



Toronto Police Service

2023 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report

Intelligence Services - Hate Crime Unit

The 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.



Executive Summary

The *Toronto Police Service Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report* provides statistical data about criminal offences 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 identity or expression, or on any other similar factor, within the City of Toronto.

The Report explains the mandate of the Toronto Police Service’s Hate Crime Unit and the methodology that is used by the Hate Crime Unit to collect statistical data. The data is based on hate crimes reported to the Toronto Police Service (the Service) between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023.

The Report also provides an overview of the training and education provided to Service members with respect to hate crimes in 2023, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the Hate Crime Unit and other units within the Service.

The number of reported hate crime occurrences increased from 248 in 2022 to 365 in 2023, representing a 47 per cent increase. Over the past ten years, between 2012 and 2022, the average number of reported hate crimes has been approximately 174 per year.

The number of arrests related to hate crimes in 2023 increased from 46 persons in 2022 to 59 persons in 2023. Approximately, 52 per cent of reported hate crime occurrences in 2023 involved incidents of mischief to property (i.e. graffiti) in circumstances where there was limited or no suspect description available. These occurrences frequently transpired without the victim or any witnesses present, posing significant challenges to these types of investigations.

In 2023, religion, race/ethnic/national origin and sexual orientation were the most frequently targeted bias categories and exceeded the previous-five-year-average. Anti-Jewish (36 per cent), anti-2SLGBTQI+ (18 per cent), anti-Black (13 per cent), and anti-Muslim (7 per cent) criminal occurrences were the highest reported. The three most frequently reported criminal offences motivated by hate in 2023 were ‘mischief to property’, ‘assault’, and ‘uttering threats’. The Jewish community, Black community, and the 2SLGBTQI+ communities were the most frequently targeted groups for mischief to property occurrences. The 2SLGBTQI+ communities was the most frequently targeted group for assault occurrences.

There are multiple factors that can affect the fluctuation in the number of reported hate crimes and the different community groups that are victimized. These factors include geopolitical events as well as heightened awareness stemming from community educational programs, hate crime training, and increased media coverage.

In 2023, the increases in reported hate crimes in the following victimized group categories were as follows:



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- Antisemitic occurrences increased from 65 in 2022 to 135 occurrences in 2023. Of the 135 occurrences in 2023, 130 were anti-Jewish and 5 were anti-Israeli occurrences.
 - Anti-2SLGBTQI+ reported hate crimes increased from 40 in 2022 to 65 occurrences in 2023.
 - Anti-Muslim, anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab occurrences increased from 12 in 2022 to 36 occurrences in 2023. Of the 36 occurrences in 2023, 27 were anti-Muslim, 8 were anti-Palestinian occurrences and one was an anti-Arab occurrence.

The conflict in the Middle East that began on October 7, 2023 is believed to be a significant contributing factor to the increased reporting. There was a 32 per cent increase in the number of reported hate crimes after October 7 during the months of October, November and December in 2023. Mischief to property offences were the highest reported.

Additionally, there has been a continued increase in reported 2SLGBTQI+ hate crimes in Toronto. Over 27 per cent of the reported occurrences were unprovoked assault offences targeting members of the 2SLGBTQI+ communities. Over the past three years there has been a notable rise in anti-2SLGBTQI+ reported occurrences with protests relating to events such as *Drag Story Hours*, and debates concerning the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity into school curriculums being potential contributing factors.

In response to the conflict in the Middle East that began on October 7, the Service committed significant resources to address an increase in hate crime reporting in the city, including:

- An increase to the size of the Hate Crime Unit from a dedicated team of six (6) officers to thirty-two (32) members.
- Command Posts around the city’s Jewish, Muslim, 2SLGBTQI+ neighborhoods, schools, businesses, and religious institutions. The Service heightened visibility and presence in communities across the city to enhance community safety and to provide residents across the city a greater sense of security.
- In November, the Service launched the *Hate-Motivated Graffiti Intake Form*. The Form is a new online tool that provides the community an alternative and accessible method to report hate-motivated graffiti. The intake form is monitored 24/7 for officers to be dispatched to investigate incidents promptly and trigger the removal or cover up of graffiti in a timely manner.

The Service recognizes that education and training are critical components of hate crime prevention and reporting. The Hate Crime Unit participated in internal and external hate crime initiatives with government agencies, academics, and community groups to promote hate crime education, awareness and reporting. These initiatives included developing educational materials, community consultations, and in-person and virtual hate crime seminars.



In 2023, the Hate Crime Unit worked closely with the Service's Analytics and Innovation Unit and the Business Change Management team to implement an internal Hate Crime Dashboard. An external facing dashboard will be launched in 2024.



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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 Service has had a dedicated HCU since 1993.

Hate crime investigations are unique and complex. The HCU is responsible for providing specialized hate crime investigative support to units across the Service. These investigations require a timely and sensitive police response, specialized knowledge of the hate crime laws, and most importantly, an awareness of the significant impact these crimes have on victims, communities and society as a whole. In 2023, before October 7, the HCU consisted of two Detectives, four investigators.

In 2023, the Service experienced a 47 per cent increase in reported hate crimes. The conflict that began on October 7, 2023, is believed to be a significant contributing factor to the increased reporting. As part of the Service’s ongoing commitment to effectively respond to hate crimes, the Service added the following HCU positions: a dedicated Detective Sergeant, three Detectives, 11 Detective Constables, and eight Special Constables.

The expansion also included a new dedicated Inspector position. The Inspector is in charge of Intelligence Services – Security Section and has the discretion to assign additional officers from Intelligence Services to assist in the investigation and prevention of hate-motivated crimes, thereby assisting the HCU, as they deem necessary.

The expansion enabled the HCU to increase its investigative capacity and respond to the significant increase in hate crime reporting. Furthermore, the expansion enabled the Service to increase training, broaden community outreach, and address the need to provide resources, reassurance and support to victimized groups and the community in a timely manner.

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 all hate-motivated occurrences. This procedure was enhanced by additions to the HCU Mandate.

Mandate

The Service expanded the mandate of the HCU on October 30, directing it to:

- Investigate, assist and provide expertise to all investigations and prosecutions, including incidents relating to the Middle East October 7 conflict.
- Provide follow-up and assistance in regards to all hate related incidents;
- Investigate all hate crime and hate propaganda cases;



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- Liaise with the Ministry of the Attorney General in relation to hate crime investigations, if necessary;
 - 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 Hate Crime Coordinators (DHC), other police services, government agencies and the community.

Members of the HCU are responsible for reviewing and recording all suspected hate-motivated occurrences to ensure consistent identification/classification and to ensure a thorough investigation is conducted. Hate crime trends and patterns across the City help inform Service-wide strategies such as hate crime prevention, community outreach and public education. 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. 28) of this report.

A Hate Crime Coordinator is assigned to each Division. The Hate Crime Coordinators are referred to as the Divisional Hate Crime (DHC) Coordinators.

The DHC 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 DHC Coordinators and to other units when requested or necessary to support the investigation and if required arrange for expert witnesses to attend court.

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 identity or expression, or any other similar factor”.

The comments and/or actions of a suspect during an occurrence 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 occurrence, culturally significant dates, symbols, history of the community and current geopolitical 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 2SLGBTQI+ 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.

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-motivated 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 crime 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 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 continually 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 crimes have longer lasting serious side-effects for society as a whole. A hate 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 identity or expression, or on any other similar factor”, as an aggravating factor in deciding on the appropriate sentence. For example, if an individual carves neo-Nazi hate symbols, imagery or words such as the letters KKK and/or racial slurs, into the door of a vehicle, the offender may be charged by police with the criminal offence of mischief. The investigators will document the occurrence and collect all related evidence such as witness/victim statements, photographs and video footage. The occurrence 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

In 2023, there were 365 hate crime occurrences reported to the Service. This represented a 47 per cent increase in hate crime occurrences compared to 2022 when 248 occurrences were reported. Figure 1 displays hate crime occurrences in Toronto from 2013 to 2023, with the 10-year hate crime occurrence average. Since 2020, the number of hate crime occurrences has increased beyond the 10-year average each year. There was a 110 per cent increase in reported hate crimes in 2023 compared to the 10-year average, representing a difference of 191 occurrences (2023=365 occurrences | 10-Yr-Avg=174 occurrences).

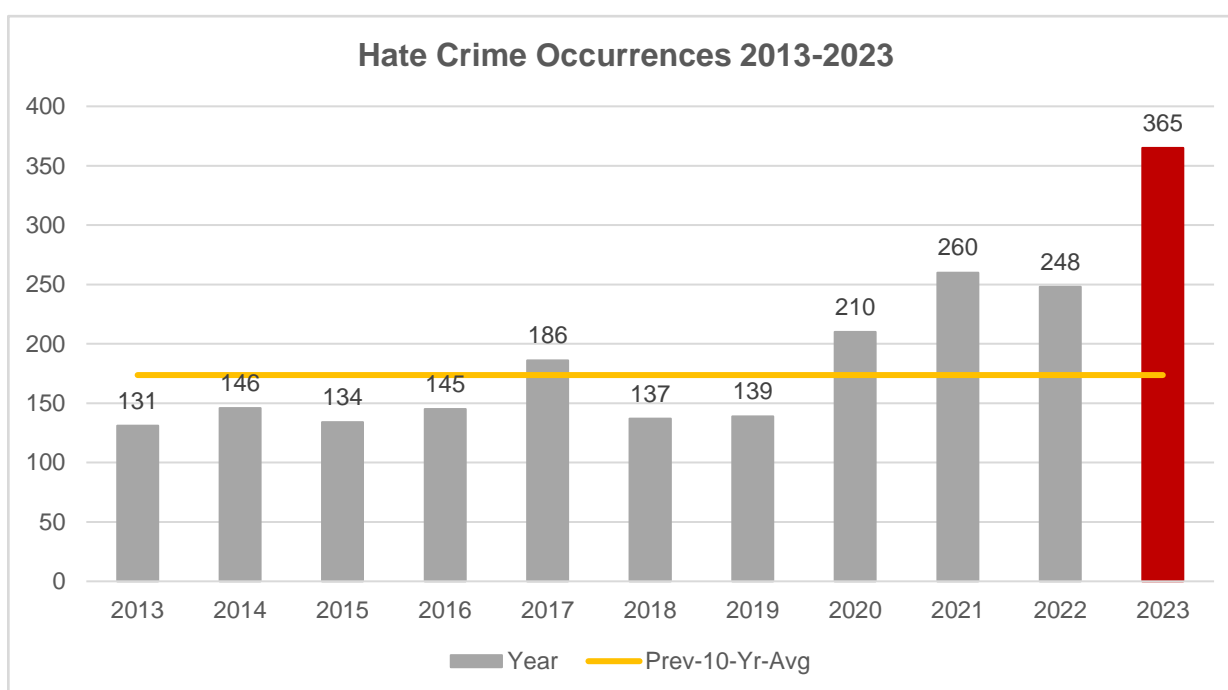


Figure 1. Hate Crime Occurrences by Year compared with the 10-Year-Average

Table 1 (below) provides a comparative analysis of reported hate crimes per month between the years 2021 and 2023. The highest number of reported hate crimes were during the months of November (45), June (44) during Pride Month and October (43).

The Middle East Conflict that began on October 7, 2023 is believed to be a significant factor contributing factor to the increased reporting during the months of October and November. This increase coincides with the large number of antisemitic and anti-Muslim, anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab hate crime reporting during these months.

In total, there was a 32 per cent increase in hate crime reporting post-October 7 between the months of October and December 2023.



Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Monthly Hate Crime Reporting 2021-2023

Month/ year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2021	15	15	36	20	27	28	22	13	31	26	16	11	260
2022	18	25	29	20	24	25	16	12	20	22	18	19	248
2023	15	18	27	36	28	44	30	18	31	43	45	30	365
Total	48	58	92	76	79	97	68	43	82	91	79	60	873

There are multiple factors that can affect the fluctuation in the number of reported hate crimes and the different community groups that are victimized. These factors include geopolitical events as well as heightened awareness stemming from community educational programs, hate crime training, and increased media coverage. International events can have a direct impact on diaspora communities within Toronto’s diverse population; leading to concerns of social divisiveness, stress, and fear within the community.

The Service’s continued commitment to community outreach, education, and alternate reporting initiatives, such as the online *Hate-Motivated Graffiti Intake Form*, may also contribute to increased hate crime reporting and awareness.

Motivation of Hate Crime Victimization

Religion, race/ethnicity/nationality, and sexual orientation were the predominant motivating factors for hate crimes in 2023.

Hate crimes targeting a religion accounted for 45 per cent (163 occurrences) of reported hate crime occurrences in 2023 (Figure 2). In comparison to 2022, there was a year-over-year increase of 85 occurrences (2023=163 occurrences | 2022= 78 occurrences). Eighty per cent of the hate crimes targeting a religion were anti-Jewish occurrences (130 occurrences), and 17 per cent were anti-Muslim (27 occurrences).

In 2023, hate crimes targeting a race/ ethnicity/ nationality were the second most targeted bias category representing 28 per cent of reported hate crime occurrences (104 occurrences). The Black and East & Southeast Asian communities were the predominant victimized community groups within this category. The number of reported hate crimes targeting a race/ethnicity/nationality were lower in comparison to 2022 (2023=104 occurrences | 2022= 91 occurrences).

There was a year-over-year increase of 104 per cent for hate crimes targeting a sexual orientation from 2022 to 2023 (2023=57 occurrences | 2022=28 occurrences). Hate crimes targeting a sexual orientation accounted for 16 per cent of the total hate crimes reported in 2023 (57 occurrences).

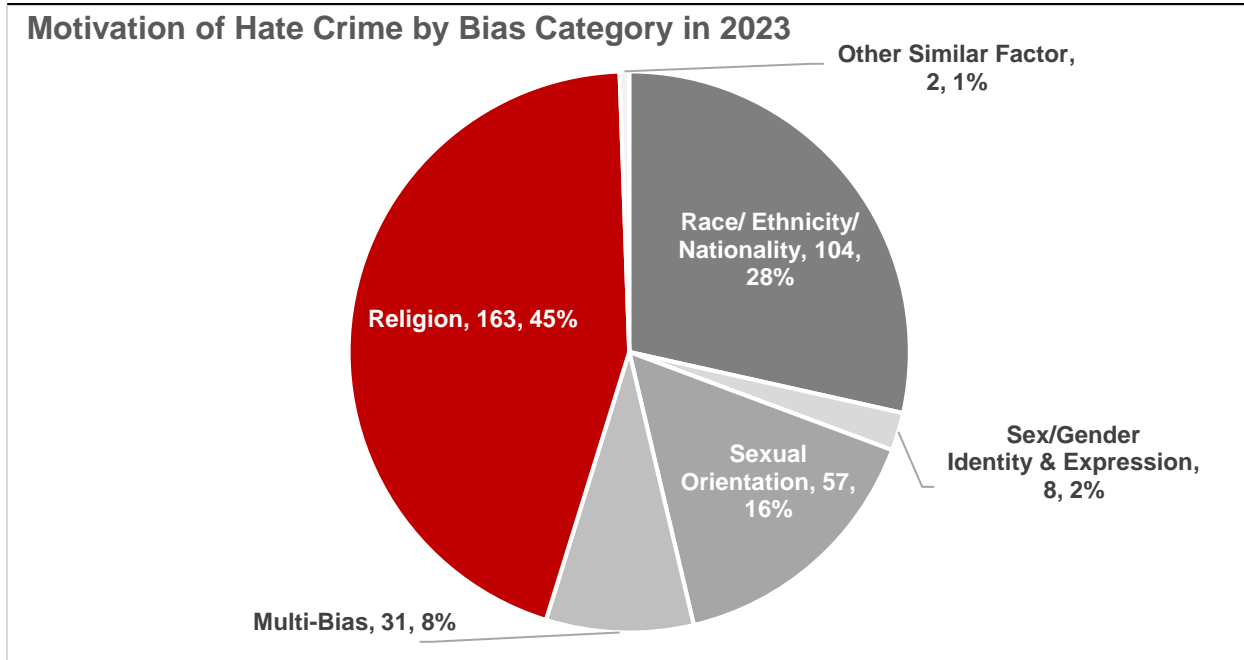


Figure 2. Motivation of Hate Crime by Bias Category is based on the total number of hate crime occurrences reported in 2023. The age, disability, and language bias categories compose 0 per cent of hate crime occurrences reported.

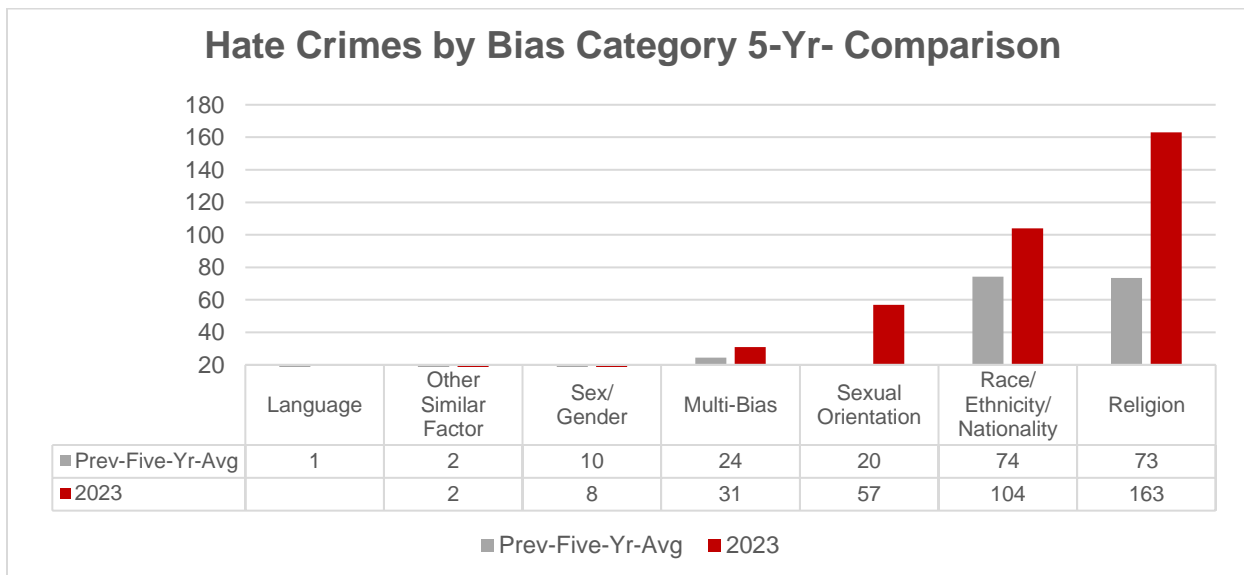


Figure 3. The graph displays year-end 2023 hate crime occurrences by bias category compared to the previous 5-year average (2018-2022). The bias categories with the largest difference between 2023 and the 5-year average were religion, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity/nationality. The age, disability and language bias categories compose 0 per cent of the reported hate crime occurrences in 2023.



Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect’s perception. Anti-Jewish (36 per cent), anti-2SLGBTQI+ (18 per cent), anti-Black (13 per cent) and anti-Muslim (7 per cent) criminal occurrences were the highest reported accounting for approximately two-thirds of the total hate crime reported in 2023 (Figure 4).

In 2023, Toronto experienced a 108 per cent increase in anti-Jewish/Israeli hate crime reporting (2023=135 occurrences | 2022=65 occurrences). Anti-Muslim, anti-Palestinian, and anti-Arab reported hate crimes increased approximately 200 per cent from 2022 to 2023 (2023=36 occurrences | 2022=12 occurrences). The Middle East Conflict that began on October 7 is believed to be a significant contributing factor to the increased reporting.

There was a 63 per cent increase in 2SLGBTQI+ hate crime reporting in 2023 compared to 2022. In 2023, approximately one-third of the anti-2SLGBTQI+ reported hate crimes occurred during the month of June during Pride Month (20 occurrences). Hate crimes targeting 2SLGBTQI+ communities in Toronto have increased year over year since 2021, which is consistent with national hate crime reporting trends^[1] Additionally, there has been an increase in protest activity in Toronto opposing kid-friendly *Drag Story Hours* and debates concerning the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity in the school curriculum. Media outlets have reported similar protest activity in other Canadian cities.

In 2023, there was an increase in anti-South Asian hate crimes (2023= 14 | 2022=9). Of note, six (6) of the 14 reported anti-South Asian hate crime occurrences all of which were unprovoked assaults or threats of violence.

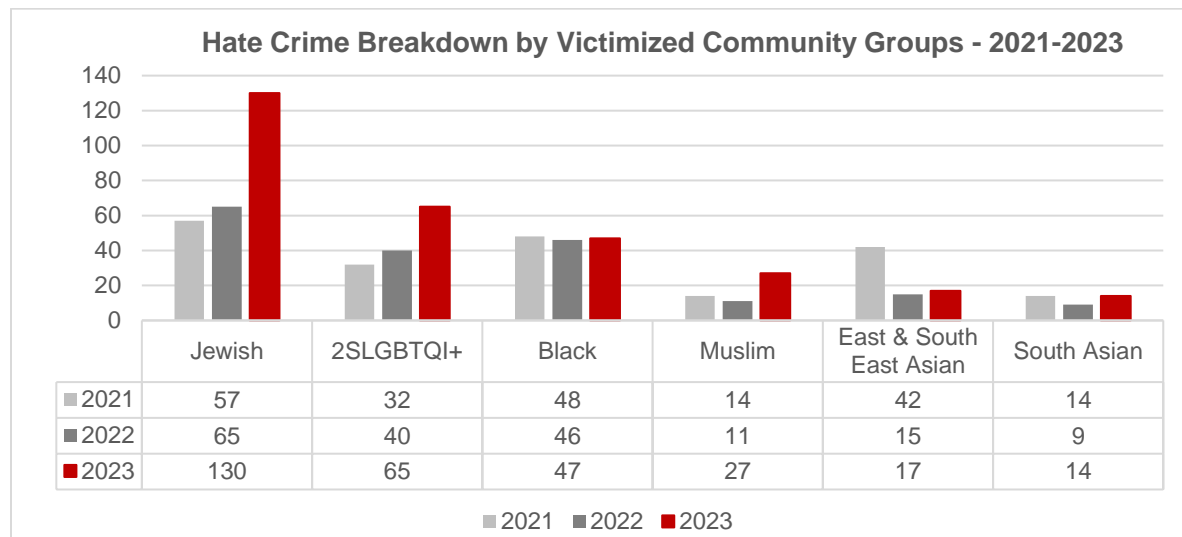


Figure 4. Hate Crime Breakdown by Victimized Community Groups 2021-2023. Anti-Jewish, Anti-2SLGBTQI+, and anti-Black hate crimes were the most frequently reported occurrences in 2023.

¹ Statistics Canada. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/240313/dq240313b-eng.htm> (statcan.gc.ca). Accessed April 9, 2024



Hate Crime by Multi-Bias Occurrences

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, the occurrence is classified as multi-bias. In 2023, there were 31 reported hate crime occurrences classified as multi-bias, compared with 33 occurrences in 2022.

Of the 31 hate crime occurrences categorized as multi-bias, the Black community and Jewish community were targeted in 19, and 15 of the occurrences respectively (Figure 5).

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 2SLGBTQI+ communities reporting the highest numbers in each categories. The number of reported multi-bias occurrences targeting members of the Black, Jewish and 2SLGBTQI+ communities decreased in 2023 from 2021.

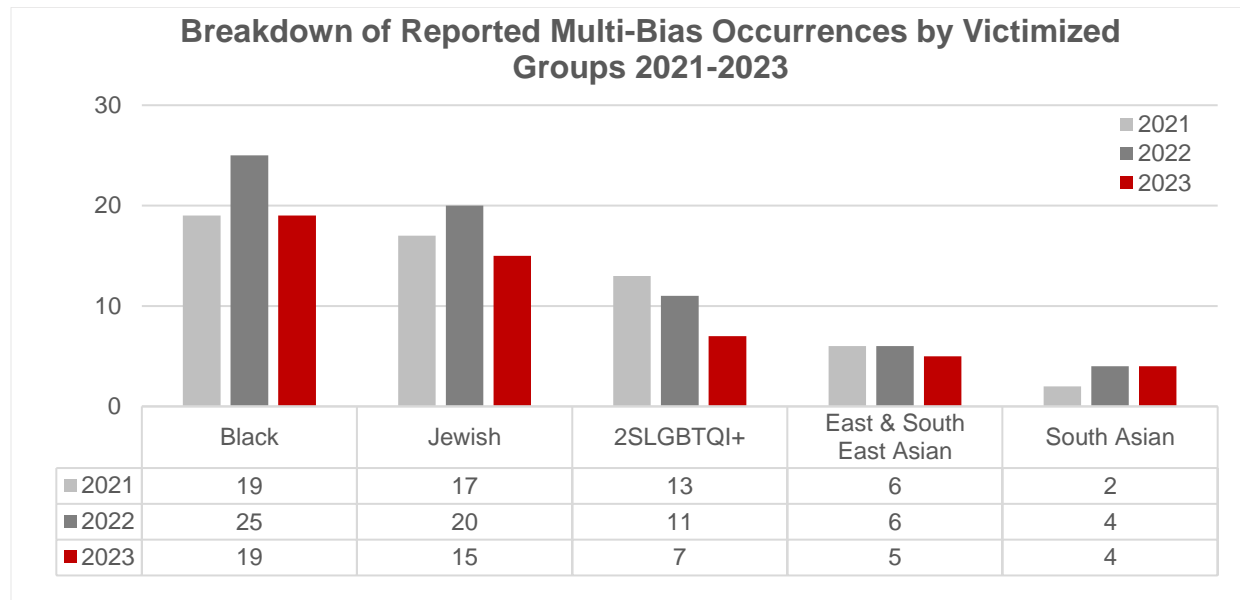


Figure 5. Breakdown of Reported Multi-Bias Occurrences by Victimized Community Groups 2021 to 2023.

Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences

In 2023, the most prevalent hate crime offences reported were mischief to property (included in “mischief related²”), unprovoked assaults (included in “assault related³”), and uttering threats (Figure 6).

In 2023, mischief to property occurrences represented approximately 52 per cent of the total reported hate crime occurrences, which is consistent with previous year reporting. There was a

² Mischief-related offences include : Mischief Interfere with Property, Mischief Over \$5000, Mischief to Data, Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc., and Mischief Under \$5000

³ Assault-related offences include: Assault, Aggravated Assault, Assault with Weapon, Assault with a Weapon/ Bodily Harm, Sexual Assault, Assault



33 per cent increase in reported hate-motivated mischief occurrences in 2023, compared to 2022. Examples of mischief to property include graffiti and damage to property.

Between 2022 and 2023, there was a 37 per cent increase in assault related offences (2023=86 occurrences | 2022=63 occurrences). Hate-motivated assaults accounted for 22 per cent of all reported hate crime occurrences in 2023, and 25 per cent in 2022, and 33 per cent in 2021. Assault related offences include: assault (54) and assault with a weapon/bodily harm (22).

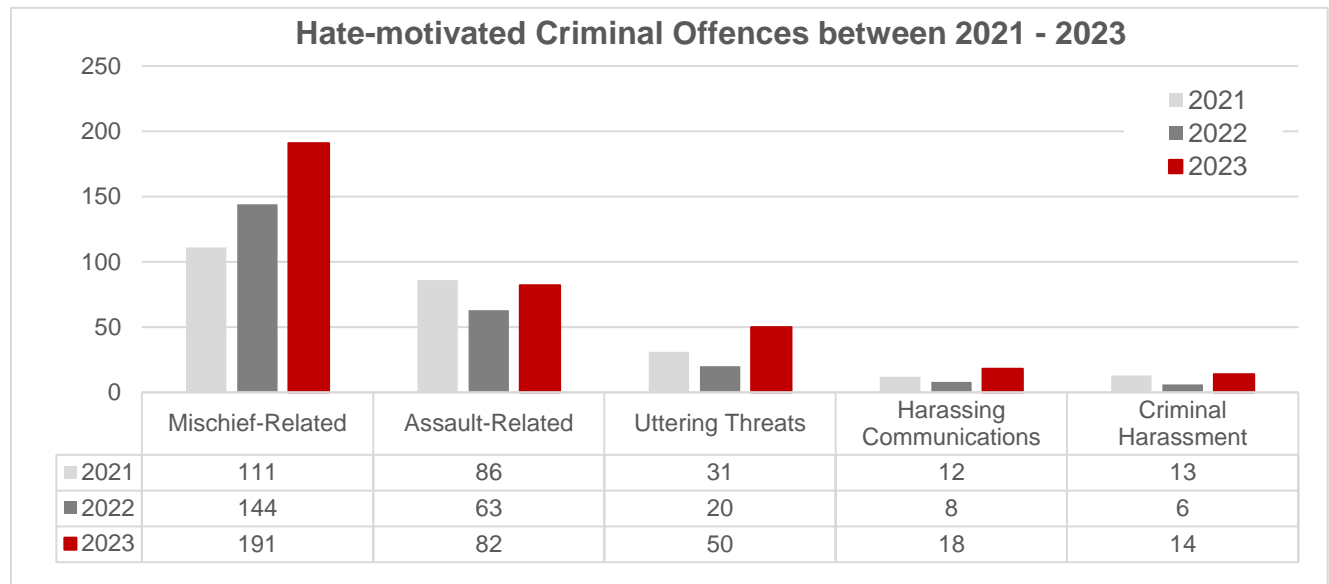


Figure 6. The above chart displays the most commonly reported hate-motivated criminal offences in Toronto from 2021 to 2023. Offences with less than five occurrences are not displayed in the chart above.

Over the past year, uttering threat occurrences increased by 30 occurrences, from 20 occurrences in 2022 to 50 in 2023. Hate-motivated uttering threat occurrences account for 14 per cent of the reported occurrences in 2023, and 8 per cent of the occurrences in 2022.

In 2023, hate-motivated mischief related occurrences targeting members of the Jewish community (98 occurrences), 2SLGBTQI+ community (27 occurrences) and Black community (26 occurrences) were the highest reported.

Hate-motivated assault related occurrences were the second most common hate crime offence category reported in 2023. The most frequently targeted victim groups were 2SLGBTQI+ communities (18 occurrences), Black communities (11 occurrences), and South Asian communities (11 occurrences). Assaults against the Muslim community increased from two (2) occurrences in 2022 to ten (10) occurrences in 2023. Four (4) of the ten (10) occurrences were reported after October 7, 2023. Similarly, in 2023, there were three (3) reports of assaults against members of the Sikh community, compared to zero (0) in 2022.



Uttering threat hate-motivated occurrences more than doubled, totaling 50 occurrences in 2023 compared to twenty (20) in 2022. In 2023, the most frequently targeted victimized groups for uttering threat occurrences were the Jewish community (14 occurrences), the 2SLGBTQI+ community (10 occurrences) and the Black community (6 occurrences). Notably, uttering threat occurrences targeting the Jewish community increased by 13 occurrences, from one (1) in 2022 to 14 occurrences in 2023. Additionally, anti-2SLGBTQI+ and anti-Black uttering threat occurrences rose from six (6) occurrences in 2022 to ten (10) in 2023; and from four (4) occurrences in 2022 to six (6) in 2023, respectively.

Divisional Hate Crime Reporting Trends

The majority of TPS Divisions experienced an increase in the number of reported hate crime occurrences in 2023 compared to the previous year with the exception of 22 Division, 51 Division, and 55 Division (Figure 7).

The Divisions with the highest number of reported hate crime occurrences in 2023 were 32 Division (70 occurrences), 52 Division (37 occurrences), 53 Division (35 occurrences) and 55 Division (30 occurrences); in total, these four Divisions experienced 47 per cent of total reported hate crimes in 2023. The following divisions experienced the largest increases in hate crime reporting between 2022 and 2023: 32 Division (increase of 43 occurrences), 11 Division (increase of 20 occurrences), and 53 Division (increase of 20 occurrences). Conversely, 22 Division, 51 Division, and 55 Division had the largest decrease in reported hate crimes (decrease of 14 occurrences, seven occurrences and three occurrences, respectively).

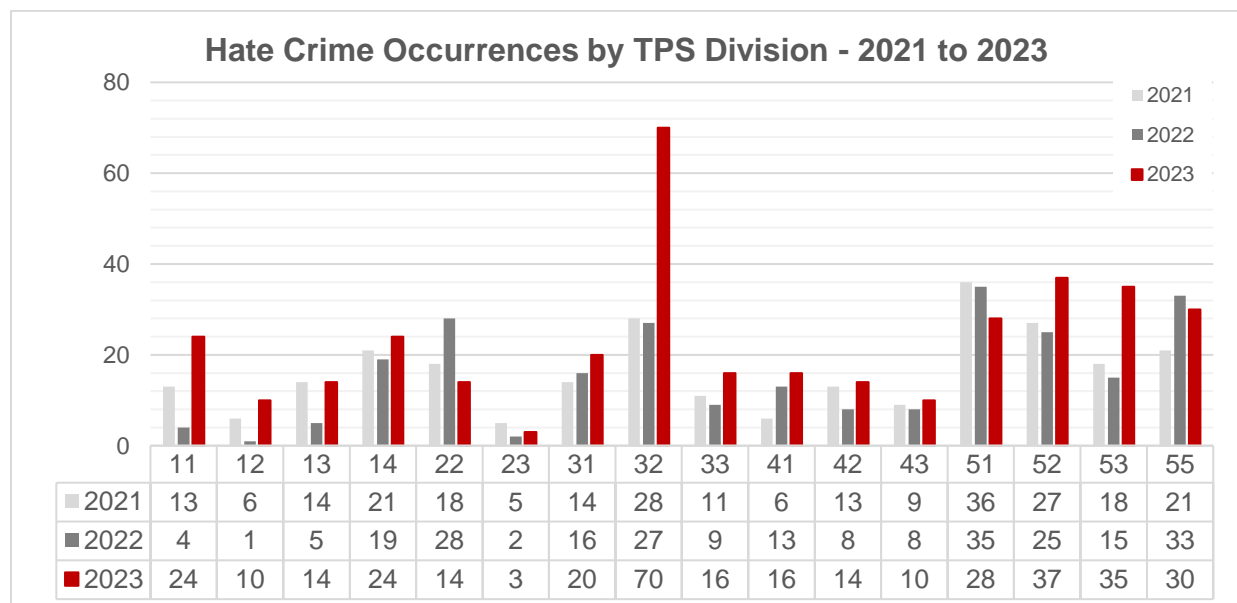


Figure 7. Hate Crime Occurrences by TPS Division. The Divisions with the highest hate crime reporting were 32 Division, 52 Division, and 53 Division.



Table 2 provides a breakdown of monthly hate crime reporting in 2023 by division. In 2023, 32 Division reported the highest number of hate crimes, particularly witnessing spikes during the months of April, July, November, and December. Moreover, an increase in hate crime reporting in 14 Division, 32 Division, 52 Division, and 53 Division, during the months of October, November, and December, is believed to be attributed to the Middle East Conflict that began in October.

Table 2. Reported Hate Crime by Month and TPS Division

	Division																Total
	D11	D12	D13	D14	D22	D23	D31	D32	D33	D41	D42	D43	D51	D52	D53	D55	
Jan	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	15
Feb	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	4	18
Mar	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	6	2	3	27
Apr	3	-	1	2	2	1	2	7	5	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	36
May	3	-	1	3	1	-	-	6	1	1	1	2	4	2	-	3	28
Jun	-	3	3	3	2	-	3	5	1	4	4	-	2	4	6	4	44
Jul	3	1	2	3	1	-	2	9	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	30
Aug	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	4	18
Sep	3	-	2	1	2	1	3	5	1	-	1	-	2	3	6	1	31
Oct	-	-	1	6	3	1	2	2	-	3	2	1	1	8	10	3	43
Nov	2	-	1	3	1	-	4	13	3	-	2	1	3	5	6	1	45
Dec	3	-	1	2	-	-	2	8	-	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	30
Total	24	10	14	24	14	3	20	70	16	16	14	10	28	37	35	30	365

Figure 8 displays the spatial distribution of hate crime occurrences in Toronto during 2023. The majority of occurrences occurred in close proximity within Toronto’s downtown core, which is represented by 14 Division, 52 Division and 51 Division. Additional hate crime groupings occurred in 11 Division, 13 Division, 31 Division, 32 Division, 53 Division, and 55 Division.

The increase in hate crime reporting within 32 Division and 53 Division could be largely attributed to higher anti-Jewish hate crime reporting.

In 32 Division, hate crimes targeting the Jewish community increased from 10 occurrences in 2022 to 42 occurrences in 2023. The majority (27) of the anti-Jewish occurrences reported in 32 Division were reported prior to the start of the Middle East conflict that began on October 7, 2023.

In 53 Division, hate crimes targeting the Jewish community increased from four (4) occurrences in 2022 to 14 occurrences in 2023. Eight (8) of the fourteen (14) occurrences were reported after October 7.

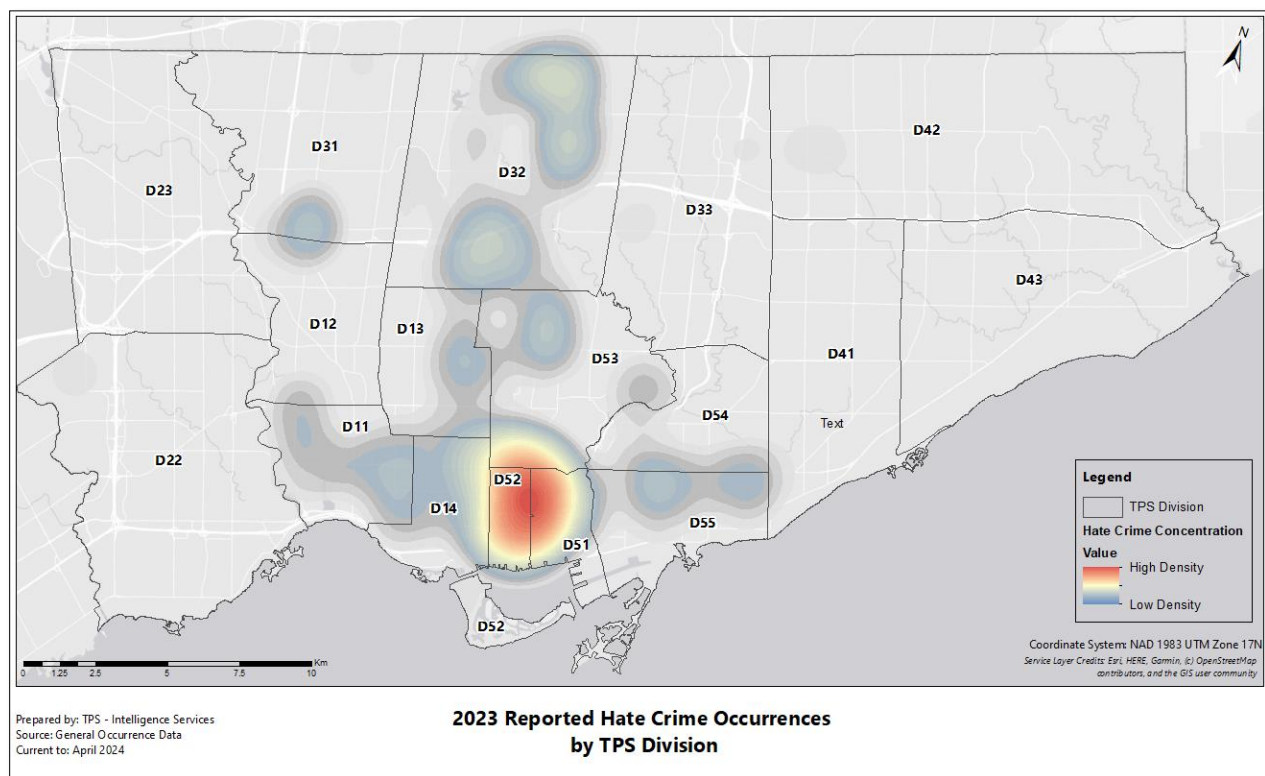


Figure 8. 2023 Reported Hate Crime Occurrences by TPS Division. There was a concentration of Hate crime occurrences within the City of Toronto’s downtown core within 52 Division and 51 Division.

In 11 Division, anti-Jewish hate crime reporting increased from one (1) occurrence in 2022 to eight (8) occurrences in 2023. Five (5) of the eight (8) hate crime occurrences were mischief related to property and occurred within a single location at a school over a span of two months.

There was an increase in reported anti-Muslim hate crimes in 43 Division in 2023 (2022=one occurrence | 2023= six occurrences). Two (2) of the six (6) occurrences involved one accused, who was arrested and charged with criminal harassment in April 2023.

Location Types by Offences

In 2023, the most common location types for hate crime reporting were streets/laneways (75 occurrences), schools/educational institutions (65 occurrences), and public transit (50 occurrences) (Table 2). The most common reported hate crime offences were mischief to property and assault related offences. The offence of uttering threats was the most common offence committed via telecommunication, online/telephone, (14 occurrences).

Approximately 72 per cent of the mischief to property occurrences occurred at schools/educational institutions, streets/laneways, business/retail, and apartment buildings. This is likely due to several factors including:



- Highly public accessible areas
- Lack of surveillance cameras.
- High visibility for graffiti and vandalism messaging.
- Reduced pedestrian traffic outside of daylight hours.

Approximately 80 per cent of assault related offences in 2023 occurred in street/laneways, public transit, and business/retail locations, which is consistent with trends observed in 2022. This is likely due to high pedestrian traffic in public areas providing opportunities for perpetrators to confront strangers and commit unprovoked assaults. (Table 3).

Table 3. Hate Crime Offences by Location Type in 2023

Location Type	Mischief Related	Assault Related	Uttering Threats	Harassing Communications	Criminal Harassment	Theft Related	Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting	Indecent Communication	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	Fail to Comply Probation	Total
School - Universities, Colleges, Other Educational Institutions	56	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	65
Street/Laneway	37	27	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	75
Apartment Building - Common Area, Residence, Garage	22	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	35
Business/Retail	22	12	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	45
Public Transit	18	27	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	50
House - Garage, Vehicle	11	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	20
Park	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Religious Place	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Outdoor Public Place	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2



Location Type	Mischief-Related	Assault-Related	Uttering Threats	Harassing Communications	Criminal Harassment	Theft-Related	Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting	Indecent Communication	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	Fail to Comply Probation	Total
Community Centre	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cultural Centre	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Construction Site	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Government Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Parking Lot	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shelter	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Medical Facility	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Telecommunications - Phone calls, Social Media, Online Meetings, Emails	-	-	14	8	3	-	2	2	1	-	30
Total	191	82	50	18	14	3	3	2	1	1	365

Telecommunications

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

In 2023, 30 online and telecommunication hate crime occurrences were reported, compared with 15 occurrences in 2022. These occurrences represent approximately 8 per cent of the total hate-motivated occurrences in 2023 compared to 6 per cent in 2022.

In 2023, almost half of the hate crimes committed were via telecommunication targeting members of the Jewish/Israeli community fourteen (14). Of the 14 occurrences, almost 79 per cent (11) of these occurrences were reported after October 7, 2023.



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

Toronto Population and Demographics

The City of Toronto has a population of approximately 2.8 million people⁴ and is one of the most multicultural cities in the world. According to the 2021 Statistics Canada Census, 55 per cent of the population in Toronto belonged to a visible minority group (Figure 9) and approximately 43 per cent of the population had knowledge of a language other than English or French.

In 2018, Statistics Canada reported that approximately one million people who are 2SLGBTQI+ reside in Canada and account for 4 per cent of the total population over age of 15.^[5] Additionally, approximately 75,000 of Canadians are transgender or non-binary and represent 0.24 per cent of the Canadian population over age 15.^[6] This data does not provide statistics specific to specific regions of the country. Therefore, it is not representative of the population of the 2SLGBTQI+ community in Toronto.

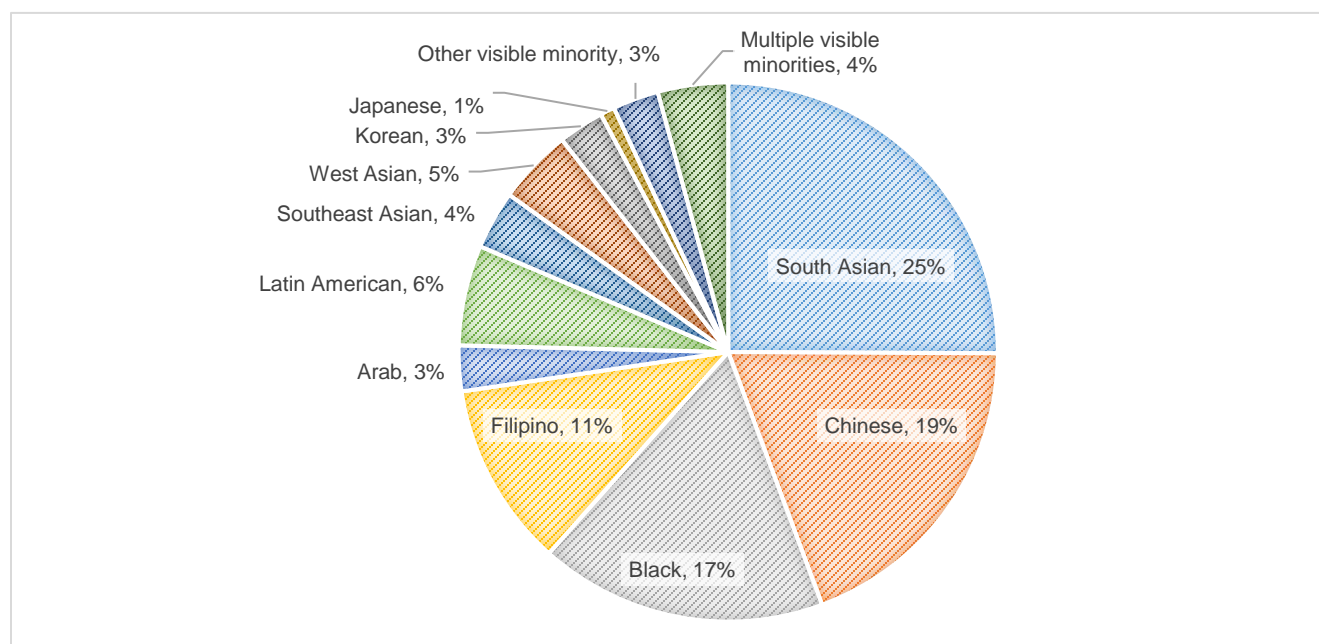


Figure 9. Visible Minority Population in Toronto (Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population)

⁴ Statistics Canada. Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population: <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>. Accessed April 9, 2024.

⁵ Statistics Canada. A statistical portrait of Canada's diverse LGBTQ2+ communities: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210615/dq210615a-eng.htm>. Accessed April 9, 2024.

⁶ Statistics Canada. LGBTQ2+ Communities in Canada: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2021062-eng.htm>. Accessed April 9, 2024.



As previously mentioned, in 2023, hate crime occurrences targeting members of the Jewish, 2SLGBTQI+ and Black communities were the highest report. The Jewish community represented approximately 4 per cent of the population in the City of Toronto and experienced approximately 36 per cent of total hate crimes in 2023. The Black community represented approximately 17 per cent of the Toronto population and experienced approximately 13 per cent of total hate crimes in 2023.

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 2023, victims and witnesses were unable to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 165 of the 365 total hate occurrences, accounting for 45 per cent 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 2023, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide accused/suspect information in approximately 22 per cent of the total mischief to property related occurrences, accounting for 41 of the 191 hate-motivated mischief occurrences.

Among accused and suspected persons, males form the dominant offender group with 161 identified in 2023 compared to 26 females. Among identified and unidentified persons committing hate offences, the largest group consisted of males between the ages of 12 to 18 years (Tables 4 and 5).

Table 4. 2023 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender

Gender	Under 12 yrs.	12-18 yrs.	19-25 yrs.	26-40 yrs.	Over 40 yrs.
Female	-	-	1	3	3
Male	-	6	4	30	18

Note: The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate criminal offences in 2023. There were a total of 61 occurrences where criminal charges were laid on a suspect.



Table 5. Suspect Identification Based on 2023 Victim/Witness Statements

Gender	Under 12 yrs.	12-18 yrs.	19-25 yrs.	26-40 yrs.	Over 40 yrs.
Female	-	5	-	8	6
Male	3	40	11	24	25

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

V. 2023 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 10.

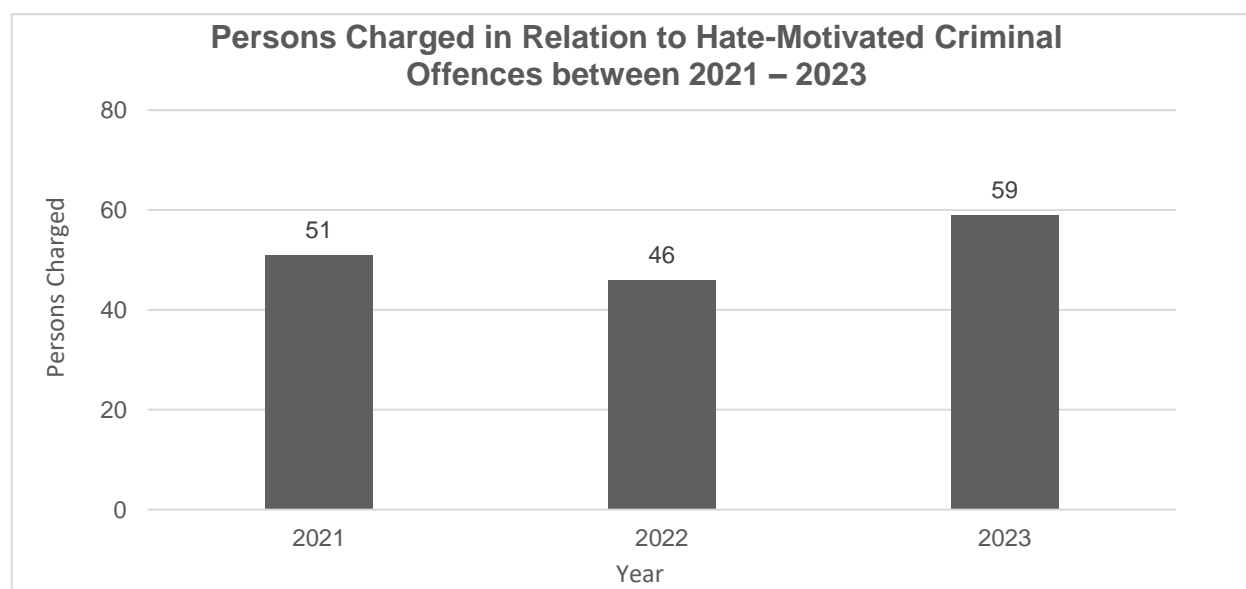


Figure 9. Persons Charged in Relation to Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences 2021 – 2023.

The number of arrests increased in 2023 with 59 persons arrested for hate-motivated offences as compared to 46 persons arrested in 2022. A total of 156 hate-motivated criminal charges were laid against persons arrested in 2023 as compared to 112 charges being laid against persons in 2022. The total number of charges laid have increased year over year since 2020. The number of charges in 2023 is approximately 39 per cent higher than in 2022 and 81 per cent higher than in 2021. The 156 hate-motivated criminal charges in 2023 were in relation to 61 occurrences. Approximately one third of the occurrences resulting in hate-motivated criminal charges occurred after October 7. (Table 6).



Table 6. Charges Laid by Offence Type

Offence Type	2020	2021	2022	2023
Assault	18	33	33	25
Uttering Threats- Bodily Harm/ Death	14	16	29	43
Mischief Under \$5000	5	6	22	16
Criminal Harassment	13	7	8	11
Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	17	14	7	27
Aggravated Assault	1	-	2	1
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	8
Mischief Interfere with Property	2	1	1	6
Assault Peace Officer	1	-	-	-
Mischief Over \$5000	1	-	-	1
Harassing Communications	-	2	-	-
Sexual Assault	-	1	-	-
Fail to Comply Probation	-	2	-	-
Theft Under	1	-	-	1
Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	3	2	-	1
Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle	-	-	-	2
Indecent Act	-	-	-	2
Attempt to Commit Offence	-	-	-	1



Offence Type	2020	2021	2022	2023
Carry Concealed Weapon	-	-	-	3
Indecent Communication	-	-	-	1
Indecent Exhibition	-	-	-	1
Intimidation	-	-	-	3
Mischief Endanger Life	-	-	-	1
Administer Noxious Thing	-	-	-	1
Unauthorized Possession of a Weapon	-	-	-	1
Total	77	86	112	156

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 2023. The dispositions include hate crime cases that commenced between 2020 and 2023.

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 2020-2022

In 2023, there were 44 hate-motivated criminal cases involving 41 accused persons that concluded before the courts. These cases originated from occurrences that transpired between 2020 and 2022.

These 44 cases were completed as follows: 21 cases concluded with a finding of guilt, 17 cases were withdrawn, one case was dismissed, three (3) cases resulted in an acquittal, and two cases were stayed. ([Appendix D](#)). Four of the 44 concluded cases involve young offenders.

There are currently 40 hate-motivated criminal cases remaining before the courts arising from occurrences that occurred in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

2023 Cases

In 2023 there were 61 hate-motivated criminal cases brought before the courts that originated from occurrences reported in 2023. There were a total of 59 accused and 156 hate-motivated charges laid. Four of the 59 accused were charged in relation to more than one case. Seventeen of the 61 cases have concluded with 11 having a finding of guilt ([Appendix D](#)). None of the seventeen concluded cases involved young offenders.

In 2023, there were 46 hate-motivated criminal cases pending before the courts from 2023, 26 cases from 2022, and eight cases remaining from 2021.



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 2023, 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 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 sharing of relevant intelligence.

In 2022 and 2023, the HCU worked closely with the Service's Analytics and Innovation (A&I) and Business Change Management (BCM) team to develop an internal and external hate crime dashboard.

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.

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 was launched in Spring 2023, with the public-facing dashboard becoming available in 2024. This public-facing resource will provide information about how the Service responds to hate crimes and the reporting process, while also improving awareness and understanding of these issues.

Training and Education

In 2023, HCU members participated in international, 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 Ottawa, York Region, Toronto, Vancouver (British Columbia), and Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania).

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 2023, 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 2024.

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. In 2023, the HCU continued its work with the HCTF to create a standardized national definition of hate crime and hate incident in an effort to improve the reporting and recording of hate crimes.

In September 2023, the HCU was invited to attend the *Eradicate Hate Global Summit* in Pittsburgh (PA) (<https://eradicatehatesummit.org/>). The Summit provides a unique, multi-disciplinary forum to share ideas and build working relationships to drive the development and deployment of effective approaches to reduce hate-fueled violence by bringing together international subject matter experts that represent various government agencies, community leaders, academics and law enforcement members. Based on its recognized subject matter expertise, the TPS HCU was invited to attend the 2023 Summit to: a) represent Canada on the Law Enforcement Toolkit Working Group, which aims to develop and disseminate informational supports on hate-fueled violence for police agencies around the world, and b) co-Chair the Law



Enforcement Toolkit Working Group - Police Training Subcommittee, which will establish international standards for police training on hate-fueled violence and identify "best practice" examples that can serve as templates for police agencies working to develop training in this subject matter area.

In November 2023, 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 2SLGBTQI+ communities, META Platforms Inc., and the Ministry of the Attorney General's office.

In 2023, the Service continued its commitment to provide ongoing and timely training that is relevant to the changing needs of its members, and our communities. To address the rise in reported hate crimes and hate incidents, the Toronto Police College developed a mandatory e-learning module: *Foundations of Islam & Islamophobia – Community Trust and Allyship in Policing*. The objective of the course was to provide Service members with foundational knowledge about the practice of Islam, as well as important content about the impacts and key investigative principles related to hate crime offences. The training module was released in December 2023.

The Service also developed the mandatory e-learning module: *Foundations of Judaism & Understanding Antisemitism* which was released in early 2024. The course was designed to introduce Toronto Police Service members to Judaism and the importance of allyship, as well as the historical and ongoing impacts of antisemitism.

Community Consultations and Outreach

In 2023, 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:

- 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 2023, the HCU attended the *Building a Case Against Hate* conference alongside 500 law enforcement officials from more than 60 police departments and other agencies across Canada. The conference was hosted in Toronto by the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre and the Ontario Police College. Guest speakers included community leaders representing the Jewish, Chinese, and 2SLGBTQI+ communities, META (Facebook), and the Canadian Security



Intelligence Service. Presentation topics included online hate, criminal extremism, case studies and the community impact of hate crimes.

In March 2023, the HCU participated as a panelist on the *Racial Equity: From Intention to Action – Why All The Hate?* The webinar was hosted by the Ontario Council of Agencies Servicing Immigrants and featured representatives from the Ontario Human Rights Commission, Canadian Council of Muslim Women, and a human rights consultant, and social justice advocate.

In May 2023, the HCU delivered a presentation on “*Understanding Hate Crime Investigations and Challenges*” at the Hamilton Hate Crime Symposium. The symposium was hosted by the Hamilton Police Service Victim Services and Hate Crime Unit. Attendees included representatives from various community service agencies, police services and Victim Assistance Witness Program.

The collaboration between the Toronto Police Service and Humber College Faculty of Media & Creative Arts has been in place for several years. The partnership allows for student voices to play a key role in current issues facing the city. In December 2020, the HCU and CPEU partnered with Humber College to develop a *Hate Crime Pamphlet Challenge*. The winning pamphlet, *Hate the Hate: Report the Crime* pamphlet, was made publicly available in June 2021 on the Service’s website and distributed across Toronto internally and externally (<https://www.torontopolice.on.ca/crimeprevention/hatecrime.php>).

In October 2023, the HCU collaborated with Humber College third year Bachelor of Advertising class on an initiative to encourage hate crime reporting and raise awareness through a poster challenge. The poster, *HATE LEAVES A MARK*, was selected as the winning design. A QR code is incorporated into the poster design which directs the community to the Service’s hate crime webpage and to the multilingual *Hate the Hate: Report the Crime* pamphlet. The initiative was funded by HCEIT. These posters will be made publicly available through the Service.

In November 2023, representatives from HCU, Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit (CPEU), Equity Inclusion and Human Rights Unit and Corporate Communications created a public *Hate-Motivated Crime Video Series*. The video series include the following topics:

- What is a hate crime
- Why is it important to report a hate crime
- How do community relationships help prevent hate crimes
- What is TPS doing to encourage hate crime reporting

These videos are currently available on the Service’s hate crime information webpage.

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.



Phase I consisted of a collaborative effort between members of the Community Policing Liaison Committee and 43 Division. This effort produced a video which was distributed to community leaders, Faith-based leaders, and local councillors, addressing hate crimes and the importance of reporting such crimes.

In Phase 2, officers expanded the campaign to various schools and youth groups and adult language instruction centres in 43 Division, focusing on children aged 9 to 13 and adults. Teachers and students were encouraged to have classroom discussions on the topics of recognizing and speaking up against hate and the importance of reporting. A poster campaign was created by the school aged students and displayed on social media platforms including Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. The campaign will continue in 2024 and is expected to expand to other neighborhoods within the Service.

The HCU has a long history of proactive collaboration with the Muslim and 2SLGBTBQ+ Community Consultative Committees (CCC) and the Muslim and 2SLGBTBQ+ liaison officers who are assigned to the CPEU. These collaborations include ongoing town hall meetings, education and awareness presentations, and event support and assessments.

In December 2021, the Service formed the Jewish Community Consultative Committee (JCCC) to promote further dialogue and information exchange between the police and community to identify issues and develop strategies for maintaining and enhancing community safety. In addition to the formation of the JCCC, the position of Jewish Liaison Officer was created with a focus on relationship building and community safety in Jewish communities across the city.

Members of the above CCC's help to provide key messaging to identified communities relating to Service initiatives and responses to issues impacting the safety and security of the community. This includes promoting high visibility policing during religious holidays and the police response to local, national, and international occurrences and events.

In response to the conflict in the Middle East that began on October 7, the Service committed significant resources to address the increase in hate crime reporting in the city. Those resources include:

- An increase to the size of the HCU from a dedicated team of six officers to 21 investigators and eight Special Constables along with an analyst and two researchers.
- Command Posts around the city's Jewish, Muslim, 2SLGBTQI+ neighborhoods, schools, businesses, and religious institutions. The Service heightened visibility and presence in communities across the city to enhance community safety and to provide residents across the city with a greater sense of security.
- The appointment of an additional Muslim Liaison Officer to foster relationships with the community and supplement the ongoing work of the Muslim Community Consultative Committee.



- In November, the Service launched the *Hate-Motivated Graffiti Intake Form*. The Form is a new online tool that provides the community an alternative and accessible method to report hate-motivated graffiti. The intake form is monitored 24/7 for officers to be dispatched to investigate incidents promptly and trigger the removal or cover up of graffiti in a timely manner.

The HCU continues to work collaboratively with the Chief's 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 2024 by working closely with the 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.

Throughout 2023, HCU members and DHC 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.

In November 2023, the HCU delivered a technical media briefing regarding hate crime investigations, how to define hate crimes and the challenges. This virtual event was attended by most major local and national print and broadcast news outlets, including the Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, CTV News and CityTV.

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.



Appendix A- Offences by Bias Category

Criminal Offences	Religion	Race/ Ethnicity/ Nationality	Sexual Orientation	Multi-Bias	Sex/Gender	Other Similar Factor	Total
Mischief - Related	108	36	24	19	3	1	191
Assault - Related	17	42	15	5	3		82
Uttering Threats	19	17	8	4	2		50
Harassing Communications	10	2	4	2			18
Criminal Harassment	5	4	4			1	14
Theft - Related		2	1				3
Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting	2			1			3
Indecent Communication	1	1					2
Fail to Comply Probation			1				1
Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1						1
Total	163	104	57	31	8	2	365



Appendix B - 2023 Breakdown by Victim Group & Offence

Bias Category	Victim Group		Offence	Number of Occurrences
Ethnicity/ Nationality	East & South East Asian	Chinese	Assault	1
			Assault	2
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	2
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
		East Asian	Assault	1
			Assault	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	3
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	2
		Korean	Uttering Threats - Death	1
		Central & South Asian	East Indian	Assault
	Uttering Threats - Death			1
	Pakistani		Assault	1
	Punjabi		Assault	1
	South Asian		Assault	2
			Assault	2
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
	Middle Eastern	Arab	Uttering Threats - Death	1
		Israeli	Mischief to Property - Damage	1
			Assault	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Property	1
		Palestinian	Assault	2
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	2
			Indecent Communication	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	Uttering Threats - Death		1	
	Eastern European & West Asian	Armenian	Mischief Over \$5000	1
		Russia	Assault	1
Turkish		Uttering Threats - Death	1	
Ukrainian		Theft related	2	
Hispanic	Hispanic	Assault	2	



Bias Category	Victim Group		Offence	Number of Occurrences
Race	Black	Black	Assault	6
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	5
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Harassing Communications	2
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Over \$5000	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	24
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	2
			Uttering Threats - Death	4
	White	White	Assault	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
Multiple Races	Multiple Races	Assault	1	
Religion	Jewish	Jewish	Assault	4
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting	2
			Harassing Communications	10
			Indecent Communication	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	11
			Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	3
			Mischief Under \$5000	84
			Uttering Threats	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	12
			Muslim	Muslim
	Assault	4		
	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	5		
	Criminal Harassment	4		
	Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	2		
	Mischief Under \$5000	6		
	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1		
	Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1		
	Uttering Threats - Death	3		
	Sikh	Sikh	Assault	3
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Hindu	Hindu	Uttering Threats	1



Bias Category	Victim Group		Offence	Number of Occurrences
	Christian	Anglican	Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	1
Sex/Gender	2SLGBTQI+	Trans	Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	2
			Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	2
Sexual Orientation	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Aggravated Assault	1
			Assault	6
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	8
			Criminal Harassment	4
			Harassing Communications	4
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	22
			Fail to Comply Probation	1
			Theft Related	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	2
			Uttering Threats - Death	5
Uttering Threats - Property	1			
Other Similar Factor	Xenophobia	Xenophobia	Criminal Harassment	1
	White Supremacy	White Supremacy	Mischief Under \$5000	1



Appendix C - 2023 Breakdown of Offences by Division and by Victim Type

Division	Bias Category	Victim Group	Offence	# of Occurrences
D11	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	7
	Black	Black	Mischief Under \$5000	4
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Transgender	Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.
	East & South East Asian	Chinese	Criminal Harassment	1
		East Asian	Assault	1
	Eastern European	Russia	Assault	1
	Central & South Asian	East Indian	Assault	1
	Multiple Races	Multiple Races	Assault	1
	Sikh	Sikh	Assault	1
	D12	East & South East Asian	Chinese	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm
East Asian			Mischief Under \$5000	2
2SLGBTQI+		2SLGBTQI+	Mischief Under \$5000	2
		Transgender	Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
Jewish		Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000	1
Central & South Asian		East Indian	Assault	1
Muslim		Muslim	Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	1
D13	Jewish	Jewish	Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting-176	1
			Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	4
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Sikh	Sikh	Assault	1
	Black	Black	Criminal Harassment	1



Division	Bias Category	Victim Group	Offence	# of Occurrences
D14	Jewish	Jewish	Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	6
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault	2
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Central & South Asian	East Indian	Assault	1
		South Asian	Criminal Harassment	1
	Hindu	Hindu	Uttering Threats	1
	Middle Eastern	Palestinian	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
	Black	Black	Mischief Under \$5000	1
White Supremacy	White Supremacy	Mischief Under \$5000	1	
D22	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000	3
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Eastern European	Ukrainian	Theft related	2
	Muslim	Muslim	Mischief Under \$5000	2
Black	Black	Mischief Under \$5000	1	
D23	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000	2
	Black	Black	Mischief Under \$5000	1
D31	Black	Black	Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	2
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000	5
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	2
Criminal Harassment			1	
Mischief Interfere with Property			1	



Division	Bias Category	Victim Group	Offence	# of Occurrences
			Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	1
	Muslim	Muslim	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Hispanic	Hispanic	Assault	1
D32	Jewish	Jewish	Assault	2
			Harassing Communications	4
			Mischief Interfere with Property	2
			Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	3
			Mischief Under \$5000	24
			Uttering Threats	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	6
	Black	Black	Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	5
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	Middle Eastern	Israeli	Assault	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
		Palestinian	Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Muslim	Muslim	Aggravated Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Central & South Asian	Punjabi	Assault	1
		South Asian	Assault	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Christian	Anglican	Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	1
	East & South East Asian	Chinese	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
West Asian	Armenian	Mischief Over \$5000	1	
White	White	Mischief Under \$5000	1	
Hispanic	Hispanic	Assault	1	
Xenophobia	Xenophobia	Criminal Harassment	1	
D33	Jewish	Jewish	Harassing Communications	1
			Indecent Communication	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	5



Division	Bias Category	Victim Group	Offence	# of Occurrences
	Black	Black	Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Mischief Under \$5000	2
		Transgender	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Central & South Asian	South Asian	Assault	1
D41	Black	Black	Mischief Under \$5000	4
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault	1
			Harassing Communications	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Transgender	Transgender	Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
			Assault	1
	Middle Eastern	Palestinian	Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
			Assault	1
	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Central & South Asian	South Asian	Assault	1
East & South East Asian	East Asian	Assault	1	
Muslim	Muslim	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1	
D42	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000	5
	Muslim	Muslim	Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Theft related	1
	White	White	Mischief Under \$5000	1
Black	Black	Assault	1	
D43	Muslim	Muslim	Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property	2
Central & South Asian	South Asian	Assault	1	
D51	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1



Division	Bias Category	Victim Group	Offence	# of Occurrences
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Fail to Comply Probation	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
		Trans	Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Black	Black	Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	2
	Jewish	Jewish	Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Central & South Asian	East Indian	Assault	2
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	East & South East Asian	East Asian	Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	Sikh	Sikh	Assault	1
	Muslim	Muslim	Criminal Harassment	1
D52	Jewish	Jewish	Assault	1
			Assault	1
			Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting	1
			Harassing Communications	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	4
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Aggravated Assault	1
			Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	East & South East Asian	Chinese	Assault	1
			Assault	2
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1



Division	Bias Category	Victim Group	Offence	# of Occurrences
		East Asian	Assault	1
	Black	Black	Assault	2
			Mischief Over \$5000	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Muslim	Muslim	Assault	1
			Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Middle Eastern	Israeli	Arson	1
			Assault	1
		Palestinian	Assault	1
	West Asian	Turkish	Uttering Threats - Death	1
	White	White	Assault	1
D53	Jewish	Jewish	Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	11
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Criminal Harassment	1
			Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	5
	Transgender	Transgender	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
	Middle Eastern	Arab	Uttering Threats - Death	1
			Uttering Threats - Property	1
		Palestinian	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Indecent Communication	1
	East & South East Asian	Chinese	Mischief Under \$5000	1
		East Asian	Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	Black	Black	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Central & South Asian	South Asian	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
	Muslim	Muslim	Assault w Weapon/ Bodily Harm	1
	D55	Jewish	Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Mischief Under \$5000				5
Black		Black	Assault	1



Division	Bias Category	Victim Group	Offence	# of Occurrences
			Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	3
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	2SLGBTQI+	2SLGBTQI+	Harassing Communications	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
			Uttering Threats - Property	1
	Muslim	Muslim	Assault	1
			Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	1
			Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
			Uttering Threats - Death	1
	Central & South Asian	Pakistani	Assault	1
	White	White	Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	East & South East Asian	Korean	Uttering Threats - Death	1
Sikh	Sikh	Mischief Under \$5000	1	



Appendix D – Completed Hate Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out below include all hate crime cases which concluded in the court system in 2023. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2020 and 2023.

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.

2023 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
1	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 6 months & 3 year probation
	2	Fail to Comply with Probation	Withdrawn
2	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 41 day pre-sentence custody, 3 year probation
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	3	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	4	Assault	Found Guilty - 41 day pre-sentence custody, 3 year probation
	5	Fail to Comply Probation	Withdrawn
3	1	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	Found Guilty - 8 months Pre-Sentence Custody
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
	3	Fail to Comply with Release Order	2 year Probation
4	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	3	Mischief Endanger Life	Withdrawn
5	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence and 2 year probation
6	1	Attempt to Commit Theft	Withdrawn
	2	Assault	Found Guilty - 44 day pre-sentence custody, 2 year probation & 10 year prohibition order
	3	Fail to Comply Probation	Withdrawn
7	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	2	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	3	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
8	1	Dangerous Operation Motor Vehicle	Withdrawn
9	1	Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence and 18 month probation
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
10	1	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	2	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 18 month probation, discretionary firearms/weapons prohibition
	3	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	4	Indecent Exhibition	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
	5	Indecent Act	Withdrawn
	6	Assault	Withdrawn
11	1	Assault with a Weapon	Found Guilty - 90 days, 5 year prohibition, 12 month probation
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
	3	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply with Release Order	Found Guilty - 90 days, 5 year prohibition, 12 month probation
	5	Fail to Comply with Release Order	Withdrawn
	6	Fail to Comply with Release Order	Withdrawn
12	1	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - 80 day pre-custody, 2 year probation, 10 year weapons prohibition, DNA Order, 10 year Sex Offender Registry
	2	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	3	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	4	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
13	1	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	3	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	4	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	5	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	6	Fail to Attend Court	Withdrawn - Peace Bond



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
14	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	2	Fail to Comply with Release Order	Withdrawn
	3	Fail to Comply with Release Order	Withdrawn
15	1	Assault	Withdrawn – Peace Bond
16	1	Assault	Found Guilty – Suspended Sentence - 12 month probation
	2	Fail to Comply with Release Order	
	3	Fail to Attend Court	
17	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 10 year Prohibition Order, 3 year probation, 60 days pre-sentence custody
	2	Assault	
	3	Assault	
	4	Assault	

2022 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
1	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 12 months probation & 5 years weapons prohibition
	2	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 12 months probation & 5 years weapons prohibition
	3	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 12 months probation & 10 years weapons prohibition
	4	Fail to Comply with Probation	Withdrawn
	5	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	6	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	7	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
2	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty – 109 days concurrent, 2 year probation, 10 years discretionary firearms/weapons prohibition
	2	Assault with Weapon	Found Guilty – 109 days, 2 year probation, 10 year discretionary firearms/weapon prohibition, 195 days equivalent of pre-sentence custody
	3	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply with Conditions	Withdrawn
3	1	Break and Enter Commit	Stay of Proceedings
	2	Uttering threats	Stay of Proceedings
	3	Mischief/Obstruct Use of Property	Stay of Proceedings
	4	Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	Stay of Proceedings
4	1	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
5	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 12 months probation, DNA order, 5 years firearm/weapon prohibition, 237 days pre-sentence custody (time credited)
6	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty – Conditional discharge, 24 month probation
	2	Assault	Found Guilty – Conditional discharge, 24 month probation
7	1	Uttering Threats	Acquitted
	2	Assault	Acquitted
	3	Assault	Acquitted
	4	Uttering Threats	Acquitted
	5	Criminal Harassment	Acquitted
8	1	Aggravated Assault	Found Guilty – 15 months prison sentence
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	3	Fail to Comply with Disposition	Found Guilty – 15 months prison sentence
	4	Assault	Withdrawn
	5	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
9	1	Assault	Found Guilty – 2 years probation, 2 years mandatory prohibition order
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
10	1	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Found Guilty - \$1,000 restitution, 12 months of conditions ***Courts did not designate the matter as a hate crime***
11	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
12	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
13	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
14	1	Uttering Threats	Stayed
15	1	Assault	Withdrawn
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
16	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Found Guilty – 90 days on each charge concurrent, sentence order, 2 year probation, 10 years discretionary firearm/weapon prohibition
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	
	3	Mischief Under \$5000	
	4	Mischief Under \$5000	
	5	Mischief Under \$5000	
	6	Mischief Under \$5000	
	7	Mischief Under \$5000	
	8	Mischief Under \$5000	
	9	Mischief Under \$5000	
	10	Mischief Under \$5000	
	11	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	12	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	13	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	14	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	15	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	16	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
17	1	Uttering Threats	Acquitted
	2	Uttering Threats	Acquitted
	3	Criminal Harassment	Acquitted
18	1	Robbery	Withdrawn
	2	Assault	Conditional Discharge
	3	Mischief Under \$5000	Conditional Discharge



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
19	1	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	2	Uttering Threats	Suspended Sentence & Probation 30 months & Pre-Sentence custody 120 days Equivalent
	3	Disobey Court Order	Suspended Sentence & Probation 30 months & Pre-Sentence custody 120 days Equivalent
	4	Disobey Court Order	Withdrawn
20	1	Uttering Threats	1 day concurrent & 3 year probation
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	3	Criminal Harassment	1 day concurrent & 3 year probation
	4	Breach of Probation	Withdrawn
21	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Conditional Discharge & Probation 12 Months
22	1	Disturb Person Assembled for Worship	Withdrawn
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
23	1	Uttering Threats	Conditional Sentence Order - 12 months and 3 year probation
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	3	Assault	Conditional Sentence Order - 12 months and 3 year probation
	4	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
24	1	Assault	Found Guilty – Suspended sentence, 18 months probation (concurrent)
	2	Assault	Found Guilty – Suspended sentence, 18 months probation (concurrent)
	3	Fail to Comply with Release Order	Found Guilty – Suspended sentence, 18 months probation (concurrent)
	4	Fail to Comply with Probation	Found Guilty – Suspended sentence, 18 months probation (concurrent)



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
	5	Fail to Comply with Probation	Found Guilty – Suspended sentence, 18 months probation (concurrent)
25	1	Cause Disturbance	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	3	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	4	Assault with Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	5	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
26	1	Disturb Persons Assembled for Worship	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
27	1	Assault	Withdrawn

2021 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
1	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 63 days prison sentence in addition to 90 days served (PSC), 24 months probation, 10 year firearms/weapons prohibition
2	1	Assault	Dismissed
3	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn - Diversion
4	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
5	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 12 months probation
	2	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence & 12 months probation
	3	Fail to Comply Probation	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply Probation	Withdrawn
6	1	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
	2	Assault with Weapon	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
7	1	Uttering Threats to Kill Animal	Withdrawn
	2	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	3	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
8	1	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Found Guilty - 10 year prohibition order, 24 month probation
	2	Assault	Withdrawn
	3	Assault	Withdrawn
	4	Assault with Weapon	Withdrawn
	5	Assault with Weapon	Withdrawn
	6	Assault with Intent to Resist Arrest	Withdrawn
	7	Disobey Court Order	Withdrawn
	8	Fail to Comply with Release Order	Withdrawn
9	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
10	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 12 months probation & \$100 surcharge
11	1	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
12	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 12 months probation, 5 years discretionary firearms/weapons prohibition, 20 days pre-sentence custody
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Found Guilty - Suspended sentence, 12 months probation
13	1	Assault	Withdrawn
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Found Guilty - 1 day jail, 12 month probation, 5 year weapons prohibition
	3	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
14	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	Transfer within Jurisdiction



Case No.	No. of Charges	Charge(s)	Disposition
	2	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	3	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	4	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	5	Harassment by Repeated Communication	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	6	Harassment by Repeated Communication	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	7	Disobey Court Order	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	8	Disobey Court Order	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	9	Breach of Recognizance	Withdrawn - Peace Bond

2020 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Charges	Charges	Disposition
1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
2	1	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - Conditional Discharge, 12 month probation, mandatory firearms/weapons prohibition
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
3	1	Criminal Harassment	Acquitted
	2	Causing Disturbance	Acquitted