



Toronto Police Service – Hate Crime Unit
Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report
2022



**Toronto Police Service
2022 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report**

Intelligence Services, Hate Crime Unit

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

Our goal is to encourage 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 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report* is an annual report that provides statistical data about criminal offences that are committed against persons or property which are motivated by bias, prejudice, or hate based on the victim's race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex/gender, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or gender orientation or expression, or on any other similar factor, within the City of Toronto.

The report explains the mandate of the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit and the methodology used by the Hate Crime Unit to collect the statistical data. The data is based on hate crimes that were reported to the Toronto Police Service (Service) between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022.

The report also provides an overview of the hate crime training and education that was delivered to Service members in 2022, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the Hate Crime Unit and other units within the Service. The Service recognizes that education and training are critical components of hate crime prevention and reporting. The Hate Crime Unit participated in a number of hate crime initiatives internally and externally with government agencies, academics, and community groups to promote hate crime education, awareness and reporting. These initiatives included developing educational materials, community consultations, in-person and virtual hate crime seminars. Most notably, the Service hosted a Hate Crime Symposium in June 2022 for community members and law enforcement.

In 2022, there was a decrease in the total number of hate crime occurrences reported to the Service. In comparison to 2021, the number of reported occurrences decreased from 257 to 242 representing a decrease of approximately 6%. Over the past ten years, between 2013 and 2022, the average number of reported hate crimes is approximately 173 per year. The number of reported hate crimes is 74% higher than the pre-pandemic level of hate crimes in 2019, and 40% higher than the 10 year average.

In 2022, hate crimes targeting members of the Jewish community, Black community, and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Two-Spirit (LGBTQ2S+) communities were the most common types of reported hate crimes. The three most frequently reported criminal offences motivated by hate in 2022 were mischief to property, assault, and uttering threats. The Jewish community and the Black community were the most frequently victimized groups for hate-motivated mischief to property occurrences. The LGBTQ2S+ communities were the most frequently victimized groups for hate-motivated assault occurrences. The Black community and the LGBTQ2S+ communities were the most frequently victimized groups for hate-motivated uttering threats.

The overall trend of an increasing number of hate crimes could be due to several factors such as online disinformation, geo-political events, and social isolation which was amplified during the pandemic. Increased media coverage and public awareness can affect the fluctuation in the number of reported hate crimes and the different community groups that are victimized. Additionally, the Service's continued commitment to community outreach and education initiatives may also be a contributing factor to increased awareness and reporting of hate crimes.



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Geo-political events including the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and a reduction in COVID-19 mandates in 2022 are believed to be contributing factors to the number of reported hate crimes targeting race, ethnicity or nationality.

In 2022, there was an increase in anti-Ukrainian and anti-Russian hate crimes reported to the Service following the Russian Invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The high number of anti-Ukrainian hate crimes in 22 Division correlates with the high Ukrainian population in the Division. Of note, anti-Ukrainian hate crimes increased from zero in 2021 to nine in 2022. Seven of the nine anti-Ukrainian occurrences occurred in 22 Division. Anti-Russian hate crimes increased from zero in 2021 to three in 2022. In response to the increase the Service met with members of the Ukrainian community throughout 2022 and in 2023. In addition, Chief Demkiw met with Minister of Public Safety Marco Mendicino, and members of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Additionally, the onset of the pandemic in early 2020 resulted in an increase in anti-East and South East Asian hate crimes. The number of reported anti-East and South East Asian hate crimes decreased as the public health mandates were eased in 2022 though the numbers remained higher than the pre-pandemic levels, which indicates the complex and multifactorial nature of hate crime trends.

The number of arrests related to hate crimes in 2022 decreased from 51 persons arrested in 2021 to 46 persons arrested in 2022. Notably, a significant percentage of reported hate crime occurrences in 2022 involved incidents of mischief to property (i.e. graffiti) in circumstances where there was limited evidence relating to suspect description, digital or forensic evidence. These occurrences frequently transpired without the victim or any witnesses present. These factors present considerable challenges to these types of investigations and identifying suspects.

An identifiable group is defined by section 318(4) of the *Criminal Code* as, “Any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or mental or physical disability”. When more than one identifiable group (i.e. Black and LGBTQ2S+) was targeted in an incident, the occurrence was categorized as multi-bias. In 2022, 33 of the 242 hate occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2021, 32 of the 257 hate occurrences were categorized as multi-bias.

Hate crime occurrences previously classified under the race category were merged with occurrences classified under the ethnicity/nationality category in 2022 to achieve consistency with the classification system used by Statistics Canada. This reclassification is consistent with other police services across Canada.

In 2022, the Hate Crime Unit worked closely with the Service's Analytics and Innovation and Business Change Management teams to develop an internal facing Hate Crime dashboard with development of an external facing dashboard underway.

The internal Hate Crime Dashboard leverages a data-driven approach and advanced analytics to support and equip the Service in their efforts to continually monitor and identify emerging trends in relation to hate crimes. Trends regarding commonly involved biases, spatial clustering, divisional tendencies, and monthly patterns can more easily be identified and analyzed through this dashboard. This analysis supports the effective allocation of operational resources for the prevention of hate crimes, and leads to improved community outreach. This accessible dashboard will be reviewed regularly by the Crime Management



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Teams within each division whereby members can monitor any local hate crime events and trends and respond accordingly.

Meanwhile, the external dashboard will promote transparency in hate crime data and trends with the public, including links to resources for affected victims and community members. The internal dashboard is set to launch in Spring 2023, with the public-facing dashboard becoming available later this year. This public-facing resource will provide information about how the Service responds to hate crimes and the reporting process, improving awareness and understanding of these issues.



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I. Introduction

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a subunit of Intelligence Services – Security Section. The Security Section consists of Intelligence officers, specialized hate crime investigators, a civilian analyst and researchers. The HCU was established in 1993 and its responsibilities include collecting, analyzing and publishing data on reported hate crimes. Further aspects of the HCU mandate are detailed below.

In 2020, the Service experienced a more than 50% increase in reported hate crimes - this increase continued in 2021. During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, the number of reported hate crimes increased year over year in Toronto. In order to better support and strengthen the relationship between the Service and marginalized communities, the Service expanded its HCU in 2022. This expansion resulted in two additional positions within the Security Section, specifically dedicated to education on hate crime, prevention and investigations.

Additionally, the Detective Sergeant in charge of the Intelligence Services –Security Section has the discretion to assign additional officers from Intelligence Services to investigate and prevent hate-motivated crimes, assisting the HCU as they deem necessary.

Mandate:

The mandate of the Hate Crime Unit is to:

- Provide assistance and expertise to all investigations and prosecutions of hate crimes;
- Investigate and liaise with the Ministry of the Attorney General in relation to hate propaganda cases;
- Maintain an information base of hate 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/District Hate Crime Coordinators, other police services, government agencies and the community.

Members of the HCU are responsible for reviewing all suspected hate 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 crime trends and patterns.

The analysis of occurrences and this report are then used to develop Service-wide strategies to address hate crimes in the community from a crime prevention/enforcement perspective as well as from an educational perspective. Proactive outreach consists of internal and external training, community engagement and media messaging. Examples of the Service’s education and outreach initiatives can be found in Section 7 (pg. 26) of this report.



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In 2018, the Service initiated a deployment transformation whereby Divisions in certain areas of Toronto were amalgamated to Districts. A Hate Crime Coordinator is assigned to each Division and/or the newly amalgamated District. The Hate Crime Coordinators are referred to as the Divisional/District Hate Crime (DDHC) Coordinators.

The DDHC Coordinators maintain responsibility for tracking and assisting with hate crime investigations within their respective District or Division, and participate in internal and external hate crime education and outreach initiatives. The HCU provides investigative support to the DDHC Coordinators and to other units when requested or necessary to support the investigation and if required arrange for expert witnesses to attend court.

The Service provides all members with *Procedure 05-16 Hate/Bias Crime*. Procedure 05-16 provides direction to front line officers and investigators to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate crimes. Consistent with this procedure, officers are required to notify the HCU of any hate-motivated occurrences.

Additionally, the HCU utilizes internal police software to search all police records for hate-motivated occurrences. In this manner, the HCU ensures that all hate-motivated occurrences and arrests are captured and reviewed for accuracy.

In compliance with the Board's 81 decisions on police reform, direction #36, Procedure 05-16 is also posted on the Service's external website for members of the public to view. It can be found at the following link: <https://www.tps.ca/service-procedures/>.

II. Methodology

Service *Procedure 05-16 - Hate/Bias Crime* requires all suspected hate-motivated occurrences to be reviewed by HCU investigators to ensure proper identification and classification. Every occurrence is classified using categories based on the criteria listed in section 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code*: "race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or gender orientation or expression, or any other similar factor".

The comments and/or actions of a suspect during an incident can be a significant determination regarding his or her motive and bias; however, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence with complete accuracy. Additional criteria considered when classifying occurrences may include the victim's perception of the incident, culturally significant dates, symbols, history of the community and current geo-political events.

In some cases, the suspect may be completely unaware of the victim's actual background and incorrectly assume 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 LGBTQ2S+ community and become victims of hate-motivated assaults. 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.



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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 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 the charges directly related to the hate 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 their arrest, the suspect was found to be in possession of a controlled substance – only the assault charge would be categorized as a hate-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-motivated crime within the City of Toronto and may not reflect the actual number of hate crimes occurring in Toronto.

Under-reporting continues to present a challenge that affects the HCU's ability to investigate and prevent hate-motivated offences in various communities. As a result, the HCU continues to prioritize working with communities and media outlets to encourage and assist victims to report these crimes as 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 build partnerships with new groups.

The number of hate crimes recorded varies from year to year and is influenced by a wide range of factors that are not always easily discernible. As previously mentioned, the reluctance to report victimization significantly impacts statistical data and the interpretations extrapolated and concluded from that data. Victims may be reluctant to report hate 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 crimes have a disproportionately greater effect on their victims than other types of crimes. Hate-motivated crimes have longer lasting serious side-effects for society as a whole. A hate-motivated crime not only victimizes the individual, but also the entire group the person belongs to, resulting in the increased isolation, stress and vulnerability of that particular group.



If police do not respond to reports of hate crimes immediately and appropriately, these crimes can lead to increased social discord between opposing groups and possible retaliation.

Conversely, a timely and effective police response can have a positive and lasting influence on the relationship between police and the communities they serve. Positive relationships such as these have the ability to have extensive benefits in other aspects of public safety.

Criminal Code - Hate Provisions

There are different types of hate crime provisions in the *Criminal Code*. To begin with, there are specific offences that require the consent of the Attorney General in order to commence criminal proceedings. These offences are found specifically under the hate propaganda provisions. “Hate propaganda” is defined in section 320(8) of the *Criminal Code* as: “any writing, sign or visible representation that advocates or promotes genocide or the communication of which by any person would constitute an offence under section 319”.

The hate propaganda sections of the *Criminal Code* list specific offences including advocating genocide (section 318), public incitement of hatred (section 319(1)), wilful promotion of hatred (section 319(2)) and wilful promotion of antisemitism (section 319 (2.1)).

In June 2022, as a result of Bill C-250, the offence of wilful promotion of antisemitism (section 319(2.1)) was added to the *Criminal Code*. Section 319(2.1) of the *Criminal Code* states:

Everyone who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation, wilfully promotes antisemitism by condoning, denying or downplaying the Holocaust

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

Other hate crime provisions in the *Criminal Code* do not require the consent of the Attorney General in order for criminal proceedings to be commenced.

The mischief sections of the *Criminal Code* include section 430(4.1) which creates the offence of mischief in relation to certain types of property including buildings or structures primarily used for religious worship, and buildings or structures primarily used by an “identifiable group” for certain other listed purposes. “Identifiable group” is defined in section 318(4) of the *Criminal Code* as: “any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or mental or physical disability”.

Finally, section 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code* requires a court that imposes a sentence (for *any* offence) to consider, “evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or gender orientation or expression, or on any other similar factor”, as an aggravating factor in deciding on the appropriate sentence. For example, if an individual carves a hate symbol, such as a swastika or KKK, into the door of a



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vehicle, the offender may be charged by police with the criminal offence of mischief. The investigators will document the incident and collect all related evidence such as witness/victim statements, photographs and video footage. The incident would be classified as a hate crime. The consent of the Attorney General would not be required to commence criminal proceedings for such a case and all hate-related evidence would be presented to the courts at the time of sentencing.



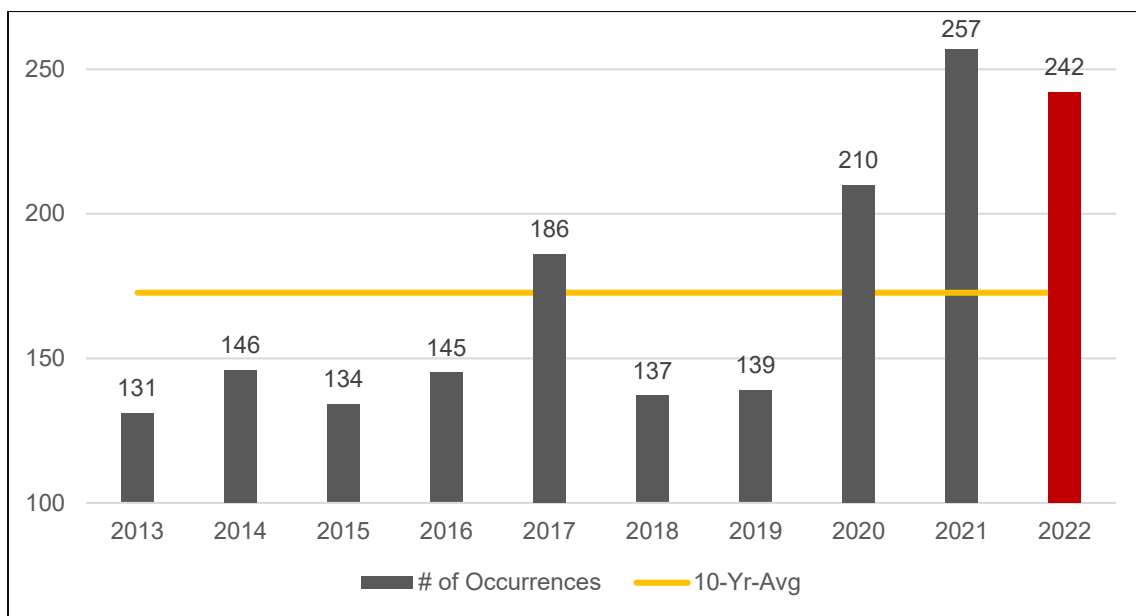
III. Results

Reported Hate Crime Occurrences

242 hate crime occurrences were reported to the Service in 2022, representing a 6% decrease when compared with 2021 when 257 hate crime occurrences were reported. Despite the decrease in hate crime reporting in 2022, the total percentage in the number of occurrences remained 74% higher than pre-pandemic levels reported in 2019 and 40% higher than the ten year average as indicated in Figure 3.1.

The increase in the number of hate crimes reported in the past three years could be due to several factors including online misinformation, geo-political events such as conflicts between nations, and social isolation which was amplified during the pandemic. Additionally, increased media coverage and public awareness regarding incidents of hate can have an impact on the number of reported hate crimes and the different community groups that are victimized. Additionally, the Service’s continued commitment to community outreach and education initiatives may also be a contributing factor to increased hate crime reporting and awareness.

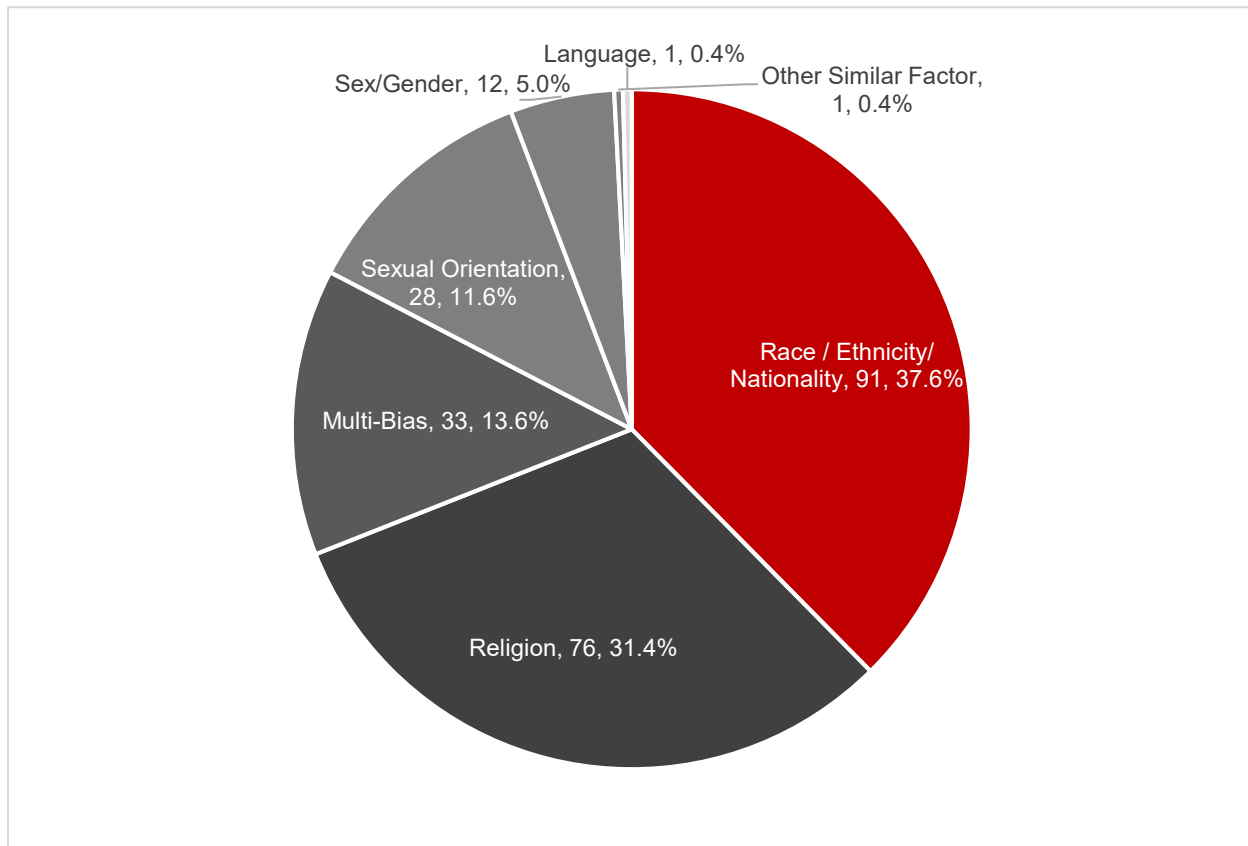
Figure 3.1: Hate Crime Occurrences 2013-2022





Motivation of Hate Crime Victimization

Figure 3.2: Breakdown by Hate



Note: Figure 3.2 is based on the total number of hate crimes reported in 2022 (Figure 3.1). The Age, Disability, and Similar Factor categories represent 0.4% of the hate crime occurrences in 2022.

Incidents of hate crime directed towards the victim's Race/ Ethnicity/ Nationality represent the bias category that was most frequently impacted in 2022, which is consistent with 2021. The percentage of hate crimes in this category decreased slightly, from 39.7% (102) of total hate crimes in 2021 (257) to 37.6% (91) of the total reported hate crime occurrences in 2022 (242). The large number of occurrences in the Race/ Ethnicity/ Nationality category was largely driven by reports of anti-Black (47), anti- East & South East Asian (15) and anti-Ukrainian (9) hate crime. Incidents of hate crimes directed towards the victim's Religion represented the next highest bias category. These incidents were largely anti-semitic (82.8%), anti-Muslim (14.4%) and anti-Christian (2.6%).



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Table 3.1: Total Hate Crimes 2013-2022 by Hate Category

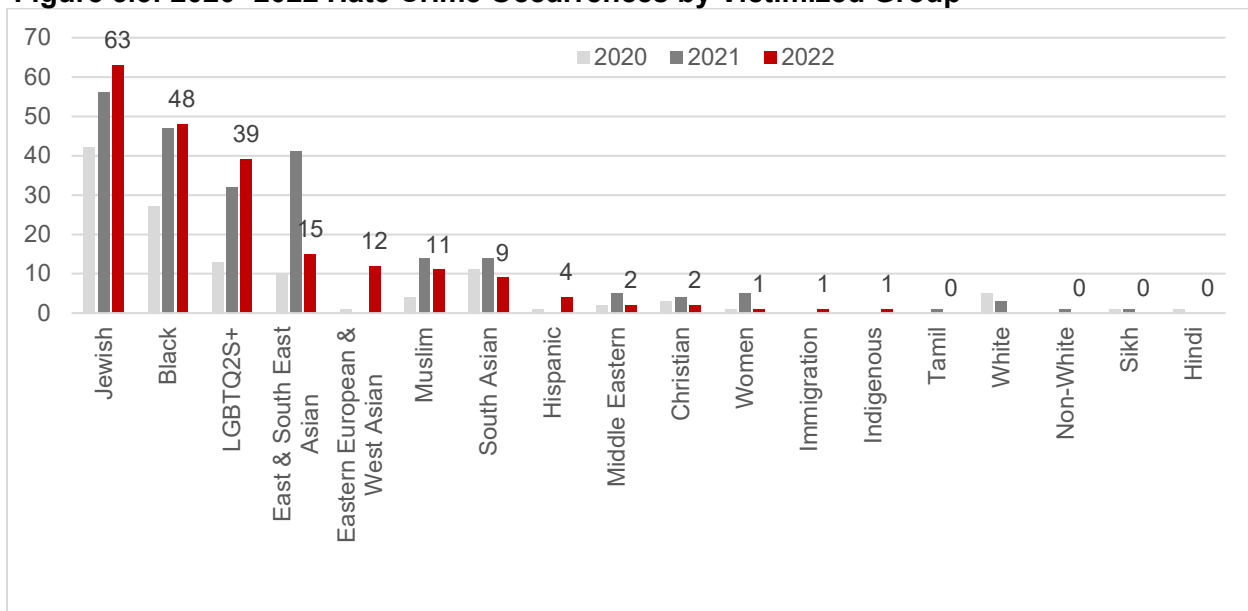
| Year | Disability | Race/ Ethnicity/ Nationality | Sex/ Gender | Sexual Orientation | Language | Multi Bias | Religion | Other Similar Factor | TOTAL |
|------|------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|-------|
| 2022 | | 91 | 12 | 28 | 1 | 33 | 76 | 1 | 242 |
| 2021 | | 111 | 12 | 26 | 1 | 32 | 75 | | 257 |
| 2020 | 1 | 107 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 19 | 82 | | 232 |
| 2019 | | 37 | 9 | 18 | | 15 | 63 | | 142 |
| 2018 | | 23 | 8 | 11 | | 21 | 69 | | 132 |
| 2017 | | 55 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 27 | 86 | | 191 |
| 2016 | | 40 | 6 | 18 | | 14 | 66 | | 144 |
| 2015 | | 37 | 2 | 27 | | 10 | 58 | | 134 |
| 2014 | | 24 | 3 | 24 | | 14 | 63 | | 128 |
| 2013 | | 49 | | 27 | | 10 | 58 | | 144 |

Note: In 2022, the Race and Ethnicity/Nationality bias categories were combined. Refer to Hate Crime Reporting Targeting National or Ethnic Origin Category section below.

Victim Groups

The classification of hate crimes targeting victim groups are categorized by the suspect’s perception. In 2022, 26% of the total hate crimes were anti-Semitic, 19.4% were anti-Black, and 16.1% were anti-LGBTQ2S+ (Figure 3.3 refers). Hate crimes targeting these victim groups increased in 2022 when compared with previous two years, whereas anti-Asian hate crimes decreased significantly (-61%) in comparison to 2021.

Figure 3.3: 2020- 2022 Hate Crime Occurrences by Victimized Group





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There is an observed increase in anti-Semitic hate crime in Canada and in major US cities over the past several years. There are multiple factors that could be contributing to this increase, including political polarization and an increase in conspiracy theories and propaganda targeting the Jewish community.

An increase in online hate and misinformation directed towards the East and South East Asian communities was observed during the COVID-19 pandemic, which likely contributed to an increase in reported anti-East and South East Asian hate crimes during the first two years of the pandemic. Although anti-East and South East Asian hate crimes decreased in 2022, the percentage of hate crimes targeting the Asian community remains higher than pre-pandemic levels.

Notably, the highest number of anti-Black hate crimes were reported in February during Black History Month (eight of the 48). In 2022, the highest number of anti-LGBTQ2S+ hate crimes were reported in the months of June (6) during Pride Month and September (8).

As one of the most diverse cities in the world, Toronto is sensitive to global geo-political issues. The 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine almost certainly contributed to an increase in hate-crimes targeting both the Ukrainian and Russian communities within Toronto. There was a total of nine anti-Ukrainian hate crimes and three anti-Russian hate crimes in 2022 in comparison to zero reports of hate crimes against these communities in 2021.

Breakdown of Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences

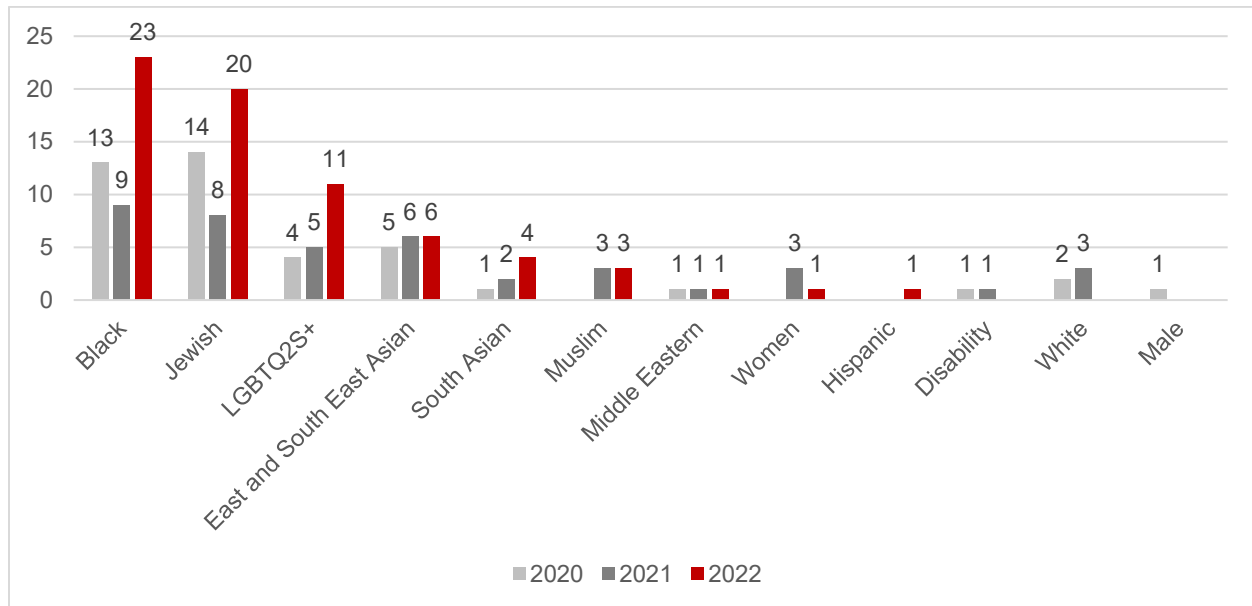
When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is categorized as multi-bias. In 2022, there were 33 hate crime occurrences classified as multi-bias compared with 32 occurrences in 2021.

Of the 33 multi-bias hate crime occurrences in 2022, the Black community and the Jewish community were targeted in 23, and 14 of the occurrences respectively (see Figure 3.4).

When comparing the number of reported multi-bias hate crime occurrences with a single bias motivation a similar trend is observed; the Black, Jewish and LGBTQ2S+ communities reporting the highest numbers in each of the categories. The number of reported multi-bias occurrences targeting members of the Black and Jewish communities decreased in 2021 from 2020, whereas there has been a year over year increase in multi-bias occurrences reported in the LGBTQ2S+ communities.



Figure 3.4: 2022 Multi-Bias Frequency by Victimized Group



Note: As two or more community groups may be targeted in a single hate-crime occurrence, the chart above depicts the frequency of victimization of a particular group in the 33 multi-bias occurrences.

Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences

This section examines the most prevalent hate-motivated criminal offences committed against various community groups. In 2022, the most prevalent hate-motivated occurrences were for the offences of mischief to property, assault, and uttering threats. Assault and uttering threat occurrences were all offences that were unprovoked by the victims.

In 2022, hate-motivated mischief represented a significant portion of occurrences, accounting for 141 of the 242 occurrences reported, which is consistent with previous years. All mischief-related hate crimes are classified as crimes against property, and are most often crimes of opportunity. Examples include graffiti and vandalism. Schools and other educational facilities were the targets of 27.6% of the mischief-related hate crimes. The high number of mischief-related hate crimes at educational institutions could be due to several factors, such as lack of surveillance cameras, absence of witnesses and low pedestrian or other traffic outside of the institutions' normal hours of operation. Mischief related hate crimes at schools are reported most often on Mondays (10) and Tuesdays (10), likely due to the offences being committed after normal hours of operation on the weekend, and being brought to the attention of the school staff early in the week.

The Jewish (55), Black (29) and LGBTQ2S+ (12) communities were the most predominant victim groups for mischief related occurrences.

Assaults and uttering threats were the next most common hate crime offences reported in 2022. The LGBTQ2S+ (18), and the East and South East Asian (12) communities were the



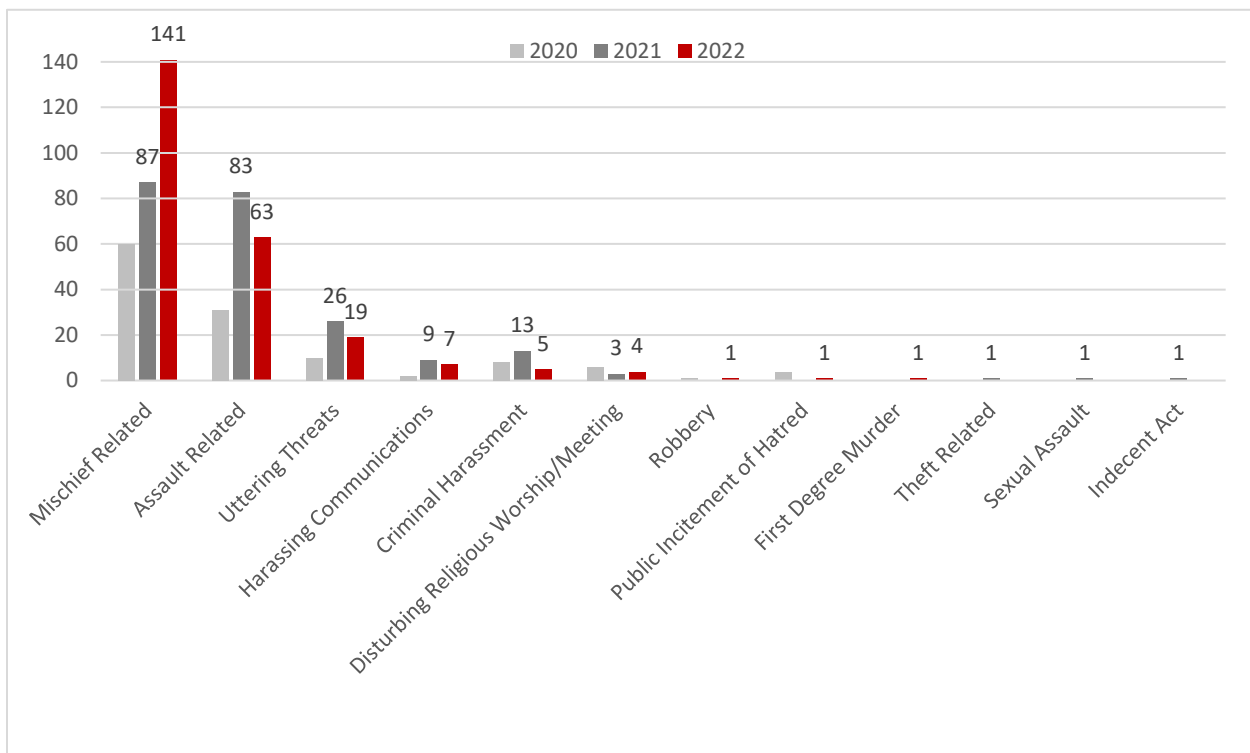
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predominant victim groups for assaults in 2022. The LGBTQ2S+ (5) communities were also the predominant victim group for uttering threat occurrences in 2022 (Appendix C refers).

There has been a year over year increase in mischief related hate crime offences, whereas a decrease in other types of hate crimes have been observed in comparison to the previous year.

Figure 3.5: 2020- 2022 Hate Crimes Offence Types



Hate Occurrences by Division

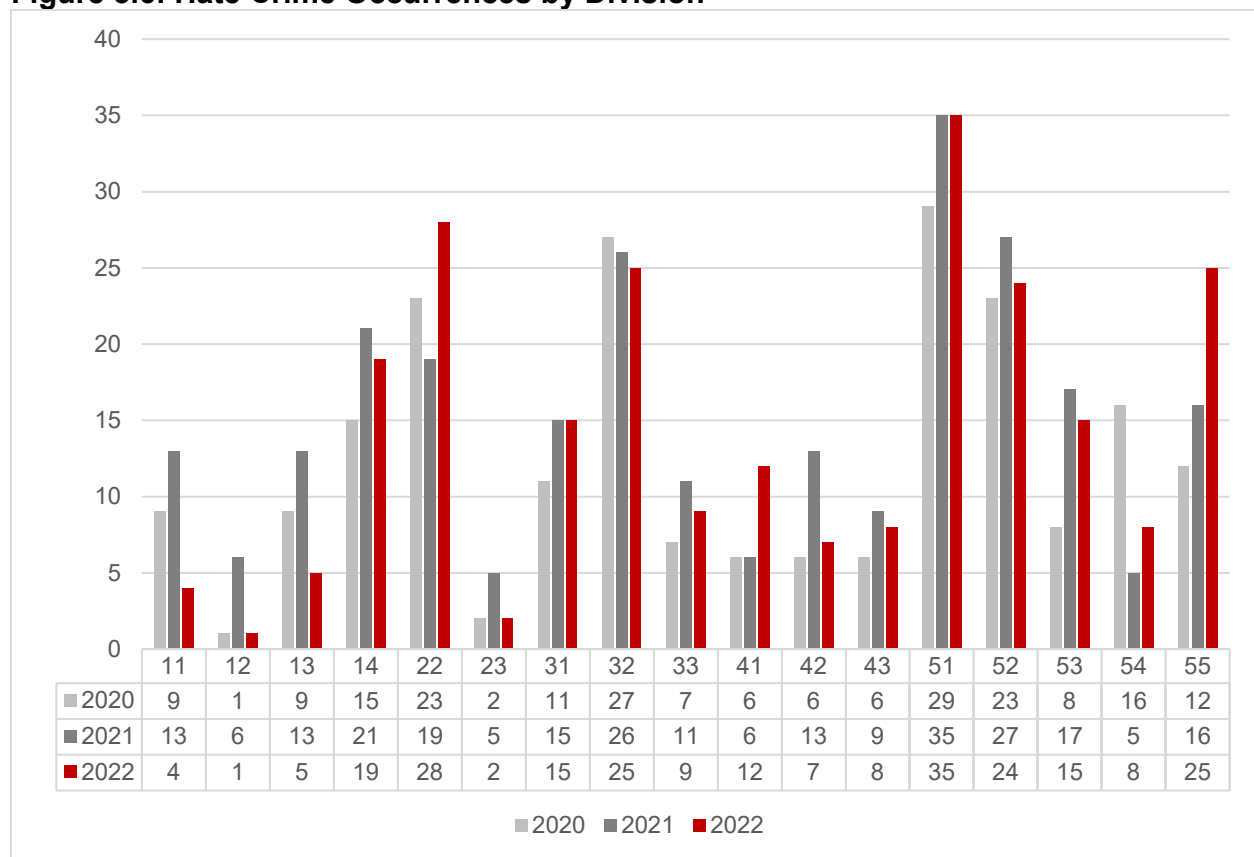
In 2022, nearly all Divisions experienced a decrease in the number of hate crime occurrences compared with 2021, with the exception of 22, 41, and 55 Divisions which experienced an increase while 51 Division remained the same. (Figure 3.6 refers). The increase in 22 Division was partly due to the increase in anti-Eastern European hate crimes, where eight of the 12 anti-Eastern European hate crimes occurred. Seven of these hate crimes were anti-Ukrainian. The high numbers of anti-Ukrainian hate crimes in 22 Division correlate with the high Ukrainian population in the division.



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Figure 3.6: Hate Crime Occurrences by Division



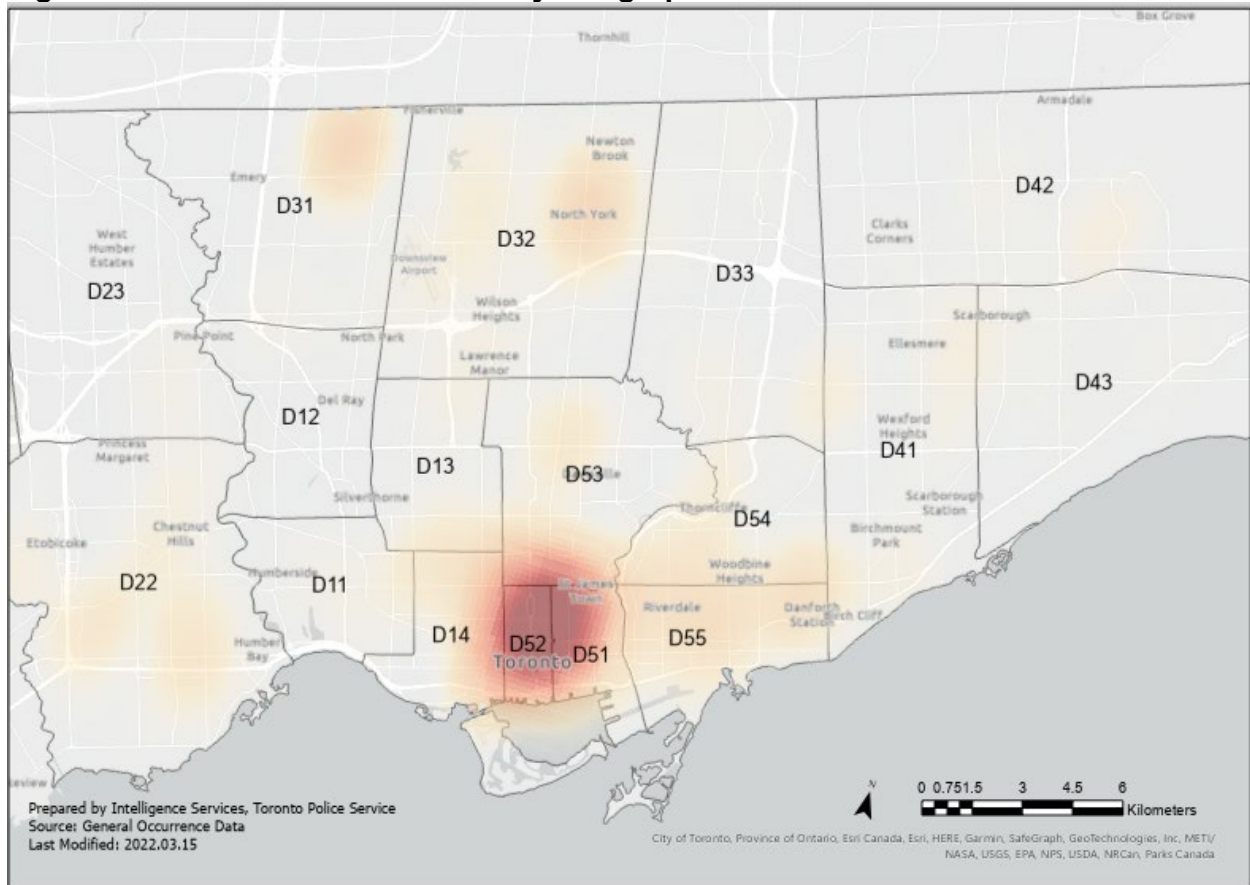
The geographic distribution of hate crime occurrences in 2022 spans across the City of Toronto impacting all Divisions. A cluster of hate crime activity is noted in 51 and 52 Divisions. This is likely attributable to the dense population of the downtown core where a variety of diverse communities congregate in work and social settings. (Figure 3.6 refers).



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Figure 3.6: Hate-motivated Crimes by Geographic Distribution





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Location Types by Offences

In 2022, the most common location types for assault-related offences were street/laneways and public transit and business/retail locations. This is likely due to several factors, including the high volume of foot traffic, which makes it easy for perpetrators to encounter people from different communities, increasing the opportunity for these crimes to occur. These locations are also highly visible, providing perpetrators with a platform to send a message or intimidate a larger audience (Table 3.2 refers).

Table 3.2: Offences by Location Type

| Premise | Mischief Related | Assault Related | Uttering Threats | Harassing Communications | Criminal Harassment | Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting | Robbery | Public Incitement of Hatred | First Degree Murder | Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| School (Universities, Colleges, Other Educational Institutions) | 47 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 52 |
| Street/Laneway | 19 | 26 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 49 |
| Public Transit | 12 | 15 | 4 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 33 |
| Business/Retail | 17 | 8 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 29 |
| Apartment Building (Common Area, Residence, Garage) | 11 | 7 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | 24 |
| Park | 16 | 4 | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Telecommunication (Phone calls, Social Media, Online Meetings, Emails) | 1 | | 4 | 7 | | 3 | | | | 15 |
| House (Garage, Vehicle) | 9 | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Religious Place of Worship/Cultural Center | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | | 7 |
| Non-Commercial (non-profit, government) | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Medical Facility | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Shelter | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 141 | 63 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 242 |



Telecommunication

The Internet, including social media, provides a platform for individuals to connect and communicate their beliefs and opinions, while maintaining a level of anonymity. At times, these platforms are utilized to disseminate hate propaganda. Users are able to spread hate and misinformation, in an accessible and instantaneous way to a far-reaching global audience.

In 2022, 15 online and telecommunication (phone calls) hate crime occurrences were reported, compared to 23 occurrences in 2021. These 15 occurrences represent approximately 6% of the total hate-motivated occurrences in 2022 compared to 9% in 2021.

In 2022, there was an increase in the number of online hate investigations specifically relating to virtual meetings. Four of the 15 hate occurrences committed online in 2022 were in relation to the disruption of online meetings compared to two of the 23 hate occurrences committed online in 2021.

When potential criminality is identified, the HCU draws on other Service resources, including support from the Coordinated Cyber Centre and the Technological Crime Sections of Intelligence Services to assist in identifying suspects and evidence collection.

Toronto Population and Demographics

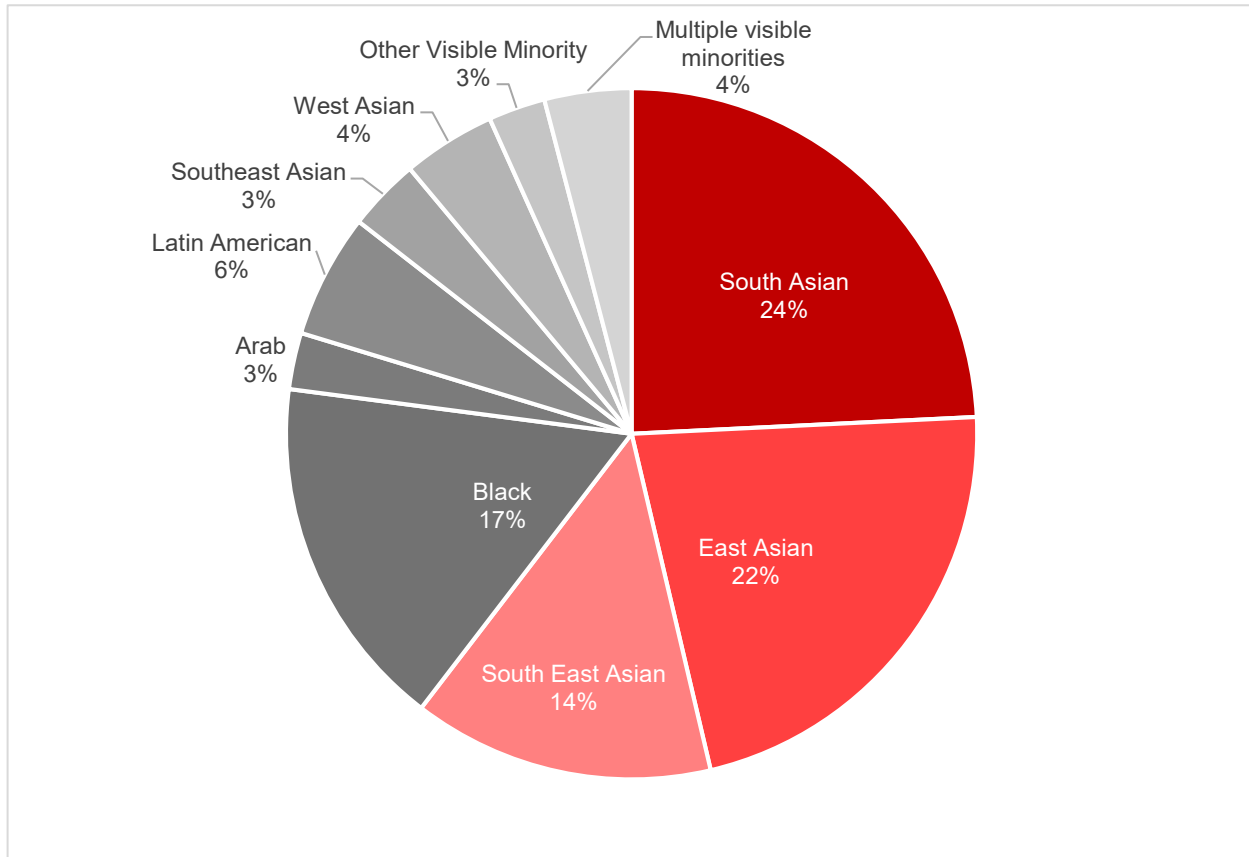
Toronto, with a population of 2.9 million people, is one of the most multicultural cities in the world and ranked seventh on The Economist Intelligence Unit's – Global Liveability Index 2019.¹ The 2021 Census Profile, conducted by Statistics Canada provides the most current information regarding the "visible minority" groups in Toronto.² In 2021, 55% or 1,537,285 people belonged to a "visible minority" group. The breakdown of the "visible minority" groups can be seen in the Figure 3.7.

¹ *City of Toronto: 2019 World Rankings for Toronto*: <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/toronto-progress-portal/world-rankings-for-toronto/economist-intelligence-unit-global-liveability-index-2019/> (accessed March 31, 2020).

² <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0&DGUIDlist=2021A00053520005&SearchText=toronto>



Figure 3.7: Visible Minority Population in Toronto (Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population)



As noted earlier in the report, the most common hate crime biases in Toronto in 2022 were anti-Black, anti-Jewish, anti- LGBTQ2S+ and anti-Asian-

- The Jewish community represents 3.4% of the population in the City of Toronto while being victimized in approximately 26% of the total hate crimes,
- The Black community represents 17% of the population in the City of Toronto while being victimized in approximately 19% of the total hate crimes.

According to the Statistics Canada, Canada is home to approximately one million people who are LGBTQ2S+, accounting for 4% of the total population aged 15 and older in 2018.³ Approximately 75,000 of Canadians are transgender or non-binary, representing 0.24% of the Canadian population aged 15 and older.⁴ This data does not provide statistics specific to the certain regions of the country, therefore it might not be an entirely accurate representation of the population of the LGBTQ2S+ community in Toronto.

³ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210615/dq210615a-eng.htm>

⁴ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2021062-eng.htm>



IV. Accused / Suspect Identification

Accused/suspect information is typically provided by victims, witnesses, video evidence, and forensic evidence. The Service’s 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 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 2022, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 112 of the 242 total hate occurrences, accounting for 46% of the occurrences. It is often very difficult to identify suspects due to the lack of witnesses, digital and forensic evidence.

Moreover, many hate crimes occur without the victim present, as in the case of hate-motivated graffiti or mischief. For example, in 2022, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide accused/suspect information in approximately 26% of the total mischief to property related occurrences, accounting for 36 of the 141 hate-motivated mischief occurrences.

Among accused and suspected persons, males form the dominant offender group with 102 identified in 2022 compared to 15 females. Among identified and unidentified persons committing hate offences, the largest group consisted of males over the age of 26 (Tables 3.3 and 3.4 refers).

Table 3.3 2022 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender

| Gender | Under 12 yrs. | 12 18 yrs. | 19 25 yrs. | 26 40 yrs. | Over 40 yrs. |
|--------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Female | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Male | - | 8 | 1 | 20 | 13 |

Note: The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate criminal offences in 2022. There were a total of 52 occurrences where criminal charges were laid on a suspect.

Table 3.4 Suspect Identification Based on 2022 Victim/Witness Statements

| Gender | Under 12 yrs. | 12 18 yrs. | 19 25 yrs. | 26 40 yrs. | Over 40 yrs. |
|--------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Female | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Male | - | 7 | 5 | 23 | 13 |

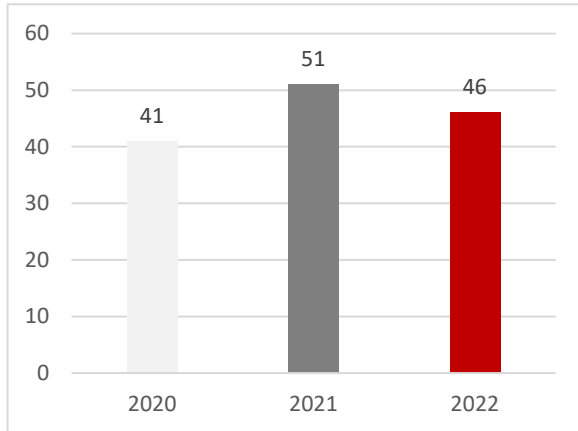
Note: The figures represented in the suspect identification table are based on victim/witness suspect descriptions. The above table does not include seventeen additional occurrences in which the victim/witnesses identified fourteen male suspects and three female suspects but were unable to determine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



V. 2022 Arrests/Charges

As in previous years, offenders may be charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate-motivated. Only charges relating directly to hate-motivated criminal offences are included in Figure 1.

Figure 3.8: Number of Persons Charged by Year



The number of hate-motivated arrests decreased in 2022 with 46 persons arrested for hate-motivated offences as compared to 51 persons arrested in 2021. A total of 112 hate-motivated criminal charges were laid against persons arrested in 2022 as compared to 86 hate-motivated charges being laid against persons in 2021. The total number of charges laid have increased year over year since 2020 and the number of charges in 2022 is 30% higher than in 2021 and 45% higher than in 2020. The 112 hate-motivated criminal charges in 2022 were in relation to 52 hate-motivated

occurrences (Table 5.1 refers).

Figure 5.1: Charges Laid by Offence Type

| Offence Type | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Assault | 18 | 33 | 33 |
| Uttering Threats- Bodily Harm/ Death | 14 | 16 | 29 |
| Mischief Under \$5000 | 5 | 6 | 22 |
| Criminal Harassment | 13 | 7 | 8 |
| Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm | 17 | 14 | 7 |
| Aggravated Assault | 1 | | 2 |
| Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting | | 1 | 2 |
| Robbery | | | 2 |
| Assault by Choking | | 1 | 1 |
| First Degree Murder | | | 1 |
| Discharge Firearm | | | 1 |
| Attempt Murder | | | 1 |
| Break and Enter | | | 1 |
| Possession of a Weapon | 1 | | 1 |
| Mischief Interfere with Property | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Assault Peace Officer | 1 | | |
| Mischief Over \$5000 | 1 | | |
| Harassing Communications | | 2 | |
| Sexual Assault | | 1 | |
| Fail to Comply Probation | | 2 | |
| Theft Under | 1 | | |
| Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 3 | 2 | |
| Total | 77 | 86 | 112 |

Note: Police were not required to seek the consent of the Attorney General for the charges listed above.



VI. Sentencing

The following court dispositions include all hate-motivated criminal cases which concluded in the judicial system in 2022. The dispositions include hate crime cases that commenced between 2019 and 2022.

The dispositions include custodial sentences, significant time spent in pre-trial custody, suspended sentences, and periods of probation with conditions including counselling, peace bonds, DNA orders, and weapons prohibitions.

Historical Cases 2019-2021

In 2022, there were 30 hate-motivated criminal cases involving 28 accused persons that concluded before the courts. These cases originated from incidents that transpired between 2019 and 2021.

These 30 cases were completed as follows: 17 cases concluded with a finding of guilt, 10 cases were withdrawn, two cases had charges stayed and one case concluded with a finding of not criminally responsible (NCR) (Appendix D – D.2 refers). None of the 30 concluded cases involve young offenders.

There are currently 28 hate-motivated criminal cases remaining before the courts arising from incidents that occurred in 2021 and 2020.

2022 Cases

In 2022 there were 52 hate-motivated criminal cases brought before the courts that originated from incidents reported in 2022. There were a total of 46 accused and 112 hate-motivated charges laid. Three of the 46 accused were charged in relation to more than one case. Five of the 52 cases have concluded with a finding of guilt (Appendix D – Table D.1 refers). None of the five concluded cases involve young offenders.

As of December 31, 2022, there were 47 hate-motivated criminal cases pending before the courts from 2022, 21 cases from 2021, and seven cases remaining from 2020.



VII. Intelligence, Education and Community Outreach Initiatives

Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

The HCU facilitates the exchange of information through its internal networks and with various law enforcement agencies at the provincial, national, and international levels.

In 2022, the HCU continued to be an active partner of the provincial Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT). HCEIT consists of members from Ontario police services that receive provincial funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement, and education on hate crimes. The member police services include:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Brantford Police Service | Ontario Provincial Police |
| Durham Regional Police Service | Ottawa Police Service |
| Greater Sudbury Police Service | Peel Regional Police |
| Guelph Police Service | Stratford Police Service |
| Halton Regional Police Service | Toronto Police Service |
| Hamilton Police Service | Waterloo Regional Police Service |
| Kingston Police Service | Windsor Police Service |
| London Police Service | Woodstock Police Service |
| Niagara Regional Police Service | 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 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.

In 2022, the Hate Crime Unit (HCU) worked closely with the Service's Analytics and Innovation (A&I) and Business Change Management (BCM) teams to develop an internal hate crime dashboard with development of an external dashboard underway.

The internal Hate Crime Dashboard leverages a data-driven approach and advanced analytics to support and equip the Service in their efforts to continually monitor and identify emerging trends in relation to hate crimes. Trends regarding commonly involved biases, spatial clustering, divisional tendencies, and monthly patterns can more easily be identified and analyzed through this dashboard. This analysis supports the effective allocation of operational resources for the prevention of hate crimes, and leads to improved community outreach. This accessible dashboard can be reviewed regularly by the Crime Management Teams within each division whereby members can monitor any local hate crime events and trends and respond accordingly.



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Meanwhile, the external dashboard will promote transparency in hate crime data and trends with the public, including links to resources for affected victims and community members. The internal dashboard is set to launch in Spring 2023, with the public-facing dashboard becoming available later this year. This public-facing resource will provide information about how the Service responds to hate crimes and the reporting process, improving awareness and understanding of these issues.

Training and Education

In 2022, HCU members participated in national, provincial and local hate crime and extremism training relating to hate crime laws and trends, investigative strategies, and the prosecution of hate crimes. HCU members participated virtually and in-person with members of various police services, community agencies, and other partners. These training opportunities took place in Niagara Falls, Kitchener, Ottawa, York Region, and Toronto.

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 crimes and the application of federal legislation to hate propaganda investigations. The course was offered in March and October 2022, and was attended by members from various Ontario police services, including members from the Service. The Service's HCU delivered training to the attendees. This training will continue in 2023.

In March 2022, the Canadian Race Relations Foundation (CRRF) and the Chiefs of Police National Roundtable announced the creation of a Hate Crime Task Force (HCTF). The HCTF is co-chaired by the CRRF and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It is focused on developing national standards for hate crime education, training, and victim support. The Service's HCU is one of the task force members. One of the many goals identified by the task force is to create a standardized national definition of hate crime and hate incident to improve the reporting and recording of hate crimes.

In November 2022, the HCU hosted its annual meeting with DHCC's from the Service's 17 divisions and districts. The purpose of the meeting was to review hate crime laws and trends, amendments to the Service's hate crime procedure, investigative challenges, and to discuss the impact of hate crimes on the community. Guest lecturers included representatives from the South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario and the Ministry of the Attorney General's office.

Community Consultations and Outreach

In 2022, the HCU actively engaged with many diverse community organizations and representatives for the purposes of consultation, education, discussions related to public order and safety in the context of demonstrations, and to address community concerns specific to hate crimes. Examples include:



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- Participating in town hall and community meetings (in-person and virtual) to provide an opportunity for community members to share their personal experiences and ask questions directly to the Chief and Service members including the HCU.
- Liaising with Municipal councilors and responding to specific hate-related concerns and issues.

In February 2022, the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies hosted a two-day virtual national hate crime conference. The conference, *Building a Case Against Hate: Confronting Hate-Motivated Crime and Extremism Through Robust Investigations*, included guest speakers from the United States, as well as academics and representatives from over 50 police services across Canada. The HCU participated in a panel to discuss hate crimes, investigative challenges, and best practices.

In March 2022, the HCU delivered a virtual presentation on the topic of Hate Crime Awareness and Reporting at the Muslim Cyber Hate Crime Virtual Summit. The Summit was organized by the Somali Canadian Association of Etobicoke and attended by local politicians, academics, representatives from the community and mosque.

In June 2022, the HCU in partnership with the Community Partnerships & Engagement Unit (CPEU), hosted a one-day in-person and live-streamed hate crime symposium at Centennial College, Toronto. The theme of the symposium was '*Combating Hate in Toronto: Community & Legal Perspectives*'. The symposium addressed topics including: community perspectives, provincial hate crime trends, online hate, investigative challenges, and legal and non-legal remedies for victims of hate crime. Attendees included representatives from the Chief's Community Consultative Committees (CCC) including the Black CCC, LGBTQ2S+ CCC, and Aboriginal CCC, HCEIT, legal experts, community organizations, and academics.

In December 2020, the HCU and CPEU partnered with Humber College to develop a *Hate Crime Pamphlet Challenge*. The challenge was presented to Humber College students because of the youth and diversity of students enrolled in the Business of Advertising program. The key goals of the Challenge were to design a pamphlet that would assist in raising hate crime awareness and encourage reporting.

In June 2021, the *Hate the Hate: Report the Crime* pamphlet, was made publicly available on the Service's website and distributed across Toronto internally and externally (<https://www.torontopolice.on.ca/crimeprevention/hatecrime.php>). This initiative was funded by HCEIT.

The HCU is currently in the process of translating the pamphlet into 20 different languages. This will include: Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, French, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hindi, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Tamil, Ukrainian, Urdu, and Vietnamese.

In September 2022, the HCU delivered a presentation at the Ontario Women in Law Enforcement Conference in Niagara Falls, Canada. The conference was attended by law enforcement personnel from over 50 countries. Presentation topics included the Service's response to hate crimes, Canadian hate crime laws, community impact and victim support.



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In October 2022, 43 Division created and launched a two-phased community-focused hate crime awareness campaign in consultation with the HCU. The campaign raised awareness of hate crimes through education and group discussion within the community.

In Phase 1, a collaborative effort between members of the Community Policing Liaison Committee and 43 Division produced a video and distributed it to community leaders, Faith-based leaders, and local councillors regarding hate crimes and the importance of reporting such crimes.

In Phase 2, officers presented this campaign and video to various schools and youth groups in 43 Division focusing on children aged 9-13. The presentation included raising educational hate crime awareness to the students, standing up to those who spread hate, and the importance of reporting to the police. Teachers and students were encouraged to have classroom discussions on the topic. A poster campaign was created by the students and displayed on social media platforms - Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. The campaign will continue in 2023 and is expected to expand to other neighborhoods within the Service.

In December 2021, the Service formed the Jewish Chief's Community Consultative Committee (CCC) to allow the community and the police to exchange information, identify issues, and develop strategies for maintaining and enhancing community safety. The committee provides key messages to the Jewish community relating to Service initiatives and responses to issues impacting the safety and security of the community. This includes messages promoting high visibility policing during religious holidays and police response to local, national, and international incidents and events which have a high impact on Jewish community members' perception of safety. Some of the initiatives included hosting the first community Hanukkah celebration held at Toronto Police Headquarters to which all community, Jewish Community Leaders, dignitaries, and Service members were invited to attend (December 2022).

The HCU continues to work collaboratively with the Chief's Community Consultative Committees (CCC), who advise the Chief directly on how the Service can better serve its communities. By collaborating with members of the Chief's CCC, the HCU has been able to foster new relationships with different community members.

The HCU will continue its proactive outreach efforts in 2023 by working closely with the Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit (CPEU) to deliver hate crime presentations and training to members of the Chief's CCC.

The HCU also works in partnerships with Neighbourhood Community Officers (NCOs) to expand outreach beyond meetings and committees by identifying educational opportunities to raise awareness in their respective neighbourhoods. The HCU encourages and supports NCOs as they increase their visits to local places of worship, community organizations, and other community-relevant establishments based on their knowledge of and relationships in community, as well as HCU input.

The HCU liaises regularly with members of the community including schools/universities, consulates, community organizations and local politicians to address specific issues and public safety concerns relating to hate crimes.



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Throughout 2022, HCU members and DDHC Coordinators assisted and/or provided crime prevention and safety awareness training on the topic of hate crimes within their local Divisions. This training was delivered at places of worship, schools, community centers, and at town hall meetings.

Media Outreach

The Service publishes news releases for the public and media in relation to hate-related investigations and public safety initiatives. This information is also shared on the Service's social media accounts. Additionally, the HCU members provide interviews to local and national media on a variety of hate crime issues upon request.

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



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Appendix A – Offences by Bias Category

| Offence | Religion | Race / Ethnicity/ Nationality | Multi-Bias | Sexual Orientation | Sex/ Gender | Other Similar Factor | Language | Total |
|---|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------|
| Mischief Under \$5000 | 53 | 34 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | 119 |
| Assault | 4 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | 47 |
| Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 15 |
| Uttering Threats - Death | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | 14 |
| Mischief Interfere with Property | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | 11 |
| Harassing Communications | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 7 |
| Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 5 |
| Criminal Harassment | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 5 |
| Mischief Over \$5000 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| Uttering Threats - Property | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting | 1 | 3 | | | | | | 4 |
| Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| First Degree Murder | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Aggravated Assault | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Public Incitement of Hatred | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mischief to Data | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Robbery | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 76 | 91 | 33 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 242 |



Appendix B - 2022 Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence

| Bias Category | | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Race / Ethnicity/ Nationality (90) | Black (48) | Black | Assault | 6 |
| | | | Criminal Harassment | 1 |
| | | | Harassing Communications | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief to Data | 1 |
| | | | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 26 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 3 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 2 |
| | | | Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting | 2 |
| | | | Uttering Threats – Bodily Harm | 2 |
| | | Sudan | Assault | 1 |
| | Africa | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 | |
| | Middle Eastern (2) | Syrian | Assault | 1 |
| | | Arab | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | South Asian (9) | South Asian | Assault | 5 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | | Indian | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | | Aggravated Assault | 1 |
| | East & South East Asian (15) | East & South East Asian | Assault | 8 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting | | | 1 | |
| Chinese | | Assault | 1 | |
| | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |



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| Bias Category | | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|
| Race / Ethnicity/ Nationality | East & South East Asian | Korean | Assault | 1 |
| | | Filipino | Assault | 1 |
| | Latino (3) | Hispanic | Assault | 2 |
| | | Mexican | Assault | 1 |
| | Indigenous (1) | Indigenous | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Eastern European (12) | Ukrainian (9) | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Over \$5000 | 3 |
| | | | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 4 |
| | | Russia (3) | Mischief Over \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | Uttering Threats - Property | 1 | | |
| Religion (76) | Christian (2) | Christian | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | | Catholic | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | Jewish (63) | Jewish (63) | Assault | 2 |
| | | | Harassing Communications | 2 |
| | | | Mischief Interfere with Property | 4 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 51 |
| | | | Robbery | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | | | Public Incitement of Hatred | 1 |
| | Muslim (11) | Muslim (11) | Assault | 2 |
| | | | Harassing Communications | 2 |
| | | | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 |



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| Bias Category | | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|
| | | Muslim (11) | Uttering Threats - Death | 2 |
| | | | Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting | 1 |
| Sex/Gender (13) | LGBTQ2S+ (11) | Trans (9) | Assault | 5 |
| | | | Criminal Harassment | 2 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | Uttering Threats - Death | 2 | | |
| | Women (1) | Women | First Degree Murder | 1 |
| Sexual Orientation (28) | LGBTQ2S+ (28) | LGBTQ2S+ | Assault | 7 |
| | | | Criminal Harassment | 2 |
| | | | Mischief Interfere with Property | 3 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 8 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 5 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 3 |
| Language (1) | Spanish (1) | Spanish | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| Other Similar Factor (1) | Other Similar Factor (1) | Immigration | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| Multi- Bias (33) | Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 12 |
| | | Black, LGBTQ2S+ (4) | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Over \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | Jewish, LGBTQ2S+ (2) | Harassing Communications | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| Black, Jewish, LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 | | |



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| Bias Category | | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Black, East & South East Asian, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 |
| | | Black, South Asian | Assault | 1 |
| | | LGBTQ2S+, Middle Eastern | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | Jewish, Muslim | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | East & South East Asian, Indigenous, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | LGBTQ2S+, South Asian | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | East & South East Asian, Muslim | Assault | 1 |
| | | Chinese, Women | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | Black, Muslim | Assault | 1 |
| | | Indian, Filipino | Assault | 1 |
| | | Black, Hispanic | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | | Indian, LGBTQ2S+ | Harassing Communications | 1 |



Appendix C - 2022 Breakdown of Offences by Division and by Victim Type

| Division | Bias Category | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|------------|---|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| D11 | Black | Black | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| D12 | Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| D13 | Christian | Catholic | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | Latino | Hispanic | Assault | 1 |
| Multi-Bias | East & South East Asian, Indigenous, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| D14 | Black | Black | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | Sudan | Assault | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Harassing Communications | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 8 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Assault | 1 |
| | | Trans | Assault | 1 |
| | South Asian | South Asian | Assault | 2 |
| | Chinese | Assault | 1 | |



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| Division | Bias Category | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| | East & South East Asian | East & South East Asian | Assault | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | Black, LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| D22 | Black | Black | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Harassing Communications | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 5 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 5 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Muslim | Muslim | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | East & South East Asian | Chinese | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | East & South East Asian | Assault | 1 |
| | Eastern European | Russia | Mischief Over \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Over \$5000 | 2 |
| | | Ukrainian | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 4 |
| | Woman | Woman | First Degree Murder | 1 |
| Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| | Black, Jewish, LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| D23 | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Muslim | Muslim | Harassing Communications | 1 |
| D31 | Black | Black | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 |
| | | | Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 7 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | | Trans | Assault | 1 |
| | Muslim | Muslim | Harassing Communications | 1 |
| Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting | | | 1 | |
| D32 | Black | Black | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 4 |
| | Christian | Christian | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |



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| Division | Bias Category | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | Jewish | Jewish | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Harassing Communications | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Interfere with Property | 2 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 6 |
| | Eastern European | Russia | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | Ukrainian | Uttering Threats - Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Over \$5000 | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 4 |
| | Jewish, LGBTQ2S+ | Harassing Communications | 1 | |
| | Black, East & South East Asian, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| D33 | Black | Black | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Under \$5000 | 3 |
| | | Trans | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | Latino | Hispanic | Assault | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| D41 | Black | Black | Assault | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 3 |
| | | | Robbery | 1 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | Muslim | Muslim | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 | |
| | Black, LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| D42 | Black | Black | Mischief to Data | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | Trans | Assault | 1 |
| | Middle Eastern | Syrian | Assault | 1 |
| | South Asian | Indian | Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | LGBTQ2S+, South Asian | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| D43 | Black | Black | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |



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| Division | Bias Category | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Criminal Harassment | 1 | | |
| | | Trans | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 | | |
| | Muslim | Muslim | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | | |
| | South Asian | Indian | Aggravated Assault | 1 | | |
| | | South Asian | Assault | 1 | | |
| D51 | Black | Black | Assault | 2 | | |
| | | | Criminal Harassment | 1 | | |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 2 | | |
| | | | Uttering Threats – Bodily Harm | 1 | | |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 3 | | |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Assault | 2 | | |
| | | | Criminal Harassment | 1 | | |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | | |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 2 | | |
| | | | Assault | 1 | | |
| | | | Criminal Harassment | 1 | | |
| | | Trans | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 | | |
| | | | Middle Eastern | Arab | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | | | Muslim | Muslim | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | South Asian | South Asian | Indian | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| | | | Assault | 1 | | |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 | | |
| | Women | Women | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 | | |
| | East & South East Asian | East & South East Asian | Assault | 4 | | |
| | Multi-Bias | | Black, Hispanic | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 | |
| | | | Black, Jewish, LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| | | | Indian, Filipino | Assault | 1 | |
| | | | Jewish, LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| Jewish, Muslim | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | | |
| LGBTQ2S+, Middle Eastern | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 | | |
| Black, South Asian | | | Assault | 1 | | |
| D52 | Black | Black | Assault | 1 | | |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 3 | | |



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| Division | Bias Category | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|------------|--|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 2 |
| | | | Uttering Threats – Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 4 |
| | | | Public Incitement of Hatred | 1 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | Trans | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Muslim | Muslim | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc. | 1 |
| | South Asian | South Asian | Assault | 1 |
| | East & South East Asian | East & South East Asian | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | | Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting | 1 |
| | Indigenous | Indigenous | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | Black, Muslim | Assault | 1 |
| | Chinese, Women | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| D53 | Black | Africa | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | Black | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 3 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Assault | 2 |
| | Xenophobia | Immigration | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | East & South East Asian | Filipino | Assault | 1 |
| | | Korean | Assault | 1 |
| | | East & South East Asian | Assault | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | Black, LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Over \$5000 | 1 |
| | Spanish | Spanish | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |



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| Division | Bias Category | Victim Group | Offence | # of Occurrences |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| D54 | Black | Black | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Mischief Interfere with Property | 2 |
| | | Trans | Criminal Harassment | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| Indian, LGBTQ2S+ | | Harassing Communications | 1 | |
| D55 | Black | Black | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | Jewish | Jewish | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 5 |
| | LGBTQ2S+ | LGBTQ2S+ | Assault | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 3 |
| | | | Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm | 1 |
| | | | Uttering Threats - Death | 1 |
| | | | Trans | Assault |
| | Muslim | Muslim | Assault | 1 |
| | East & South East Asian | East & South East Asian | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | Latino | Mexican | Assault | 1 |
| | Eastern European | Ukrainian | Mischief Interfere with Property | 1 |
| | Multi-Bias | Black, Jewish | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 |
| | | Black, LGBTQ2S+ | Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm | 1 |
| Black, East & South East Asian, Jewish | | Mischief Under \$5000 | 1 | |
| East & South East Asian, Muslim | | Assault | 1 | |



Appendix D - Completed Hate Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out in Table D.1 and Table D.2 below include all hate crime cases which concluded in the court system in 2022. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2019 and 2022.

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

Table D.1: 2022 Completed Cases (2022 occurrences)

2022 Dispositions

| Case No. | No. of Charges | Charge | Disposition |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation and weapons prohibition |
| | Charge 2 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation and weapons prohibition |
| | Charge 3 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation and weapons prohibition |
| | Charge 4 | Fail to Comply with Probation | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 5 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 6 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 7 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn |
| 2 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - 23 days jail in addition to 48 days pre-sentence custody, 18 months probation, DNA order, and weapons prohibition |
| | Charge 2 | Assault | Found Guilty - 23 days jail in addition to 48 days pre-sentence custody, 18 months probation, DNA order, and weapons prohibition |



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| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--|
| 3 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty -25 days jail, 2 years probation, DNA order and weapons prohibition for 10 years |
| 4 | Charge 1 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 3 years probation, 9 months pre-sentence custody |
| 5 | Charge 1 | Attempt Murder | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 2 | Aggravated Assault | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 3 | Assault with Weapon | Found Guilty - 1 year jail, lifetime weapons prohibition, concurrent sentence |
| | Charge 4 | Possession of a Weapon | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 5 | Break and Enter Commit | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 6 | Discharge Firearm with Intent | Found Guilty – 6 year jail, 189 days pre-sentence custody, lifetime weapons prohibition and DNA order (consecutive sentence) |
| | Charge 7 | Possession of a Firearm Contrary to Prohibition | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 8 | Possession of a Firearm Contrary to Prohibition | Found Guilty - 410 days jail, lifetime weapons prohibition, and DNA order (consecutive sentence) |
| | Charge 9 | Possession of a Firearm Contrary to Prohibition | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 10 | Possession of a Weapon | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 11 | Possession of a Prohibited Firearm/Ammo | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 12 | Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 13 | Break and Enter Commit | Withdrawn |



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Table D.2: Completed Cases (2021 – 2019)

2021 Dispositions

| Case No. | No. of Charges | Charge | Disposition |
|----------|----------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Charge 1 | Uttering Threats | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, pre-sentence custody 45 days equivalent, 18 months probation and discretionary firearms/weapons Prohibition for 10 years |
| 2 | Charge 1 | Assault Causing Bodily Harm | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 2 | Assault With Weapon | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 3 | Possession of Weapon | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 4 | Obstruct Peace Officer | Found Guilty - absolute discharge |
| | Charge 5 | Fail to Comply Release Order | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 6 | Fail to Comply Release Order | Withdrawn |
| 3 | Charge 1 | Assault | Withdrawn |
| 4 | Charge 1 | Criminal Harassment | Withdrawn - common law peace bond |
| 5 | Charge 1 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Withdrawn - common law peace bond |
| 6 | Charge 1 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn |
| 7 | Charge 1 | Assault With Weapon | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 36 months probation and weapons prohibition |
| 8 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 36 months probation |
| | Charge 2 | Fail to Comply Probation | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 36 months probation |
| 9 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 36 months probation |



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| Case No. | No. of Charges | Charge | Disposition |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 10 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - conditional discharge, 18 months probation and weapons prohibition |
| | Charge 2 | Fail to Comply Probation Order | Found Guilty - conditional discharge, 18 months probation |
| 11 | Charge 1 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn - common law peace bond, 12 months probation |
| 12 | Charge 1 | Assault | Withdrawn |
| 13 | Charge 1 | Uttering Threats | Found Guilty - conditional discharge, 12 months probation |
| 14 | Charge 1 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn - common law peace bond |
| | Charge 2 | Criminal Harassment | Withdrawn - common law peace bond |
| 15 | Charge 1 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn – 810 peace bond, 12 months probation |
| | Charge 2 | Assault with Weapon | Withdrawn - common law peace bond, 12 months probation |
| 16 | Charge 1 | Assault | Withdrawn |
| | Charge 2 | Assault | Found Guilty - 1 day jail concurrent sentence, and 2 years probation |
| 17 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 18 months probation and weapons prohibition |
| | Charge 2 | Fail to Comply Probation Order | Withdrawn |
| 18 | Charge 1 | Assault | Stay of proceedings |
| | Charge 2 | Assault With Weapon | Stay of proceedings |
| | Charge 3 | Possession of Weapon | Stay of proceedings |



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2020 Dispositions

| Case No. | No. of Charges | Charge | Disposition |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1 | Criminal Harassment | Not Criminally Responsible |
| | 2 | Uttering Threats | Not Criminally Responsible |
| | 3 | Assault | Not Criminally Responsible |
| | 4 | Assault Causing Bodily Harm | Not Criminally Responsible |
| | 5 | Aggravated Assault | Not Criminally Responsible |
| | 6 | Uttering Threats | Not Criminally Responsible |
| 2 | 1 | Mischief Endanger Life | Withdrawn |
| | 2 | Assault by Choking | Withdrawn |
| | 3 | Assault | Found Guilty - 4 months conditional sentence order and 12 months probation |
| 3 | 1 | Assault With Weapon | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation and 90 days consecutive sentence |
| | 2 | Assault With a Weapon | Dismissed |
| 4 | 1 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Stay of proceedings |
| | 2 | Uttering Threats | Stay of proceedings |
| | 3 | Assault | Stay of proceedings |
| 5 | 1 | Assault With a Weapon | Found Guilty - 60 days conditional sentence order, 8 days jail, 1 year probation, 5 years weapons prohibition |
| | 2 | Assault With a Weapon | Dismissed |
| | 3 | Uttering Threats | Dismissed |
| 6 | 1 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Withdrawn |
| | 2 | Uttering Threats | Found Guilty - 6 days jail, 18 months probation, 10 years weapons prohibition |



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| Case No. | No. of Charges | Charge | Disposition |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 7 | 1 | Possession of a Weapon | Found Guilty - 45 days conditional sentence order, 12 months probation, 5 years weapons prohibition |
| | 2 | Carry a Concealed Weapon | Withdrawn |
| | 3 | Possession of a Weapon | Found Guilty - 45 Days Conditional Sentence Order, 12 months probation, 5 years weapons prohibition |
| | 4 | Uttering Threats | Found Guilty - 45 Days Conditional Sentence Order, 12 months probation, 5 years weapons prohibition |
| 8 | 1 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation, 11 days pre-sentence custody |
| | 2 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation, 11 days pre-sentence custody |
| | 3 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation, 11 days pre-sentence custody |
| | 4 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 12 months probation, 11 days pre-sentence custody |
| | 5 | Fail to Comply Probation | Withdrawn |
| | 6 | Fail to Comply Probation | Withdrawn |
| | 7 | Fail to Comply Probation | Withdrawn |
| | 8 | Fail to Comply Probation | Withdrawn |
| 9 | 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 69 day pre-sentence custody, 12 months probation, weapons prohibition |



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| Case No. | No. of Charges | Charge | Disposition |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | 2 | Fail to Comply Probation | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 69 day pre-sentence custody, 12 months probation, weapons prohibition |
| 10 | 1 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Withdrawn |
| | 2 | Mischief Under \$5000 | Withdrawn |

2019 Dispositions

| Case No. | No. of Charges | Charge | Disposition |
|----------|----------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Charge 1 | Assault | Found Guilty - suspended sentence, 2 years probation, weapons prohibition |
| 2 | Charge 1 | Assault | Withdrawn - common law peace bond, 12 months probation, \$500 no surety/deposit |
| | Charge 2 | Uttering Threats | Withdrawn - common law peace bond, 12 months probation, \$500 no surety/deposit |