

Standardized Police Training & Data Collection on Hate-Motivated Crime

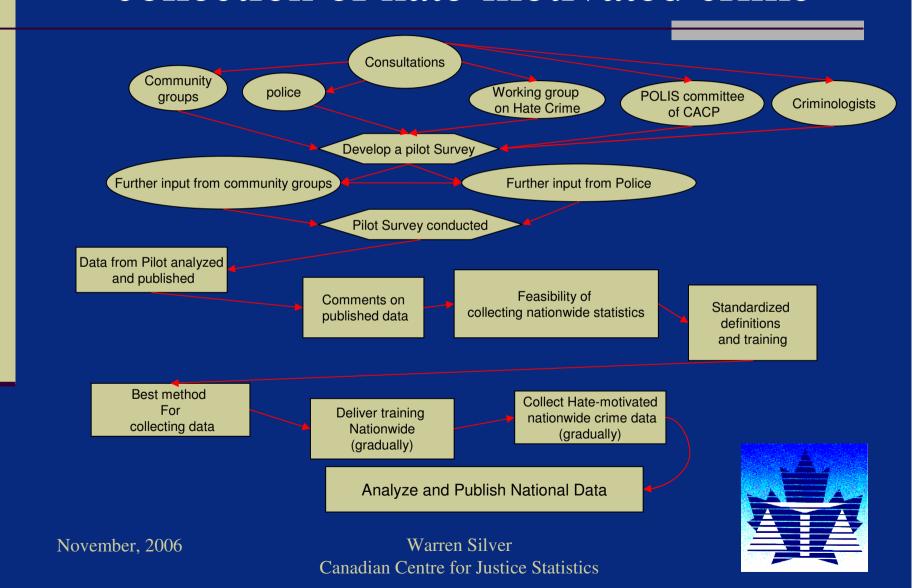
Vienna November 9th, 2006



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

The development process for the Canadian collection of hate-motivated crime



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 hatemotivated crime in a manner that is consistent with national reporting standards
- Enhancing police service preparedness to report
- Improving understanding of the nature and extent hatemotivated 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 <u>criminal</u> violation <u>motivated</u>
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

Was the incident motivated by hate?

If answer is "yes" or "suspected" identify the principle motivation.

Identify further details about the principle motivation.

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Warren Silver
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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.)



Name: <u>Hate Crime Type</u>

Record: Incident

Value Range

Race/Ethnicity

Religion

Sexual Orientation

Language

Mental or Physical Disability

Sex

Age

Other similar factor

Unknown



Name: <u>Hate Crime Motivation Detail</u>

Record: Incident

Value Range

Race/Ethnicity

Religion

Sexual Orientation

Language

Disability

Sex

Age

Other factor

Unknown

Aboriginals

Arab / West Asian

Black

East & Southeast Asian

South Asian

White

Multiple Races / Ethnicities

Other race / ethnicity

Unknown race / ethnicity



Name: <u>Hate Crime Motivation Detail</u>

Record: Incident

Value Range

Race/Ethnicity

Religion

Sexual Orientation

Language

Disability

Sex

Age

Other factor

Unknown

Catholic

Jewish

Muslim

Other religion

Unknown religion



Name: Hate Crime Motivation Detail

Record: Incident

Value Range

Race/Ethnicity

Religion

Sexual Orientation

Language

Disability

Sex

Age

Other factor

Unknown

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

Contributing data sources

Hate Crime Pilot Survey (Police Data)

Hate Crime Juristat 2004

Ethnic Diversity Survey (Post Censal Survey)

General Social Survey 1999 (Victimization Data)

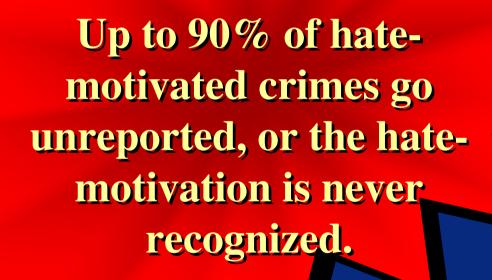






Victimization Survey Reports of Hate Crime

The 1999 General Social Survey (GSS)



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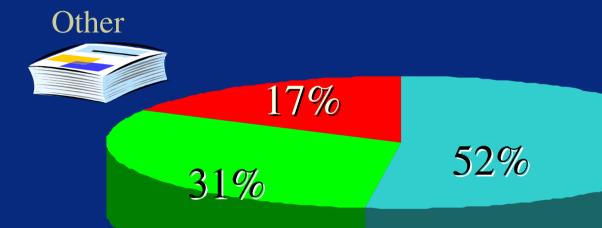




Police Reported Pilot Survey of Hate Crime

The Hate Crime Pilot Survey

Canadian Police Statistics on Hate Crime Incidents







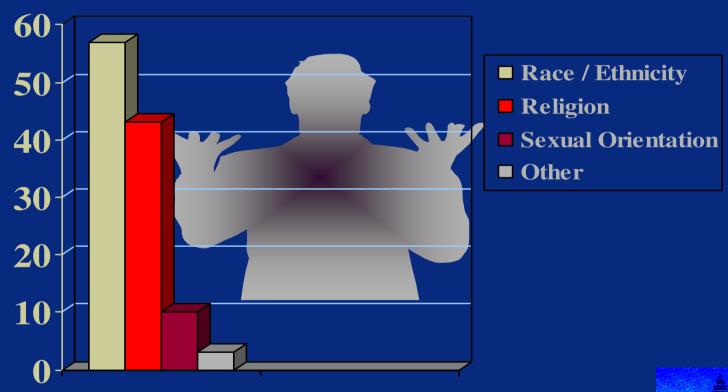
Against Person

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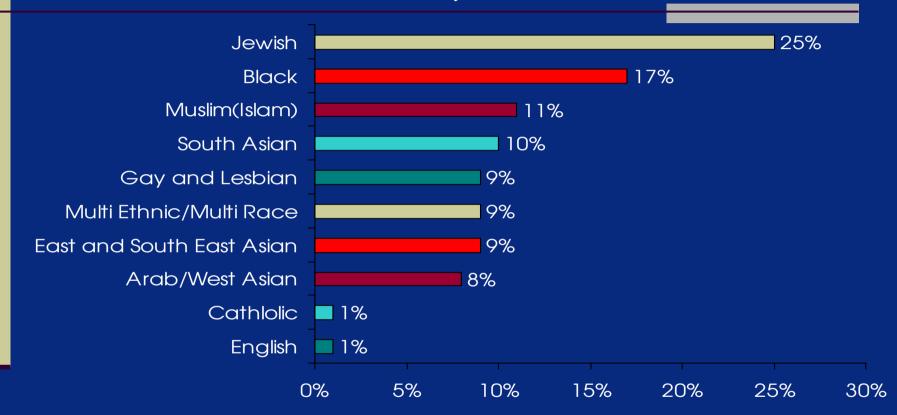
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Motivation in Police Reported Hate Crime Incidents





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



Percentage of hate crimes reported

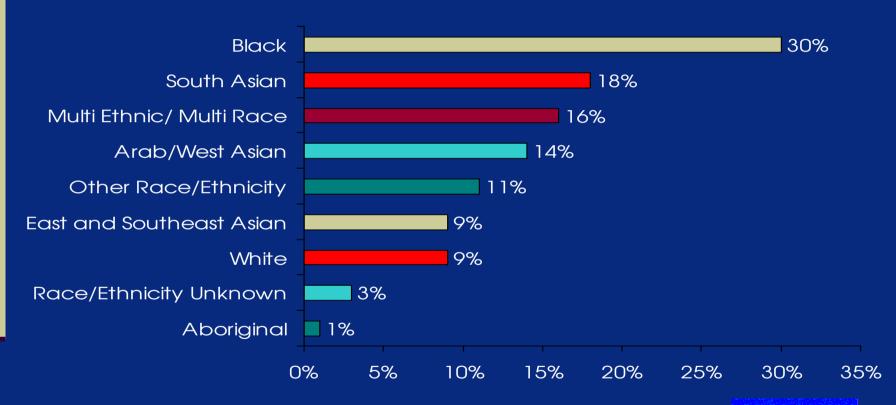


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Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002

Blacks most likely targeted Among Race/Ethnicity Hate Crimes in 12 Major Police Forces in Canada, 2001-2002



Percentage of Race/Ethnicity hate crimes reported

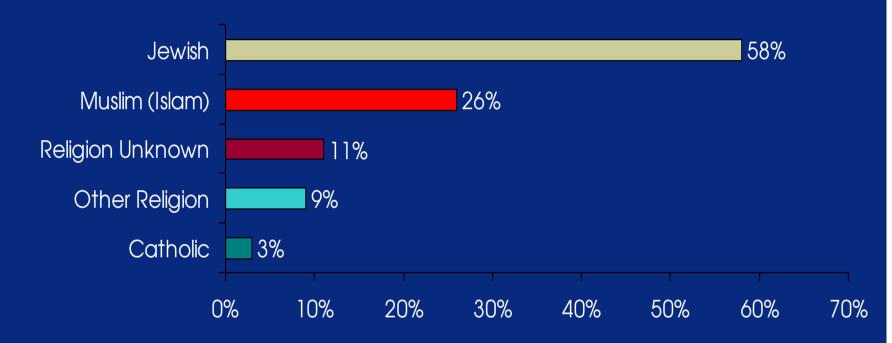


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Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002

More than One half of all Religious Hate Crimes are Anti-Jewish in 12 Major Police Forces in Canada, 2001-2002



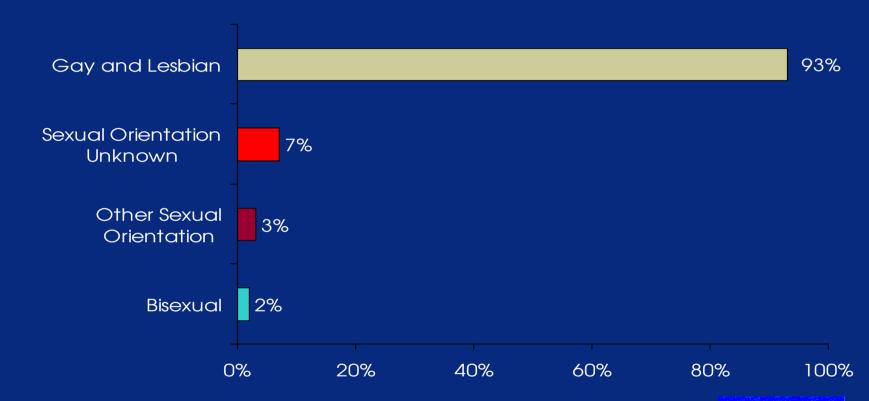
Percentage of Religious hate crimes reported



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More than Nine-in-Ten Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Target Gays and Lesbians in 12 Major Police Forces in Canada, 2001-2002



Percentage of Sexual Orientation hate crimes reported

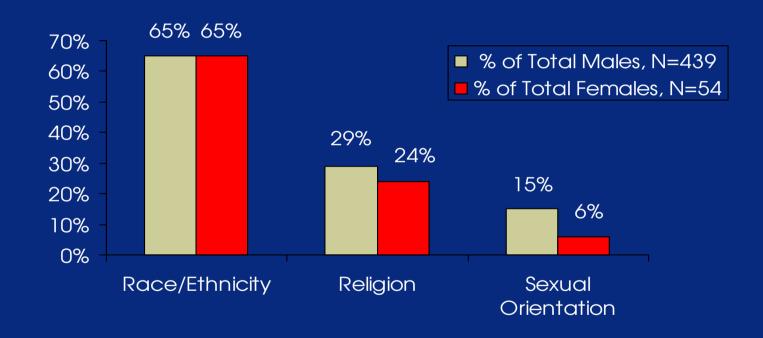


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Source: CCJS, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002

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





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 11^{th.} 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 then 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%)



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?

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