



Toronto Police Service 2021 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 that is 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 between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021.

The report also provides an overview of the hate crime training and education that was delivered to Toronto Police Service members in 2021, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the Hate Crime Unit and other units within the Toronto Police Service.

The Toronto Police Service recognizes that education and training are critical components of hate crime prevention and reporting. In response to the increase of hate crime reporting in 2021, 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 include virtual hate crime seminars, developing educational materials and community consultations.

In 2021, there was an increase in the total number of hate crime occurrences reported to the Toronto Police Service. In comparison to 2020, the number of reported occurrences increased from 210 to 257 representing an increase of approximately 22%. Over the past ten years, between 2012 and 2021, the average number of reported hate crimes is approximately 162 per year.

The number of arrests related to hate crimes in 2021 increased from 41 persons arrested in 2020 to 51 persons arrested in 2021. Notably, a significant percentage of reported hate crime occurrences in 2021 involve 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. These factors present considerable challenges to these types of investigations and arresting suspects.

In 2021, the Jewish community, followed by the Black community, the East and Southeast Asian communities, and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Two-Spirit (LGBTQ2S+) community were the most frequently victimized groups. The three most frequently reported criminal offences motivated by hate in 2021 were mischief to property, assault, and uttering threats. The Jewish community and the Black community were the most frequently victimized groups for mischief to property occurrences. The East and Southeast Asian communities were the most frequently victimized groups for assault occurrences. The



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Black community and the LGBTQ2S+ community were the most frequently victimized group for uttering threats.

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. Catholic and Ukrainian) was targeted in an incident the occurrence was categorized as multi-bias. In 2021, 32 of the 256 hate occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2020, 19 of the 210 hate occurrences were categorized as multi-bias.

In 2021, hate crime occurrences previously classified under the nationality category were merged with occurrences classified under the ethnicity category to achieve consistency with the classification system used by Statistics Canada. This reclassification is consistent with other police services across Canada.

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 international events, community educational programs, hate crime training, increased media coverage and public awareness.

During both 2020 and 2021 the Toronto Police Service experienced increases in hate crime reporting. These increases are believed to be attributed to international and geopolitical events, including the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of reported hate crimes targeting individuals on the basis of ethnic or national origin was higher in 2021 than in any previous year since the Toronto Police Service began collecting this data in 1993. In 2021, the East and Southeast Asian communities were the most victimized community groups in the ethnic or national origin category. In Toronto, there was a notable increase in hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian people in the month of March. This appears to coincide with Atlanta Spa Shooting on March 16, 2021 where 6 of the 8 victims were Asian women.

In order to better support the city's marginalized communities, the Service expanded its dedicated Hate Crime Unit and is working collaboratively with its Community Consultative Committees (CCC), including the Service's Chinese CCC, LGBTQ2S+ CCC, and the newly formed Jewish CCC, who advise the Chief directly on how we can better serve their communities.

In November 2021, the Service amended *Procedure 05-16 Hate/Bias Crime*. The procedure provides direction to front line officers and investigators to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate crimes. The updated guidelines require mandatory supervisory notification and attendance to ensure the appropriate assessment and response to hate-motivated incidents. The procedure also requires officers to ensure that victims are offered appropriate resources and support.



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I. Introduction

The Toronto Police Service (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. In order to better support and strengthen the relationship between the Service and marginalized communities, the Service intends to expand its HCU in 2022. This expansion will provide two additional positions within the Security Section, specifically dedicated to hate crime education, prevention and investigations.

Additionally, the Detective Sergeant in charge of Intelligence Services –Security Section 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.

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 (DDHC), 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.



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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 hate crime investigations within their respective District or Division. 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.



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.

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 his 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.



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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 recognize that working with communities and media outlets to encourage and assist victims to report these crimes is an essential aspect of its mandate. The HCU continues to meet and consult with a variety of established community organizations involved in anti-hate advocacy and is continuously reaching out to new groups.

The number of hate 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.



Hate Category Codes

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

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

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

Hate-motivated occurrences are categorized as **ethnic or national origin (ET)** in cases where the victims are targeted based on their perceived cultural traditions or on their perceived country of origin.

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

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

In **similar factor (SF)** occurrences, hatred can focus on members of a group who have significant points in common and share a trait that is often integral to the dignity of the person. The shared trait is common to a group not just an individual. An example of any other similar factor includes but is not limited to members of a particular profession (i.e. priests or nuns).



Criminal Code - Hate Provisions

The hate propaganda sections of the *Criminal Code* list specific offences including advocating genocide (section 318), public incitement of hatred (section 319(1)), and wilful promotion of hatred (section 319(2)). Additionally, 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. Finally, section 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code* requires a court that imposes a sentence (for *any* offence) to take into consideration, “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”.

“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”.

“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”.

The hate propaganda sections of the *Criminal Code* originally defined “identifiable group” as a section of the public distinguished by “colour, race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual orientation”.

The definition of “identifiable group” was expanded in 2014 to also include sections of the public distinguished by “national origin, age, sex, or mental or physical disability”.

In 2017, *An Act to amend the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Criminal Code* (Bill C-16) received Royal Assent which added “gender identity or expression” to the *Criminal Code* provisions dealing with hate propaganda and aggravating factors in sentencing.

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

Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutes, etc.

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

In December 2017, Bill C-305 *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mischief)* received Royal Assent. Bill C-305 amended section 430(4.1) of the *Criminal Code*, which dealt with mischief in relation to religious property. The amendment broadened the definition of property covered by section 430(4.1) and added to the protected groups within the section.



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Section 430(4.1) of the *Criminal Code* states:

Everyone who commits mischief in relation to property described in any of paragraphs (4.101)(a) to (d), if the commission of the mischief is motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression or mental or physical disability, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

For the purposes of subsection (4.1), property is defined in Section 430(4.101) as:

(a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used for religious worship — including a church, mosque, synagogue or temple —, an object associated with religious worship located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure, or a cemetery;

(b) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used by an identifiable group as defined in subsection 318(4) as an educational institution — including a school, daycare centre, college or university —, or an object associated with that institution located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure;

(c) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used by an identifiable group as defined in subsection 318(4) for administrative, social, cultural or sports activities or events — including a town hall, community centre, playground or arena —, or an object associated with such an activity or event located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure; or

(d) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, that is primarily used by an identifiable group as defined in subsection 318(4) as a residence for seniors or an object associated with that residence located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure.



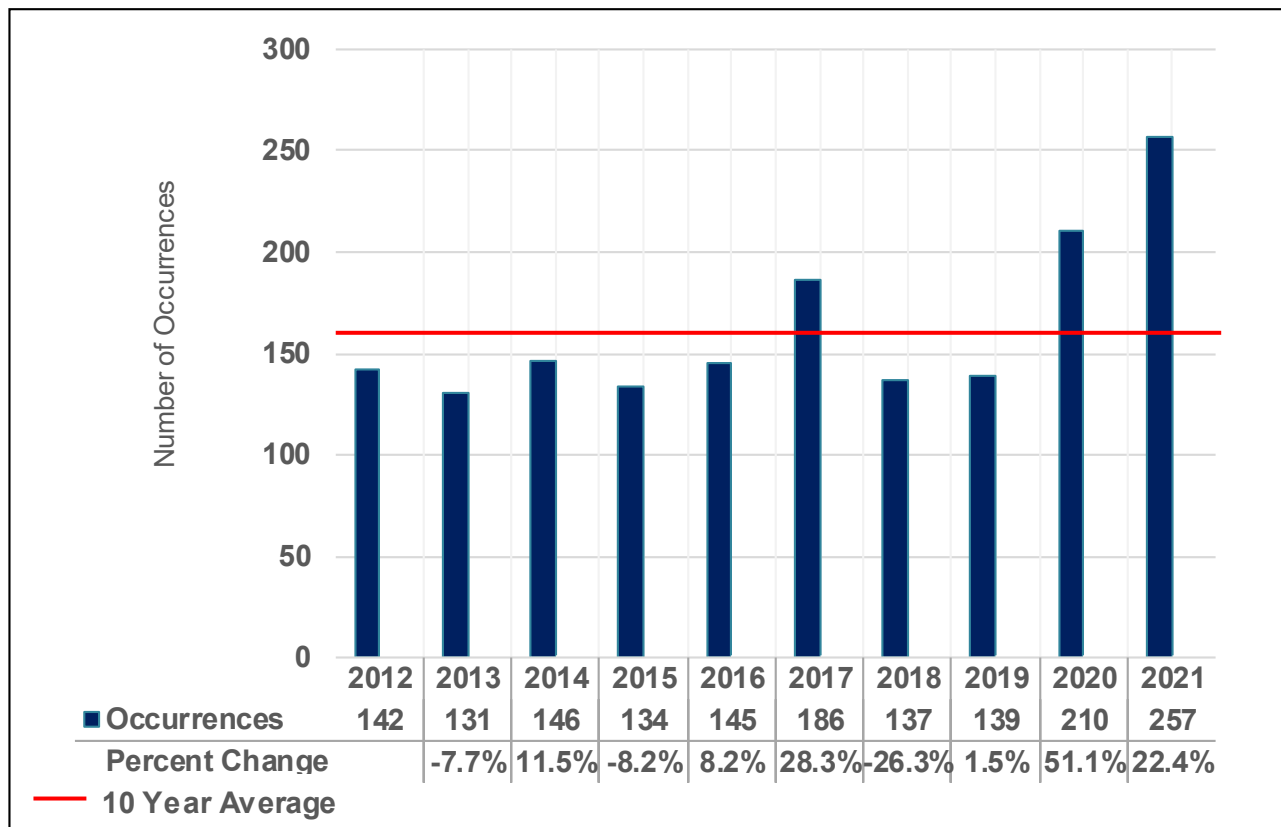
III. Results

Reported Hate Crime Occurrences

The Service recorded a total of **257 hate-motivated occurrences in 2021**, and this figure represents a **22% increase** from the **210 hate-motivated occurrences reported in 2020**.

Overall, the number of occurrences in 2021 is higher than the ten-year average of 162 occurrences (Figure 3.1 refers).

Figure 3.1: Hate Crime Occurrences 2012-2021





Motivation of Hate Crime Victimization

Religion, ethnic or national origin, and race were the predominant motivating factors for hate crimes in 2021. These factors were present in the following approximate proportions: religion 29%, national or ethnic origin 22% and race 21% (Figure 3.2).

Note: Figure 3.2 is based on the total number of hate crimes reported in 2021 (Figure 3.1).

Age, Disability, and Similar Factor compose 0% of the hate occurrences in 2021.

Figure 3.2: Breakdown by Hate Category 2021

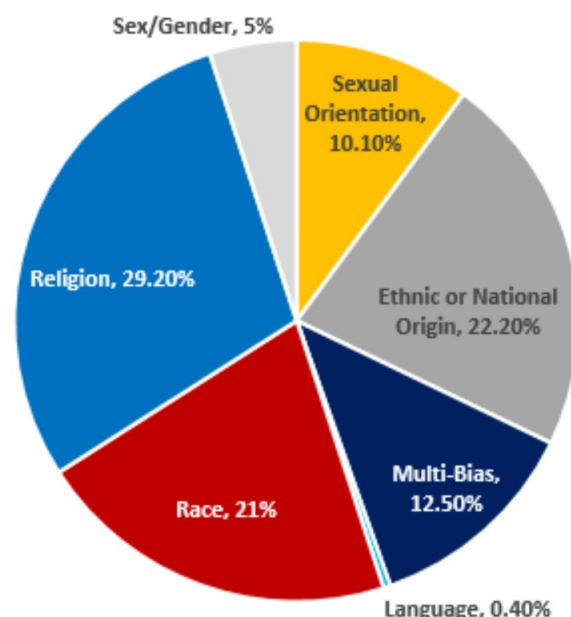


Table 3.3: Total Hate Crimes 2021-2012

Year	AG	DI	ET	NA	SEX	SO	LN	MU	RA	RE	SF	TOTAL
2021			57*	*	12	26	1	32	54	75		257
2020		1	28	6	5	17	1	19	51	82		210
2019			10	7	9	18		15	17	63		139
2018			3	8	8	11		21	17	69		137
2017			7	2	6	16	1	27	41	86		186
2016			7	8	6	18		14	26	66		145
2015			6	6	2	27		10	25	58		134
2014			1	19	3	24		14	22	63		147
2013			12	6		27		10	25	58		130
2012			5	11		19		21	26	59	1	142

Note: Figures outlined in grey represent the three most victimized categories within the year specified.

* In 2021, ethnicity and nationality were combined. Refer to *Hate Crime Reporting Targeting National or Ethnic Origin Category* section below.

AG Age	NA Nationality	LN Language	RE Religion
DI Disability	SEX Sex/Gender	MU Multi-Bias	SF Similar Factor
ET Ethnicity	SO Sexual Orientation	RA Race	



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Hate Crime Reporting Targeting Sex/Gender Category

In 2014, the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics (CCJS) published the Hate Crime Consultations and Recommendation Report. One of the recommendations made in this report was for police services to report hate crimes targeting members of the Transgender community under either the sex and/or gender category for the purpose of comparability across jurisdictions.

For the purpose of uniform crime reporting across Canada, the Service adopted the CCJS recommendation. Hate crimes targeting members of the Transgender community have been categorized under the sex category since the 2014 report (Table 3.3 refers). Prior to 2014, the Toronto Police Service Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report categorized hate crimes against members of the Transgender community under the sexual orientation category.

Hate Crime Reporting Targeting National or Ethnic Origin Category

In 2021, hate crime occurrences previously classified under the nationality category were merged with occurrences classified under the ethnicity category to achieve consistency with the classification system used by Statistics Canada. This reclassification ensures consistent data is submitted to Statistics Canada from police services across the country.



IV. Criminal Offences- Hate-motivated

In 2021, 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. As in past years, these offences occurred in a variety of different locations such as public transit; schools/universities; business/retail; and parks (Appendix A refers).

Mischief to Property

Mischief-related offences represented a significant portion of the occurrences, accounting for 111 of the 257 occurrences. In comparison to 2020, the total proportion of mischief to property occurrences to all reported occurrences decreased from approximately 52% in 2020 to approximately 43% in 2021.

Vandalism and graffiti were the two primary forms of mischief reported and the most common offence locations were schools, public transit, dwellings, street/laneway, business/retail, and parks (Appendix A refers). The Jewish community and the Black community were the predominant victim groups for mischief occurrences in 2021.

Assault

There were a total of 86 assault occurrences motivated by hate reported in 2021 compared to 50 in 2020. The proportion of assault occurrences to all reported hate crimes increased from 24% in 2020 to 33% in 2021.

In 71 of the 86 assault occurrences, national or ethnic origin, religion and race were the hate categories most targeted. The East and Southeast Asian communities, followed by the Black community were the predominant victim groups for assaults in 2021 (Appendix B refers).

Uttering Threats

There were a total of 31 uttering threat occurrences motivated by hate in 2021 as compared to 15 in 2020. The proportion of uttering threat occurrences to all reported hate crimes increased from 7% in 2020 to 12% in 2021.

The Black and LGBTQ2S+ community were the predominant victim group for uttering threat occurrences in 2021. (Appendix B refers).



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The Internet

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 2021, 23 online and telecommunication (phone calls) hate crime occurrences were reported, compared to 21 occurrences in 2020. These 23 occurrences represent approximately 9% of the total hate-motivated occurrences in 2021 compared to 10% in 2020.

Physical-distancing, a public health measure implemented during the global health pandemic, allowed new opportunities for individuals and groups, such as religious organizations, advocacy groups, and special interest groups, to social network and host online conferences.

In April 2020, due to the increasing trend of online meeting disruptions, including “hacking”, and online display of hateful and/or indecent content, the Service’s Intelligence Services and Sex Crimes Units released an educational video, *Hacking of Online Meetings: How to Protect Yourself*. The video provided tips on how to safely host and/or participate in virtual meetings, and report criminality.
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6oRq6-2IqLo>).

In 2021, there was a decrease in the number of online hate investigations specifically relating to virtual meetings. In comparison, two of the 23 hate occurrences committed online in 2021 were in relation to the disruption of online meetings compared to 9 of the 21 hate occurrences committed online in 2020.

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.

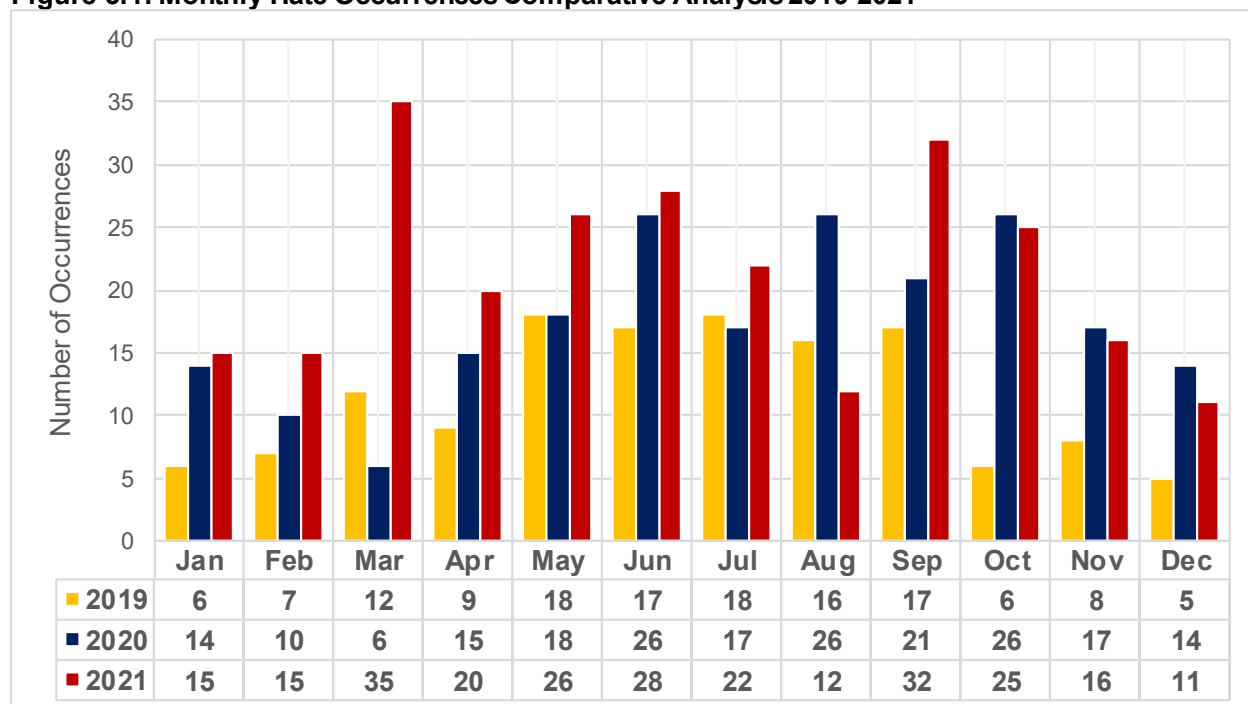


V. Patterns of Hate-motivated Offences

Monthly Activity of Hate Occurrences

In 2021, the months with the highest number of hate-motivated occurrences were March (35), September (32), June (28) and May (26). The months with the lowest activity were December (11), January (15), February (15), November (16) (Figure 5.1 refers).

Figure 5.1: Monthly Hate Occurrences Comparative Analysis 2019-2021



Hate Occurrences by Division

The Divisions with the highest numbers of reported hate crime occurrences were 51 Division, 52 Division, 32 Division, and 14 Division reporting 35, 27, 26, and 21 each respectively in 2021 (Table 5.2 refers).

In 2021, nearly all Divisions experienced an increase in the number of hate occurrences compared to 2020. Conversely, a decrease was observed in 22 Division and 54 Division, while reported incidents remained the same in 41 Division (Appendix C refers).



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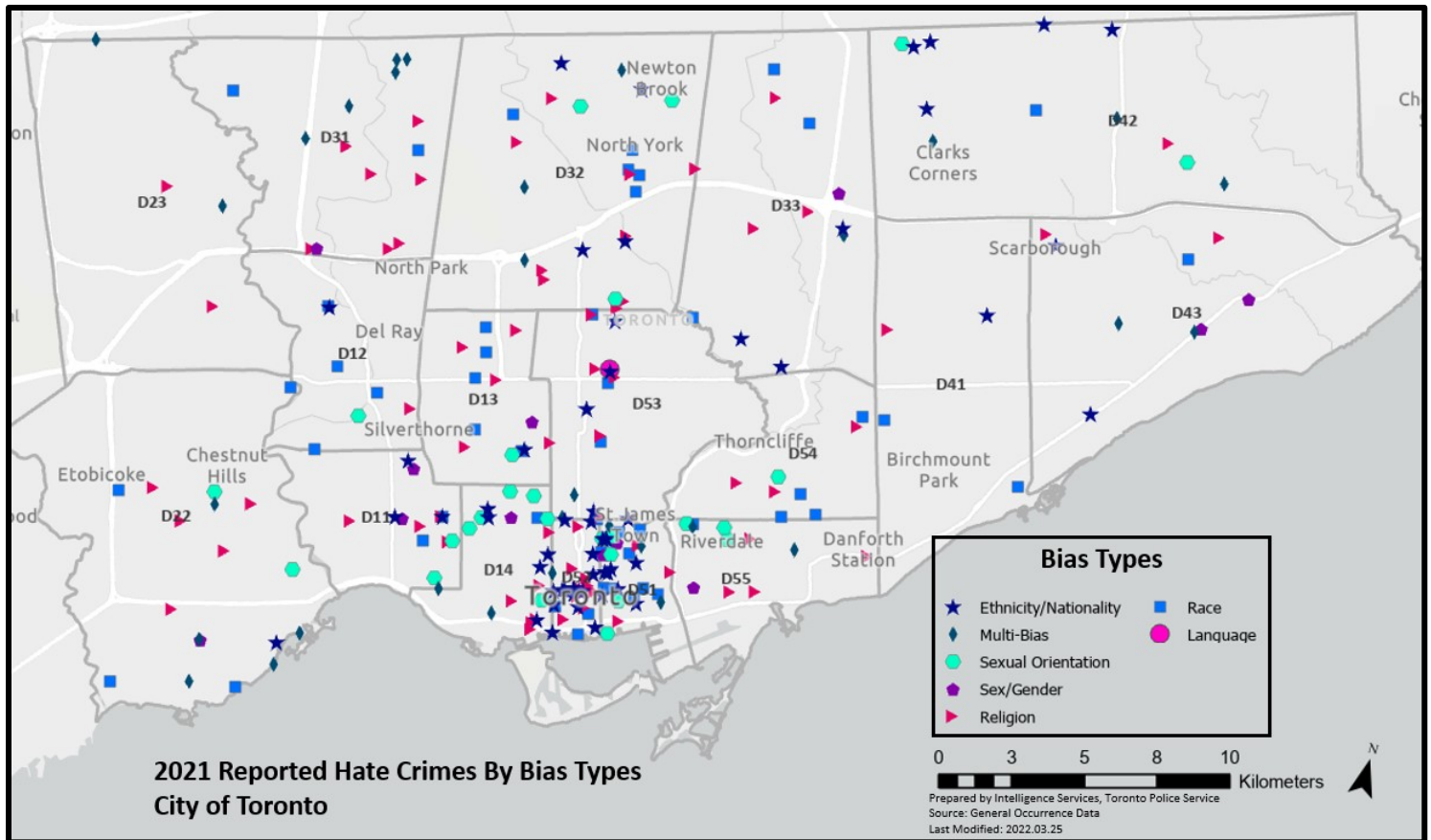


Table 5.2: Hate-motivated Crimes by Division 2021-2020

Year	11	12	13	14	22	23	31	32	33	41	42	43	51	52	53	54	55	Total
2021	13	6	13	21	19	5	15	26	11	6	13	9	35	27	17	5	16	257
2020	9	1	9	15	23	2	11	27	7	6	6	6	29	23	8	16	12	210

The geographic distribution of hate crime occurrences in 2021 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 numerous communities congregate in social settings. (Figure 5.3 refers).

Figure 5.3: Hate-motivated Crimes by Geographic Distribution





VI. Commonly Victimized Groups

Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect's perception. The victim group most targeted in 2021 was the Jewish community with 56 occurrences. The Black, East and Southeast Asian communities and LGBTQ2S+ community were the next most targeted victim groups reporting 47, 41 and 33 occurrences respectively (Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 refers).

Figure 6.1: 2021 Hate Crime Occurrences by Victimized Group

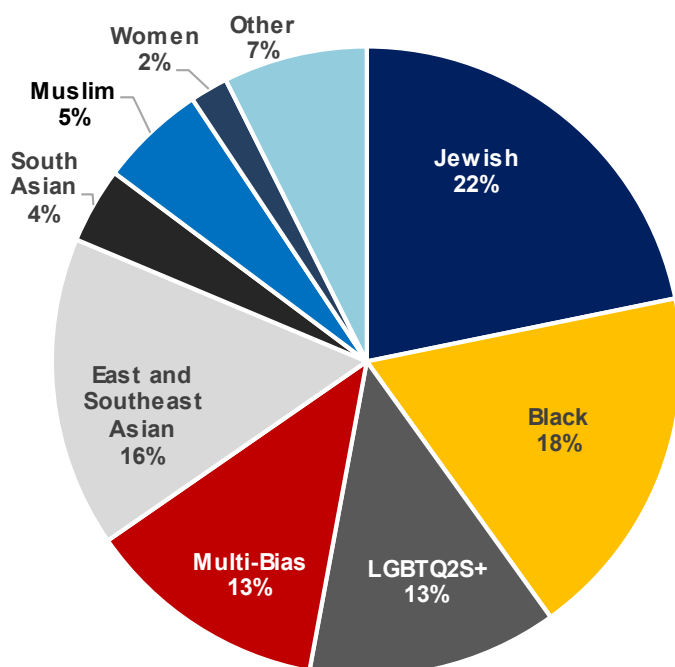


Table 6.1: 2021 Hate Crime Occurrences by Victimized Group, 2021

Victimized Group	Occurrences
Jewish	56
Black	47
East and Southeast Asian	41
LGBTQ2S+	33
Multi-Bias	32
Muslim	14
South Asian	10
Catholic	4
Women	5
White	3
Brown	3
Arab	2
Iranian	2
Israeli	1
Afghan	1
Sikh	1
Tamil	1
Non-white	1

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 2021, there were 32 hate occurrences classified as multi-bias in comparison to 19 in 2020.

Of the 32 hate occurrences that were categorized as multi-bias in 2021, the Black community was targeted in 18 occurrences and the Jewish community was targeted in 14 (Table 6.2 refers).



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The East and Southeast Asian communities were targeted in 6 of the 32 multi-bias occurrences. The LGBTQ2S+ community was targeted in 13 of the occurrences and the Muslim community was targeted in 3 of the 32 multi-bias occurrences. Notably, since 2005, religion, race, sexual orientation and sex/gender have been the most common motivation factors for hate crime victimization.

Table 6.2: Total Hate Occurrences Including Multi-Bias Occurrences

Community Group	Bias Type	Victimized Group	Number of Occurrences	Total Occurrences
Jewish	Religion Multi-Bias	Jewish	56	70
		Jewish/Black	5	
		Jewish/Black/LGBTQ2S+	1	
		Jewish/LGBTQ2S+(Male)	1	
		Jewish/Black/Women	1	
		Jewish/Chinese	1	
		Jewish/East Asian	1	
		Jewish/Israeli	1	
		Jewish/White	1	
		Jewish/Women	2	
Black	Race Multi-Bias	Black	47	65
		Black/East Asian	1	
		Black/East Asian/LGBTQ2S+	1	
		Black/East Asian/South Asian	1	
		Black/East Asian/Women	1	
		Black/LGBTQ2S+	3	
		Black/Trans	1	
		Black/Trans (Woman)	2	
		Black/Jewish	5	
		Black/Jewish/LGBTQ2S+	1	
		Black/LGBTQ2S+(Male)	1	
		Black/Jewish/Women	1	
East Asian/South East Asian	Ethnic or National Origin Multi-Bias	East Asian/Chinese	41	47
		East Asian/Black	1	
		East Asian/Black/LGBTQ2S+	1	
		East Asian/Black/South Asian	1	
		East Asian/Black/Women	1	
		East Asian/Jewish	1	
		Chinese/Jewish	1	
LGBTQ2S+	Sex/Gender Sexual Orientation Multi-Bias	LGBTQ2S+	33	46
		LGBTQ2S+/Black/East Asian	1	
		LGBTQ2S+/Black/Jewish	1	
		LGBTQ2S+/Black	3	
		LGBTQ2S+/Black(Male)	1	



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Community Group	Bias Type	Victimized Group	Number of Occurrences	Total Occurrences
LGBTQ2S+	Sex/Gender	Trans/Black	1	
		Trans/Black(Woman)	2	
		LGBTQ2S+/Disability	1	
	Sexual Orientation Multi-Bias	LGBTQ2S+/Jewish	1	
		LGBTQ2S+/Jewish(Male)	1	
		LGBTQ2S+/White	1	
Muslim	Religion Multi-Bias	Muslim	14	17
		Muslim/Indian	1	
		Muslim/Africa	1	
		Muslim/Women	1	

Religion, Race, Sexual Orientation, Sex/Gender, Ethnic or National Origin

The highest percentage of the reported hate crime occurrences in 2021 were motivated by religion (29%; 75 occurrences), followed by national or ethnic origin (22%; 57 occurrences), race (21%; 54 occurrences), sexual orientation (10%; 26 occurrences), and sex/gender (5%; 12 occurrences) (Table 6.3 refers).

Table 6.3: 2021 Hate Crime Offence Breakdown by Category

Offence	Disability	National or Ethnic Origin	Language	Multi-Bias	Race	Religion	Sex/Gender	Sexual Orientation	Total
Assault		30		2	13	12	2	7	66
Aggravated Assault		1					1		2
Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm		7			2	6	1	2	18
Criminal Harassment		2	1		3	1	2	4	13
Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting					2	1			3
Harassing Communications		1		1	2	4	1	1	10
Indecent Act		1							1
Mischief Over \$5000				1					1
Mischief Under \$5000		7		20	22	40	2	8	99
Mischief Interfere with Property				2	1	2			5
Mischief to Data					1				1
Mischief to Religious Property						4			4
Sexual Assault						1			1
Theft Under								1	1
Utter Threats – Death		5		4	7	2	2	3	23
Utter Threats – Bodily Harm		3		1	1	2	1		8
Wilful Promotion of Hatred				1					1
Total	N/A	57	1	32	54	75	12	26	257



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The religious groups most victimized in 2021 were the Jewish and the Muslim communities. In 56 of the 75 hate occurrences involving religion, the victims were members of the Jewish community. In 14 of the 75 hate crime occurrences, the victims were members of the Muslim community.

Of the 75 hate crime occurrences in which religion was the motivating factor, mischief to property offences, such as graffiti and damage to property accounted for 42 of the reports (Appendix B refers).

For the 54 hate crime occurrences in 2021 where race was the motivating factor, the Black community was the most frequently victimized group, accounting for 47 of the 54 occurrences. These occurrences were mainly, mischief under \$5000 (19); assault (13); and utter threats - death (7) (Appendix B refers).

In 2021, the LGBTQ2S+ community was victimized in 33 of the 257 hate crime occurrences. Sexual orientation and sex/gender were the two motivating factors. The occurrences mainly included the following offences: assault (8); mischief under \$5000; (8); criminal harassment (6) and assault with weapon/bodily harm (3) (Appendix B refers).

The East and Southeast Asian communities were the most victimized group in the ethnic or national origin category. Of the 57 hate crime occurrences in which nationality or ethnicity were the motivating factor, East and Southeast Asians were victimized in 41 of the 57 occurrences. These occurrences included the following offences: assault (24); assault with weapon/bodily harm (5); and mischief under \$5000 (5).

In comparison, the total percentage of hate occurrences targeting the East and Southeast Asian communities increased from 7% in 2020 to 16% in 2021.

In all of these assault occurrences, the victims were subject to derogatory comments and were either punched, pushed, or spat on by the suspect(s) during the assault. Of the 29 hate occurrences victimizing the East and Southeast Asian community, there were four hate-motivated assault occurrences, wherein the suspects expressed blame on China for the COVID-19 pandemic.



VII. 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 2021, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 142 of the 257 total hate occurrences, accounting for 55% of the occurrences. It is often very difficult to identify suspects, as hate crimes often occur without witnesses present.

Moreover, many hate crimes occur without the victim present, as in the case of hate-motivated graffiti or mischief. For example, in 2021, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide accused/suspect information in approximately 7% of the total mischief to property occurrences, accounting for 18 of the 257 hate-motivated mischief occurrences.

Among accused and suspected persons, males form the dominant offender group with 124 identified in 2021 compared to 18 females. Among identified and unidentified persons committing hate offences, the largest group consisted of males in over the age of 26 (Tables 7.1 and 7.2 refer).

Table 7.1 2021 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	1	1	3
Male		3	3	25	22

Note: The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate criminal offences in 2021. There were a total of 57 occurrences where criminal charges were laid on a suspect.

Table 7.2 Suspect Identification Based on 2021 Victim/Witness Statements

Gender	Under 12 yrs.	12-18 yrs.	19-25 yrs.	26-40 yrs.	Over 40 yrs.
Female	-	1	2	5	4
Male	1	8	9	25	29

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



VIII. 2021 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 Table 8.1.

The number of hate-motivated arrests increased in 2021 with 51 persons arrested for hate-motivated offences as compared to 41 persons arrested in 2020.

A total of 86 hate-motivated criminal charges were laid against 51 persons arrested in 2021 as compared to 77 hate-motivated charges being laid against persons in 2020. The 86 hate-motivated criminal charges in 2021 were in relation to 57 hate-motivated occurrences (Table 8.1 refers).

Table 8.1: 2021 Hate Charges Laid by Offence Type

Offence Type	Charges
Assault by Choking	1
Assault Cause Bodily Harm	5
Assault	33
Assault with a Weapon	9
Causing a Disturbance	1
Criminal Harassment	7
Fail to Comply Probation	2
Harassing Communications	2
Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.	2
Mischief Interfere with Property	1
Mischief Under \$5000	6
Sexual Assault	1
Uttering Threats	16
Total	86



IX. Sentencing

The following court dispositions include all criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system in 2021. The dispositions include hate crime cases that commenced between 2016 and 2021.

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

Historical Cases 2016-2020

In 2021, there were 31 criminal cases involving 30 accused persons that concluded before the courts. These cases originated from incidents that transpired between 2016 and 2020.

These 31 cases were completed as follows: 12 cases were concluded with a finding of guilt, 15 cases were withdrawn, two cases had charges stayed, and one case concluded with an acquittal. (Appendix D – D.2 refers).

There are currently 28 hate-motivated criminal cases remaining before the courts arising from incidents that occurred in 2019 and 2020.

2021 Cases

In 2021 there were 57 hate-motivated criminal cases brought before the courts that originated from incidents reported in 2021. There were a total of 51 accused and 86 hate-motivated charges laid. Three of the 57 accused were charged in relation to more than one case. Fifteen of the 57 cases have been concluded as follows: 13 cases concluded with a finding of guilt and two cases were withdrawn (Appendix D – Table D.1 refers).

At year-end of 2021, there are 42 hate-motivated criminal prosecutions pending before the courts; 42 cases from 2021, 26 cases from 2020, and two cases remaining from 2019.



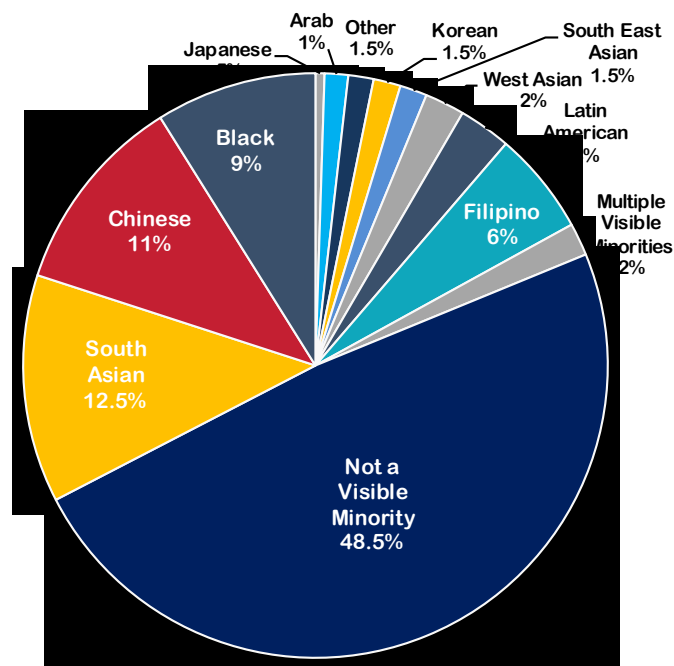
XI. Toronto Population and Demographics

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 2016 and 2011 Census Profile, conducted by Statistics Canada provides the most current information regarding the population (Figure 11.1)² and religious affiliation information for Toronto (Figure 11.2).³

In 2016, 51.5% or 1,385,855 people belonged to a visible minority group, this is the first time this figure surpassed 50 percent in the city of Toronto. This figure is up from 46.9 per cent in 2006.⁴ (Figure 11.1)

Figure 11.1: Visible Minority Population in Toronto
(Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population)



As noted earlier in the report, the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2021 were the Jewish community, followed by the Black community, East and Southeast Asian communities and the LGBTQ2S+ community:

- The Jewish community represents 3.8% of the population in the City of Toronto⁵ but was victimized in approximately 22% of the total hate crimes;

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 Statistics Canada. 2017. Toronto, C [Census subdivision], Ontario and Toronto, CDR [Census division], Ontario (table). Census Profile. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed March 31, 2020).

³ Statistics Canada. 2013. Toronto, CMA, Ontario (Code 535) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed March 31, 2020).

⁴ City of Toronto Backgrounder-2016 Census: <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/8ca4-5.-2016-Census-Backgrounder-Immigration-Ethnicity-Housing-Aboriginal.pdf> (accessed March 31, 2020).

⁵ Statistics Canada. 2013. Toronto, CMA, Ontario (Code 535) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed March 31, 2020).



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- The Black community represents 8.9% of the population in the City of Toronto⁶ but was victimized in approximately 18% of the total hate crimes; and,
- The East Asian [Japanese, Korean, Chinese] and Southeast Asian communities represent 14.5% of the population in the City of Toronto⁷ but was victimized in approximately 16% of the total hate crimes in 2021.

According to the 2014 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) conducted by Statistics Canada, 1.7% of Canadian adults between the ages of 18 and 59 reported themselves to be homosexual and 1.3% reported themselves to be bisexual.⁸

It is of significance to note the CCHS relies upon a large sample of respondents, is not divided by region, and does not include an option for transgendered individuals; therefore, this rate is likely underreported and not an entirely accurate representation of the population of the LGBTQ2S+ community in Toronto.

Despite the lack of statistics in this area, what is known is that the LGBTQ2S+ community was victimized in approximately 13% of the total hate crimes in 2021.

⁶ Statistics Canada. 2013. Toronto, CMA, Ontario (Code 535) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed March 31, 2020).

⁷ Statistics Canada. 2013. Toronto, CMA, Ontario (Code 535) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed March 31, 2020).

⁸ Statistics Canada. 2014. Same-sex couples and sexual orientation... by the numbers. https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/dai/smr08/2015/smr08_203_2015#a3 (accessed on March 31, 2020).



XII. Hate Crime Unit Education and Community Outreach Initiatives

Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

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

In 2021, 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. In 2021, three new police services joined HCEIT, bringing the total number of member services to 18:

Brantford Police Service
Durham Regional Police Service
Greater Sudbury Police Service (*new*)
Guelph Police Service
Halton Regional Police Service
Hamilton Police Service
Kingston Police Service (*new*)
London Police Service
Niagara Regional Police Service

Ontario Provincial Police
Ottawa Police Service
Peel Regional Police
Stratford Police Service
Toronto Police Service
Waterloo Regional Police Service
Windsor Police Service (*new*)
Woodstock 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.

Training and Education

In 2021, 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 attended this training virtually and in-person with members of various police services, community agencies, and other partners. These training opportunities took place in Collingwood, 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 October and



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December 2021, and was attended by members from various Ontario police services, including members from TPS. TPS HCU members delivered training to the attendees. This training will continue in 2022.

In September and October 2021, the HCU delivered two separate Train-the-Trainer Seminars to members of the Service's Community Partnership and Engagement Unit (CPEU). Discussion topics included an enhanced understanding of hate crimes, as well education in anti-Indigenous, anti-Trans hate, and community impact. These topics were presented by members of the HCU and the Service's Equity, Inclusion and Human Rights (EIHR) office.

In November 2021, 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 discuss community impact. Guest lecturers included representatives from the EIHR and the Ministry of the Attorney General's office.

In addition, throughout 2021 the HCU liaised with members of the community including schools/universities, government, and community organizations on the subject of hate-motivated crimes and incidents.

Amendments to Hate Crime Procedure 05-16

In November 2021, the Service amended *Procedure 05-16 Hate/Bias Crime*. The procedure provides direction to front line officers and investigators to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate crimes. The updated guidelines require mandatory supervisory notification and attendance to ensure the appropriate assessment and response to hate-motivated incidents. The procedure also requires officers to ensure that victims are offered appropriate resources and support.

Community Consultations and Outreach

In 2021, the HCU consulted with many diverse community organizations and representatives for the purpose of consultation, education, mediation for public order and safety and to address community concerns specific to hate crimes.

In February 2021, 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: Challenges and Best Practices in Confronting Hate-Motivated Crime*, included guest speakers from New Zealand and the United States, as well as academics and representatives from over 50 different police services. The HCU participated in a panel discussion to discuss hate crimes, investigative challenges, and best practices.

In June 2021, the HCU co-facilitated a National Hate Crime Roundtable with the Canadian Centre of Justice Statistics. Participants included hate crime investigators and analysts from across Canada, representatives from the Ministry of the Attorney General's office,



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and representatives from the Public Prosecution Service of Canada. The purpose of the discussions was to better understand and improve hate crime data and reporting, and share best practices.

In response to the increase in hate crime reporting in 2021, the HCU partnered with the Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit (CPEU) to host virtual hate crime seminars to promote public awareness and reporting in collaboration with members of the following Chief's Community Consultative Committees:

- LGBTQ2S+ Community Consultative Committee (CCC) [June 2021],
- Asia Pacific CCC and the Consular General of the Republic of Korea [July 2021], and the
- Chinese CCC, [August, and September 2021].

The Service works collaboratively with its CCCs who advise the Chief directly on how the Service can better serve their communities. In 2022, the Service developed a Jewish CCC that will allow the community and the police to exchange information, identify issues and develop strategies for maintaining and enhancing community safety.

In each instance, through hosting these hate crime seminars and collaborating in other ways with members of the Chief's CCC, the HCU has been able to foster and cultivate many new additional relationships with members of and groups within these broader communities.

Since 2013, Humber College has partnered with the Service to independently evaluate the Neighborhood Community Officer Program. Neighborhood policing is the cornerstone of community policing in the City of Toronto. The program has been responsible for embedding TPS officers directly into communities and has provided opportunities to build and sustain strong and positive partnerships with community leaders. In 2018, the Service introduced "The Way Forward", this document has become the blue print to link the police to communities through partnerships and problem solving.

With this as the focus, the HCU and CPEU partnered with Humber College in December 2020, 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. The initiative was funded by the Ministry of the Solicitor General's Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT).

On June 30, 2021, the pamphlet: *Hate the Hate: Report the Crime* was published online and distributed across Toronto internally and externally to members of the public through:

- Community Response Unit Officers;



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- Neighborhood Community Officers;
- Community Relations Officers;
- Crime Prevention Officers;
- Auxiliary Officers;
- Community Consultative Committees;
- Community Police Liaison Committees;
- Youth In Policing Initiative Program Students;
- Furthering Our Community by Uniting Services Partners;
- City of Toronto Social Agencies; and
- Non-Government Organizations (NGO's).

The pamphlet is currently available in English and Korean and can be found on the Service's website (<https://www.torontopolice.on.ca/crimeprevention/hatecrime.php>). The pamphlet was translated in partnership with the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea – Toronto, and the Service's Corporate Communications office.

The HCU continued its partnership with the Service's Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Two-Spirit (LGBTQ2S+) Liaison Unit to provide local and international education on LGBTQ2S+ awareness including support of the Report Homophobic Violence Period (RHVP) Program and the Trans Media Campaign. The RHVP campaign is a public awareness and education campaign which focuses on youth aged 13 to 25 years and addresses the issue of homophobic and transphobic bullying and violence.

RHVP is an initiative of the Service's LGBTQ2S+ CCC and was developed in 2007 by the Service in partnership with a large number of community partners and community service providers.

The Trans Media Campaign was initiated in 2014 by the LGBTQ2S+ Liaison Unit in partnership with Corporate Communications to increase reporting, decrease attacks against the Trans community, educate Service members about the Trans community and improve the relationship between the Service and the Trans community. In 2015, Crime Stoppers partnered with Trans Media Campaign members to address hate crimes against the Trans community. The Trans Media Campaign formally launched via social media, printed materials, community newspapers and the Service's intranet in June 2016.

The HCU continued its partnership and outreach with Black community organizations including an information session for Midaynta Community Services delivered by the Service's Black Liaison officer in August 2021 and a virtual presentation to the Somali Canadian Association of Etobicoke in March 2022. Both these initiatives included hate crime reporting for the community.

The HCU intends to continue its proactive outreach efforts in 2022 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.



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An example of a planned education initiative includes a one day Hate Crime Symposium facilitated by the Service's Hate Crime Unit and CPEU on June 20, 2022. The Symposium will include a community panel that consists of representatives from the Chief's CCC including the Chief's Black CCC.

Throughout 2021, HCU members and DDHC Coordinators assisted and/or provided crime prevention and safety awareness in several areas including hate crime and criminal extremism within their local Divisions and Districts to places of worship, community groups, 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 Premise Type

Premise	Assault	Aggravated Assault	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	Assault With Weapon	Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting	Criminal Harassment	Harassing Communication	Indecent Act	Mischief Under \$5000	Mischief Over \$5000	Mischief Interfere with Property	Mischief to Religious Property	Mischief to Data	Theft	Sexual Assault	Utter Threats – Bodily Harm	Utter Threats - Death	Wilful Promotion of Hatred	Total
Apartment Building (Common Area, Residence, Garage)	6		3			2			15		1				1		2		30
Business/Retail	11			3		3			7	1						3	4		32
Government									2								2		4
Homeless Shelter/Mission	1		1																2
House (Garage, Vehicle)	1					2	1		6							1	1		12
Internet (Telecommunications, Social Media, emails)					2	2	9						1			1	6	1	23
Medical Facility			1						1								1		3
Parks	3		1						7										11
Public Transit	10	1	2			1			20		2					1	3		39
Religious Place of Worship					1	1			2		1	4							9
Schools (Universities, Private, Public)	3								28		1			1			1		34
Street/Laneway	31	1		7		2		1	11							2	3		58
Total	66	2	8	10	3	13	10	1	99	1	5	4	1	1	1	8	23	1	257



Appendix B - 2021 Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence

Bias Type	Victim Group	Number of Occurrences	Offence	Number of Occurrences
Ethnic or National Origin 57 Occurrences	Afghan	1	Assault	1
	Arab	2	Assault	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Chinese	8	Assault	3
			Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	2
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
	East Asian	30	Assault with Weapon	3
			Assault	19
			Mischief Under \$5000	3
			Indecent Act	1
			Utter Threats - Death	2
			Utter Threats - Bodily Harm	2
	Korean	2	Assault	1
			Utter Threats	1
	Filipino	1	Assault	1
	Iranian	2	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	1
			Harassing Communication	1
	East Indian	4	Assault	1
			Aggravated Assault	1
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Utter Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	South Asian	5	Assault	2
			Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	1
			Utter Threats – Death	2
	Tamil	1	Assault	1
	Israeli	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
Language 1 Occurrence	Tamil	1	Criminal Harassment	1



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Bias Type	Victim Group	Number of Occurrences	Offence	Number of Occurrences
Race 54 Occurrences	Black	47	Assault	11
			Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	2
			Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting	2
			Criminal Harassment	3
			Mischief Under \$5000	19
			Mischief Interfere with Enjoyment of Property	1
			Mischief to Data	1
			Utter Threats	7
			Utter Bodily Harm	1
	Brown	3	Harassing Communication	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
	White	3	Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Assault	2
Religion 75 Occurrences	Catholic	4	Mischief to Religious Property	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Mischief Interfere with Enjoyment of Property	1
	Jewish	56	Assault	7
			Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	4
			Disturbing Religious Worship or Certain Meeting	1
			Harassing Communication	4
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	36
			Mischief to Religious Property	1
			Utter Threats - Death	1
			Utter Threats -Bodily Harm	1
	Muslim	14	Assault	5
			Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	3
			Mischief to Religious Property	1
			Sexual Assault	1
			Utter Threats - Death	1



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Bias Type	Victim Group	Number of Occurrences	Offence	Number of Occurrences
			Utter Threats - Bodily Harm	1
	Sikh	1	Mischief Interfere with Enjoyment of Property	1
Multi-Bias 32 Occurrences	Black/ East Asian	1	Harassing Communication	1
	Black/ East Asian/ LGBTQ2S+	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Black/East Asian/ South Asian	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Black/East Asian/ Women	1	Mischief Over \$5000	1
	Black/Jewish	5	Mischief Under \$5000	4
			Mischief to Religious Property	1
	Black/Jewish/ LGBTQ2S+	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Black/Jewish/Women	1	Mischief Interfere with Enjoyment of Property	1
	Black/LGBTQ2S+	3	Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Mischief Interfere with Enjoyment of Property	1
			Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1
	Black/Trans	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Black/Trans (Woman)	2	Assault	1
			Utter Threats - Death	1
	Black/LGBTQ2S+ (Men)	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Chinese/Jewish	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Disability/LGBTQ2S+	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	East Asian/Jewish	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Indian/Muslim	1	Utter Threats - Death	1
	Israeli/Jewish	1	Utter Threats - Death	1
	Jewish/LGBTQ2S+	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Jewish/LGBTQ2S+ (Man)	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Jewish/White	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Jewish/Women	2	Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Utter Threats - Death	1
	Muslim/Africa	1	Assault	1
	Muslim/Women	1	Utter Threats - Death	1
	White/LGBTQ2S+	1	Mischief Under \$5000	1
	Women/Black/Jewish	1	Utter Threats - Death	1



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Bias Type	Victim Group	Number of Occurrences	Offence	Number of Occurrences
Sex/Gender 12 Occurrences	Trans	1	Harassing Communication	1
	Trans - Women	5	Aggravated Assault	1
			Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	1
			Criminal Harassment	2
	Trans - Man	1	Assault	1
	Women	5	Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Assault	1
			Utter Threats	2
Sexual Orientation 26 Occurrences	LGBTQ2S+ (Women)	3	Mischief Under \$5000	1
			Criminal Harassment	2
	LGBTQ2S+	9	Assault	1
			Assault with Weapon	1
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief Under \$5000	3
			Harassing Communication	1
			Theft	1
	LGBTQ2S+ (Men)	17	Assault	7
			Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm	2
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under \$5000	2
			Utter Threats – Death	3



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Appendix C - 2021 Breakdown of Offences by Division and by Victim Type

11 Division	13 Occurrences
Black	Assault
Black	Utter Threats- Death
East Asian	Assault
East Indian	Aggravated Assault
Jewish	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (3 Occurrences)
Korean	Utter Threats- Death
LGBTQ2S+ (Man)	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Criminal Harassment
Trans(Woman)	Criminal Harassment
Trans(Woman)	Utter Threats- Bodily Harm
12 Division	6 Occurrences
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 Occurrences)
Chinese	Assault
Jewish	Utter Threats- Bodily Harm
LGBTQ2S+ (Man)	Mischief Under \$5000
13 Division	13 Occurrences
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Under \$5000 (3 Occurrences)
Catholic	Mischief Under \$5000
East Indian	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Harassing Communication
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
White	Assault
Women	Mischief Under \$5000

14 Division	21 Occurrences
Afghan	Assault
Catholic	Mischief to Religious Property
East Asian	Indecent Act
East Asian	Utter Threats- Death
East Asian	Utter Threats- Bodily Harm
Iranian	Harassing Communication
Jewish	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Jewish	Harassing Communication
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (3 Occurrences)
Jewish/Women	Utter Threats- Death
LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
LGBTQ2S+ (Man)	Assault (3 Occurrences)
LGBTQ2S+ (Man)	Mischief Under \$5000
Muslim	Mischief Under \$5000
Muslim/Women	Utter Threats- Bodily Harm
Women	Assault
South Asian	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
22 Division	19 Occurrences
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 Occurrences)
Black	Mischief Under \$5000
Black	Utter Threats- Death
Black/East Asian/South Asian	Mischief Under \$5000
Black/Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 Occurrences)
Black/LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
East Asian	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (4 Occurrences)
Jewish	Utter Threats- Death
Jewish/LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
LGBTQ2S+ (Woman)	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
LGBTQ2S+ (Man)	Assault
Women	Utter Threats- Death



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23 Division	5 Occurrences
Black	Utter Threats - Death
Black/Jewish/LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
Jewish/Women	Mischief Under \$5000
Muslim	Utter Threats - Death

31 Division	15 Occurrences
Black	Mischief Under \$5000
Black/East Asian/LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
East Asian/Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
Israeli/Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (4 Occurrences)
Jewish/White	Mischief Under \$5000
Muslim	Mischief to Religious Property
Muslim	Sexual Assault
Non-White	Mischief Under \$5000
Trans(Woman)	Aggravated Assault
White/LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000

32 Division	26 Occurrences
Black	Mischief Under \$5000 (3 Occurrences)
Black	Mischief to Data
Black	Utter Threats - Death
Black/East Asian	Harassing Communication
Disability/LGBTQ2S+	Mischief Under \$5000
East Asian	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
East Indian	Assault
Israeli	Mischief Under \$5000
Jewish	Assault
Jewish	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Jewish	Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting
Jewish	Harassing Communication
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (8 Occurrences)
LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Mischief Under \$5000
LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Utter Threats – Death (2 Occurrences)
South Asian	Utter Threats - Death
Women/Black/Jewish	Utter Threats - Death

33 Division	11 Occurrences
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Under \$5000
Black/Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
Chinese	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Chinese	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
Muslim	Assault (2 Occurrences)
Muslim	Utter Threats - Bodily Harm
Sikh	Mischief interfere with property
Trans(Woman)	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm

41 Division	6 Occurrences
Black	Assault
Black	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Brown Skinned	Harassing Communication
Filipino	Assault
Jewish/LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Mischief Under \$5000
Muslim	Assault

42 Division	13 Occurrences
Black	Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting
Black/East Asian/Women	Mischief Over \$5000
Black/LGBTQ2S+	Mischief interfere with property
Chinese	Mischief Under \$5000
East Asian	Assault (2 Occurrences)
East Asian	Mischief Under \$5000
Korean	Assault
LGBTQ2S+	Assault
LGBTQ2S+	Theft related
Muslim	Assault (2 Occurrences)
Muslim/Africa	Assault

43 Division	9 Occurrences
Black	Utter Threats - Death
Black/LGBTQ2S+	Wilful Promotion of Hatred
Black/Trans	Mischief Under \$5000
Chinese	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Utter Threats - Death
South Asian	Utter Threats - Death
Trans(Woman)	Criminal Harassment
Women	Mischief Under \$5000



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51 Division	35 Occurrences
Black	Assault (6 Occurrences)
Black	Mischief Under \$5000 (3 Occurrences)
Black	Mischief interfere with property
Black	Utter Threats - Death
Black/Jewish/Women	Mischief interfere with property
Black/Trans (Woman)	Assault
Chinese	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Chinese	Mischief Under \$5000
East Asian	Assault (4 Occurrences)
East Asian	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 Occurrences)
East Indian	Utter Threats - Bodily Harm
Indian/Muslim	Utter Threats - Death
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
LGBTQ2S+ (Woman)	Mischief Under \$5000
LGBTQ2S+	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Assault (2 Occurrences)
LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Muslim	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Muslim	Mischief Under \$5000
Tamil	Assault
Trans	Harassing Communication
White	Assault
Women	Utter Threats - Death

52 Division	27 Occurrences
Arab	Assault
Black	Assault
Black	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Black	Mischief Under \$5000
Black	Utter Threats - Death
Catholic	Mischief interfere with property
Catholic	Mischief to Religious Property
Chinese	Assault (9 Occurrences)
East Asian	Assault
East Asian	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Jewish	Assault (3 Occurrences)
Jewish	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Jewish	Harassing Communication
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 Occurrences)
South Asian	Assault

53 Division	17 Occurrences
Arab	Mischief Under \$5000
Black	Mischief Under \$5000
Black	Utter Threats - Bodily Harm
Black/Trans (Woman)	Utter Threats - Death
Brown Skinned	Harassing Communication
Chinese/Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000
East Asian	Assault (2 Occurrences)
Iranian	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Jewish	Assault (2 Occurrences)
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (3 Occurrences)
South Asian	Assault
Tamil	Criminal Harassment
White	Mischief Under \$5000

54 Division	5 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 Occurrences)
LGBTQ2S+ (Woman)	Criminal Harassment
Muslim	Assault with Weapon/Bodily Harm
Black	Assault

55 Division	16 Occurrences
Black	Disturbing Religious Worship/Meeting
Black	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 Occurrences)
Black/Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (2 occurrences)
Black/LGBTQ2S+ (Male)	Mischief Under \$5000
Brown Skinned	Mischief Under \$5000
East Asian	Assault
East Asian	Utter Threats - Bodily Harm
Jewish	Mischief Under \$5000 (3 Occurrences)
LGBTQ2S+	Harassing Communication
LGBTQ2S+ (Man)	Mischief Under \$5000
Muslim	Mischief Under \$5000
Trans (Man)	Assault



Appendix D - Completed Hate Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out in Table D.1 and Table D.2 below include all hate criminal proceedings which concluded in the court system in 2021. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2016 and 2021.

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 probation; however, all charges (hate and non-hate) have been listed in the tables below to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

Table D.1: 2021 Completed Cases (2021 occurrences)

Charge	Disposition
2021	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault 2. Cause Disturbance 3. Uttering Threats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guilty Plea -suspended sentence, 12 months probation, and weapons prohibition 2. Guilty Plea - suspended sentence and 12 months probation, 44 days pre-sentence custody 3. Withdrawn
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mischief to Religious Property, Educational Inst., etc. 2. Possession of Incendiary Material 3. Arson with Disregard for Human Life 4. Fail to Comply Probation Order 5. Breach of Conditional Sentence Order 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guilty Plea - 45 days consecutive sentence, and weapons prohibition 2. Guilty Plea - 45 days consecutive sentence, and weapons prohibition 3. Withdrawn 4. Guilty Plea - suspended sentence 5. Suspended Sentence
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault 2. Assault by Choking 3. Uttering Threats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Withdrawn – 2 year common law peace bond 2. Withdrawn – 2 year common law peace bond 3. Withdrawn – 2 year common law peace bond
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault 2. Cause Disturbance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guilty Plea – suspended sentence, 12 months probation and weapons prohibition. 12 days pre-sentence custody 2. Withdrawn
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault 2. Fail to Comply Probation Order 3. Fail to Comply Probation Order 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guilty Plea – 12 months probation , 90 days pre-sentence custody 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn



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Charge	Disposition
1. Uttering Threats (4 Counts) 2. Robbery 3. Assault (2 counts) 4. Assault Causing Bodily Harm 5. Forcible Confinement 6. Sexual Assault 7. Theft Over \$5000 8. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn 5. Withdrawn 6. Withdrawn 7. Withdrawn 8. Withdrawn
1. Assault (4 counts) 2. Breach of Recognizance (3 counts) 3. Cause a Disturbance 4. Cause Disturbance 5. Fail to Comply with Probation Order 6. Fraudulently obtain transportation	1. Guilty Plea - 10 days consecutive sentence, 2 year probation and weapons prohibition. 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Guilty Plea - 10 days consecutive sentence, 2 year probation and weapons prohibition 5. Guilty Plea - 10 days consecutive sentence, 2 year probation and weapons prohibition. 6. Withdrawn
1. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Guilty Plea, 23 days pre-sentence custody and 7 days jail
1. Assault	1. Guilty Plea – 165 days pre-sentence custody, 45 days jail, 2 years probation
1. Assault 2. Assault (2 counts)	1. Guilty Plea - 80 days jail, 12 month probation, and weapons prohibition 2. Withdrawn
1. Uttering Threats	1. Guilty Plea – 90 days consecutive sentence , 12 month probation, and weapons prohibition
1. Assault 2. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Guilty Plea – 12 days pre-sentence custody, suspended sentence – 12 months probations and weapons prohibition 2. Withdrawn
1. Assault	1. Guilty Plea - 10 days jail, 288 days pre-sentence custody, 2 years probation and weapons prohibition
1. Assault	1. Guilty Plea - suspended sentence, 120 days pre-sentence custody, 2 years probation and weapons prohibition
1. Assault	1. Guilty Plea - 55 days jail, 50 days pre-sentence custody, 80 months probation and weapons prohibition



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Table D.2: Completed Cases (2020 – 2016 occurrences)

Charge	Disposition
2020	
1. Assault 2. Attempt Theft Under 3. Mischief Under \$5000 4. Robbery	1. Guilty Plea - 4 months conditional sentence, 12 months probation and weapons prohibition 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn
1. Mischief Over \$5000 (2 counts) 2. Mischief Relating to Religious Property, Educational Inst., etc. (4 counts) 3. Mischief Under \$5000 (7 counts)	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn
1. Uttering Threats	1. Withdrawn - common law peace bond
1. Assault 2. Uttering Threats	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn
1. Assault	1. Guilty Plea - suspended sentence, 18 months probation and weapons prohibition
1. Assault	1. Guilty Plea - suspended sentence, 78 day pre-sentence custody, 18 months probation, and weapons prohibition
1. Assault with Weapon 2. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Guilty Plea – suspended sentence, 83 days pre-sentence and weapons prohibition 2. Withdrawn
1. Uttering Threats	1. Withdrawn – common law peace bond , 12 months probation, \$500 no surety/deposit
1. Assault with Weapon 2. Criminal Harassment	1. Withdrawn - common law peace bond, 12 months probation, \$500 no surety/deposit 2. Withdrawn - common law peace bond, 12 months probation, \$500 no surety/deposit
1. Assault with Weapon 2. Assault with Weapon 3. Assault with Weapon 4. Uttering Threats	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn



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Charge	Disposition
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault with Weapon 2. Assault with Weapon 3. Possession of a Weapon 4. Uttering Threats 5. Uttering Threats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn 5. Withdrawn
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault 2. Assault 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guilty Plea - 94 days jail, 2 years probation and weapons prohibition. 2. Guilty Plea- 30 days jail, 2 years probation and weapons prohibition
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Withdrawn
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault with a Weapon 2. Assault with a Weapon 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guilty Plea - 95 days jail, 351 days pre-sentence custody, 2 years probation and weapons prohibition. 2. Withdrawn
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Harassment 2. Criminal Harassment 3. Criminal Harassment 4. Mischief Over \$5000 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn 4. Withdrawn
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault 2. Criminal Harassment 3. Criminal Harassment 4. Criminal Harassment 5. Criminal Harassment 6. Uttering Threats 7. Uttering Threats 8. Uttering Threats 9. Uttering Threats 10. Uttering Threats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 2. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 3. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 4. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 5. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years 6. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 7. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 8. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 9. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation 10. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 3 years probation



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Charge	Disposition
1. Uttering Threats 2. Fail to Comply Probation Order	1. Guilty Plea - 1 day jail, 15 days pre-sentence custody. 2. Withdrawn
1. Assault Peace Officer 2. Assault (2 counts) 3. Fail to Comply Probation Order	1. Guilty Plea - 13 days jail, 62 days pre-sentence custody, 12 months probation and weapons prohibition. 2. Guilty Plea - 13 days jail, 62 days pre-sentence custody, 12 months probation and weapons prohibition 3. Withdrawn

Charge	Disposition
2019	
1. Harassing Communications	1. Withdrawn
1. Cause Disturbance 2. Uttering Threats	1. Stay of Proceedings 2. Stay of Proceedings
1. Mischief Under \$5000 2. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Guilty Plea – 30 days concurrent sentence, 2 years probation 2. Guilty Plea – 30 days concurrent sentence, 2 years probation
1. Uttering Threats 2. Assault 3. Mischief Under \$5000 4. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Stay of Proceedings 2. Stay of Proceedings 3. Stay of Proceedings 4. Stay of Proceedings
1. Cause a Disturbance 2. Utter Threats 3. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn 3. Withdrawn
1. Uttering Threats	1. Withdrawn
1. Uttering Threats	1. Guilty Plea - conditional discharge, 12 months probation
1. Assault Peace Officer 2. Assault	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn
1. Mischief Under \$5000 2. Mischief Under \$5000	1. Guilty Plea- 21 days jail, 240 pre-sentence custody, 3 years probation. 2. Guilty Plea - 21 days jail, 240 pre-sentence custody, 3 years probation.



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Charge	Disposition
2018	
1. Assault with a Weapon 2. Assault with a Weapon 3. Uttering Threats 4. Uttering Threats 5. Dangerous Operation of a Motor Vehicle	1. Stay of Proceedings 2. Stay of Proceedings 3. Stay of Proceedings 4. Stay of Proceedings 5. Stay of Proceedings

Charge	Disposition
2017	
1. Assault with a Weapon 2. Possession of a Weapon	1. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 12 months probation 2. Withdrawn - common law peace bond - 12 months probation

Charge	Disposition
2016	
1. Wifful Promotion of Hatred	1. Acquittal