EX16.2

This is an Extract from the Minutes of the Virtual Public Meeting of the Toronto Police Services Board that was held on June 19, 2020

P107.　　　　　2019 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report

The Board was in receipt of a report dated May 26, 2020 from Mark Saunders, Chief of Police, with regard to this matter.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Board:

1) Receive this report for information; and

2) Forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto Executive Committee for information.

The Board received the foregoing report.

Moved by:　　　　J. Tory
Seconded by:　　　M. Moliner

Toronto Police Services Board Report

May 26, 2020

To: Chair and Members
             Toronto Police Services Board

From: Mark Saunders
             Chief of Police

Subject: 2019 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Board:

1) receive this report for information; and

2) forward a copy of this report to the City of Toronto Executive Committee for information.

Financial Implications:

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations contained within this report.

Background / Purpose:

The Toronto Police Service's Hate Crime Unit (H.C.U.) is a sub-unit of Intelligence Services - Security Section. The H.C.U. has collected statistical data and has been responsible for ensuring the thorough investigation of hate crime offences within the City of Toronto since 1993.

The Service's Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report provides statistical data about criminal offences that are committed against a person or property that are motivated by bias, prejudice, or hate, based on the victim's (either perceived or real) 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 within the City of Toronto.

This report also provides an overview of the hate crimes committed in 2019, as well as the various hate crime related education, training, and community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the H.C.U. and other units within the Service.

Discussion:

In 2019, the H.C.U. continued its ongoing efforts to focus on building and enhancing community partnerships, including encouraging the public reporting of hate crimes. Internal education of our members, as well as external education for the residents of Toronto, continued to be priorities as well.

The total number of hate crimes reported to the Service in 2019 increased over the previous year from 137 to 139, representing a difference of approximately 1.5%. For the ten year period between 2010 and 2019, the average number of reported hate crime occurrences was approximately 145 annually.

The fluctuation in the number of reported hate crimes and the community groups that are victimized may be attributed in various instances to multiple factors including international events, political climate, community educational programs, and hate crime training.

Mischief to property, assault, and utter threats were the three most frequently reported criminal offences motivated by hate in 2019. As in past years, these offences occurred in a variety of different locations including schools, parks, business/retail, religious places of worship, and on public transportation.

The H.C.U. recognizes that despite community outreach efforts and investigative successes, under reporting continues to present a challenge that affects its ability to investigate and prevent hate motivated offences in various communities.

In an effort to overcome these challenges H.C.U. members attended and/or provided internal, local and provincial hate crime training on topics relating to hate crime laws and trends, investigative strategies, prosecution of hate crimes, and the community impact of hate crimes. The attendees included internal members of the Service and other local and national police services, government and non-government partners, as well as community members. Details of community outreach and education initiatives are included in the report.

Finally, the H.C.U. also collaborates with our Community Policing and Engagement Unit (C.P.E.U.) and community organizations for the purposes of education, public safety, and to address community concerns specific to hate crimes.

Conclusion:

The report provides the Board with a comprehensive statistical overview of the hate crimes reported and investigated in the City of Toronto throughout 2019.

Deputy Chief James Ramer, Specialized Operations Command, will be in attendance to answer any questions that the Board may have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Saunders, O.O.M.
Chief of Police

*original copy with signature on file at Board office

Toronto Police Service
2019 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.

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 any other similar factor within the City of Toronto.

The report explains the mandate of the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (HCU) and the methodology that is used by the HCU to collect the statistical data. The data is based on hate crimes that were reported to the Toronto Police Service, hereafter referred to as "the Service" between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019.

The report also provides an overview of the training and education that was provided to the Service's police officers with respect to hate crimes in 2019, as well as the various community outreach initiatives that were undertaken by the HCU and other units within the Service.

In 2019, there was an increase in the total number of hate crime occurrences reported to the Service. In comparison to 2018, the number of reported occurrences increased from 137 to 139 representing an increase of approximately 1.5%. Over the past ten years, between 2010 and 2019, the average number of reported hate crimes is approximately 145 per year.

The number of arrests related to hate crimes in 2019 increased from 18 persons arrested in 2018 to 23 persons arrested in 2019. Notably, a significant percentage of reported hate crime occurrences in 2019 involve allegations 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 2019, the Jewish community, followed by the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) community, the Black community, and the Muslim community were the most frequently victimized groups. The three most frequently reported criminal offences motivated by hate in 2019 were mischief to property, assault and utter threats. The Jewish community was the most frequently victimized group for mischief to property and utter threat occurrences. The LGBTQ community, followed by the Black community were the most frequently victimized group for assault occurrences.

There are multiple factors that can affect fluctuation in the number of reported hate crimes and the community groups that are victimized. These factors include international events, community educational programs, hate crime training, and increased reporting.

When more than one identifiable group (i.e. Catholic and Ukrainian) was targeted in an incident the occurrence was categorized as multi-bias. In 2019, 15 of the 139 hate occurrences were categorized as multi-bias. In 2018, 21 of the 137 hate occurrences were categorized as multi-bias.

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*".*

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 the property covered by section 430 (4.1) and effectively expanded the application of that section to include other types of property used by identifiable groups as educational institutions, as a residence for seniors, or for other purposes including administrative, social, cultural or sport activities or events. The amendment also added to the prohibited grounds or motivations for mischief covered by section 430(4.1). In addition to the existing bias, prejudice, or hate based on religion, race, color or national or ethnic origin, the amendment added age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression or mental or physical disability.

There were a total of seven mischief relating to religious property, educational institutions, etc. occurrences motivated by hate in 2019 compared to ten in 2018. In 2017 and 2016, the number of mischief relating to religious property occurrences were five and zero, the Jewish community, followed by the Muslim and Catholic communities were the predominant victim group for mischief to religious property, educational institutions, etc. in 2019.

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

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I. Introduction

The Toronto Police Service (the Service) Hate Crime Unit (HCU) is a subunit of Intelligence Services – Security Section. The HCU was established in 1993 and is responsible for collecting, analyzing and publishing data on reported hate crimes. The Unit consists of a Detective and two Detective Constables, as well as a civilian Intelligence Analyst and an Intelligence Researcher.

Additionally, the Detective Sergeant in charge of the Security Section of Intelligence Services has the discretion to assign officers from Intelligence Services to assist in the investigation and prevention of hate motivated crimes, thereby assisting the HCU, as he or she deems necessary.

In making such a determination, the Detective Sergeant considers factors such as the opportunity to raise awareness and educate members of the community regarding hate motivated crimes and the capacity of the specific division to investigate the specific occurrence(s).

Mandate:

The mandate of the Hate Crime Unit is to:

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

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

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

In 2018, the Service initiated a deployment transformation whereby Divisions in certain areas of the city 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 identity 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 world events.

In some cases, the suspect can 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 LGBTQ 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.

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 community groups 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 we 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, NA-nationality, AG-age, SEX-sex, LN-language, DI-disability, SO-sexual orientation, RE-religion and SF-similar factor.

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

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

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

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

The sex/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.

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.

For the purposes of subsection (4.1), property means:

> (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.

II. Results

Reported Hate Crime Occurrences

The Toronto Police Service recorded a total of <u>139 hate motivated occurrences in 2019, and this figure represents a 1.5% increase to the 137 hate motivated occurrences reported in 2018</u>.

Overall, the number of occurrences in 2019 is lower than the ten year average of 145 occurrences (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Hate Crime Occurrences 2010-2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
■ Occurrences	132	123	142	131	146	134	176	186	137	139
Percent Change		-6.8%	15.4%	-7.7%	11.5%	-8.2%	31.3%	5.7%	-26.3%	1.5%
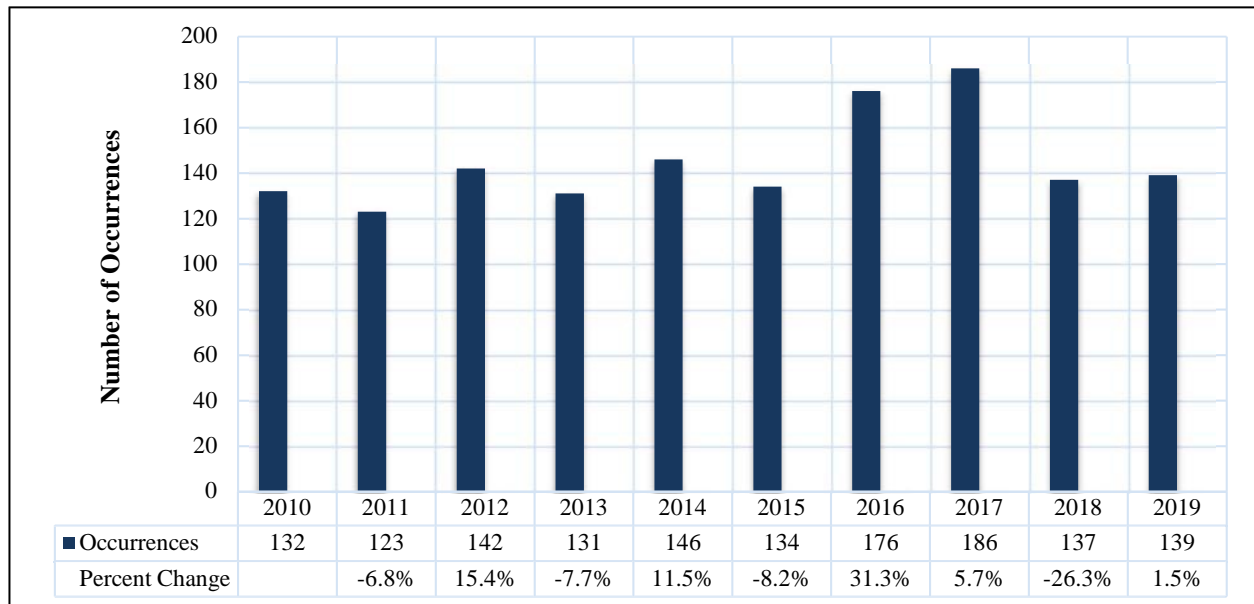
Note: This figure is based on statistical data collected over the past ten years. The highest reported number of occurrences was 186 (2017) and the lowest reported number of occurrences was 123 (2011).

Motivation of Hate Crime Victimization

Religion, sexual orientation and race have been the predominant motivation factors for hate crimes over the past ten years. In 2019, these factors were present in the following approximate proportions: religion 45%, sexual orientation 13%, and race 13% (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Breakdown by Hate Category 2019
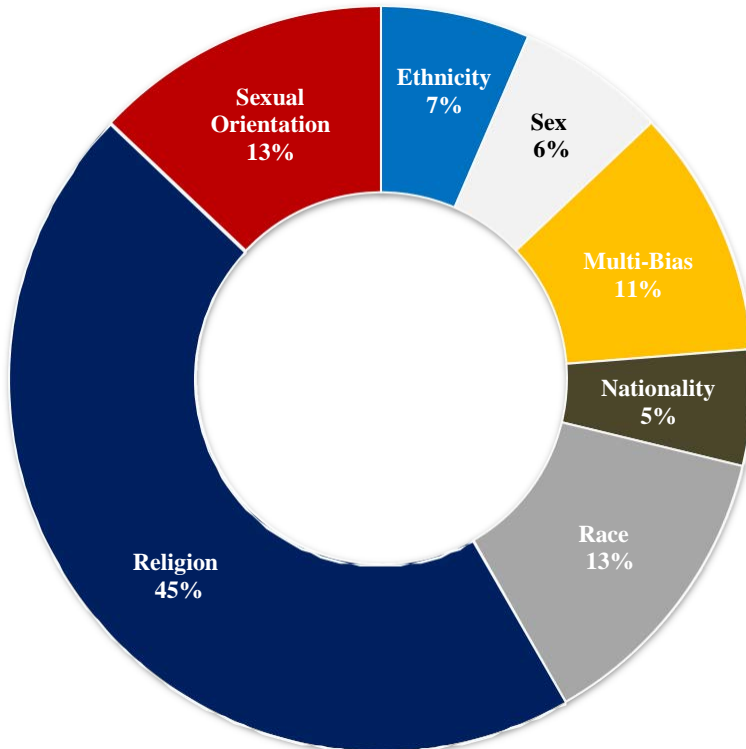
Note: Figure 3.2 is based on the total number of hate crimes reported in 2019 (Figure 3.1).

Age, Disability, Language, and Similar Factor compose 0% of the hate occurrences in 2019.

Table 3.3: Total Hate Crimes 2019-2010

Year	AG	DI	ET	SEX	LN	MU	NA	RA	RE	SF	SO	TOTAL
2019			10	9		15	7	17	63		18	139
2018			3	8		21	8	17	69		11	137
2017			7	6	1	27	2	41	86		16	186
2016			7	6		14	8	26	66		18	145
2015			6	2		10	6	25	58		27	134
2014			1	3		14	19	22	63		24	147
2013			12			10	6	25	58		27	130
2012			5			21	11	26	59	1	19	142
2011			3			18	12	20	47		23	123
2010			3			17	9	31	53		19	132

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

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.

IV. Criminal Offences- Hate Motivated

In 2019, the most prevalent hate motivated occurrences were for the offences of mischief to property, assault and utter threats. Assault and utter 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: schools/universities; business/retail; and parks (refer to Appendix B for a complete and detailed list of 2019 offences and offence locations).

Mischief to Property

Mischief to property represented a significant portion of the offences, accounting for 74 of the 139 occurrences. In comparison to 2018, there was a decrease in the number of mischief to property occurrences motivated by hate. In 2018, 75 of the 137 occurrences were mischief to property motivated by hate. The total proportion of mischief to property occurrences to all reported occurrences decreased from approximately 55% in 2018 to approximately 53% in 2019.

Vandalism and graffiti were the two primary forms of mischief reported and the most common offence locations were schools/universities, dwellings, parks and streets/laneways (Appendix B). The Jewish community and the LGBTQ community were the predominant victim groups for mischief occurrences in 2019.

Assault

There were a total of 25 assault occurrences motivated by hate reported in 2019 compared to 32 in 2018. The proportion of assault occurrences to all reported hate crimes decreased from 23% in 2018 to 17% in 2019.

The hate categories that were targeted the most were Ethnic Origin and Race. The LGBTQ community and the Black community were the predominant victim groups for assaults in 2019 (refer to Appendix D for summary statistics of victim groups and offences).

Utter Threats

There were a total of 25 utter threat occurrences motivated by hate in 2019 as compared to 15 in 2018. The proportion of utter threat occurrences to all reported hate crimes increased from 11% in 2018 to 18% in 2019.

Religion was the highest reported motivation factors for this offence (Appendix D). The Jewish community was the predominant victim group for utter threat occurrences in 2019.

The Internet

The Internet, and in particular social media, provides a platform for a variety of communication, including the conveying of beliefs and opinions, and at times, these platforms are utilized to disseminate hate propaganda. The Internet provides the ability and opportunity to communicate hate, often anonymously, to an accessible, far reaching global audience.

In 2019, eight hate crime occurrences were committed utilizing the Internet, and this figure represents approximately 6% of the total hate motivated occurrences. Based on the prevalence of the Internet based communication, the HCU continues to closely monitor open forum websites, chat rooms, message boards, and social media platforms, and initiate investigations as required.

When potential criminality is identified, the HCU draws on other Service resources, including support from Computer Cyber Crime (C3) and the Technological Crime Sections of Intelligence Services.

In 2019, members of the HCU participated in an number of Internet related community outreach opportunities, including a public panel which included major social media platforms, the legal community and police investigators to discuss the challenges with Internet investigations.

V. Patterns of Hate Motivated Offences

Monthly Activity of Hate Occurrences

In 2019, the months with the highest number of hate motivated occurrences were May (18), July (18), June (17) and September (17). The months with the lowest activity were January (6), October (6) and December (5) (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Monthly Hate Occurrences Comparative Analysis 2017-2019

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
■ 2019	6	7	12	9	18	17	18	16	17	6	8	5
■ 2018	6	7	12	9	18	17	18	16	0	6	8	5
■ 2017	8	21	17	14	19	21	8	22	19	7	16	8
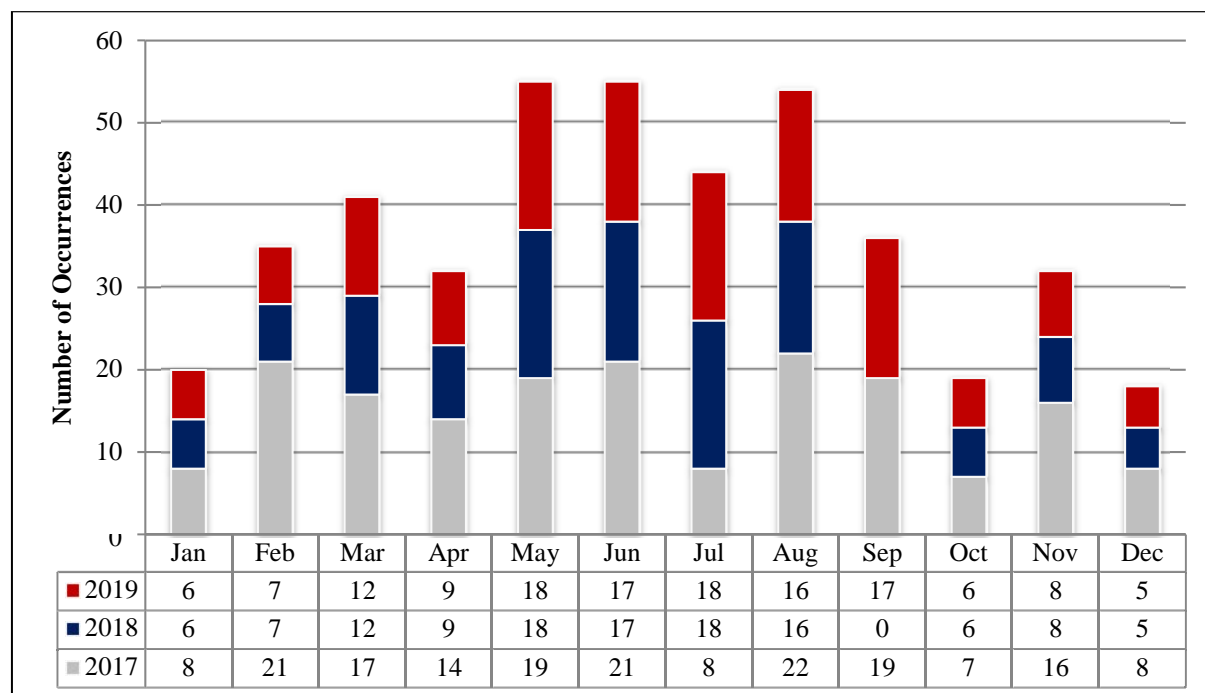
Hate Occurrences by Division

The Divisions with the highest numbers of hate occurrences were 51 Division, 32 Division, and 52 Division reporting 25, 16, and 14 occurrences, respectively in 2019 (Table 5.2).

In 2019, several Divisions experienced an increase in the number of hate occurrences compared to 2018, however there was a decrease in the number of hate occurrences reported in 53 Division, 54 Division, 12 Division, 13 Division, and 31 Division (refer to Appendix C for 2019 Breakdown of Offences by Division).

Table 5.2: Hate Motivated Crimes by Division 2018-2019

Year	11	12	13	14	22	23	31	32	33	41	42	43	51	52	53	54	55	Total
2019	3	2	4	13	9	2	10	16	2	10	4	6	25	14	5	4	10	139
2018	3	5	12	8	10	1	17	14	3	1	3	4	14	17	14	8	3	137

VI. Commonly Victimized Groups

Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect's perception. The victim group most targeted in 2019 was the Jewish community with 44 occurrences. The LGBTQ community, the Muslim community and the Black community were the next most targeted victim groups reporting 26 occurrences, 15 occurrences and 13 occurrences respectively (Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Hate Occurrences by Victimized Groups 2019
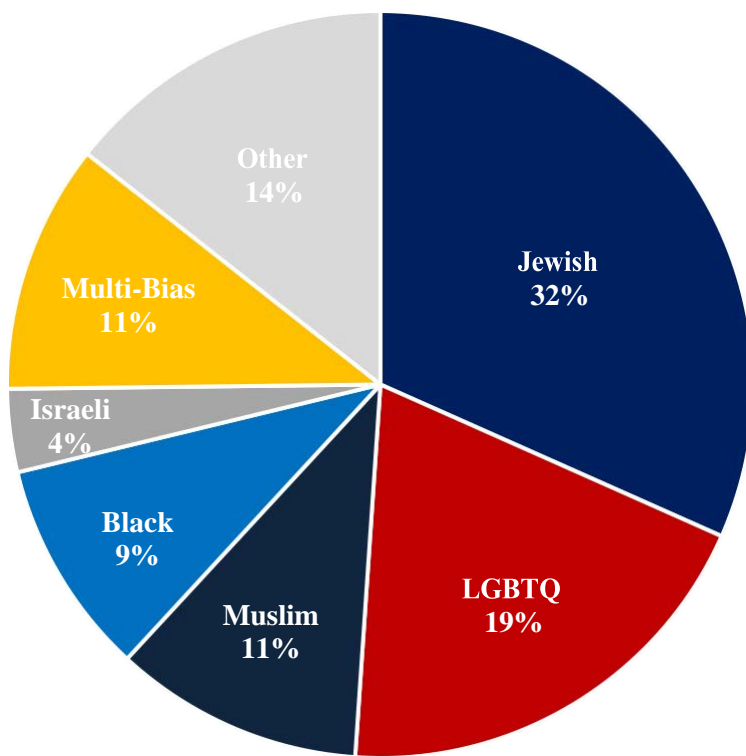
Note: Victim groups with more than five occurrences are represented in Figure 6.1. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 6.1: Hate Occurrences by Victimized Group, 2019

GROUP	OCCURRENCES
Jewish	44
LGBTQ	26
Muslim	15
Multi-Bias	15
Black	13
Israeli	5
Sikh	3
White	3
Asian	2
Indian	2
Catholic	1
Chinese	1
Iranian	1
Kurdish	1
Middle Eastern	1
Non-White	1
Pakistani	1
Persian	1
Sri Lankan	1
Vietnamese	1
Women	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 2019, there were 15 hate occurrences classified as multi-bias, in comparison to 21 in 2018.

Table 6.2: Victim Groups Targeted in Multi-Bias Occurrences

Victim Group	Number of Occurrences
Black/Asian	1
Black/Jewish	4
Black/LGBTQ	1
Black/LGBTQ-Male	1
Black/LGBTQ-Woman	1
Black/Jewish/Palestine	1
Black/Somali	1
LGBTQ/Black/Jewish/Trans	1
LGBTQ/Muslim/Women	1
LGBTQ-Male/Jewish	1
Muslim/Jewish	1
Muslim/Syrian	1
TOTAL	**15**

Of the 15 hate occurrences that were categorized as multi-bias in 2019, the Black community was targeted in 11 and members of the Jewish community were targeted in 8 (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

The LGBTQ and the Muslim communities were targeted in 6 and 3 of the 15 multi-bias occurrences, respectively. Notably, since 2005, religion, race and sexual orientation have been the three most common motivation factors for hate crime victimization (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Total Hate Occurrences Including Multi-Bias Occurrences

Community Group	Bias Type	Victimized Group	Number of Occurrences	Total Occurrences
Jewish	Religion Multi-Bias	Jewish	44	**52**
		Jewish/Black	4	
		Jewish/Black/Palestine	1	
		Jewish/Black/LGBTQ	1	
		Jewish/LGTBTQ (Male)	1	
		Jewish/Muslim	1	
Black	Race Multi-Bias	Black	13	**24**
		Black/Asian	1	
		Black/Jewish	4	
		Black/LGBTQ	1	
		Black/LGBTQ-Male	1	
		Black/LGBTQ-Woman	1	
		Black/Jewish/Palestine	1	
		Black/Somali	1	
		LGBTQ/Black/Jewish/Trans	1	
Muslim	Religion Multi-Bias	Muslim	15	**18**
		Muslim/LGBTQ/Women	1	
		Muslim/Syrian	1	
		Muslim/Jewish	1	
LGBTQ	Sex & Sexual Orientation Multi-Bias	LGBTQ	26	**32**
		LGBTQ/Muslim/Women	1	
		LGBTQ/Black/Jewish/Trans	1	
		LGBTQ (Male)/Black	1	
		LGBTQ (Male)/Jewish	1	
		LGBTQ/Black	1	
		LGBTQ (Female)/Black	1	

Religion, Race and Sexual Orientation

The highest percentage of the 139 reported hate criminal occurrences in 2019 were motivated by religion (45%=63 occurrences), followed by sexual orientation (13%=18 occurrences) and race (12%=17 occurrences).

The religious groups most victimized in 2019 were the Jewish and the Muslim/Islamic communities. In 44 of the 63 hate occurrences involving religion, the victims were members of the Jewish community. In 15 of the 63 hate crime occurrences, the victims were members of the Muslim/Islamic community.

Of the 63 hate crime occurrences in which religion was the motivating factor, mischief to property offences, such as graffiti and damage to property accounted for 39 of the reports (refer to Appendix D for Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence).

For the 17 hate crime occurrences in 2019 where race was the motivating factor, the Black community was the most frequently victimized group, accounting for 13 of the 17 occurrences. These occurrences were mainly mischief under (5); assault (3); utter threats (3); assault with a weapon (1); and criminal harassment (1) (Appendix D).

In 2019, the LGBTQ community was victimized in 26 of the 139 hate crime occurrences. Sexual orientation and sex were the two motivating factors. These occurrences included the following offences: mischief under (9); assault (6); utter threats - bodily harm/damage (5); criminal harassment (3); point firearm (1); wilful promotion of hatred (1); and causing a disturbance (1) (Appendix D).

Three of the six assault occurrences were motivated by sexual orientation and three were motivated by sex. In all of the assault occurrences, the victims were subject to derogatory comments and were either punched, or pushed by the suspect(s) during the assault.

In comparison, the total percentage of hate occurrences targeting the LGBTQ community increased from 9% in 2018 to 19% in 2019. Hate motivated assault occurrences in the LGBTQ community represented 4% of the total occurrences in 2019.

Table 6.4: 2019 Offence Breakdown by Category

Offence	Nationality	Multi-Bias	Ethnic Origin	Race	Religion	Sex	Sexual Orientation	Total
Advocate Genocide					1			1
Assault	1	2	6	4	4	3	3	23
Assault with a Weapon			1	1				2
Criminal Harassment		1	1	1	3		3	9
Public Incitement of Hatred					1			1
Mischief Interfere with Property	1				3		1	5
Mischief Under	3	10	2	8	30	2	7	62
Mischief to Religious Property					7			7
Utter Threats - Bodily Harm/Death	2	2		3	13	2	3	25
Wilful Promotion of Hatred					1	1		2
Cause Disturbance							1	1
Point Firearm						1		1
Total	7	15	10	17	63	9	18	139

VII. Accused / Suspect Identification

Accused/suspect information is typically provided by victims, witnesses, surveillance footage and forensic evidence. Toronto Police - Forensic Identification Services (FIS) plays a significant role in collecting physical evidence such as DNA and fingerprints at crime scenes. Service Procedure 05-16 Hate 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 2019, victims and witnesses were able to provide information on accused/suspect identification in 59 of the 139 total hate occurrences, accounting for 42% 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 2019, victims and/or witnesses were able to provide accused/suspect information in approximately 21% of the total mischief to property occurrences, accounting for 12 of the 74 hate motivated mischief occurrences.

Among accused and suspected persons, males form the dominant offender group with 44 identified in 2019 compared to 4 females. Among identified persons committing hate offences, the largest group consisted of males in the 26-40 year age group (Tables 7.1 and 7.2).

Since 2003, the dominant offender group has been males, specifically in the 18-25 year age group with the exception of 2008, 2015 and 2019 when the dominant offender groups were persons in the 9-17 years, over 40 years, and 26-40 years of age group, respectively.

Table 7.1 2019 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	-
Male	-	2	5	12	3

Note: The table above is based on the sex and age group of those charged with hate criminal offences in 2019. There were a total of 20 criminal occurrences.

Table 7.2 Suspect Identification Based on 2019 Victim/Witness Statements

Gender	Under 12 yrs.	12-18 yrs.	19-25 yrs.	26-40 yrs.	Over 40 yrs.
Female	-	-	-	1	2
Male	-	2	3	9	8

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

VIII. 2019 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 2019 with 23 persons arrested for hate motivated offences as compared to 18 persons arrested in 2018.

A total of 36 hate-motivated criminal charges were laid against 23 persons arrested in 2019 as compared to 39 hate-motivated charges being laid against 18 persons in 2018. The 36 hate-motivated criminal charges in 2019 were in relation to 20 hate-motivated occurrences (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: 2019 Hate Charges Laid by Offence Type

Offence Type	Charges
Assault	7
Assault Peace Officer	1
Cause a Disturbance	2
Mischief Under	11
Mischief Interfere with Property	3
Mischief Relating to Religious Property	1
Sexual Assault	1
Utter Threats – Bodily Harm	9
Utter Threats – Damage	1
Total	**36**

IX. Sentencing

The following court dispositions include all criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system in 2019. The dispositions include hate crime cases that commenced between 2014 and 2019.

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

Historical Cases 2014-2018

In 2019, there were 14 criminal cases involving nine accused persons that concluded before the courts. These cases originated from incidents that transpired between 2014 and 2018.

These 14 cases were completed as follows: seven cases were concluded with a finding of guilt; five cases had charges stayed (diversion), one case was withdrawn, and one was concluded with a not guilty disposition (Appendix A - Table A.2).

Two criminal cases remain before the courts arising from hate motivated charges laid in 2016 and 2017.

In addition to the two cases from 2016 and 2017, there are currently three hate motivated cases pending before the courts arising from offences that were committed in 2018.

2019 Cases

In 2019, there were 20 new hate motivated criminal cases brought before the courts resulting in a total of 23 accused persons and 36 hate motivated charges laid in 2019.

Six of these 20 cases have been completed as follows: three were concluded with a finding of guilt; three cases were withdrawn and of the withdrawn cases, two were withdrawn with the Court issuing a common law peace bond (Appendix A - Table A.1).

At year-end of 2019, there are 19 hate motivated criminal prosecutions pending before the courts; 14 cases from 2019, two cases from 2018 and three cases remaining from 2016 and 2017.

Reported Hate Crimes by Bias Type
City of Toronto, 2019

Legend

Bias Type
- Ethnic Origin (10)
- Multi-Bias (15)
- Nationality (7)
- Race (17)
- Religion (63)
- Sex/Gender (9)
- Sexual Orientation (18)

0 1 2   4   6   8
Kilometers

Prepared by Intelligence Services, Toronto Police Service
Source: General Occurence Data
Projection: NAD1927 UTM Zone 17N
Last Modified: 2020.03.09
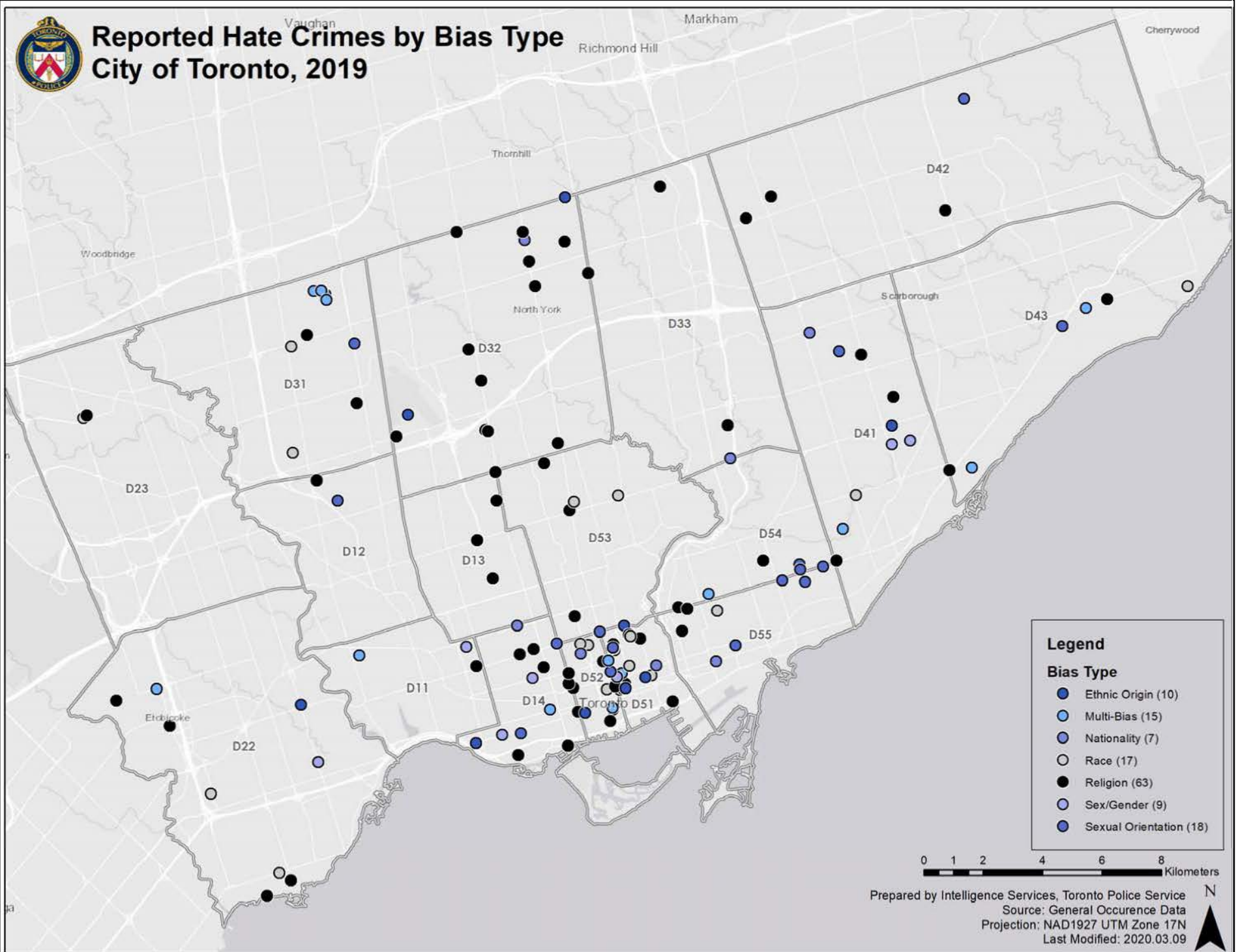
XI. Toronto Population and Demographics

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]

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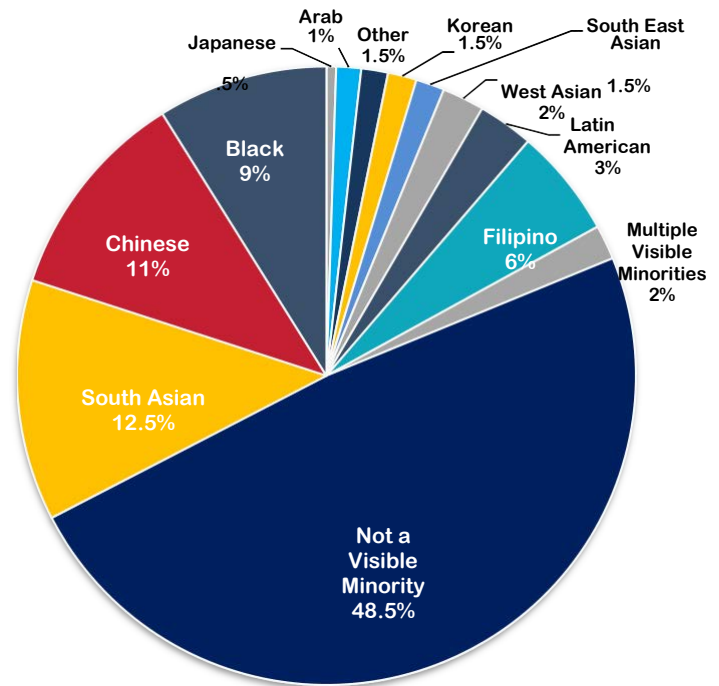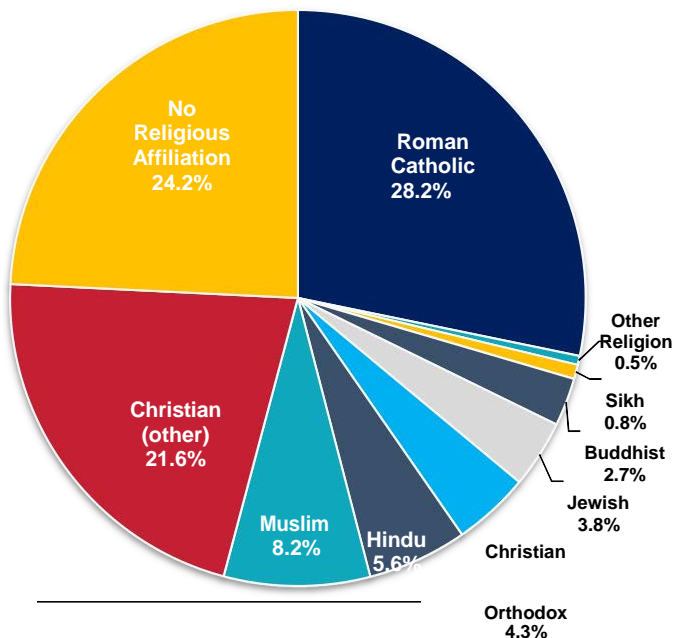**(Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population)**

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

In 2016, 51.5% or 1,385,855 people belonged to a visible minority group, this is the first time this figure surpassed 50 per cent in the city of Toronto. This figure is up from 46.9 per cent in 2006.[4] (Figure 11.1)

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[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-

[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).

As noted earlier in the report, the most targeted groups in Toronto in 2019 were the Jewish community, followed by the LGBTQ community, Black and Muslim communities:

- The Jewish community constitutes 3.8% of the religious population in the City of Toronto[5] but was victimized in approximately 32% of the total hate crimes;

- The Black community constitutes 8.9% of the visible minority population in the City of Toronto[6] but was victimized in approximately 9% of the total hate crimes; and,

- The Muslim community constitutes 8.2% of the religious population in the City of Toronto[7] and was victimized in approximately 11% of the total hate crimes in 2019.

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 LGBTQ community in Toronto.

Despite the lack of statistics in this area, what is known is that the LGBTQ community was victimized in approximately 19% of the total hate crimes in 2019.

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[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).

[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 2019, the HCU continued to be an active partner of the provincial Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team (HCEIT). The HCEIT consists of members from fifteen Ontario police services that receive provincial funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement and education on hate crimes. In 2019, representatives included members from the following police services:

- Brantford Police Service	- Ottawa Police Service
- Durham Regional 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
- London Police Service	- Woodstock Police Service and
- Niagara Regional Police Service	- York Regional Police
- Ontario Provincial Police Service	

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 2019, HCU members attended international and provincial 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 with members of various police services, community agencies and other partners. These training opportunities took place in Denmark, and locally, in Ottawa, Kingston, Waterloo, and Niagara Falls.

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 at OPC in May and October 2019, 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 2020.

The Service recognizes that crime prevention is a key component of community mobilization and that strong community partnerships are an essential element of any crime reduction strategy.

In June 2019, the HCU provided education and training to Divisional Crime Prevention officers on the topic of hate motivated offences, promoting community education and reporting of hate crimes.

In October 2019, the HCU hosted a hate crime seminar and the annual DDHC Coordinators meeting at the Toronto Police College. Attendees included representatives from Communication Services and the Toronto Police Operations Center (TPOC), as well as other investigators and supervisors from across the Service. The seminar topics included: case studies, interactive discussions, legal perspectives, and recognizing, understanding, and capturing hate motivated incidents and occurrences. Seminar presentations were delivered by HCU members, and by representatives from HCEIT as well as the Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG).

In December 2019, MAG invited the HCU to attend and participate in a police panel to discuss online hate crimes, investigative challenges, and evidence gathering during a Crown Conference in Toronto. The discussions included investigative challenges, prevention, and the impact of hate crimes in the community. The conference was attended by Assistant Crown Attorneys from across the province, and other representatives from MAG,

In addition, throughout 2019 the HCU liaised with members of the community including schools/universities, government, and community organizations on the subject of hate motivated crimes and incidents.

Community Outreach

In 2019, the HCU consulted with many diverse community organizations and representatives for the purposes of education, negotiation, mediation for public order and safety and to address community concerns specific to hate crimes.

In February 2019, the Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs and the United Jewish Appeal Federation of Greater Toronto held a one-day conference, *Combating Hate Speech and Anti-semitism*, in Toronto. The conference was attended by community leaders, legal professionals, and police officers. The HCU participated in a panel discussion, *Dealing with Online Hate*, to discuss reporting, investigative challenges and on-line hate propaganda.

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 Community Consultative Committee 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 on June 2016.

In June 2019, the Service hosted the 2nd World LGBTQ Conference for Criminal Justice Professionals in partnership with international law enforcement agencies, national and local academics, and community partners. The mission of the conference was to:

- provide education and training through various workshops, panel discussions, and lectures;
- establish best practices and training necessary for the purpose of decreasing homophobia/transphobia while increasing cultural awareness; and
- examine domestic violence in the LGBTQ Community.

Throughout 2019, 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 mosques, community groups, and at town hall meetings.

Media Outreach

HCU members continue to 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.

Appendix A - Completed Hate Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out in Table A.1 and Table A.2 below includes all hate criminal proceedings which concluded in the court system in 2019. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2014 and 2019.

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 Table A and B to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

Table A.1: 2019 Completed Cases (2019 occurrences)

Charge	Disposition
2019	
1. Mischief Relating to Religious Property	1. Withdrawn – section 810 peace bond, 12 months
1. Utter Threat	1. Withdrawn
2. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	2. Found Guilty – 1 day custody (conc. sentence)
3. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	3. Found Guilty – 1 day custody (conc. sentence)
4. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	4. Withdrawn
5. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	5. Withdrawn
6. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	6. Withdrawn
1. Causing a Disturbance	1. Withdrawn
1. Assault	1. Found Guilty – 2 days pre-sentence custody (PSC), 90 days custody
2. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	2. Withdrawn
3. Mischief to Property Under $5000	3. Withdrawn
1. Utter Threats	1. Withdrawn – common law peace bond, 12 months
1. Assault	1. Found Guilty – 60 days custody (consec. sentence), 5 years firearms/weapons prohibition
2. Assault	2. Found Guilty – 60 days custody (consec. sentence)

Table A.2: 2019 Completed Cases (2018 – 2014 occurrences)

Charge	Disposition
2018	
1. Assault 2. Assault	1. Stayed (diversion) 2. Stayed (diversion)
1. Utter Threats 2. Fail to Comply with Probation Order	1. Found Guilty - Conditional discharge, 12 month probation, 5 years firearms/weapons prohibition 2. Withdrawn
1. Assault with a Weapon 2. Assault with a Weapon	1. Found Guilty – suspended sentence, 24 months probation, firearms/weapons prohibition 2. Withdrawn
1. Assault 2. Assault	1. Withdrawn 2. Found Guilty – suspended sentence, 24 months probation, firearms/weapons prohibition
1. Assault with a Weapon 2. Utter Threats 3. Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle	1. Stayed - peace bond 12 months, $500 no surety/deposit 2. Stayed - peace bond 12 months, $500 no surety/deposit 3. Stayed, peace bond 12 months, $500 no surety/deposit
1. Utter Threats	1. Withdrawn – peace bond 12 months
1. Assault	1. Stayed (diversion)
1. Assault	1. Stayed (diversion)
1. Utter Threats 2. Breach of Recognizance	1. Found not guilty 2. Found not guilty
1. Assault 2. Assault 3. Utter Threats	1. Found Guilty - 6 months conditional sentence, 10 days PSC, 24 months probation, 2. Withdrawn 3. Found Guilty – 6 months conditional sentence, 24 months probation, 10 year firearms/weapons
1. Mischief Interfere with Property	1. Stayed (diversion)
1. Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1. Found Guilty – suspended sentence, 2 years probation, firearms/weapons prohibition

Charge	Disposition
2016	
1. Wilful Promotion of Hatred 2. Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1. Found Guilty - 6 months custody 2. Found Guilty - 6 months custody
1. Wilful Promotion of Hatred 2. Wilful Promotion of Hatred	1. Found Guilty – 6 months conditional sentence 2. Found Guilty - 6 months conditional sentence
2014	
1. Advocating Genocide 2. Wilful Promotion of Hatred 3. Criminal Harassment 4. Criminal Harassment 5. Personation 6. Threatening Death 7. Criminal Harassment 8. Threatening Death 9. Threatening Death 10. Personation	Found guilty on all counts, Global Sentence – 31 months credit for PSC, 5 months custody, 2 years probation, firearms/weapons prohibition

Appendix B - 2019 Offences by Premise Type

	Assault	Assault with a Weapon	Cause Disturbance	Criminal Harassment	Mischief to Religious Property	Mischief Interfere With Property	Mischief Under	Point Firearm	Public Incitement	Utter Threats (Bodily Harm/Death)	Willful Promotion of Hatred	Total
Apartment building (Common Area, Garage)	3			4		1	9			2		**19**
Business/Retail	5			1		2	8			6		**22**
Community Centre/ Cultural Organizations												**0**
Government (Library, Courthouse, Agencies)	1						2			1		**4**
Homeless Shelter/Mission							1					**1**
House (Garage, phone, vehicle)	1	1					5			2		**9**
Internet (Social media)				2						5	1	**8**
Medical Facility	1			1								**2**
Parks	1						10					**11**
Public Transit (TTC, GO, Taxi, Ferry)	4						4					**8**
Religious Place of Worship					6		1			1		**8**
Schools (Universities, Private, Public)		1				1	16		1	2	1	**22**
Street/Laneway	7	1	1	1		2	6	1		6		**25**
Total	**23**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**7**	**5**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**25**	**2**	**139**

Appendix C - 2019 Breakdown of Offences by Division

11 Division	3 Occurrences
Catholic	Mischief to Religious Property
LGBTQ/Black/ Jewish/Trans	Mischief Under
Trans-Man	Point Firearm

22 Division	9 Occurrences
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Muslim	Assault
Muslim	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief Under
Somali/Black	Utter Threats
Sri Lankan	Assault
Trans	Mischief Under

12 Division	2 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ	Utter Threats

23 Division	2 Occurrences
Black	Utter Threats
Jewish	Utter Threats

13 Division	4 Occurrences
Jewish	Utter Threats
Jewish	Utter Threats
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief Under

31 Division	10 Occurrences
Black	Criminal Harassment
Black	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Black	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Incitement of Hatred
LGBTQ	Assault
LGBTQ	Mischief Under
Muslim	Assault
Muslim	Mischief Under

14 Division	13 Occurrences
Israeli	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Mischief to Religious Property
LGBTQ-Male	Utter Threats
Muslim	Criminal Harassment
Muslim/Syrian	Utter Threats
Trans-Female	Assault
Trans	Mischief Under
Trans	Wilful Promotion

32 Division	16 Occurrences
Asian	Criminal Harassment
Chinese	Assault
Jewish	Criminal Harassment
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Utter Threats
Jewish	Utter Threats
Kurdish	Assault with a Weapon
Muslim	Advocate Genocide
Muslim	Assault

33 Division	2 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under

41 Division	10 Occurrence
Black	Mischief Under
Indian	Assault
Israeli	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief to Religious Property
Trans/LGBTQ	Utter Threats
Women	Mischief Under

42 Division	4 Occurrences
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Utter Threats
Muslim	Criminal Harassment

43 Division	6 Occurrences
Black	Utter Threats
LGBTQ-Women	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ- Male/Jewish	Mischief Under
Muslim	Mischief to Religious Property
Muslim	Utter Threats
Black/Jewish	Mischief Under

51 Division	25 Occurrences
Asian	Mischief Under
Black	Assault
Black	Assault
Black	Mischief Under
Black/LGBTQ/ LGBTQ-Female	Assault
Black/Asian	Mischief Under
Indian	Assault
Jewish	Mischief Interfere with Property
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ/Muslim/ Women	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ	Cause Disturbance
LGBTQ	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ	Criminal Harassment
LGBTQ-Male	Assault
Middle Eastern	Assault
Muslim	Mischief Under
Muslim	Utter Threats
Persian	Assault
Sikh	Utter Threats
Trans/Trans -Women	Assault
Trans/Trans-Woman	Assault
Trans-Women	Utter Threats
White	Mischief Under

52 Division	14 Occurrences
Black	Utter Threats
Iranian	Utter Threats
Jewish	Utter Threats
Jewish	Utter Threats
Jewish/Black	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Assault
LGBTQ-Male/Black	Assault
Muslim	Utter Threats
Muslim	Willful Promotion
Non-white	Assault
Pakistani	Assault
Sikh	Assault
Sikh	Mischief Under
White	Mischief Under

53 Division	5 Occurrences
Black	Assault with a Weapon
Black	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief interfere With Property
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Utter Threats

54 Division	4 Occurrences
Black/LGBTQ	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief to Religious Property
Jewish	Utter Threats
LGBTQ	Mischief Under

55 Division	10 Occurrences
Israeli	Mischief Under
Israeli	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
Jewish	Mischief Under
LGBTQ	Mischief Under
LGBTQ	Mischief Under
LGBTQ	Mischief Interfere With property
LGBTQ-Male	Mischief Under
LGBTQ-Male	Mischief Under
White	Mischief Under

Appendix D - 2019 Breakdown by Victim Group and Offence

Bias Type	Victim Group		Type of Offence	
Multi Bias (MU)	Black/LGBTQ	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/LGBTQ/LGBTQ –Female	1	Assault	1
	Black/Asian	1	Mischief Under	1
	Black/Jewish	4	Mischief Under	4
	Black/Jewish/Palestine	1	Mischief Under	1
	LGBTQ/Muslim/Women	1	Criminal Harassment	1
	LGBTQ/Black/Jewish/Trans	1	Mischief Under	1
	LGBTQ-Male/Black	1	Assault	1
	LGBTQ-Male/Jewish	1	Mischief Under	1
	Muslim/Syrian	1	Utter Threats	1
	Muslim/Jewish	1	Mischief Under	1
	Somali/Black	1	Utter Threats	1
	Total Occurrences:15			
Ethnicity (ET)	Asian	2	Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief Under	1
	Indian	2	Assault	2
	Kurdish	1	Assault with a Weapon	1
	Middle Eastern	1	Assault	1
	Pakistani	1	Assault	1
	Persian	1	Assault	1
	Sri Lankan	1	Assault	1
	Vietnamese	1	Mischief Under	1
	Total Occurrences: 10			
Nationality (NA)	Israeli	5	Mischief Under	3
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Utter Threats	1
	Chinese	1	Assault	1
	Iranian	1	Utter threats	1
	Total Occurrences: 7			

Bias Type	Victim Group		Type of Offence	
Race (RA)	Non-White	1	Assault	1
	White	3	Mischief Under	3
	Black	13	Utter Threats	3
			Assault	3
			Criminal Harassment	1
			Assault with a Weapon	1
			Mischief Under	5
	Total Occurrences: 17			
Religion (RE)	Catholic	1	Mischief to Religious Property	1
	Jewish	44	Criminal Harassment	1
			Mischief interfere with Property	3
			Mischief to Religious Property	4
			Mischief Under	26
			Public Incitement of Hatred	1
			Utter Threats	9
	Muslim	15	Advocate Genocide	1
			Assault	3
			Criminal Harassment	2
			Mischief to Religious Property	2
			Mischief Under	3
			Utter Threats	3
			Wilful Promotion	1
	Sikh	3	Utter Threats	1
			Mischief Under	1
			Assault	1
	Total Occurrences: 63			

Bias Type	Victim Group		Type of Offence	
Sex	Trans	6	Assault	3
			Mischief Under	1
			Utter Threats	1
			Wilful Promotion	1
	Trans – Man	1	Point Firearm	1
	Trans – Women	1	Utter Threats	1
	Women	1	Mischief Under	1
Total Occurrences: 9				
Sexual Orientation (SO)	LGBTQ	11	Assault	1
			Cause Disturbance	1
			Criminal Harassment	3
			Mischief Interfere with Property	1
			Mischief Under	4
			Utter Threats	1
	LGBTQ- Male	7	Utter Threats	2
			Assault	2
			Mischief Under	3
Total Occurrences: 18				