



Toronto Police Service

2005 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

**Hate Crime Unit
Intelligence Services**



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Hate / 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*



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, there was a decrease in the total number of reported hate crimes for the City of Toronto. There were a total of 132 reported hate crimes as compared to 163 in 2004. This decrease represents a 19% reduction from 2004. The lowest number of reported hate crimes annually, since the Unit began to collect statistics in 1993, was reported in 2005. The yearly average number of reported occurrences is 214.

The lower number of reported occurrences can be somewhat misleading. For example, hundreds of anti-Semitic pamphlets were distributed at various universities across Toronto in 2005, yet the number of actual reports was 3. This is because all the incidents at one location were collected in one report.

Through meetings and consultations with affected community representatives in 2005, a need was identified to provide more context in this Annual Report pertaining to the population composition and religious affiliation in Toronto. This feature has been added with data from Statistics Canada as reported in the Toronto Police Service 2005 Environmental Scan. This information will assist in understanding the overall hate crime picture in relation to the proportion of each visible minority and religious subgroup within Toronto.



INTRODUCTION

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a sub-unit of Intelligence Services. 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 Coordinators in each of the sixteen divisions in the Toronto Police Service, and with members of other law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation of hate crimes.

Divisional Hate Crime Coordinators are responsible for the investigation of hate crimes within their respective divisions. The HCU provides support to divisional personnel and other units whenever necessary.

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 hate as a motivating factor.

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 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 counseling 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 thorough 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 acceptance amongst communities and to safeguard the freedoms, safety and dignity of all persons as 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 members of 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 racial 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, gays 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 group or profession.



HATE GROUPS

Organized hate groups continue to exist in Toronto however they are commonly loose affiliations or informal gatherings of like-minded individuals. Chat lines, web sites and other forms of Internet contact remain popular as modes for recruitment, expression, information and communication.

Two notable events occurred in Toronto in 2005. The first event was the death of Wolfgang Droege, the former leader of the notorious Heritage Front of the early 1990's. Droege and his organization made headlines and became national news as arguably Canada's largest and most successful white supremacist organization.

The second event was the extradition of Ernst Zundel to Germany after many legal battles stretching over a number of years. Zundel was considered a major figure within the white supremacist world. A warrant had been outstanding in Germany for Zundel's arrest and he is currently before the courts on charges relating to holocaust denial in that country.

OVERVIEW

In 2005, there was a decrease in the number of reported hate crimes. In 2004, the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit confirmed a total of 163 hate motivated occurrences. The number decreased to 132 in 2005, (See Fig. 2 Pg.7) representing a **19% decrease** from the previous year. The 132 occurrences represent the lowest number recorded since the Unit began collecting statistics in 1993.

It is clear that the number of hate/bias crimes recorded from year to year is variable, being affected by a wide range of factors that are not always easily discernible. In attempting to assess and evaluate the quantitative data provided by this report and also available from other sources, a few points should be kept in mind:

It is believed that hate/bias crimes are under reported.

The impact of a hate/bias crime on its victim, their 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 2005, Mischief, Assault and Threat offences, in that order, were the most frequently reported. (See Fig. 1 below) Mischief was by far the most commonly reported offence, accounting for 68 occurrences or 51% of the total. In 2004 by comparison, there were 96 Mischief occurrences or 59% of the total. Assault occurrences decreased slightly from 26 last year to 23 in 2005 while Threats decreased from 23 in 2004 to 15 in 2005.

Occurrences from the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) decreased from 16 in 2004 to 7 in 2005.

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.

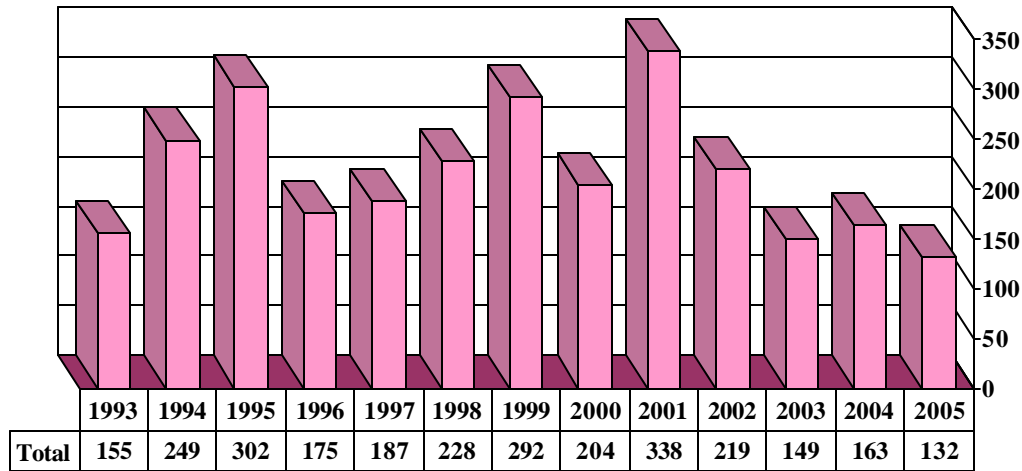
2005 OFFENCE BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

OFFENCE	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	<i>TTL</i>
Advocate Genocide						2	1					3
Assault								14	4		5	23
Bomb Threat									2			2
Harassment							1	2	2	2	1	8
Hate Propaganda						1						1
Mischief			1		2	5	4	28	21	3	4	68
Robbery						1		1				2
Threats						2	1	4	5		3	15
Weapon Dangerous						1						1
Wilful Promotion Hatred						4			5			9
Total			1		2	16	7	49	39	5	13	132

Fig. 1



Reported Hate Crime Occurrences: 1993 - 2005 Comparisons



YEAR	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Change	N/A	61%+	21%+	42%-	7%+	22%+	28%+	30%-	66%+	35%-	32% -	9%+	19%-

Fig. 2

Total Hate Crimes – 1993 to 2005

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
2004						18	21	41	73		10	163
2005	0	0	1	0	2	16	7	49	39	5	13	132
TOTAL	0	4	55	13	4	365	231	1184	664	25	248	2793

Fig. 3

Hate / 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

In 2005 the most frequent hate / bias occurrences were Mischief (68), followed by Assaults (23) and Threats (15). (See Fig. 1 Pg. 6) The majority of reported hate occurrences occurred in educational facilities, on public streets, and in private dwellings or apartment buildings. (See Fig. 10 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 Race-RA (28), Religion-RE (21) and Multi-Bias-MU (5). (See Fig.1 Pg. 6) Commonly targeted locations included private dwellings, apartment buildings, educational facilities, places of worship and the TTC. (See Fig. 10 Pg. 15)

Threats and Assaults were usually unprovoked. Threat occurrences mainly focused on the categories of Religion-RE (5), Race-RA (4) and Sexual Orientation-SO (3). In relation to assault occurrences, Race-RA (14), Sexual Orientation-SO (5) and Religion-RE (4) were the categories most targeted. As in past years, these kinds of offences tended to occur in the victim's environment: their house, neighborhood, school, and place of employment.

Wilful Promotion of Hatred offences (hate propaganda) decreased significantly in 2005 with just 9 occurrences being recorded as compared to 12 in 2004. This continues a strong downward trend in this offence type in recent years as there were 45 Wilful Promotion of Hatred occurrences recorded in 2001 and 48 in 2002. Religion-RE (5) and Multi-Bias-MU (4) were the targeted categories in offences of this type in 2005. (See Fig. 1 Pg. 6)

The Internet and its various modes of communication (e-Mail, chat rooms, message boards, web sites etc.) remain a very popular method for communicating hate propaganda, threats and criminal harassment.



PATTERNS OF VICTIM GROUPS

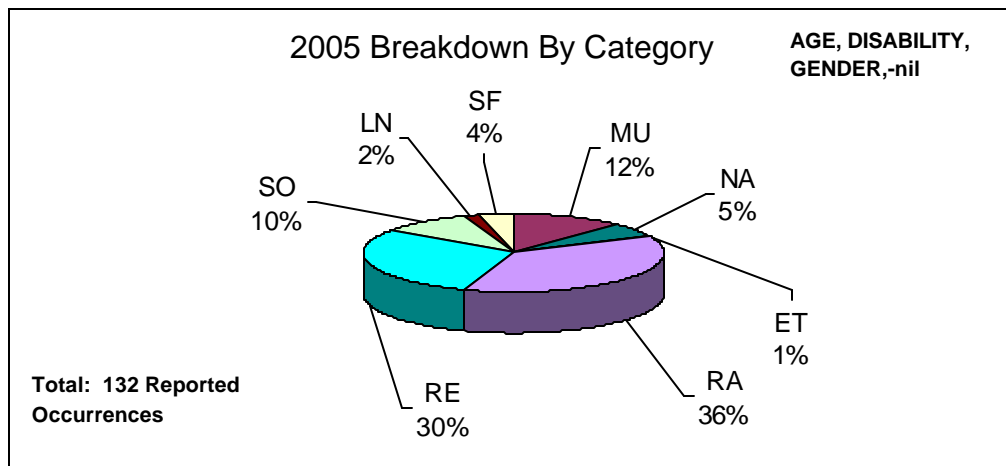


Fig. 4

The victim category most affected by hate in 2005 was Race-RA (36%=49), followed by Religion-RE (30%=39) and Multi-Bias-MU (12%=16). The victim groups most targeted in 2005 were the Black and the Jewish community (33 each). Following that in 2005 are Multi-Bias category (16), the Gay community (13) and the Pakistani community (7). (See Fig. 5 Pg. 11) In the majority of incidents reported, the suspects remained anonymous and likely committed the acts by themselves. In most cases, no precipitating events led to attacks.

In 2005 Race-RA is the largest category with 36% of total occurrences. In 2004 Religion-RE was the largest category with 45% of total hate crimes reported.

In 2005 Religion-RE accounts for 30% of reported occurrences. In 2004 Race-RA comprised 25% of reported hate crimes. The most affected victim groups in the Race-RA category for 2005 are the Black community (33) the East Indian community (4) the Chinese and White communities (3 each) and the Arabic community (2). (See Fig. 9 Pg. 14)

In the Religion category, members of the Jewish community were the most targeted group, comprising 33 occurrences of 39 recorded. (See Fig. 9 Pg. 14)

In the Nationality-NA category, offences against the Pakistani community (5) and the Palestinian community (2) were recorded. (See Fig. 9 Pg. 14)



The Multi-Bias-MU category had 16 occurrences in 2005, down somewhat from 18 in 2004. 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 Mischief, Wilful Promotion of Hatred (hate propaganda) and Threats. (See Fig. 9 Pg. 14)

Occurrences in the Sexual Orientation-SO category were 10% of total reported hate crimes with the main offences being assault, mischief, and threats. (See Fig. 9 Pg. 14). Hate crimes, against gays and lesbians in 2005, 13 in total, were up slightly from 2004 when there were 10 reported occurrences.

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate / bias occurrences were 55 Division (24), 32 Division (19), 31 Division (12), 41 Division (11) and 53 Division (11). (See Fig. 11 Pg. 16) The divisional boundary changes that came into effect in 2004 have clearly affected the distribution of hate/bias occurrences throughout the city.



VICTIMIZED GROUPS IN 2004

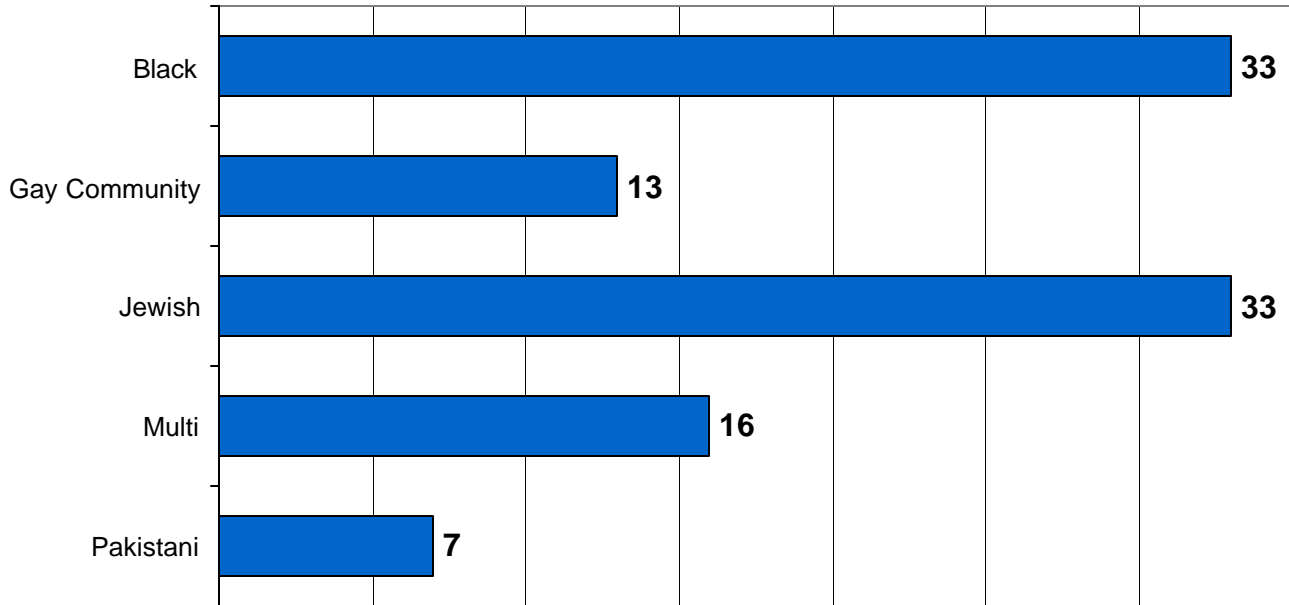


Fig. 5

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

All Victim Groups

Arabic	2	Hindu	1	Non English	2
Asian	1	Homosexual	11	Non White	1
Black	33	First Nations	1	Pakistani	7
Chinese	3	Jewish	33	Palestinian	2
Christian	2	Lesbian	2	Police Officer	1
East Indian	4	Multi	16	White	3
Falun Gong	3	Muslim	3		
		Nazis	1		
				Total	132

Fig. 5a



ACCUSED/SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION

Age Range 9-17			Age Range 18-25			Age Range 26-40			Over 40		
M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group	M	F	Group
22	5	0	25	7	0	10	2	0	13	2	0

Unk Male or Female	Male - Unk/Age	Female – Unk/Age	Group Attacks -Unk/Age
72	50	12	5

Fig. 6

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group. The largest single group of offenders, however, is unknown. Among identified persons committing hate-related offences, the largest groups are males in the age group 18-25 and males in the 9-17 age group.

There were twenty five males charged in 2005 and one female.

There are, once again, a high number of unidentified suspects this year. However, there have also been a higher number of arrests than last year. This is notable considering occurrences are down 19% from 2004. The number of charges has remained relatively high in 2005 as well, down slightly to 50 from 57 in 2004. It is frequently very difficult to identify suspects as many incidents occur without any witnesses present.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR												
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	UNK
11	12	12	8	14	14	11	13	12	10	10	5	0

Fig. 7

In Figure 7 above, the months with the highest activity were May and June with 14 occurrences each. The occurrences were more evenly distributed in 2005 than in past years. December was the lowest month with 5 occurrences. It is important to remember that an individual or group frequently commits a number of offences at one time. This can often account for a spike of activity in a given month.



ARREST AND SENTENCING

In 2005 there were 26 persons arrested for hate-motivated offences. A total of 50 criminal charges were laid. Many offenders were charged with more than one offence. Once again most people were charged individually. There were five instances where a group of people were involved and charged with multiple offences.

As in previous years, offenders are sometimes charged with a number of offences, some of which do not relate directly to hate-motivated offences. In all cases only charges relating directly to hate-motivated offences are counted.

There are presently 16 cases that remain before the court and two others where bench warrants have been issued. There have been five findings of guilt resulting in convictions and sentencing, including one that resulted in a weapons prohibition order. Other penalties have included time in pre-trial custody, periods of probation with conditions, suspended sentences, a peace bond, and sentencing diversions.

CHARGES		COURT CASES		
OFFENCE	QTY	DISPOSITIONS	Y.O.	ADULTS
Assault/Assault Bodily Harm	21	Currently before the Courts		16
Threat/Threat Bodily Harm/Cause Disturbance/Criminal Harassment	13	Guilty	1	4
Mischief	6	Withdrawn/Peace Bond		1
Assault With A Weapon/Weapons Dangerous/Carry Concealed Weapon	8	Unconditional Release		1
Robbery	1	Stayed		1
Public Incitement of Hatred	1	Bench Warrant	1	1
TOTAL	50	TOTAL ARRESTS	2	24

Fig. 8

In 2005 violence related charges significantly increased (86%) as a percentage of overall offences compared to 2004 (51%). A total of 24 adults were charged, as well as two young offenders.

Mischief was the single largest offence committed in 2005. Violence related offences including assault, assault with a weapon, weapons dangerous, assault causing bodily harm, and robbery were also frequent. Other violence related offences included criminal harassment and threatening.



BREAKDOWN BY VICTIM GROUP AND OFFENCE

BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES	BIAS	VICTIM	NUMBER & TYPE OF OFFENCES
SF=5	Falon Gong = 3 Nazi = 1 PoliceOfficer= 1	2 Harassment 1 Mischief 1 Mischief 1 Mischief	LN=2	Non English	2 Mischief
RE=39	Christians=2 Jewish=33 Hindu=1 Muslims=3	1 Assault 1 Mischief 2 Assaults 2 Bomb Threat 2 Criminal Harassment 18 Mischief 4 Threats 5 Wilful Promotion Hatred 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Mischief 1 Threats	RA=49	Arabic =2 Asian =1 Black =33 Chinese =3 East Indian =4 Non-White =1 First Nations=1 Pakistani =1 White =3	1 Assault 1 Threats 1 Robbery 7 Assaults 1 Harassment 24 Mischief 1 Threats 2 Assaults 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Harassment 1 Mischief 1 Threats 1 Mischief 1 Mischief 1 Assault 1 Assault 2 Assault 1 Threats
NA=7	Pakistani =5 Palestinian =2	1 Harassment 3 Mischief 1 Threat 1 Assault 1 Mischief	SO=13	Homosexual=11 Lesbian =2	4 Assault 1 Harassment 3 Mischief 3 Threats 1 Assault 1 Mischief
ET =1	Pakistani	1 Mischief			
MU=16	Multi-Bias=16	2 Advocate Genocide 1 Hate Propaganda 5 Mischief 1 Robbery 2 Threats 1 Weapons Dangerous 4 Wilful Promotion Hate	AG DI GE	Nil Nil Nil	

Fig. 9



LOCATION OF OFFENCES

Type of Location	QTY	Types of Crimes – In Sequence of Most Often Committed
Apartment Bldg ▪ apartments ▪ Underground Parking	11	Assault, Mischief ,Threat,
Automobile	4	Mischief
Business Office ▪ Various types	10	Advocate Genocide, Assault, Mischief, Threats, Hate Propaganda, Wilful Promotion
Community Centre / Cultural Organizations	5	Mischief, Threat, Wilful Promotion
Park	2	Mischief
Education ▪ Primary ▪ Junior & High ▪ College & University	37	Mischief, Threat, Assault, Wilful Promotion, Harassment, Bomb Threat, Advocate Genocide
Government ▪ Civic Centre	1	Mischief
House / Dwelling ▪ Private Houses	17	Assault, Threat, Mischief, Harassment, Wilful Promotion of Hate
Library	1	Wilful Promotion of Hate
Jail Don Jail	1	Harassment
Medical Offices	1	Harassment
Night Clubs	3	Assault, Mischief
Retail	6	Threats, Mischief, Assault
Street / Sidewalk	20	Assault, Threat, Harassment, Mischief, Bomb Threat, Robbery
Toronto Transit Commission ▪ Subway Stations & Trains ▪ Streetcar Shelter	7	Mischief, Assault, Weapons Dangerous
Worship ▪ Church ▪ Mosque ▪ Synagogue	6	Mischief, Wilful Promotion

Fig. 10



2005 HATE /BIAS OCCURRENCES BY DIVISION

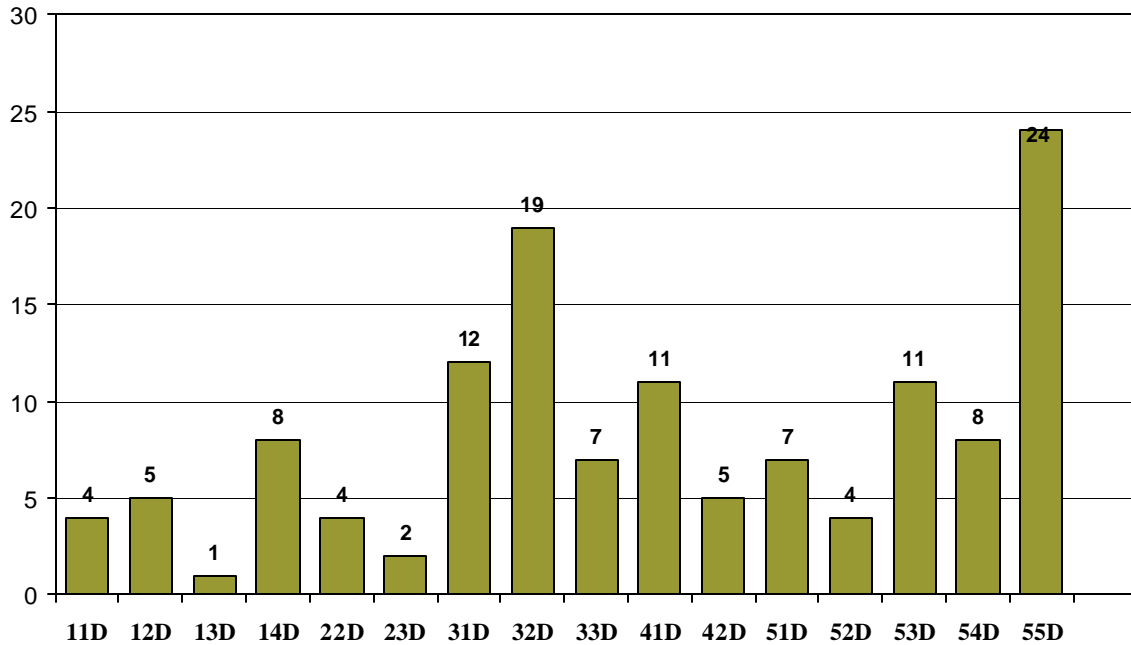


Fig. 11

11 Division – 4 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Mischief
Chinese	Assault
Jewish	Bomb Threat
Police Officers	Mischief

13 Division – 1 Occurrence	
Bias Type	Offence
Jewish	Harassment

12 Division – 5 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief
Falun gong	Mischief
Homosexual	Mischief
Pakistani	Assault

14 Division- 8 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Mischief
Chinese	Mischief
Homosexual	Assault
Jewish	Mischief x 2
Multi	Hate Propaganda
Muslim	Threats
Palestinian	Mischief



22 Division – 4 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Mischief
Falun Gong	Harassment
Multi	Advocate Genocide
Non English	Mischief

33 Division -7 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Mischief
Christianity	Mischief
Falun Gong	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x 2
Lesbian	Mischief
Muti	Threaten Death

23 Division –2 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
East Indian	Mischief
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hatred

41 Division –11 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Occurrences
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief x 2
Christian	Assault
Jewish	Mischief
Multi	Mischief
Multi	Robbery
Muslim	Assault
Pakistani	Mischief x 2
White	Assault

31 Division – 12 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Assault x 2
East Indian	Threats
Homosexual	Threats
Jewish	Bomb Threats
Jewish	Mischief x 2
Jewish	Wilful Promotion
Jewish	Threats
Pakistani	Mischief
Pakistani	Threats
White	Threats

42 Division – 5 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Occurrences
Asian	Robbery
Black	Mischief x 3
Jewish	Wilful Promotion Hatred

32 Division- 19 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief x 8
Jewish	Threats x 3
Jewish	Wilful Promotion
Multi	Advocate Genocide
Multi	Mischief x2
Multi	Wilful Promotion Hatred
Non English	Mischief
Palestinian	Assault

51 Division – 7 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Homosexual	Mischief x 2
Homosexual	Assault
Homosexual	Threats x 2
Jewish	Mischief
Muslim	Mischief



52 Division – 4 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Arabic	Assault
Black	Assault
Jewish	Wilful Promotion hatred
Multi	Mischief

53 Division – 11 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
East Indian	Harassment
Hindu	Mischief
Jewish	Assault x 2
Jewish	Harassment
Jewish	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Multi	Threats
Multi	Weapon Dangerous
Multi	Wilful promotion of Hatred x2
Non White	Mischief

54 Division – 8 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Arabic	Threats
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief
Chinese	Assault
Homosexual	Assault
First Nations	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief
Pakistani	Mischief

55 Division – 24 Occurrences	
Bias Type	Offence
Black	Assault
Black	Harassment
Black	Mischief x12
Black	Threats
East Indian	Assault
Homosexual	Assault
Homosexual	Harassment
Jewish	Mischief
Lesbian	Assault
Multi	Mischief
Nazis	Mischief
Pakistani	Harassment
White	Assault with Weapon



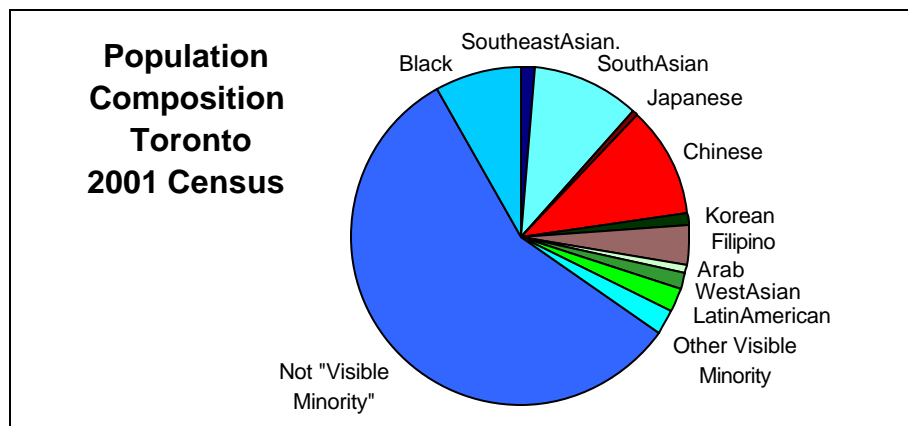
Toronto Population and Religion Demographics

The City of Toronto is made up of one of the most diverse populations of any city in the world. Below are a Population Composition pie chart and a Religious Affiliation table showing the breakdown for the City of Toronto. These charts will assist in understanding the proportions of visible minorities and religious makeup within the City itself and give some context to the statistics in the Report.

As noted earlier in the Report, the two most targeted groups in Toronto in 2005 were the Black community and the Jewish community.

The Black community constitutes approximately 8.3 percent of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 67% of total hate crimes against Race in 2005.

The Jewish community makes up approximately 7 percent of the population in Toronto but was victimized in 84% of total hate crimes against Religion.



Source: Statistics Canada

Religious Affiliation in Toronto

	% of population		% of population
Roman Catholic	30.8%	Hindu	4.8%
No Religion	18.4%	Jewish	4.2%
Muslim	6.7%	Christian n.i.e	3.9%
Anglican	6.1%	Buddhist	2.7%
United	5.3%	Greek Orthodox	2.2%

* n.i.e.= not included elsewhere

Source: Statistics Canada



The State of Hate in Toronto

The Toronto Police Service has collected statistics on hate/bias motivated offences for thirteen years. Some observations drawn from this period include the following:

- The average number of offences recorded annually is 214, down from 222 in 2004.
- The lowest recorded number of offences is 132 in 2005.
- The highest number of offences was 338 recorded in 2001.

- The most affected victim category has been Race-RA, with 1184 occurrences recorded over the past thirteen years. Religion-RE (664) and Multi-Bias MU (365) 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 continue to be significantly targeted in Multi-Bias occurrences.

- In 2005 offences occurred in eight categories (Race, Religion, Multi-Bias, Sexual Orientation, Nationality, Similar Factor, Language, and Ethnicity). This differs from 2004 wherein all recorded offences occurred in only five categories (Religion, Race, Nationality, Multi-Bias and Sexual Orientation).

- In 2005 offences in the Race-RA category accounted for 36% of all offences. Within this group, offences against the Black community accounted for 33 of the 49 total occurrences, or fully two thirds of all reported hate crimes against Race.



HATE CRIME UNIT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

In 2005 the Hate Crime Unit continued to focus its efforts on the prevention and criminal investigation of hate motivated crimes. The pro-active education of police officers and community members continued to be a priority 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.
- A number of investigations involving hate propaganda including occurrences stemming from material posted on web sites and literature distributed at Toronto universities are ongoing.

Community Outreach

- The Hate Crime Unit continues to meet and consult with community organizations including, in 2005, the League for Human Rights-B'nai Brith Canada, Palestine House, the African Canadian Legal Clinic, the Canadian Arab Federation, Somali Child and Family Services, and the Canadian Jewish Congress.
- The Hate Crime Unit dialogues with community representatives for ways to improve the effectiveness of the Service's initiatives to reduce hate / bias crimes.



- The Hate Crime Unit makes presentations on the subject of hate crime to educational institutions, community groups, and other organizations, as requested.
- The Hate Crime Unit joined the provincially funded Hate Crime Extremism Enforcement Team (HCEIT) in 2005. The HCEIT consists of ten member police services that receive funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement, and education. As part of this team, the Hate Crime Unit participated in the development of a training video used by all police services across Ontario.

Media Outreach

- Hate Crime Unit members provided interviews to local and national media on a variety of hate / bias crime issues.

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.