Standardized Police Training & Data Collection on Hate-Motivated Crime

Vienna
November 9th, 2006
The Canadian Government has named Hate-Motivated Crime a Priority

We need to study the issue accurately, in order to better prevent, recognize, and investigate hate-motivated crime

November, 2006
Warren Silver
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
The development process for the Canadian collection of hate-motivated crime

- Consultations
  - Community groups
  - Police
  - Working group on Hate Crime
  - POLIS committee of CACP
  - Criminologists

1. Develop a pilot Survey
2. Further input from community groups
3. Further input from Police
4. Pilot Survey conducted
5. Data from Pilot analyzed and published
6. Best method for collecting data
7. Deliver training nationwide (gradually)
8. Collect Hate-motivated nationwide crime data (gradually)
9. Analyze and Publish National Data
10. Feasibility of collecting nationwide statistics
11. Standardized definitions and training

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Canada’s Action Plan Against Racism

- Emphasizes practical measures to promote ethno cultural diversity
- A priority for public safety
- Affects all Canadians

Hate Crime Training:
- Gradual implementation across Canada
- National data through the development and implementation of a training program
- Assistance to police
The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) contribution to the Canadian Action Plan Against Racism

- Raising awareness of police to reliably identify and report hate-motivated crime in a manner that is consistent with national reporting standards
- Enhancing police service preparedness to report
- Improving understanding of the nature and extent hate-motivated crime and the response of the justice system;
- Enabling monitoring of the impact of societal and legislative changes
- Informing policy and program interventions to promote integration and counter racism and contributing to evaluation of interventions.
Work plan of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS)

- Develop standardized police approved definitions
- Create classroom based training on hate motivated crime
- Deliver training on site to police services
- Collect data on the new variables
- Verify data and assist police
- Once data is deemed reliable and verified, Publish reports
Training Police

- Issues of hate motivated crime
- Specific issues related to each group targeted
- Types of offenders (typology)
- Benefits of collecting hate crime statistics
- Unique features of hate crime
- Investigation indicators for police
- Reporting in a standardized manor
Canadian Definition of Hate Crime

“Hate crime is a criminal violation 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.”
Police Use a 3 step approach to Hate Crime in Canada

1. Was the incident motivated by hate?

2. If answer is “yes” or “suspected” identify the principle motivation.

3. Identify further details about the principle motivation.
Field #1

Name: Hate Crime Indicator

Record: Incident

Value Range

Yes (Incident was motivated by hate.)

Suspected (Incident is suspected to be motivated by hate.)

No (Incident not motivated by hate.)
### Field #2

**Name:** Hate Crime Type  
**Record:** Incident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value Range</th>
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<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
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<td>Sexual Orientation</td>
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**Field #3**

**Name:** Hate Crime Motivation Detail  
**Record:** Incident

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- Bisexual
- Heterosexual
- Homosexual
- Other sexual orientation
- Unknown sexual orientation
Next Steps

- Gradual Implementation by police services
- CCJS offers free training workshop to all police services
- Daily support via telephone
- E-learning module (soon available)
- Extranet Site
- Financial Aide
Gradual Implementation

Hate-motivated crime has been collected nationally as of January 2005
Victimization Survey
Reports of Hate Crime

The 1999 General Social Survey (GSS)

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Up to 90% of hate-motivated crimes go unreported, or the hate-motivation is never recognized.
Police Reported Pilot Survey of Hate Crime

The Hate Crime Pilot Survey
Canadian Police Statistics on Hate Crime Incidents

- Against Person: 52%
- Against Property: 31%
- Other: 17%

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Motivation in Police Reported Hate Crime Incidents

- Race / Ethnicity
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation
- Other

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Jewish Most likely target of hate crimes in 12 major police forces in Canada, 2001-2002

- Jewish: 25%
- Black: 17%
- Muslim (Islam): 11%
- South Asian: 10%
- Gay and Lesbian: 9%
- Multi Ethnic/Multi Race: 9%
- East and South East Asian: 9%
- Arab/West Asian: 8%
- Catholic: 1%
- English: 1%

Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002
Blacks most likely targeted Among Race/Ethnicity Hate Crimes in 12 Major Police Forces in Canada, 2001-2002

- Black: 30%
- South Asian: 18%
- Multi Ethnic/ Multi Race: 16%
- Arab/West Asian: 14%
- Other Race/Ethnicity: 11%
- East and Southeast Asian: 9%
- White: 9%
- Race/Ethnicity Unknown: 3%
- Aboriginal: 1%

Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002
More than half of all Religious Hate Crimes are Anti-Jewish in 12 Major Police Forces in Canada, 2001-2002

Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002

Percentage of Sexual Orientation hate crimes reported

- Gay and Lesbian: 93%
- Sexual Orientation Unknown: 7%
- Other Sexual Orientation: 3%
- Bisexual: 2%

Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002
Males more than Twice as Likely to Commit anti-Gay\Lesbian Hate Crime in 12 Major Police Forces in Canada, 2001-2002

Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002
Hate Crimes following September 11th in 12 Major Police Forces in Canada 2001-2002

- **Significant but short lived impact on hate crimes**

- 15% of incidents following the attack were associated with September 11th. Almost ¾ of these incidents occurred within two months of the attacks.

- There were 3 ½ times more hate crimes recorded during these two months than during the same two months the following year.

- The majority of incidents associated with September 11th were violent in nature (68%).

- Most common victims of these offences were Muslims (30%) Jewish People (27%) and Americans (15%).

Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002
The Future

- GSS will continue to include Hate Crime Questions

- 2005 the Incident Based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey

- Special training for police services to recognize and code criminal incidents as hate crimes

- Both victim surveys and police-reported data will contribute to a more complete understanding of hate crime in Canada.
Questions?

Contact for questions:

Warren Silver
Training and Data Quality Coordinator for Hate-Motivated Crime
CCJS
(613) 951-6628
1-800-387-2231
warren.silver@statcan.ca