

Police-reported hate crime and cybercrime, preliminary quarterly data, first and second quarter of 2024

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For the first time, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics is releasing preliminary quarterly data on police-reported hate crime and cybercrime for the first and second quarters of the 2024 calendar year.

These data are intended as a complement to official annual police-reported crime statistics and will not affect the official annual release. This information offers a preliminary look at hate crime and cybercrime coming to the attention of police throughout the year.

Going forward, preliminary quarterly and year-to-date data will be available on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary police-reported hate crime data

Preliminary results indicate that 2,384 hate crimes were reported to police in the first six months of 2024. For context, this number is essentially half of what was reported for the full 12 months in 2023.

Hate crimes targeting a race or ethnicity (48%) made up the largest proportion during the six-month period, followed by those targeting a religion (29%) and those targeting a sexual orientation (13%).

For more information, see the new online data table 35-10-0132.

Preliminary police-reported cybercrime data

Preliminary results indicate that 41,162 cybercrimes were reported from January to June 2024.

Certain violations made up most of the police-reported cybercrime violations from January to June (year to date). Specifically, fraud (including identity theft and identity fraud) accounted for 56% of cybercrime violations, while extortion accounted for 6%. Child pornography accounted for 16% of cybercrimes and harassing and threatening behaviours (including criminal harassment, indecent or harassing communications, and uttering threats) accounted for 14%.

The distribution of cybercrimes by type of violation was similar to the distribution reported in [previous annual statistics](#).

For more information, see the new online data table 35-10-0153.

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Note to readers

These are preliminary data and are expected to differ from final official annual results released in the summer each year. They reflect all microdata submissions received monthly from police services before the date the data were finalized for release. As a result, some months may be incomplete. Once data for a quarter are released, they are not retroactively updated. Therefore, year-to-date data may not equal the total of the most recently released quarter and the previous quarter's year-to-date total.

For official published annual statistics on hate crime and cybercrime, see the following online data tables: [35-10-0066](#), [35-10-0067](#), [35-10-0191](#), [35-10-0001](#), [35-10-0002](#).

The preliminary quarterly data are available for calendar quarters (first: January 1 to March 31; second: April 1 to June 30; third: July 1 to September 30; fourth: October 1 to December 31) and year to date for the end of each quarter.

Percentage change values have not been calculated as there may be variations in the number of police services reporting from one period to the next. This could result in false comparisons between quarters.

Data coverage for preliminary police-reported data varies monthly. Preliminary data for the first and second quarters of 2024 were reported by police services covering 91% to 99% of the population of Canada. Monthly data may be incomplete because of ongoing police investigations or delays in data entry. Official annual police-reported data will be available in July 2025.

Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Police-reported crime data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a census of all crime known to police services. Police-reported crime statistics conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories and definitions. They have been systematically reported by police services and submitted annually to Statistics Canada since 1962. Differences in local police service policies, procedures and enforcement practices can affect the comparability of crime trends.

See "[Definitions](#)" for detailed explanations of common concepts and terminology used in the analysis of police-reported crime information.

Police-reported hate crime incident

Hate crimes refer to criminal offences committed against a person or property that is motivated in whole or in part by bias, prejudice or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, skin colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression, or on any other similar factor.

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 confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents.

Police-reported cybercrime incident

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

Because of the complexity of cyber incidents, these data likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police. Data are based on police-reported incidents that are recorded in police services' records management systems.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3302](#).

Available tables: [35-10-0132-01](#) and [35-10-0153-01](#).

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).