OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2024 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/canada

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

2024

Summary

Canada regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR and regularly publishes hate crime statistics. Canada conducts regular victimization surveys to measure unreported hate crime.

Canada has several interrelated and co-ordinated initiatives in place to ensure a comprehensive approach to hate crimes through government and community partnerships. Canada's 'Action Plan on Combatting Hate' (Action Plan) and 'Changing Systems, Transforming Lives: Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy 2024-2028' are two comprehensive initiatives that fund and support a variety of government and community-led projects on addressing hate. The initiatives were developed through extensive community engagement and build on existing strategies. The Action Plan foresees the creation of a Ministerial Advisory Council on Combatting Hate, which serves as a forum for ministers and community leaders to directly engage and exchange feedback on the Action Plan's implementation, and also to discuss existing and emerging issues on addressing racism and hate.

Hate crime data collection in Canada
Support for hate crime victims in Canada
Hate crime capacity building in Canada
Canada's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Canada's efforts to enhance their policy and co-ordination framework to address hate crime, including by adopting the Action Plan on Combatting Hate. ODIHR observes that Canada has met most of its OSCE commitments on hate crime.

Official Data

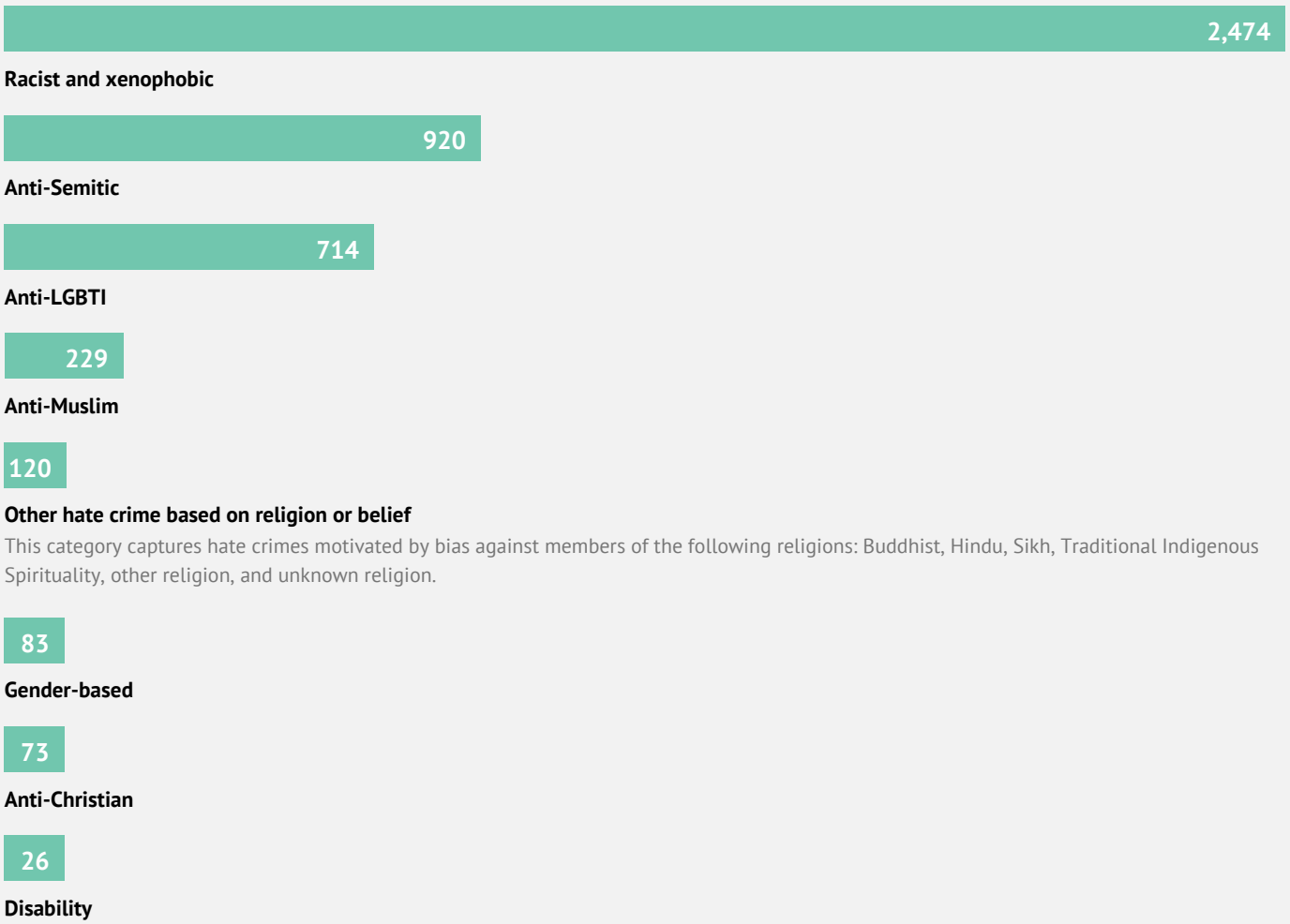
Police-reported hate crime data presented here may not match data presented elsewhere. Differences may be due to some incidents being reported through a supplementary survey that collects data in aggregate form, updates to historical incidents following police investigations, and changes to reporting and dissemination practices. Data on prosecuted and sentenced cases covers the 2023/2024 fiscal year (April 1 to March 30).

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2024	4,882	50	6

Police data by bias motivation

Police-reported data are collected as criminal incidents. One incident can involve multiple violations. Counts are presented based on the most serious violation in the incident. Due to this approach, hate speech offences have not been excluded from the below breakdown, as they could have been committed in conjunction with additional bias-motivated offences.

Given the ODIHR-reported categories, the below disaggregation does not include hate crime incidents motivated by age, other factors, and unknown motivations collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, but are included in the total police-recorded figure above.



Police data by type of crime

Police-reported data are collected as criminal incidents. One incident can involve multiple violations. Counts are presented based on the most serious violation in the incident. Due to this approach, hate speech offences have not been excluded from the below breakdown, as they could have been committed in conjunction with additional bias-motivated offences.

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Damage to property

This category includes the offences of vandalism, mischief in relation to cultural property, hate-motivated mischief relating to property used by an identifiable group, and mischief relating to war memorials.



Physical assault

This category does not include violations for unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, or other assaults.



Threats/ threatening behaviour



Harassment



Other

This category includes: other violations causing death; attempting the commission of a capital crime; other sexual violations; violations resulting in the deprivation of freedom; other violations resulting in the threat of violence; the possession/trafficking of stolen goods; fraud; other Criminal Code violations; other federal statute offences; Controlled Drugs and Substances Act offences; and traffic violations. Advocating genocide and public incitement of hatred, although typically hate speech offences, are also presented here for reasons stated above. Finally, this category includes those crimes which could not be presented separately due to their low number and the resulting violation of statistical confidentiality rules had they been presented.



Theft/ robbery



Disturbance of the peace



Burglary



Arson

9

Sexual assault

3

Homicide

National Developments

Spearheaded by Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy 2024-2028, the Government of Canada launched Canada's Action Plan on Combatting Hate in 2024. This plan is intended to empower communities with the resources they need to identify and prevent hate, increase supports to victims and survivors, and create a coordinated approach across government to protect Canadians. This includes more co-ordination between law enforcement and at-risk communities, enhanced readiness, and increased collaboration with provincial and territorial governments.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in Canada from the following civil society organizations:

- Intercommunity Co-ordination against Anti-Semitism and Defamation (CICAD)
- National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM)

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page.

In addition, some incidents were recorded as part of ODIHR's ongoing monitoring across the OSCE region.

All incidents submitted by the above organizations have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that were broadly considered to be hate crimes within the OSCE definition (criminal offence committed with a bias motive) are listed in the tables below according to the bias motivation category. Some incidents involved multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of 71 hate incidents that took place in Canada in the following bias motivation categories: anti-Muslim, anti-Semitic, disability, gender-based, and racist and xenophobic. In addition, several incidents involved multiple bias motivations, such as anti-Muslim *and* anti-LGBTI, racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Muslim, racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Muslim *and* gender-based, racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Semitic *and* anti-Muslim, and racist and xenophobic *and* disability.

ODIHR observes that a significant number of incidents in Canada were reported with both a racist and xenophobic and anti-Muslim bias motivation. In many cases these incidents had an anti-Palestinian and anti-Muslim bias. The victims included students, activists, restaurant owners and others with known links to related communities or with visible indicators of their affiliation. Many of these incidents involved threatening or harassing behaviour and some were physical assaults. Additionally, ODIHR also observed a significant number of incidents of threats and harassment targeting visibly Muslim women who wore the hijab and other types of Muslim dress. A small number of incidents involved the targeting of visibly Muslim women wearing the hijab after they were heard speaking Farsi.

It should be noted that ODIHR only received a low level of or no reporting relating to anti-Semitic, anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, anti-Roma, disability hate incidents, and other hate incidents based on religion or belief in Canada. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.
Please note that incidents reported here are based on voluntary civil society submissions and as such might not reflect the actual number of incidents or the most targeted communities in Canada.

To address under-reporting, ODIHR encourages any civil society organizations or groups that monitor hate incidents to report these to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from Canada click here and search by year and country.

View civil society incidents for Canada, 2024