

Juristat Article

Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2011

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Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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- | | |
|----------------|--|
| . | not available for any reference period |
| .. | not available for a specific reference period |
| ... | not applicable |
| 0 | true zero or a value rounded to zero |
| 0 ^s | value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded |
| P | preliminary |
| r | revised |
| X | suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i> |
| E | use with caution |
| F | too unreliable to be published |
| * | significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) |

Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2011: highlights

- There were 1,332 police-reported hate crime incidents in Canada in 2011, 5% fewer than the number reported in 2010. As a result, the hate crime rate declined from 4.1 to 3.9 incidents per 100,000 population.
- About half (52%) of police-reported hate crimes in 2011 were motivated by race or ethnicity. Another 25% were related to religion and 18% to sexual orientation.
- Mischief was the most commonly reported offence among police-reported hate crimes, making up half (50%) of all hate crime incidents. Overall, the majority of hate crimes involved non-violent offences.
- The proportion of police-reported hate crimes involving violent offences, such as assault and uttering threats, grew from 34% in 2010 to 39% in 2011. Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation (65%) or race/ethnicity (41%) were the most likely to involve violent offences.
- The majority of police-reported hate crime incidents were concentrated in major cities. The ten largest cities accounted for 51% of the Canadian population, but reported 64% of total hate crimes. In 2011, the cities with the highest rates of police-reported hate crime were Peterborough and Hamilton.
- In crimes motivated by hate, the accused were predominantly young and male. Among persons accused of hate crimes in 2011, 88% were male, and 60% were under age 25.

Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2011

by Mary Allen and Jillian Boyce

The composition of Canada's population continues to change and is becoming increasingly diverse. In 2011, 19% of Canadians were members of a visible minority, up from 16% in 2006.¹ By 2011, 38% of the population of Canada's three largest cities (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver) were visible minorities. The number of reported same-sex couple families also increased in 2011, up 42% from 2006. The proportion of people who reported religious affiliations other than Christianity has also grown, with 7.2% of the Canadian population affiliating as Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist in 2011 compared to 4.9% in 2001. The Jewish population has remained stable at 1%.

In a diverse society, the potential can arise for acts of discrimination between individuals or groups (Chongatera 2013). When a criminal act is motivated by hate, it is considered a hate crime. Hate crimes can be either violent or non-violent in nature, and affect not only individual victims of the crime, but also the groups targeted. Hate crimes are not only a focus of social concern in Canada, but around the world as well. As a member of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Canada works with other countries to monitor and combat hate crime (ODIHR 2012).

In Canada, four specific offences are listed as hate crimes in the *Criminal Code*: advocating genocide, public incitement of hatred, wilful promotion of hatred, and mischief in relation to religious property. In addition, section 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code* allows for increased penalties when sentencing any criminal offence (such as assault or mischief) where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hatred toward a particular group.

This report uses data from the 2011 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), which collects information from police services, to examine police-reported hate crime in Canada. More specifically, this report looks at the number of police-reported hate crime incidents in various jurisdictions as well as the characteristics of these incidents, victims, and those accused of these crimes. For the survey, a hate crime is defined as a criminal offence committed against a person or property, where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by hate, based on the victim's race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.

Information on hate crimes is subject to reporting behaviour. The number of incidents actually reported to police as hate crimes may be influenced by public awareness and concern, as well as special hate crime initiatives and policies among police services. This report looks only at police-reported hate crimes, which likely underestimate the true extent of hate crime of various types. According to the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization (GSS), for example, about one-third of respondents who said they had been victims of hate-motivated incidents reported the incidents to the police (Dauvergne and Brennan 2011).

Text box 1

Self-reported incidents perceived to be motivated by hate

The General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization is a survey of Canadian adults which includes information on incidents motivated by hate in Canada.² Unlike the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR), which collects police-reported incidents of hate-motivated crime, the GSS collects information based on the perception of the individual who experienced the incident. Incidents reported in the GSS may not have been reported to the police and therefore have not been confirmed or substantiated like incidents reported in UCR2.

In 2009, the GSS on Victimization asked a sample of Canadians, aged 15 years and older, if they had been a victim in the previous 12 months of any of the following offences: sexual assault, robbery, physical assault, break and enter, theft of motor vehicles or parts, theft of household property, theft of personal property and vandalism. If respondents reported that they had been a victim of one of the specified crimes, they were then asked if they believed that incident was motivated by hate, and if so, to state the perceived motivation(s).

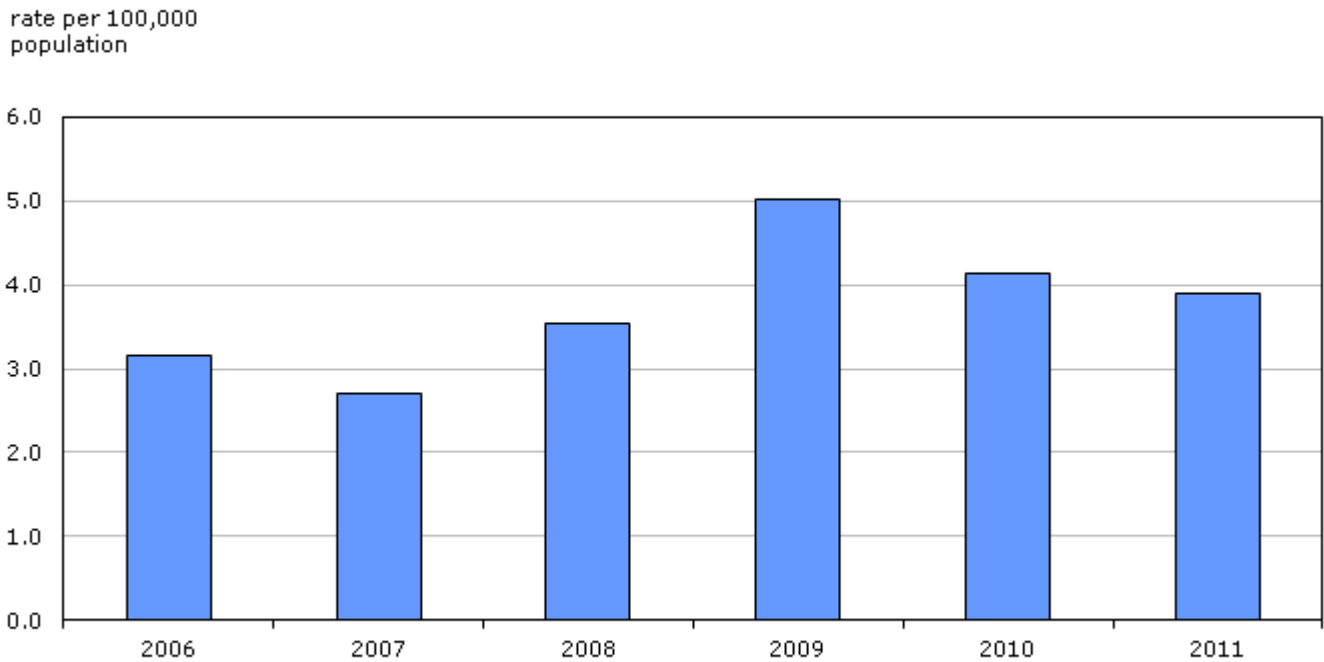
Overall, 5% of all incidents (close to 399,000 incidents) reported in the 2009 GSS were believed, by victims, to have been motivated by hate, compared to 3% (or about 262,000 incidents) in 2004. Similar to 2004 results, race was the most commonly perceived motivation for hate crime incidents (65%). Other motivations included age (30%), sex (22^E%), religion (16^E%) and sexual orientation (11^E%) (Dauvergne and Brennan 2011).³

The GSS also collected information on the emotional consequences of victimization, which appear to be more severe for victims who perceived the incident to be motivated by hate. More specifically, in 2009, 91% of victims who perceived the incident to be motivated by hate said they were emotionally affected by the incident, compared to 81% of victims who did not perceive the incident to be hate-motivated. The most common emotional reactions for victims who perceived the crime to be motivated by hate were anger (38%), feeling upset, confused or frustrated (25%) and fear (20%^E) (Dauvergne and Brennan 2011). Emotional consequences were the same for victims of non-violent hate crimes and victims of violent hate crimes (Dowden and Brennan 2012).

Police-reported hate crimes decreased in 2011

There were 1,332 hate crime incidents reported by police services in 2011, marking a 5% decrease from 2010 (Table 1). Overall, there were 3.9 incidents per 100,000 population in 2011, down from 4.1 incidents the previous year (Chart 1).

Chart 1
Police-reported hate crimes, Canada, 2006 to 2011



Note: Information reflects data reported by police services covering approximately 87% of the population of Canada from 2006 to 2009 and 99% in 2010 and 2011.

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

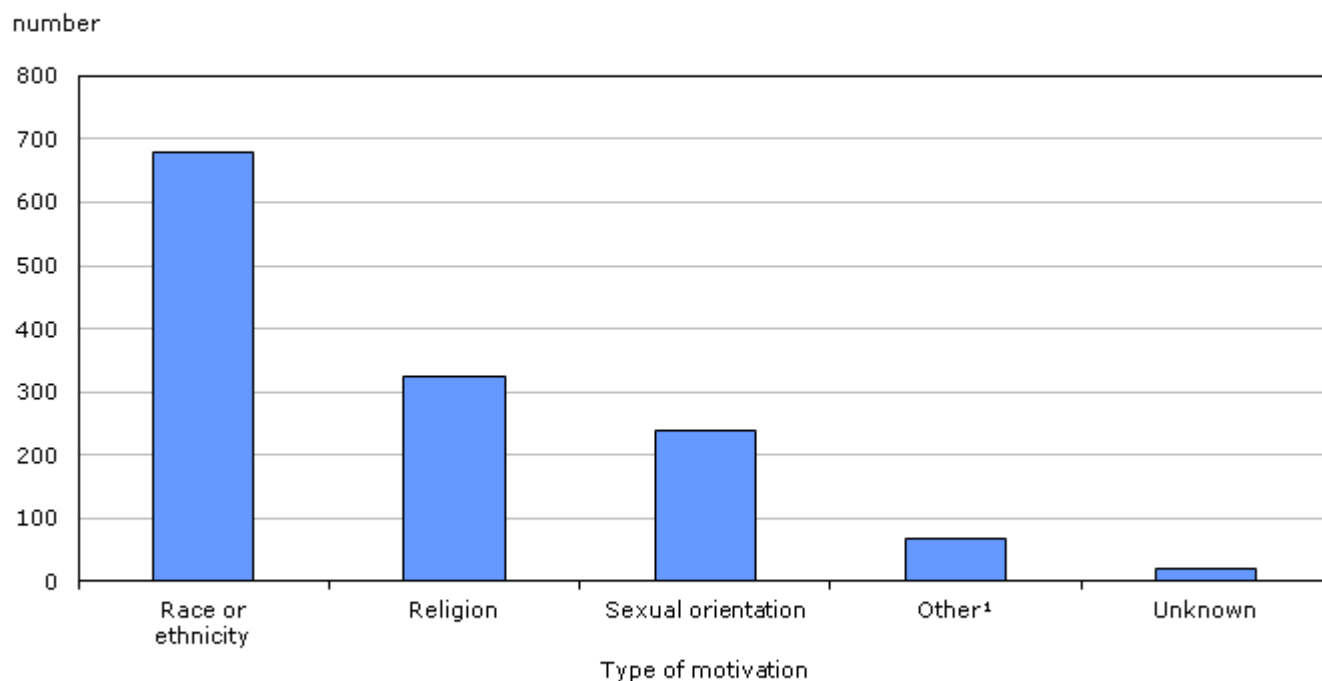
The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collects police-reported information on hate crimes: whether an incident involved one of the four specific hate crimes listed in the *Criminal Code*, or if it involved a criminal offence motivated by hate. The survey also includes detailed characteristics of the incidents, including information on violent and non-violent offences, as well as some information on victims and accused.

The collection of police-reported hate crime data occurs at the time the incident is reported. Depending on the level of evidence at the time of the incident, police can record it as either a “suspected” or “confirmed” hate-motivated crime. As more information is gathered, incidents are reviewed and verified and their status may be reclassified. Of the 1,332 hate crimes reported in 2011 and examined in this report, 79% were confirmed by police as hate motivated. The remaining 21% were recorded as suspected hate crimes.

Race/ethnicity most common motivation for hate crime

Hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity accounted for about half (52%) of police-reported hate crime incidents in 2011 (679 incidents). Hate crimes that are motivated by hatred toward a particular religion (religiously motivated hate crime) accounted for 25% or 326 incidents, and hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation accounted for another 18% or 240 incidents. The remaining 5% of hate crimes were motivated by language, mental or physical disability, sex, age or some other similar factor (such as occupation or political beliefs) (Chart 2).⁴

Chart 2
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, Canada, 2011



1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

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

Between 2010 and 2011, there was a decline (-4%) in the number of police-reported incidents motivated by race or ethnicity, as well as in hate crimes motivated by religion (-17%). At the same time, there was a 10% increase in police-reported hate crime incidents motivated by sexual orientation.

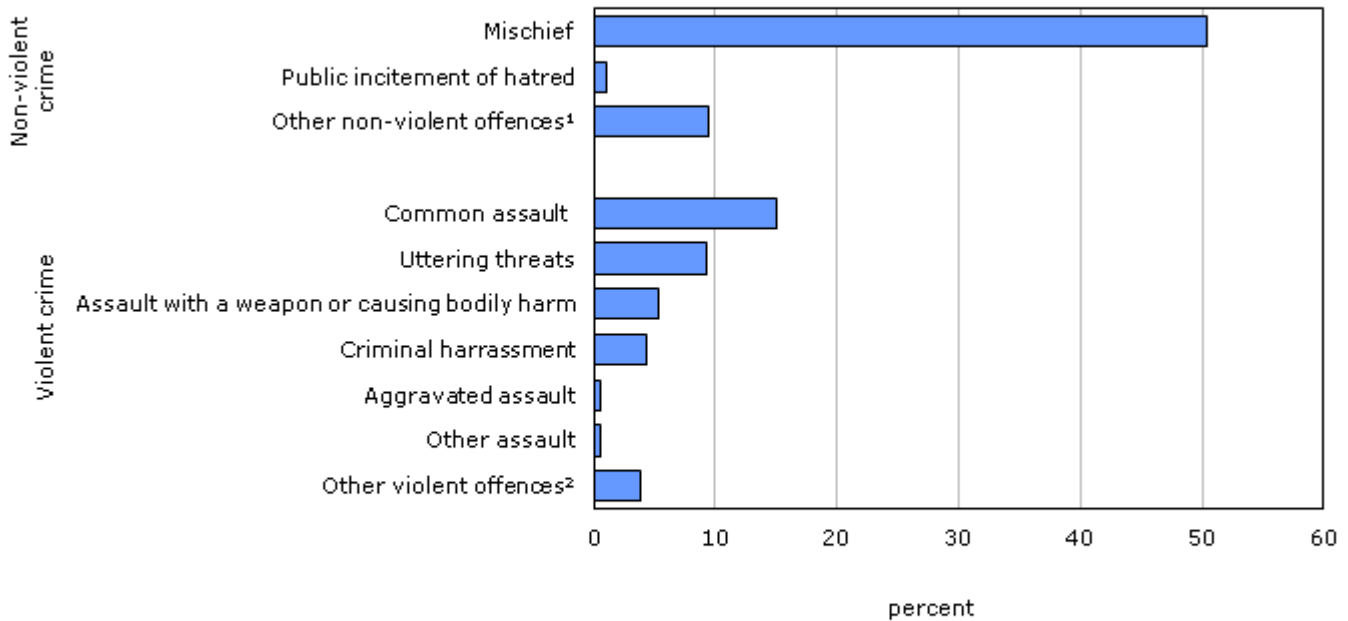
While the number of hate crime incidents varies from year to year, some aspects of hate crime have remained constant. As in previous years, race or ethnicity continued to be the most common motivation for hate crime, with black populations the most frequently targeted (21% of all hate crimes). For religiously motivated hate crime, there has also been little change over time; hate crimes targeting Jewish populations continue to be the most common (15% of all hate crimes) (Table 2).

Mischief most common police-reported hate crime offence

In 2011, mischief (which includes vandalism, graffiti and other destruction of property) was the most commonly reported offence among police-reported hate crimes. Overall, incidents involving mischief comprised half (50%) of all police-reported hate crime incidents in 2011 (Chart 3). Among religious hate crimes, however, 75% of incidents involved mischief (Table 3).

Overall, the majority of police-reported hate crimes involved non-violent offences. The number of non-violent hate crimes fell 16% between 2010 and 2011, mostly as a result of a decline in hate crimes motivated by religion, or by race or ethnicity.

Chart 3
Violent and non-violent hate crimes, by type of offence, Canada, 2011



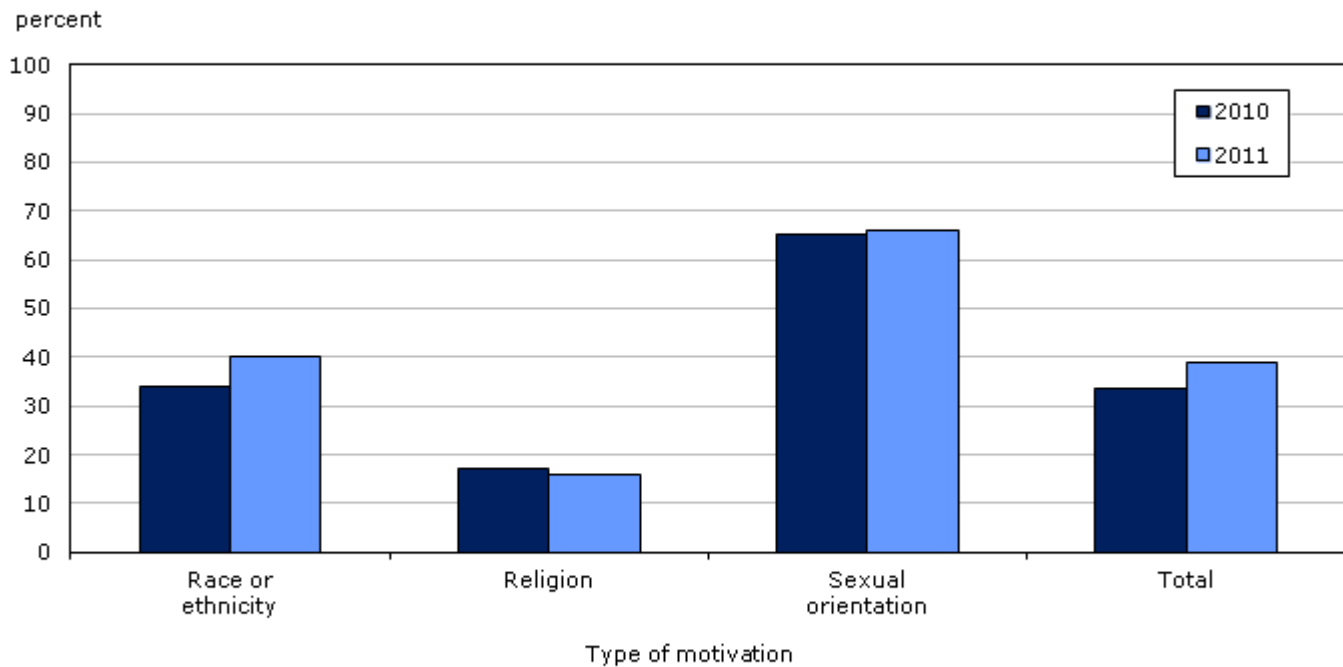
- 1. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property or other non-violent criminal violations.
- 2. Other violent offences include other crimes against persons involving violence or threat of violence such as robbery or harassing telephone calls.

Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR 2.2 Supplemental Survey.

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

The number of violent hate crimes, however, increased in 2011, following a decline the previous year. The proportion of police-reported hate crime incidents involving violent offences rose from 34% in 2010 to 39% in 2011; this was driven primarily by an increase in the number of violent hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity (Chart 4).⁵ Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation were the most likely to involve violent offences (65%).

Chart 4
Percentage of hate crimes involving violent offences, by motivation, Canada, 2010 and 2011



Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 78% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to either the 2010 or 2011 UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. Total includes hate crimes with "other" or unknown motivation.

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

The most frequent violent offence was assault, reported in 22% of all hate crimes. Two-thirds (68%) of these assaults were common assault (level 1)⁶. Common assault was most frequent in hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation, or race or ethnicity. Incidents involving any type of assault were much less common in religious hate crime incidents. Instead, uttering threats was the most frequent type of violent offence among religious hate crimes.

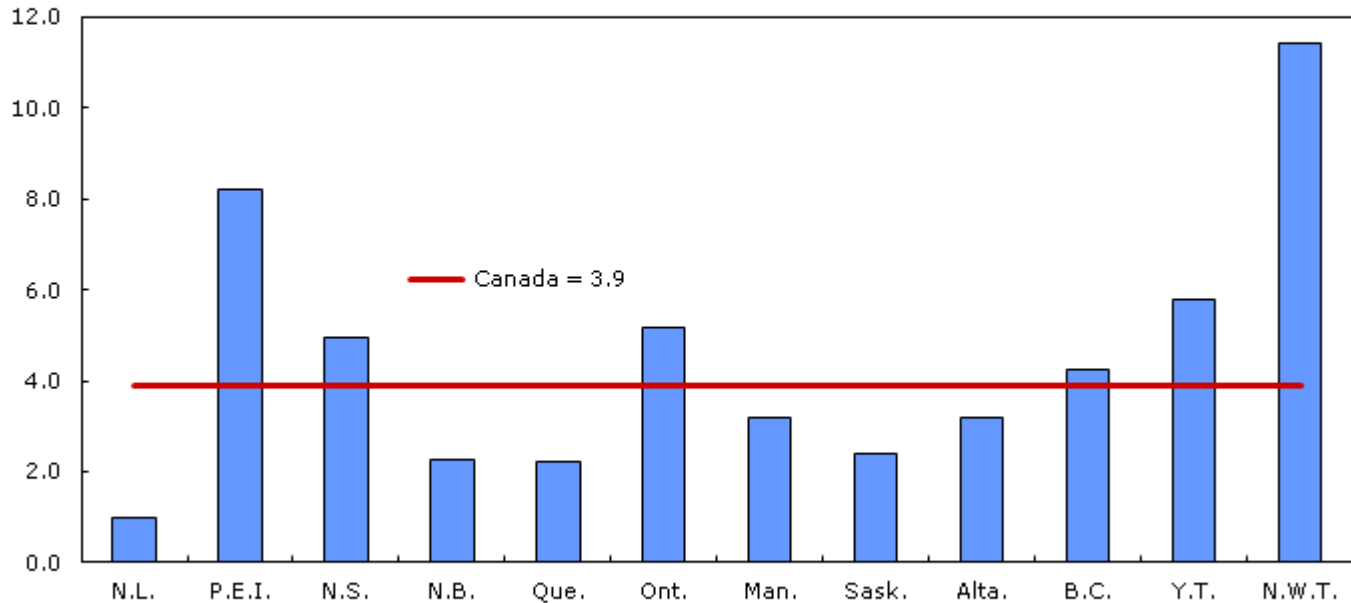
On the whole, the majority of police-reported hate crime incidents (94%) were criminal offences deemed to have been motivated by hate rather than specific offences defined as hate crime offences in the *Criminal Code*. For the offences defined as hate crimes under the *Criminal Code*, mischief in relation to religious property accounted for 5% of hate crimes in 2011 (23% of religious hate crime incidents), while public incitement of hatred (including wilful promotion of hatred) accounted for 1% of hate crimes.⁷

About half of police-reported hate crimes occurred in Ontario

Ontario, representing 37% of Canada's population, accounted for just over half of all police-reported hate crimes in 2011 (51%) (Table 4). The rate of hate crime in Ontario was 5.2 per 100,000 population. Despite relatively small numbers, both Northwest Territories and the Prince Edward Island, with small populations, recorded the highest hate crime rates (11.4 and 8.2 per 100,000, respectively) (Chart 5). Prince Edward Island reported 12 hate crimes in 2011, and the Northwest Territories reported 5.

Chart 5
Police-reported hate crimes, by province, 2011

rate per 100,000
 population



Note: Information reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada. No hate crimes were reported in Nunavut.

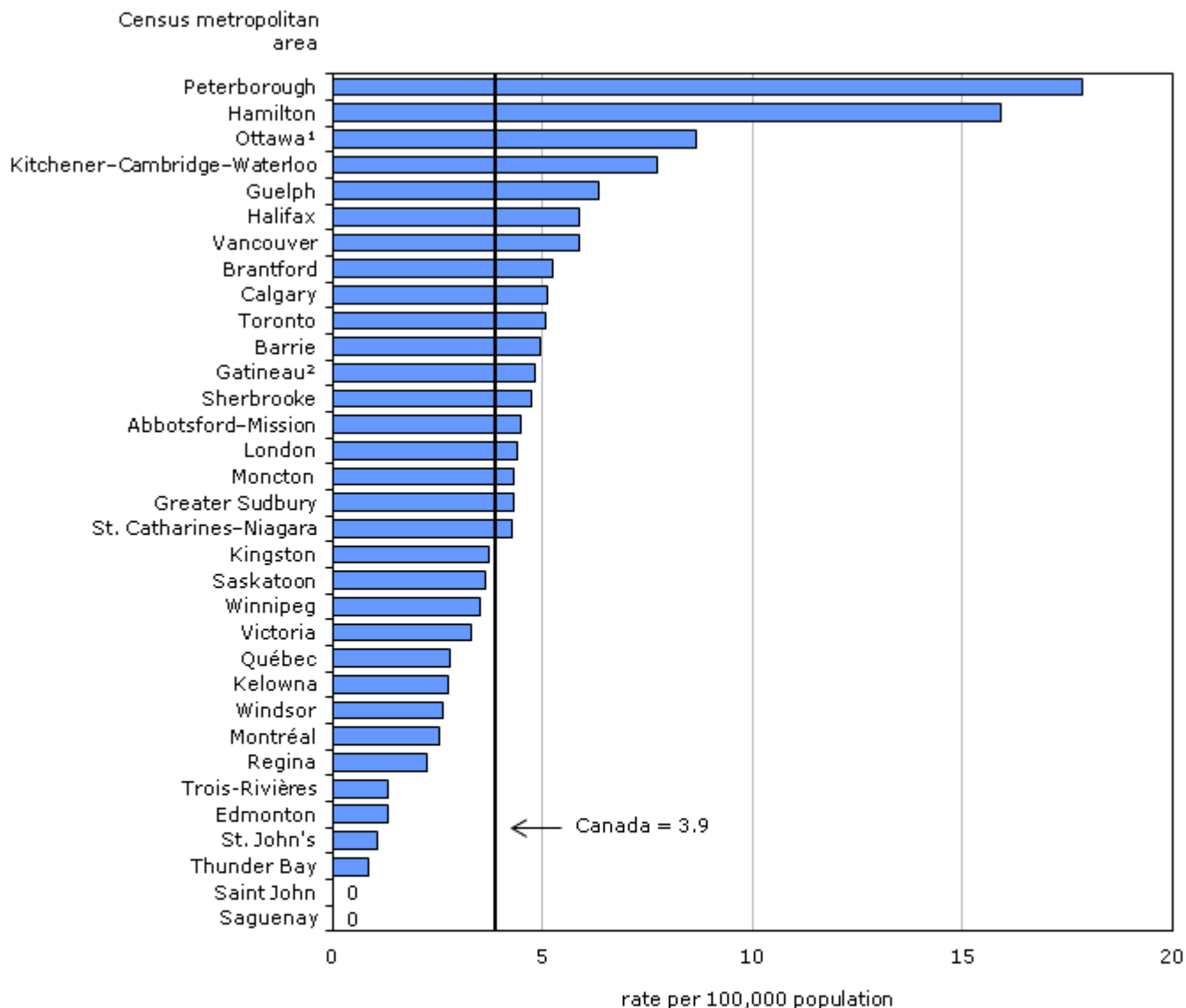
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Majority of police-reported hate crimes occurred in major cities

The majority (79%) of police-reported hate crimes in Canada occurred in major cities (Census Metropolitan Areas, CMAs).⁸ Overall, the ten largest cities in Canada, representing 51% of the population covered by the survey, accounted for 64% of hate crimes in 2011.⁹

Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver, the three largest CMAs in Canada, accounted for 38% of police-reported hate crime incidents. These three CMAs, however, did not have the highest police-reported hate crime rates. The highest rates of hate crime in 2011 were in Peterborough and Hamilton (Chart 6, Table 5).¹⁰

Chart 6
Police-reported hate crimes, by census metropolitan area, 2011



1. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

2. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

Note: A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. In 2011, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, with the exception of Saskatoon (99%), Brantford (95%), Windsor (92%), Toronto (91%), Hamilton (73%), and Barrie (70%).

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

Information from police services suggests that differences in the prevalence of police-reported hate crime can be influenced by a variety of factors. For example, the presence (or absence) of a dedicated hate crime unit or training program within a particular police service may influence the resources available for the investigation of a hate crime. Similarly, the presence (or absence) of community support programs, public awareness campaigns, zero tolerance policies, and victim assistance programs may impact the willingness or ability of community members to report incidents to police.

It is important to recognize that, according to police services, higher rates of police-reported hate crime in certain jurisdictions may reflect differences in the recognition, reporting, and investigation of these incidents by police and community members and not necessarily higher rates of occurrence. Moreover, smaller jurisdictions are more sensitive to changes in rates, where fewer incidents in small populations will have a greater impact on the rate.

Text box 2

Canada's diverse population living in 3 largest CMAs

According to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), 19% of the Canadian population was a member of a visible minority, compared to 16% in the 2006 Census and 13% in the 2001 Census.¹¹ Canada's visible minority population is most concentrated in the country's three largest Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) – Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. Of the total visible minority population in Canada, 70% lived in these three CMAs in 2011. In 2011, more than 4 in 10 people residing in Toronto and Vancouver were visible minorities (47% and 45%, respectively), whereas the proportion was smaller in Montreal at 20%.

Canada's three largest CMAs were also home to a great majority of Canadians who were members of religious groups that were most frequently targeted in religiously motivated hate crimes. For instance, in 2011, 1% of the Canadian population identified as Jewish, yet 82% lived in either Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver. The majority of those identifying as Muslim, which made up 3% of the Canadian population, also resided within Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver (68%). Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs represented 4% of the Canadian population, and, again, the majority resided in the three largest CMAs (74%).

For the most part, the majority of Canadians who reported the above-mentioned religions, were also members of a visible minority. In 2011, 88% of Muslims and 97% of Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs residing in Canada were also members of a visible minority. The exception was for those who were Jewish, among whom 2% were members of a visible minority.

In 2011, same-sex couple families (both married and common-law) accounted for 1% of all couples in Canada. Almost half (46%) of these couples resided in Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver in 2011.

Text box 3

Hate content on the Internet

Although the Internet provides access to a wealth of valuable information, it also gives individual promoters of hate and hate groups or organizations the ability to reach millions of people through a medium that is both inexpensive and largely unregulated (Banks 2010). The Internet allows perpetrators to easily share their information and materials with a large audience, and connects individuals and groups that are geographically dispersed (Banks 2010).

According to the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization, 16% of respondents reported ever having come across content on the Internet that promoted hatred or violence toward an identifiable group. Similar to perceived incidents of hate crime in general, hate content on the Internet was most frequently reported as targeting ethnic or religious groups (57%). Other groups reported as targets of hate content on the Internet included homosexuals (21%), women (16%), Aboriginal people (15%) and immigrants (14%) (Perreault 2011).¹²

Information on police-reported incidents from UCR2 includes whether or not a police-reported incident involved a computer or the Internet. Of all hate crimes recorded by police services in 2011, 1% (15 incidents) involved the use of a computer or the Internet. There are likely to be a number of issues associated with reporting hate crime incidents that involve a computer or the Internet, such as: who to report, how to report, and where one should report the incident (e.g., local police service or the creator of the website). Furthermore, an individual may be unsure whether the content is criminal in nature and may therefore be less inclined to report it to police.

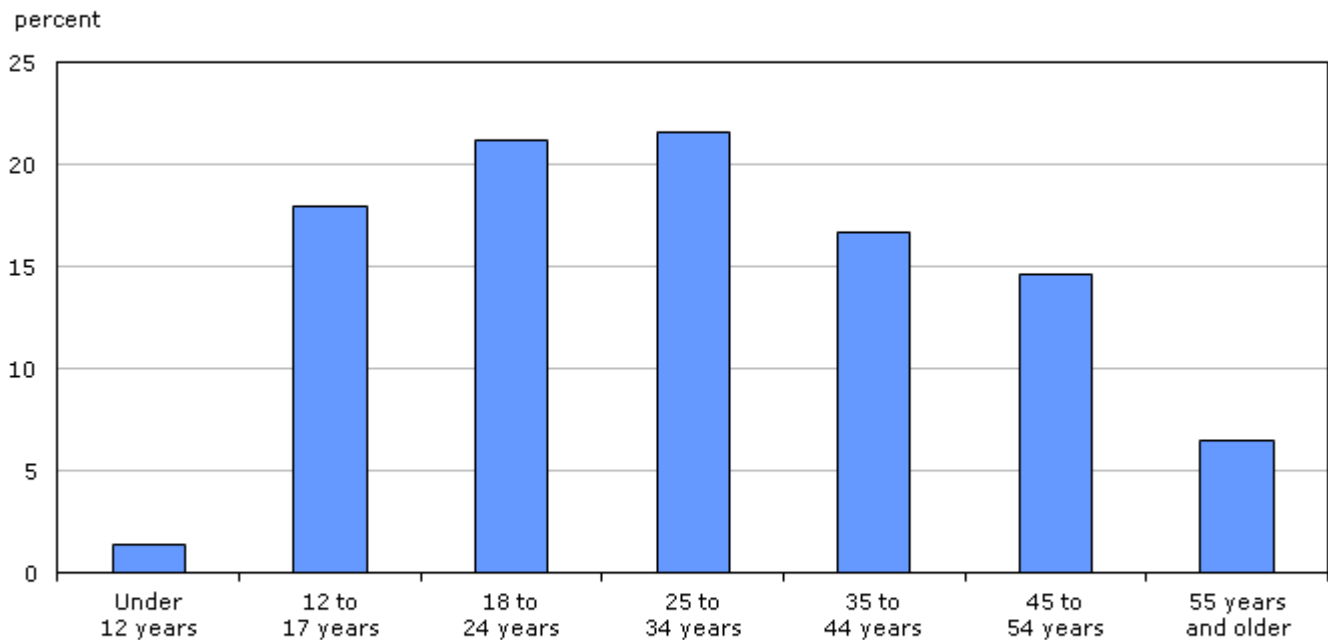
On the whole, addressing hate that is expressed through the Internet is complex, especially when considering the anonymity the Internet provides. Perpetrators can hide behind anonymous screen names, while creators of hate promoting websites can simply shut them down and start a new one under a different address (Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund 2009; Henry 2009).

Males, young adults commonly victims of police-reported hate crime

The majority of victims of police-reported violent hate crimes were male (75%).¹³ Incidents motivated by sexual orientation had the highest proportion of male victims at 85% (Table 6).

Overall, 41% of hate crime victims in 2011 were under the age of 25 (Chart 7). Victims of sexual-orientation-motivated hate crime tended to be younger, with 50% under age 25. Victims of religious hate crime tended to be older.

Chart 7
Age distribution of victims in hate crime incidents, Canada, 2011



Note: Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2 Supplemental Survey. Information on victims is limited to incidents involving violent offences. In 2011, information on 510 victims was reported in 409 hate crime incidents. In 19% of hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified.

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

The majority of hate crime victims sustained no physical injuries (61%).¹⁴ Just over one-third (37%) had minor physical injuries, and two percent sustained major injuries. Victims of sexual-orientation-related hate crimes, which were the most likely to involve assault, were the most likely to report any physical injuries at 49%.

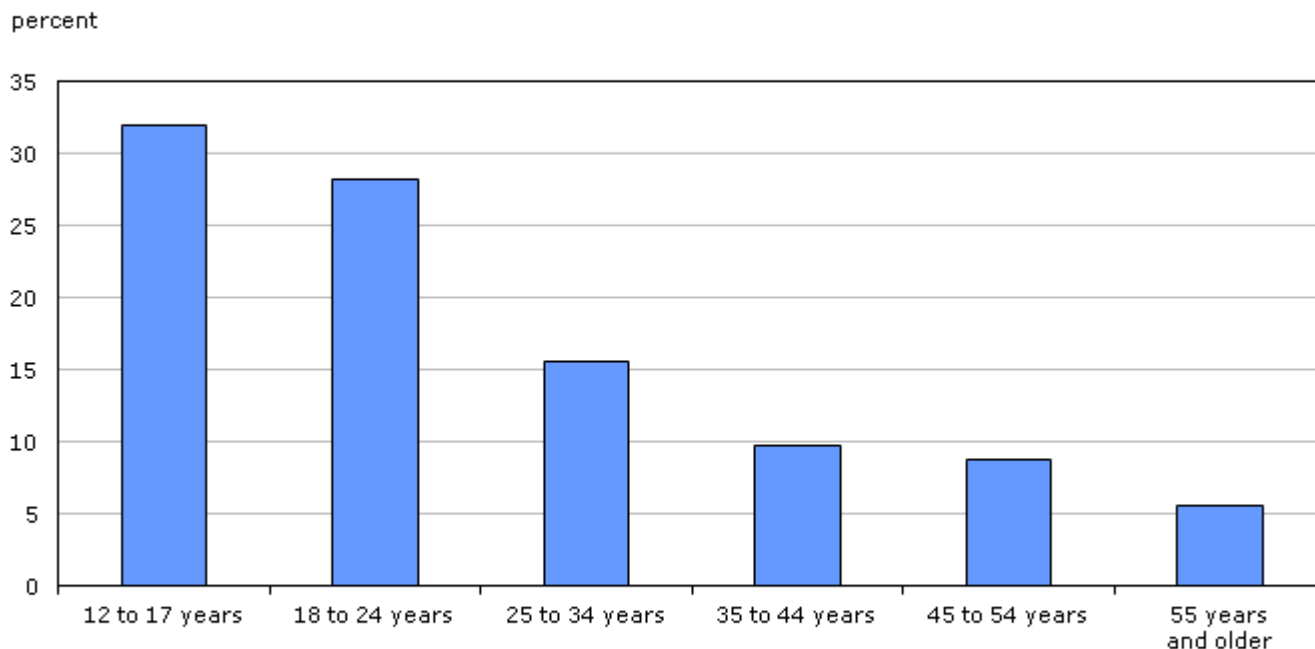
Most victims of violent hate crimes did not know the accused. For 61% of hate crime victims, the accused was a stranger. This differs from crimes in general, as well as for the specific offences most common among hate crimes.¹⁵ For example, in incidents involving common assault, 65% of hate crime victims identified the accused as a stranger, compared to 20% for all common assault victims.

Youth and young adults most commonly accused in hate crimes

Those accused of hate crimes tend to be young (Chart 8).^{16,17} In 2011, 60% of persons accused of hate crimes were aged 12 to 24 (Table 7). While youth in Canada between the age of 12 and 17 represented just over 7% of the population, they represented 32% of those accused of hate crimes. Young adults between the age of 18 and 24 represented 10% of the population, but made up 28% of the accused identified in hate crime incidents.

Police-reported hate crime incidents are more likely to involve youth than crimes overall.¹⁸ Among hate-motivated mischief incidents, for example, youth between the age of 12 and 17 comprised 42% of accused compared to 21% for all mischief incidents. Among common assault offences that were hate motivated, youth represented 29% of accused, compared to 15% of accused in all crimes involving common assault.

Chart 8
Age distribution of persons accused in hate crime incidents,
Canada, 2011



Note: Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. Accused persons younger than 12 are not included in this analysis. In 2011, there was information on 451 accused individuals aged 12 and over associated with 346 incidents. In 19% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified.

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

Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation had the highest proportion of accused under age 25 (70%). Of the three major motivations, religiously motivated hate crime had the highest proportion of accused aged 45 and over (24%).

In terms of individual offences, the highest proportions of youth and young adults (12 to 24) were among hate crime offences involving mischief (85%) and criminal harassment (67%). Youth and young adults represented 58% of accused in hate crime assaults.

The vast majority of those accused of hate crimes (88%) were male (compared to 76% for crimes in general). The percentage of male accused was highest among hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation (92%). Among 18- to 24-year-olds, 94% of those accused in hate crimes were male, compared to 77% for crimes in general.¹⁹

Relatively few hate crime cases completed in Canadian courts

In Canada there are four specific offences recognized in the *Criminal Code* as hate crime: advocating genocide, public incitement of hatred, wilful promotion of hatred and mischief in relation to religious property. In addition, sentencing provisions allow for increased penalties when hate is determined to be an aggravating factor in any criminal offence (e.g. assault, mischief). While there are currently no data available from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS) on the use of sentencing provisions related to hate crimes, it is possible to examine the number of court cases that involve charges related to the four specific hate crime offences outlined in the *Criminal Code*.

Information from the ICCS indicates that relatively few cases completed in Canadian courts in 2011/2012 involved any of the four specific hate crime offences. Specifically, there were 12 cases completed in adult criminal courts that involved a charge of wilful promotion and public incitement of hatred. In 2 of these 12

cases, hate crime charges accounted for the most serious offence, however, neither of these charges resulted in the accused person being found guilty.

In addition, youth courts completed 8 cases involving at least one hate crime charge in 2011/2012. Of the 8 cases completed, all involved a charge of wilful promotion of hatred, as well as an additional charge of mischief to religious property in one case. The hate crime charge was determined to be the most serious offence in one of the eight cases and resulted in a guilty decision.

Summary

Canadian police services reported 1,332 hate crimes in 2011, a 5% decline from the previous year. This represents a rate of 3.9 hate crimes per 100,000 population. Most police-reported hate crime involved non-violent offences, particularly mischief, which accounted for half of all hate crime incidents in 2011. Consistent with previous years, three motivations accounted for most hate crime: race or ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation. Youth and young adults comprised the majority of those accused of hate crimes and were also overrepresented among hate crime victims.

Survey descriptions

This report uses data from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2). The UCR2 Survey is a microdata survey that captures detailed information on crimes reported to and substantiated by police, including the characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. In response to changing information needs, the survey was modified in 2005 (UCR2.2) to enable the identification of incidents motivated by hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or any other similar factor (such as occupation or political beliefs).

In 2011, police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Survey covered 86% of the population of Canada, up from 78% in 2010.

A supplemental survey has been conducted each year since 2006 as a means of obtaining information on hate-motivated crimes from those police services reporting microdata but who had not yet converted their electronic reporting systems to the newest UCR2.2 version. These respondents were asked to identify those criminal incidents that had been motivated by hate and to manually provide the detailed motivation of each incident to Statistics Canada. Additional information (e.g. type of crime, weapon use, level of injury and relationship) was not provided by these respondents. In 2011, the police services providing information to the supplemental survey were Toronto, Calgary, Quebec, and Saint John.

Combined, coverage from the UCR2.2 Survey and the supplemental survey in 2011 is estimated at 99% of the population of Canada.

The UCR2 survey collects information on victims when they are identified in an incident. In 2011, information on 510 victims of violent offences was reported in 409 hate crime incidents. In 19% of violent hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified. Information on victims reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It is not provided by police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey.

The UCR2 survey also collects information about persons accused of hate crime. In 2011, there was information on 451 accused individuals aged 12 years and over associated with 346 incidents. In 19% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified. Information on accused reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It is not provided by police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey.

Acknowledgements

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Notes

1. Comparability between counts from the 2006 Census long form and the 2011 National Household Survey estimates: When comparing estimates from the 2006 Census long form and estimates from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) users should take into account the fact that the two sources represent different populations. The target population for the 2006 Census long form includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them. Moreover, the NHS estimates are derived from a voluntary survey and are therefore subject to potentially higher non-response error than those derived from the 2006 Census long form.
2. The General Social Survey on Victimization occurs every five years. For more information on GSS methodology, see Perreault and Brennan 2010.
3. Victims were asked to indicate all motivations that applied to each incident. In 2009, more than one motivation was indicated in more than half (53%) of hate crimes. As such, percentages will not total 100%.

4. For 16 hate crime incidents the motivation was unknown or unidentified. These are not included in the calculation of percentages.
5. Violent offences are crimes against persons and include homicide, assaults, abductions, and threats of violence. Non-violent offences are crimes against property or other criminal violations, and include theft, fraud, mischief, public incitement of hatred and advocating genocide.
6. Common assault (level 1) is the least serious form and involves pushing, slapping, punching or face-to-face threats.
7. Data on public incitement of hatred offences may also include incidents involving wilful promotion of hatred. There were no incidents of advocating genocide in 2011.
8. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. In 2010, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, with the exception of Saskatoon (99%), Brantford (95%), Windsor (92%), Toronto (91%), Hamilton (73%), and Barrie (70%).
9. The ten largest CMAs in 2011 were (in order of size) Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part), Winnipeg, Québec, Hamilton, and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo. Population information on CMAs has been adjusted to reflect policing boundaries.
10. It is important to note that the substantial increase in hate crimes in Hamilton has an impact on overall trends at both the Ontario and Canada levels. Hamilton police have attributed the increase in 2011 to improvements in reporting (Hamilton Police Service 2012).
11. See Note 1.
12. Internet users had the option of identifying more than one target group. As such, percentages will not total 100%.
13. This section looks at the characteristics of victims, not at the characteristics of incidents with victims. Information on victims is limited to violent offences. Information on victims reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. Comparisons to crimes in general are based on data using the same coverage.
14. Includes incidents which did not involve the use of a weapon or physical force.
15. It is important to control for the type of offence when comparing hate crimes from crimes in general, as hate crimes tend to involve different types of offence, particularly assault and mischief. Crimes in general include a wider variety of offences, such as theft, which is very common among crimes in general, but which is rare among hate crimes.
16. This section looks at the characteristics of accused individuals, not of the incidents with an accused. Information on accused reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey.
17. By comparison, youth and young adults comprised 40% of the accused in crimes in general. Persons under the age of 12 are excluded from the analysis of accused as they cannot be charged with an offence under the *Criminal Code*.
18. See Note 15.
19. Proportions for crimes in general exclude incidents where the accused is a registered company.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, 2010 and 2011

Type of motivation	2010		2011		Percent change in number from 2010 to 2011
	number	percent	number	percent	percent
Race or ethnicity	707	52	679	52	-4
Religion	395	29	326	25	-17
Sexual orientation	218	16	240	18	10
Other ¹	51	4	68	5	33
Unknown	30	...	19	...	-37
Total	1,401	100	1,332	100	-5

... not applicable

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

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

Table 2
Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2010 and 2011

Detailed motivation	2010		2011	
	number	percent	number	percent
Race/ethnicity	707	52	679	52
Black	271	20	268	21
East and Southeast Asian	41	3	62	5
South Asian	67	5	59	5
Arab/West Asian	75	6	50	4
White	36	3	30	2
Aboriginal	17	1	27	2
Other ¹	182	14	152	12
Unknown	18	...	31	...
Religion	395	29	326	25
Jewish	204	16	188	15
Muslim	52	4	49	4
Catholic	50	4	29	2
Other ²	62	5	36	3
Unknown	27	...	24	...
Sexual Orientation	218	16	240	18
Other ³	51	4	68	5
Unknown	30	...	19	...
Total	1,401	100	1,332	100

... not applicable

1. Includes motivations based upon race or ethnicity not otherwise stated (e.g. Latin American, South American) as well as hate crimes which target more than one race or ethnic group.

2. Includes motivations based upon religions not otherwise stated (e.g. Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist).

3. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 3
Police-reported hate crimes, by most serious offence, Canada, 2011

Most serious offence	Race or ethnicity	Religion	Sexual orientation	Other ¹	Unknown	Total
	percent					
Non-violent crime	59	84	35	60	74	61
Mischief in relation to religious property ²	0	23	0	0	0	5
Other mischief	48	52	28	38	47	45
Public incitement of hatred ²	1	1	0 ^s	2	0	1
Other non-violent offences ³	9	9	7	21	26	9
Violent crime	41	16	65	40	26	39
Total assault	22	4	43	25	16	22
Common assault (Level 1)	15	3	31	15	11	15
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (Level 2)	5	1	10	10	5	5
Aggravated assault (Level 3)	1	0	1	0	0	1
Other assault	1	0	0	0	0	1
Uttering threats	11	6	10	10	5	9
Criminal harassment	5	2	7	2	0	4
Other violent offences ⁴	3	4	5	2	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

2. These offences are by definition hate crimes. The other listed offences are general *Criminal Code* offences, such as assault, uttering threats, etc., motivated by hate.

3. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property or other non-violent criminal violations.

4. Other violent offences include other crimes against persons involving violence or threat of violence such as robbery or harassing telephone calls.

Note: Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 4
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, by province and territory, 2011

Province and territory	Race or ethnicity		Religion		Sexual orientation		Other ¹		Unknown		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	5	1.0
Prince Edward Island	4	2.7	4	2.7	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	12	8.2
Nova Scotia	34	3.6	1	0.1	7	0.7	5	0.5	0	0.0	47	5.0
New Brunswick	9	1.2	1	0.1	7	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	2.2
Quebec	49	0.6	78	1.0	28	0.4	17	0.2	6	0.1	178	2.2
Ontario	374	2.8	168	1.3	109	0.8	30	0.2	5	0.0	686	5.2
Manitoba	18	1.5	15	1.2	4	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	39	3.2
Saskatchewan	9	0.9	7	0.7	5	0.5	2	0.2	2	0.2	25	2.4
Alberta	74	2.0	20	0.5	19	0.5	6	0.2	2	0.1	121	3.2
British Columbia	103	2.3	30	0.7	55	1.2	5	0.1	2	0.0	195	4.3
Yukon	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.8
Northwest Territories	4	9.2	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.4
Nunavut	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada	679	2.0	326	1.0	240	0.7	68	0.2	19	0.1	1,332	3.9

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Information reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

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

Table 5
Number and rate of police-reported hate crimes, by census metropolitan area, 2010 and 2011

Census metropolitan area ¹	2010	2011	2010	2011
	number		rate per 100,000 population	
Peterborough	15	22	12.3	17.9
Hamilton	34	86	6.3	15.9
Ottawa ²	132	82	14.2	8.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	55	41	10.5	7.7
Guelph	19	8	15.2	6.3
Halifax	10	24	2.5	5.9
Vancouver	117	142	4.9	5.9
Brantford	3	7	2.3	5.3
Calgary	61	65	4.9	5.1
Toronto	302	267	5.8	5.1
Barrie	9	7	6.4	5.0
Gatineau ³	10	15	3.3	4.8
Sherbrooke	7	9	3.7	4.7
Abbotsford–Mission	9	8	5.1	4.5
London	40	22	8.3	4.4
Moncton	6	6	4.4	4.3
Greater Sudbury	0	7	0.0	4.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	18	19	4.1	4.3
Kingston	4	6	2.5	3.7
Saskatoon	3	10	1.1	3.6
Winnipeg	41	27	5.3	3.5
Victoria	18	12	5.0	3.3
Québec	23	21	3.1	2.8
Kelowna	6	5	3.3	2.7
Windsor	10	8	3.3	2.6
Montréal	116	100	3.0	2.6
Regina	1	5	0.5	2.3
Trois-Rivières	1	2	0.7	1.3
Edmonton	28	16	2.4	1.3
St. John's	2	2	1.1	1.1
Thunder Bay	0	1	0.0	0.8
Saguenay	0	0	0.0	0.0
Saint John	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total CMA	1,100	1,052	4.9	4.6
Total non-CMA	301	280	2.6	2.4
Canada	1,401	1,332	4.1	3.9

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. In 2011, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, with the exception of Saskatoon (99%), Brantford (95%), Windsor (92%), Toronto (91%), Hamilton (73%), and Barrie (70%).

2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

3. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

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

Table 6
 Characteristics of hate crime victims, Canada, 2011

Characteristic	Race or ethnicity	Religion	Sexual orientation	Other ¹	Unknown	Total
	percent					
Sex						
Male	71	66	85	63	60	75
Female	29	34	15	38	40	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age						
Under 18 years	20	18	16	25	60	19
18 to 24 years	17	13	34	4	20	21
25 to 34 years	25	15	20	8	0	22
35 to 44 years	18	23	13	21	0	17
45 to 54 years	15	18	11	29	20	15
55 years and older	5	15	6	13	0	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relationship to accused						
Stranger	65	50	60	46	20	61
Acquaintance ²	33	44	36	50	80	36
Family ³	2	6	3	4	0	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Injuries						
No injury or not applicable ⁴	65	78	51	54	80	61
Minor physical injury	32	22	48	42	20	37
Major physical injury	2	0	1	4	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

2. Includes casual acquaintances, neighbours, business relationships, ex-boy/girlfriends, friends, and other non-family acquaintances.

3. Includes members of immediate family as well as extended family.

4. Not applicable refers to incidents which did not involve the use of a weapon or physical force.

Note: Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2 Supplemental Survey. Information on victims is limited to incidents involving violent offences. In 2011, information on 510 victims was reported in 409 hate crime incidents. In 19% of hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 7
 Characteristics of persons accused of hate crimes, Canada, 2011

Characteristic	Race or ethnicity	Religion	Sexual orientation	Other ¹	Unknown	Total
	percent					
Sex						
Male	85	85	92	92	90	88
Female	15	15	8	8	10	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age						
12 to 17 years	31	37	33	29	20	32
18 to 24 years	25	24	37	8	60	28
25 to 34 years	17	7	18	8	0	16
35 to 44 years	11	7	5	21	20	10
45 to 54 years	9	17	4	25	0	9
55 years and older	6	7	4	8	0	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. Accused persons younger than 12 are not included in this analysis. In 2011, there was information on 451 accused individuals aged 12 and over associated with 346 incidents. In 19% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified. Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

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