



# Toronto Police Service

## 2024 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report

### Intelligence Services - Hate Crime Unit

*The Intelligence Services Hate Crime Unit remains dedicated to the achievement of its complementary objectives: the prevention and thorough investigation of hate-motivated offences and the pro-active education of others to enable them to recognize and combat hate.*

*Our goal is to encourage mutual acceptance amongst communities and to safeguard the freedoms, safety and dignity of all persons as guaranteed by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.*



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## Executive Summary

The *Toronto Police Service Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report* provides statistical data about criminal offences committed against persons or property which are motivated by bias, prejudice or hate against an identifiable group. An identifiable group may be distinguished by race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex/gender, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression. This report will also provide an explanation of the methodology used to collect hate crime data.

Data reported is based on hate crimes that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2024.

This report will also provide an overview of the mandate of the Toronto Police Service's (Service) Hate Crime Unit (H.C.U.) and detail the Unit's initiatives undertaken in 2024. This will include insights on the Service's training, education, and community outreach activities.

In 2024, there were 443 reported hate crimes representing a 19% increase from the 372 occurrences reported in 2023. Hate crime has generally increased year-over-year since 2019, with a sharp increase of 80% in 2023 that commenced immediately following the October 7 attack by Hamas on Israel.

In 2024, religion, sexual orientation/gender and race/ethnic/national origin were the most frequently targeted bias categories. Anti-Jewish occurrences accounted for 40% of the reported hate crimes (177 occurrences). Anti-2SLGBTQI+<sup>1</sup> occurrences were the second most frequently reported (79), accounting for a fifth of the reported hate crimes, followed by anti-Black and anti-Muslim hate crime occurrences. Anti-Black bias occurrences are the third most reported category in 2024 (76 occurrences) up 62% over 2023 (47 occurrences). In 2024, there was a 15% decrease in reported anti-Muslim occurrences (28 occurrences) over 2023 (33), however the number of anti-Muslim hate crime occurrences has doubled since 2022 (14 occurrences). Anti-South Asian hate crime occurrences almost tripled, with 41 occurrences in 2024, compared to 14 in 2023.

Mischief-related occurrences (i.e. graffiti and vandalism) continue to be the leading occurrence type, representing more than half of all occurrences. In 2024, there were 240 occurrences, representing a 23% increase over 2023 when there were 195 occurrences.

Anti-Jewish mischief-related occurrences represent the highest, 33% (148 occurrences) of the total reported hate crimes in 2024.

Notably there was an increase of hate motivated occurrences on public transit in 2024 (95 occurrences), in particular the subway, where occurrences increased by 88% over 2023 (50). Mischief-related occurrences more than doubled and assaults increased by almost a third. The

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<sup>1</sup> Sexual orientation and gender identity biases are tracked as individual biases and collectively as "anti-2SLGBTQI+"



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H.C.U. has partnered with the Toronto Transit Commission and the Community Partnerships & Engagement Unit to deliver on a public awareness campaign as part of a SafeTO initiative. This campaign commenced in April 2025.

Of concern, in 2024, assault-related occurrences (117) increased by 42% (35 occurrences) over 2023 (82 occurrences). These are the second most commonly reported offences and represent over a quarter of all reported hate crimes in 2024.

Assault-related occurrences targeting the 2SLGBTQI+ (26%) and Black (22%) communities were the highest reported followed by South Asian (11%) and Muslim (9%) communities.

Assault-related occurrences were the offence-type most likely to lead to an arrest and charge with 48% of occurrences (56 of 117 occurrences) resulting in this disposition.

There were 115 persons arrested for hate-motivated offences in 2024, the majority were adult males between the ages of 26 and 40, representing an 83% increase over 2023. Charges were laid in 22% of occurrences in 2024, an increase over 2023 where charges were laid in 17% of occurrences.

Geographically, the largest concentration of reported hate crime occurrences was in the downtown core. This area encompasses 14, 51 and 52 Divisions, which also saw the greatest number of demonstrations.

The causal factors in increased hate crime and reporting are complex. There is a notable correlation between geopolitical events and increased hate crime reporting. Geopolitical conflicts often manifest bias, prejudice or hate towards specific communities and contribute to increased reporting, generally. This has been apparent in the eighteen months since the October 7, 2023, Hamas attacks on Israel and the outbreak of war, where Toronto has seen not only an increase in antisemitic, anti-Muslim and anti-Palestinian occurrences, but also a large increase in hate crimes targeting other community groups.

In 2024, hate crime occurrences peaked in May and June. This timeframe correlates to the rise of international and local student protests that included encampments at universities/colleges. These events may have drawn increased community awareness, media attention, and vigilance around hate crime reporting, contributing to the peak seen in these two months. Occurrences have gradually declined since this time as these activities diminished. These student protest activities are not believed to have caused the increase in hate crime offences. As an example, hate crime occurrence reporting in 52 Division, where the University of Toronto protest occurred, did not see an increase during this same time frame. 52 Division did however experience its highest month of hate crime occurrences in October, correlating with the anniversary of the attack on Israel where that division was the centre of major protest activity.



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The Service is committed to community safety and well-being through the prevention and investigation of hate crime as well as supporting victims of these crimes. The Service’s strategy has four (4) pillars, led through the H.C.U.:

1. Expanded mandate
2. Increase in investigative resourcing
3. Data optimization
4. Reporting and community engagement

Initially, the expanded mandate and resourcing were temporary, as the Service shifted priorities to meet the rise in hate crime and protest activity. These changes have resulted in significant benefits since their inception, such as an increase in the percentage of arrests in 2024 (22%) over 2023 (17%), and as a result the Service has made the H.C.U. expansion permanent.

### **Expanded Mandate**

The Service’s H.C.U. mandate was completely shifted away from a decentralized investigative model, where occurrences were investigated by local divisions and the H.C.U.’s role was to provide an expertise and co-ordination function. The H.C.U.’s new mandate was expanded to centralize all hate crime investigations. This ensured that one unit was responsible for these occurrences from the outset through to the prosecution stages. Centralizing these investigations allowed the Service to better detect trends, draw connections in multi-divisional and multi-jurisdictional investigations, prioritize investigations, increase consultation with the Ministry of the Attorney General and increase the expertise in this area. The benefits of this model have had an immediate impact and other police services began to examine this approach in their jurisdictions.

### **Increased Resourcing**

The Service also increased the resources assigned to the H.C.U. in order to fulfill the expanded mandate. This resulted in the unit growing from 6 officers to 13 officers, as current permanent staffing. In addition to the permanent staff, there are also temporary staff assigned that include officers, District Special Constables (D.S.C.s) and an Inspector. These members are also supported by permanent researchers and a dedicated analyst (was previously a shared resource). These additional members focused solely on investigating hate crimes and protest related occurrences, ensuring there was a robust and immediate response to incidents but also increasing the Service’s expertise and co-ordination in both categories. This also allowed for increased training, more community engagement and co-ordination with the Divisional Hate Crime Coordinators (D.H.C.C.). Part of this expansion also included a dedicated unit of D.S.C.s assigned to provide investigative support to H.C.U. investigators. These D.S.C.s have proven invaluable and have been key contributors to the successful identification, arrest and prosecution of persons responsible for committing hate crimes. These members are engaged immediately to conduct video canvasses, which are often substantial and time sensitive, but also result in the collection



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of key suspect identification evidence. These uniformed members are also a visible reminder in the communities impacted that the Service is dedicated to solving these crimes and holding offenders accountable. Our hope is they also provide reassurance to communities.

In 2024, the Service developed and released mandatory e-learning training modules: *Foundations of Islam & Islamophobia*; and *Foundations of Judaism & Understanding Antisemitism*. These modules provide Service members with foundational knowledge of these religions, as well as the importance of allyship and the ongoing impacts of Islamophobia and antisemitism. These courses have been judged to be a great success and are due to be extended to other services across Canada in 2025. *Gender Diversity and Trans Inclusion* has been taught to new recruits as well as uniform and civilian members since 2022. These mandatory courses ensure that new members are being educated on countering and responding to hate at the earliest stage of their training.

Additionally, H.C.U. members deliver training multiple times a year to police cadets and special constables. Regular training is also delivered to the Public Safety Unit, Toronto Paramedic Services, and Toronto Fire Services. The H.C.U. continues to deliver training at the Ontario Police College for police officers from across the province. This training will continue in 2025. In 2024 the H.C.U. also began coordinating hate crime training seminars for Service members and crown counsel. The training is available to services from across the Greater Toronto Area and has included a range of external guest speakers.

### **Data Optimization**

The H.C.U. collaborated with the Analytics and Innovation Unit, the Equity, Inclusion and Human Rights Unit and Business Change Management, to update the processes and records within our Records Management System. This resulted in the H.C.U. updating every suspected hate crime occurrence over the past five (5) years in order to align with current data standards. The results of these efforts was the creation of an internal dashboard that provided data and analysis that was up to date and accurate. It was made accessible broadly throughout the Service so that it could be used tactically by local supervisors or strategically by Command and executive leadership. This dashboard also included a number of companion resources and information to support hate crime response.

### **Reporting and Community Engagement**

The Service recognized that there is underreporting of hate crimes and that there are many reasons why this occurs. In order to provide opportunities to remove barriers to reporting, the Service has taken two approaches.

In November 2023, the Service launched the [Hate Motivated Graffiti Intake Form](#). The form provides the community an alternative and accessible method to report hate-motivated graffiti. The Form is available on the Service website and can also be accessed through a QR code that



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is located in the widely circulated Hate the Hate: Report the Crime pamphlet. The Form is monitored 24/7, which provides the opportunity for officers to be dispatched to investigate incidents promptly and ensure graffiti can be removed as soon as possible. The form received 440 submissions in 2024.

In 2024, the Service released the Hate Crime Dashboard to the [Public Safety Data Portal](#). The dashboard promotes transparency and better understanding for community groups with respect to hate crime data. It also provides information on how the Service responds to hate crime and the reporting process.

The H.C.U. continues to engage with communities in meaningful ways and participates in meetings, community meetings, conferences and forums that provide the opportunity to educate and build trust that can provide pathways to increased reporting. The H.C.U. will also continue to develop its collaboration and partnerships internally with Neighbourhood Community Officers, Chief’s Consultative Committees, Community Police Liaison Committees and externally with the Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team and the many community advocacy groups that are committed to eradicating hate.



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## I. Introduction

The Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit (H.C.U.) is a subunit of Intelligence Services – Security Section. The Security Section consists of Intelligence officers, specialized hate crime investigators, civilian analysts and researchers. The Service has had a dedicated H.C.U. since 1993.

Hate crime investigations are unique and complex. The H.C.U. is responsible for investigating all hate-related and protest-related occurrences, as well as providing expert support across the Service. These investigations require a timely and sensitive police response, specialized knowledge of the hate crime laws and most importantly, an awareness of the significant impact these crimes have on victims, communities and society as a whole.

The volume of hate crimes has increased every year since 2019, except for a reduction in 2022. Hate crimes also frequently correlate with geopolitical events. There were notable increases in 2020, which can be attributed to George Floyd’s murder in Minneapolis, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and most recently following Hamas’ attacks on Israel on October 7, 2023. The ongoing Middle East crisis is believed to have been a significant factor in the sustained increased hate crime reporting.

The H.C.U. expanded on October 30, 2023, following a sharp increase in reporting, which was sustained through much of 2024. As part of the Service’s ongoing commitment to effectively respond to hate crimes, the H.C.U. grew from 6 officers to 13 officers, as current permanent staffing. In addition to the permanent staff, there are also temporary staff assigned that include officers, District Special Constables and an Inspector. These members are also supported by permanent researchers and a dedicated analyst (was previously a shared resource).

The expanded mandate, increase in investigative resourcing, data optimization and reporting, and community engagement strategy has enabled the H.C.U. to increase its investigative capacity and respond to the significant increase in hate crime reporting. Furthermore, the expansion enabled the Service to increase training, broaden community outreach, and address the need to provide resources, reassurance and support to victimized groups and the community in a timely manner.

Service governance is detailed in *Procedure 05-16 Hate/Bias Crime*. This procedure gives direction to front line officers and investigators to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate crimes. Consistent with this procedure, officers are required to err on the side of caution and notify the H.C.U. of all potentially hate-motivated occurrences. This procedure was enhanced by additions to the H.C.U. mandate.

With the Service’s ongoing commitment to building trust and confidence through transparency, and in compliance with the Board’s 81 directions on police reform, direction #36, Procedure 05-16 is also posted on the Service’s external website for members of the public to view. It can be found at the following link: <https://www.tps.ca/service-procedures/>.



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## Mandate

The Hate Crime Unit is mandated to:

- Investigate all hate crime and hate propaganda cases;
- Provide follow-up and assistance in regards to all hate related incidents;
- Liaise with the Ministry of the Attorney General in relation to hate crime investigations, if necessary;
- Maintain a database of hate occurrences and arrests that support the Hate Crime Dashboard which provides assistance to divisional analysts, investigators and Command Officers;
- Assist in developing public education programs in partnership with other members of the Service and the community; and,
- Act as a central focus for the dissemination of information and provide support to Divisional Hate Crime Coordinators (D.H.C.C.), other police services, government agencies and the community.
- Investigate, assist and provide expertise to all investigations and prosecutions, including all incidents relating to the events surrounding October 7.

Members of the H.C.U. are responsible for reviewing and recording all suspected hate-motivated occurrences to ensure consistent identification/classification and to ensure a thorough investigation is conducted. This includes a cadre of D.S.C.s assigned to the H.C.U. that are responsible for providing investigative support, such as conducting video canvasses. Hate crime trends and patterns across the city help inform Service-wide strategies such as hate crime prevention, community outreach and public education. Proactive outreach consists of internal and external training, community engagement and media messaging. Examples of the Service's education and outreach initiatives can be found in Section 7 of this report.

A D.H.C.C. is assigned to each Division. They are responsible for tracking and assisting with investigations in their respective Division and supporting the education and outreach initiatives. The H.C.U. provides investigative advice and support to the D.H.C.C.s and to other units when requested.

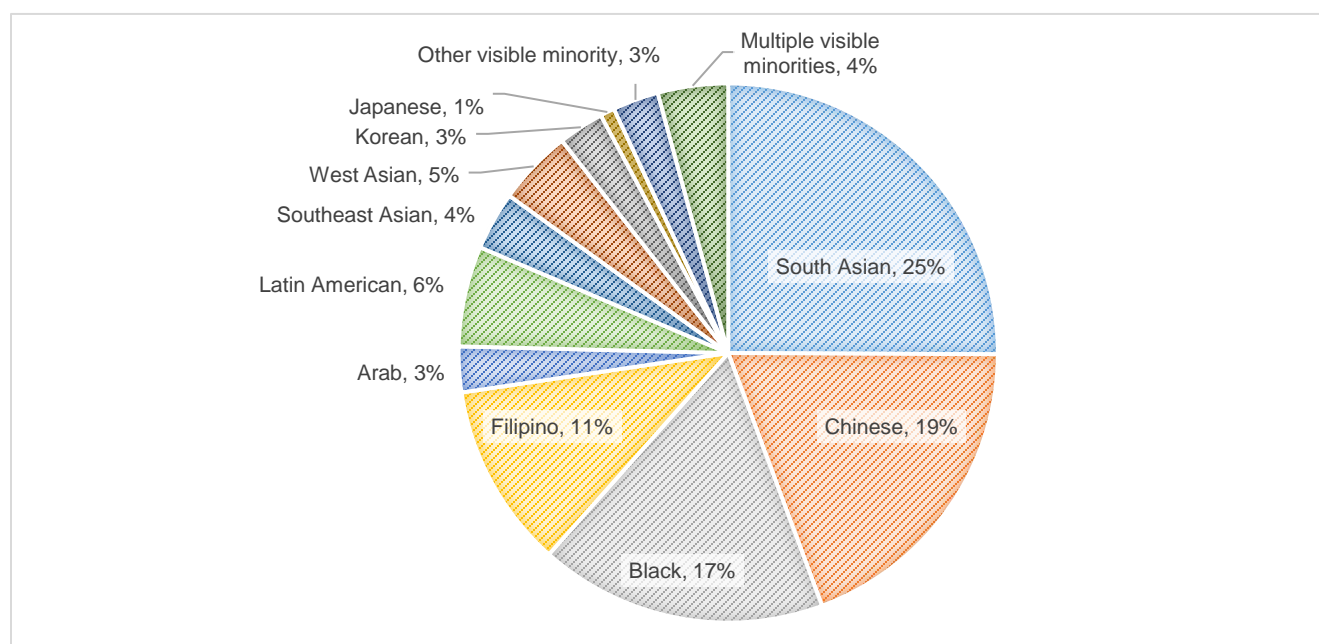
Additionally, the H.C.U. monitors internal police databases to search all police records for potential hate-motivated occurrences. In doing so, the H.C.U. ensures that all hate-motivated occurrences and arrests are identified, reviewed for accuracy and actioned appropriately.



## Toronto Population and Demographics.

The City of Toronto has a population of approximately 2.8 million people<sup>2</sup> and is one of the most multicultural cities in the world. According to the 2021 Statistics Canada Census, 55% of the population belong to a visible minority group and approximately 43 per cent of the population has knowledge of a language other than English or French.

In 2018, Statistics Canada reported that approximately one million people identifying as 2SLGBTQI+ reside in Canada and account for 4 per cent of the total population over the age of 15. There is no data available for Toronto specifically, but it is reasonable to assume that at a minimum this proportion is reflected here.



**Figure 1.** Visible Minority Population in Toronto (Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population).

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada. Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0&DGUIDlist=2021A00053520005&SearchText=toronto>. Accessed April 9, 2024.



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## II. Methodology

Procedure 05-16 requires all suspected hate-motivated occurrences be reviewed by H.C.U. investigators to ensure proper identification and classification. Every occurrence is classified using categories based on the criteria listed in section 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code*: “race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression, or any other similar factor”.

The comments and/or actions of a suspect during an occurrence can be a significant determining factor in regard to their motive and bias; however, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence with complete accuracy. Additional criteria considered when classifying occurrences may include the victim’s perception of the occurrence, culturally significant dates, symbols, historical and current geopolitical events.

In some cases, the suspect may be completely unaware of the victim’s actual background and incorrectly assumes the victim belongs to a particular group. Due to this assumption, these cases are classified hate crimes. For example, there have been cases where individuals have been wrongly perceived by a suspect to be members of the 2SLGBTQI+ community and become victims of hate-motivated assaults. Similarly, in other cases victims have been targeted due to their perceived association with an identifiable group, though the victims themselves are not members of those groups.

Every individual has multiple aspects to their identity, more than one of which could be cause for an offender to target them. It is the practice of the H.C.U. to classify a hate-motivated occurrence based on the best-known information relevant to the offender’s perception of the victim.

In cases where there are multiple criminal offences committed during one event, only the charges directly related to hate crime are included in the data of this report. For example, if an occurrence involved an allegation of a suspect assaulting a person based on the person’s religion, and upon their arrest, the suspect was found to be in possession of a controlled substance – only the assault charge would be categorized as a hate-motivated charge, not the drug-related charge.

## Limitations

The H.C.U. recognizes that the information in this document is an analysis of *reported* hate crime within the City of Toronto and may not reflect the actual number of hate crimes occurring.

Underreporting challenges the H.C.U.’s ability to investigate and prevent hate-motivated offences in various communities. As a result, the H.C.U. continues to prioritize working with communities and media outlets to encourage and assist victims to report. This is an essential aspect of its mandate. The H.C.U. consults with a variety of established community organizations involved in anti-hate advocacy and is continually engaging with communities to build partnerships with new groups.



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The number of hate crimes recorded varies from year to year and is influenced by a wide range of factors that are not always easily discernible. The reluctance to report victimization significantly impacts statistical data and its interpretations. Victims may be reluctant to report hate crimes for several reasons including, but not limited to:

- The victim may not recognize that the crime was motivated by bias or hate.
- Fear of retaliation.
- Uncertainty of the criminal justice system’s response.
- Fear of ‘outing’ or exposure, particularly in cases involving sexual orientation.
- Embarrassment and humiliation of being victimized.

## Community Impact

A hate crime not only victimizes the individual but also the entire group that person belongs to. This can increase isolation, stress and vulnerability of that group. Therefore, hate crimes, relative to similar crimes, have a disproportionately larger impact beyond the immediate victim. Hate crimes have long lasting serious side-effects for society as a whole.

If police do not respond to reports of hate crimes immediately and appropriately, these crimes can lead to increased social discord between groups and possible retaliation.

Conversely, a timely and effective police response can have a positive and lasting influence on the relationship between police and the communities they serve. Positive relationships increase opportunities for reporting and benefit community safety and well-being outcomes.

## Criminal Code – Hate Provisions

There are different types of hate crime provisions in the *Criminal Code*. First, there are specific offences that require the consent of the Attorney General to commence criminal proceedings. These offences are found specifically under the hate propaganda provisions. “Hate propaganda” is defined in section 320(8) of the *Criminal Code* as: “any writing, sign or visible representation that advocates or promotes genocide or the communication of which by any person would constitute an offence under section 319”.

The hate propaganda sections of the *Criminal Code* list specific offences including advocating genocide (section 318), public incitement of hatred (section 319(1)- no A.G. consent required), wilful promotion of hatred (section 319(2)) and wilful promotion of antisemitism (section 319 (2.1)). In June 2022, the offence of wilful promotion of antisemitism (section 319(2.1)) was also added to the *Criminal Code*.

Other hate crime provisions in the *Criminal Code* do not require the consent of the Attorney General for criminal proceedings to be commenced.



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The mischief sections of the *Criminal Code* include section 430(4.1) which creates the offence of mischief in relation to certain types of property. This includes buildings primarily used for religious worship or by an “identifiable group” for certain other listed purposes. “Identifiable group” is defined in section 318(4) of the *Criminal Code* as: “any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or mental or physical disability”.

Finally, section 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code* requires a court that imposes a sentence (for any offence) to consider, “evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression, or on any other similar factor”, as an aggravating factor in deciding on the appropriate sentence. For example, if an individual carves neo-Nazi hate symbols, imagery or words such as the letters KKK and/or racial slurs, into the door of a vehicle, the offender may be charged by police with the criminal offence of mischief. The investigators will document the occurrence and collect all related evidence such as witness/victim statements, photographs and video footage and classify the occurrence as a hate crime. The consent of the Attorney General would not be required to commence criminal proceedings for such a case and all hate-related evidence would be presented to the courts at the time of sentencing.



### III. Results

Hate crime data is collected and analyzed throughout the year. It is not uncommon for victims and/or complainants to file a police report after the occurrence date. This report therefore includes hate crime occurrences that took place in 2024, though many have been reported in early 2025. Likewise, hate crime occurrences that took place in 2023 but were reported or identified after the investigation in 2024 have been included in 2023 data. The classification of hate crime occurrences is also subject to change as investigations progress and new information is received. This report is based on occurrence dates, not the date a report was made. The data cut-off date is January 31, 2025.

The full dataset for this report can be found at the [Public Safety Data Portal Hate Crime Dashboard](#).

#### Reported Hate Crime Occurrences

In 2024 there were 443 hate crime occurrences reported to the Service. This was a 19% increase over the 372 occurrences reported in 2023 and an 80% increase over reported occurrences in 2022. Figure 2 below compares the number of reported occurrences over the last ten years. Reported hate crimes have generally increased year-over-year since 2019, with particularly stark increases in 2020 and 2023. These correlate with significant global events; COVID-19, the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis by a police officer in 2020, and the October 7 Hamas attacks on Israel in 2023.

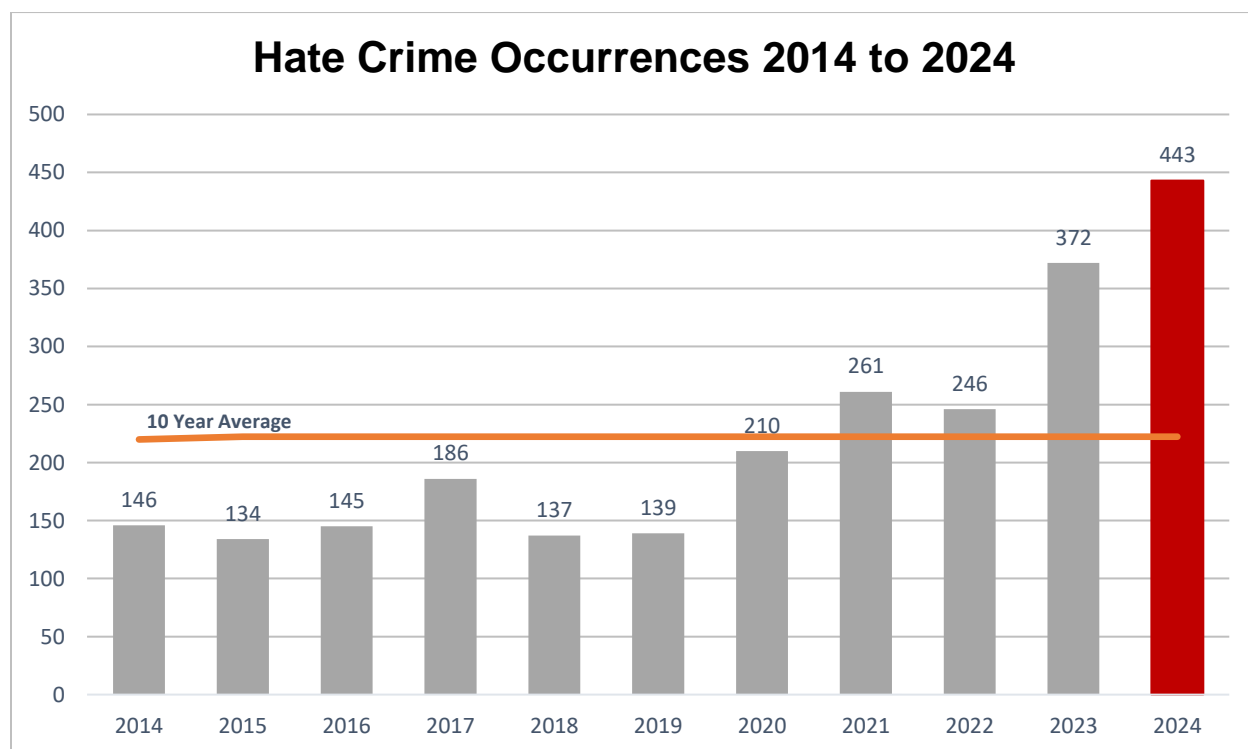


Figure 2. Hate Crime Occurrences by Year compared with the 10-Year-Average.



Table.1 below shows the number of reported hate crime occurrences per month between 2022 and 2024. Reported hate crimes peaked in May and June of 2024 with 49 occurrences each. This coincides with the months of the nationwide student protests. This is the highest number on record, though occurrences have been declining since. The increase in reported occurrences following the October 7 attacks in 2023 is evident, which continued until summer 2024.

**Hate Crime Occurrences per Month**

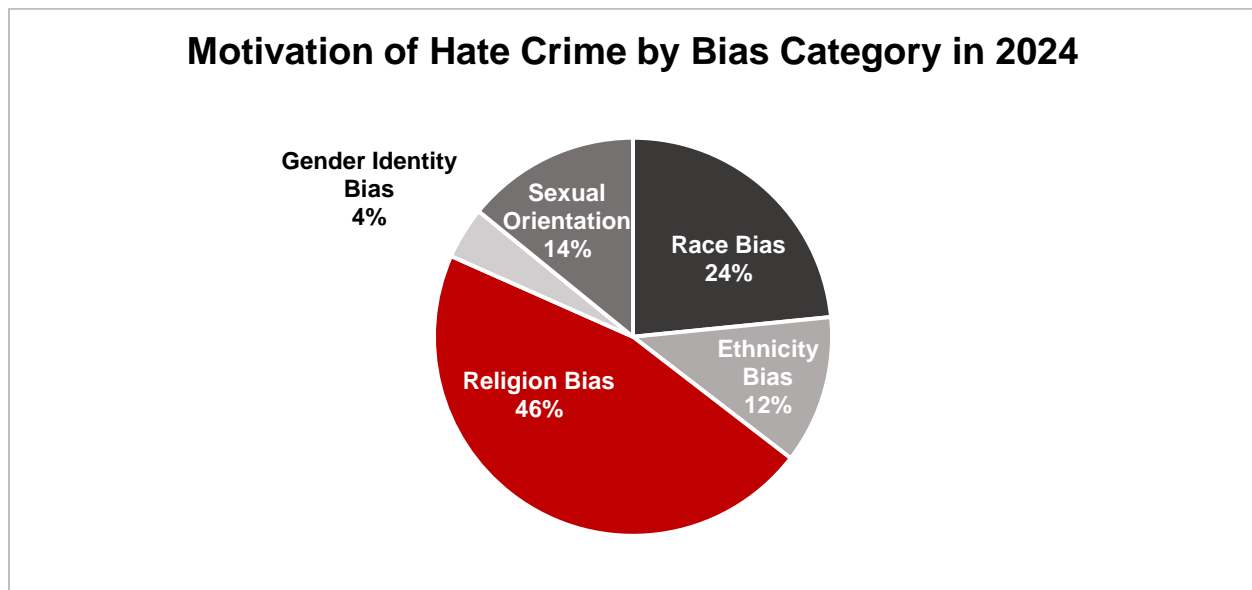
Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
2022	17	23	30	19	23	25	16	13	21	22	18	19	246
2023	16	19	26	38	28	44	29	19	37	42	45	29	372
2024	27	41	36	37	49	49	39	41	37	40	30	17	443

**Table 1.** Hate Crime Occurrences per Month, 2022 to 2024.

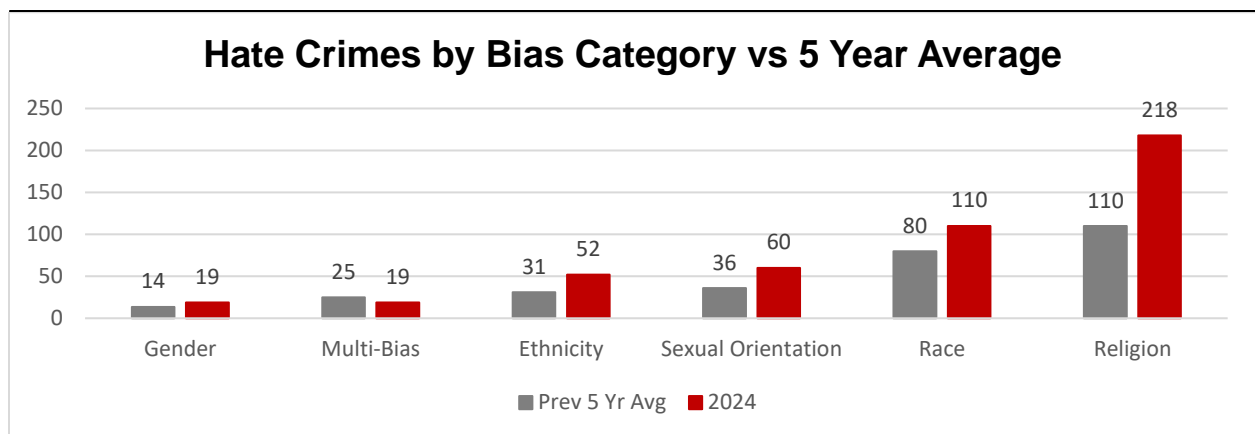
Multiple factors can affect the number of reported hate crimes and the community groups being affected. Geopolitical events can drive offences, while increased community awareness can also increase reporting. Toronto is one of the most diverse cities in the world and international events have a direct impact on diaspora communities here. This can create concerns about social division, stress and fear within communities.

### Motivation of Hate Crime Victimization

In 2024 religion was the most common motivating factor in reported hate crimes, accounting for 46% of occurrences. Religion, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender have been the most common motivating factors in hate crime occurrences across the last five years. In 2024, anti-Jewish hate crime occurrences represented approximately 81% of hate crimes targeting religion. Race was the second most common factor, accounting for almost a quarter of reported occurrences. Hate crimes targeting the Black community represented 69% of those occurrences.



**Figure 3.** Motivation of hate crime by bias category is based on the total number of hate crime occurrences reported in 2024. Age, disability, and language bias 0% of hate crime occurrences reported.



**Figure 4.** The graph displays year-end 2024 hate crime occurrences by bias category compared to the previous 5-year average (2019 to 2023). The age, disability and language bias categories compose 0 per cent of the reported hate crime occurrences in the reporting period.

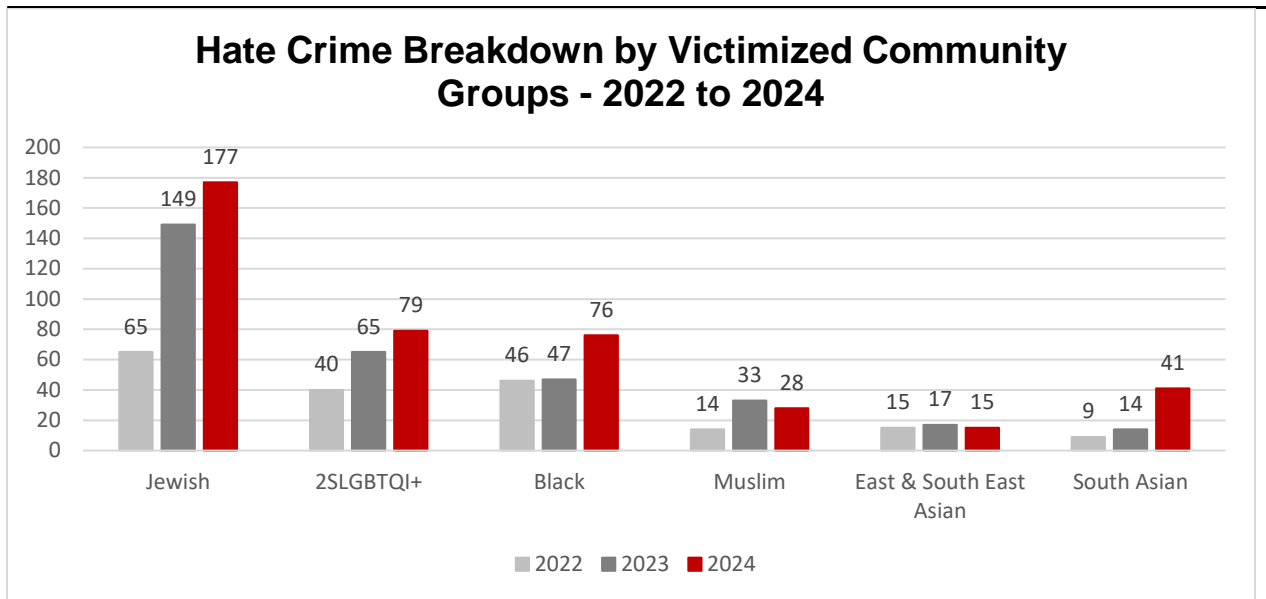
## Community Victimization

Victim groups are categorized by the suspect’s perception. Anti-Jewish hate crime occurrences were the most frequently reported, accounting for 40% of all reported occurrences. The 2SLGBTQI+ community was the second most commonly reported victim group at 20%, followed by the Black community accounting for 17% of reported occurrences.

Anti-2SLGBTQI+ and anti-Black occurrences both notably increased in 2024, reflecting the general increase in hate crime reporting. There was a 15% decrease in reported anti-Muslim occurrences compared with 2023, though still double the number reported in 2022.

Anti-South Asian hate crime occurrences almost tripled, from 14 occurrences in 2023 to 41 in 2024. Incidents targetting the East and South East Asians slightly decreased from 17 occurrences in 2023 to 15 in 2024.

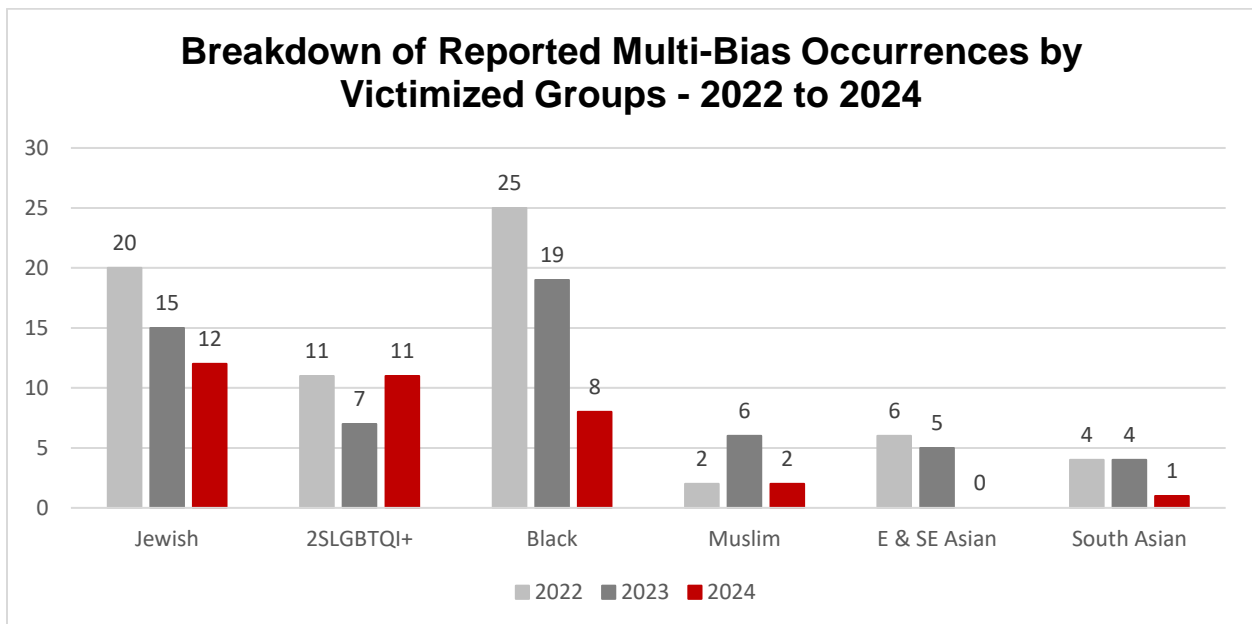
The rise in offences targeting the South Asian community may be linked to anti-immigration sentiments, tensions over the high cost of living, access to social services and unaffordable housing. In 2024, the most common offence locations for anti-South Asian hate crimes were businesses such as gas stations, grocery stores, food vendors and public transit. In five (5) of the 41 occurrences reported, suspects made derogatory comments (anti-immigration sentiments) towards the victims who were wearing turbans.



2SLGBTQI+, and anti-Black hate crimes were the most frequently reported occurrences in 2024. South Asian includes anti-Indian, Pakistani, Sikh and Hindu occurrences.

### Hate Crime by Multi-Bias Occurrences

When more than one identifiable group is targeted, an occurrence is classified as multi-bias. 2024 saw a notable decrease in reported multi-bias occurrences with 19 reported occurrences compared with the 31 reported in 2023. The Jewish and 2SLGBTQI+ were the most commonly targeted communities in multi-bias occurrences.





**Figure 6.** Breakdown of Reported Multi-Bias Occurrences by Victimized Community Groups 2022 to 2024.

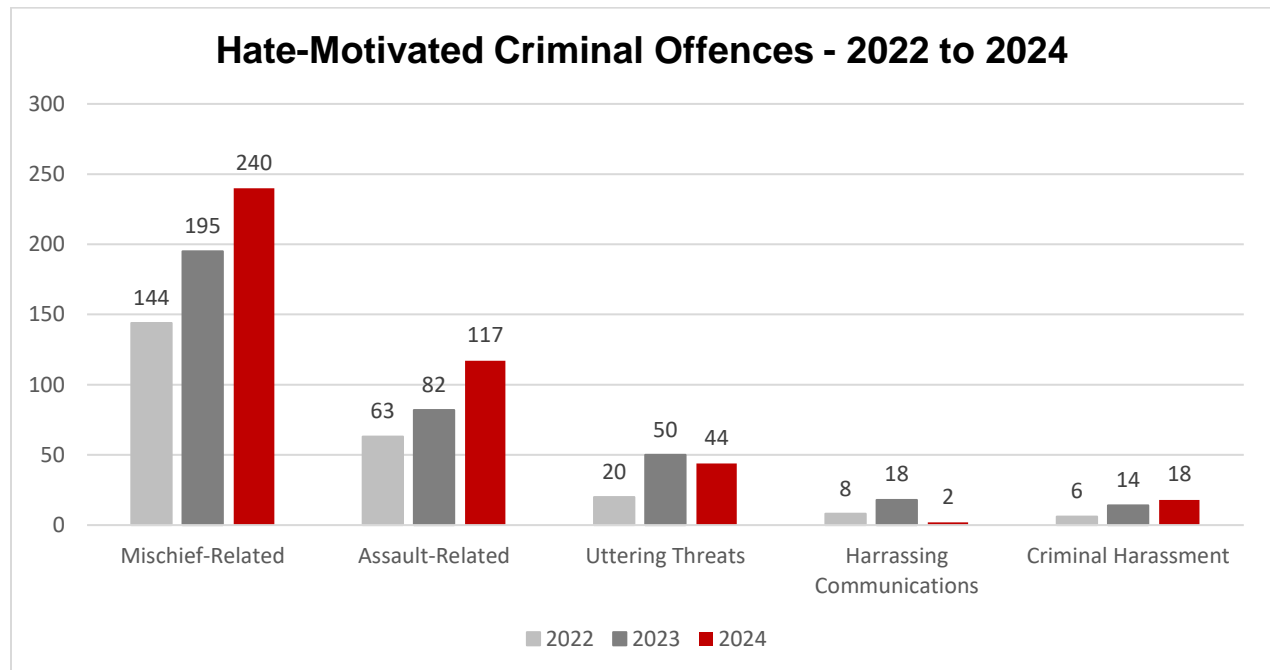
## Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences

As in previous years the most commonly reported hate motivated offences in 2024 were mischief-related, many of these instances of graffiti. Mischief offences are more than half of all reported occurrences in 2024. The next most common were assault-related offences (including assault, assault causing bodily harm and assault with a weapon), representing a quarter of all occurrences. Mischiefs and assaults accounted for 81% of all hate crime reported in 2024.

Mischiefs increased by 23% which reflects the 19% increase in overall hate crimes reported, owing to the fact this category is a high proportion of the total number of occurrences. Of concern, assaults increased by 42%, reflecting a sharper increase than other hate crime offence types. The most common bias in mischief occurrences was anti-Jewish, 61% of reported occurrences. Anti-Jewish mischiefs were 33% of all reported hate crime in 2024. The next most reported bias types were anti-Black with 17% of mischief occurrences, followed by anti-2SLGBTQI+ with 11%.

Anti-2SLGBTQI+ and anti-Black were the most reported bias types in assaults, 26% and 22% respectively. Anti-South Asian and Anti-Muslim offences were also a significant proportion of assaults, 11% and 9% of reported occurrences respectively.

Uttering threats occurrences slightly decreased compared with 2023, while criminal harassment slightly increased. Both offence types are more than double the number of occurrences reported in 2022, before the October 7 attacks and the correlating increase in reported hate crime against multiple groups.



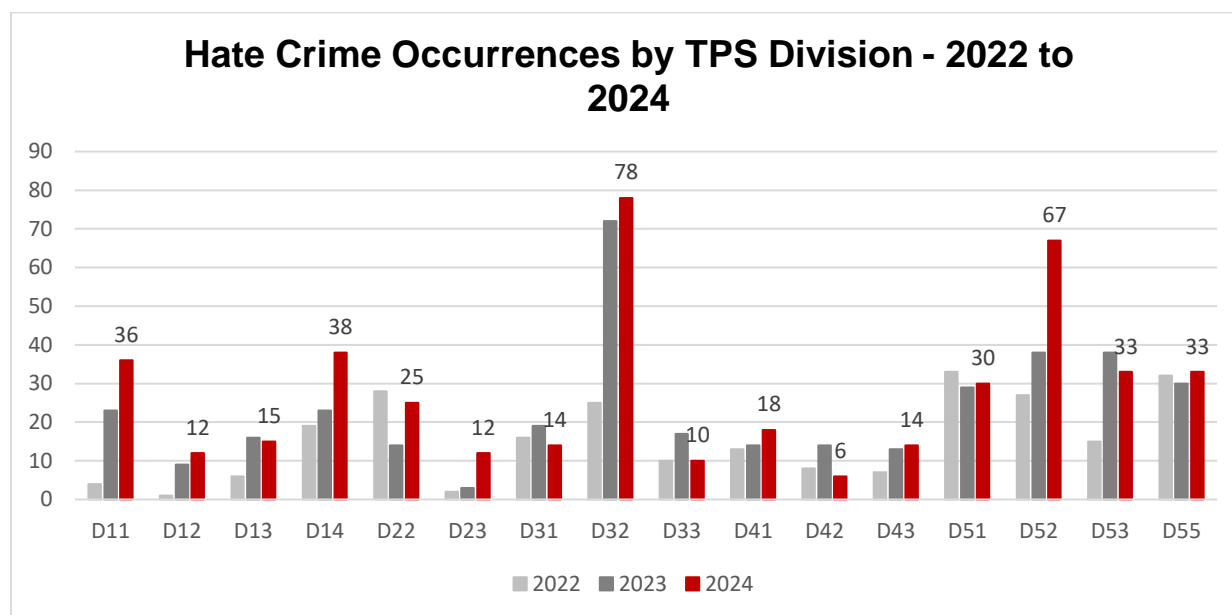
**Figure 7.** The above chart displays the most reported hate-motivated criminal offences in Toronto from 2022 to 2024. Offences with less than five occurrences are not displayed in the chart above.



## Divisional Hate Crime Reporting Trends

Most divisions experienced an increase in reported hate crime in 2024, continuing the trend seen in 2023. The downtown core and entertainment districts covering 52 and 14 Divisions saw the greatest increases. These are both areas of high pedestrian traffic with many transiting through the city for a variety of reasons including work, leisure and to attend large public gatherings. Located within 52 Division is Toronto Union Station (Canada’s largest and busiest transportation hub), consulates, government buildings and university/college campuses. Toronto’s Entertainment District covers 52 and 14 Division, with both areas featuring large event spaces, sports stadiums, bars and nightlife.

The highest number of reported occurrences was in 32 Division, an increase of 8% compared to 2023. Hate crimes targeting members of the Jewish community represented 68% of the reported occurrences. According to City of Toronto Ethnic Origin – Jewish 2016 census, there is a high concentration of the Jewish population within the boundaries of 32 Division.



	D11	D12	D13	D14	D22	D23	D31	D32	D33	D41	D42	D43	D51	D52	D53	D55
2022	4	1	6	19	28	2	16	25	10	13	8	7	33	27	15	32
2023	23	9	16	23	14	3	19	72	17	14	14	13	29	38	38	30
2024	36	12	15	38	25	12	14	78	10	18	6	14	30	67	33	33

**Figure 8.** Hate Crime Occurrences by TPS Division. Not reflected in this data are two (2) hate-motivated occurrences that occurred outside of the City of Toronto but were referred to and investigated by the Hate Crime Unit.

Table 2 shows divisional hate crime reporting broken down by month. Reported hate crime occurrences peaked throughout the city during the months of May and June 2024. This timeframe correlates to the rise of international and local student protests that included encampments at

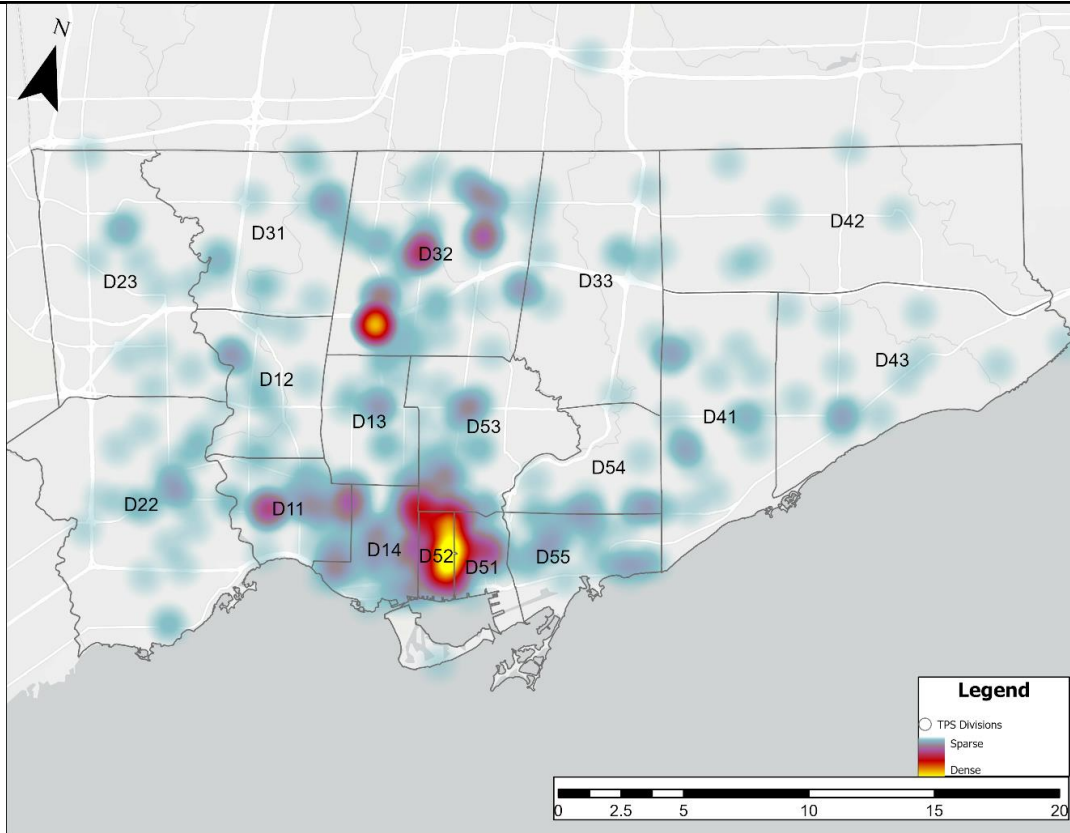


universities/colleges. These events may have drawn increased community awareness, media attention, and vigilance around hate crime reporting, contributing to the peak seen in these two months. Occurrences have gradually declined since this time as these activities diminished. These student protest activities are not believed to have caused the increase in hate crime offences. As an example, hate crime occurrence reporting in 52 Division, where the University of Toronto protest occurred, did not see an increase during this same time frame. 52 Division did however experience its highest monthly hate crime occurrences in October, correlating with the anniversary of the attack on Israel where that division was the centre of major protest activity. Geographically, 32 Division saw its highest reporting in May and June.

**Table 2.** Reported Hate Crime by Month and TPS Division

	Division															
	11	12	13	14	22	23	31	32	33	41	42	43	51	52	53	55
Jan	3	-	-	1	2	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	1
Feb	3	-	3	3	4	1	-	14	-	1	-	1	3	3	1	4
Mar	6	1	-	1	-	-	2	9	1	2	-	-	2	5	3	4
Apr	1	-	1	5	5	1	1	6	3	2	1	-	3	2	3	3
May	5	2	2	2	1	1	-	10	2	2	-	1	4	6	5	6
Jun	5	-	3	3	5	1	-	11	-	1	1	3	6	2	3	5
Jul	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	7	1	-	1	2	2	6	5	-
Aug	4	1	1	7	4	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	9	3	4
Sep	1	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	-	3	-	1	3	7	5	-
Oct	2	2	-	3	-	-	3	6	-	2	-	-	4	11	2	3
Nov	2	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	5	1	2
Dec	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	1

Figure 9 visualises the spatial distribution of reported hate crimes in Toronto during 2024. The greatest concentrations of occurrences are in 32 Division and across the downtown core, straddling 14, 51 and 52 Divisions.



**Figure 9.** 2024 Reported Hate Crime Occurrences by TPS Division. The greatest concentration of occurrences was in the downtown core, in 14, 52 and 51 Divisions.

## Location Types by Offences

The most common location type in reported occurrences were public streets and roads, with a quarter of all hate crimes occurring at these locations. These are publicly accessible areas, meaning high pedestrian traffic and greater visibility for graffiti and vandalism messaging.

Notably there was an increase of hate motivated occurrences on public transit in 2024 (95 occurrences), in particular the subway, where occurrences increased by 88% over 2023 (50). Mischief-related occurrences more than doubled and assaults increased by almost a third. The H.C.U. has partnered with the T.T.C. and C.P.E.U. to deliver on a public awareness campaign as part of a SafeTO initiative. This campaign commenced in April 2025.



**Table 3.** Hate Crime Offences by Location Type in 2024.

	Arson	Assault Related	Criminal Harassment	Firearms Related	Harassing Communications	Mischief Related	Public Incitement of Hatred	Robbery	Theft Related	Uttering Threats - Related	Total
Streets, Roads, Highways		39	3			56	6	1		7	112
Public Transit - TTC, GO and Via		35		1		49		1		9	95
Schools, Universities and Colleges		5	2			36				1	44
Business/Retail		13				27		1		1	42
Apartment (Rooming House, Condo)	1	3	2			14				9	29
Open Areas (Lakes, Parks, Rivers)		3	1			19				1	24
Religious Facilities	3	1				8				3	15
Online Platform (Social Media, Email)			5		2		2			5	14
Parking Lots		5				8					13
Single Home, House		1	1			7			3		12
Telecommunication			3							7	10
Bar / Restaurant		6				1					7
Community Centre			1			4					5
Other Commercial / Corporate Places		2				3					5
Other*	0	4	0	0	0	8	1	0	2	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>443</b>

\*Includes gas stations, construction sites, non-commercial, medical facilities, banks and courts.

## Telecommunications and Online Platforms

In this year’s data, online platforms including social media, email and virtual meetings, has been made a distinct category from other telecommunications. This reflects the role that the internet plays today, allowing groups and individuals to communicate beliefs and opinions while maintaining anonymity. At times, these platforms are utilized to disseminate hate propaganda. Users can spread hate and misinformation in an accessible and instant way to a far-reaching global audience.

There were 14 online hate crime occurrences and 10 telecommunications occurrences reported to the Service in 2024. These included cases of criminal harassment, harassing communications, public incitement of hatred and uttering threats. For comparison, combining 2024 reporting of online platforms and telecommunications accounted for 24 reported occurrences, representing a 20% decrease over 2023 (30 occurrences).



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The H.C.U. works closely with the Coordinated Cyber Centre (C3) to monitor and respond to online hate content. Where criminality is identified the H.C.U. draws on the expertise of C3 and the Technological Crime Section of Intelligence Services to assist in identifying suspects and collecting evidence.



## IV. Accused / Suspect Identification

Accused/suspect information is typically provided by victims, witnesses, video evidence, and forensic evidence. The Service’s Forensic Identification Services (F.I.S.) unit plays a significant role in collecting physical evidence such as DNA and fingerprints at crime scenes. Service Procedure 05-16 Hate/Bias Crime requires all police officers investigating a hate crime to protect the scene and secure all relevant evidence including items such as posters, graffiti, recordings and clothing for forensic examination. Furthermore, officers are required to photograph the scene where the graffiti is found or when evidence cannot be readily detached or retrieved.

Many offences are committed without a victim present, few or no witnesses, and little forensic or digital evidence. Despite these challenges, the H.C.U. conducts substantial video canvassing and releases numerous bulletins in an effort to identify suspects. This is particularly true of mischief offences. The following two tables display the age and gender of accused and suspects. Table 4 shows the ages and genders of individuals charged with hate offences, while Table 5 shows information provided by witnesses and victim statements.

In 2024, 115 individuals were charged with hate motivated criminal offences. The majority were adult males, most commonly between the ages of 26 and 40. There were 14 males under the age of 18 years arrested and charged with offences in 2024. No females under 18 were arrested. Although suspect information was identified in less than half of reported occurrences the same trend is visible; most suspects are adult males over the age of 25. There were no under-12 suspects identified in 2024.

**Table 4.** 2024 Accused Identification Specific to Age and Gender.

	Under 12	12 - 18	19 - 25	26 - 40	Over 40	Total
Female	0	0	2	9	5	16
Male	0	14	6	41	38	99

**Table 5.** Suspect Identification based on 2024 Victim/Witness Statements.

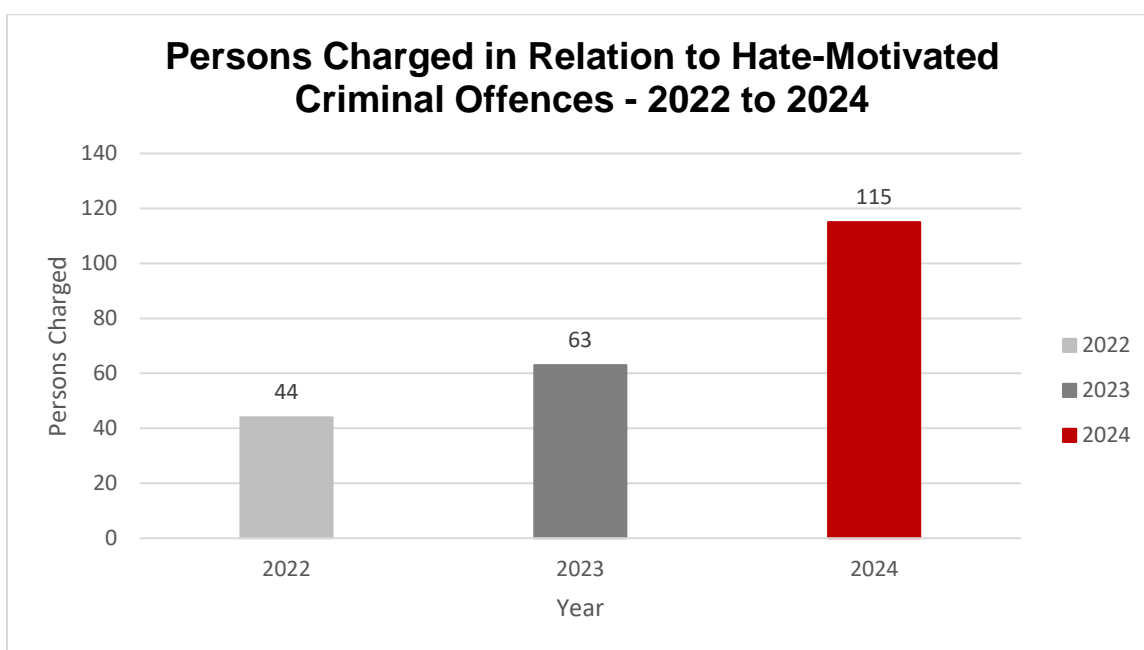
	Under 12	12 - 18	19 - 25	26 - 40	Over 40	Total
Female	0	2	2	6	9	19
Male	0	14	17	56	49	136



## V. 2024 Arrests/Charges

Offenders may be charged with multiple offences, not all of which are hate-motivated. Only charges relating directly to hate-motivated criminal offences are included in Figure 10. The 115 hate crime arrests in 2024 represent an increase of 83% over 2023 where there were 63 arrests, compared with an overall increase in hate crime occurrences of 19%. A total of 209 charges were laid in 2024 which is a 34% increase over the 156 charges brought in 2023. Charges were brought in 22% of occurrences in 2024, compared with 17% of occurrences in 2023.

Assault, uttering threats, and assault with a weapon were the most common hate-motivated charges laid in 2024.



**Figure 10.** Persons Charged in Relation to Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences 2022 – 2024.

**Table 6.** Occurrences with charges brought by offence type.

Offence Type	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assault	23	21	14	36
Uttering Threats - Death	12	5	13	11
Assault With A Weapon	5	5	15	15
Mischief Under \$5000	4	4	5	9
Uttering Threats - Bodily Harm	3	1	4	6
Criminal Harassment	4	2	2	5
Assault Cause Bodily Harm	5			4
Public Incitement Of Hatred				7
Mischief Interfere With Property	1		2	1
Harassing Communications	1	1	1	



<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
Mischief To Religious Property, Educational Institutions, Etc.	2		1	
Other-Assault Related Offence	1	1		
Uttering Threats				2
Robbery		1		1
Uttering Threats - Property		1	1	
Sexual Assault				1
Assault (Aggravated)			1	
Fail To Comply Probation			1	
Arson				1
Dangerous Operation Motor Vehicle			1	
Disturbing Religious Worship Or Certain Meeting-176		1		
First Degree Murder		1		
Indecent Communications			1	
Wilful Promotion of Hatred			1	



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## VI. Sentencing

The following court dispositions include all criminal proceedings which concluded in the judicial system during 2024. The dispositions include hate crime cases that commenced between 2021 and 2024.

The dispositions include custodial sentences, significant time spent in pre-trial custody, suspended sentences, and periods of probation. Conditions imposed include counselling, peace bonds, DNA orders, and weapons prohibitions

These dispositions are detailed in Appendix B.

### **Historical Cases 2020 – 2023**

In 2024, there were 42 hate motivated criminal cases involving 39 accused persons that concluded before the courts. These cases originated from occurrences that transpired between 2021 and 2023.

These 42 cases were completed as follows: 18 cases concluded with a finding of guilt; 12 cases were withdrawn; nine (9) cases were resolved by way of peace bond, one (1) case had charges stayed; one (1) case concluded with a finding of not criminally responsible (NCR); and in one (1) of the cases the charges were diverted to a youth diversion program. Four (4) of the 42 concluded cases involved six (6) young offenders.

There are currently 41 hate-motivated criminal cases remaining before the courts arising from occurrences that occurred between 2020 and 2023.

### **2024 Cases**

In 2024, there were 99 hate-motivated criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents that transpired in 2024. There were a total of 115 accused and 209 charges laid.

Fourteen (14) of the cases have been completed as follows: ten (10) guilty pleas, three (3) withdrawals, and one (1) was resolved by peace bond

At year end, there are currently 85 cases involving hate motivated charges remaining before the courts.



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## VII. Intelligence, Education and Community Outreach Initiatives

### Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

The H.C.U. facilitates the exchange of information through its internal network and with other law enforcement agencies at the provincial, national, and international levels. Each division also has a Divisional Hate Crime Coordinator (D.H.C.C.) who is responsible for monitoring and providing guidance on hate crimes at a local level. Regular meetings are held with the D.H.C.C.s to facilitate this exchange, these meetings are also attended by hate crime representatives from Services across the province.

In 2024, the H.C.U. continued to be an active partner of the provincial Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team (H.C.E.I.T.). H.C.E.I.T. consists of members from 18 Ontario police services that receive provincial funding for the joint collection and sharing of information, enforcement, and education on hate crimes. The Service continues to liaise with regional, provincial and national partners to share intelligence and support investigations.

In order to ensure public safety and/or assess the presence of criminality, the H.C.U. attends public demonstrations with political or ideological overtones, including demonstrations related to the Middle East crisis, where the involved groups are likely to strongly oppose one another. Not all arrests/occurrences at protests are hate motivated. A myriad of circumstances at a dynamic event such as a protest contribute to overall volatility. However, the potential for hate motivated occurrences increases in emotional and tense atmospheres, especially when counter-protestors are involved. The law is highly complex with respect to hate crimes – having a hate crime specialist investigate the circumstances of protest-related occurrences thoroughly to determine whether it was motivated by hate, ensures an appropriate legal response and sends a message of deterrence. The H.C.U. provides police divisions with ongoing investigative support, hate-related data, and sharing of relevant intelligence in relation to demonstrations and public events. The H.C.U. also reviews an extensive amount of audio, video and photographic material, often posted on the internet, in order to evaluate it for potential criminality.

In 2024, the Service released the Hate Crime Dashboard to the [Public Safety Data Portal](#). The dashboard promotes transparency and better understanding for community groups with respect to hate crime data. It also provides information on how the Service responds to hate crime and the reporting process. During the summer of 2024, the H.C.U. invited members of the Chief's Community Consultative Committees (C.C.C.) to the Toronto Police College to introduce the hate crime dashboard and to create an opportunity for feedback to be provided.

An internal dashboard, introduced in 2023, can be accessed by members, including Crime Management Teams across the Service. Members can monitor trends in biases, offences, geography and other monthly patterns through this dashboard.

The internal Hate Crime Dashboard is part of the Service's data-driven approach to addressing hate crime. Ongoing analysis supports the effective allocation of operational resources and leads to improved community outreach. The internal dashboard draws continuously on the Services'



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Record Management Systems, ensuring that decision makers have access to the most up to date data and can quickly identify developments at a local level.

## Training and Education

Throughout 2024, the H.C.U. participated in and delivered hate crime training within the Service, to other law enforcement agencies and for civilian partners. H.C.U. members have also supported the development of standardized hate crime training within Canada and internationally.

Members of the H.C.U. deliver the ‘Unbiased Policing’ course at Toronto Police College multiple times a year to police cadets and special constables. In addition, the H.C.U. also delivers regular training to members of the Emergency Management and Public Order Unit on the topic of hate crimes and investigative response in the context of large demonstrations/protests. This training is attended by representatives from Toronto Paramedic Services, Toronto Fire Services and Service members.

The H.C.U. continues to support the Advanced Hate Crime Investigators Course at the Ontario Police College for police officers. The course focuses on an enhanced understanding of the investigation of hate crimes and the application of federal legislation to hate propaganda investigations. The course is offered twice a year and attended by members from various Ontario police services including members from the Service. This training will continue in 2025.

The H.C.U. coordinates hate crime training seminars for Service members (uniform and civilian) and crown counsel who are involved in hate-related investigations and prosecutions. Such training is also attended by other police services across the GTA. These seminars allow investigators to share trends, best practices and learn from external guest speakers. Guest lecturers included representatives from H.C.E.I.T., Ministry of the Attorney General, community leaders, victims and advocates.

The H.C.U. continues to be involved in the development of national and international hate crime training. The H.C.U. is a member of the National Hate Crime Task Force; co-chaired by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, supporting the standardization of hate crime education, reporting, and victim support in Canada.

The *Eradicate Hate Global Summit* in Pittsburgh provides a unique, multi-disciplinary forum to share ideas and build working relationships to drive the development and deployment of effective approaches to reduce hate-fueled violence, by bringing together international subject matter experts that represent various government agencies, community leaders, academics and law enforcement members. In 2024, the H.C.U. attended the Summit in Pittsburgh to: a) represent Canada on the Law Enforcement Toolkit Working Group, which aims to develop and disseminate informational supports on hate-fueled violence for police agencies around the world, and b) co-Chair the Law Enforcement Toolkit Working Group - Police Training Subcommittee, with the goal of establishing international standards for police training on hate-fueled violence and identify "best practice" examples that can serve as templates for police agencies working to develop training in this subject matter area.



In 2024, the Service developed and released mandatory e-learning training modules: *Foundations of Islam & Islamophobia*; and *Foundations of Judaism & Understanding Antisemitism*. These modules provide Service members with foundational knowledge of these religions as well as the importance of allyship and ongoing impacts of Islamophobia and antisemitism. These courses have been judged to be a great success and are due to be extended to other services across Canada in 2025. *Gender Diversity and Trans Inclusion* has been taught to new recruits as well as uniform and civilian members since 2022. These mandatory courses ensure that new members are being educated on countering and responding to hate at the earliest stage of their training.

## Community Consultations and Outreach

The H.C.U. remains actively engaged with many diverse community organizations for consultations, education and discussions. These are opportunities to understand and address specific community concerns. In 2024, the H.C.U. conducted community outreach sessions with community representatives, visiting educational institutions and delivering training sessions to stakeholders. These included participating in town halls and other community meetings, virtually and in-person, and providing opportunities for the public to ask questions directly to the Chief and Service members. The H.C.U. also frequently liaises with municipal councillors and other elected officials to address concerns of their constituents.

Throughout the year, the Service participated in international, national, provincial and local hate crime and extremism training relating to hate crime laws and trends, investigative strategies, and the prosecution of hate crimes. H.C.U. members participated virtually and in-person with members of various police services, community agencies and other partners. These training opportunities took place in Ottawa, York Region, Toronto, and Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania).

In February 2024, members of the H.C.U. attended the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre's (F.S.W.C.) *Building a Case Against Hate* annual conference alongside law enforcement professionals from across Canada. In 2025, the Service continued its partnership with F.S.W.C. and co-hosted its 5<sup>th</sup> annual conference.

In March 2024, the Service hosted an Iftar dinner welcoming Palestinian refugees to the Toronto Police College. H.C.U. members attended and met with community members to hear their experiences and share information and educational material on hate crime and how to report. The material, *Hate the Hate: Report The Crime* pamphlet, was provided to the attendees in English and Arabic. This pamphlet includes the QR code for the Hate-Motivated Graffiti report form.

In May 2024, the Service was invited to appear before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights - Antisemitism and Additional Measures to Address the Fears of Canada's Jewish Community study. Deputy Chief Robert Johnson and Acting Detective Sergeant Kiran Bisla attended and delivered testimony on the complexity of hate crimes and the Service's response to the rise of hate crime occurrences since October 7. Deputy Chief Johnson also provided recommendations to the Committee on how police services can better respond to hate crimes and enhance community understanding of these crimes.



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In September 2024, the National Council of Canadian Muslims and OpenMedia hosted an online harms conference called the Digital Justice Summit. The H.C.U. attended the conference and participated on a panel discussion relating to online hate, investigative challenges, and hate crime legislation.

The H.C.U. continues to engage with educational institutions delivering training to faculty, students, special constables and staff at universities, colleges and schools.

The H.C.U. has a long history of proactive collaboration with the Chief's C.C.C.s. and the liaison officers who are assigned to the Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit (C.P.E.U.). These collaborations include ongoing town hall meetings, education and awareness presentations, and event support and assessments. The H.C.U. continues to work collaboratively with the Chief's C.C.C.s, who advise the Chief on how the Service can better serve communities. By collaborating with members of the Chief's C.C.C.s, the H.C.U. has been able to foster new relationships with different community members.

The H.C.U. will continue its proactive outreach efforts in 2025 by working closely with C.P.E.U. to deliver hate crime presentations and training to members of the Chief's C.C.C.s.

The H.C.U. also works in partnership with Neighbourhood Community Officers (N.C.O.s) to expand outreach beyond meetings and committees, by identifying educational opportunities to raise awareness in their respective neighbourhoods. The H.C.U. encourages and supports N.C.O.s as they increase their visits to local places of worship, community organizations, and other community-relevant establishments based on their knowledge of, and relationships in, the community.

Throughout 2024, H.C.U. members and D.H.C.C.s assisted and/or provided hate crime, crime prevention, and safety awareness training within their local divisions. This training was delivered at places of worship, schools, community centers and at town hall meetings.

## **Media Outreach**

The Service publishes news releases for the public and media on hate-related investigations and public safety initiatives. This information is also shared on the Service's social media accounts. Additionally, H.C.U. members provide interviews to local and national media on a variety of hate crime issues upon request. In 2024, H.C.U. members conducted multiple media engagements. These included discussions with Corporate Communications and CBC on their coverage of hate crime response, radio interviews with CFRB1010 and the development of content for the Service's social media channels.

## **Concluding Comments**

The Service has committed significant resources to addressing the increase in hate crime in Toronto. The expansion of the H.C.U., along with the centralized mandate, has allowed the



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Service to increase its investigative capacity and broaden hate crime awareness and expertise. Divisional Hate Crime Coordinators also ensure that this expertise is available at a divisional level and play a key role in identifying trends and patterns quickly. Hate crime training has been expanded for new recruits, specialized units and in annual training for all uniform and civilian members. The Service also remains committed in its response to the ongoing conflict in the Middle East under Project Resolute, increasing presence at cultural centres, schools, synagogues, mosques, and other religious and neighborhood institutions.



## Appendix A- Offences by Bias Category

	Religion	Race	Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Gender Identity	Total
Mischief Related	165	45	17	22	4	240
Assault Related	18	47	23	23	7	117
Uttering Threats - Related	16	13	5	8	3	44
Criminal Harassment	5	4	2	4	4	18
Public Incitement of Hatred	6		3			9
Theft Related	1		1	3		5
Arson	4					4
Robbery	2		1			3
Harassing Communications	1	1				2
Firearms Related					1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>443</b>



## Appendix B – Completed Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out below include all hate crime cases which concluded in the court system in 2024. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2020 and 2023.

Persons are at times charged with a number of offences, not all of which are hate-motivated. Some of the cases below include non-hate motivated charges such as failure to comply with probation; however, all charges (hate and non-hate) have been listed in the tables below to accurately reflect sentencing dispositions.

### 2024 Dispositions

Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	Public Incitement of Hatred	Withdrawn
2	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 6 Month Pre-Sentence Custody, 3 Year Probation, 10 Year Weapons Prohibition
	2	Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence
	3	Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence
	4	Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence
3	1	Causing a Disturbance	Conditional Discharge - 8 Month Probation
	2	Uttering Threats	Conditional Discharge - 8 Month Probation
4	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Found Guilty - 38 Day Pre-Sentence Custody, 112 Days Prison Sentence, 2 Year Probation
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	3	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
	5	Obstruct Peace Officer	Found Guilty - 38 Day Pre-Sentence Custody, 112 Days Prison Sentence, 2 Year Probation
5	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn



Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
6	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 78 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 1 Day Prison Sentence - 12 Month Probation, s.110 Order, DNA Order
	2	Assault	Withdrawn
	3	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Found Guilty - 78 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 1 Day Prison Sentence - 12 Month Probation, s.110 Order, DNA Order
7	1	Assault	Found Guilty – Conditional Discharge, 12 Month Probation
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn.
8	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 30 Days Pre- Trial Custody, Suspended Sentence, 2 Year Probation, s.110 Order
9	1	Assault Bodily Harm	Found Guilty - 285 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 225 Days Prison Sentence, 3 Year Probation, s.110 Order, DNA Order
	2	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
	3	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
	5	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
10	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
	2	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 161 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, Suspended Sentence, 2 Year Probation
	3	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
	4	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
	5	Carry Concealed Weapon	Withdrawn
	6	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
11	1	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
12	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 104 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 2 Year Probation
13	1	Assault	Peace Bond
14	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn



Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
	2	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Found Guilty - 183 Pre-Sentence Custody, 87 Sentence, 12 Month Probation

## 2023 Dispositions

Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Found Guilty - 12 Month Probation
	2	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
2	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	2	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
	3	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
	4	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
3	1	Assault	Withdrawn
4	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 20 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 1 Day Sentence, 12 Month Probation
	2	Assault	Withdrawn
	3	Assault	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply Release Order	Withdrawn
5	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 90 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 36 Month Probation, s.110 Order
6	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 3 Year Probation, \$100 Fine
7	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
8	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 24 Month Probation
	2	Aggravated Assault	Found Guilty - 36 Month Probation
9	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 36 Month Probation
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
10	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 2 Year Probation



Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
	2	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 2 Year Probation
	3	Criminal Harassment	Acquitted
	4	Fail to Comply Release Order	Found Guilty - 2 Year Probation
11	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	3	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	4	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
12	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
13	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 3 Year Probation
	2	Fail to Comply Release Order	
	3	Indecent Act	
	4	Fail to Comply Release Order	
14	1	Mischief to Religious Property	Found Guilty
15	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	3	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	4	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	5	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	6	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	7	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
16	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
17	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	3	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	4	Intimidation	Withdrawn
	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	3	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	4	Intimidation	Withdrawn
18	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
19	1	Possession of a Weapon	Found Guilty - 3 Year Probation
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
	3	Carry Concealed Weapon	Found Guilty - 3 Year Probation
	4	Being Intoxicated in public place	Found Guilty
20	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond



Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
21	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Found Guilty - 203 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 3 Year Probation
	2	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Found Guilty - 203 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 3 Year Probation
22	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	2	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	3	Fail to Comply Release Order	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
23	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
24	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	2	Weapons Dangerous	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 12 Month Probation
	3	Assault with a Weapon	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 12 Month Probation
	4	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
25	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 2 Days Sentence, 12 Days Pre-Sentence Custody, 18 Month Probation.
26	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	2	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
	3	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
	4	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Withdrawn
27	1	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 18 Month Probation, 11 Month Pre-Sentence Custody
	2	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 18 Month Probation, 11 Month Pre-Sentence Custody
	3	Fail to Comply Probation Order	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence, 18 Month Probation, 11 Month Pre-Sentence Custody



## 2022 Dispositions

Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
	2	Mischief Damage to Property	Withdrawn
2	1	Assault	Peace Bond - Probation 1 Year
3	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Probation 1 Year
4	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 18 Month Probation
	2	Assault	Withdrawal
	3	Assault	Withdrawal
5	1	First Degree Murder	Not Criminally Responsible
	2	Attempted Murder	Withdrawn
	3	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
	4	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn
	5	Common Nuisance	Withdrawn
6	1	Assault	Found Guilty - 20 Month Probation
7	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
8	1	Robbery	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	2	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
	3	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
9	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
	3	Assault	Withdrawn
	4	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
10	1	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - 6 Month Prison Sentence Concurrent, 3 Year Probation
	2	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 6 Month Prison Sentence Concurrent, 3 Year Probation
	3	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - 6 Month Custody - 3 Year Probation
	4	Uttering Threats	Found Guilty - 6 Month Prison Sentence Concurrent, 3 Year Probation



Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
	1	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - 6 Month Prison Sentence Concurrent, 3 Year Probation
	2	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - 6 Month Prison Sentence Concurrent, 3 Year Probation
	3	Assault with a Weapon	Found Guilty - 6 Month Prison Sentence Concurrent, 3 Year Probation

## 2021 Dispositions

Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn
2	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn – Youth Diversion
	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
3	1	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
	2	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
4	1	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
	2	Assault	Withdrawn
	3	Assault	Withdrawn
	4	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
5	1	Criminal Harassment	Stayed
	2	Criminal Harassment	Stayed

## 2020 Dispositions

Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
2	1	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence + 18 Month Probation
	2	Assault	Found Guilty - Suspended Sentence + 18 Month Probation
	3	Failure to Comply Probation	Withdrawn



Case No.	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
3	1	Criminal Harassment	Found Guilty - Conditional Discharge + 12 Month Probation + Mandatory Firearms/Weapons Prohibition
	2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
4	1	Criminal Harassment	Acquitted
	2	Causing Disturbance	Acquitted