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Hate Crime in Canada

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Highlights

- According to the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS), Canadians indicated that about 4% (273,000) of all self-reported criminal victimization incidents were believed by the victims to be motivated by hate.
- Data collected in the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey suggest that 5% of Canadians are worried or very worried about becoming the victim of a crime because of their race, ethnicity, language and/or religion. This figure increases to 11% when only visible minorities are considered.
- Of the 928 hate crime incidents recorded in a pilot survey of 12 major police forces in Canada in 2001 and 2002, the majority were motivated by race/ethnicity (57%), followed by religion (43%) and sexual orientation (10%).
- Of those hate crimes reported to police, the majority involved offences against the person (52%) followed by property offences (31%) and other offences (17%), such as hate propaganda.
- One quarter of the hate crime incidents reported by the police services participating in the pilot survey were anti-Semitic in nature involving Jewish people or institutions.
- Incidents motivated by the victim's sexual orientation were the most likely to be violent in nature (65%). Six-in-ten of these incidents involved assault (63%) followed by uttering threats (21%).
- About one-in-five victims of violent hate crime had a weapon used against them. Fewer than one-in-ten of these victims had a knife or cutting instrument used against them, and less than 1% involved a firearm. One quarter of victims of a violent crime suffered an injury. Gays and Lesbians were almost twice as likely as hate crime victims in general to suffer an injury.
- The pilot survey found that in cases where the relationship of the accused to the victim was identified, the majority of victims did not know their perpetrator (83%). A further 15% of victims stated that the accused was a casual acquaintance or a business relationship.
- The pilot survey data indicate that there was a significant, but short lived impact on the number of hate crimes reported to police following the September 11th terrorist attacks in the United States. Fifteen percent of the hate crime incidents recorded by police following this event were associated with the terrorist attacks, three quarters of these incidents occurring within the two months following the attack.



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Introduction

Canada is becoming an increasingly diverse population. The proportion of Canadians who are foreign born or visible minority has been increasing over the past decades. According to the most recent Census, about 13% of the Canadian population identifies itself as a visible minority. Since 1991 the visible minority population has grown almost six times faster than the total Canadian population.

With the increase in multi-ethnic and diverse populations comes not only a rich mosaic of cultures, religions, and languages, but also the potential for an increase in social tensions which in its most serious expression can lead to hate-motivated crime. Hate crimes do not only affect their immediate victim, but render fear to the entire group to which the victim belongs.

Canada's increasingly diverse population coupled with the events of September 11th, 2001 have brought heightened attention to crimes motivated by hate and have become both a growing public and policy concern.

Through funding from the government's Policy Research Initiative, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) undertook a four-year hate crime study. The objective of the study was to enhance our understanding of hate crime in Canada and to assess the feasibility of collecting national police-reported hate crime statistics through a pilot survey.

This Juristat aims to address our understanding of the nature and extent of hate crime in Canada and presents the results of the Hate Crime Pilot Survey (HCPS) undertaken by the CCJS in collaboration with 12 major police forces¹ across the country. This paper also draws on other available data sources in order to provide contextual information on hate crime, and to attempt to quantify its occurrence.

Canada – A changing population

The ideal of multiculturalism and diversity in Canada includes the survival of ethnic origin groups and their cultures, and tolerance towards diversity (Weinfeld 1994). Yet studies have shown that 'comfort levels' expressed towards visible minority and foreign-born Canadians are less than towards those who are not a visible minority and who are Canadian born (Angus Reid Group 1991; Berry and Kalin 1995). This is particularly concerning, given the fact that according to the 2001 Census, there is a growing trend for immigrants to arrive to Canada from countries that hold markedly different cultural practices than do those who are Canadian born.

To understand hate crime in the context of the increasing diversity of the Canadian population, the following section provides Census data on immigrants, visible minorities, language, religious groups, Aboriginal groups, and sexual orientation. These data illustrate Canada's changing and increasingly diverse population.

Immigration

According to the 2001 Census, Canadians listed more than 200 ethnic origins. During the first half of the previous century, approximately nine-in-ten immigrants emigrated from European countries. In the 1960s, changes to Canadian immigration policy eliminated national origin as a screening criterion. Subsequently, immigration from different regions of the world such as the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Asia and the Middle East, began to increase appreciably. Between 1991 and 2001 about 58% of foreign-born Canadians came from Asian and Middle Eastern countries and only one-in-five immigrated from Europe. A further 11% arrived from the Caribbean and Central and South America, 8% from Africa and 3% from the United States (Statistics Canada 2003 – Social Trends).

1. The 12 participating police services include Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). Data collected from these police services represent approximately 43% of the national volume of crime but are not nationally representative.

Text Box 1 – Definitions

Visible minorities: Defined by the Employment Equity Act as “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour”.

Religion: The Census data provided on religion reflect the respondents’ report of specific denomination or group, even if not a practising member of their denomination or group. Consequently, these data indicate only religious affiliation. Other data sources, principally Statistics Canada’s General Social Survey, are available as measures of attendance at religious services.

Aboriginal Population: There are different ways to represent the Aboriginal population. The Aboriginal identity population from the 2001 Census is used to obtain information for those who identified with one or more Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit). The Census also provides information on those reporting at least one Aboriginal origin or ancestry. Depending on the application, data using either concept may be appropriate for defining the Aboriginal population. This report uses the Aboriginal identity concept to define the Aboriginal population.

Sexual Orientation: Sexual orientation refers to how a person perceives and defines their sexuality, which is whether he or she considers himself or herself to be heterosexual, homosexual (Gay or Lesbian) or bisexual. National data on sexual orientation will be available for the first time through Statistics Canada’s General Social Survey in 2005.

As detailed below, “the continued arrival of individuals from these countries has had, and will continue to have, profound implications to the racial, cultural and linguistic composition of Canadian society” (Smith, 2000).

Visible Minorities in Canada

Given the changes in immigration patterns to Canada in recent decades, the 2001 Census found that 13.4% of Canadians identified themselves as a member of a visible minority. Over the last decade, Canada’s visible minority population has grown nearly six times faster than the total population. Between 1991 and 2001, the total population of Canada increased by 10%, while the visible minority population grew by 58% (Statistics Canada, 2003). If recent immigration trends continue, the visible minority population will continue to grow rapidly over the next couple of decades. Projections indicate that by 2016, visible minorities will account for one-fifth of Canada’s population (Statistics Canada 2003(a)).

The three largest visible minority groups, Chinese, South Asian and Blacks accounted for two-thirds of the visible minority population in 2001. In 2001, the Chinese population surpassed one million people. Accounting for 3.5% of the total population, Chinese individuals represented 26% of the visible minority population. South Asians represented 3.1% of the total population and 23% of the visible minority population, while Blacks represented 2.2% of the total population and 17% of the visibility minority population. The remaining third are Filipinos, Arabs and West Asians, Latin Americans, Southeast Asians, Koreans and Japanese.

Language

With immigration, multilingualism is growing in Canada. The number of allophones, individuals whose mother tongue is neither French nor English increased to 18% of the population in 2001, up from 15.3% in 1991.

More than 100 different languages were reported as mother tongues in 1991 and again in the 2001 Census. Among them, Asian and Middle Eastern language groups recorded the largest gains between 1991 and 2001.

Religion

Canada has evolved from a predominantly Christian country to a rich mosaic of religions. Recent increases in immigration from non-European countries have contributed to a more diverse religious profile (Statistics Canada 2003(b)).

The number of Canadians who reported religions such as Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism has increased substantially. Religious groups from Asia and the Middle East experienced the largest growth. Among these groups, Muslims recorded the largest increase, more than doubling from 253,300 in 1991 to 579,600 in 2001, representing 2% of the total population in 2001. The number of people who identified themselves as Hindu increased 89% to 297,200. Those who identified themselves as Sikh also rose 89% to 278,400, while the number of Buddhists increased 84% to about 300,300. Each of these religious groups represented nearly 1% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2003(b)).

The number of Canadians who identified themselves as Jewish increased slightly (3.7%) between 1991(318,185) and 2001(329,995), and represented about 1% of the total Canadian population.

The Aboriginal Population

The population reporting an Aboriginal identity grew 22.2% from 1996 to 2001 to 3.3% of the population. In contrast, the non-Aboriginal population grew only 3.4%. This growth can be partially attributed to a high birth rate as well as increased awareness of Aboriginal roots and more complete enumerating on reserves (Statistics Canada 2002(a)).

According to Census data, the Aboriginal population of Canada is much younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2001 the median age² of Canada’s Aboriginal population (24.7 years) was 13 years lower than the non-Aboriginal population (37.7 years).

In addition, Census data show a growing number of the Aboriginal population residing in cities. Almost one half (49%) of the population who identified as Aboriginal live in urban areas.

Sexual Orientation

The 2001 Census was the first to ask questions about same-sex common-law partnerships. This most recent Census data preceded the 2002 court rulings in Ontario and British Columbia allowing same sex marriage. The data on same-sex partnerships should not be interpreted as an estimate of the number of Gays and Lesbians in Canada, some of whom may be living alone or with parents or friends (Statistics Canada 2002(b)). However, the data indicate that of all couples, 0.5% or 34,200 were same-sex common law partnerships.

2. The median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older and one half is younger.

Text Box 2 – Defining hate crime in Canada

In Canada, the definition of hate crime has evolved out of the *Criminal Code* sections for Hate Propaganda and the Purpose and Principles of Sentencing. Offences related to hate propaganda are different from hate crimes, both in the nature of the act and the type of groups identified. Specifically, hate propaganda, as set out in sections 318 and 319 of the *Criminal Code*, refers to advocating genocide, public incitement of hatred, or the willful promotion of hatred against an identifiable group, including those distinguished by color, race, religion, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.³

In 1996, in response to a growing concern about hate crimes in Canada, section 718.2 was amended to include sentencing enhancement principles that allowed courts to take into consideration whether the offence was 'motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, color, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.' With this sentencing amendment courts can now regard hate motivation as an aggravating circumstance.

Text Box 3 – Measuring hate crime

There are two methods for collecting data on hate crime, victimization surveys and police reported surveys. Victimization surveys gather information from a sample of the population. Survey respondents are asked whether they felt that they had been the victim of a crime within a given period preceding the survey and whether they believed the incident was motivated by hate. If they indicate that it was hate motivated, they are asked to specify the motive.

There are a number of benefits to conducting victimization surveys, including the measurement of both police reported and unreported incidents, the risk of victimization, and impact and consequences of crime on Canadians. Despite these benefits, there are limitations to these surveys. First, victimization surveys only measure certain types of crimes and do not capture information on homicides or offences against businesses or institutions. Therefore, offences committed against institutions such as synagogues or mosques are excluded. Second, small sample sizes of certain sub-populations limits the analysis of how victimization may affect certain groups differently. Third, victimization surveys often do not include children, therefore excluding hate crimes committed against very young age cohorts (i.e. less than 15 years of age). Fourth, victimization surveys rely on the perceptions of the respondents. Consequently, there is no way of checking the accuracy of the incidents reported. Finally, there may be hesitation to report something as personal as a hate crime, making hate crimes vulnerable to under-reporting within a victimization survey.

Given the limitations associated with victimization surveys, it is important to also include police reported statistics in the quantification of hate motivated crime. However, in the absence of national standards for the collection of hate crime statistics, police services have not typically identified hate motivated crime in a systematic way across Canada; thereby reducing the availability of national police reported data on hate motivated crimes.

In addition, there are various issues that contribute to the difficulty in measuring police reported crime in general, and hate crimes in particular. Generally in order for an incident to be classified as a "crime", the victim must first identify the incident as a crime, and report it to the police. An investigation must ensue and a determination made that the incident is substantiated or "founded".⁴ At each stage, a decision could be made that might result in the incident being excluded from official police statistics (Trainor 2001). There are many reasons a victim may choose not to report a criminal victimization to the police, including the stigma often attached to being a victim. In cases of hate crimes, similar to victim surveys, this may be further compounded by the victim's hesitation to identify themselves as a targeted group.

The underlying determination of the motivation for the crime is also critical to the classification of an incident as a hate motivated crime by the police. While there is general consensus that in order for a crime to be deemed a hate crime it must be motivated by hate, there is a question as to whether it must be wholly or partially motivated by hate. Differences in the approach the police may take to classify an incident as hate motivated can have a significant impact on the number of reported hate crimes. For example, a case of an assault where the assailant uttered a racial slur may be recorded simply as an assault by one police service and an assault motivated by hate by another.

Victimization survey reports of hate crime

General Social Survey on Victimization

In 1999, the General Social Survey (GSS)⁵ interviewed approximately 26,000 people 15 years of age and older, living in the 10 provinces, about their experiences of victimization and their perceptions of crime. For the first time the GSS asked questions related to hate crime, including whether respondents believed the crime committed against them could be considered a hate crime and what they believed to be the motivation (see Text Box 4).

Text Box 4 – Measuring hate crime in the GSS

The 1999 GSS asked respondents whether they felt they had been a victim of any of the following crimes: sexual assault, assault, break and enter, theft of personal property, theft of household property, motor vehicle/parts theft, and vandalism. Respondents who indicated that they had been a victim were then asked whether they believed the crime committed against them could be considered a hate crime.

There is a growing concern in Canada about hate crimes. By this I mean crimes motivated by the offender's hatred of a person's sex, ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, age, disability, culture or language.

The question then followed:

Do you believe that this incident committed against you could be considered a hate crime?

If the person answered yes, a subsequent question was asked:

Was this because of the person's hatred of your... Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Age, Disability, Culture, Language, Other (specify).

Consistent with other studies, results of the GSS showed that during the 12 months preceding the survey about 4% of criminal incidents (273,000 incidents) were considered by victims to be motivated by hate.⁶ When asked to specify the basis for the hate crime, race/ethnicity was reported in 43% of the incidents.⁷ Due to small numbers, many of the hate crime categories such as age, sexual orientation, and religion were collapsed into the "other" category. In this study, "other" made up 37%, followed by culture and sex at 18% each.

About three-quarters (77%) of hate crimes recorded in the GSS were personal offences⁸ compared to 58% of non-hate related incidents. Moreover, almost half of all hate crime incidents were assaults (49%), compared to 18% of all victimization incidents reported in the GSS. This research supports the findings of

3. On September 18, 2003 the parliament of Canada with unanimous support from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police voted to amend the *Criminal Code* to include sexual orientation as an identifiable characteristic for protection of hate crime under the Hate Propaganda section of the *Criminal Code* 318. The amendment will add Gays and Lesbians to a list of other groups protected by hate crime legislation.

4. In 1999, approximately 5% of incidents reported to the police were deemed unfounded.

5. The GSS is an annual survey conducted by Statistics Canada. Each year it focuses on different social topics. The victimization cycle has been conducted in 1988, 1993 and 1999.

6. For more information on hate crime measured through the 1999 General Social Survey see Janhevich, *Hate Crime in Canada: An Overview of Issues and Data Sources*, 2001.

7. Respondents could identify more than one motivating factor.

8. The personal offences category of the GSS includes assault, theft of personal property, robbery and sexual assault.

other studies that hate crimes more often involve offences against the person than other offences. Other research has also shown that hate crimes compared to non-hate related crimes are more likely to involve excessive violence and greater psychological trauma to the victim (Levin 1992-93; Levin and McDevitt 1993; Herek and Berrill 1992).

Results from police reported data and victim surveys consistently show that for the majority of violent crimes, the victim is known to the offender. However the GSS results indicate that in almost half of all cases (46%) the perpetrator was unknown to the victim. In cases where the offender was known to the victim, it was most often an acquaintance or someone known only by sight.

The 1999 GSS showed little difference in the overall rates of hate crime victimization by sex, but revealed notable distinctions by age and visible minority status. Younger individuals were more frequently the victims of hate crime than were older individuals (Table 1). In 1999, those aged 15 to 24 were twice as likely to report having experienced a hate crime as those aged 25 to 34 (22 per 1,000 versus 11 per 1,000 population). The reported rate of hate crime victimization was almost three times greater for visible minorities compared to non-visible minorities. Among visible minorities, hate crime victimization rates were 19 per 1,000 population 15 years of age and older and 7 per 1,000 for non visible minorities.

Previous studies have suggested that hate crimes are under-reported to the police (Levin and McDevitt 1993). While the GSS supports this notion, finding that less than one half of hate crime victimizations were brought to the attention of the police (45%), they were more likely to be reported than non-hate crimes (37%). The difference in reporting rates may be due in part to the fact that in almost one-half of all hate crime incidents the perpetrator was a stranger, and victims are more likely to report to police if the offender is not known. In addition, a greater proportion of hate crimes are violent in nature and the seriousness of an offence influences whether the victim reports their victimization to the police (Janhevich 2001).

The Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS)

Ethno-cultural⁹ Hate Crime Victimization

As a part of the module on interaction with others, the EDS investigated people's experiences with criminal victimization in the past five years and asked victims specifically if they believed the offence was motivated by hatred (Text Box 5). In 2002, about 9% of Canadians who indicated that they had been criminally victimized within the past five years believed that the offence committed against them could be considered a hate crime. Among those identifying themselves as the possible victims of a hate crime, about 39% believed that the offence was motivated by the offender's hatred of their ethnicity, race, language and/or religion. Race or skin colour was the most frequently mentioned reason among these ethno-cultural characteristics (Figure 1).

Not unlike the results of the GSS, the EDS found that visible minorities were over-represented among hate crime victims.¹⁰ While just over 13% of all Canadians were a visible minority,

Text Box 5 –Measuring Hate Crime through the Ethnic Diversity Survey

The Ethnic Diversity Survey (EDS) examines Canada's ethno-cultural mosaic by providing information on the various ethnic and cultural backgrounds of the country's population. The survey covers a number of topics including ethnic and cultural ancestry, ethnic identity, knowledge of languages, social networks, interaction with others and civic participation. The survey was conducted in 2002 and approximately 42,500 people, aged 15 years and older were interviewed.

The following question on criminal victimization was posed to all EDS respondents:

Crimes include offences such as assault, fraud, robbery and vandalism and may occur for various reasons. In the past 5 years or since your arrival in Canada, have any crimes been committed against you in Canada?

Those who reported that they had been the victim of a crime in the last five years were subsequently asked:

Did any of these crimes occur in the past 12 months?

Individuals who had had a crime committed against them in the past five years were then asked a follow-up questions regarding hate crime. To ensure the respondents fully understood the questions, a pre-amble explaining hate crime was included.

In Canada hate crimes are legally defined as crimes motivated by the offender's bias, prejudice or hatred based on the victim's race, nationality or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or any other similar factor.

Do you believe that any of the crimes committed against you in Canada in the past 5 years or since you arrived in Canada could be considered a hate crime?

Those who believed that they had been the victim of a hate crime were then asked the following:

Do you believe that the crime was committed against you because of an offender's hatred of:

- your ethnicity or culture?*
- your race or skin colour?*
- your language or accent?*
- your religion?*
- or for some other reason?*

All EDS participants were also questioned regarding their concerns about becoming the victim of hate crime because of their ethnicity, race, language and/or religion.

Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is not worried at all and 5 is very worried, how worried are you about becoming the victim of a crime in Canada because of someone's hatred of your ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent or religion?

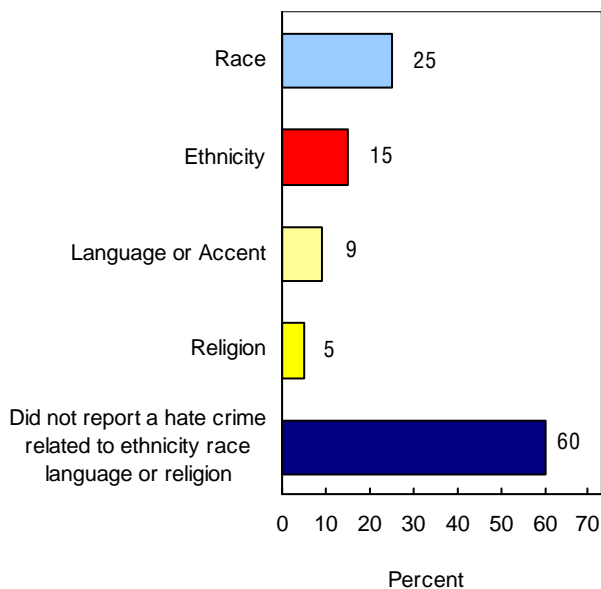
Source: Statistics Canada. *Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002.*

almost 19% of individuals who indicated that they had been the victim of a hate crime were a visible minority. Compared to those who were not visible minorities, visible minority individuals were one and a half times more likely to have suffered a hate crime (13 per 1,000 population and 20 per 1,000 population, respectively).

9. The Ethnic Diversity Survey did not distinguish hate crimes motivated by disability, sexual orientation, sex, or age since the focus of the survey was on people's ethnic and cultural backgrounds.
10. Due to sample size the EDS can not report hate crime results by the respondent's race, ethnicity or country of origin.

Figure 1

Among the ethno-cultural reasons for hate crime, race was mentioned most often



Note: Totals will not add up to 100% because of multiple responses per respondent. Refers to Canada's non-Aboriginal population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002.

Visible minority men (26 per 1,000 population) experienced hate crime at more than double the rate of men who are not a visible minority (12 per 1,000 population). And while there was almost no difference in the rate of hate crime victimization between men and women in general, visible minority men were more than one and a half times more likely than their female counterparts to have been the victim of a hate crime (26 per 1,000 compared with 15 per 1,000 population) (Table 2).

Unlike differences between visible minorities and those who were not visible minorities, there was no statistically significant difference between rates of hate crime victimization between immigrants and the Canadian-born population (13 per 1,000 versus 15 per 1,000 populations). However, if visible minority status is also taken into account, the findings indicate that visible minority immigrants (18 per 1,000 population) were more than twice as likely as immigrants who were not a visible minority (8 per 1,000 population) to have been a victim of a hate crime. They were also 29% more likely than Canadian-born individuals who were not visible minorities (14 per 1,000 population) to have experienced this type of crime (Table 2). Overall, Canadian-born visible minorities had the highest hate crime victimization rate, at 31 per 1,000 population.

For the five years prior to the EDS, adults aged 35 to 44 years reported the highest hate crime victimization rates (22 per 1,000 population), followed by younger adults aged 25-34 (18 per 1,000 population) and youths aged 15-24 (18 per 1,000 population) (Table 2).

Fear of Ethno-cultural Hate Crime

The Ethnic Diversity Survey also measures the degree to which Canadians worry about becoming the victim of an ethno-culturally motivated hate crime (Text Box 5). Overall, the majority of Canadians 15 years of age and older expressed little or no concern about becoming the victim of a crime because of their ethnicity, race, language and/or religion (87%), and only 5% of Canadians said that they were worried or very worried about becoming the victim of an ethno-cultural hate crime. However, some groups within the general population did express great concern about being victimized (Table 3).¹¹

For example, individuals who reported having previously experienced any kind of hate crimes were about four times more likely to be worried about suffering subsequent hate crime victimizations than those who had not been victimized. About 19% of past hate crime victims said that they were worried or very worried, compared to 4% of individuals who had been the victim of a crime but not a hate crime, and 5% of those who had not experienced any crimes in the last five years (Table 3).

As well, compared to those who were not visible minorities, visible minorities in Canada displayed greater concern over the possibility of being the target of a hate crime. Even though for the vast majority of visible minorities this prospect was not of great concern, visible minorities were nearly three times more likely than those who are not a visible minority to be worried about hate crime victimization that targets ethnicity, race, language and/or religion (11% versus 4%) (Table 3). Levels of worry were highest among visible minority females (12%).

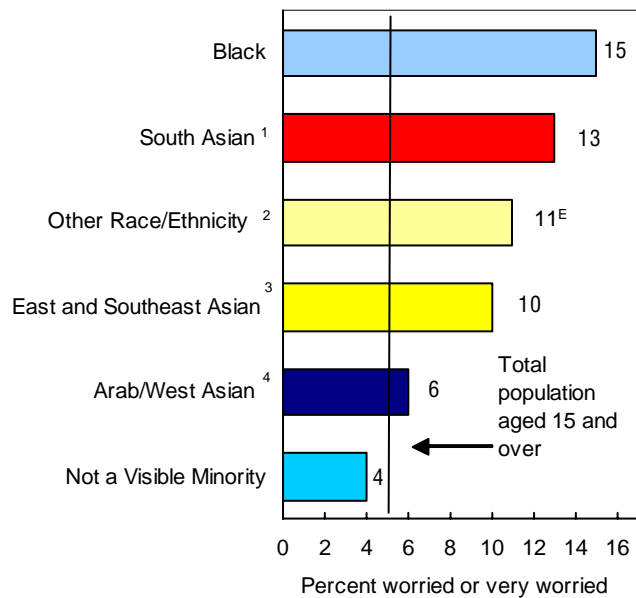
Looking at responses to the fear of hate crime question among people from various visible minority groups¹², Black (15%), South Asian (13%) and East and Southeast Asian (10%) individuals had the highest proportions of people reporting that they were worried or very worried about experiencing an ethno-culturally motivated hate crime¹³ (Figure 2).

Among individuals from various religious groups, people of Hindu (19%), Jewish (11%) and Muslim (10%) faiths had the largest representations among those who were most worried about ethno-cultural hate crime¹⁴ (Figure 3).

11. The remaining 8% of Canadians rated their level of worry as '3'. For this item, survey participants were asked to respond using a five point scale, where 1 represents 'not worried at all' and 5 represent 'very worried'. For the purposes of analysis, responses of '1' or '2' were collapsed into one category, and similarly, responses of '4' and '5' were combined. Ratings of '3' remained as such.
 12. Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they were worried about becoming the victim of an ethno-culturally based hate crime, but were not asked to identify the specific reason(s) for their concern, for example, their race/skin colour, ethnicity/culture, language/accent, or religion. Thus, their concern about becoming the victim of a hate crime could potentially be founded on any or all of these characteristics.
 13. Except for differences between Blacks and Arab/West Asians, differences among visible minority groups are not statistically significant. Differences between each of the visible minority groups and those who are not a visible minority are statistically significant.
 14. Differences between levels of worry for Hindu, Jewish and Muslim groups were not statistically significant. Differences between each of these three groups and those of other religious affiliations (Catholic, Protestant and other Christians) or of no religious affiliation were statistically significant.

Figure 2

Blacks most worried among visible minority groups about being targeted for an ethno-cultural hate crime



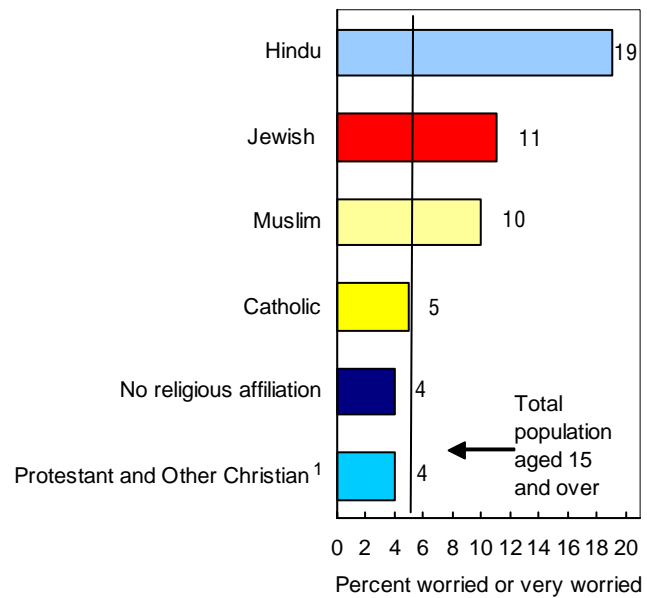
^E Use with caution
 Except for differences between Blacks and Arab/West Asians, differences among visible minority groups are not statistically significant. Differences between each of the visible minority groups and those who are not a visible minority are statistically significant.
 1. South Asian includes East Indians, Pakistani, and Sri Lankan.
 2. Other Race/Ethnicity includes Latin American and visible minorities not included elsewhere.
 3. East and Southeast Asian includes Chinese, Filipino, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, Korean and Japanese.
 4. Arab/West Asian includes Afghans, Iranians, Iraqis.
 Source: Statistics Canada, Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002.

Findings from the EDS also indicated that immigrants to Canada were more worried than native born Canadians about hate crime targeting race, ethnicity, language and/or religion. About 9% of immigrants, including both landed immigrants and non-permanent residents, reported that they were worried or very worried about these types of hate crimes. Less than half as many Canadian-born (4%) shared this concern (Table 3).

However, there are differences between recent and non-recent arriving immigrants. For those immigrating to Canada prior to 1971, 7% indicated that they were worried or very worried about ethno-cultural hate crime victimization. In comparison, 10% of individuals immigrating from 1971 to 2001 were worried or very worried. This difference can be attributed in large part to changes in source countries for immigration. As indicated earlier, before 1971, the majority of the immigrant population came from European countries, such as the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands. However, with changes to Canadian immigration policy, the past three decades have witnessed a growing proportion of the immigrant population coming from different regions of the world such as the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Asia and the Middle East. Thus, given their countries of origin, immigrants

Figure 3

Individuals of Hindu faith most worried about ethno-cultural hate crime



Differences between levels of worry for Hindu, Jewish and Muslim groups were not statistically significant. Differences between each of these three groups and those of other religious affiliations or of no religious affiliation were statistically significant.
 1. Protestant and Other Christian includes Christian Orthodox and Christian not elsewhere included.
 Source: Statistics Canada, Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002.

arriving in Canada during earlier decades tend not to be visible minorities, whereas more recent immigrants are more likely to be visible minorities. In fact by 2001, nearly half (48%) of all immigrants arriving in Canada were visible minorities.

According to the EDS concerns over becoming the victim of a hate crime because of one's race, ethnicity, language and/or religion were twice as great among immigrants who were also members of a visible minority than those who were not a visible minority (12% versus 6%) (Table 3). Visible minority immigrants also tended to be more worried about ethno-culturally based hate crimes than native born visible minorities (12% versus 9%) (Table 3).

Similar to the findings of the GSS and other victimization surveys, which have found that women tend to be more fearful of crime than men (Besserer and Trainor 2000), there was a small, but statistically significant difference between men and women and the extent to which they were worried about experiencing an ethno-culturally motivated hate crime. While 6% of women indicated that they were worried or very worried about encountering this type of hate crime, a smaller proportion of men (4%) felt the same (Table 3).

Differences by age group were minimal. Between 5% and 6% of individuals aged 25 years and over reported being worried or very worried about hate crime victimization targeting their ethnicity, race, language and/or religion. Younger individuals were slightly less likely to express concern (3%) (Table 3). These findings are not unlike those of the 1999 GSS, which indicated that fear of crime was relatively consistent across all age groups (Besserer and Trainor 2001).

Police-reported data

Hate Crime Pilot Survey

In response to the need to collect police reported statistics in a systematic way, the CCJS in collaboration with 12 major police forces across the country conducted a pilot study on hate crime in Canada. The objectives of this study were to enhance the understanding of hate crime, and to assess the feasibility of standardizing data collection of police-reported hate crime.

Defining the Study

The pilot survey collected data on hate crimes that have been reported to the police and subsequently recorded as hate crimes. Twelve major police forces participated in the study, including Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP.¹⁵ Combined, these police services represent approximately 43% of the national volume of crime in Canada. Although each of these police forces was collecting information on hate crimes, information was not gathered in any uniform or standardized format.

The survey collected information on criminal and non-criminal events, the characteristics of the incident, the victim and the accused, as well as the motivation for the hate crime, including race/ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, language, sex, age, or other.

Survey Results

The pilot survey collected information on all recorded incidents of hate from the 12 participating police departments surveyed for the years 2001 and 2002. The 12 police departments reported a total 1,119 criminal and non-criminal hate incidents of which 928 were classified by the police as criminal hate incidents. The remaining 191 incidents related to non-criminal incidents such as arguments, racial, religious and homophobic insults and other non-criminal incidents which nevertheless had a hate component. These non-criminal incidents are not included in this analysis.

Incident Characteristics

The majority of the 928 hate crime incidents recorded by the 12 participating police forces were offences against the person (52%), followed by property offences (31%). The remaining hate crimes were coded as “other” violations (17%) such as hate propaganda. The most common types of hate crime violations involved mischief (29%)¹⁶, assault (25%)¹⁷, uttering threats (20%), and hate propaganda (13%) (Table 4).

Text box 6 – Understanding differences between victim and police-reported data

Statistics derived from police-reported surveys and victimization surveys can vary considerably as the number of incidents reported to a victim survey is typically significantly higher than those recorded in police statistics. One of the main reasons for this difference is that a large percentage of criminal victimizations go unreported to the police.

Also, given the sensitive nature of hate crimes, some victims may not want to report an incident to the police for fear of identifying themselves as belonging to a targeted group. Given the anonymity of a telephone survey, they may disclose that an incident was hate motivated. Other victims may report the incident to the police, but withhold that their minority status was the motivating factor of the crime. Still other victims, unless specifically asked or prompted, may not recognize that they were targeted because of a specific characteristic and therefore would not report it to police as such. However, in a victim survey, respondents are provided a definition of hate crime and asked whether they believed the incident committed against them was hate motivated.

Some police services do not collect hate crime information. Other police services may collect hate crime data, but will only indicate that an incident is a hate crime if it is wholly motivated by hate. Therefore, for these police services, incidents that are partially motivated by hate would be excluded from hate crime statistics (e.g. a case of a break and enter in which the house is vandalized and a swastika is spray painted on the wall may be recorded simply as a break and enter not a break and enter that is motivated by hate). Still others may not recognize or code an incident as being hate motivated.

Only 7% of all hate crime incidents included multiple violations. Of these, approximately four-in-ten involved hate propaganda as a secondary violation, followed by uttering threats (22%) and vandalism (16%).

Results indicate that incidents motivated by race/ethnicity accounted for more than half (57%) of all hate crimes, followed by those targeting religion (43%) and sexual orientation (10%)¹⁸ (Figure 4). A further 3% were motivated by language, sex, age or disability. This finding substantiates findings from the 1999 GSS and the EDS that also found race/ethnicity to be the most frequent motivation for hate crimes. In addition, the pilot survey results are consistent with findings from a 1995 study conducted by Justice Canada (Nelson and Kiefl 1995) which found that race/ethnicity, followed by religion and sexual orientation were the most common reasons for hate crime.

While race/ethnicity was the most frequent motive among the 928 police recorded hate crime incidents, the largest single group identified in this study was Jewish people or institutions. One quarter of all hate crime incidents reported by the 12 police departments were anti-Semitic in nature (229 incidents). The second most common group targeted was Blacks (17%), followed by Muslims (11%), South Asians (10%) and Gays and Lesbians (9%) (Figure 5).

15. RCMP data excludes British Columbia.

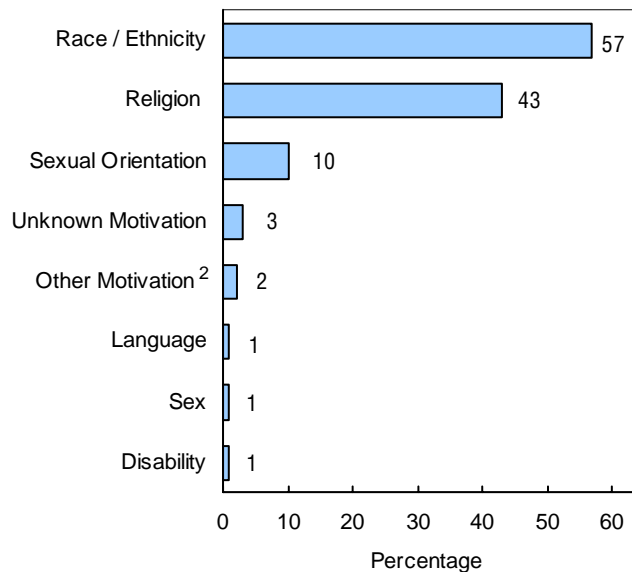
16. Mischief refers to all acts of vandalism.

17. Assault includes simple assault, assault with a weapon or causing bodily injury and aggravated assault.

18. Totals may not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Figure 4

Race/Ethnicity Most Common Target of Hate Crime in Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002



Notes: The category Age reported less than 1% and are therefore is not included in this figure (see table 5 for greater detail).

Notes: Totals may not add up to 100% due to multiple responses.

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.
2. 'Other Motivation' refers to other similar characteristics which may be targeted for hate crime and not included in the other categories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Text Box 7 – Hate Crimes following September 11

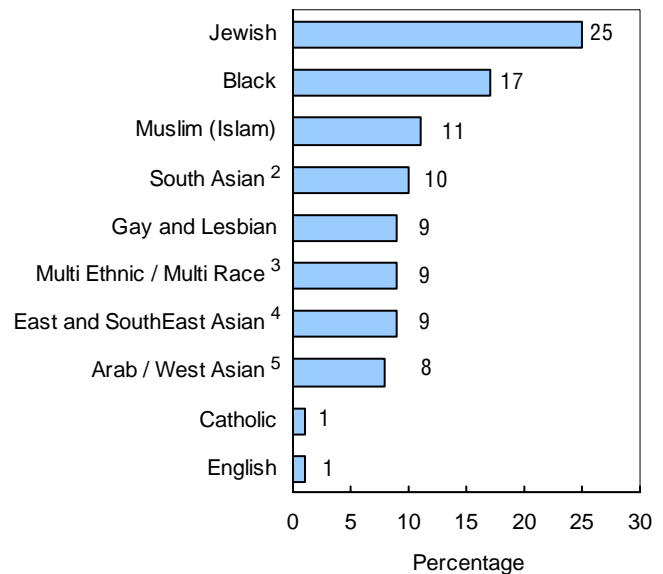
Data collection in the pilot survey included the two year period beginning in January 2001 and ending in December 2002. Survey data indicate that there was a significant, but short-lived impact on the number of hate crimes reported to police following the September 11th terrorist attacks in the United States. According to the pilot survey 15% of the hate crimes following the attacks (September 11th, 2001 to December 31st, 2002) were associated by police with events of September 11, 2001 and almost three quarters of these incidents occurred within two months following the attack. Looking more closely at the two month period following the attacks, there were three and a half times more hate crimes recorded during these two months than there were during the same two months the following year (232 versus 67).

The majority of hate crime incidents recorded by police as being associated with the events of September 11th were violent in nature (68%), including assault, criminal harassment and uttering threats. Another 23% involved violations against property. Fully 92% of acts against property involved vandalism. The remaining 9% of hate crime incidents associated with September 11th involved "other" criminal incidents, such as hate propaganda.

Religion and race/ethnicity were almost equally as likely to be the target of these offences (59% versus 57%). Victim groups most commonly associated with the September 11th hate crime incidents were Muslims (30%) and Jewish people (27%), followed by Americans (15%), Arabs/West Asians (13%) and South Asians (13%).

Figure 5

Jewish Most Likely Target of Hate Crimes in Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002



Notes: Total may not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.
2. South Asian refers to incidents targeting East Indians, Pakistani, and Sri, Lankan.
3. Multi Race/Multi Ethnicity refers to incident targeting several race/ethnicity categories, these include anti-immigrant incidents and white supremacist incidents.
4. East and Southeast Asian refer to Chinese, Filipino, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, Japanese and Korean.
5. Arab/West Asian refers to incidents targeting Arabs as well as Afghans, Iranians, Iraqis.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Race / Ethnicity

Among the 528 incidents identified by the police as being motivated by the hatred of a person's race/ethnicity, Blacks were the most likely to be victimized (30%), followed by South Asians (18%), Arabs/West Asians (14%), East and Southeast Asians (9%), and Whites (9%). A further 16% of incidents targeting race/ethnicity were not against a particular group, but directed at multiple races or ethnicities (for example, anti-immigrant) (Figure 6).

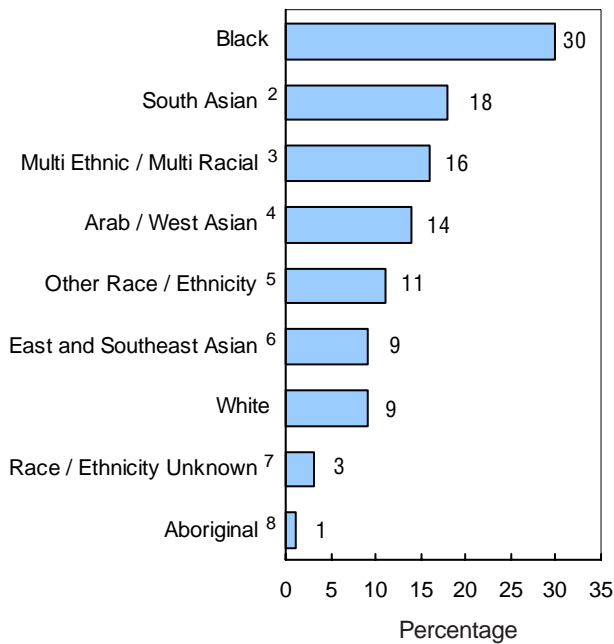
Hate crimes based on race/ethnicity were mostly crimes against the person (53%) (Table 6). These include such violations as assault, uttering threats, criminal harassment and robbery. Crimes against property, which include vandalism, arson, and other property offences, accounted for 27% of racial/ethnic hate crimes. "Other Criminal Violations", including such crimes as hate propaganda, represented 20%.

Religion

In the pilot survey, people or institutions of Jewish faith were the most likely to be victimized among those hate crimes motivated by religion (58%). Muslims were also frequently the target of hate crimes (26%). "Other" religions (e.g. Sikh,

Figure 6

Blacks Most Likely Targeted Among Race Ethnicity Hate Crimes In Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002



Note: Totals may equal more than 100% due to multiple responses.

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP(excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.
2. South Asian refers to incidents targeting East Indians, Pakistani, and Sri Lankan.
3. Multi Race/Multi Ethnicity refers to incidents targeting several race/ethnicity categories, these include anti-immigrant incidents and white supremacist incidents.
4. Arab/West Asian refers to incidents targeting Arabs, Afghans, Iranians, and Iraqis.
5. Other Race/Ethnicity includes Latin American, European and Other groups not previously mentioned.
6. East and Southeast Asian refer to Chinese, Filipino, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, Japanese, and Korean.
7. Race/Ethnicity "Unknown" refers to hate crime incident where it is known that the motive is race/ethnicity, but no specific group is targeted.
8. Aboriginal includes North American Indian, Métis, and Inuit.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Mormon, and Eastern Orthodox) and Catholics made up a very small portion of victims (9% and 3% respectively) (Figure 7).

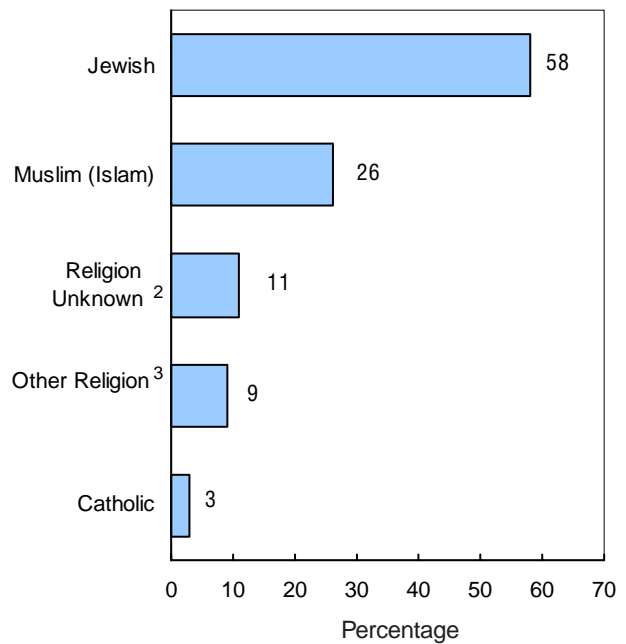
Previous research has found that hate crimes against religious groups are more likely to be acts of vandalism (Nelson and Kiehl 1995). However, according to the pilot survey, victims of anti-religion hate crimes were equally likely to experience a property hate crime as a violent hate crime (38% versus 36%) (Table 6). A further 26% fell under the category "Other Criminal Violations", particularly hate propaganda.

Sexual Orientation

During the 2001 and 2002 reference period, one-in-ten hate crime incidents reported by the 12 participating police forces was motivated by the perpetrator's hatred of the victim's sexual orientation, predominately Gay or Lesbian (93%).

Figure 7

More than One Half of all Religious Hate Crimes are Anti-Jewish in Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002



Note: Totals may equal more than 100% due to multiple responses.

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP(excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.
2. Religion Unknown refers to hate crimes where the motivation is religious, but the specific target is unknown.
3. Other religion refers to Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh, and other religions not mentioned previously.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Compared to all other groups experiencing hate crime, crimes associated with the victim's sexual orientation are the most likely to be crimes against the person (65%) (Table 6). About six-in-ten of these incidents involved assault (63%) followed by uttering threats (21%). This confirms previous research that suggests that individuals targeted for their sexual orientation are more likely than other hate crime victims to suffer violent crimes (Nelson and Kiehl 1995). Crimes against property represented 30% of hate crimes based on sexual orientation, while "Other Criminal Violations" accounted for 5%.

Precipitating Factors

The police forces participating in the pilot survey were asked to specify the precipitating factors that lead to each hate crime incident. In 81% of incidents police identified a known factor. Of the cases where the precipitating factor for the hate crime was known, the most common was slurs (75%), such as insulting someone by calling them a racial or homophobic epithet, followed by a fight/assault (11%) and "other" (6%). Within the "other" category, 'prejudice' was the most noted.

In cases of hate crimes based on race/ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation, the most frequent precipitating factor was slurs. However, hate crimes based on sexual orientation were

much more likely to be brought on by a fight (17%), than those that were thought to be related to a victim's race/ethnicity (12%) or those based on someone's religion (2%).

Text Box 8 – Cyber Hate Crimes

Very few chargeable suspects of all hate crimes involved the use of the Internet (2%). Slightly less than one half of these incidents had a chargeable suspect, which is not surprising given the anonymity often associated with these types of hate crimes. Where sex was known, the majority were male (86%). Unlike hate crimes in general, Internet-related hate crimes tended to be committed by the young, where the average age of those involved was 22.7 years.

The majority of hate crimes transmitted through the Internet were related to inciting hate propaganda. Overall, almost two thirds of these offences involved promoting hate. The remaining Internet incidents included uttering threats.

Characteristics of Accused

Due to the very nature of certain types of hate crime incidents, it is more difficult to identify a suspect than in others (e.g., graffiti spray painted on a religious building or an anonymous hate message left on an answering machine). According to this survey, in slightly less than one half of all hate crime incidents (48%) there was a chargeable accused identified. Of these incidents, the vast majority involved a single accused (86%).

Overall, there were 537 accused or chargeable suspects with detailed characteristics reported for 520 individuals. Of these, the majority were male (84%). Females made up only one-in-ten hate crime accused, while the sex was not recorded in 5%. Male and female accused were equally likely to have committed a crime targeting someone's race or ethnicity (65% each). However, male accused were more than twice as likely to have committed a hate crime motivated by the victim's sexual orientation than were female accused (15% versus 6% respectively) (Figure 8).

The average age of accused was 29.5 years. This is fairly consistent with the average age of accused in general (28.3 years). There was no age difference between male and female accused.

Very few of those accused of a hate crime in this pilot study had known previous criminal activity. Overall, fewer than one-in-ten accused were involved in previous criminal activity.

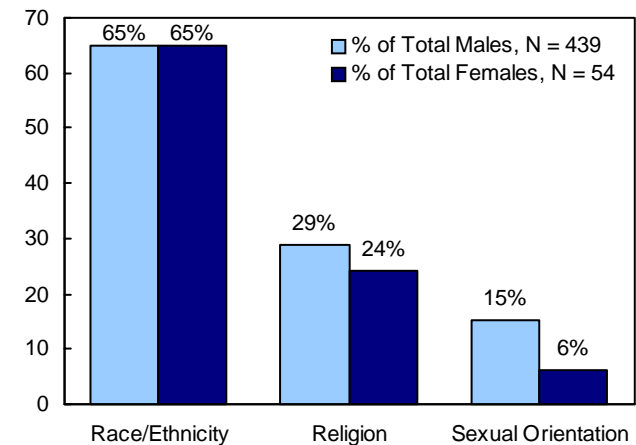
While the majority of those charged with a hate crime by the 12 participating police forces were involved in isolated incidents, 4% had previous hate crime involvement and 3% of the accused were connected to a gang or an extremist group (Text Box 9).

Victim Characteristics

In 86% of the hate crime incidents reported by the 12 participating police forces a victim was identified. Of these incidents, almost all involved a single victim (94%). The average age of a victim of hate crime in this study was 36.6 years. Of the 794 victims, the majority were male (67%). Females made up 31% of victims and in the remaining 2% the gender of the victim was not recorded.

Figure 8

Men and Women who committed Hate Crimes Likely to Commit Race / Ethnicity Hate Crimes in Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002



Note: In 27 cases the sex of the accused was not indicated.

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to multiple responses.

Note: Other motives not shown are Language, Sex, Disability, Age, Other Motivation and Unknown Motivation.

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Text Box 9 – Hate and Extremist Groups

In only 2% of the hate crime incidents recorded by the 12 participating police forces was there a connection to an organized hate or extremist group. According to police reports, these incidents predominantly involved members of white supremacist groups.

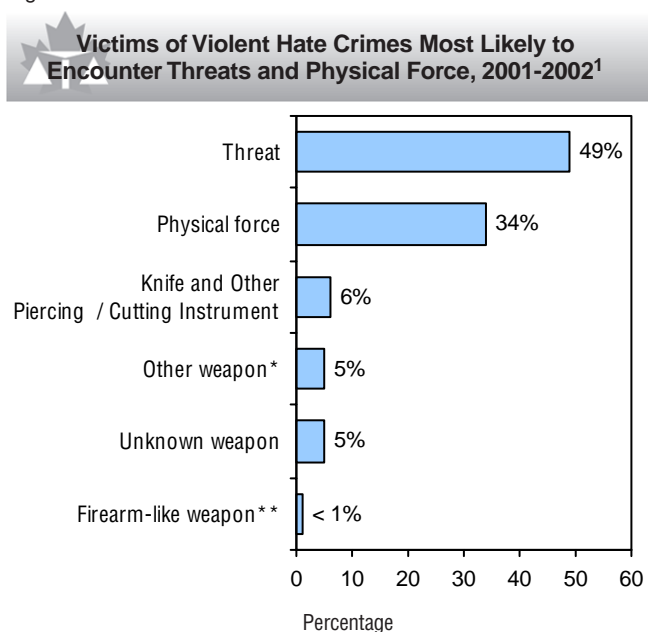
In the majority of hate crimes linked to an extremist group there was a chargeable suspect (60%). However, this figure represents only 4% of all accused. Similar to hate crimes in general, males are much more likely than females to be affiliated with an extremist group (80% versus 5%).¹⁹ Individuals involved with these groups also appear to be younger than the average age of hate crime accused in general. For example, while the average age of all accused in this study was 29.5 years, the average age of accused with extremist group connections was 23.6.

The serious nature of hate crimes

In order to assess the seriousness of violent hate crime incidents, police were asked to indicate whether force, including the threat of force or a weapon was used against the victim. In about 83% of violent incidents where a victim was identified, physical force or the threat of force was used (34% and 49% respectively). In about 17% was some type of weapon present. Of these, fewer than one-in-ten violent incidents where a victim was identified involved the use of a knife or cutting instrument. In less than 1% was a firearm-like weapon present (Figure 9).

19. For 3 accused the sex of the accused was not recorded.

Figure 9



* Other weapon includes: Club, blunt instrument, and explosives.
 ** Firearm-like weapon includes any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person.
 1. Includes data from twelve major police forces including, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.
 Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Overall, one quarter of victims of a violent crime in the pilot survey suffered an injury as a result of the hate crime incident; many of which were minor in nature (45%).²⁰ Only 7% of victims suffered major injuries, of which two incidents resulted in death.

As indicated previously, Gays and Lesbians were the most likely to suffer violent hate crime incidents. Not surprisingly, Gay and Lesbian victims of hate crime were almost twice as likely as hate crime victims in general to suffer an injury as a result of the incident (46% versus 25%).

The impact of hate crime on victims can be far reaching. Research into the effects of hate crime victimization shows that victims experience 21% more of the standard psychological symptoms associated with stress than non-hate crime victims (Shaffer 1996). Additional research suggests the recovery period for some hate crimes may be longer than recovery from other crimes (Herek 1999).

Majority of Accused Not Known to the Victim

Similar to the results found in the GSS, the pilot survey found that in cases where the relationship of the accused was identified, the majority of victims did not know their perpetrator (83%). A further 15% of victims stated that the accused was a casual acquaintance or a business relationship.

Summary

Recently in Canada there have been efforts to measure the nature and extent of hate crime at a national level. The GSS on victimization and the EDS have made significant contributions to our current understanding of who is at risk of being the victim of a hate crime and the impact of hate crime on Canadians. These surveys are limited in that they exclude detailed information on hate crimes against certain sub-populations, on the accused, on hate crimes against institutions, and hate motivated homicides.

To address these limitations, a police reported pilot survey was undertaken to further advance our understanding of hate crimes against both individuals and institutions. In addition, for the first time police reported statistics on hate crimes were collected across various major police forces, therefore providing a better understanding of not only the incident and the victim, but also the accused.

To further advance the collection of national hate crime data, Statistics Canada will continue to collect victim reported hate crime data through the 2004 GSS, and will begin in 2005 to collect on-going detailed information on hate crimes that come to the attention of the police through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey. In addition to the hate crime measures added to the UCR2 survey, there will be special training for police services to recognize and code criminal incidents as hate crimes. Both victim surveys and the police reported data will contribute to a more complete understanding of hate crime in Canada.

Data Sources

The General Social Survey conducts a survey on criminal victimization every five years, the last cycle being 1999. The survey involves a telephone interview with approximately 26,000 people aged 15 and over living in the 10 provinces and asks specific questions about their fear of crime and whether they perceive that they have been the victim of a hate crime during the 12 months preceding the survey. Other relevant variables examined include religion, and language.

The Ethnic Diversity Survey surveys 57,000 people aged 15 and older living in private dwellings in the 10 provinces. The survey aims to better understand how people's backgrounds affect their participation in social, economic and cultural life in Canada. The survey asks specific questions relating to discrimination and hate crime.

The Census is a survey of the total population of Canada conducted every five years. The census collects valuable information on race/ethnicity, language, religion, sex, age, disability, and common-law same-sex couples. All of these variables are relevant to the issues of hate crime.

The Hate Crime Pilot Survey's objectives were to enhance the understanding of hate crime, and to assess the feasibility of standardizing data collection of police-reported hate crime. It is based on police reported hate crime in 12 police services across Canada. The survey collects incidents that have


20. For 94 victims, or 48%, the extent of injury was not known.

occurred in 2001 and 2002. In this survey, a hate crime is a crime where the victim is targeted because of one or more of their characteristics. The Hate Crime Pilot Survey measures the characteristics of Race/Ethnicity, Religion, Language, Sexual Orientation, Sex, Disability, Age and Other Motivations as they apply to hate crime.

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Table 1



Characteristics of hate crime victims, 1999

Victim	No. of incident	%	Rate (per 1,000 population 15+)
Total ¹	210,489	100	9
Sex			
Male	100,739	48	8
Female	109,750	52	9
Age			
15-24	88,508	42	22
25-34	46,643 [†]	22	11
35+	75,338	36	5
Aboriginal Status			
Aboriginal	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s
Non-Aboriginal	197,444	94	9
Country of Birth			
Canada	152,238	72	8
Outside Canada	57,888 [†]	28	12
Don't Know/Not Stated	0 ^s	0 ^s	0 ^s
Visible Minority Status			
Visible Minority	48,128 [†]	23	19
Non-visible Minority	162,361	77	7


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

[†] Coefficient of variation between 16.6% and 33.3%.

1. Table is based on the number of personal crimes only (assault, sexual assault, robbery, theft of personal property).

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1999.

Table 2



Characteristics of ethno-cultural hate crime victims, 2001

	Total	Reported a hate crime	Hate crime rate per 1,000 pop. 15+
Total Population	22,445,490	324,920	14
Sex			
Male	10,947,760	155,280	14
Visible Minority	1,443,120	37,540	26
Not a visible Minority	9,394,960	115,230	12
Female	11,497,730	169,640	15
Visible Minority	1,556,730	23,530	15
Not a visible Minority	9,856,660	143,170	15
Age Group			
15-24	3,480,680	63,940	18
25-34	3,753,790	68,560	18
35-44	4,497,750	98,030	22
45-54	4,228,990	47,100	11
55+	6,484,280	47,290 [†]	7
Visible Minority & Immigration Status			
Visible minority	2,999,850	61,060	20
Canadian born population	542,880	16,780	31
Immigrant population (includes landed immigrants and non permanent residents)	2,455,520	44,290	18
Not a visible minority	19,251,620	258,400	13
Canadian born population	16,710,680	237,090	14
Immigrant population (includes landed immigrants and non permanent residents)	2,531,670	20,470 [†]	8 [†]

[†] Coefficient of variation between 16.6% and 33.3%.

Refers to Canada's non-Aboriginal population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002.

Table 3




Individuals who were worried or very worried about becoming the victim of a hate crime because of their race, ethnicity, language and/or religion, 2001

Total rating level of worry about crime
as 4 or 5 - worried or very worried

	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,112,630	5
Victimization in the past 5 years		
Victim of a hate crime	62,390	19
Victim of a crime but not a hate crime	145,320	4
No crime reported	896,690	5
Sex		
Male	445,370	4
Visible Minority	134,850	10
Not a visible Minority	306,140	3
Female	667,270	6
Visible Minority	183,820	12
Not a visible Minority	476,550	5
Age Group		
15-24	116,620	3
25-34	183,630	5
35-44	249,470	6
45-54	207,590	5
55+	355,320	5
Visible Minority & Immigration Status		
Visible minority	318,660	11
Canadian born population	37,380	7
Immigrant population (includes landed immigrants and non permanent residents)	281,200	12
Not a visible minority	782,680	4
Canadian born population	649,520	4
Immigrant population (includes landed immigrants and non permanent residents)	131,460	6
Year of Immigration		
Prior to 1971	109,590	7
1971 to 2001	304,460	10

Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.
Refers to Canada's non-Aboriginal population aged 15 and older.
Source: Statistics Canada, *Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002*.

Table 4



**Incidents of Police Reported Hate Crimes by Most Serious Offence
in Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002**

Offence	Number	Percent
Murder 1 st Degree	2	0.2
Attempted Murder	1	0.1
Other Violations Causing Death/Bodily Harm	1	0.1
Assaults – Total (levels 1,2,3)	236	25.4
Level 1	176	19.0
Level 2-Weapon	54	5.8
Level 3-Aggravated ²	6	0.6
Sexual Assault	1	0.1
Robbery	15	1.6
Criminal Harassment	37	4.0
Uttering Threats	187	20.2
Arson	6	0.6
Other Violent Violations ³	3	0.3
Break & Enter	10	1.1
Theft	6	0.6
Mischief ⁴	268	28.9
Weapons	3	0.3
Disturbing the Peace	5	0.5
Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls	21	2.3
Offences against Public Order ⁵	2	0.2
Hate Propaganda	124	13.4
Total	928	100

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.
2. Level 3-Aggravated includes Assault against Peace Officer, Other Assaults, and Aggravated Assaults
3. Other Violent Violations include: Abandon Child, Accessory After the Fact to Murder, Counsel/Aid/Abet Person to Commit Suicide, Conceal the body of a child: Cause Danger to Life.
4. Mischief includes most forms of vandalism.
5. Offences against Public Order include: Riot, Forcible Entry, Endangering Aircraft, and Threats Causing Death or Injury.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Table 5


Hate Crime Incidents by Motivation in Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002

	Number	Percent of total	Percent of each sub category
Total All Incidents	928	100	
Race / Ethnicity	528	57	100
Black	156	17	30
South Asian ²	96	10	18
Multi Ethnic/Multi Race ³	84	9	16
Arab/West Asian ⁴	72	8	14
Other Race/Ethnicity ⁵	59	6	11
East and Southeast Asian ⁶	47	5	9
White	45	5	9
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	18	2	3
Aboriginal ⁷	7	1	1
Religion	398	43	100
Jewish	229	25	58
Islam (Muslim)	102	11	26
Religion Unknown	45	5	11
Other Religion ⁸	35	4	9
Catholic	12	1	3
No Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	95	10	100
Gay and Lesbian	88	9	93
Sexual Orientation Unknown	7	1	7
Other Sexual Orientation ⁹	2	0	3
Bisexual	2	0	2
Heterosexual	0	0	0
Language	12	1	100
English	6	1	50
French	3	0	25
Other Language ¹⁰	2	0	17
Language Unknown	2	0	17
Sex	8	1	100
Age	4	0	100
Disability	6	1	100
Physical	3	0	43
Disability Unknown	2	0	29
Other Disability ¹¹	1	0	14
Mental	0	0	0
Other Motivation¹²	14	2	100
Unknown Motivation¹³	26	3	100

Note: Totals may equal more than 100% due to multiple responses.

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.

2. South Asian refers to incidents targeting East Indians, Pakistani, and Sri Lankan.

3. Multi Race/Multi Ethnicity refers to incidents targeting several race/ethnicity categories, these include anti-immigrant incidents and white supremacist incidents.

4. Arab/West Asian refers to incidents targeting Arabs, Afghans, Iranians, and Iraqis.

5. Other Race/Ethnicity includes Latin American, European and Other groups not previously mentioned.

6. East and Southeast Asian refer to Chinese, Filipino, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, Japanese, and Korean.

7. Aboriginal includes North American Indian, Métis, and Inuit.

8. Other religion refers to Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh, and other religions not previously mentioned.

9. Other Sexual Orientation includes Transsexuals, Transvestites, and other sexual orientations not found in the other categories.

10. Other Language refers to all languages other than English and French.

11. Other Disability refers to other specific disabilities other than physical or mental.

12. Other Motivation refers to hate crime incidents where the motivation is known but not found in any previous category.

13. Unknown motivation refers to incidents where it is believed there was a hate crime component, yet the actual motivation is unknown.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Table 6



Incidents of Police Reported Hate Crime Offences by Category in Twelve Major Police Forces in Canada¹, 2001-2002

	Crimes against the person	Property crimes	Other crimes	Total
Race/Ethnicity	280	142	106	528
Black	82	52	22	156
South Asian ²	66	52	12	96
Multi Ethnic/Multi Race ³	8	17	59	84
Arab/West Asian ⁴	43	17	12	72
Other Race/Ethnicity ⁵	29	19	11	59
East and Southeast Asian ⁶	23	13	11	47
White	27	16	2	45
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	5	5	8	18
Aboriginal ⁷	5	0	2	7
Religion	144	152	102	398
Jewish	84	104	41	229
Muslim (Islam)	56	32	14	102
Religion Unknown	3	4	38	45
Other Religion ⁸	4	17	14	35
Catholic	4	8	0	12
Sexual Orientation	62	28	5	95
Gay and Lesbian	57	26	5	88
Sexual Orientation Unknown	5	2	0	7
Other Sexual Orientation ⁹	2	0	0	2
Bisexual	1	0	1	2
Language	8	3	1	12
English	4	2	0	6
French	2	1	0	3
Other Language ¹⁰	2	0	0	2
Language Unknown	1	0	1	2
Sex	0	0	0	0
Age	2	2	0	4
Disability	3	3	0	6
Physical	1	2	0	3
Disability Unknown	1	1	0	2
Other Disability ¹¹	1	0	0	1
Mental Disability	0	0	0	0
Other Motivation¹²	6	6	2	14
Unknown Motivation¹³	6	7	13	26

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Includes data from twelve major police forces: Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Halton Regional, Montreal, Regina, Windsor, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Ottawa, Waterloo, and the RCMP (excluding British Columbia). These data are not nationally representative.

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12. Other Motivation refers to hate crime incidents where the motivation is known but not found in any previous category.

13. Unknown motivation refers to incidents where it is believed there was a hate crime component, yet the actual motivation is unknown.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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