



## Toronto Police Service 2011 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

Intelligence Division, Hate Crime Unit

*The Hate Crime Unit remains dedicated to the achievement of its complementary objectives: the prevention and thorough investigation of hate/bias motivated offences and the pro-active education of others to enable them to recognize and combat hate.*

*Our goal is to encourage mutual acceptance amongst communities and to safeguard the freedoms, safety and dignity of all persons as guaranteed by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.*



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## Executive Summary

The Toronto Police Service Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report is an annual report that provides statistical data about criminal offences which are committed against persons or property and are motivated by the victim's race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or other similar factor, within the City of Toronto.

The report also explains the mandate of the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) and the methodology that is used by the HCU to collect the statistical data. The results of the data are based on hate/bias crimes that were reported to the Toronto Police Service between January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011 and December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011.

In 2011, there was a decrease in the number of total hate/bias crime occurrences reported to the HCU. In comparison to 2010, the number of reported occurrences fell from 132 to 123, representing a difference of 7%. Over the past ten years, between 2002 and 2011, the average number of reported hate/bias crimes is 154 per annum.

The number of arrests in 2011 decreased from 20 persons arrested in 2010 to 12 persons arrested in 2011 and the number of hate/bias motivated charges decreased from 45 charges in 2010 to 17 charges in 2011. As in previous years, the number of arrests for hate/bias motivated offences was influenced by the fact that a large number of the occurrences involved allegations of mischief to property (i.e. graffiti) in circumstances where there was little or no suspect description available. These occurrences frequently transpired without the victim or any witnesses present. These factors add significantly to the challenges in investigating hate/bias motivated offences and arresting suspects.

The three most targeted groups since 2006 have been the Jewish community, the Black community, and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) community. In 2011, the Jewish community, followed by the LGBT community, the Muslim community and the Black community were the most victimized groups.

The three most reported criminal offences motivated by hate/bias in 2011 were mischief to property, assault, and threatening death. The Jewish community and the Muslim community are the most victimized group for mischief to property occurrences, while the LGBT and the Black community are the most victimized group for assault and threatening death occurrences.

When more than one identifiable group (i.e. Pakistani and Black) was targeted in an occurrence the occurrence was categorized as multi-bias. In 2011, 18 of the 123 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2010, 17 of the 132 occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In comparison to 2010, the number of occurrences categorized as multi-bias increased from 13% in 2010 to approximately 15% in 2011.



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The 2011 Report includes a breakdown of the specific community groups victimized within the multi-bias category as well as the types of criminal offences committed. This information can be located in Appendix D of the Report.

Since the publication of the first Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report in 1993, hate/bias crimes have been most commonly motivated by the following five factors: race, religion, multi-bias, sexual orientation; and nationality.

This report also provides an overview of the training and education that was provided to officers with respect to hate/bias crimes in 2011, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the HCU and other units within the Toronto Police Service.



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## Introduction

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a sub-unit of the Intelligence Division. It was created in 1993 and since then has been collecting, analyzing and publishing data on reported hate/bias crimes. The unit consists of one Detective and one Detective Constable on a full-time basis as well as a civilian research assistant and intelligence analyst on an as-needed basis.

Additionally, the Detective Sergeant in charge of the Security Section of the Intelligence Unit has the discretion to deploy officers from the Intelligence Unit to assist in the investigation and prevention of hate/bias motivated crimes, thereby assisting the HCU, as he or she deems necessary. In making such a determination, the Detective Sergeant considers factors such as the opportunity to raise awareness and educate members of the community at large regarding hate/bias motivated crimes, and the capacity of the specific division to investigate the specific occurrence(s).

### Mandate:

The mandate of the Hate Crime Unit is to:

- Provide assistance and expertise to all investigations and prosecutions of hate/bias crimes;
- Maintain an information base of hate/bias occurrences and arrests to assist divisional analysts and investigators;
- Assist in developing public education programs in partnership with other members of the Service and the community; and
- Act as a central focus for the dissemination of information and support to divisional hate/bias crime investigation co-ordinators, other police services, government agencies and the community.

Members of the HCU are responsible for reviewing all suspected hate/bias occurrences to ensure consistent identification/classification and to ensure a thorough investigation is conducted. All relevant information is recorded and analyzed which helps determine overall hate/bias crime trends and patterns.

The analysis and this report are then used to develop strategies to address hate/bias crimes in our community, both from a prevention/enforcement perspective and an educational perspective.

A Divisional Hate Crime Coordinator is assigned to each of the 17 Toronto police divisions and that officer maintains the responsibility for investigating and tracking hate/bias crimes within their division. The HCU provides investigative support to these divisional personnel and other



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

The Toronto Police Service provides front line officers with a hate/bias crime procedure (05-16). This procedure provides direction to front line officers to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate/bias crimes. Consistent with this procedure, officers are obliged to notify the HCU of any occurrences. Through training, officers are encouraged to err on the side of caution by forwarding all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to the HCU for review. Additionally, the HCU utilizes internal police software in order to search all TPS police records for hate/bias motivated occurrences. In this manner, the HCU ensures that all hate/bias motivated occurrences and arrests are captured and reviewed for accuracy.



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## Methodology

The Service's hate/bias crime procedure requires all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to be reviewed by HCU investigators to ensure proper identification and classification. Each occurrence is classified using the hate/bias categories contained within the hate/bias crime definition of the Criminal Code of Canada: race, ethnicity, nationality, age, language, gender, disability, sexual orientation, religion, color, or any other similar factor.

Comments and/or actions of a suspect during an incident can be significant in helping to determine the suspect's motive and bias; however, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence with complete accuracy. Additional criteria used to assist in classifying occurrences include the victim's perception of the incident, culturally significant dates, symbols, history of the community and current events around the world.

In some cases the suspect misperceives the victim's background. This can be the case in some incidents involving visible minorities, where the suspect can be completely unaware of the victim's actual background and wrongly assumes that the victim belongs to a particular group. Due to this fact, the victim becomes a target based on the suspect's misperception.

For example, there have been cases where individuals have been wrongly perceived by the suspect as being members of the LGBT community and become victims of "gay bashing." Similarly, in other cases victims have been targeted due to their association with members of certain identifiable groups, though the victims themselves are not members of those groups.

While it is recognized that every individual has multiple aspects to their identity, more than one of which could be cause for an offender to target them, it is the practice of the HCU to classify a hate/bias occurrence based on the best known information that exists relevant to the offender's perception of the victim.

In cases where there are multiple criminal offences committed during one event, only charges directly related to the hate/bias occurrence are included for the purpose of data collection in this report. For example, if an occurrence involved an allegation of a suspect assaulting a person based on the person's religion, and upon his arrest, the suspect was found to be in possession of a controlled substance – only the assault charge would be categorized as a hate/bias motivated charge, not the drug-related charge.

### Limitations

The Toronto Police Service 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 groups newly active in this area.

The number of hate/bias crimes recorded from year to year is variable. It is affected by a wide range of factors that are not always easily discernible. As previously mentioned, public reluctance to report victimization significantly impacts statistical data and the interpretations we extrapolate from that data. Victims may be reluctant to report hate/bias crimes for several reasons, including but not limited to:

- The victim may not recognize that the crime was motivated by bias or hate;
- Fear of retaliation;
- Uncertainty of the criminal justice system's response;
- The victim may fear his/her sexual orientation may be exposed to family members or his/her employer; and/or
- Embarrassment and humiliation of being victimized.

### Community Impact

Hate/bias crimes have a disproportionately greater impact upon their victims than do most other types of crimes. Hate/bias motivated crimes have longer lasting serious side-effects for society as a whole. A hate/bias motivated crime not only victimizes the individual, but also the entire group that individual belongs to; resulting in the increased isolation, stress and vulnerability of that particular group. If police do not deal with reports of hate/bias crimes immediately and appropriately, these crimes can lead to increased social conflict between opposing groups and even possible retaliation. Conversely, a timely and effective police response can have a very positive and lasting impact on the relationship between police and various communities. Positive relationships such as these have the ability to have far-reaching benefits in other aspects of public safety.

### Hate/Bias Category Codes

The hate/bias category codes used throughout the tables and charts of this report are as follows: RA-race/colour, MU-multi-bias, ET-ethnicity, NA-nationality, AG-age, GE-gender, LN-language, DI-disability, SO-sexual orientation, RE-religion, and SF-similar factor.

Offences in the **race (RA)** category include people targeted because of an obvious visible difference, often the colour of their skin or other physical characteristics relating to race.



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Occurrences where more than one of the identifiable groups has been targeted are categorized as **multi-bias (MU)**. This occurs when a suspect's comments and/or actions are directed towards several victim groups. For example, a hate propaganda flyer that targets immigrants, Asians and First Nations members will be categorized as multi-bias.

Hate/bias motivated occurrences are coded as **ethnicity (ET)** to denote offences where the victims share a common cultural or national tradition or refer to victims by their birth origin rather than their present nationality.

The **nationality (NA)** category is used when a victim is targeted specifically because of his or her perceived nationality.

The categories of **age (AG)**, **language (LN)**, **gender (GE)**, **disability (DI)**, **sexual orientation (SO)** and **religion (RE)** are typically clear in terms of why the victims have been targeted and therefore are often more easily categorized.

In **similar factor (SF)** occurrences, hatred can focus on the members of any group who have significant points in common. This may include members of a particular socio-economic group or profession. For example, homeless individuals or individuals who belong to a particular political party.

#### Criminal Code of Canada - Hate Provisions

The definition of a hate/bias crime is, “*A criminal offence committed against a person or property, where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate, based on the victim's race, nationality or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor*”.

The two types of hate/bias motivated crimes:

1. Those forms of expression that fit within the parameters of **hate propaganda** in sections 318 and 319 of the Criminal Code; and
2. All other criminal offences where there is evidence to indicate bias, prejudice or hate was a motivating factor in the commission of the offences.

Hate propaganda is defined as, “*Any communication that advocates or promotes genocide or makes statements, other than in private, that promote hatred against an identifiable group*”. An identifiable group is defined by the Criminal Code as, “*Any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual orientation.*”

In 2001, under the *Anti-Terrorism Act*, a new provision was added to the Criminal Code of Canada, section 430 (4.1) which allows the courts to impose more severe penalties for the criminal offence of mischief to religious property. Section 430(4.1) of the Criminal Code states:



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“Every one who commits mischief in relation to property that is a building, structure or part thereof that is primarily used for religious worship, including a church, mosque, synagogue or temple, or an object associated with religious worship located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure, or a cemetery, if the commission of the mischief is motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on religion, race, colour or national or ethnic origin,

- (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or
- (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months.”

### Hate Groups

While organized hate groups continue to exist in the City of Toronto, the groups are commonly loose affiliations or informal gatherings of like-minded individuals. Chat lines, web sites and other forms of internet-based contact remain popular as modes for recruitment, expression, information and communication. Analysis of those cases where offenders had been identified revealed that, in the majority of cases, offenders had no known association to any commonly known hate groups.



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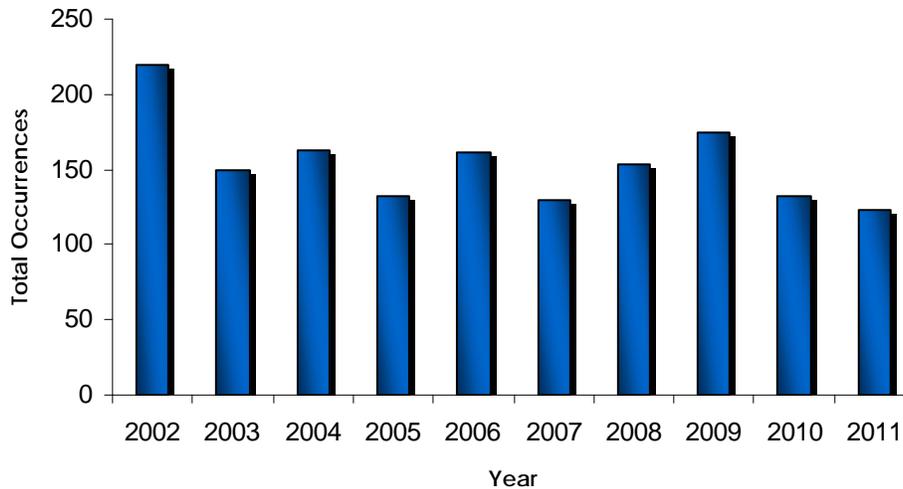


**Results**

Reported Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences

In 2011, there was a decrease in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2010. The Toronto Police Service HCU recorded a total of 123 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2011 compared to 132 in 2010. These figures represent a 7% decrease. Overall, the number of occurrences in 2011 is lower than the ten year average of 154 occurrences (Figure 1).

Figure 1  
Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences 2002-2011



Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total # of Occurrences</b>	219	149	163	132	162	130	153	174	132	123
<b>% Change:</b>	-35.2%	-32.0	9.4%	-19.0%	22.7%	-19.8%	17.7%	13.7%	-24%	-7%

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

- The lowest recorded number of offences was 123 in 2011; and
- The highest number of offences recorded was 219 in 2002.

Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization

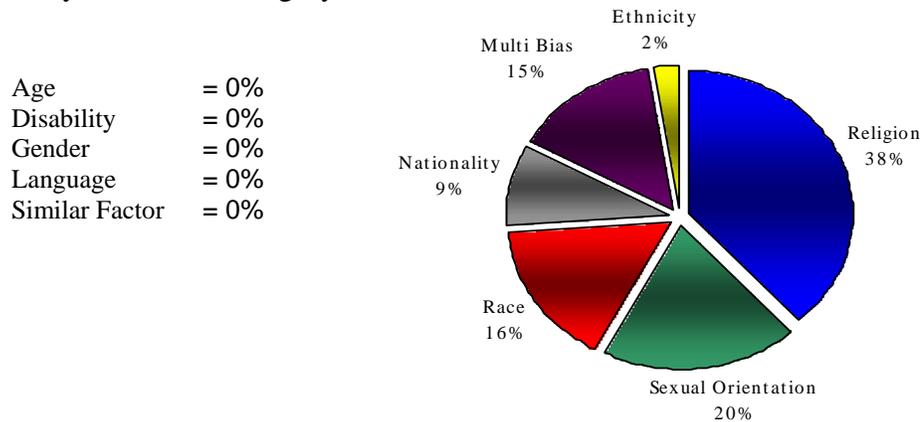
Religion, sexual orientation and race have been the most frequently occurring motivation factors for hate/bias crimes in the past 5 years. In 2011, these factors were present in the following proportions; religion (38%), followed by sexual orientation (20%) and race (16%) (Figure 2).



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Figure 2  
Breakdown by Hate/Bias Category 2011



Note: The above graph is based on the total number of hate/bias crimes reported in 2011 (Table 1).

Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization 2002-2011

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

Table 1  
Total Hate/Bias Crimes 2002-2011

	AG	DI	ET	GE	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
2002						56	22	64	63	3	11	219
2003			1	1		26	19	50	38		14	149
2004						8	21	41	73		10	163
2005			1		2	16	7	49	39	5	13	132
2006			14		1	15	6	59	47	2	18	162
2007			4			14	11	44	38	2	17	130
2008						17	19	27	56		34	153
2009			13			22	19	28	59	7	26	174
2010			3			17	9	31	53		19	132
2011			3			18	11	20	47		24	123
<b>YTD</b>			<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1527</b>

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



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

In 2011, the most prevalent hate/bias occurrences were for the offences of mischief to property, assault and threatening death. Assault and threatening death occurrences were all occurrences that were unprovoked by the victims. As in past years, these kinds of offences occurred in a variety of different locations such as public streets, dwellings, schools, and public transportation (refer to Appendix B for a complete breakdown of 2011 offence locations).

### Mischief to Property

Mischief to property represented a significant portion of the offences, accounting for 58 of the 123 occurrences. In comparison to 2010, there was a decrease in the number of mischief to property occurrences motivated by hate/bias. In 2010, 75 of the 132 occurrences were mischief to property motivated by hate/bias. The total percentage of mischief to property occurrences decreased from 57% in 2010 to 47% in 2011.

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

The Jewish community and the Muslim community are the predominant victim group for mischief occurrences in 2011.

### Assault

There were a total of 34 assault occurrences in 2011 compared to 20 in 2010. The total percentage of assault occurrences increased from 15% in 2010 to 28% in 2011. The hate/bias categories that were targeted the most were race and sexual orientation (refer to Appendix D for a breakdown of victim groups and offences).

### Threatening Death/Threatening Bodily Harm

There were a total of 14 threatening death and threatening bodily harm occurrences motivated by hate/bias in 2011 compared to 18 in 2010. Religion was the highest reported motivation factor for this offence (Appendix D).

### Hate Propaganda

There was one wilful promotion of hatred occurrence in 2011. In comparison to the previous year, there were a total of three occurrences in 2010 (two wilful promotions of hatred and one advocate genocide). The hate/bias category targeted in 2011 was sexual orientation.



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Internet

The internet and its various modes of communication remain a popular method for communicating hate propaganda, threats and criminal harassment, most likely due to the perpetrator's perceived ability to remain anonymous. Perpetrators are frequently able to remain anonymous by creating false personas and email addresses when communicating to their victims over the internet.

There were two hate/bias occurrences committed via the internet in 2011, representing approximately 2% of the total hate/bias motivated occurrences in the City of Toronto. However, based on the continuously increasing prevalence of the internet as a medium of communication, the HCU continues to closely monitor open forum websites, chat rooms, message boards, etc. and initiate investigations as required. When possible criminality is identified, the HCU draws on other Toronto Police Service resources including support from the Technological Crime Section of the Intelligence Division.

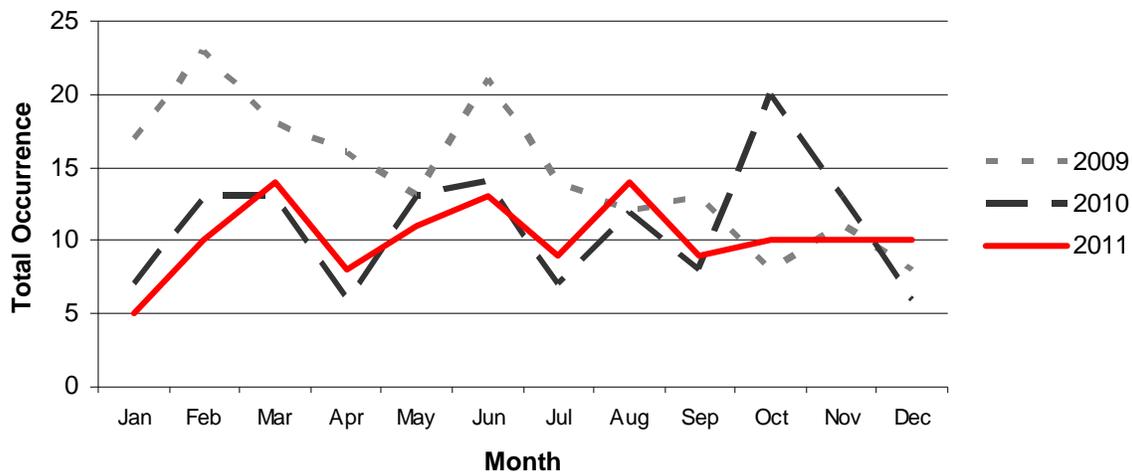


**Patterns of Hate/Bias Motivated Offences**

Monthly Activity of Hate/Bias Occurrences

In 2011, the months with the highest number of hate/bias motivated occurrences were March and August (14) and June (13). The months with the lowest activity were January (5), April (8), and July (9) (Figure 3).

Figure 3  
Monthly Hate/Bias Occurrences Comparative Analysis 2009-2011



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>2009</b>	17	23	18	16	13	21	14	12	13	8	11	8
<b>2010</b>	7	13	13	6	13	14	7	12	8	20	13	6
<b>2011</b>	5	10	14	8	11	13	9	14	9	10	10	10

International events such as the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, and global issues involving social, economic and political factors can lead to increases in the number of hate/bias crimes in Toronto. However, there is no consistent pattern in terms of the number of month to month hate/bias occurrences when the data from several years is considered.

For example, following the September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States there was a significant increase in the number of recorded hate/bias occurrences in the City of Toronto. There were 99 hate/bias occurrences reported during the month of September 2001. In the following months the number of reported hate/bias occurrences steadily decreased (Toronto Police Service (TPS) Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report, 2001). In 2012, ten years after the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks, there were a total of nine recorded hate/bias crimes during the month of September. The Muslim community was targeted in four of the nine hate bias occurrences. Three of the four hate/bias occurrences were mischief to property and one was an assault.



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Hate/Bias Occurrences by Division

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 52 Division, 55 Division, 31 Division and 51 Division each reporting 21, 16, 14 and 13 occurrences respectively in 2011 (Table 2).

In 2011, 31 Division, and 51 Division, 52 Division and 55 Division all experienced an increase in the number of hate/bias occurrences compared to 2010. In contrast, there was a decrease in 32, 14, 22 and 54 Division in the number of hate/bias occurrences reported in 2011 compared to 2010 (refer to Appendix C for 2011 divisional breakdown of offences by division).

Table 2  
Hate/Bias Motivated Crimes by Division 2010-2011

Year	11D	12D	13D	14D	22D	23D	31D	32D	33D	41D	42D	43D	51D	52D	53D	54D	55D
2010	3	3	3	16	10	2	7	16	5	4	3	7	6	16	9	11	11
2011	5	1	7	6	4	2	14	7	4	4	5	4	13	21	4	6	16

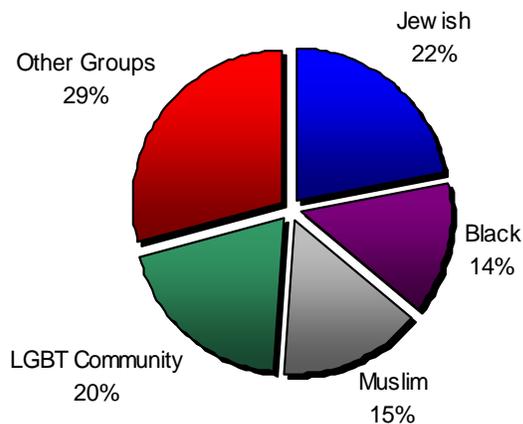


### Commonly Victimized Groups

#### Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect’s perception. The victim group most targeted in 2011 was the Jewish community with 27 occurrences. The LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) community was the next most targeted victim group with 24 occurrences, followed by the Muslim community and the Black community with 19 and 17 occurrences respectively (Figure 4).

Figure 4:  
Victimized Groups 2011



**Note:**

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

East Indian	1	1%
Indian	2	2%
<b>Black</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14%</b>
Afghani	1	1%
Chinese	2	2%
Czech	1	1%

Mexican	1	1%
Pilipino	1	1%
Tanzanian	1	1%
Pakistani	1	1%
<b>Jewish</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22%</b>
German	2	2%

White	3	2%
Hindu	1	1%
Iranian	1	1%
Muslim/Islam	19	15%
Multi-Bias	18	15%
<b>LGBT</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20%</b>



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Breakdown of Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences:

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is categorized as multi-bias. In 2011, 18 of the 123 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2010, 17 of the 132 occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In comparison to 2010, the number of occurrences categorized as multi-bias increased from approximately 13% in 2010 to approximately 15% in 2011.

Of the 18 hate/bias occurrences that were categorized as multi-bias in 2011, the Black community was targeted in 13 of the occurrences. Members of the Jewish Community were targeted in 11 of the 18 occurrences. Members of the LGBT community were targeted in three of the 18 multi-bias occurrences. Notably, since 2005, religion, race and sexual orientation have been the three most common motivation factors for hate/bias crime victimization (Table 1).

Table 3 below outlines the victim groups within the multi-bias category in 2011.

Table 3  
Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences

Victim Group		Victim Group	
Jewish/Black	8	Black/Muslim	1
Jewish/Hindu	1	Black/White	1
LGBT (woman)/Gender (female)	1	Muslim/Canadian	1
LGBT/Black	1	Jewish/Iranian/USA	1
LGBT/Jewish	1	Pakistani/Black	2

**Note:**

The Canadian and Iranian communities and Gender were all new targeted victim groups within the multi-bias category in 2011.

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

Community Group	Bias	Victim Group	Occurrences	Total
Black Community	Race	Black	17	30
	Multi-Bias (13)	Black/Jewish	8	
		Black/LGBT	1	
		Black/Muslim	1	
		Black/Pakistani	2	
		Black/White	1	
Jewish Community	Religion	Jewish	27	38
	Multi-Bias (11)	Jewish/Black	8	
		Jewish/Hindu	1	
		Jewish/Iranian/USA	1	
		Jewish/LGBT	1	
LGBT Community	Sexual Orientation	LGBT	24	27
	Multi-Bias (3)	LGBT/Black	1	
		LGBT/Jewish	1	
		LGBT(women)/Gender (female)	1	



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### Religion, Sexual Orientation, Race and Multi-Bias

The highest percentage of the 123 reported hate/bias criminal occurrences in 2011 were motivated by religion (38% = 47), followed by sexual orientation (20% = 24), race (16% = 20), and multi-bias (15% = 18).

The two most victimized religious groups in 2011 were members of the Jewish and the Muslim/Islamic communities. In 27 of the 47 hate/bias occurrences involving religion, victims were members of the Jewish community. In 19 of the 47 occurrences, victims were members of the Muslim/Islamic community. Thirty-three of the 47 occurrences involved mischief to property (refer to Appendix D for a breakdown of victim groups and offences).

In 2011, 24 of the 123 hate/bias occurrences were motivated by sexual orientation. These occurrences were mainly assault (8), aggravated assault (1), assault causing bodily harm (1) and mischief to property (6) (refer to Appendix D). The number of assault occurrences motivated by sexual orientation doubled in 2011 from 5 occurrences in 2010 to 10 occurrences in 2011. In comparison to 2010 (14%), the total percentage of hate/bias occurrences in the LGBT community increased in 2011 (20%).

In the 20 hate/bias occurrences in 2011 where race was the motivating factor, the Black community was the most frequently victimized group (refer to Appendix D). Seventeen of the 20 occurrences victimized members of the Black community. The majority of the 20 occurrences included mischief to property in the form of graffiti (7), mischief interfere with property (2) and assault (6). The six assault occurrences involved a total of six victims. The victims' ages ranged from 11 to 54 years. In all of these assault occurrences, the victims were subjected to racial slurs and were either punched, pushed, or spat upon by the suspect during the assault. Hate/bias motivated assault occurrences in the Black community in 2010 and 2011 represent 5% of the total number of occurrences in both years.

In 2010 there were a total of 31 hate/bias occurrences where race was the motivating factor. The Black community was again the most victimized group, accounting for 24 of the 31 occurrences. Nine of the 24 occurrences were mischief to property occurrences, seven were assault and six were threaten death or threaten bodily harm occurrences (TPS Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report, 2010).



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Table 4  
2011 Offence Breakdown by Category

<b>OFFENCE</b>	<b>ET</b>	<b>MU</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>RA</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>SO</b>	<b>Total</b>
Assault with a Weapon		1	1				<b>2</b>
Aggravated Assault						1	<b>1</b>
Assault Causing Bodily Harm						1	<b>1</b>
Assault	3	3	4	8	4	8	<b>30</b>
Mischief Under		8	1	8	30	6	<b>53</b>
Mischief Interfere with Property				2	1		<b>3</b>
Mischief to Religious Property					2		<b>2</b>
Arson		2					<b>2</b>
Wilful Promotion of Hatred						1	<b>1</b>
Criminal Harassment			1	2	4	2	<b>9</b>
Break and Enter		1					<b>1</b>
Robbery			1			3	<b>4</b>
Threatening Bodily Harm			2		2	1	<b>5</b>
Threatening Death		3	1		4	1	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>123</b>



### Accused / Suspect Identification

Accused/suspect information is typically provided by victims, witnesses, audio/video security cameras and through forensic evidence. The Forensic Identification Services (FIS) Unit plays a significant role in collecting physical evidence such as DNA and fingerprints at crime scenes. The Toronto Police Hate Crime Procedure requires all police officers investigating a hate/bias crime to protect the scene and secure all relevant evidence including items such as posters, graffiti, recordings, and clothing for forensic examination. Furthermore, officers are required to photograph the scene where the graffiti is found or when evidence cannot be readily detached or retrieved.

In 2011, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 59 of the 123 total hate/bias occurrences, accounting for approximately 48% of the occurrences. It is often very difficult to identify suspects as many hate/bias crimes occur without any witnesses present. Moreover, many hate/bias crimes occur without even the victim present, as in the case of hate motivated graffiti or mischief. For example in 2011, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide suspect/accused information on approximately 10% of the total mischief to property occurrences, accounting for six of the 58 total occurrences.

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 47 male accused/suspects identified in 2011 compared to 8 females. Among identified persons committing hate/bias offences, the largest group consisted of males in the 18-25 year age group and the males in the 26-40 year age group (Table 5 and 6). Since 2003, the dominant offender group has been males, specifically in the 18-25 year age group with the exception of 2008 when the dominant offender group was in the 9-17 year age group.

Table 5  
2011 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender

Sex of Accused	Age Group			
	9-17yrs	18-25 yrs	26-40 yrs	Over 40 yrs
Male	1	4	3	1
Female	-	2	1	-

**Note:** The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate/bias criminal offences in 2011. There were a total of 12 criminal cases.

Table 6  
Suspect Identification Based on 2011 Victim/Witness Statements

Sex of Suspect	Age Group			
	9-17yrs	18-25 yrs	26-40 yrs	Over 40 yrs
Male	7	14	10	7
Female	1	2	1	1

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



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**2011 Arrests/Charges**

As in previous years, offenders are at times charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate/bias motivated. Only those charges relating directly to hate/bias motivated criminal offences are counted below.

The number of arrests and charges in 2011 were lower than in 2010. In 2011, there were 12 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences, 11 adults and one young person. A total of 17 hate/bias motivated criminal charges were laid against these 11 persons. These charges were in relation to 11 hate/bias occurrences (Table 7). In one of these occurrences, more than one person was arrested and charged. In many occurrences, persons were charged with more than one offence.

Table 7  
2011 Hate/Bias Charges by Offence Type

<b>CHARGES: (17)</b>	<b>Qty.</b>		<b>Qty</b>
Threatening Death	1	Assault	5
Threatening Bodily Harm	2	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	4
Criminal Harassment	2	Assault with a Weapon	1
Mischief to Data	1	Mischief Interfere With Property	1



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## Sentencing

The following sentencing findings include all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system during 2011. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2008 and 2011.

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

### Historical Cases 2008-2010

In 2011, there were eight hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents during 2008 to 2010. These eight cases were completed, as follows: five findings of guilt, one acquittal, one withdrawal, and one resolved by way of a peace bond (Appendix B).

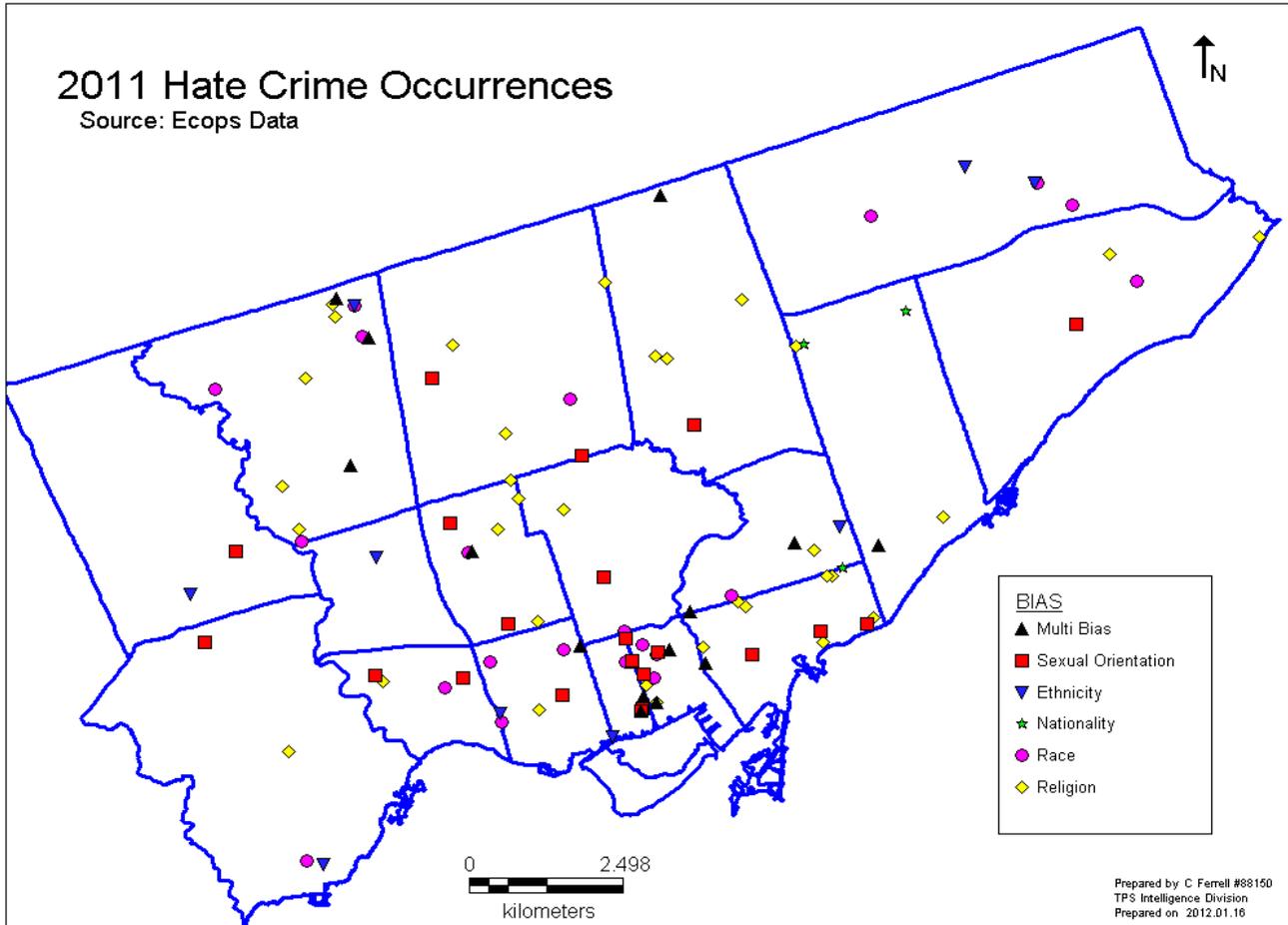
### 2011 Cases

In 2011, there were twelve hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents in 2011. There were a total of 12 accused and 17 hate/bias charges laid. Seven of these 12 cases have already been completed, as follows: four findings of guilt; one resolved by way of a peace bond; and two withdrawals (Appendix A).

At year-end 2011, there are currently five cases involving 14 hate/bias motivated charges pending before the courts arising from occurrences which transpired in 2011. There is one case involving three hate/bias motivated criminal charges remaining before the courts arising from an incident that occurred in 2009.



### Hate Crime Location Chart



### Toronto Population Composition and Religion Demographics

Toronto, with a population of 2.48 million people (5.5 million in the GTA - Greater Toronto Area) is heralded as one of the most multicultural cities in the world and is ranked as the safest large metropolitan area in North America by Places Rated Almanac (*Toronto Racial Diversity, City of Toronto*).

A population composition pie chart and a religious affiliation table obtained from Statistics Canada showing the most current information available (2006) for the City of Toronto are shown below. These charts are provided to give some context to the statistics in this report.



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As noted earlier in the report, the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2011 were the Jewish community, followed by the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, and Transgender) community, the Muslim community and the Black community.

According to the 2006 *Census of Population*, published by Statistics Canada:

- The Jewish community makes up just over 4% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 22% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2011 (Figure 5 and Table 8) and,
- The Muslim community constitutes 6.7% of the population and the Black community constitutes 8% of the population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in 15% and 14% respectively of total hate/bias crimes in 2011.

According to the 2004 General Social Survey on Victimization by the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada), 362,000 Canadians (1.5%) identified themselves as gay, lesbian, and bisexual. It should be noted that research in the area of population representation of the LGBT community is limited, and the above statistic is not inclusive of transgender individuals. Despite the lack of accurate statistics in this area, what is known is that the LGBT community was victimized in 20% of the total hate/bias motivated crimes in 2011.

Figure 5  
2006 Census – Population Composition in Toronto

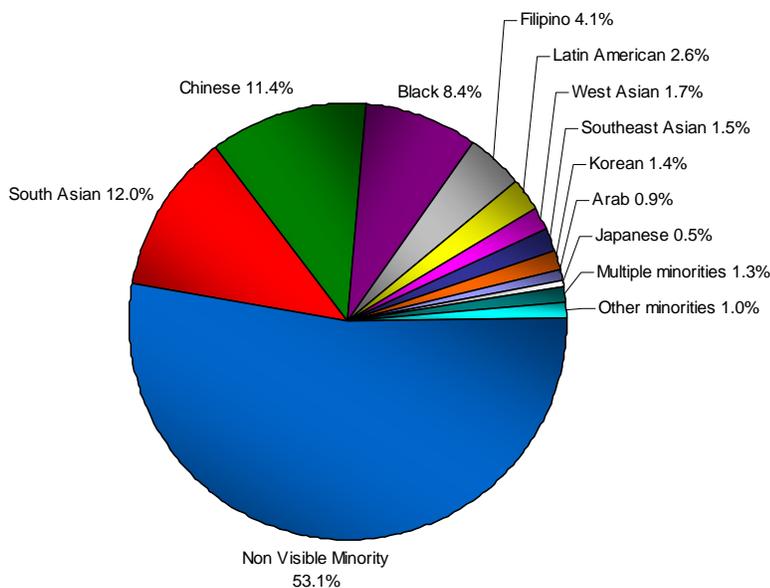


Table 8  
Religious Affiliation in Toronto

	% of population
<b>Roman Catholic</b>	30.8%
<b>No Religion</b>	18.4%
<b>Muslim</b>	6.7%
<b>Anglican</b>	6.1%
<b>United</b>	5.3%
<b>Hindu</b>	4.8%
<b>Jewish</b>	4.2%
<b>Christian (other)</b>	3.9%
<b>Buddhist</b>	2.7%
<b>Greek Orthodox</b>	2.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population



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## Hate Crime Unit Education and Community Outreach Initiatives

### Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

The Hate Crime Unit exchanges information through its networks with Toronto Police Service Divisions, provincial, national and international police services and other law enforcement agencies.

In 2011:

- The Toronto Police HCU continued to be an active partner within the Provincial Hate Crime Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT). The HCEIT consists of thirteen Police Services that receive funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement and education on hate/bias crimes. In 2011, representatives included members from the following Services:
  - Waterloo Regional Police Service;
  - Guelph Police Service;
  - Hamilton Police;
  - Halton Regional Police Service;
  - Stratford Police Service;
  - Brantford Police Service;
  - Toronto Police Service;
  - Durham Regional Police Service;
  - Ottawa Police Service;
  - York Regional Police;
  - London Police Service;
  - Woodstock Police Service; and
  - Peel Regional Police.
- In order to ensure public safety and/or assess the presence of criminality, the HCU attended and monitored events involving potential hate/bias activity as well as public demonstrations with political or ideological overtones where the involved groups were strongly opposed to one another.
- The HCU provided police divisions with ongoing investigative support, case tracking and relevant intelligence exchange.

### Training and Education

In 2011, Toronto Police Service members received training in:

- Accessibility for Ontarians with Disability Act (AODA);
- Hate Crimes Awareness; and
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues.



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The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disability Act (AODA) course was created by the Toronto Police Service College and offered on-line through the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN). The AODA module “defines the AODA (2005) and regulations”. In 2011, this mandatory course was completed by 6,943 TPS members.

In 2010, 5,357 and 5,518 officers completed the Hate Crime Awareness and LGBT course respectively. In 2011, there were an additional 36 members that completed the Hate Crime Awareness course and 67 members that completed the LGBT course. Both of these courses were created by the Ontario Police College and offered through CPKN. The courses “explore the reasons why individuals or groups act out their personal prejudices, bias, and hatred against other individuals and/or groups and the impact of these events. It also reviews some of the basic procedures that police and other law enforcement personnel can use to differentiate between hate crimes and incidents, respond to calls, and investigate hate/bias crimes”.

In 2011, the HCU attended provincial (Ottawa, Ontario) and international (New York, United States of America) hate crime and extremism training relating to hate crime laws and trends in North America.

In October 2011, the HCU hosted the annual divisional Hate Crime Coordinators (HCC) meeting with divisional HCC from across the 17 police divisions. The meetings are to review and discuss divisional hate/bias criminal cases, current case laws and other issues relating to hate/bias crimes. The HCU invited the Ministry of the Attorney General, manager of the victim witness assistance program, to discuss best practices, issues and trends.

The Hate Crime Unit made several presentations on the subject of hate/bias crime to educational institutions, community groups and other organizations as requested.

### Community Outreach

The Hate Crime Unit (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 2011, the community organizations and representatives that HCU members interacted with included:

- African Canadian Legal Clinic;
- BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Hindu Temple;
- Canadian Arab Federation;
- Canadian Tamil Youth Development Centre;
- Centre for Israel & Jewish Affairs;
- Consulate General of the Canadian Tamil Congress;
- Consulate General of India;
- Egale Canada (equality and justice for lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgendered people) ;
- Hillel - The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life - York University;
- Humber College;



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- Jewish Defense League;
- Neighbourhood Interfaith Group;
- Palestine House;
- Parents, Friends, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG)
- People's Republic of China;
- Roma Community Center;
- Scadding Court Community Center;
- The Hasbara Fellowship;
- The League for Human Rights - B'nai Brith Canada;
- The Roma Community Center;
- The Sri Lanka United National Association;
- The Tamil Rehabilitation Organization;
- Tibetan Canadian Cultural Centre;
- 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.

The HCU facilitates presentations on hate/bias crimes for educational institutions, community groups and other organizations as requested. In 2011, these groups included York University security officers, criminology and police foundations students at the University of Guelph-Humber Campus and Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG).

The HCU and the TPS LGBT Liaison Officer of the Community Mobilization Unit work together in providing education and community outreach programs as part of ongoing awareness training to members of the public and police on LGBT issues.

- One of the LGBT awareness campaigns supported by the HCU and led by the LGBT Liaison officer is "Report Homophobic Violence, Period" (RHVP). This is a public awareness and education campaign which focuses on youth 13 to 25 years of age and addresses the issue of homophobic and transphobic bullying and violence.

RHVP is an initiative of the Toronto Police Service's LGBT Community Consultative Committee and was developed by the Toronto Police Service in partnership with a large number of community partners and community service providers.

In January 2011, the RHVP program was presented during a one day province-wide training to police officers, teachers, and school administrators (from the public and separate boards) at the Toronto Police College. The presentation focused mainly on LGBT youth suicide/prevention, reporting, and education.



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In addition, the LGBT Liaison officer also presented the RHVP program to police services and community agencies in Moncton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and staff members at the Ministry of Community Safety and Corrections.

The Toronto Police Service HCU is a member of the Policing Standards Advisory Committee (PSAC) Hate Crimes Working Group (HCWG). The HCWG was developed by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services to review and respond to recommendations of the Hate Crimes Community Working Group (HCCWG) Report that affect policing, and to improve criminal justice system responses to victims.

Since 2008, the HCU has worked actively with the PSAC HCWG to develop draft definitions for hate crime and hate incident and to review existing policing standards guidelines with respect to hate crime, as recommended by the HCWG.

Members of the PSAC Hate Crimes Working Group include representatives from the following groups and organizations:

- Ontario Association of Police Services Boards;
  - Toronto Police Services Board;
  - Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police;
  - Association of Municipalities of Ontario;
  - Ontario Provincial Police;
  - Police Association of Ontario;
  - Ontario Provincial Police Association;
  - Ministry of the Attorney General;
  - Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services;
  - Ontario Police College; and the
  - Toronto Police Association.
- In 2011, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services announced the Safer and Vital Communities Grant. The grant funding was provided to projects that focused on reducing and/or preventing hate crimes and associated victimization of specific target groups in the community. The TPS Hate Crime Unit, Community Mobilization Unit, 11 Division, 14 Division, 23 Division, and 31 Division officers provided support and resources to the following organizations:
    - Scadding Court Community Center;
    - Albion Neighborhood Services, Amadeusz;
    - Egale Canada;
    - Learning Disabilities Association of Toronto;
    - Roma Community Center; and
    - St. Stephens Community House;



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- In 2011 the Hate Crime Unit monitored musical artists from outside Canada who sought to perform in the City of Toronto. The songs of some of these artists were reviewed to ensure that none of the lyrics advocated hatred towards identifiable groups. In previous years, where the HCU had identified artists whose songs contained such lyrics, the HCU cautioned the artists regarding the performance of the songs, and also contacted vendors to ensure that they were aware of the potential charges that could arise should they promote and sell the material in question.
- The Hate Crime Unit partnered with the Safe Schools Action Team, formerly known as the Empowered Students Partnership (ESP) program in 2007 and maintained this partnership in 2011 as part of ongoing program development in the area of hate/bias crime education in the public school system. The Safe Schools Action Team is currently operating in all Toronto secondary schools.

#### Media Outreach

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

**The Hate Crime Unit is committed to the prevention and investigation of hate/bias motivated crimes and to the education of our police and community partners. Open consultation with the community in a mutually supportive manner is recognized as the most effective way of achieving these goals.**



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**Appendix A - 2011 Completed Hate/Bias Court Dispositions**

The sentencing findings below include all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system in the year 2011. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2008 and 2011.

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

Table A  
2011 Completed Cases

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm</li> <li>2. Fail to Comply Probation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 250 days jail plus 3 years probation, (115 days Pre-Trial Custody) report within working days of release no contact with victim, counseling as directed, written proof of compliance, DNA order sec 110-10 years</li> <li>2. Three months jail concurrent sentence</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Criminal Harassment</li> <li>2. Threatening Bodily Harm</li> <li>3. Mischief Interfere with Property</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guilty Plea- Conditions: no contact with victim, weapons prohibition</li> <li>2. Suspended Sentence-Conditions: no contact with victim, weapons prohibition, abstain from sending emails or other computer based or internet based communication with written approval of probation officer</li> <li>3. Withdrawn</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threatening Death</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Common Law Peace Bond (CLPB), 12 months, no contact with victim</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Withdrawn, 500\$ on release, no contact with victim, weapons prohibition for one year</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Withdrawn</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault</li> <li>2. Threatening Death</li> <li>3. Fail to Comply Probation</li> <li>4. Fail to Comply Probation</li> <li>5. Fail to Comply Probation</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Charges 1, 3, 4: Withdrawn</li> <li>➤ Charges, 2,&amp; 5: Two days pre-trial custody, 19 days jail concurrent on all counts but consecutive to sentence currently serving and one year probation</li> </ul>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guilty Plea- 60 days pre-trial custody (90 days enhanced credit given)</li> </ol>

**Note:** The sentencing dispositions listed above in Table A pertain to occurrences which transpired in 2011 and concluded in 2011.



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Table B  
2011 Completed Cases (2008-2010 occurrences)

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
<b>2008</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Accused #1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threatening Death</li> <li>2. Public Mischief</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Accused #2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threatening Death</li> <li>2. Public Mischief</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">Accused #1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suspended Sentence</li> <li>2. Suspended Sentence</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Accused #2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suspended Sentence</li> <li>2. Suspended Sentence</li> </ol>
<b>2009</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acquittal</li> </ol>
<b>2010</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Accused # 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Criminal harassment</li> <li>2. Assault</li> <li>3. Robbery</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Accused # 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Criminal harassment</li> <li>2. Assault</li> <li>3. Robbery</li> <li>4. Mischief under \$5000</li> <li>5. Breach of Recognizance</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">Accused #1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Concluded in 2010</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Accused #2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Withdrawn</li> <li>2. Withdrawn</li> <li>3. Withdrawn</li> <li>4. Pre-sentence Custody, 12 months, conditional sentence</li> <li>5. Withdrawn</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threaten Death</li> <li>2. Threaten Death</li> <li>3. Threaten Bodily Harm</li> <li>4. Mischief Interfere with Property</li> <li>5. Mischief Interfere with Property</li> <li>6. Mischief Interfere with Property</li> <li>7. Threaten Damage</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Withdrawn</li> <li>Charges 2, 3, and 4,-Guilty Plea, 45 days pre-trial custody, 2 years probation</li> <li>5. Withdrawn</li> <li>6. Withdrawn</li> <li>7. Guilty Plea, 45 days pre-trial custody, 2 years probation</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assault</li> <li>2. Threaten Bodily Harm</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 10 days Pre-sentence Custody, 18 months probation</li> <li>2. 18 months probation</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threaten Bodily Harm</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Withdrawn</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threaten Death</li> <li>2. Fail to Comply Probation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Withdrawn- Peace Bond</li> <li>2. Withdrawn- Peace Bond</li> </ol>

**Note:** The sentencing dispositions listed above in Table B pertain to occurrences which transpired in 2011 and concluded in 2011.



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**Appendix B - 2011 Offence Locations**

Type of Location	Criminal Offence													
	ASSAULT											MISCHIEF		
	Assault	ABH	Assault with Weapon	Aggravated Assault	Criminal Harassment	B & E	Threatening Death	Threatening Bodily Harm	Robbery	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	Arson	Mischief to Religious Property	Mischief Under	Mischief Interfere Property
<b>Apartment building</b> parking lot stairwell elevator lobby phone hallway door (total 16)	3			1	2		4				2		3	1
<b>Business/Retail</b> Various types (total 10)	3							2					5	
<b>Community Centre</b> <b>Cultural</b> <b>Organizations</b> (total 1)													1	
<b>Government</b> (total 6)						1							4	1
<b>House</b> garage phone vehicle (total 12)			1		3		4	1					3	
<b>Internet</b> website face-book email cell phone text (total 4)					3			1						
<b>Medical Facilities</b> doctors office (total 1)					1									
<b>Parks</b> (total 3)	3													
<b>Religious Facilities</b> church synagogue temple (total 2)												2		
<b>Schools</b> public high middle private academy college Montessori catholic university day care (total 13)	3												9	1
<b>Street</b> laneway vehicle (total 29)	12	1	2				1		4	1			8	
<b>Public Transit</b> subway station subway train street car via rail station go train (total 26)	4	1						1					20	
<b>TOTALS</b>	28	2	3	1	9	1	9	5	4	1	2	2	53	3



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**Appendix C - 2011 Breakdown of Offences by Division**

<b>11 Division</b>	<b>5 Occurrences</b>
Jewish	Threatening Bodily Harm
Black	Assault
LGBT-Man	Aggravated Assault
German	Criminal Harassment
LGBT	Mischief Under

<b>12 Division</b>	<b>1 Occurrence</b>
Mexican	Threatening Bodily Harm

<b>13 Division</b>	<b>7 Occurrences</b>
Jewish	Threatening Death
Jewish	Mischief
White	Assault
LGBT-Man	Threatening Bodily Harm
LGBT-Man	Mischief
LGBT	Mischief
(MU) LGBT/Jewish	Mischief

<b>14 Division</b>	<b>6 Occurrences</b>
Black	Assault
German	Threatening Death
Indian	Assault
(MU)Jewish/Black	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT-Man	Assault

<b>22 Division</b>	<b>4 Occurrences</b>
Indian	Assault
Black	Assault
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT-Man	Criminal Harassment

<b>23 Division</b>	<b>2 Occurrences</b>
LGBT-Man	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
Tanzania	Assault

<b>31 Division</b>	<b>14 Occurrences</b>
Hindu	Assault
(MU) Muslim/Black	Mischief
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief
(MU) Jewish/Hindu	Mischief
Iranian	Mischief
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief x3
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief x3
LGBT-Man	Assault

<b>32 Division</b>	<b>7 Occurrences</b>
LGBT-Man	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
White	Mischief
Jewish	Threatening Death
Jewish	Threatening Bodily Harm
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property x2
Jewish	Mischief

<b>33 Division</b>	<b>4 Occurrences</b>
(MU)Jewish/Iranian/USA	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief x3

<b>41 Division</b>	<b>4 Occurrences</b>
(MU)Pakistani/Black	Assault with a Weapon
Chinese	Threatening Bodily Harm
Afghani	Robbery
Muslim	Assault

<b>42 Division</b>	<b>5 Occurrences</b>
White	Assault
Philippines	Assault
Czech	Assault
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief



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<b>43 Division</b>	<b>4 Occurrences</b>
Black	Mischief
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Criminal Harassment
LGBT-Man	Threatening Death

<b>53 Division</b>	<b>4 Occurrences</b>
Black	Mischief
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT-Man	Robbery

<b>51 Division</b>	<b>13 Occurrences</b>
LGBT-Man	Criminal Harassment
Pakistani/Black	Assault
(MU) LGBT/Black	Assault
Black	Assault
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Interfere with Property
Muslim	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief
LGBT-Man	Assault
LGBT	Robbery
LGBT-Man	Assault x2
LGBT	Mischief

<b>54 Division</b>	<b>6 Occurrences</b>
(MU) Gender/LGBT (Female/Woman)	Assault
East Indian	Assault
(MU) Jewish/Black	B & E
Pakistani	Assault
Black	Mischief
Jewish	Mischief

<b>52 Division</b>	<b>21 Occurrences</b>
Black	Criminal Harassment
(MU) Jewish/Black	Mischief
(MU) Muslim/Canadian	Mischief
Chinese	Assault
Black	Mischief
Muslim	Mischief x13
LGBT	Robbery
LGBT	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
LGBT-Woman	Mischief

<b>55 Division</b>	<b>16 Occurrences</b>
(MU) Jewish/Black	Threatening Death x2
(MU) Jewish/Black	Arson x2
(MU) Black/White	Threatening Death
Jewish	Mischief x5
LGBT-Man	Mischief
LGBT-Man	Assault
LGBT-Transgender	Assault
Muslim	Threatening Death x2
Muslim	Assault



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

<b>BIAS</b>	<b>VICTIM GROUPS</b>	<b>TYPE OF OFFENCES</b>		
Ethnicity (ET)	Indian	2	Assault	2
Total 3	East Indian	1	Assault	1
Sexual Orientation (SO)	LGBT (Men)	21	Assault	8
			Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under	5
			Robbery	3
			Threatening Death	1
	Threatening Bodily Harm	1		
	LGBT	1	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
	LGBT(Transgender)	1	Assault	1
Total 24	LGBT (Women)	1	Mischief Under	1
Religion (RE)	Muslim	19	Assault	2
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under	13
			Threatening Death	2
	Jewish	27	Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under	17
			Threatening Bodily Harm	2
			Threatening Death	2
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
Mischief to Religious Property	2			
Total 47	Hindu	1	Assault	1
Nationality (NA)	Chinese	2	Assault	1
			Threatening Bodily Harm	1



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	Pakistani	1	Assault	1
	Tanzanian	1	Assault	1
	Czech	1	Assault	1
	Pilipino	1	Assault	1
	Afghani	1	Robbery	1
	Mexican	1	Threatening Bodily Harm	1
	Iranian	1	Mischief Under	1
	German	2	Criminal Harassment	1
			Threatening Death	1
Total 11				
Race (RA)	Black	17	Assault	6
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under	7
			Mischief Interfere with Property	2
	White	3	Mischief Under	1
Total 20			Assault	2
Multi Bias (MU)	LGBT/Black	1	Assault	1
	LGBT (woman)/Gender (female)	1	Assault	1
	LGBT/Jewish	1	Mischief	1
	Black/Pakistani	2	Assault	2
	Black/Jewish	8	Break and Enter	1
			Mischief	3
			Threatening Death	2
			Arson	2
	Black/Muslim	1	Mischief	1
	Black/White	1	Threatening Death	1
Jewish/Hindu	1	Mischief Under	1	
Jewish/Iranian/USA	1	Mischief Under	1	
Total 18	Muslim/Canadian	1	Mischief Under	1