

Police-reported hate crime, 2021

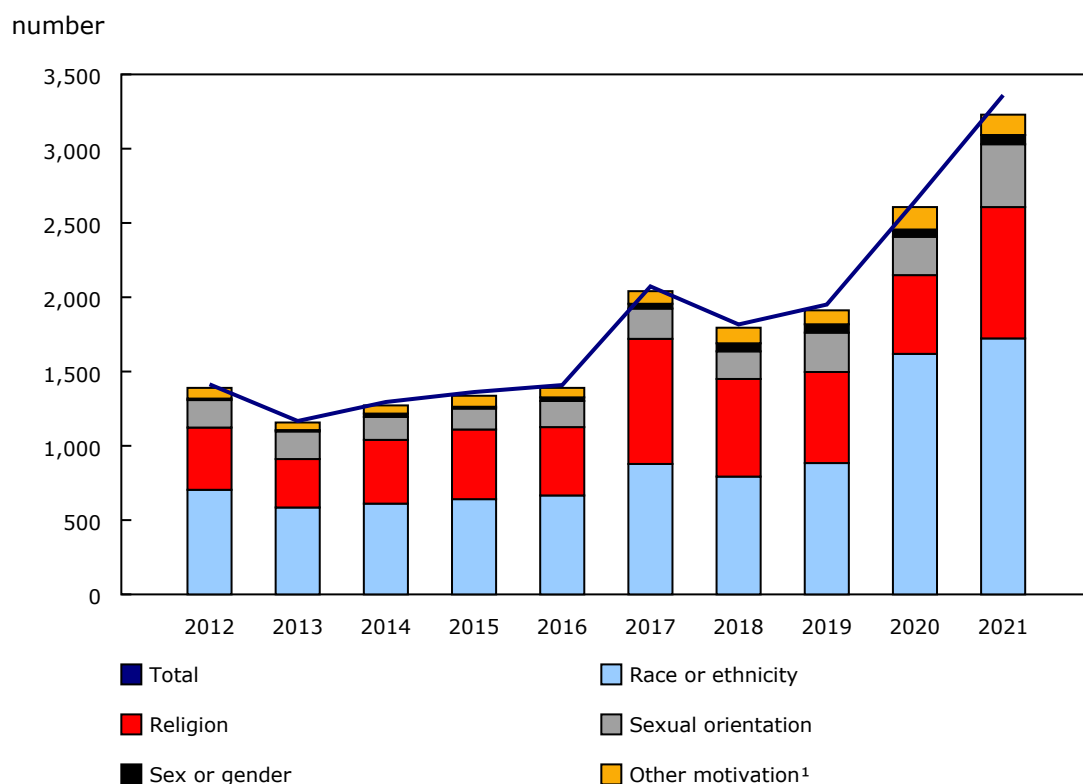
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Wednesday, March 22, 2023

The number of hate crimes reported by police in Canada rose from 2,646 incidents in 2020 to 3,360 in 2021, a 27% increase. This finding follows a 36% increase in 2020. The number of police-reported hate crimes rose by 72% from 2019 to 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated experiences of discrimination in Canada—including hate crimes—and underscored an increase in discourse around issues of systemic discrimination.

Higher numbers of hate crimes targeting a given religion (+67%; 884 incidents), sexual orientation (+64%; 423 incidents), and race or ethnicity (+6%; 1,723 incidents) accounted for most of the reported increase from 2020 to 2021. All provinces and territories reported increases in the number of hate crimes in 2021, except for Yukon, where it was unchanged. When population size is accounted for, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Canada rose 26% in 2021, to 8.8 incidents per 100,000 population. As in previous years, more than half (56%) of police-reported hate crimes were non-violent offences, primarily mischief.

Chart 1

Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, Canada, 2012 to 2021



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

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The chart information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. The total includes approximately 2% of hate crime incidents for which the motivation was unknown.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

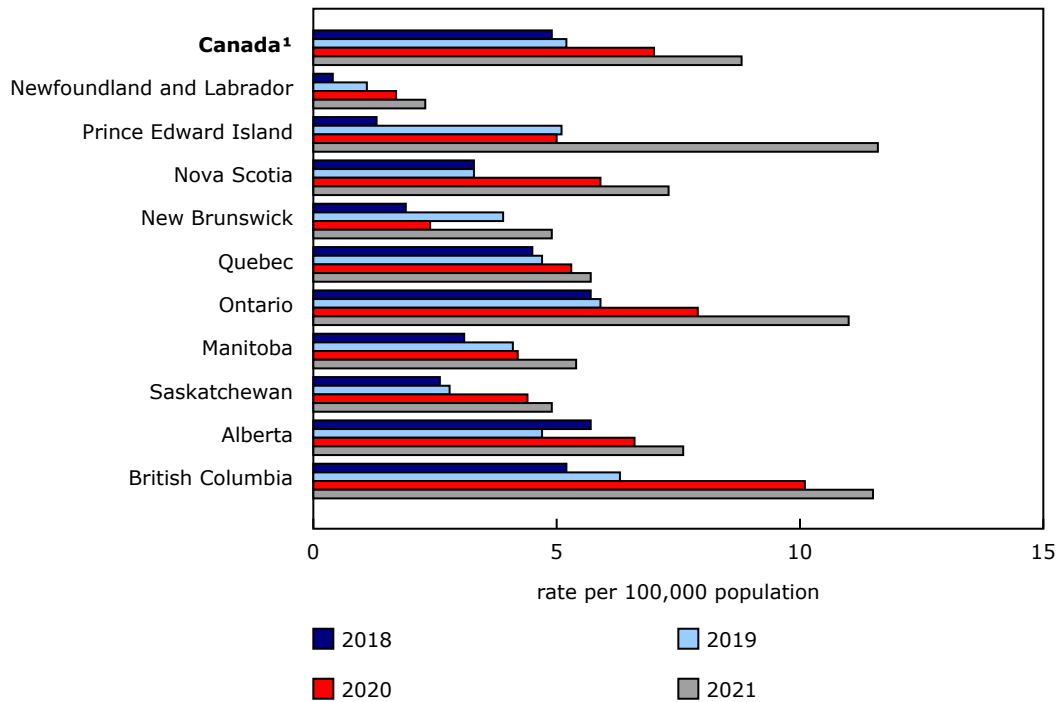
Police-reported data on hate crimes reflect only incidents that come to the attention of police and that are subsequently classified as hate crimes.



As a complement to police-reported data, self-reported data provide further insight into experiences of discrimination and hate-motivated crime. According to the 2020 General Social Survey on Social Identity, Canadians who self-identified as belonging to a racialized group were more than twice as likely to report having experienced discrimination since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic compared with their non-racialized counterparts.

For a technical summary of context for the collection and reporting of data on police-reported hate crimes, and for recent trends in the analysis of hate and discrimination in Canada, see the article "[Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2020](#)." Police-reported hate crime data for 2022 will be released alongside other police-reported crime data in summer 2023.

Chart 2
Police-reported hate crimes, by province, 2018 to 2021



1. The information for Canada includes all provinces and territories.

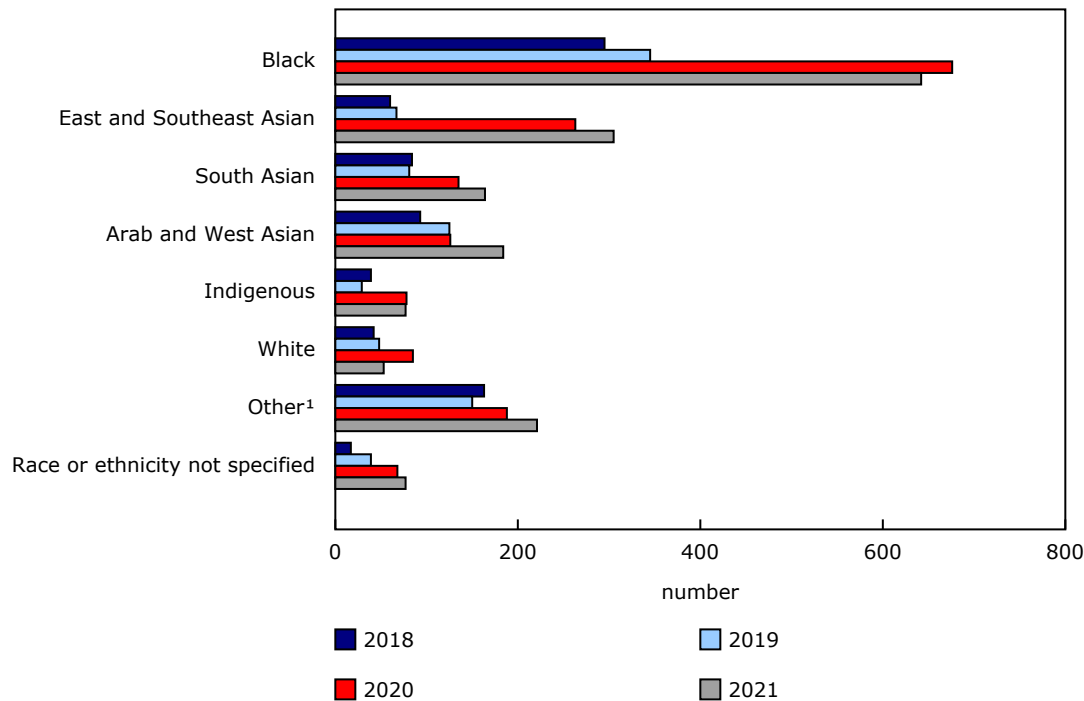
Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. They include incidents where hate motivation was unknown. The chart information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. Therefore, provincial and territorial totals will not equal national totals. Currently, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces. Therefore, rates are not available for the 2020/2021 release.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Hate crimes targeting a race or ethnicity increase for a third straight year

From 2020 to 2021, much of the rise in hate crimes targeting a race or ethnicity (+6%) was the result of more reported hate crimes targeting the Arab and West Asian populations (+46%; +58 incidents), the East and Southeast Asian populations (+16%; +42 incidents), and the South Asian population (+21%; +29 incidents).

Chart 3
Number of police-reported hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity, Canada, 2018 to 2021



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

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The chart information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Hate crimes targeting the Black population dropped by 5% in 2021, following a 96% increase in 2020. There were 642 incidents targeting the Black population in 2021, corresponding to the highest rate among specific racialized groups (41 incidents per 100,000 population). The next highest rates were among hate crimes against the Arab and West Asian populations (17 incidents per 100,000 population), the East and Southeast Asian populations (9 incidents), and the South Asian population (6 incidents). See the Note to readers for limitations on interpreting hate crime rates for specific populations.

Following a large increase (+169%; +49 incidents) from 2019 to 2020, the number of police-reported hate crimes targeting Indigenous people—First Nations people, Métis or Inuit—dropped by 1 incident in 2021, totalling 77 incidents. The number of hate crimes targeting Indigenous people rose significantly during the pandemic compared with previous years (2017 to 2019).

Hate crime incidents targeting the Indigenous population continue to account for a relatively small proportion (2%) of police-reported hate crimes (4 incidents per 100,000 population in 2021). Self-reported data indicate that [rates of violent victimization among Indigenous people were more than double that among non-Indigenous people](#). Furthermore, [among people who were discriminated against, the proportion who said it occurred when dealing with the police was five times higher among Indigenous people than among non-Indigenous, non-racialized people](#).

There are many factors that can impact the likelihood that a given crime is reported to the police and subsequently reflected in police-reported statistics. General awareness among the community and the expertise of local police, and the relationship between a given community and the police, can play a role in how or if a crime is reported. Due to the historical and intergenerational trauma resulting from colonialism and related policies, as well as individual

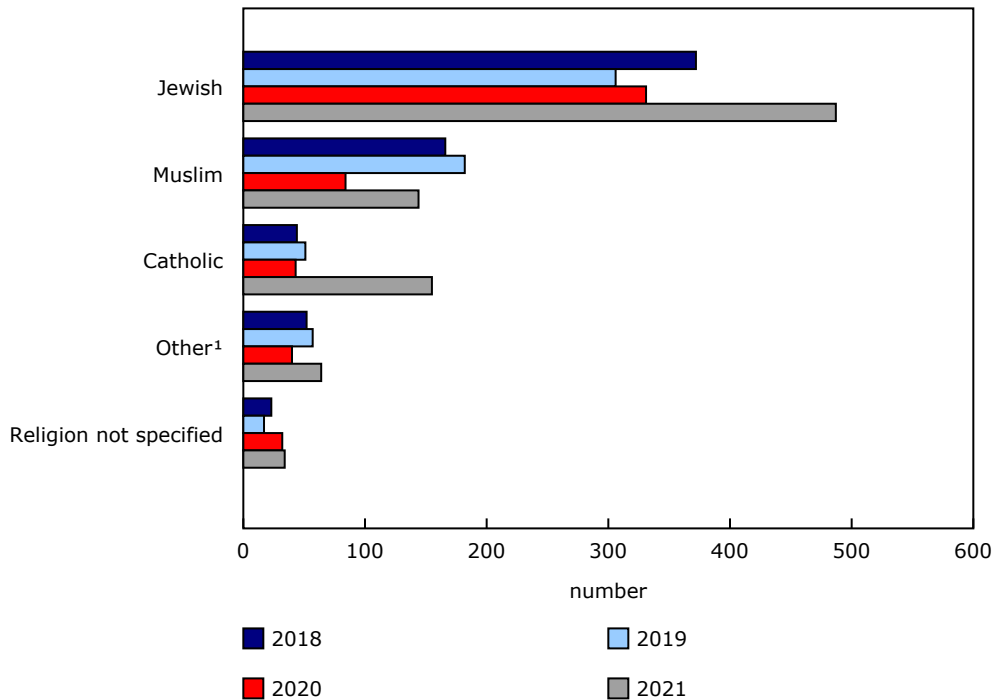
and systemic racism, many Indigenous people face deeply rooted social and economic challenges, including higher rates of criminal victimization, discrimination, representation in the criminal justice system, and lower levels of confidence in the police and other institutions. These and other factors can impact whether a hate crime comes to the attention of the police.

Following three consecutive years of decline, hate crimes targeting a religion peak

The number of police-reported hate crimes targeting a given religion rose from 530 in 2020 to 884 in 2021, representing a 67% increase. This finding marked the highest number of hate crimes targeting a religion since comparable data have been recorded and followed three consecutive years of decreases. Police-reported hate crimes targeting the Jewish (+47%), Muslim (+71%) and Catholic (+260%) religions were up in 2021 compared with the previous year.

When religious affiliation among Canadians was controlled for through the census, the rate of police-reported hate crimes targeting the Jewish population (145 incidents per 100,000 population) was highest, followed by the Muslim population (8 incidents per 100,000 population) and the Catholic population (1 incident per 100,000 population). See the Note to readers for limitations on interpreting hate crime rates for specific populations.

Chart 4
Number of police-reported hate crimes motivated by religion, Canada, 2018 to 2021



1. Includes motivations based on religions not otherwise stated (e.g., Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist).
Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The chart information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada.
Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Increase in hate crimes targeting a sexual orientation

The 423 hate crimes targeting a sexual orientation recorded in 2021 rose above the previous peak of 265 in 2019. Nearly 8 in 10 (77%) of these crimes specifically targeted the gay and lesbian population, while the remainder targeted the bisexual population (2%) and people of another sexual orientation that is not heterosexual, such as asexual and pansexual people (11%). An additional 10% were incidents where the targeted sexual orientation was reported as unknown.

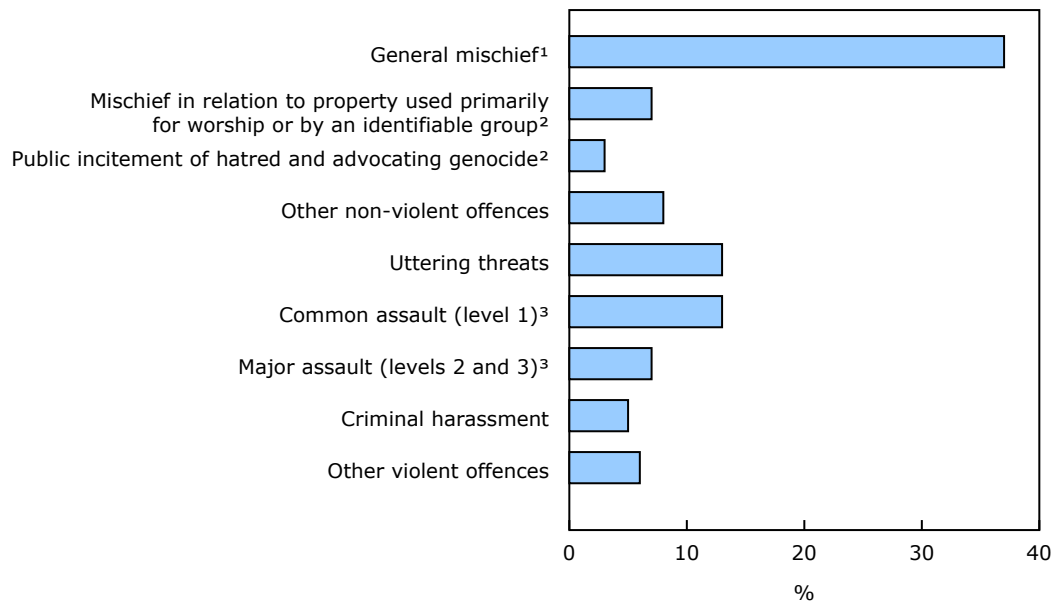
Both non-violent and violent hate crimes are up

The number of non-violent (+26%) and violent (+29%) police-reported hate crimes increased in 2021. Similar to previous years, more than half (56%) of all hate crime incidents were non-violent, while the remaining 44% were violent. Also aligning with previous years, the increase in non-violent hate crime in 2021 was largely the result of more incidents of general mischief (+26%; +260 incidents).

The rise in violent hate crime was the result of more incidents of several violations, including uttering threats (+30%; +98 incidents), common (level 1) assault (+23%; +81 incidents), criminal harassment (+51%; +61 incidents), and major (levels 2 and 3) assault (+35%; +58 incidents).

Like in previous years, police-reported mischief (general mischief and mischief towards property used primarily for worship or by an identifiable group) was the most common hate crime-related offence, accounting for 45% of all police-reported hate crime incidents.

Chart 5
Police-reported violent and non-violent hate crimes, by type of offence, Canada, 2021



1. General mischief includes all mischief-related violations except for mischief in relation to property used primarily for worship or by an identifiable group, which is captured separately.

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

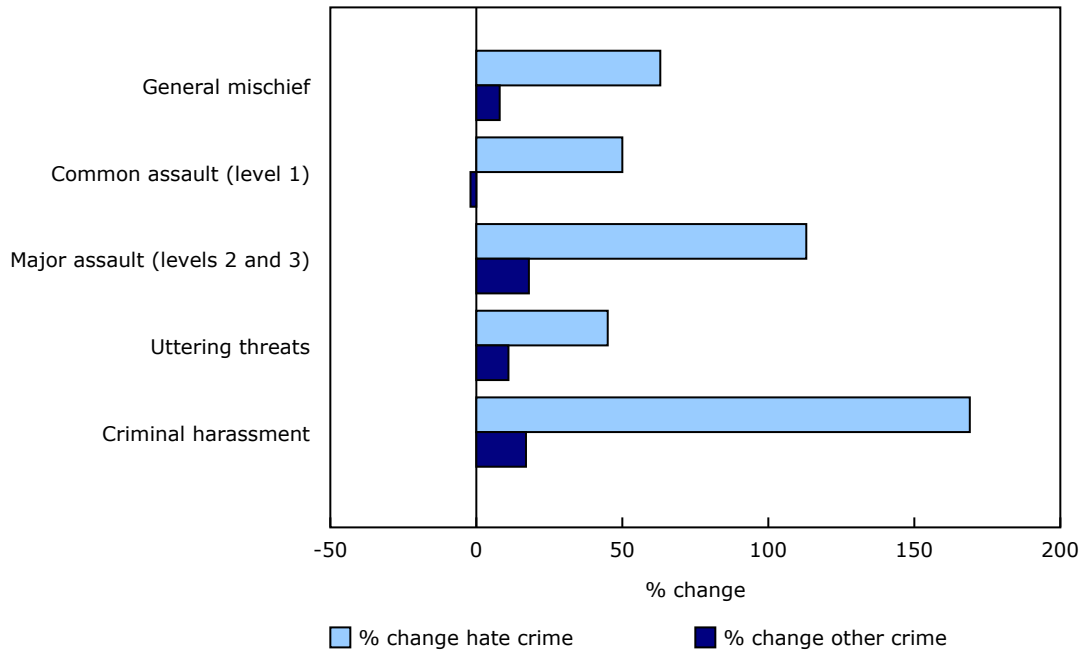
3. Includes assaults against public peace officers.

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. They include incidents where hate motivation was unknown. The information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property (e.g., breaking and entering) and other non-violent criminal violations (e.g., disturbing the peace). Other violent offences include other crimes against people involving violence or the threat of violence, such as homicide, attempted murder, robbery, indecent or harassing communications, or other assaults, and some traffic offences.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Compared with 2019 (before the pandemic), hate crimes increased to a greater extent than non-hate-motivated crimes for a subset of offences (+65% versus +7%) in 2021, including general mischief (+63% hate crime incidents versus +8% non-hate crime incidents), common assault (+50% versus -2%), major assault (+113% versus +18%), uttering threats (+45% versus +11%) and criminal harassment (+169% versus +17%); these offences accounted for the majority of hate crimes.

Chart 6
Percentage change in police-reported crime by type of crime, Canada, from 2019 to 2021



Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The chart information reflects data from municipal and provincial police services, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, covering up to 99.7% of the Canadian population. The municipal police service of Saint John, New Brunswick was excluded from the chart due to incomplete reporting in 2019.
Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Victims of hate crime are most often men and boys, except for those targeting sex or gender

Among victims of police-reported violent hate crimes from 2018 to 2021, 62% were men and boys and 38% were women and girls. More specifically, victims of hate crimes targeting sexual orientation (72%), race or ethnicity (63%), and religion (55%) were more likely to be men and boys. In contrast, nearly three-quarters (74%) of victims of hate crimes targeting sex or gender were women and girls.

Victims of violent hate crimes targeting religion (median age of 36 years) and race or ethnicity (33 years) tended to be older compared with victims of violent hate crimes targeting sexual orientation (27 years) and sex or gender (28 years).

Victims of violent hate crimes typically sustained no injuries (76%) or minor physical injuries (21%). That said, 3% of victims sustained major injuries or were killed. Men and boys were more likely to sustain an injury regardless of the motivation for the hate crime compared with women and girls.

The relationships between the victim and the accused were similar between genders. Unlike crime in general, a large proportion of violent hate crimes were committed by strangers. Victims of hate crimes targeting sexual orientation (52%) and sex or gender (40%) were more likely to know the accused compared with victims of hate crimes targeting religion (34%) and race or ethnicity (33%).

People accused of hate crime are most often men and boys

Like crime in general, people accused of hate crime tended to be young men and boys. From 2018 to 2021, 86% of the accused were men and boys. Over the same period, the median age for people accused of hate crime was 33 years. More specifically, 17% of the accused were aged 12 to 17 years.

Nearly half of those accused of a hate crime had prior contact with the police

Based on linked incident and accused records from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2,872 people accused of at least one hate crime from 2012 to 2018 were identified. Among these people, 49% had been accused in at least one police-reported incident (not necessarily hate crime-related) in the three years preceding their first hate crime. For those with prior police contact, 32% were accused in one prior incident, 40% were accused in two to five prior incidents, and 28% were accused in six or more prior incidents. Among all prior incidents, 28% were for violations against a person (violent).

Similarly, 54% of the people accused of a hate crime in the linkage came into contact with police again within the three years following their initial hate crime violation. Among these people, 27% were accused in one subsequent incident (not necessarily hate crime-related), 40% were accused in two to five subsequent incidents, and 33% were accused in six or more subsequent incidents. Among all subsequent incidents, 30% were violent violations.

Just over one in five hate crimes results in the laying or recommendation of charges

From 2018 to 2021, just over one in five police-reported hate crimes (22%) were cleared (meaning solved) by the laying or recommendation of charges. Meanwhile, close to 7 in 10 hate crimes (69%) were not cleared, meaning police had not identified an accused person. The remaining 9% were cleared in a way other than by charges, such as departmental discretion (e.g., a warning, caution or referral to a community program) or the victim requesting that no further action be taken against the accused.

These proportions were different when comparing violent and non-violent violations. Violent hate crimes (38%) were more likely to result in the laying or recommendation of charges compared with non-violent hate crimes (9%). Given the nature of non-violent hate crimes, specifically mischief (where there may be no victim readily present and it can be done away from people or at night), a lower clearance rate would be expected as it could be more difficult to identify an accused. By comparison, for non-hate-motivated, non-violent crime (excluding traffic offences), 21% of incidents were cleared by charge, while 6% of incidents of mischief were cleared by charge.

Note to readers

Police-reported hate crime data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, a census of all criminal incidents known to police services in Canada. For more information on the UCR Survey, key terminology and definitions, see [Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2021](#).

Hate crimes target the integral or visible parts of a person's identity, and a single incident can affect the wider community. A hate crime may be carried out against a person or property and may target race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, language, sex, age, mental or physical disability, or any other similar factor. Additionally, in reference to 2021, there were four specific offences listed as hate propaganda or hate crimes in the Criminal Code of Canada: advocating genocide, public incitement of hatred, wilful promotion of hatred, and mischief motivated by hate in relation to property used by an identifiable group. In 2022, an additional offence of wilful promotion of antisemitism was introduced in the Criminal Code.

Police data on hate crimes reflect only the incidents that come to the attention of police and are classified as hate crimes. Police determine whether a crime was motivated by hatred. They indicate the type of motivation based on information gathered during the investigation and common national guidelines for record classification. Hate crime counts include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. Like other types of crime, counts of police-reported hate crime can be impacted by major social events, policing initiatives, or awareness campaigns. For example, see text box 1 and text box 5 in [Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2020](#). In this release, police data on hate crimes reflect the primary hate crime motivation in a criminal incident, as determined through police investigation. To better understand the complex nature of hate crimes and allow for increased analysis of intersectionality, existing hate crime motivation categories have been expanded and a secondary motivation category has been added to the UCR Survey. These changes were undertaken following extensive consultation with hate crime subject matter experts and were made available for reporting purposes starting in October 2021.

Interpreting hate crime rates for specific populations: rates are provided where population information from the 2021 Census is available. A hate crime rate for selected groups was calculated to estimate the number of hate crime incidents per 100,000 individuals in the target population. This rate should not be interpreted as a victimization rate, since it also includes crimes where no direct victim was involved (e.g., public graffiti).

The option for police to code victims as "gender diverse" in the UCR Survey was implemented in 2018. In the context of the UCR Survey, "gender diverse" refers to a person who publicly expresses as neither exclusively man nor exclusively woman. Given that small counts of victims identified as gender diverse may exist, the UCR Survey data available to the public have been recoded with these victims distributed in the "men" or "women" categories based on the regional distribution of victims' gender. This recoding ensures the protection of confidentiality and privacy of victims.

In this release, data on hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity are measured with the hate crime detailed motivation variable in the UCR Survey. The reporting categories are informed by the Employment Equity Act and may be grouped to simplify data collection and reporting, and to ensure confidentiality when disseminating results. Therefore, the definition of race or ethnicity as it pertains to police-reported hate crimes may differ from the definition of racialized groups, below.

In this release, data on racialized groups are measured with the visible minority variable. The non-racialized group is measured with the category "Not a visible minority" of the variable, excluding Indigenous respondents. For this article, Indigenous respondents are not part of the racialized group or the non-racialized group. "Visible minority" refers to whether a person belongs to one of the visible minority groups defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

In this release, the term 'Indigenous' is used to refer to individuals identifying themselves, or who have been identified as 'First Nations people, Métis or Inuit'. In the context of police-reported hate crime data, it is not possible to further disaggregate the category for Indigenous peoples.

In this release, data on police-reported hate crimes targeting sexual orientation are collected based on the following detailed motivation categories: bisexual, heterosexual, homosexual, and another sexual orientation that is not heterosexual (for example, asexual or pansexual). Therefore, it was not possible to further disaggregate these categories.

Information and context regarding the Indigenous population comes from the following reports: "Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report on the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls," 2019; and "Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada," 2015.

Available tables: [35-10-0066-01](#), [35-10-0067-01](#) and [35-10-0191-01](#).

Table 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2017 to 2021

| | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | number | % | number | % | number | % | number | % | number | % |
| Total | 2,073 | 100 | 1,817 | 100 | 1,951 | 100 | 2,646 | 100 | 3,360 | 100 |
| Race or ethnicity | 878 | 43 | 793 | 44 | 884 | 46 | 1,619 | 62 | 1,723 | 53 |
| Black | 321 | 16 | 295 | 16 | 345 | 18 | 676 | 26 | 642 | 20 |
| East or Southeast Asian | 61 | 3 | 60 | 3 | 67 | 4 | 263 | 10 | 305 | 9 |
| South Asian | 67 | 3 | 84 | 5 | 81 | 4 | 135 | 5 | 164 | 5 |
| Arab or West Asian | 142 | 7 | 93 | 5 | 125 | 7 | 126 | 5 | 184 | 6 |
| Indigenous | 31 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 78 | 3 | 77 | 2 |
| White | 46 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 48 | 3 | 85 | 3 | 53 | 2 |
| Other race or ethnicity ¹ | 169 | 8 | 163 | 9 | 150 | 8 | 188 | 7 | 221 | 7 |
| Race or ethnicity not specified | 41 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 68 | 3 | 77 | 2 |
| Religion | 842 | 41 | 657 | 37 | 613 | 32 | 530 | 20 | 884 | 27 |
| Jewish | 360 | 18 | 372 | 21 | 306 | 16 | 331 | 13 | 487 | 15 |
| Muslim | 349 | 17 | 166 | 9 | 182 | 10 | 84 | 3 | 144 | 4 |
| Catholic | 39 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 43 | 2 | 155 | 5 |
| Other religion ² | 57 | 3 | 52 | 3 | 57 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 64 | 2 |
| Religion not specified | 37 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 34 | 1 |
| Sexual orientation | 204 | 10 | 186 | 10 | 265 | 14 | 258 | 10 | 423 | 13 |
| Other motivation³ | 117 | 6 | 159 | 9 | 150 | 8 | 200 | 8 | 199 | 6 |
| Motivation unknown | 32 | ... | 22 | ... | 39 | ... | 39 | ... | 131 | ... |

... not applicable

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

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

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

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The table information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. Percentages have been calculated excluding hate crimes where the motivation was unknown. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 2
Confirmed and suspected hate crimes, by type of motivation, Canada, 2019 to 2021

| | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | Confirmed | Suspected | Confirmed | Confirmed | Suspected | Confirmed | Confirmed | Suspected | Confirmed |
| | number | | % | number | | % | number | | % |
| Total | 1,462 | 489 | 75 | 2,037 | 609 | 77 | 2,460 | 900 | 73 |
| Race or ethnicity | 668 | 216 | 76 | 1,228 | 391 | 76 | 1,229 | 494 | 71 |
| Religion | 471 | 142 | 77 | 418 | 112 | 79 | 716 | 168 | 81 |
| Sexual orientation | 184 | 81 | 69 | 204 | 54 | 79 | 286 | 137 | 68 |
| Language | 18 | 7 | 72 | 28 | 9 | 76 | 25 | 10 | 71 |
| Mental/physical disability | 2 | 1 | 67 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 12 | 3 | 80 |
| Sex or gender | 43 | 13 | 77 | 39 | 10 | 80 | 42 | 20 | 68 |
| Age | 7 | 1 | 88 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 8 | 4 | 67 |
| Other similar factor ¹ | 41 | 17 | 71 | 86 | 15 | 85 | 61 | 14 | 81 |
| Motivation unknown | 28 | 11 | 72 | 26 | 13 | 67 | 81 | 50 | 62 |

1. Includes, for example, occupation or political beliefs.

Note(s): The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey defines a confirmed hate crime as a criminal violation motivated by hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or any other similar factor. Hate crime counts from the UCR Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. A suspected hate crime is a criminal violation with reasonable suspicion that it is motivated by hate, bias or prejudice, but cannot be proven to be solely motivated by hate. The determination of a violation as a hate crime, and subsequently as a confirmed or suspected hate crime, is made at the discretion of the responding police service. Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 3
Police-reported hate crimes, by most serious violation, Canada, 2020 and 2021

| | Race or ethnicity | | Religion | | Sexual orientation | | Other motivation ¹ | | Total | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| | number | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,619 | 1,723 | 530 | 884 | 258 | 423 | 200 | 199 | 2,646 | 3,360 |
| Non-violent | 846 | 811 | 423 | 707 | 107 | 210 | 101 | 100 | 1,496 | 1,882 |
| Mischief in relation to property used primarily for worship or by an identifiable group ² | 41 | 37 | 100 | 177 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 155 | 242 |
| General mischief ³ | 579 | 582 | 271 | 443 | 73 | 138 | 70 | 62 | 997 | 1,257 |
| Advocating genocide ² | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Public incitement of hatred ² | 69 | 48 | 19 | 31 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 118 | 106 |
| Other non-violent violations ⁴ | 153 | 142 | 32 | 52 | 15 | 48 | 14 | 19 | 221 | 270 |
| Violent | 773 | 912 | 107 | 177 | 151 | 213 | 99 | 99 | 1,150 | 1,478 |
| Total assault | 391 | 466 | 34 | 52 | 68 | 92 | 26 | 28 | 523 | 662 |
| Common assault (Level 1) ⁵ | 259 | 316 | 28 | 34 | 47 | 55 | 20 | 15 | 357 | 438 |
| Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (Level 2) and aggravated assault (Level 3) ⁵ | 132 | 150 | 6 | 18 | 21 | 37 | 6 | 13 | 166 | 224 |
| Uttering threats | 209 | 242 | 40 | 74 | 32 | 55 | 37 | 28 | 329 | 427 |
| Criminal harassment | 69 | 103 | 14 | 21 | 19 | 32 | 15 | 14 | 119 | 180 |
| Other violent violations ⁶ | 104 | 101 | 19 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 21 | 29 | 179 | 209 |

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex or gender, age, 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 or uttering threats, motivated by hate.

3. General mischief includes all mischief-related violations except for mischief in relation to property used primarily for worship or by an identifiable group, which is captured separately.

4. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property (e.g., breaking and entering) or other non-violent criminal violations (e.g., disturbing the peace).

5. Includes assaults against public peace officers.

6. Other violent offences include other crimes against people involving violence or the threat of violence, such as homicide, attempted murder, robbery, indecent or harassing communications, or other assaults, and some traffic offences.

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The table information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. The total includes incidents where hate motivation was unknown.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 4
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, province, territory or Canadian Forces Military Police, 2020 to 2021

| | Race or ethnicity | | Religion | | Sexual orientation | | Other motivation ¹ | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| | number | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,619 | 1,723 | 530 | 884 | 258 | 423 | 200 | 199 | 2,646 | 3,360 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 4 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 12 |
| Prince Edward Island | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 19 |
| Nova Scotia | 42 | 45 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 58 | 72 |
| New Brunswick | 7 | 19 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 39 |
| Quebec | 208 | 216 | 90 | 118 | 35 | 40 | 97 | 68 | 454 | 488 |
| Ontario | 702 | 833 | 297 | 454 | 112 | 232 | 42 | 47 | 1,159 | 1,629 |
| Manitoba | 31 | 31 | 18 | 29 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 58 | 75 |
| Saskatchewan | 28 | 20 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 51 | 57 |
| Alberta | 213 | 189 | 30 | 91 | 39 | 43 | 12 | 15 | 294 | 339 |
| British Columbia | 366 | 340 | 72 | 150 | 41 | 66 | 37 | 38 | 521 | 598 |
| Yukon | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Northwest Territories | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Nunavut | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| Canadian Forces Military Police | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 11 |

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

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group (CF MP Gp) is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. The total includes incidents where hate motivation was unknown.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 5
Number and rate of police-reported hate crimes, by census metropolitan area and Canadian Forces Military Police, 2019 to 2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | number | | | rate per 100,000 population | | |
| Canada | 1,951 | 2,646 | 3,360 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 8.8 |
| Census metropolitan area (CMA)¹ | | | | | | |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 14 | 8 | 16 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 7.7 |
| Barrie | 8 | 12 | 17 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 6.4 |
| Belleville ² | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Brantford | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Calgary | 80 | 144 | 139 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| Edmonton | 73 | 79 | 116 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 7.8 |
| Gatineau ³ | 31 | 19 | 23 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Greater Sudbury | 3 | 4 | 10 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Guelph | 12 | 22 | 7 | 8.4 | 15.1 | 4.8 |
| Halifax | 8 | 17 | 17 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Hamilton ⁴ | 90 | 58 | 91 | 15.7 | 9.9 | 15.5 |
| Kelowna | 3 | 6 | 24 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 10.5 |
| Kingston | 9 | 23 | 29 | 5.2 | 13.2 | 16.7 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 15 | 54 | 77 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 12.6 |
| Lethbridge ² | 2 | 8 | 10 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 7.8 |
| London | 34 | 45 | 87 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 15.6 |
| Moncton | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| Montréal | 236 | 299 | 260 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Ottawa ⁵ | 118 | 185 | 260 | 10.8 | 16.7 | 23.2 |
| Peterborough | 11 | 25 | 24 | 8.6 | 19.4 | 18.7 |
| Québec | 65 | 67 | 76 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 9.2 |
| Regina | 2 | 4 | 9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3.4 |
| Saguenay | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Saint John | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 4.5 |
| Saskatoon | 10 | 18 | 25 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 7.3 |
| Sherbrooke | 5 | 5 | 8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 9 | 10 | 23 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 4.7 |
| St. John's | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Thunder Bay | 4 | 14 | 10 | 3.2 | 11.1 | 8.0 |
| Toronto ⁶ | 415 | 549 | 779 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 13.3 |
| Trois–Rivières | 8 | 7 | 18 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 11.1 |
| Vancouver | 233 | 372 | 429 | 8.6 | 13.5 | 15.5 |
| Victoria | 17 | 35 | 40 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 9.6 |
| Windsor | 14 | 10 | 35 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 11.0 |
| Winnipeg | 41 | 31 | 40 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Total CMA⁷ | 1,638 | 2,217 | 2,809 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 10.2 |
| Total non-CMA | 313 | 428 | 540 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Canadian Forces Military Police | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | ... |

... not applicable

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 analysis owing to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. In 2021, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, except in Toronto (91%), and Hamilton (75%).

2. As of the 2016 Census, Belleville and Lethbridge became new CMAs.

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

4. Excludes the portion of the Halton Regional Police Service that polices the Hamilton CMA.

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

6. Excludes the portions of the Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service that police the Toronto CMA.

7. Includes the Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service. May include a small number of offences that occurred outside of a CMA, as 6% of the population policed by the Durham Regional Police Service fell outside the boundaries of a CMA in 2021.

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The table information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. It includes incidents where hate motivation was unknown. Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group (CF MP Gp) is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. Currently, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics

(CCJCSS) is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Therefore, rates are not available for this release.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 6
Characteristics of hate crime victims, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2018 to 2021

| | Victims number | Gender ¹ | | Relationship to accused ² | | | Injuries ³ | | | Age ⁴ median |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Stranger | Acquaintance ⁵ | Family member or intimate partner ⁶ | No injury or not applicable ⁷ | Minor physical injury | Major physical injury ⁸ | |
| | | % | | | | | | | | |
| Total⁹ | 4,255 | 62 | 38 | 63 | 33 | 4 | 76 | 21 | 3 | 32.0 |
| Race or ethnicity | 2,661 | 63 | 37 | 67 | 31 | 3 | 75 | 23 | 2 | 33.0 |
| Black | 967 | 60 | 40 | 59 | 38 | 3 | 74 | 23 | 3 | 33.0 |
| East or Southeast Asian | 445 | 54 | 46 | 80 | 18 | 2 | 75 | 24 | 0 | 34.0 |
| South Asian | 347 | 74 | 26 | 79 | 20 | 1 | 76 | 22 | 2 | 31.0 |
| Arab or West Asian | 418 | 71 | 29 | 62 | 35 | 3 | 77 | 21 | 2 | 32.0 |
| Indigenous | 89 | 57 | 43 | 47 | 43 | 10 | 67 | 22 | 10 | 31.0 |
| White | 124 | 66 | 34 | 72 | 25 | 3 | 65 | 27 | 8 | 34.5 |
| Other or not specified ¹⁰ | 271 | 62 | 38 | 66 | 31 | 4 | 79 | 19 | 2 | 35.0 |
| Religion | 523 | 55 | 45 | 66 | 28 | 6 | 86 | 12 | 2 | 36.0 |
| Jewish | 179 | 63 | 37 | 59 | 37 | 4 | 92 | 6 | 2 | 43.0 |
| Muslim | 256 | 47 | 53 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 84 | 15 | 1 | 33.0 |
| Catholic | 26 | 73 | 27 | 38 | 54 | 8 | 85 | 8 | 8 | 42.5 |
| Other or not specified ¹¹ | 62 | 58 | 42 | 63 | 23 | 15 | 74 | 19 | 6 | 30.5 |
| Sexual orientation | 620 | 72 | 28 | 48 | 43 | 8 | 70 | 26 | 4 | 27.0 |

- The option for police to code victims as "gender diverse" in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was implemented in 2018. In the context of the UCR Survey, the term "gender diverse" refers to a person who publicly expresses themselves as neither exclusively male nor exclusively female. Given that small counts of victims identified as being gender diverse may exist, the UCR data available to the public have been recoded with these victims distributed in the "men" or "women" categories based on the regional distribution of victims' gender. This recoding ensures the protection of the confidentiality and privacy of victims.
- Excludes victims where the relationship to the accused is unknown.
- Excludes victims where injuries are unknown.
- Excludes victims whose age is unknown or who are older than 110 years.
- Includes authority figures, friends, business relationships, criminal relationships, casual acquaintances, neighbours, roommates and reverse authority figures.
- Includes spouse, separated or divorced partner, parent, child, other immediate family, extended family, boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend, step-parent, step-child, or other intimate relationships.
- The term "not applicable" refers to incidents that did not involve the use of a weapon or physical force.
- Includes incidents that resulted in death.
- Includes motivations based on mental or physical disability, language, sex or gender, age, and other similar factors (e.g., occupation or political beliefs), as well as hate crimes where the motivation is unknown.
- Includes motivations based on race or ethnicity not otherwise stated (e.g., Latin American, South American), as well as hate crimes that target more than one race or ethnic group and those where no race or ethnicity was specified.
- Includes motivations based on religions not otherwise stated (e.g., Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist), as well as those where no religion was specified.

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The table information reflects data from municipal and provincial police services, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, covering up to 99.7% of the Canadian population. This table includes any counts that occurred within the jurisdiction of police services not reporting to UCR2.2, but that were investigated by other police services that do report, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Ontario Provincial Police or the Sûreté du Québec. Percentages may not add up because of rounding. From 2018 to 2021, information on 4,255 victims was reported in 3,478 violent hate crime incidents. In 15% of hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified. Incidents where the motivation was unknown are included in the counts given in this note.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 7
Characteristics of persons accused of hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2018 to 2021

| | Accused | Gender ¹ | | Age ² |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| | number | % | | median |
| Total³ | 3,419 | 86 | 14 | 33.0 |
| Race or ethnicity | 1,918 | 84 | 16 | 35.0 |
| Black | 765 | 84 | 16 | 32.0 |
| East or Southeast Asian | 237 | 86 | 14 | 37.0 |
| South Asian | 206 | 84 | 16 | 36.0 |
| Arab or West Asian | 275 | 79 | 21 | 38.0 |
| Indigenous | 110 | 92 | 8 | 39.0 |
| White | 83 | 77 | 23 | 29.0 |
| Other or not specified ⁴ | 242 | 90 | 10 | 36.0 |
| Religion | 605 | 88 | 12 | 36.0 |
| Jewish | 259 | 94 | 6 | 31.0 |
| Muslim | 207 | 82 | 18 | 42.0 |
| Catholic | 52 | 87 | 13 | 38.0 |
| Other or not specified ⁵ | 87 | 84 | 16 | 36.0 |
| Sexual orientation | 489 | 89 | 11 | 24.0 |

1. The option for police to code accused as "gender diverse" in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was implemented in 2018. In the context of the UCR Survey, the term "gender diverse" refers to a person who publicly expresses themselves as neither exclusively male nor exclusively female. Given that small counts of accused identified as being gender diverse may exist, the UCR data available to the public have been recoded with these accused distributed in the "men" or "women" categories based on the regional distribution of accused's gender. This recoding ensures the protection of the confidentiality and privacy of accused.
 2. Excludes accused whose age is unknown or who are older than 110 years.
 3. Includes motivations based on mental or physical disability, language, sex or gender, age, and other similar factors (e.g., occupation or political beliefs), as well as incidents where the motivation is unknown.
 4. Includes motivations based on race or ethnicity not otherwise stated (e.g., Latin American, South American), as well as hate crimes that target more than one race or ethnic group and those where no race or ethnicity was specified.
 5. Includes motivations based on religions not otherwise stated (e.g., Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist), as well as those where no religion was specified.
- Note(s):** Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. The table information reflects data from municipal and provincial police services, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, covering up to 99.7% of the Canadian population. This table includes any counts that occurred within the jurisdiction of police services not reporting to UCR2.2, but that were investigated by other police services that do report, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Ontario Provincial Police or the Sûreté du Québec. Percentages may not add up because of rounding. It should be noted that children aged younger than 12 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence. From 2018 to 2021, there was information on 3,419 accused individuals associated with 2,977 incidents. In 9% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified. Incidents where the motivation was unknown are included in the counts given in this note.

Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The infographic "[Infographic: Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2021](#)," which is part of the series *Statistics Canada — Infographics (11-627-M)*, is now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).