	4	9	9	14	8	12	2

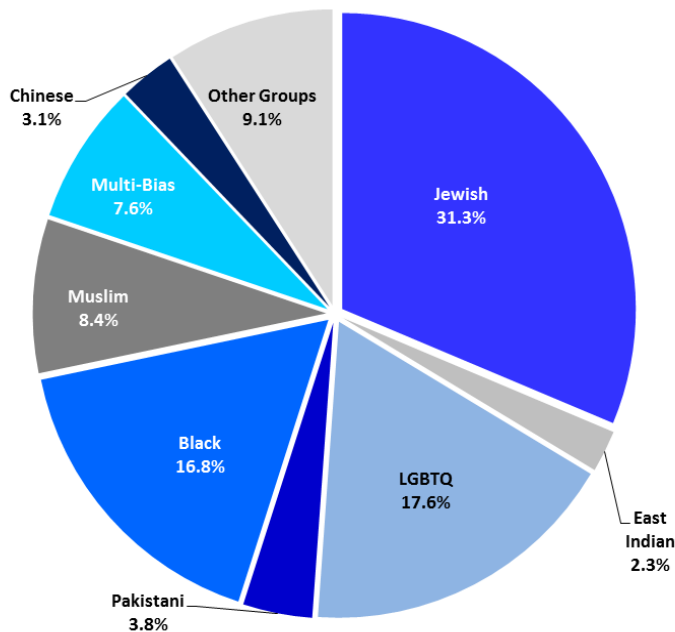


## VI. Commonly Victimized Groups

### Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect’s perception. The victim group most targeted in 2013 was the Jewish community with 41 occurrences. The LGBTQ and the Black communities were the next most targeted victim group with 23 and 22 occurrences respectively, followed by the Muslim community with 11 occurrences (Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1).

**Figure 6.1: Hate/Bias Occurrences by Victimized Groups 2013**



**Table 6.1: Hate/Bias Occurrences by Victimized Group**

Group	Occurrences	Percentage
Jewish	41	31.3%
LGBTQ	23	17.6%
Black	22	16.8%
Muslim	11	8.4%
Multi-Bias	10	7.6%
Pakistani	5	3.8%
Chinese	4	3.1%
East Indian	3	2.3%
Brown	2	1.5%
Catholic	2	1.5%
Hindu	2	1.5%
Aboriginal	1	0.8%
Christian	1	0.8%
Israeli	1	0.8%
Middle Eastern	1	0.8%
Other	1	0.8%
Russian	1	0.8%

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

**Table 6.2: Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences**

Victim Group	Occurrences
Jewish/Black	5
Jewish/Hindu/Muslim	1
Black/Jewish/Pakistani	1
Black/Jewish/LGBTQ-Man	1
LGBTQ/Jewish	1
Catholic/Ukrainian	1

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is categorized as multi-bias. In 2013 there were 10 hate/bias occurrences classified as multi-bias, as opposed to 21 in 2012—a 52.4% decrease. The Catholic, Ukrainian, Hindu and Muslim communities were newly targeted victim groups within the multi-bias category in 2013.

Of the 10 hate/bias occurrences that were categorized as multi-bias in 2013, the Jewish community was targeted in nine of the occurrences





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(Tables 6.2 and 6.3), members of the Black community were targeted in seven of the 10 occurrences, and members of the LGBTQ community were targeted in two of the 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 6.3).

**Table 6.3: Total Hate/Bias Occurrences Including Multi-Bias Occurrences**

<i>Community Group</i>	<i>Bias</i>	<i>Victim Group</i>	<i>Occurrences</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Black Community</b>	Race	Black	22	29
		Black/Jewish	5	
	Multi Bias	Black/Jewish/Pakistani	1	
		Black/Jewish/LGBTQ-Man	1	
<b>Catholic Community</b>	Religion	Catholic/Ukrainian	1	1
<b>Jewish Community</b>	Multi-Bias	Jewish	41	50
		Jewish/Hindu/Muslim	1	
		Jewish/Black/LGBTQ- Man	1	
		Jewish/LGBTQ	1	
		Jewish/Black	5	
		Jewish/Black/Pakistani	1	
<b>LGBTQ Community</b>	Sexual-Orientation	LGBTQ	23	22
	Multi-Bias	LGBTQ-Man/Jewish/Black	1	
		LGBTQ/Jewish	1	

Religion, Race and Sexual Orientation

The highest percentage of the 131 reported hate/bias criminal occurrences in 2013 were motivated by religion (44%=57), followed by race (19%=25) and sexual orientation (18%=23).

The two most victimized religious groups in 2013 were members of the Jewish and the Muslim/Islamic communities. In 41 of the 57 hate/bias occurrences involving religion, victims were members of the Jewish community. In 11 of the 57 occurrences, victims were members of the Muslim/Islamic community. Forty-two of the 57 occurrences involving religion were mischief to property occurrences (Appendix D).

In the 25 hate/bias occurrences in 2013 where race was the motivating factor the Black community was the most frequently victimized group, accounting for 22 of the 25 occurrences. These occurrences were mainly mischief to property (11), threaten death and/or threaten bodily harm (5), occurrences assault (4), criminal harassment (1) and wilful promotion of hatred (1) (Appendix D).

In 2013, 23 of the 131 hate/bias occurrences were motivated by sexual orientation. These occurrences were predominantly the following offences: assault (10); criminal harassment (4); threaten death and/or threaten bodily harm (3); mischief to property (4); wilful promotion of hatred (1) and robbery (1) (Appendix D). The number of assault occurrences motivated by sexual orientation in 2013 increased from nine in 2012 to 10 in 2013. In 2013, the 10 assault occurrences within the LGBTQ community involved a total of 11 victims ranging in age from 15



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to 50 years. In all of the assault occurrences, the victims were subject to derogatory comments and were either punched, pushed or spat upon by the suspect(s) during the assault.

In comparison to 2012 (13%), the total percentage of hate/bias occurrences in the LGBTQ community increased in 2013 (17%). Hate/bias motivated assault occurrences in the LGBTQ community represented 6% of the total occurrences in 2012 compared to 8% in 2013.

**Table 6.4 2013 Offence Breakdown by Category**

<b>Criminal Offence</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>MU</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>RA</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>SO</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Assault	3	0	3	3	4	6	0	<b>19</b>
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	<b>4</b>
Assault with a Weapon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	<b>3</b>
Criminal Harassment	0	0	1	1	6	4	1	<b>13</b>
Mischief Interfere with Property	0	0	3	2	6	0	0	<b>11</b>
Mischief to Religious Property	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	<b>4</b>
Mischief Under	0	5	3	9	32	4	1	<b>54</b>
Mischief Over	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Threatening Bodily Harm	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	<b>6</b>
Threatening Damage	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Threatening Death	0	1	0	5	1	2	0	<b>9</b>
Utter Threats	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Wilful Promotion of Hatred	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>131</b>



## VII. 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. TPS Procedure 05-16 *Hate/Bias Crime* 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 2013, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 61 of the 131 total hate/bias occurrences, accounting for 47% 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 the victim present, as in the case of hate motivated graffiti or mischief. For example, in 2013, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide suspect/accused information on approximately 18% of the total mischief to property occurrences, accounting for 13 of the 71 total occurrences. Five of the 13 suspects were arrested and charged accordingly.

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 39 male accused/suspects identified in 2013 compared to eight females. Among identified persons committing hate/bias offences, the largest group consisted of males in the over 40 year age group and the males in the 18-25 year age group (Tables 7.1 and 7.2). 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 7.1 2013 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender**

	Age Group			
	9-17 years	18-25 years	26-40 years	Over 40 years
<b>Male</b>	3	5	4	<b>4</b>
<b>Female</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>

*Note: The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate/bias criminal offences in 2013. There were a total of 20 criminal occurrences.*

**Table 7.2 Suspect Identification Based on 2013 Victim/Witness Statements**

	Age Group			
	9-17 years	18-25 years	26-40 years	Over 40 years
<b>Male</b>	4	6	6	<b>10</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

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



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**VIII. 2013 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 in Table 8.1.

The number of hate/bias motivated arrests and charges was higher in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, there were 17 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences compared to 15 persons arrested in 2012. A total of 42 hate/bias motivated criminal charges were laid against these 17 persons in 2013 compared to 35 hate/bias motivated charges being laid in 2012. The 2013 charges were in relation to 20 hate/bias occurrences (Table 8.1). In three of these occurrences, more than one person was arrested and charged. In many occurrences, persons were charged with more than one offence.

**Table 8.1 2013 Hate/Bias Charges Laid by Offence Type**

<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Charges</b>
Assault	4
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	7
Assault with a Weapon	5
B&E Commit	3
Criminal Harassment	3
Indecent Act	1
Mischief Interfere With Property	3
Mischief Under	11
Threaten Damage	1
Threatening Death	4
<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>42</b>



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## IX. Sentencing

The following sentencing dispositions include all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system during 2013. 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, and periods of probation with conditions including counseling, peace bonds, and weapons prohibitions.

### Historical Cases 2009-2012

In 2013, 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 guilty pleas, and two withdrawals (Appendix A - Table A.2). There are currently three hate/bias motivated criminal cases remaining before the court arising from incidents that occurred in 2009 and two cases that occurred in 2012. The 2009 incident involves three hate/bias criminal charges. One of the 2012 incidents involves five hate/bias criminal charges and the other 2012 case involves two hate/bias motivated criminal charges.

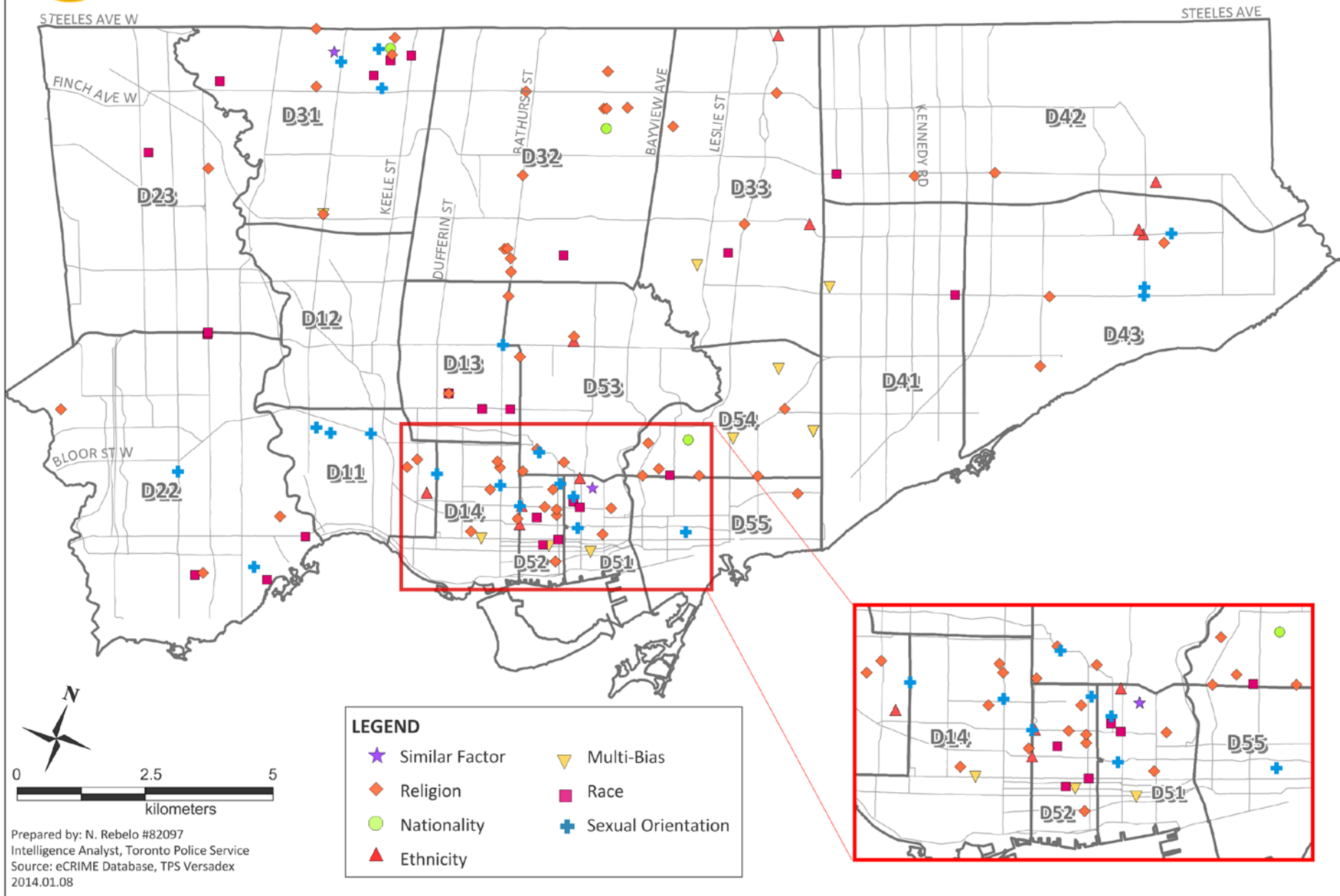
### 2013 Cases

In 2013, there were 16 hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents in 2013. There were a total of 17 accused and 42 hate/bias charges laid. Five of these 16 cases have already been completed, as follows: one withdrawal, three resolved by way of a peace bond; and one was diverted to mental health court (Appendix A - Table A.1).

At year-end 2013, there are currently 11 cases involving hate/bias motivated charges pending before the courts arising from occurrences which transpired in 2013.



# Map 1: Toronto Police Service 2013 Reported Hate Crime Occurrences by Bias Type



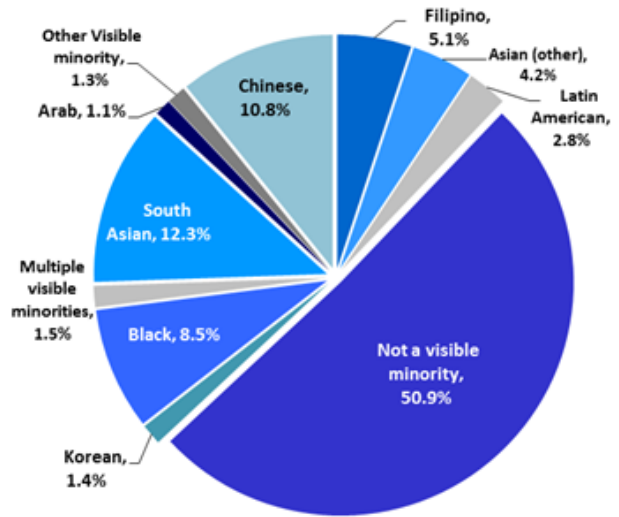


## XI. Toronto Population and Demographics

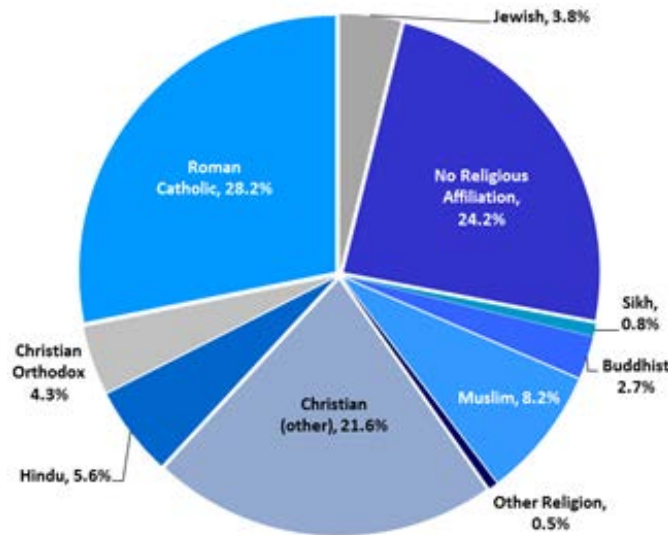
Toronto with a population of 2.79 (5.5 million in the GTA-Greater Toronto Area) million people is heralded as one of the most multicultural cities in the world and is ranked as the safest large metropolitan area in North America by Places Rated Almanac (*Toronto's racial diversity, City of Toronto*).

The 2011 Census conducted by Statistics Canada provides the most current information regarding the population and religious demographic information for the City of Toronto (Figure 11.1 and 11.2). These charts are provided to give some context to the statistics in this report.

**Figure 11.1: Visible Minority Population in Toronto**  
(Source: Statistics Canada, 2011)



**Figure 11.2 Religious Affiliations in Toronto**  
(Source: Statistics Canada, 2011)



In comparison to the 2006 Census there has been a decrease in the number of individuals who are identifying as “not a visible minority” (53.1% versus 50.9%).<sup>1</sup> Since 2006, increases in visible minority populations were observed within the Arab, South Asian, Southeast Asian, and Latin American communities (Figure 11.1).

As noted earlier in the report, the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2013 were the Jewish community, followed by the LGBTQ community and the Black community.

<sup>1</sup> Toronto Police Service. (2013). *2012 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report*. Hate Crime Unit, Intelligence Services.



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According to the 2011 Census published by Statistics Canada:

The Jewish community makes up 3.8% of the religious population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in approximately 33% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2013; and

The Black community constitutes 8.5% of the visible minority population but was victimized in approximately 17% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2013.

According to the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization (GSS) conducted by Statistics Canada, 2% of Canadians aged 18 to 59 reported that they consider themselves to be homosexual or bisexual.<sup>2</sup> It is of significance to note the question on the GSS was voluntary and not inclusive of transgendered individuals; therefore, this rate is likely underreported and not an accurate depiction of the population of the LGBTQ community in Canada. Despite the lack of accurate statistics in this area, what is known is that the LBTQ community was victimized in approximately 18% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2013.

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<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada. (2010). *Gay Pride...by the Numbers*. (Retrieved on January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014, from [http://www42.statcan.gc.ca/smr08/2011/smr08\\_158\\_2011-eng.htm](http://www42.statcan.gc.ca/smr08/2011/smr08_158_2011-eng.htm)).





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## **XII. 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 2013:

- The HCU continued to be an active partner of the provincial Hate Crime Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT). In 2013, two additional police services joined the HCEIT (Niagara Regional Police Service and the Ontario Provincial Police Service). The HCEIT consists of members from fifteen Ontario police services that receive provincial funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement, and education on hate/bias crimes. In 2013, 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;
  - Peel Regional Police;
  - Niagara Regional Police Service; and
  - Ontario Provincial Police Service.
- 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 2013, Toronto Police Service members received mandatory training in:

- Hindu Religion - Items of Religious Significance



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The Items of Religious Significance - Hindu was a module created by the Toronto Police College and offered on-line through the Canadian Police Knowledge Network.

This module was developed to enhance officer awareness about the religion and the items and customs associated with the Hindu faith. In addition, the module reviews the TPS procedures when handling items of religious significance and interacting with persons of the faith. In 2013, the Hindu Religion - Items of Religious Significance module was completed by 5001 TPS members.

In 2013, 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 in Toronto and Niagara Falls.

In November 2013, the HCU hosted the annual divisional Hate Crime Coordinators (HCC) meeting with HCC's from across the 17 police divisions. The purpose of the meeting was 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 current trends.

In 2013, the Ontario Police College in partnership with the HCEIT created an advanced hate crime investigators course for police officers. The course focuses on enhanced understanding of investigating hate/bias crimes and the application of federal legislation to hate propaganda. The course was attended by members from Ontario and Alberta Police Services, the HCU and several TPS divisional investigators. The course was held at the Ontario Provincial Police Academy in March 2013 and at the Ontario Police College in November 2013. This course will continue to be offered in 2014.

In addition, throughout 2013 the HCU met with members of the community and presented on the subject of hate/bias crimes to schools, 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 2013, the community organizations and representatives that HCU members interacted with included:

- Centre for Israel & Jewish Affairs;
- Canadian Tamil Congress;
- Consulate General of India;
- Consulate General of Japan;
- Consulate General of the USA;



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- Egale Canada Human Rights Trust (equality and justice for lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgendered people);
- Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center;
- Jewish Defense League;
- National Council of Canadian Muslims;
- The League for Human Rights - B'nai Brith Canada;
- Ryerson University;
- Seneca College;
- University of Toronto; 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 LGBTQ awareness campaigns supported by the HCU and led by the LGBTQ 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 LGBTQ 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 2013, the TPS LGBTQ Liaison Officer and Egale Canada Human Rights Trust in partnership with the Government of Montenegro, LGBT Forum Progress Montenegro and Montenegro Police Services provided a two-day RHVP training session to 54 police officers in Podgorica, Montenegro.

The TPS was a contributing agency to 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.

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

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

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



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- 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.

### 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.**



**Appendix A – 2013 Completed Hate/Bias Court Dispositions**

The dispositions set out in Table A.1 and Table A.2 below includes all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system in the year 2013. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2010 and 2013.

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.1: 2013 Completed Cases (2013 occurrences)**

<b>CHARGES</b>	<b>DISPOSITION</b>
1. Assault	1. Withdrawn – peace bond
2. Assault	2. Withdrawn – peace bond
3. Criminal Harassment	3. Withdrawn – peace bond
1. Mischief Under	1. Withdrawn as part of global resolution
2. Mischief Under	2. Withdrawn as part of global resolution
3. Mischief Under	3. Withdrawn as part of global resolution
4. Break and Enter Commit	4. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
5. Attempt Theft From Auto	5. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
6. Attempt Theft From Auto	6. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
7. Theft Under	7. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
8. Theft Under	8. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional and 12 month probation
9. Mischief Under	9. Withdrawn as part of global resolution
10. Mischief Under	10. Withdrawn as part of global resolution
11. Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	11. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
12. Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	12. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
13. Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	13. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation



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14. Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	14. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
15. Break and Enter	15. Guilty Plea - 6 month conditional sentence and 12 month probation
1. Criminal Harassment	1. Stayed - eligible for mental health diversion
2. Criminal Harassment	2. Stayed - eligible for mental health diversion
3. Mischief Interfere with Property	3. Stayed - eligible for mental health diversion
4. Indecent Acts	4. Stayed - eligible for mental health diversion
1. Mischief Under	1. Withdrawn - peace bond
2. Mischief Interfere with Property	2. Withdrawn - peace bond
1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1. Withdrawn - peace bond, no contact with victim and no weapons

**Table A.2 2013 Completed Cases (2010-2012 Occurrences)**

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
<b>2010</b>	
1. Criminal Harassment	1. Guilty Plea - served 90 day jail intermittent sentence
2. Assault	2. Guilty Plea - concurrent sentence
3. Assault with weapon	3. Withdrawn - peace bond
4. Assault bodily harm	4. Withdrawn - peace bond
5. Weapons dangerous	5. Withdrawn - peace bond
6. Dangerous operation	6. Withdrawn - peace bond
<b>2012</b>	
1. Assault	1. Withdrawn
2. Assault	2. Withdrawn
1. Threaten Bodily Harm	1. Suspended sentence - 12 month probation
2. Assault	2. Withdrawn
3. Criminal Harassment	3. Withdrawn
1. Threatening Death	1. Withdrawn
1. Assault	1. Guilty Plea - served 226 days pre-trial custody, suspended sentence and one year probation
2. Assault	2. Withdrawn
3. Assault	3. Withdrawn



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- 
- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm | 1. Guilty Plea – served 2 months pre-trial custody, 90 days in jail to be served intermittent and 2 years probation, DNA order & weapons prohibition s.109 (10 years) |
| 2. Assault Causing Bodily Harm | 2. Guilty Plea – served 2 months pre-trial custody, 90 days in jail to be served intermittent and 2 years probation, DNA order & weapons prohibition s.109 (10 years) |
| 3. Assault with Weapon         | 3. Withdrawn  |
| 4. Choking                     | 4. Withdrawn  |
-



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**Appendix B - 2013 Offence Locations**

	Assault	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	Assault with a Weapon	Criminal Harassment	Mischief Interfere With Property	Mischief to Religious Property	Mischief Under	Mischief Over	Robbery	Threatening Bodily Harm	Threatening Damage	Threatening Death	Utter Threats	Willful Promotion of Hatred	Total
Apartment building parking lot stairwell elevator lobby phone hallway door	2	1		3	1		13				1	1			22
Business/Retail Various types	3	1	1	2	1		7	2		1					18
Community Centre Cultural Organizations												2			2
Government		1	1	2			4					1			9
House garage phone vehicle				1	4		10			1					16
Internet/Mail website Facebook email cell phone text				4	2					2			1	1	10
Medical Facility doctors office															0
Parks							1							1	2
Public Transit subway station subway train street car via rail station go	3		1				2					1			7
Religious Facilities church synagogue temple	1					4	1								6
Schools public high middle private academy college Montessori university day care	1				1		12			2		1		1	18
Street laneway vehicle	9	1		1	2		4		1			3			21
<b>Totals</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>131</b>





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**Appendix C - 2013 Breakdown of Offences by Division**

11 Division	9 Occurrences
Pakistani	Mischief Interfere with Property x2
LGBTQ - Transgender	Assault
Pakistani	Threaten Bodily Harm
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ - Man	Assault
LGBTQ	Mischief Under x2
LGBTQ	Wilful Promotion of Hatred

12 Division	0 Occurrences
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13 Division	4 Occurrences
Black	Assault
Black	Assault with weapon
Black	Threatening Bodily Harm
Jewish	Mischief Under

14 Division	10 Occurrences
Jewish	Threatening Death
LGBTQ-Woman	Threatening Death
LGBTQ-Man	Assault with Weapon
Chinese	Assault
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
(MU) Catholic/Ukraine	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief Under x3

22 Division	11 Occurrences
Black	Mischief Under x2
Black	Threatening Death x2
Black	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Catholic	Mischief to Religious Property
LGBTQ	Mischief Under
LGBTQ - Man	Assault x2
Jewish	Mischief under x2

23 Division	2 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under

31 Division	16 Occurrences
(SF) Priest	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under x2
Israel	Mischief Interfere with Property
(MU) Jewish/Hindu/Muslim	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under x3
Black	Assault
LGBTQ - Man	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ - Man	Mischief Under
LGBTQ - Woman	Robbery
Christian	Mischief Interfere with Property
Muslim	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Mischief Under x2

32 Division	12 Occurrences
Black	Mischief Interfere with Property
Brown	Assault
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property x2
Jewish	Mischief Under x7

33 Division	7 Occurrences
(MU) Jewish/Black/LGBTQ - Man	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Threatening Bodily Harm
Chinese	Assault
Chinese	Criminal Harassment

41 Division	2 Occurrences
(MU) LGBTQ/Jewish	Threatening Bodily Harm
Black	Mischief Interfere with Property



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42 Division	4 Occurrences
Pakistani	Mischief Under
Jewish	Threatening Bodily Harm
Black	Threatening Death
Jewish	Criminal Harassment

43 Division	9 Occurrences
East Indian	Assault x3
Catholic	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Mischief Under
LGBTQ - Man	Assault
LGBTQ - Man	Assault With Weapon
LGBTQ - Woman	Criminal Harassment

51 Division	9 Occurrences
Russian	Mischief Under
LGBTQ - Transgender	Threatening Bodily Harm
(MU) Black/Jewish	Mischief Under
Black	Threatening Death
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Muslim	Mischief Over
LGBTQ - Man	Assault
LGBTQ - Man	Assault Causing Bodily Harm

52 Division	14 Occurrences
Chinese	Assault
(MU) Black/Jewish	Mischief Under
Aboriginal	Threatening Death
Black	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
Black	Criminal Harassment
Brown	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
Hindu	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Jewish	Utter Threats
Muslim	Assault
Muslim	Mischief Under x2
LGBTQ	Threatening Death

53 Division	8 Occurrences
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief Under x2
Middle Eastern	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Assault
LGBTQ - Man	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ - Man	Assault Causing Bodily Harm

54 Division	12 Occurrences
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief Under
(MU) Jewish/Black	Threatening Damage
(MU) Jewish/Black	Threatening Death
(MU) Jewish/Black/ Pakistani	Mischief Over
Pakistani	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Hindu	Mischief Under
Muslim	Assault
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Under x3

55 Division	2 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ - Man	Criminal Harassment



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**Appendix D - Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence**

Bias	Victim Groups		Types of Offences	#
Race (RA)	Black	22	Assault	2
			Assault with Weapon	1
			Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Threatening Death	4
			Threatening Bodily Harm	1
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	2
			Mischief Under	9
	Brown	2	Assault	1
Assault Causing Bodily Harm			1	
Aboriginal	1	Threatening Death	1	
<b>Total 25</b>				
Religion (RE)	Jewish	41	Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	5
			Mischief Interfere with Property	5
			Mischief to Religious Property	1
			Mischief Under	25
			Utter Threats	1
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
			Threatening Bodily Harm	1
			Threatening Death	1
	Catholic	2	Mischief to Religious Property	2
	Christian	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	1
	Hindu	2	Mischief Under	2
	Muslim	11	Mischief Under	5
Threatening Bodily Harm			1	
Criminal Harassment			1	
Assault			3	
<b>Total 57</b>				
Ethnicity (ET)	East Indian	3	Assault	3
<b>Total 3</b>				
Multi-Bias (MU)	Catholic/Ukrainian	1	Mischief to Religious Property	1
	Jewish/Hindu/Muslim	1	Mischief Under	1
	Jewish/Black/LGBTQ - Man	1	Mischief Under	1
	LGBTQ/Jewish	1	Threatening Bodily Harm	1
	Black/Jewish	5	Threatening Damage	1
			Mischief Under	3
Threatening Death			1	
<b>Total 10</b>	Pakistani/Black/Jewish	1	Mischief Over	1



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Bias	Victim Groups		Types of Offences	#
Nationality (NA)	Israeli	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	1
	Pakistani	5	Mischief Interfere with Property	2
			Mischief Under	1
	Chinese	4	Assault	2
Criminal Harassment			1	
<b>Total 11</b>	Russian	1	Mischief Under	1
<b>Similar Factor (SF)</b>	Middle Eastern	1	Criminal Harassment	1
<b>Total 2</b>	Priest	1	Mischief Under	1
Sexual Orientation (SO)	LGBTQ - Man	13	Assault	5
			Assault Causing Bodily Harm	2
			Assault With a Weapon	2
			Criminal Harassment	3
			Mischief Under	1
	LGBTQ	5	Mischief Under	3
			Threatening Death	1
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
	LGBTQ - Woman	3	Criminal Harassment	1
			Robbery	1
			Threatening Death	1
	<b>Total 23</b>	LGBTQ - Transgender	2	Assault
Threatening Bodily Harm				1