

Police-reported hate crime, 2022

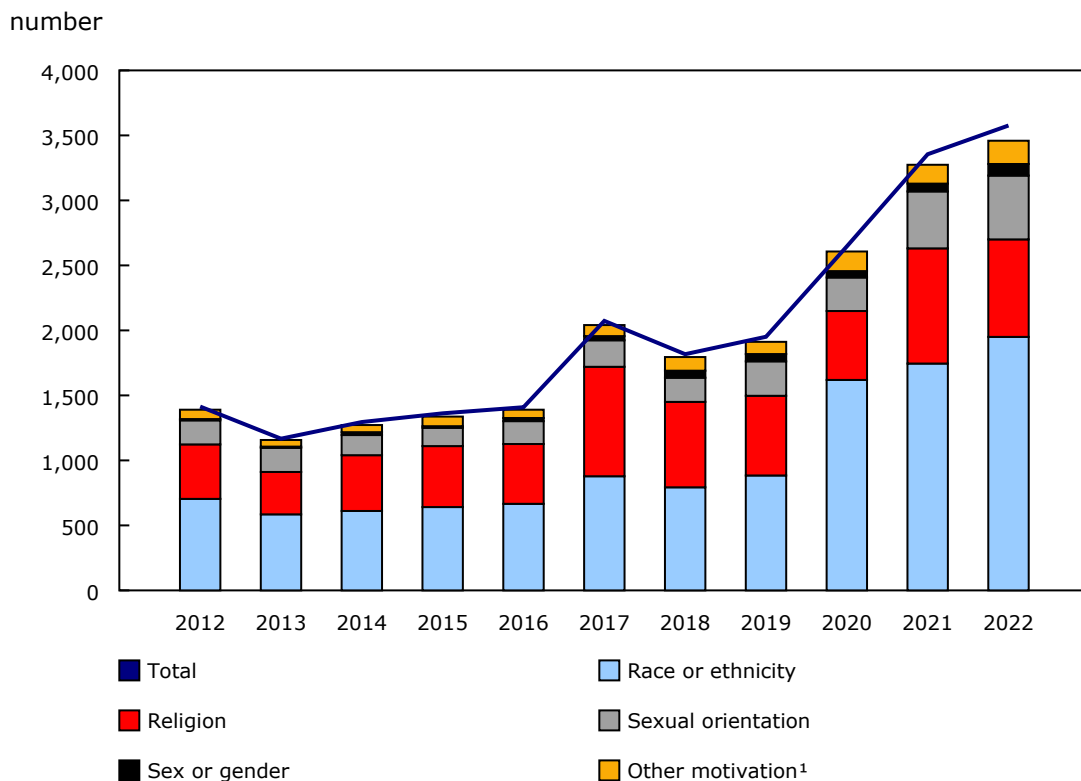
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The number of hate crimes reported by police in Canada rose from 3,355 incidents in 2021 to 3,576 in 2022, a 7% increase. This followed two sharp annual increases, resulting in a cumulative rise of 83% from 2019 to 2022. In general, self-reported experiences of discrimination also increased during the first several months of the COVID-19 pandemic ([Discrimination before and since the start of the pandemic](#)).

Higher numbers of hate crimes targeting a race or an ethnicity (+12% to 1,950 incidents) and a sexual orientation (+12% to 491 incidents) accounted for most of the increase in 2022. In 2022, hate crimes targeting a religion were down 15% from 2021 yet remained above the annual numbers recorded from 2018 to 2020.

When accounting for population size, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Canada rose 5% in 2022 to 9.2 incidents per 100,000 population. The overall crime rate in Canada also rose 5% in 2022. From 2019 to 2022, however, the rate of police-reported hate crime rose 77%, while the overall crime rate declined by 4%. Among the provinces in 2022, Ontario (12.7 incidents per 100,000), Nova Scotia (11.1 incidents per 100,000) and British Columbia (10.2 incidents per 100,000) recorded the highest hate crime rates.

Chart 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, Canada, 2012 to 2022



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-motivated crime incidents. The chart information reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada. The total includes approximately 3% of hate crime incidents for which the motivation was unknown.

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

An interactive data visualization dashboard for police-reported hate crime statistics is now available through the [Police-reported Information Hub: Hate crime in Canada](#). The accompanying infographic, "[Infographic: Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2022](#)," is also now available.

This release and these products were made possible with funding support from the Department of Canadian Heritage.

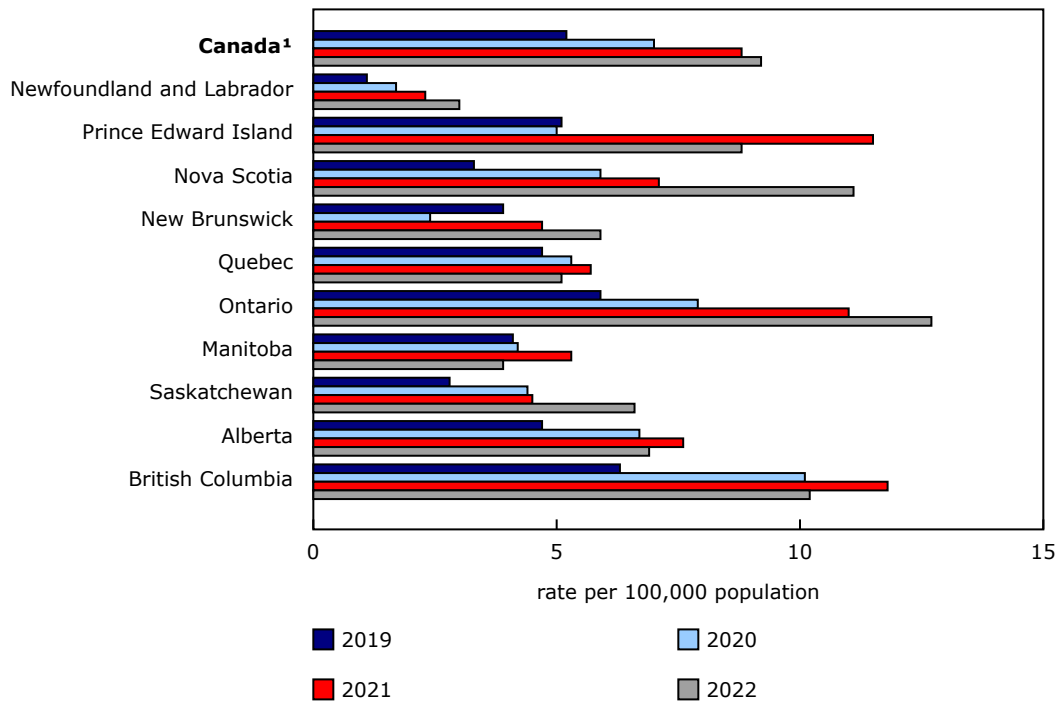
Understanding police-reported hate crime information:

Police-reported data on hate crimes reflect only incidents that come to the attention of police and that are subsequently classified as confirmed or suspected hate-motivated crimes. Many factors can influence 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 whether and how a crime is reported. These and other factors can impact whether a hate crime comes to the attention of the police.

As a complement to police-reported data, self-reported data provide further insight into experiences of discrimination and hate-motivated crime. Specifically, according to the 2019 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), [Canadians were the victims of over 223,000 criminal incidents that they perceived as being motivated by hate in the 12 months that preceded the survey](#) (3% of total self-reported criminal incidents). Approximately one in five of these incidents (22%) were reported to the police.

Police-reported hate crime data for 2023 will be released alongside other police-reported crime data in summer 2024.

Chart 2
Police-reported hate crimes, by province, 2019 to 2022



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

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate-motivated 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 UCR Survey. It has 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 currently available.

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

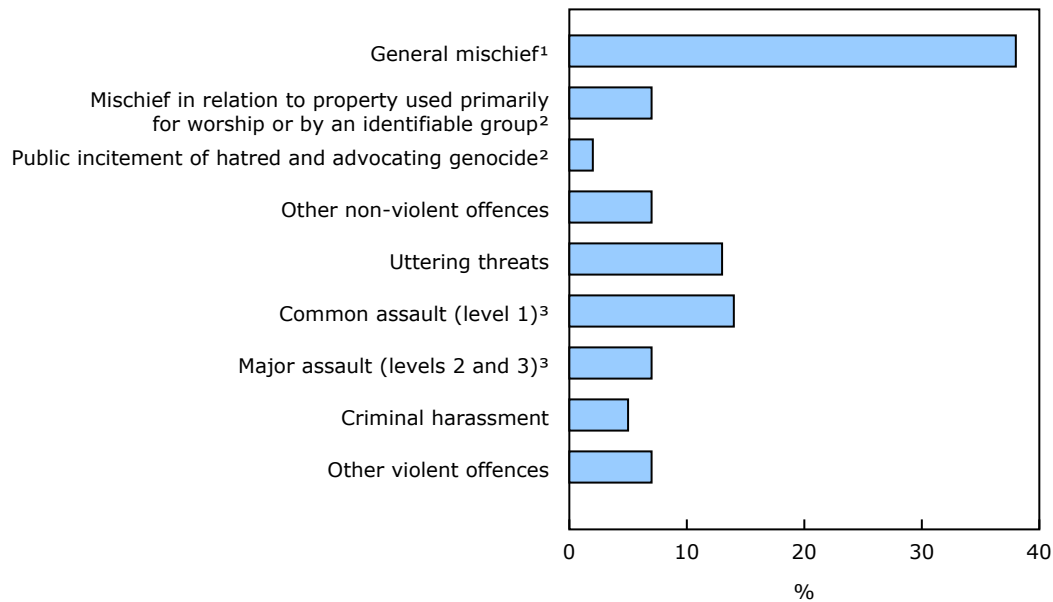
Violent and non-violent hate crimes continue to rise

The proportion of violent (46%) and non-violent (54%) hate crimes reported in 2022 were similar to previous years, with the majority of hate crimes being non-violent. Violent hate crimes increased 12%, and non-violent hate crimes increased 3%.

The rise in violent hate crime in 2022 was the result of more incidents of several violations, including common (level 1) assault (+72 incidents), uttering threats (+26 incidents), and major (levels 2 and 3) assault (+20 incidents). Hate-related homicide was also up, with the number of victims rising 53% from 15 in 2021 to 23 in 2022. By comparison, non-hate-related homicide was up 9%. (Assault is classified into three levels according to the seriousness of physical injury; for more information, see [Definitions](#)).

Like in previous years, the increase in non-violent hate crime in 2022 was largely the result of more incidents of general mischief (+90 incidents) (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). Overall, general mischief accounted for 38% of hate crime incidents in 2022.

Chart 3
Police-reported violent and non-violent hate crimes, by type of offence, Canada, 2022

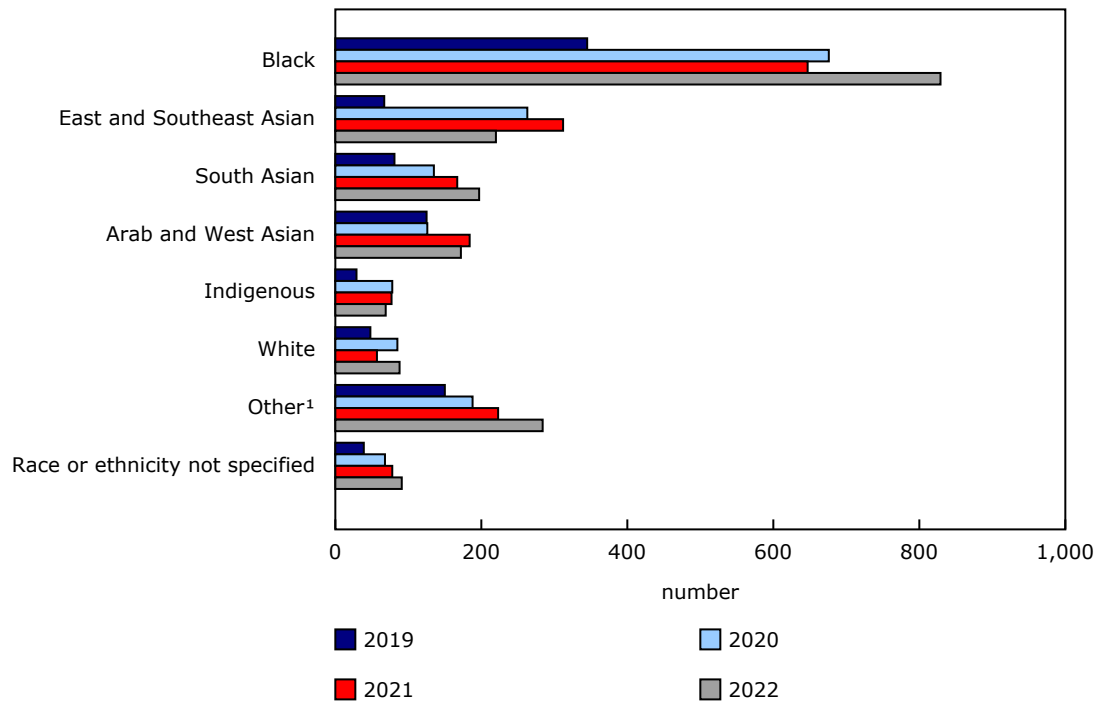


1. General mischief includes all mischief-related violations except for mischief in relation to property used primarily for worship or by an identifiable group, which is captured separately.
 2. These offences are hate crimes by definition. The other listed offences are general *Criminal Code* offences, 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-motivated 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" includes crimes against property (e.g., breaking and entering) and other non-violent criminal violations (e.g., disturbing the peace). "Other violent offences" includes other crimes against people involving violence or the threat of violence (e.g., homicide, attempted murder, robbery, indecent or harassing communications, or other assaults, and some traffic offences).
Source(s): Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Hate crimes targeting a race or an ethnicity increase for the fourth straight year

From 2021 to 2022, much of the rise in hate crimes targeting a race or an ethnicity (+12%) was the result of more reported crimes targeting the Black population (+28%; +182 incidents). Overall, incidents targeting the Black population accounted for 57% of the increase in these types of hate crimes. Hate crimes targeting the White population (+54%; +31 incidents) and the South Asian population (+18%; +30 incidents) and those targeting other or multiple races or ethnicities (+27%; +61 incidents) also increased.

Chart 4
Number of police-reported hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity, Canada, 2019 to 2022



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-motivated 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 South Asian population have increased three years in a row, rising 143% from 2019 to 2022, including an 18% rise from 2021 to 2022. Hate crimes targeting the East and Southeast Asian populations decreased 29% in 2022, following relatively large rises in 2020 and 2021. Similarly, hate crimes targeting the Arab and West Asian populations decreased 7% in 2022, following a 46% rise in 2021.

Following a large increase from 2019 to 2020 (+169%; +49 incidents), the number of police-reported hate crimes targeting Indigenous people—First Nations people, Métis and Inuit—declined 1% in 2021 and 10% in 2022 to 69 incidents in 2022. Still, the number of hate crimes targeting Indigenous people was 138% higher in 2022 than in 2019, before the pandemic (from 29 to 69 incidents).

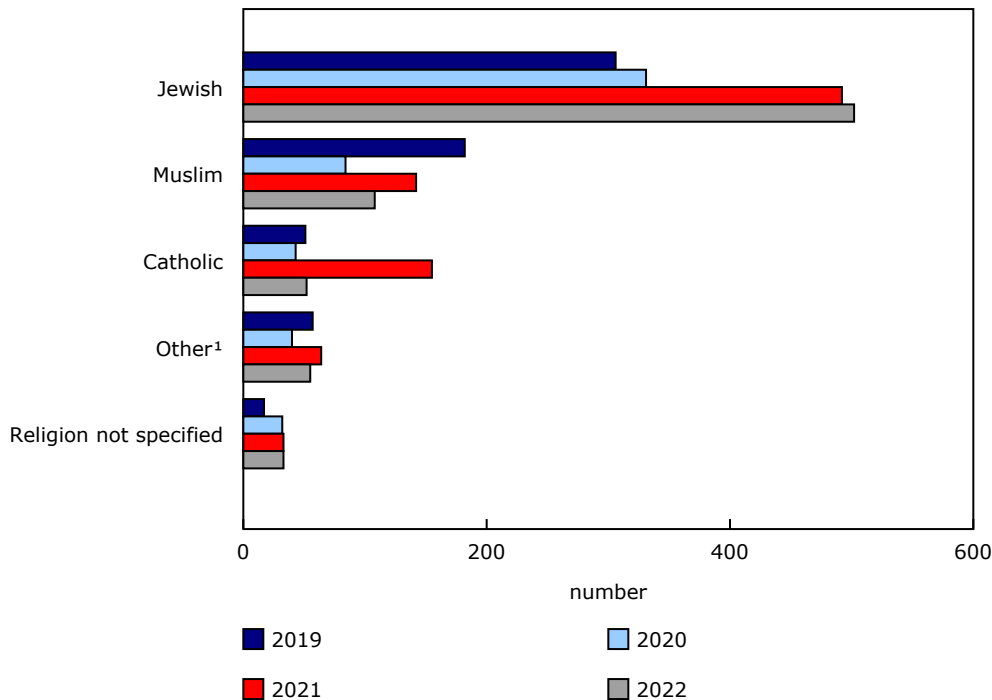
Hate crimes targeting a religion are down in 2022, after a peak in the previous year

Following a peak of 886 incidents in 2021, hate crimes targeting a religion were down 15% in 2022 to 750 incidents. This decline was largely the result of fewer police-reported hate crimes targeting the Catholic (-66%; -103 incidents) and Muslim (-24%; -34 incidents) populations. Hate crimes targeting the Jewish population were up slightly in 2022, rising 2% (+10 incidents). Despite the overall year-over-year decline, the number of incidents targeting a religion in 2022 was well above what was recorded from 2018 to 2020.

Hate crimes targeting the Jewish population accounted for 67% of hate crimes targeting a religion in 2022, while those targeting the Muslim population represented 14%.

Like other types of crime, counts of police-reported hate crime can be impacted by major social events, policing initiatives or awareness campaigns. Information here reflects data reported for 2022. It does not include information from 2023, when the crisis in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip began. Information for 2023 will be released in summer 2024.

Chart 5
Number of police-reported hate crimes motivated by religion, Canada, 2019 to 2022



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-motivated 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 a sexual orientation increase for the second year in a row

The 491 hate crimes targeting a sexual orientation recorded in 2022 marked a 12% rise from the previous peak recorded in 2021 (438). Nearly three-quarters (74%) of these crimes specifically targeted the gay and lesbian population, while the remainder targeted the bisexual population (1%) and people of another sexual orientation that is not heterosexual, such as asexual and pansexual people (15%), or where the targeted sexual orientation was reported as unknown (9%). (See the Note to readers for information on hate crime categories related to sexual orientation and sex or gender.)

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

Among the 5,946 victims involved in police-reported violent hate crime incidents from 2018 to 2022, 63% were men and boys and 37% were women and girls. More specifically, the proportion of victims identified as men or boys was higher among hate crimes targeting sexual orientation (73%), race or ethnicity (63%) and religion (56%), compared with hate crimes targeting sex or gender, where 73% of victims were women or girls.

The median age of victims of violent hate crime (31.5 years) was very similar to that for victims of violent crime in general (31 years). More specifically, victims of violent hate crimes targeting religion (median age of 35 years) and race or ethnicity (32 years) tended to be older compared with victims of violent hate crimes targeting sexual orientation (27 years) and sex or gender (29 years).

From 2019 to 2022—the period over which hate crime incidents increased 83% overall—the number of children and youth victims (aged 0 to 17 years) of hate crime increased 198%, from 99 to 295 victims. By comparison, the number of young adult victims (18 to 24 years) increased 102% and that of adult victims (25 years and older) increased 91%. The number of young girl victims (aged 0 to 17 years) increased 232%, while that of young boy victims increased 172%.

From 2018 to 2022, victims of violent hate crimes typically sustained no physical injuries (75%) or they sustained minor physical injuries that did not require professional medical treatment (22%). That said, 3% of victims sustained major injuries requiring professional treatment 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.

From 2018 to 2022 still, the distribution of the types of relationships between the victim and the accused was similar among victims who are men and boys and among victims who are women and girls. Unlike violent crime in general, a large proportion of violent hate crimes were committed by strangers. Victims of hate crimes targeting sexual orientation (49%) and sex or gender (41%) were more likely to know the accused compared with victims of hate crimes targeting religion (36%) and race or ethnicity (34%).

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 2022, 86% of the accused were men and boys. Over the same period, the median age for people accused of hate crime was 33 years.

Among hate crime incidents from 2018 to 2022 where an accused was identified, 9% involved more than one accused person, down from 13% of incidents over the previous five years, from 2013 to 2017.

Less than one-third of hate crimes were cleared (solved)

In 2022, less than one-third (29%) of hate crimes were cleared (meaning solved) compared with 34% of all criminal incidents (excluding traffic offences) reported to police that year.

Specifically, of the hate crimes that were cleared, 73% resulted in charges laid against one or more individuals, and 27% were cleared otherwise, meaning an accused was identified but a charge was not laid. The clearance rate for non-violent hate crimes (12%) was far lower than that for violent hate crimes (48%).

More specifically, in 2022, for all mischief motivated by hate, the most common type of non-violent hate crime, 9% were cleared compared with 24% of mischief that was not motivated by hate. Of these cleared criminal incidents, 58% resulted in the laying of charges for hate-motivated mischief, a larger proportion than the 23% of non-hate-motivated mischief.

Similarly, in 2022, for common assault—historically one of the most frequent types of violent hate crime—clearance rates were lower for assault motivated by hate (54%) compared with assault that was not motivated by hate (60%). Moreover, of those cleared criminal incidents, 80% of assaults motivated by hate were cleared by charge, compared with 68% of assaults not motivated by hate.

In 2022, three-quarters (75%) of unsolved police-reported hate crimes were due to insufficient evidence to proceed. Again, some non-violent crimes, particularly mischief, can have low clearance rates, as it can be difficult to identify a perpetrator.

Most cyber hate crimes involve harassing and threatening behaviours

Over the last five years, the number of police-reported hate crime incidents that were recorded by police as cybercrimes more than doubled, increasing 138% from 92 incidents in 2018 to 219 incidents in 2022 (there was a slight decrease from 223 incidents in 2021). Over that same period, non-cyber hate crimes increased 95%. By comparison, from 2018 to 2022, cybercrimes not identified as hate-motivated increased 118%, while non-cybercrimes that also were not identified as hate-motivated increased 4%.

From 2018 to 2022, over 8 in 10 cyber hate crimes (82%) were classified as violent (against a person rather than property). Harassing and threatening behaviours (such as uttering threats, criminal harassment and indecent or harassing communications) accounted for almost all (97%) of these violent incidents. Among non-violent cyber hate crimes, public incitement of hatred accounted for just over half (52%) of incidents.

Women or girls accounted for a larger proportion of victims of violent cyber hate crimes (47%) than victims of non-cyber hate crimes (37%) from 2018 to 2022. Additionally, people who were accused of a cyber hate crime (median age of 27 years) tended to be younger than those accused of a non-cyber hate crime (median age of 33 years).

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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 be motivated in whole or in part by 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. Additionally, reporting may also be influenced by language barriers, issues of trust or confidence in the police, or fear of further victimization or stigma. 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 in October 2021. It can take a period of time for these data to be collected and disseminated, in part due to privacy and confidentiality concerns.

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 groupings in the race or ethnicity category, as it pertains to police-reported hate crimes, may differ from the more general definition of "visible minority" groups, below.

"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 currently 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, gay and lesbian, the LGBTQ2+ community, asexual, pansexual and another sexual orientation that is not heterosexual. Prior to October 2021, hate crimes targeting sex or gender were collected based on detailed motivation categories for: male, female, and other sex or gender (including transgender, agender, intersex). With the expansion of UCR hate crime motivation categories as of October 2021, the gender category includes: man or woman, transgender man or woman, transgender target not specified, and non-binary. It is possible that these categories could be disaggregated with future releases.

The option for police to code victims as "non-binary" in the UCR Survey was implemented in 2018. In the context of the UCR Survey, "non-binary" 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 and boys" or "women and girls" categories based on the regional distribution of victims' gender. This recoding ensures the protection of the confidentiality and privacy of victims.

A criminal incident may comprise multiple violations of the law. For the analysis of cyber-related violations, one distinct violation within the incident was identified as the "cybercrime violation." The cybercrime violation represents the specific criminal violation within an incident in which a computer or the Internet was the target of the crime or the instrument used to commit the crime. For most incidents, the cybercrime violation and the most serious violation were the same.

**Table 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2018 to 2022**

	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022
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Table 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2018 to 2022

Detailed motivation	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total	1,817	100	1,951	100	2,646	100	3,355	100	3,576	100
Race or ethnicity	793	44	884	46	1,619	62	1,745	53	1,950	56
Black	295	16	345	18	676	26	647	20	829	24
East or Southeast Asian	60	3	67	4	263	10	312	10	220	6
South Asian	84	5	81	4	135	5	167	5	197	6
Arab or West Asian	93	5	125	7	126	5	184	6	172	5
Indigenous	39	2	29	2	78	3	77	2	69	2
White	42	2	48	3	85	3	57	2	88	3
Other race or ethnicity ¹	163	9	150	8	188	7	223	7	284	8
Race or ethnicity not specified	17	1	39	2	68	3	78	2	91	3
Religion	657	37	613	32	530	20	886	27	750	22
Jewish	372	21	306	16	331	13	492	15	502	15
Muslim	166	9	182	10	84	3	142	4	108	3
Catholic	44	2	51	3	43	2	155	5	52	2
Other religion ²	52	3	57	3	40	2	64	2	55	2
Religion not specified	23	1	17	1	32	1	33	1	33	1
Sexual orientation	186	10	265	14	258	10	438	13	491	14
Other motivation³	159	9	150	8	200	8	205	6	268	8
Motivation unknown	22	...	39	...	39	...	81	...	117	...

... 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-motivated 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, 2020 to 2022

Type of motivation	2020		2021				2022		
	Confirmed	Suspected	Confirmed	Confirmed	Suspected	Confirmed	Confirmed	Suspected	Confirmed
	number	%	number	number	%	number	number	%	number
Total	2,037	609	77	2,450	905	73	2,478	1,098	69
Race or ethnicity	1,228	391	76	1,232	513	71	1,325	625	68
Religion	418	112	79	714	172	81	558	192	74
Sexual orientation	204	54	79	297	141	68	340	151	69
Language	28	9	76	23	10	70	36	23	61
Mental or physical disability	4	4	50	13	3	81	7	8	47
Sex or gender	39	10	80	41	19	68	47	42	53
Age	4	1	80	9	5	64	5	2	71
Other similar factor ¹	86	15	85	65	17	79	76	22	78
Motivation unknown	26	13	67	56	25	69	84	33	72

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-motivated 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, 2021 and 2022

	Race or ethnicity		Religion		Sexual orientation		Other motivation ¹		Total	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	number									
Most serious violation										
Total	1,745	1,950	886	750	438	491	205	268	3,355	3,576
Non-violent	818	930	711	580	217	231	101	117	1,880	1,931
Mischief in relation to property used primarily for worship or by an identifiable group ²	37	80	175	126	16	17	8	6	241	244
General mischief ³	594	680	449	380	145	170	64	84	1,271	1,361
Advocating genocide ²	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	7	3
Public incitement of hatred ²	48	33	28	25	10	10	11	12	102	86
Other non-violent violations ⁴	137	136	55	47	46	34	18	15	259	237
Violent	927	1,020	175	170	221	260	104	151	1,475	1,645
Total assault	481	533	52	57	94	111	29	47	667	759
Common assault (Level 1) ⁵	325	358	35	45	56	75	16	28	441	513
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (Level 2) and aggravated assault (Level 3) ⁵	156	175	17	12	38	36	13	19	226	246
Uttering threats	240	258	74	49	60	77	31	48	424	450
Criminal harassment	102	106	20	30	33	30	14	18	175	191
Other violent violations ⁶	104	123	29	34	34	42	30	38	209	245

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-motivated 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, region, 2021 to 2022

	Race or ethnicity		Religion		Sexual orientation		Other motivation ¹		Total	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	number									
Region										
Canada	1,745	1,950	886	750	438	491	205	268	3,355	3,576
Atlantic region	83	115	19	14	20	35	14	24	138	192
Quebec	218	219	118	90	40	37	71	62	486	439
Ontario	843	1,002	455	472	242	277	49	89	1,624	1,916
Manitoba	33	30	27	14	9	7	4	4	73	55
Saskatchewan	21	39	19	20	8	9	5	10	53	78
Alberta	188	203	92	55	43	39	15	18	339	316
British Columbia	348	317	152	78	70	80	39	59	612	539
Territories	10	17	2	5	3	6	5	1	20	29
Canadian Forces										
Military Police	1	8	2	2	3	1	3	1	10	12

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 (UCR) Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate-motivated 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 is now reporting incidents to the UCR Survey. It has 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. The 2022 counts for some police services in the province of Quebec may be an undercount due to a system upgrade issue that impacted complete reporting for hate crime, cybercrime and firearm-related incidents. Corrections will be applied to the revised 2022 data, planned for release in July 2024.

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, 2020 to 2022

	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
	number			rate per 100,000 population		
Canada	2,646	3,355	3,576	7.0	8.8	9.2
Census metropolitan area¹						
Abbotsford–Mission	8	16	24	3.9	7.7	11.3
Barrie	12	17	11	4.6	6.4	4.0
Belleville ²	1	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Brantford	7	7	25	4.8	4.7	16.4
Calgary	144	139	138	9.4	8.9	8.6
Edmonton	79	116	87	5.4	7.8	5.7
Gatineau ³	19	23	27	5.5	6.7	7.8
Greater Sudbury	4	10	32	2.4	5.9	18.7
Guelph	22	7	10	15.1	4.8	6.7
Halifax	17	16	72	3.8	3.5	15.0
Hamilton ⁴	58	90	123	9.9	15.3	20.6
Kelowna	6	25	11	2.7	11.0	4.7
Kingston	23	32	41	13.2	18.3	23.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	54	77	144	8.9	12.6	22.7
Lethbridge ²	8	10	11	6.3	7.8	8.4
London	45	82	81	8.1	14.7	14.1
Moncton	7	6	7	4.2	3.5	3.9
Montréal	299	260	238	6.9	6.0	5.5
Ottawa ⁵	185	261	322	16.7	23.3	28.3
Peterborough	25	21	18	19.4	16.3	13.7
Québec	67	74	66	8.1	8.9	7.9
Regina	4	10	18	1.5	3.8	6.7
Saguenay	0	6	23	0.0	3.5	13.3
Saint John	3	5	5	2.3	3.8	3.7
Saskatoon	18	22	44	5.3	6.4	12.6
Sherbrooke	5	7	6	2.4	3.3	2.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	10	23	33	2.1	4.7	6.7
St. John's	1	4	3	0.5	1.9	1.4
Thunder Bay	14	10	14	11.1	8.0	11.2
Toronto ⁶	549	780	847	9.4	13.3	14.2
Trois-Rivières	7	18	11	4.3	11.1	6.7
Vancouver	372	439	368	13.6	15.9	12.9
Victoria	35	43	35	8.6	10.4	8.4
Windsor	10	33	19	3.1	10.4	5.8
Winnipeg	31	39	27	3.7	4.6	3.2
Total CMA⁷	2,217	2,809	3,027	8.1	10.3	10.8
Total non-CMA	428	536	537	4.0	5.0	5.0
Canadian Forces Military Police	1	10	12

... 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 2022, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, except in Toronto (90%) and Hamilton (75%). The 2021 Census of Population boundary changes have not yet been incorporated in police-reported crime statistics. The geographic boundaries from the 2016 Census are still being used as the base geography and changes for the 2021 Census, including new census metropolitan areas, are expected to be available in 2024.

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 a CMA, as 4% of the population policed by the Durham Regional Police Service fell outside the boundaries of a CMA in 2022.

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate-motivated 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 is now reporting incidents to the UCR

Survey. It has 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 is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces. Therefore, rates are not available for this release. The 2022 counts for some police services in the province of Quebec may be an undercount due to a system upgrade issue that impacted complete reporting for hate crime, cybercrime and firearm-related incidents. Corrections will be applied to the revised 2022 data, planned for release in July 2024.

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

Table 6
Characteristics of hate crime victims, by detailed hate crime motivation for the criminal incident, Canada, 2018 to 2022

	Victims	Gender ¹		Relationship to accused ²			Injuries ³			Age ⁴
	number	Men and boys	Women and girls	Stranger	Acquaintance ⁵	Family member or intimate partner ⁶	No injury or not applicable ⁷	Minor physical injury	Major physical injury ⁸	median
Detailed hate crime motivation for the criminal incident										
Total⁹	5,946	63	37	62	33	5	75	22	3	31.5
Race or ethnicity	3,764	63	37	66	31	3	74	23	2	32.0
Black	1,364	61	39	57	39	4	75	23	3	32.0
East or Southeast Asian	600	56	44	79	19	2	73	26	0	34.0
South Asian	538	74	26	77	22	1	72	25	3	30.0
Arab or West Asian	577	70	30	63	34	3	76	22	2	31.0
Indigenous	123	58	42	53	37	10	64	25	11	30.0
White	171	65	35	73	25	3	64	27	9	35.0
Other or not specified ¹⁰	391	60	40	65	31	4	80	19	1	35.0
Religion	688	56	44	64	29	7	84	14	2	35.0
Jewish	241	64	36	54	42	5	91	7	1	42.0
Muslim	335	47	53	73	21	7	82	17	1	31.0
Catholic	27	74	26	48	44	7	85	7	7	44.5
Other or not specified ¹¹	85	61	39	62	22	15	71	20	8	35.0
Sexual orientation	890	73	27	51	41	8	70	26	4	27.0

- The option for police to code victims as "non-binary" in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was implemented in 2018. In the context of the UCR Survey, the term "non-binary" refers to a person who publicly expresses themselves as neither exclusively male nor exclusively female. Given that small counts of victims identified as non-binary may exist, the UCR data available to the public have been recoded with these victims distributed in the "men and boys" or "women and girls" 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-motivated 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 the UCR 2.2, 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 2022, information on 5,946 victims was reported in 4,828 violent hate crime incidents. In 16% 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 people accused of hate crimes, by detailed hate crime motivation for the criminal incident, Canada, 2018 to 2022

Detailed hate crime motivation for the criminal incident	Accused	Gender ¹		Age ²
	number	Men and boys	Women and girls	median
		%		
Total³	4,607	86	14	33.0
Race or ethnicity	2,644	84	16	35.0
Black	1,045	85	15	32.0
East or Southeast Asian	323	84	16	39.0
South Asian	305	84	16	36.0
Arab or West Asian	370	79	21	37.0
Indigenous	126	93	7	39.0
White	115	73	27	30.0
Other or not specified ⁴	360	87	13	35.0
Religion	777	88	12	34.0
Jewish	352	93	7	29.0
Muslim	257	82	18	40.0
Catholic	65	88	12	38.0
Other or not specified ⁵	103	84	16	35.0
Sexual orientation	658	89	11	24.0

1. The option for police to code accused as "non-binary" in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was implemented in 2018. In the context of the UCR Survey, the term "non-binary" refers to a person who publicly expresses themselves as neither exclusively male nor exclusively female. Given that small counts of accused identified as non-binary may exist, the UCR data available to the public have been recoded with these accused distributed in the "men and boys" or "women and girls" categories based on the regional distribution of accused people'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-motivated crime incidents. The table information reflects data from municipal and provincial police services, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), 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 the UCR 2.2, but that were investigated by other police services that do report, such as the RCMP, 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 2022, there was information on 4,607 accused individuals associated with 4,006 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.

Available tables: 35-10-0066-01, 35-10-0067-01 and 35-10-0191-01.

An interactive data visualization dashboard, [Police-reported Information Hub: Hate crime in Canada](#), is now available through the Police-reported Information Hub as part of the publication *Statistics Canada – Data Visualization Products (71-607-X)*.

The infographic "[Infographic: Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2022](#)," 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).