



Toronto Police Service 2014 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report

Intelligence Services, Hate Crime Unit

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

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



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Executive Summary

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

The report 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 data is based on hate/bias crimes that were reported to the Toronto Police Service (Service) between January 1st, 2014 and December 31st, 2014.

The report also provides an overview of the training and education that was provided to officers with respect to hate/bias crimes in 2014, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the HCU and other units within the Service.

In 2014, there was an increase in the total number of hate/bias crime occurrences reported to the Service. In comparison to 2013, the number of reported occurrences increased from 131 to 146 representing a difference of approximately 11%. Over the past ten years, between 2005 and 2014, the average number of reported hate/bias crimes is approximately 143 per annum.

The number of arrests related to hate/bias crimes in 2014 increased from 17 persons arrested in 2013 to 22 persons arrested in 2014. As in previous years, the number of arrests for hate/bias motivated offences was attributed to allegations of mischief to property (i.e. graffiti) in circumstances where there was little or no suspect description available. These occurrences frequently transpired without the victim or any witnesses present. These factors add significantly to the challenges in investigating hate/bias motivated offences and arresting suspects.

The three most targeted groups since 2006 have been the Jewish community, the Black community and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) community. In 2014, the Jewish community, followed by the LGBTQ community and the Black community were the most victimized groups. The three most reported criminal offences motivated by hate/bias in 2014 were mischief to property, assault and criminal harassment. The Jewish community and the Black community were the most victimized group for mischief to property occurrences, while the LGBTQ community was the most victimized group for assault occurrences.

When more than one identifiable group (i.e. Catholic and Ukrainian) were targeted in an incident the occurrence was categorized as multi-bias. In 2014, 14 of the 146 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2013, 10 of the 131 hate/bias occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In comparison to 2013, the number of occurrences categorized as multi-bias increased by approximately 25% in 2014.



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In 2014, the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics (CCJS) published the Hate Crime Consultations and Recommendation Report. One of the recommendations made was that police services report hate/bias crimes targeting members of the Transgender community under either the sex and/or gender category for the purpose of comparability across jurisdictions. For the purpose of uniform crime reporting across Canada, the Service adopted this recommendation by CCJS in this report. Hate/bias crimes targeting members of the Transgender community have been categorized under the sex category in this year's report. Prior to 2014, the Toronto Police Service Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report categorized hate/bias crimes against members of the Transgender community under the sexual orientation category.

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



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I. Introduction

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

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

Mandate:

The mandate of the Hate Crime Unit is to:

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

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

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

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



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

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



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II. Methodology

The Service Procedure *05-16 Hate/Bias Crime* requires all suspected hate/bias motivated occurrences to be reviewed by HCU investigators to ensure proper identification and classification. Every occurrence is classified using the hate/bias categories contained within the hate/bias crime definition of the Criminal Code of Canada: race, national or ethnic origin, age, language, sex, disability, sexual orientation, religion, color or any other similar factor.

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations

The HCU recognizes that in evaluating this report the information contained herein is an analysis of reported hate/bias motivated crime within the City of Toronto. It may not be a true reflection of the prevalence of hate/bias crimes occurring in Toronto. The possible reasons for this include victims' reluctance to report their victimization to police and a lack of awareness of what constitutes a hate/bias crime.



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Under-reporting continues to present a challenge that impact on the HCU's ability to investigate and prevent hate/bias motivated offences in various communities. As a result, the HCU continues to recognize that working with community groups and media to encourage and assist victims to report these crimes is an essential aspect of its mandate. The HCU continues to meet and consult with a variety of established community organizations involved in anti-hate advocacy and is continuously reaching out to new groups.

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

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

Community Impact

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

Hate/Bias Category Codes

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

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



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

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

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

The **sex** category is used when a victim is targeted because of the gender that they are perceived to belong to (male, female, Trans or Transgender). **Trans** or **Transgender** is an umbrella term referring to people with diverse gender identities and expressions that differ from stereotypical gender norms. It includes but is not limited to people who identify as Transgender, Trans woman (male-to-female), Trans man (female-to-male), Transsexual, cross-dresser, gender non-conforming, gender variant or gender queer.

The categories of **age (AG)**, **language (LN)**, **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 members of a group who have significant points in common and share a trait that is often integral to the dignity of the person. The shared trait is common to a group not just an individual. Examples of any other similar factor include but are not limited to members of a particular profession (i.e. priests), ancestry and citizenship.

Criminal Code of Canada - Hate Provisions

The definition of a hate/bias crime is, “A *criminal offence committed against a person or property, where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate, based on the victim's race, national 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.



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

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

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

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

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

Hate Groups

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



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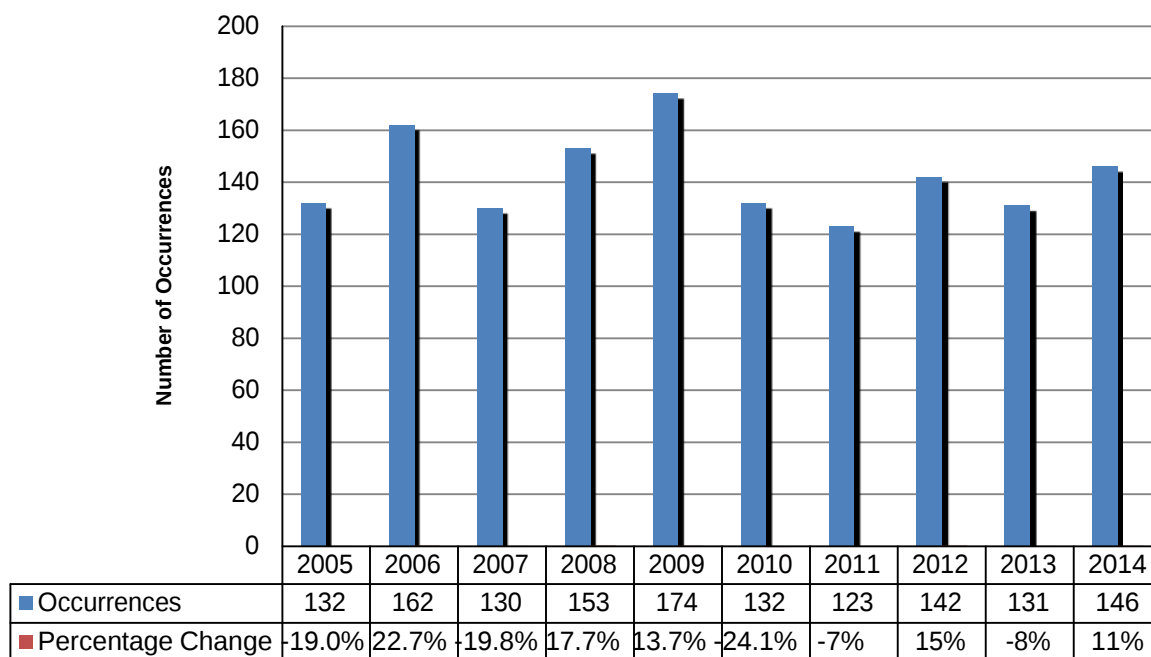


III. Results

Reported Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences

In 2014, there was an increase in the number of reported hate crimes compared to 2013. The HCU recorded a total of 146 hate/bias motivated occurrences in 2014 compared to 131 in 2013. These figures represent an increase of approximately 11%. Overall, the number of occurrences in 2014 is higher than the ten year average of 143 occurrences (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Hate/Bias Crime Occurrences 2005-2014



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

Motivation of Hate/Bias Crime Victimization

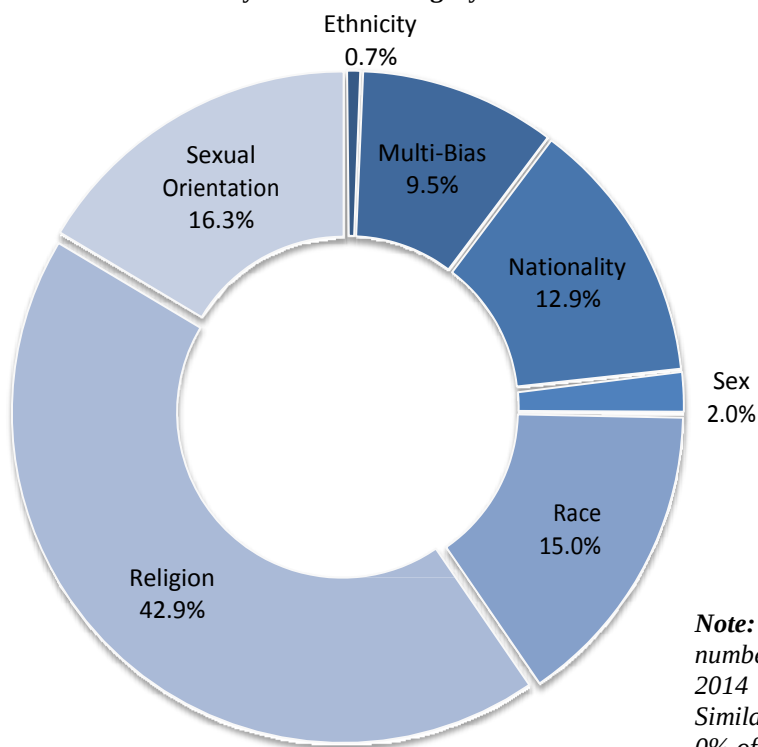
Religion, sexual orientation, and race have been the predominant motivation factors for hate/bias crimes over the past ten years. In 2014, these factors were present in the following approximate proportions; religion 43%, followed by sexual orientation 16%, and race 15% (Table 3.1).



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Figure 3.2: Breakdown by Hate/Bias Category 2014



***Note:** Figure 3.2 is based on the total number of hate/bias crimes reported in 2014 (Figure 3.1). Age, Disability, Similar Factor and Language compose 0% of the hate/bias occurrences in 2014.*

Table 3.1: Total Hate/Bias Crimes 2005-2014

Year	AG	DI	ET	SEX	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
2005			1		2	16	7	49	39	5	13	132
2006			14		1	15	6	59	47	2	18	162
2007			4			14	11	44	38	2	17	130
2008						17	19	27	56		34	153
2009			13			22	19	28	59	7	26	174
2010			3			17	9	31	53		19	132
2011			3			18	11	20	47		24	123
2012			5			21	11	26	59		19	142
2013			3			10	11	25	57	2	23	131
2014			1	3		14	19	22	63		24	146

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



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IV. Criminal Offences- Hate/Bias Motivated

In 2014, the most prevalent hate/bias occurrences were for the offences of mischief to property, assault and criminal harassment. Assault and criminal harassment occurrences were all occurrences that were unprovoked by the victims. As in past years, these kinds of offences occurred in a variety of different locations such as public streets; dwellings, schools, and public transportation (refer to Appendix B for detailed classification of 2014 offence locations).

Mischief to Property

Mischief to property represented a significant portion of the offences, accounting for 93 of the 146 occurrences. In comparison to 2013, there was an increase in the number of mischief to property occurrences motivated by hate/bias. In 2013, 71 of the 131 occurrences were mischief to property motivated by hate/bias. The total percentage of mischief to property occurrences increased from approximately 54% in 2013 to approximately 63% in 2014.

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

The Jewish community and the Black community were the predominant victim groups for mischief occurrences in 2014.

Assault

There were a total of 23 assault occurrences in 2014 compared to 26 in 2013. The total percentage of assault occurrences decreased from 20% in 2013 to 16% in 2014. The hate/bias categories that were targeted the most were religion, nationality, and sexual orientation (refer to Appendix D for summary statistics of victim groups and offences).

Criminal Harassment

There were a total of 10 criminal harassment occurrences motivated by hate/bias in 2014 compared to 13 in 2013. Race and religion were the highest reported motivation factors for this offence (Appendix D).

Hate Propaganda

In 2014, there were four wilful promotion of hatred occurrences compared to three in 2013. The hate/bias categories targeted in 2014 were nationality, religion and multi-bias (Appendix D).



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Internet

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

In 2014, ten hate/bias occurrences were committed via the internet, representing approximately 7% of the total hate/bias motivated occurrences. Based on the continuously increasing prevalence of the internet as a medium of communication, the HCU continues to closely monitor open forum websites, chat rooms, message boards, etc. and initiate investigations as required. When possible criminality is identified, the HCU draws on other Service resources, including support from the Computer Cyber Crime and the Technological Crime Sections of Intelligence Services.



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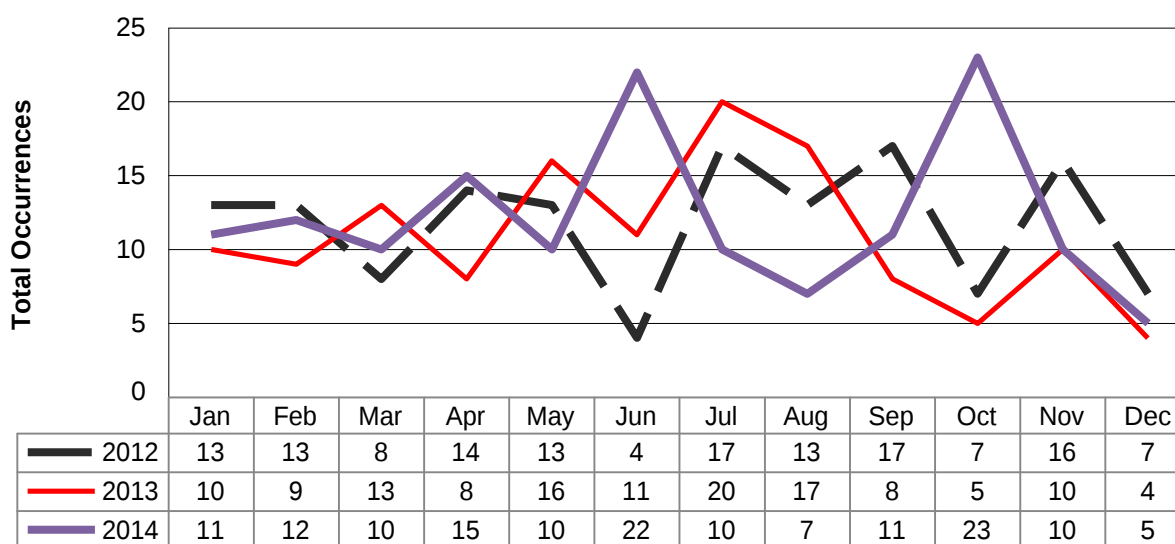


V. Patterns of Hate/Bias Motivated Offences

Monthly Activity of Hate/Bias Occurrences

In 2014, the months with the highest number of hate/bias motivated occurrences were October (23), June (22) and April (15). The months with the lowest activity were December (5), and August (7) (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Monthly Hate/Bias Occurrences Comparative Analysis 2012-2014



Hate/Bias Occurrences by Division

The police divisions with the highest numbers of hate/bias occurrences were 32 Division, and 52 Division, reporting 25 and 18 occurrences, respectively, followed by 14 Division reporting 15 occurrences in 2014 (Table 5.2).

In 2014, 32 Division, 41 Division, and 14 Division all experienced an increase in the number of hate/bias occurrences compared to 2013. In contrast, there was a decrease in 31 Division, 33 Division and 43 Division in the number of hate/bias occurrences reported in 2014 compared to 2013 (refer to Appendix C for 2014 divisional summary of offences by division).

Table 5.2: Hate/Bias Motivated Crimes by Division 2013-2014

Year	Division																
	11	12	13	14	22	23	31	32	33	41	42	43	51	52	53	54	55
2013	9	0	4	10	11	2	16	12	7	2	4	9	9	14	8	12	2
2014	13	3	7	15	14	1	7	25	2	10	2	4	9	18	5	8	3



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VI. Commonly Victimized Groups

Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect's perception. The victim group most targeted in 2014 was the Jewish community with 44 occurrences. The LGBTQ and the Black communities were the next most targeted victim group with 27 and 20 occurrences respectively, followed by the Muslim community with 16 occurrences (Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Hate/Bias Occurrences by Victimized Groups 2014

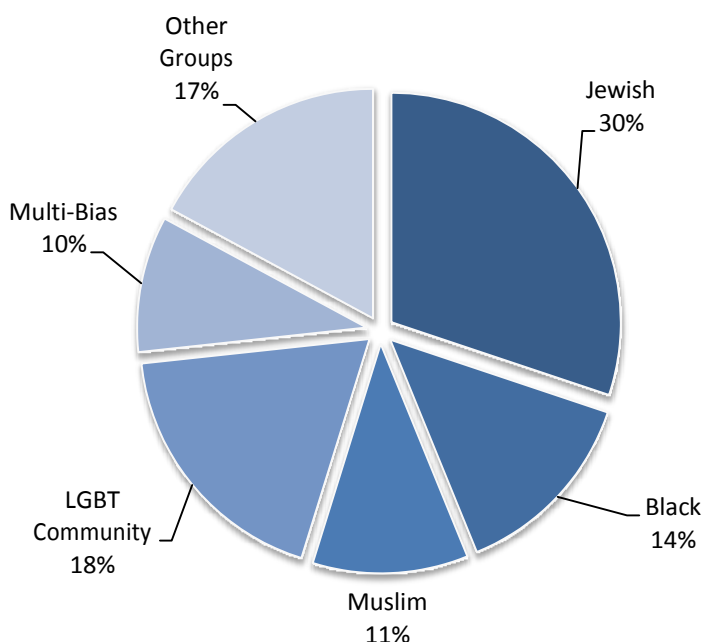


Table 6.1: Hate/Bias Occurrences by Victimized Group

Group	Occurrences
Jewish	44
Black	20
Muslim	16
LGBT	27
Multi-Bias	14
Israeli	4
Palestinian	1
Chinese	3
Pakistani	2
East Indian	1
Iranian	1
Korean	1
Somali	1
African	1
Ukrainian	1
Croatia	1
Serbia	1
Pilipino	1
Russia	1
Falun Gong	1
Christian	1
Catholic	1
Brown	1
White	1

Note:

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



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Breakdown of Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences:

Table 6.2: Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences

Victim Group	Occurrences
Black/LGBTQ-Man	2
Black/LGBTQ/Jewish	1
Black/Brown/Pakistani	1
Black/LGBTQ	1
Black/Jewish	2
Black/Chinese/Pakistani	1
LGBTQ/Catholic	1
LGBTQ/Canadians/ Americans/Jews/British	1
Jewish/Muslim	1
Jewish/Somali	1
Jewish/Muslim/LGBTQ	1
Jewish/Jehovah's Witness	1

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is categorized as multi-bias. In 2014 there were 14 hate/bias occurrences classified as multi-bias, as opposed to 10 in 2013—a 26% increase. The Somali, Jehovah's Witness, Canadian, American and British communities were newly targeted victim groups within the multi-bias category in 2014.

Of the 14 hate/bias occurrences that were categorized as multi-bias in 2014, the Jewish community and the Black Community were targeted in eight of the 14 occurrences (Tables 6.2 and 6.3), and members of the LGBTQ community were targeted in seven of the 14 multi-bias occurrences. Notably, since 2005, religion, race and sexual orientation have been the three most common motivation factors for hate/bias crime victimization (Table 6.3).

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

Community Group	Bias	Victim Group	Occurrences	Total
Black Community	Race Multi Bias	Black	20	29
		Black/Jewish	2	
		Black/Jewish/LGBTQ	1	
		Black/Jewish/LGBTQ-Man	2	
		Black/Brown/Pakistani	1	
		Black/LGBTQ	1	
		Black/Chinese/Pakistani	1	
Jewish Community	Religion Multi-Bias	Jewish	44	52
		Jewish/LGBTQ/Muslim	1	
		Jewish/LGBTQ/Black	1	
		Jewish Somali	1	
		Jewish/Muslim	1	
		Jewish/Black	2	
		Jewish/Jehovah's Witness	1	
		Jewish/LGBTQ/Canadians/Americans/British	1	
LGBTQ Community	Sexual- Orientation Multi-Bias	LGBTQ	27	34
		LGBTQ-Man/Black	2	
		LGBTQ/Catholic	1	
		LGBTQ/Muslim/Jewish	1	
		LGBTQ/Black/Jewish	1	
		LGBTQ/Canadians/Americans/Jews/British	1	
		LGBTQ/Black	1	



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Religion, Race and Sexual Orientation

The highest percentage of the 146 reported hate/bias criminal occurrences in 2014 were motivated by religion (43%=63), followed by sexual orientation (16%=24) and race (15%=22).

The two most victimized religious groups in 2014 were members of the Jewish and the Muslim/Islamic communities. In 44 of the 63 hate/bias occurrences involving religion, victims were members of the Jewish community. In 16 of the 63 occurrences, victims were members of the Muslim/Islamic community. Forty-nine of the 93 occurrences involving religion were mischief to property occurrences (Appendix D).

In the 22 hate/bias occurrences in 2014 where race was the motivating factor the Black community was the most frequently victimized group, accounting for 20 of the 22 occurrences. These occurrences were mainly mischief to property (13), threaten death (1), assault (2), criminal harassment (3) and uttering threats (1) (Appendix D).

In 2014, the LGBTQ community was victimized in 27 of the 146 hate/bias occurrences. Sexual orientation and sex were the two motivating factors. These occurrences were predominantly the following offences: assault (3); assault causing bodily harm (3); aggravated assault (1); criminal harassment (2); threaten death and/or threaten bodily harm (8); mischief to property (9); and theft under (1) (Appendix D). The number of assault occurrences motivated by sexual orientation and sex in 2014 decreased from 10 in 2013 to seven in 2014. In 2014, the seven assault occurrences within the LGBTQ community involved a total of seven victims ranging in age from 23 to 51 years. In all of the assault occurrences, the victims were subject to derogatory comments and were either punched, or pushed by the suspect(s) during the assault.

In comparison to 2013 (17%), the total percentage of hate/bias occurrences in the LGBTQ community increased in 2014 (18%). Hate/bias motivated assault occurrences in the LGBTQ community represented 8% of the total occurrences in 2013 compared to 5% in 2014.



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Table 6.4 2014 Offence Breakdown by Category

Criminal Offence	ET	MU	NA	RA	RE	SEX	S0	Total
Assault	1	1	5	3	6	0	4	20
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Criminal Harassment	0	1	1	3	3	0	2	10
Mischief Interfere with Property	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	8
Mischief to Religious Property	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
Mischief Under	0	10	9	11	42	0	8	80
Theft under	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Threatening Bodily Harm	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Threatening Death	0	0	1	1	3	0	4	9
Uttering Threats	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Willful Promotion of Hatred	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
Total	1	14	19	22	63	3	24	146

VII. Accused / Suspect Identification

Accused/suspect information is typically provided by victims, witnesses, audio/video security cameras and forensic evidence. The Forensic Identification Services (FIS) Unit plays a significant role in collecting physical evidence such as DNA and fingerprints at crime scenes. Service Procedure 05-16 *Hate/Bias Crime* requires all police officers investigating a hate/bias crime to protect the scene and secure all relevant evidence including items such as posters, graffiti, recordings, and clothing for forensic examination. Furthermore, officers are required to photograph the scene where the graffiti is found or when evidence cannot be readily detached or retrieved.

In 2014, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 59 of the 146 total hate/bias occurrences, accounting for 40% of the occurrences. It is often very difficult to identify suspects, as many hate/bias crimes occur without any witnesses present. Moreover, many hate/bias crimes occur without the victim present, as in the case of hate motivated graffiti or mischief. For example, in 2014, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide suspect/accused information on approximately 16% of the total mischief to property occurrences, accounting for 14 of the 93 total occurrences. Four of the 14 suspects were arrested and charged accordingly.

Among known suspects and charged persons, males form the dominant offender group with 49 male accused/suspects identified in 2014 compared to 14 females. Among identified persons committing hate/bias offences, the largest group consisted of males in the over 40 year age group and the 26-40 year age group (Tables 7.1 and 7.2). Since 2003, the dominant offender group has



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been males, specifically in the 18-25 year age group with the exception of 2008 when the dominant offender group was in the 9-17 year age group.

Table 7.1 2014 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender

	Age Group			
	9-17 years	18-25 years	26-40 years	Over 40 years
Male	-	7	6	4
Female	3	1	1	-

***Note:** The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate/bias criminal offences in 2014. There were a total of 18 criminal occurrences.*

Table 7.2 Suspect Identification Based on 2014 Victim/Witness Statements

	Age Group			
	9-17 years	18-25 years	26-40 years	Over 40 years
Male	-	8	10	14
Female	3	0	3	3

***Note:** The figures represented in the suspect identification table are based on victim/witness suspect descriptions. The above table does not include the 13 additional occurrences in which the victim/witnesses identified 13 male suspects and one female suspect but were unable to determine their age.*



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VIII. 2014 Arrests/Charges

As in previous years, offenders are at times charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate/bias motivated. Only those charges relating directly to hate/bias motivated criminal offences are counted in Table 8.1.

The number of hate/bias motivated arrests was higher in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, there were 22 persons arrested for hate/bias motivated offences compared to 17 persons arrested in 2013. A total of 35 hate/bias motivated criminal charges were laid against these 22 persons in 2014 compared to 42 hate/bias motivated charges being laid in 2013. The 2014 charges were in relation to 18 hate/bias occurrences (Table 8.1). In two of these occurrences, more than one person was arrested and charged. In many occurrences, persons were charged with more than one offence.

Table 8.1 2014 Hate/Bias Charges Laid by Offence Type

Offence Type	Charges
Assault	15
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
Assault with a Weapon	1
Assault Peace Officer	1
Threaten Death	1
Uttering Threats	4
Criminal Harassment	1
Cause Disturbance	2
Mischief Interfere with use, enjoyment or operation	1
Mischief Under	4
Possession of a Weapon	2
Carry Concealed Weapon	1
Threaten Bodily Harm	1
Total Charges	35



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IX. . Sentencing

The following sentencing dispositions include all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system during 2014. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2012 and 2014.

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

Historical Cases 2010-2013

In 2014, there were nine hate/bias criminal cases involving ten accused persons before the courts that originated from incidents during 2012 to 2013. These nine cases were completed as follows: three guilty pleas, four withdrawals, and two were diverted to mental health court (Appendix A - Table A.2). There are currently two hate/bias motivated criminal cases remaining before the courts arising from incidents that occurred in 2009 and 2013. The 2009 and 2013 incidents involve a total of six hate/bias criminal charges.

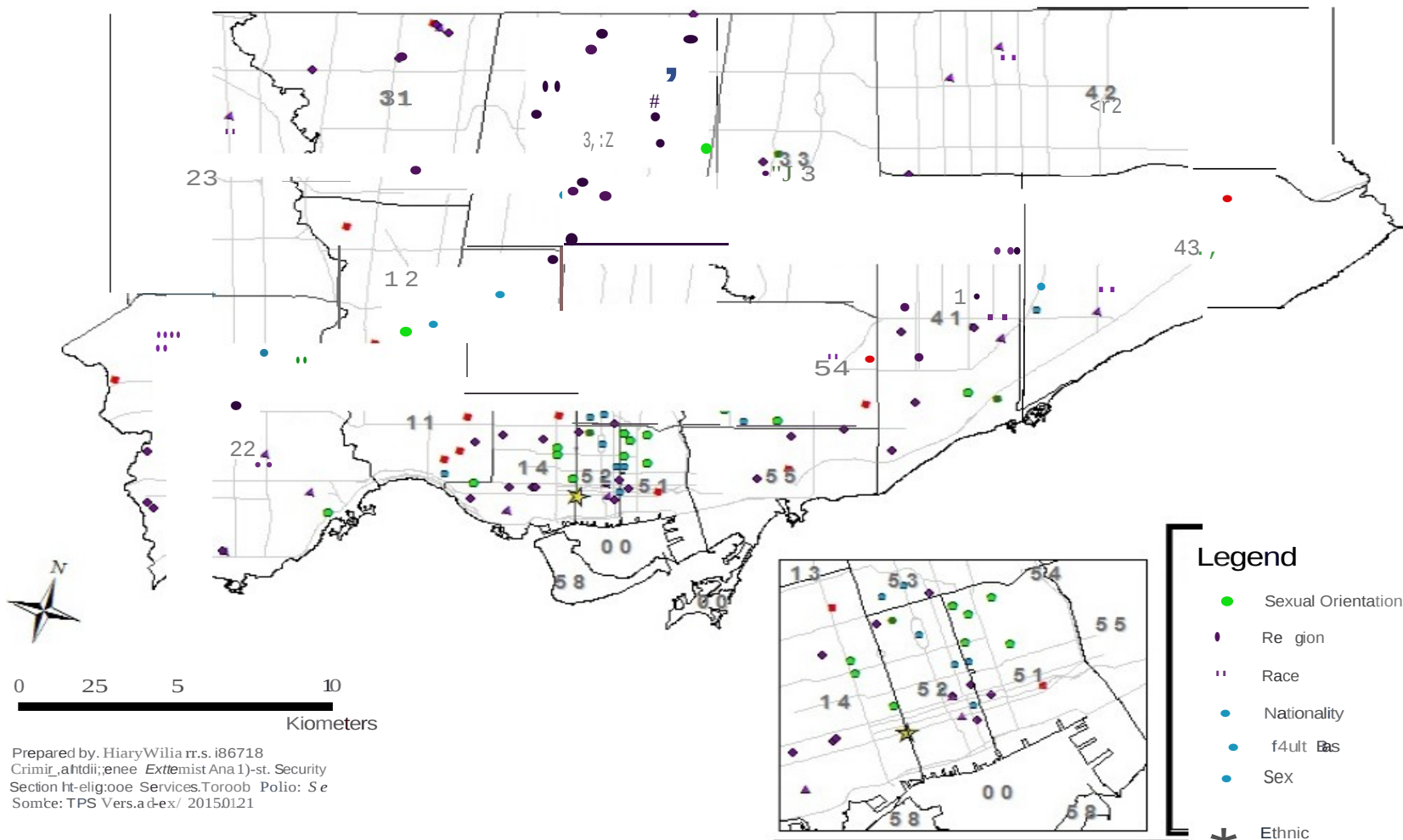
2014 Cases

In 2014, there were 18 hate/bias criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents in 2014. There were a total of 22 accused and 35 hate/bias charges laid. Six of these 18 cases have already been completed, as guilty pleas (Appendix A - Table A.1).

At year-end 2014, there are currently 12 cases involving hate/bias motivated charges pending before the courts arising from occurrences which transpired in 2014.



Map 1: Toronto Police Service 2014 Reported Hate Crime Occurrences by Bias Type



XI. Toronto Population and Demographics

Toronto with a population of 2.79 million (5.5 million in the GTA-Greater Toronto Area) million people is heralded as one of the most multicultural cities in the world and is ranked as the safest large metropolitan area in North America by Places Rated Almanac.¹

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

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

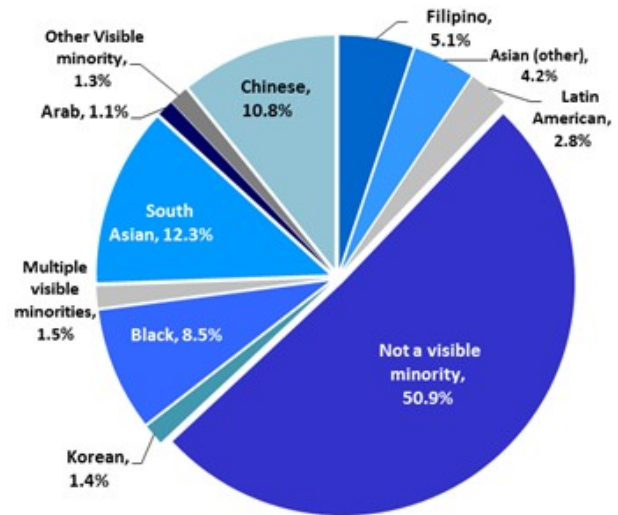
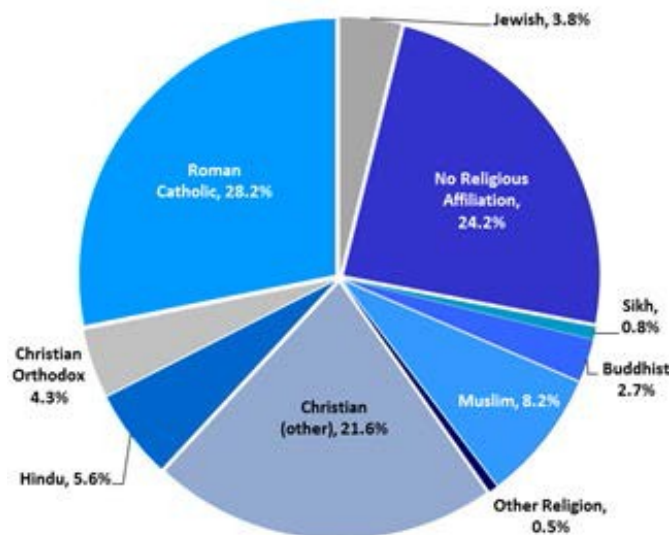


Figure 11.2 Religious Affiliation in Toronto
(Source: Statistics Canada, 2011)



In comparison to the 2006 Census there has been a decrease in the number of individuals who are identifying as “not a visible minority” (53.1% versus 50.9%).² Since 2006, increases in visible minority populations were observed within the Arab, South Asian, Southeast Asian, and Latin American communities (Figure 11.1).

As noted earlier in the report, the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2014 were the Jewish community, followed by the LGBTQ community and the Black Community.

¹ City of Toronto. (1998-2015). “Diversity Toronto Facts – Your City”, (Viewed on February 2, 2015 from <http://www1.toronto.ca/wps/portal/contentonly?vgnextoid=db867b42d853410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD&vgnextchannel=57a12cc817453410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD>)

² Toronto Police Service. (2013). 2012 Annual Hate/Bias Crime Statistical Report. Hate Crime Unit, Intelligence Services.

According to the 2011 Census published by Statistics Canada:

The Jewish community makes up 3.8% of the religious population in the City of Toronto but was victimized in approximately 30% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2014; and

The Black community constitutes 8.5% of the visible minority population but was victimized in approximately 14% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2014.

According to the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization (GSS) conducted by Statistics Canada, 2% of Canadians aged 18 to 59 reported that they consider themselves to be homosexual or bisexual.³ It is of significance to note the question on the GSS was voluntary and not inclusive of Transgendered individuals; therefore, this rate is likely underreported and not an accurate depiction of the population of the LGBTQ community in Canada. Despite the lack of accurate statistics in this area, what is known is that the LGBTQ community was victimized in approximately 18% of the total hate/bias crimes in 2014.

³ Statistics Canada. (2010). *Gay Pride...by the Numbers*. (Retrieved on January 8th, 2014, from http://www42.statcan.gc.ca/smr08/2011/smr08_158_2011-eng.htm).

XII. Hate Crime Unit Education and Community Outreach Initiatives

Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

The HCU exchanges information through its networks with the Toronto Police Service, provincial, national and international police services and other law enforcement agencies.

In 2014:

- The HCU continued to be an active partner of the provincial Hate Crime Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT). The HCEIT consists of members from fifteen Ontario police services that receive provincial funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement, and education on hate/bias crimes. In 2014, representatives included members from the following services:
 - Brantford Police Service;
 - Durham Regional Police Service;
 - Guelph Police Service;
 - Halton Regional Police Service;
 - Hamilton Police Service;
 - London Police Service;
 - Niagara Regional Police Service;
 - Ontario Provincial Police Service;
 - Ottawa Police Service;
 - Peel Regional Police;
 - Stratford Police Service;
 - Toronto Police Service;
 - Waterloo Regional Police Service;
 - Woodstock Police Service; and
 - York 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

Throughout 2014, HCU members attended provincial hate crime and extremism training relating to hate/bias crime laws and trends, investigative strategies, and the prosecution of hate crimes

with police services, community agencies, and partners from across North America in Toronto, Huntsville and Niagara Falls.

In June 2014, the HCU presented at the 2014 LGBT Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Conference. The Conference was hosted by the Toronto Police Service during the week of World Pride Toronto and was attended by approximately 300 people from the local, national and international law enforcement community. The mission of the conference was to:

- Educate organizations, human resource professionals and individual employees through various workshops and seminars;
- Share information to effect change in policy, practices, benefits, and opportunities in the workplace that will benefit all employees, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression;
- Focus on criminal justice and law enforcement issues as they relate to the LGBT community;
- Provide an opportunity for police and law enforcement personnel from around the world to communicate more effectively with each other through various workshops, panel discussions and lectures, for the sharing of new ideas, strategies, and best practices on all subjects related to LGBT police personnel; and
- Establish best practice techniques and training necessary for the purpose of decreasing homophobia while increasing cultural diversity awareness in the workplace.

In October 2014, the HCU hosted the annual divisional Hate Crime Coordinators (HCC) meeting with HCC's from across the 17 police divisions. The purpose of the meeting was to review and discuss divisional hate/bias criminal cases, current case laws and other issues relating to hate/bias crimes.

In 2012, the Ontario Police College (OPC) in partnership with HCEIT created an Advanced Hate Crime Investigators Course for police officers. The course focuses on an enhanced understanding of the investigation of hate/bias crimes and the application of federal legislation to hate propaganda. The course was held at OPC in November 2014. The course was attended by members from Ontario and Alberta Police Services, the Hate Crime Unit and several Service divisional investigators. This course will continue to be offered in 2015.

In addition, throughout 2014 the HCU met with members of the community and presented on the subject of hate/bias crimes to schools, government, and community organizations as requested.

Community Outreach

In 2014, the HCU consulted with many diverse 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 February 2014, Public Safety Canada announced the Communities at Risk: Security Infrastructure Program (SIP). The SIP made grant funding available to "not-for-profit

organizations linked to a community at risk of being victimized by hate-motivated crime”. The SIP made grant funding available to help with the costs of security infrastructure improvements for places of worship, provincially recognized educational institutions, and community centers in communities at risk of hate-motivated crime. To date, two Toronto organizations have submitted applications for SIP grant funding.

The HCU continued its partnership with the Divisional Policing Support Unit and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) Liaison Unit to provide local and international education on LGBTQ awareness including support of the Report Homophobic Violence Period Program, and the Trans Media Campaign.

The “Report Homophobic Violence, Period” (RHVP) campaign is a public awareness and education campaign which focuses on youth 13 to 25 years of age and addresses the issue of homophobic and transphobic bullying and violence.

RHVP is an initiative of the Toronto Police Service’s LGBTQ Community Consultative Committee and was developed in 2007 by the Toronto Police Service in partnership with a large number of community partners and community service providers.

The Trans Media Campaign was initiated in 2014 by the LGBTQ Liaison Unit in partnership with Corporate Communications to increase reporting, decrease attacks against the Trans community, educate Service members about the Trans community and improve the relationship between the Service and the Trans community. The Trans Media Campaign will be formally launched via social media, printed materials, community newspapers and the Service’s intranet in 2015.

Media Outreach

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

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

Appendix A – 2014 Completed Hate/Bias Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out in Table A.1 and Table A.2 below includes all hate/bias criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system in the year 2014. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2010 and 2014.

Persons are at times charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate/bias motivated. Some of the cases below include non-hate motivated charges such as failure to comply probation. However, all charges (hate/bias and non-hate/bias) have been listed in Table A and B to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

Table A.1: 2014 Completed Cases (2014 occurrences)

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
2014	
1. Assault 2. Fail to Comply with Probation Order 3. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	1. Guilty Plea - 111 days pre-trial custody plus 2 years' probation fine \$1 (victim surcharge) 2. Guilty Plea - concurrent sentence 3. Withdrawn
1. Assault 2. Mischief Under \$5000 3. Possession of Property Obtained by Crime under \$5000	1. Guilty Plea - served 62 days pretrial custody, suspended sentence, 18 month probation (global resolution) 2. Guilty Plea - served 62 days pretrial custody, suspended sentence, 18 month probation (global resolution) 3. Withdrawn
1. Threatening Bodily Harm 2. Uttering Threats 3. Possession of a Weapon 4. Mischief Under \$5000 5. Assault a Peace Officer 6. Assault a Peace Officer 7. Disarming a Peace Officer 8. Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1. Guilty Plea - served 12 days pre-trial custody, suspended sentence, and 2 year probation, DNA order (5 years) 2. Guilty Plea - served 12 days pre-trial custody, suspended sentence, and 2 year probation, DNA order (5 years) 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn 5. Withdrawn 6. Withdrawn 7. Withdrawn 8. Withdrawn
1. Assault a Peace Officer	1. Guilty Plea - conditional discharge, 9 months' probation, fine \$100 (victim surcharge)



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1. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Guilty Plea - concurrent sentence, 5 days pre-trial custody, suspended sentence and two year probation
2. Mischief Under \$5000	2. Guilty Plea - concurrent sentence, 5 days pre-trial custody, suspended sentence and two year probation
1. Mischief interfere with property	1. Guilty Plea - 5 month suspended sentence
2. Fail to Comply with probation	2. Guilty Plea - 10 month conditional sentence
3. Causing a disturbance	3. Guilty Plea - 5 month conditional sentence

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

CHARGES	DISPOSITION
2010	
1. Threaten Death	1. Withdrawn
2. Assault with Weapon	2. Guilty Plea – served 90 days pre-trial custody, suspended sentence, and three year probation
2012	
3. Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1. Guilty Plea- Four months pre-sentence custody
4. Revocation of Bail (Arrest without Warrant) C.C. section 524(2)	2. Suspended sentence, 18 months probation with the 9 ½ months of pre-sentence custody as follows:
5. Fail to Comply with Probation	3. Guilty Plea - 3 months of pre-sentence custody (consecutive)
6. Criminal Harassment	4. Guilty Plea - 2 months of pre-sentence custody (consecutive)
7. Criminal Harassment	5. Guilty Plea - 2 months of pre-sentence custody (consecutive)
8. Mischief - Wilfully Interfere with the Use, Enjoyment or Operation of Property	6. Guilty Plea - 2 months of pre-sentence custody (consecutive)
2013	
1. Threatening Death	1. Withdrawn - mental health diversion
2. Assault	2. Withdrawn - mental health diversion
3. Assault	3. Withdrawn - mental health diversion
1. Mischief - Wilfully interfere with the use, enjoyment or operation of property	1. Guilty Plea - withdrawn - peace bond one year, \$500 surety/deposit
2. Threatening Death	2. Guilty Plea - withdrawn - peace bond one year, \$500 surety/deposit



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1. Assault with Weapon 2. Criminal Harassment 3. Threatening Bodily Harm /Mischief Under 4. Assault	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn
1. Threaten Bodily Harm 2. Assault 3. Fail to Comply with Probation 4. Criminal Harassment (threaten) 5. Assault 6. Administering Noxious Thing	1. Guilty Plea- 12 month probation 2. Guilty Plea- 12 month probation 3. Guilty Plea- 12 month probation 4. Guilty Plea- 12 month probation 5. Guilty Plea- 12 month probation 6. Guilty Plea- 12 month probation
1. Threatening Death 2. Threatening Damage	1. Stayed - eligible for mental health diversion 2. Stayed - eligible for mental health diversion
1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1. Guilty Plea- 60 day sentence
1. Mischief Under 2. Mischief Under 3. Mischief Under 4. Break and Enter	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn
1. Mischief Under 2. Mischief Under 3. Mischief Under 4. Break and Enter	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn
1. Mischief Under	1. Guilty Plea- 3 days pre-trial custody, fine \$200
1. Possession of Marihuana (under) 2. Assault Causing Bodily Harm 3. Assault Causing Bodily Harm 4. Assault with Weapon 5. Assault with Weapon	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Guilty Plea- 6 month conditional sentence, weapon prohibition (10 years), and \$800 restitution 5. Guilty Plea- 6 month concurrent conditional sentence
1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1. Guilty Plea - served 30 days pre-trial custody, 75 days in jail, 5 year weapons prohibition, and 2 years probation.



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Appendix B - 2014 Offence Locations

	Assault	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	Aggravated Assault	Criminal Harassment	Mischief Interfere with Property	Mischief to Religious Property	Mischief Under	Theft Under	Threatening Bodily Harm	Threatening Death	Uttering Threats	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	Total
Apartment Building parking lot, stairwell, elevator, lobby, hallway door	3				5		12		1	2	1		24
Business/Retail Various Types	2						14			1	1		18
Community Centre Cultural Organizations				1			1			1			3
Government	1			1			7					1	10
House Garage , Vehicle				1	1		8	1	1				12
Internet/Mail Website Facebook, Email, Cell phone				3					1	5		1	10
Medical Facility Hospital, Medical office									1				1
Parks							4						4
Public Transit Subway Station Subway Train Street Car, Via Rail Go Station	5				1		9						15
Religious Facilities Church, Synagogue, Temples, Mosques						5							5
Schools (Public-Elementary, Middle, High), Private Academy, College, Montessori, University, Daycare	1	1		1			13					1	17
Street Laneway, Vehicle	8	1	1	3	1		12					1	27
Total	20	2	1	10	8	5	80	1	4	9	2	4	146



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Appendix C - 2014 Breakdown of Offences by Division

11 Division	13 Occurrences
Muslim	Assault
African	Assault
Muslim	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
MU- Black/LGBT/Jewish	Mischief Under
MU- Black/ Brown/ Pakistani	Mischief Under
LGBTQ/Catholic	Mischief Under
LGBTQ- male	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-male	Mischief Under
MU- Jewish/Muslim	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-male	Mischief Under
LGBTQ	Theft Under

12 Division	3 Occurrences
Somali	Mischief Interfere with Property
MU- Jewish/Somali	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Threatening Death

14 Division	15 Occurrences
LGBTQ- Male	Aggravated Assault
LGBTQ- Male	Assault
MU- Black/LGBTQ	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Threatening Bodily Harm
LGBTQ-Male	Threatening Bodily Harm

22 Division	14 Occurrences
LGBTQ-Female	Assault
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black/Jewish	Mischief Under
Serbia	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Croatia	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Black	Uttering Threats
LGBTQ	Mischief Under
Jewish	Threatening Death
Muslim	Mischief Interfere with Property
Black	Mischief Interfere with Property



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13 Division

7 Occurrences

Black	Assault
Ukrainian	Assault
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
	Mischief to Religious
Jewish	Property
Catholic	Mischief to Religious
	Property

23 Division

1 Occurrence

White	Mischief Under
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31 Division	7 Occurrences
MU-Black/LGBTQ-Male	Criminal Harassment
Christian	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under

32 Division	25 Occurrences
LGBTQ-Male	Assault
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Pilipino	Mischief Under
Israeli	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Russia	Mischief Under
Iranian	Mischief Under
Jewish	Threatening Death
Falun Gong	Wilful Promotion of Hatred

33 Division	2 Occurrences
LGBTQ-Transgender	Threatening Bodily Harm
Jewish	Threatening Death

41 Division	10 Occurrences
Muslim	Assault
Muslim	Assault
Jewish	Assault
Muslim	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief Under
Korean	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Black	Threatening Death

42 Division	2 Occurrences
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Under

43 Division	4 Occurrences
Black	Mischief Under
MU-Chinese/ Black/ Pakistani	Mischief Under
Pakistani	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Mischief Under

51 Division	9 Occurrences
LGBTQ-Transgender	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
LGBTQ-Male	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
LGBTQ	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ	Mischief Under
LGBTQ	Threatening Death
LGBTQ	Threatening Death
LGBTQ	Threatening Death



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52 Division	18 Occurrences
Black	Assault
Chinese	Assault
East Indian	Assault
Palestinian	Assault
LGBTQ- Transgender	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
Chinese	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
MU- LGBTQ/Muslim/ Jewish	Mischief Under
Israel	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Israel	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
MU- LGBTQ/ Canadians/ Americans/ Jews/British	Wilful Promotion of Hatred

53 Division	5 Occurrences
Chinese	Assault
Brown	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Israel	Threatening Death
Muslim	Uttering Threats

54 Division	8 Occurrences
MU- Black/LGBTQ- Male	Assault
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Interfere with Property
LGBTQ-Female	Mischief Interfere with Property
LGBTQ- Male	Mischief Under
Pakistani	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ- Female	Threatening Bodily Harm

55 Division	3 Occurrences
Muslim	Assault
LGBTQ	Mischief Under
MU-Black/Jewish	Mischief Under



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Appendix D – 2014 Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence

Bias	Victim Groups		Types of Offences	#
Race (RA)	Black	20	Assault	2
			Criminal Harassment	3
			Mischief Interfere with Property	3
			Mischief Under	10
			Threatening Death	1
			Uttering Threats	1
	White	1	Mischief Under	1
Total 22	Brown	1	Assault	1
Religion (RE)	Catholic	1	Mischief to Religious Property	1
	Christian	1	Mischief Under	1
	Jewish	44	Assault	2
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under	32
			Mischief Interfere with Property	2
			Mischief to Religious Property	3
			Threatening Death	3
	Muslim	16	Assault	4
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under	9
			Uttering Threats	1
Total 63	Falun Gong	1	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
Ethnicity (ET)	East Indian	1	Assault	1
Total 1				
Multi-Bias (MU)	Black/LGBTQ-Male	2	Criminal Harassment	1
			Assault	1
	Black/LGBTQ/Jewish	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/Brown/Pakistani	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/LGBTQ	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/Jewish	2	Mischief Under	2
	Black/Chinese/Pakistani	1	Mischief Under	1
	LGBTQ/Canadians/Americans/Jews/British	1	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
	Catholic/LGBTQ	1	Mischief Under	1
	Jewish/Muslim	1	Mischief Under	1
	Jewish/Somali	1	Mischief Under	1
	Jewish/Muslim/LGBTQ	1	Mischief Under	1
Total 14	Jewish/Jehovah's Witness	1	Mischief to Religious Property	1



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Nationality (NA)	Chinese	3	Assault	2
			Criminal Harassment	1
	Iranian	1	Mischief Under	1
	Israeli	4	Mischief Under	1
			Threatening Death	1
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	2
	Korean	1	Mischief Under	1
	Palestinian	1	Assault	1
	Pakistani	2	Mischief Under	2
	Russian	1	Mischief Under	1
	Somali	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	1
	African	1	Assault	1
	Ukrainian	1	Assault	1
	Croatian	1	Mischief Under	1
	Serbian	1	Mischief Under	1
Total 19	Pilipino	1	Mischief Under	1
Sex	LGBTQ-Transgender	3	Threatening Bodily Harm	1
Total 3			Assault Causing Bodily Harm	2
Sexual Orientation(SO)	LGBTQ	9	Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under	3
			Threatening Death	3
			Theft Under	1
	LGBTQ-Male	12	Assault	2
			Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
			Aggravated Assault	1
			Mischief Under	5
			Threatening Bodily Harm	2
			Threatening Death	1
	LGBTQ-Female	3	Assault	1
			Threatening Bodily Harm	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
Total 24				