

2018 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report

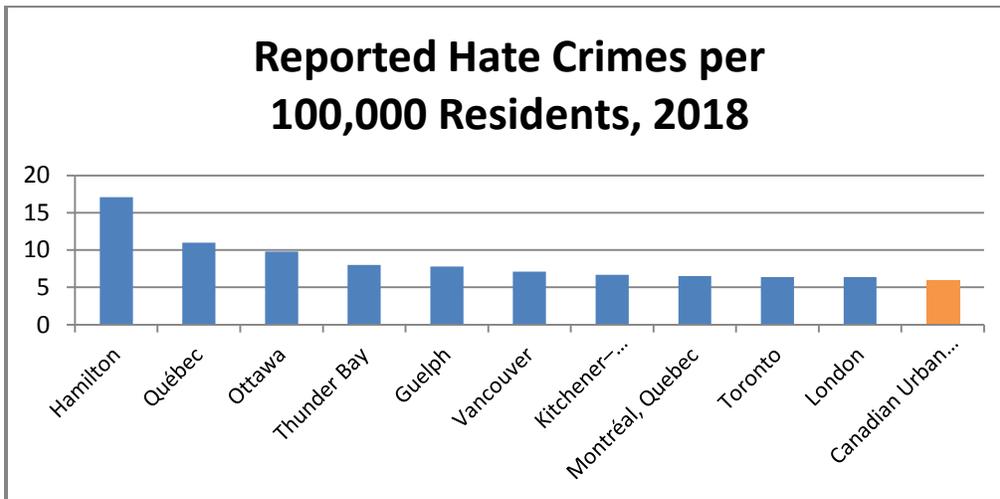
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Canada's Hate Crime Profile

Hate crimes have increased significantly in Canada over the past 5 years. Statistics Canada reports indicate that hate crimes have risen from 1,295 reported incidences in 2014 to 1,798 incidences in 2018, a 39 per cent increase over all. Relative to 2017, hate crimes in Canada fell by 13 per cent, but even with this decline the number of hate crimes reported in 2018 remain higher than any other year since 2009 (except 2017).

It is important to note that hate crime statistics only include incidents that were reported to police and that many incidents go unreported. The validity of data on hate crimes also depends on the varied expertise of police services to correctly identify crimes as being motivated by hate. The rate of reporting of hate crimes can also be affected by international events as well as community education programs.

Of all the hate crimes reported in 2018, 87 percent took place in a city or census metropolitan area (CMA). In per capita terms, Hamilton stands out as the Canadian city with the highest rate of hate crimes, experiencing 3 times more hate crimes per capita than the average for all Canadian cities. Of the 10 urban areas with the highest rate of hate crimes, 7 were in Ontario, 2 were in Quebec and one was in British Columbia.



Source: Statistics Canada

While in per capita terms, Toronto had the 9th highest rate of hate crimes reported, in absolute terms Toronto saw more hate crimes reported than any other Canadian city. With 364 hate crimes reported in 2018, hate crimes in Toronto comprised 20 percent of all hate crimes reported nationally, followed by Montreal (15 percent) and Vancouver (10 percent).

In 2018, there were 137 hate crimes reported in Toronto, which was about average for the City over the past decade. Similar to previous years, the majority of reported hate crimes were related to mischief to property (such as graffiti) in circumstances in which the victim was not a direct witness to the incident. Lack of descriptions of the perpetrator have continued to be a challenge for law enforcement in the investigation and arrest of those accused of property-related hate crimes. Following mischief to property, assault and the utterance of threats were the most common types of hate-motivated crimes reported in Toronto in 2018. Hate crimes reported in Toronto in 2018 led to the arrest of 18 people, who were charged with a total of 39 hate-motivated crimes.

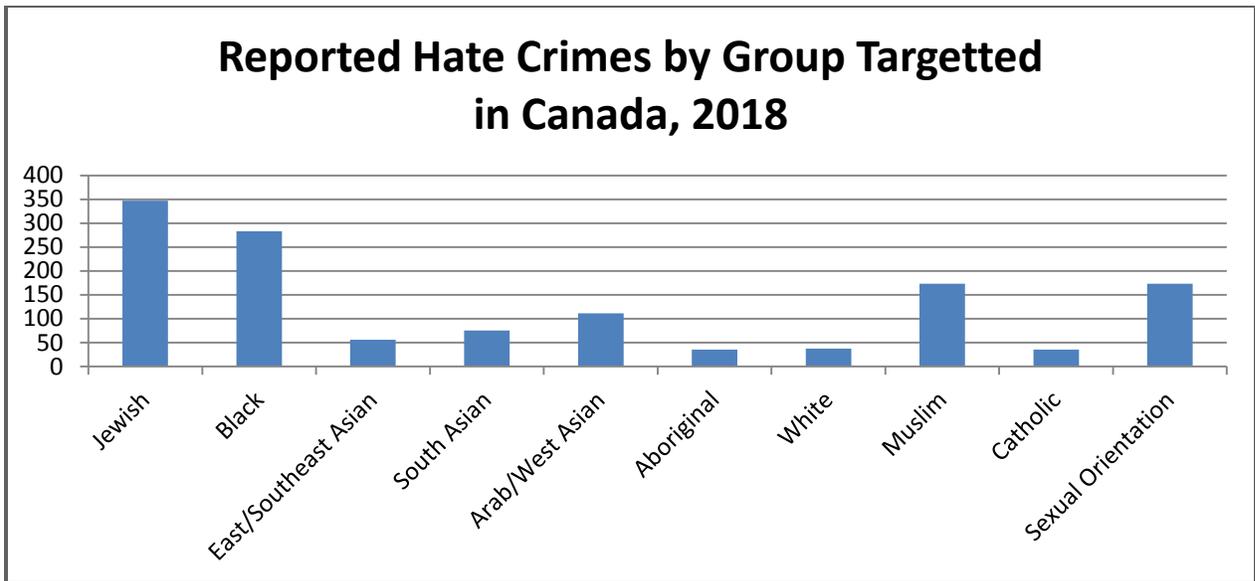
Hate Charges Laid by Offence Type in Toronto, 2018

Offence Type	Charges
Assault	14
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
Assault with a Weapon	9
Assault Peace Officer	1
Criminal Harassment	2
Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle	1
Mail Obscene Materials	1
Mischief Under	2
Mischief Interfere with Property	1
Robbery	1
Utter Threats – Bodily Harm	5
Utter Threats – Damage	1
Total	39

Source: Toronto Police Services

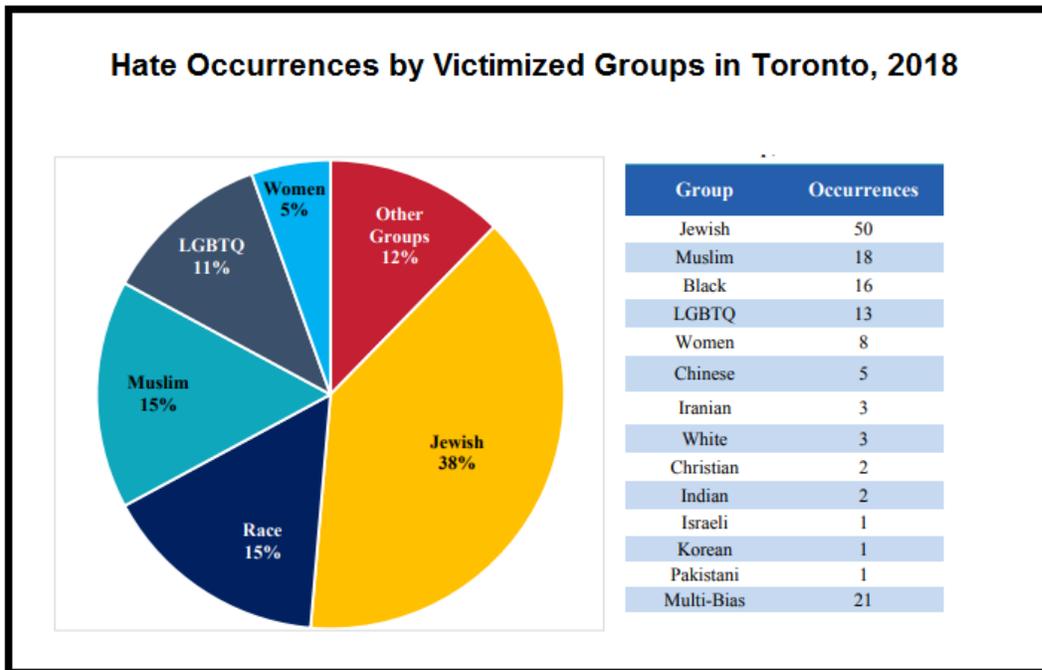
The Jewish Community as the Target of Hate Crime

In 2018, Jews were the target of the largest number of hate crimes in Canada. There were a total of 347 hate crimes reported that directly targeted members of the Jewish community – an average of one antisemitic hate crime every 24 hours. Nineteen percent of the total hate crimes reported targeted Jews – an astonishing figure given that Jews only make up 1 percent of the Canadian population. After Jews, the Black community was the second most frequent target of hate crimes, with 283 such crimes reported, followed by the Muslim community and people targeted for their sexual orientation with 173 crimes reported for both groups.



Source: Statistics Canada

In Toronto, the Jewish community was the group most victimized by hate crimes in 2018 - with 38 percent of all hate crimes in the city directed at Jews - followed by the Muslim community, the Black community, and the LGBTQ community. When the religious component of multi-bias crimes is included – such as victims being identified by perpetrators as both black and Jewish, or Ukrainian and Jewish – the number of Jewish victims increases to 47 per cent of all incidents in Toronto. Jews have been the single most targeted victim group in Toronto for the past decade, according to police data.



Source: Toronto Police Services

Community Impact

Hate and bias motivated crimes have long-lasting and grave side-effects for our society. The effects of these crimes ripple through the very fabric of our communities. Hate and bias motivated crimes not only victimize the individual, but also the entire community that individual belongs to, resulting in the increased isolation, stress and vulnerability of that community. There needs to be a familiarity between the community and a relationship with specific members of law enforcement they can reach out to in an emergency. Hate crimes need to be reported to the police and pro- active community-based organizations. Under-reporting presents a challenge to law enforcement as victims might be reluctant to come forward out of embarrassment, fear of retaliation, or uncertainty about how they'll be received. If police do not respond to reports of hate and bias crimes immediately and appropriately, these crimes can

lead to increased social conflict between opposing groups and can ultimately result in retaliatory occurrences. 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 could have extensive benefits in other aspects of public safety.

Analysis

The surge in statistical hate crimes related data is very unsettling for our communities. We must remain vigilant and continue to work strategically with our partners in law enforcement and government to combat hate and hate-related crimes. Education on all fronts (community, student, government and law enforcement) is of paramount important in our ongoing battle against hate.

References

Statistics Canada. Table 35-10-0066-01 Police-reported hate crime, by type of motivation, Canada (selected police services)

Statistics Canada. Table 35-10-0191-01 Police-reported hate crime, number of incidents and rate per 100,000 population, Census Metropolitan Areas

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Toronto Police Service's 2018 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report