



Toronto Police Service

2025 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report

Intelligence Services - Hate Crime Unit



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 *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 based on the victim's race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex/gender, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression or on any other similar factor. This report explains the methodology used to collect and classify hate crime data.

The dataset includes reported hate crimes that occurred within the City of Toronto between January 1, and December 31, 2025.

This report also provides an overview of the mandate of the Toronto Police Service's (Service) Hate Crime Unit (H.C.U.) and details the unit's initiatives undertaken in 2025. The H.C.U. is comprised of specialized hate crime investigators, a civilian analyst and researcher. The H.C.U. expanded on October 30, 2023, in response to a significant rise in reported hate crimes following the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel, reflecting the Service's continued commitment to effectively addressing hate crimes. This expansion ensured that a single unit handled these occurrences from the outset through to the prosecution stages. Centralizing these investigations allowed the Service to better detect hate crime trends, draw connections in multi-divisional and multi-jurisdictional investigations, identify linkages and connections between cases involving potential criminal extremism or terrorism early, and enhance expertise in this area. The benefits of this model have had an immediate impact and other police services continue to examine this approach in their jurisdictions.

In 2025, there were 231 reported hate crimes, representing a 50% decrease when compared with 2024 (462 occurrences) and a 39% decrease when compared with 2023 (377 occurrences). In 2025, there was a decline in hate crime reporting across all police divisions, when compared with 2024 and 2023 statistics. 32 Division experienced the highest number of reported hate crimes in 2025, with 31 occurrences. The month of April saw 30 hate crime occurrences reported, which is the highest monthly number of reported hate crime occurrences in 2025.

Global geopolitical events can drive fluctuations -both increases and decreases - in hate crime reporting. The City of Toronto saw increases in reported hate crimes during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 murder of George Floyd, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel. These events illustrate how international conflicts can reverberate locally, influencing reporting patterns among affected communities. Conversely, the



decrease in reported hate crimes in 2025 may reflect continued under-reporting, fewer hate crime incidents, geopolitical developments (i.e. ceasefire negotiations related to the Israel-Gaza conflict), and shifting public and media attention.

Religion, race/ethnic/national origin, and sexual orientation/gender identity or expression were the most frequently reported bias categories for hate crimes in 2025, consistent with trends observed in previous years and national trends. Hate crimes motivated by religion accounted for 99 of the reported occurrences, representing approximately 43% of all crimes. There were 81 anti-Jewish occurrences representing 82% of the religiously motivated crimes. There were 14 anti-Muslim occurrences reported, representing 14% of religiously motivated crimes. This is a 50% decrease from reported hate crimes in 2024 and 2023. Overall, reported hate crimes motivated by religion decreased by 49% when compared with 2024.

In 2025, hate crimes targeting race were the second most frequently reported bias type, accounting for 50 of the 231 occurrences, representing 21% of all reported hate crimes. This is approximately a 56% decrease from 2024. Anti-Black occurrences constituted 39 of the 50 occurrences, accounting for 16% of all reported hate crime occurrences and 78% of all race-motivated hate crime occurrences.

In 2025, there were 37 anti-2SLGBTQI+ occurrences accounting for 16% of the total occurrences reported. Sexual orientation and gender identity or expression biases are tracked as individual biases and collectively as anti-2SLGBTQI+. Overall, 2025 data reflects a marked decline in reported hate crimes across all bias categories when compared with the previous 5 year average.

Mischief and assault-related offences were the primary hate-motivated criminal offence types reported in 2025, accounting for 45% and 27% of the total occurrences, respectively. In 2025, there were a total of 104 mischief-related¹ hate-motivated occurrences, which is a 57% decrease compared to 2024, which recorded 240 mischief-related occurrences. Anti-Jewish mischief related occurrences represent the highest, 69% (72 occurrences) of the total reported hate crimes in 2025. There were 63 assault-related² occurrences, a 51% decrease from 2024, which recorded 128 assault-related occurrences. Anti-Black and anti-2SLGBTQI+ were the most reported bias types in assault cases, accounting for 17 and 18 of the overall reported total.

¹ Mischief-related occurrences include Mischief Interfere with property, Mischief to Religious Property, Mischief Under \$5000 and Mischief Over \$5000

² Assault-related occurrences include Assault, Assault Cause Bodily Harm, Assault with a Weapon and Aggravated Assault



Public streets and roads were the most common locations for reported hate crimes, accounting for approximately one-quarter of all occurrences. Public transit was the second most frequent location type, with 46 hate crime incidents reported in 2025—a 52% decrease from the 95 incidents recorded in 2024. Additionally, 36 hate crime occurrences involved online and telecommunication channels, marking a threefold increase from 2024 and rising from 5% to approximately 16% of all reported hate crimes.

Hate-motivated and connected offences are reported together to fully capture the criminal conduct arising from hate crime occurrences. Hate-motivated offences reflect bias-driven conduct, while connected offences (e.g., fail to comply with probation) ensure court dispositions are accurately reflected. This approach differs from the methodology used in Annual Hate Crime Statistical Reports prior to 2024, which reported only hate-motivated charges. Since 2024, connected offences have been included to provide a more complete and accurate account of hate crime occurrences and their corresponding court dispositions.

In 2025, 73 individuals were arrested in relation to hate-motivated criminal offences and connected offences, resulting in a total of 217 criminal charges. The 73 arrests in 2025 represent an approximate 37% decrease from 2024, which recorded 115 arrests and 283 charges laid.

Of the 73 individuals arrested, H.C.U. arrested five (5) individuals in relation to seven (7) counts of hate propaganda offences, including four (4) counts of public incitement of hatred (all of which occurred online), two (2) counts of wilful promotion of hatred section, and one (1) count of advocating genocide. Except for public incitement of hatred, these offences require the Attorney General's consent.

The H.C.U. is deployed to attend and monitor protests/demonstrations across the City of Toronto, providing expertise relating to hate crimes and geopolitical activity. Notably, in 2025, there have been over 375+ protests/demonstrations related to the Israel-Hamas conflict. While, hate-motivated criminal occurrences are more likely during emotionally charged and tense protests, particularly when there are counter-protests, none of the 231 reported hate crime occurrences in 2025 occurred during protests. During these demonstrations, Service members, led by the H.C.U., arrested 84 individuals and laid 186 criminal charges.

The Service is committed to community safety and well-being through the prevention and investigation of hate crimes and by supporting victims of these offences. The Service recognizes that hate crimes are underreported for several reasons and continues to implement measures to reduce barriers and enhance awareness. Members of the H.C.U. deliver ongoing training to police cadets, special constables, government, educational, and community stakeholders to strengthen understanding and improve the Service's response to hate crime.



To enhance hate crime awareness, H.C.U., in partnership with the T.T.C. and C.P.E.U., initiated Project NextStop, a public awareness initiative delivered under the SafeTO strategy in April 2025.

The Hate-Motivated Graffiti Intake Form, launched in November 2023 has enhanced ease of reporting and investigative response. In 2025, 319 submissions were received through the Form, approximately a 28% decrease compared to 2024 (440 submissions). To further supplement accessible reporting, the Service advanced its hate crime reporting capability by hate-motivation indicators into the enhanced online reporting system that enables reporting in 98 languages. A phased rollout took place between July and October 2025 and is now available for theft, mischief, and graffiti incidents.

The Service employs a data-driven approach to addressing hate crime. Ongoing analysis supports trend identification, early warning indicators, resource allocation, and targeted community outreach. This information is consolidated into an internal dashboard that enables the Service to monitor hate crime trends, offences, divisions, neighbourhoods, and other key metrics to inform operational and strategic decision-making. To further enhance transparency, the Service launched the Hate Crime Dashboard on the Public Safety Data Portal in 2024—and continued to expand and update it throughout 2025—providing the public with clearer insight into hate-crime data and reporting trends. The H.C.U. remains committed to meaningful community engagement through participation in public meetings, conferences, and forums to build trust and encourage reporting. The unit also continues to strengthen partnerships internally and externally, including with the Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team and community advocacy organizations dedicated to addressing and preventing hate.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION	8
a) Hate Crime Unit - Mandate	9
b) Toronto Population and Demographics	10
2. METHODOLOGY	11
a) Limitations	12
b) Community Impact	12
c) Criminal Code of Canada – Hate Propaganda	13
3. RESULTS	14
a) Reported Hate Crime Occurrences	14
b) Motivation of Hate Crime Victimization	16
c) Community Victimization	17
d) Hate Crime by Multi-Bias Occurrences	19
e) Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences	19
f) Divisional Hate Crime Reporting Trends	21
g) Location Types by Offences	23
h) Telecommunications and Online Platforms	24
4. ACCUSED & SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION	24
5. 2025 ARRESTS & CHARGES	25
a) Hate Propaganda Charges	28
b) Protest-Related Arrests	28
6. SENTENCING	29
Historical Cases 2021-2024	29



2025 Cases	30
7. INTELLIGENCE, EDUCATION & COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITATIVES	30
a) Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role	30
b) Training and Education	31
c) Community Consultations and Outreach	33
d) Media Outreach	35
CONCLUDING COMMENTS	35
Appendix A. <i>Offences by Bias Category</i>	36
Appendix B. <i>Completed Court Dispositions</i>	37
2025 Dispositions	37
2024 Dispositions	39
2023 Dispositions	42
2022 Dispositions	44
2021 Dispositions	45



1. 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, an analyst and researcher. It is responsible for investigating all hate-related and protest-related criminal occurrences, as well as providing expert support across the Service. The Service has had a dedicated H.C.U. since 1993. The H.C.U. expanded its staffing and mandate on October 30, 2023, in response to a significant rise in reported hate crimes following the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel, reflecting the Service's continued commitment to effectively addressing hate crimes.

Hate crime investigations are unique and complex. These investigations demand 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.

Global geopolitical events can drive fluctuations -both increases and decreases - in hate crime reporting. The City of Toronto saw increases in reported hate crimes during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 murder of George Floyd, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel. These events illustrate how international conflicts can reverberate locally, influencing reporting patterns among affected communities. Conversely, the decrease in reported hate crimes in 2025 may reflect continued under-reporting, fewer hate crime incidents, geopolitical developments (i.e. ceasefire negotiations related to the Israel-Gaza conflict), and shifting public and media attention.

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East is believed to have been a key factor in increased hate crime reporting in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, there were 231 hate crimes occurrences, representing a notable 50% decrease from 2024, and a 39% decrease from 2023. Compared to 2024, in 2025 there was approximately a 15% increase in reported hate crimes against persons.

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 over recent years. Furthermore, the expansion enabled the Service to enhance training, broaden community outreach, and address the need to provide resources, reassurance and support to victimized groups and the community in a timely manner.



The Service's *Procedure 05-16 Hate/Bias Crime* provides direction to frontline officers and investigators to assist them in properly identifying, recording and investigating hate crimes. Consistent with this procedure, officers are required to notify the H.C.U. of all potentially hate-motivated occurrences. This procedure was enhanced by additions to the H.C.U. mandate established by Routine Order.

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 Hate/Bias Crime* is also available on the Service's external website for members of the public to view. The procedure can be found at the following link: <https://www.tps.ca/service-procedures/>.

a) Hate Crime Unit - Mandate

The Hate Crime Unit's mandate is to:

- Investigate all hate crime and hate propaganda cases;
- Provide follow-up and assistance in regard to all hate-related incidents;
- Investigate all protest related criminal occurrences;
- Liaise with the Ministry of the Attorney General in relation to hate crime and protest related investigations, if necessary;
- Maintain a database of hate occurrences and arrests to inform the Hate Crime Dashboard and assists divisional analysts, investigators and Command Officers;
- Assist in developing public education programs in partnership with other members of the Service and the community;
- Investigate, assist and provide expertise to all investigations and prosecutions, including all incidents relating to the events surrounding October 7; 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.

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.



The H.C.U. is also responsible for ongoing communication with and providing investigative advice and support to the assigned D.H.C.C. at each Division, along with other units. The D.H.C.C. is accountable for tracking and assisting investigations within their respective Division. The D.H.C.C. have established community relationships and hold extensive knowledge of local places of worship (churches, temples, mosques, and synagogues) and, cultural and community hubs within their assigned Divisions, providing an opportunity to facilitate education/outreach initiatives.

Additionally, the H.C.U. conducts daily database queries to identify potential hate-motivated occurrences, ensuring all related incidents and arrests are identified, verified and actioned.

b) Toronto Population and Demographics

The City of Toronto has a population of approximately 3 million people³ 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% of the population has knowledge of a language other than English or French. Refer to *Chart 1*.⁴

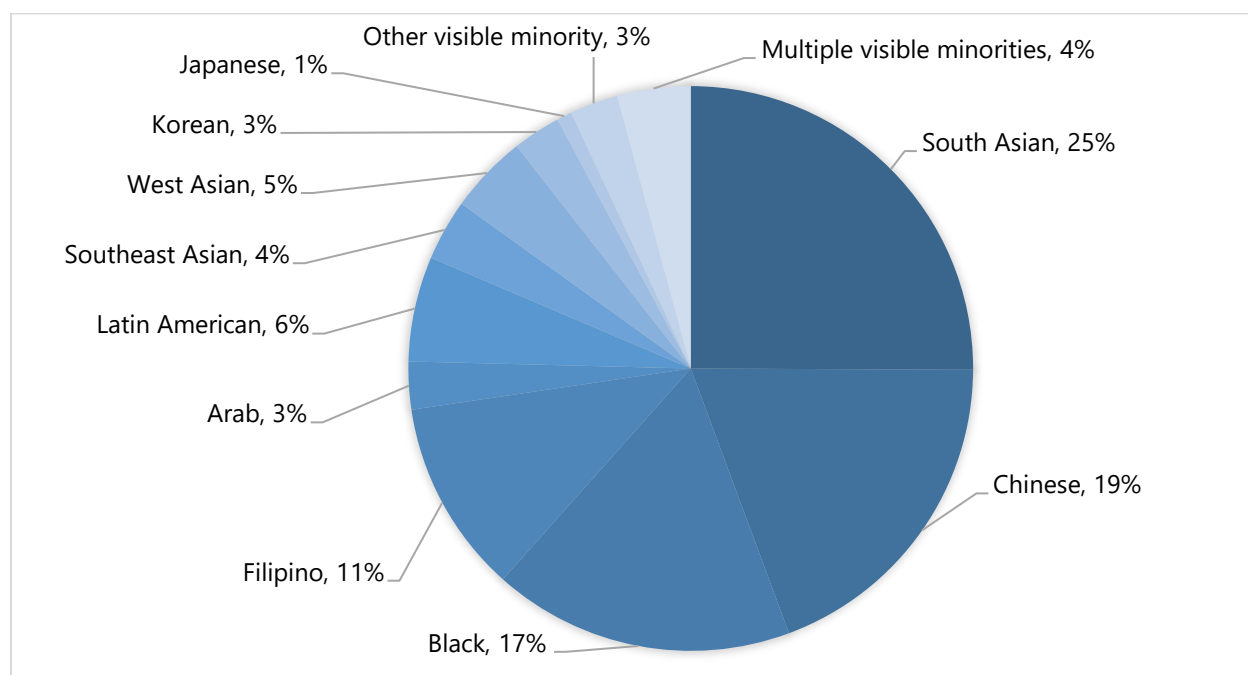


Chart 1. Visible Minority Population in Toronto

³ City of Toronto, Toronto at a Glance: <https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/toronto-at-a-glance/>, Accessed April 20, 2026.

⁴ 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.



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

2. METHODOLOGY

Procedure 05-16 Hate/Bias Crime requires all suspected hate-motivated occurrences be reviewed by H.C.U. investigators to ensure proper identification and classification. Every occurrence is classified based on the guidelines provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS) and the criteria listed in section 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code*.⁵

The comments and/or actions of a suspect during an occurrence can be a significant determining factor 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 is unaware of the victim's actual background and mistakenly assumes the victim belongs to a particular group, targeting them based solely on this misperception. Even when the assumption is incorrect, 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 motivation for an offender to target them. These are classified as multi-bias occurrences. 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 involving multiple offences, this report includes all hate-motivated and non-hate-motivated charges. For example, if an occurrence involved a suspect assaulting a person based on their religion and, upon arrest, the suspect was found in possession of a controlled

⁵ Evidence that the offence is 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.



substance, the assault would be categorized as a hate-motivated charge while the drug-related charge would not. Both charges would nevertheless be included in the overall reporting count.

a) Limitations

The information in this document reflects *reported* hate crime within the City of Toronto and does not purport to be a statement of 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. 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. Public education is an essential aspect of its mandate.

The number of hate crimes recorded varies from year-to-year and is influenced by a wide range of factors, not all of which are 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;
- Language barriers;
- Fear of 'outing' or exposure, particularly in cases involving sexual orientation; and
- Embarrassment and humiliation of being victimized.

H.C.U. continues to engage in community outreach and initiatives to strengthen victim support, encourage hate-crime reporting, standardize reporting best practices, improve law enforcement training and information sharing. H.C.U. fosters relationships with community stakeholders to address overlapping barriers of underreporting.

b) Community Impact

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



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.

c) Criminal Code of Canada – Hate Propaganda

The *Criminal Code* contains various hate crime provisions. First, there are specific offences that require the consent of the Attorney General (A.G.) to commence criminal proceedings. These offences are found 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* that require consent of the A.G. in order to proceed to charge are Advocate Genocide (section 318), Wilful Promotion of Hatred (section 319(2)) and Wilful Promotion of Antisemitism (section 319 (2.1)).

Public Incitement of Hatred (section 319(1)) also falls under hate propaganda but does not require A.G. consent.

The other hate crime provisions in the *Criminal Code* do not require the consent of the A.G. for criminal proceedings to be commenced.

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 imposing 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.



Additionally, the investigators will document and collect all hate-related evidence in support of a hate crime designation, and this evidence will be considered by the courts at the time of sentencing.

3. RESULTS

For the purposes of the “Toronto Police Service – 2025 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report,” all data is based on events that occurred from January 1, 2025, up to and including December 31, 2025. Hate crime data is collected, classified and analyzed throughout the year. The classification of hate crime occurrences may be subject to change after the occurrence date as investigations progress and new information is received.

It is not uncommon for victims or complainants to report incidents after they occurred; therefore, this report includes two hate crime occurrences from 2025 that were not reported until January 2026. The full dataset for this report can be found at the [Public Safety Data Portal Hate Crime Dashboard](#).

a) Reported Hate Crime Occurrences

In 2025, there were 231 hate crime occurrences reported to the Service, representing a 50% decrease over the 462 occurrences reported in 2024; and a 39% decrease over the 377 occurrences reported in 2023. *Chart 2* below depicts the number of reported occurrences since 2020. Reported hate crime occurrences generally increased year-over-year between 2020 to 2024, following significant global events including the COVID-19 pandemic, the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel. From 2020 through 2025, the annual average of reported hate crime occurrences is 299.

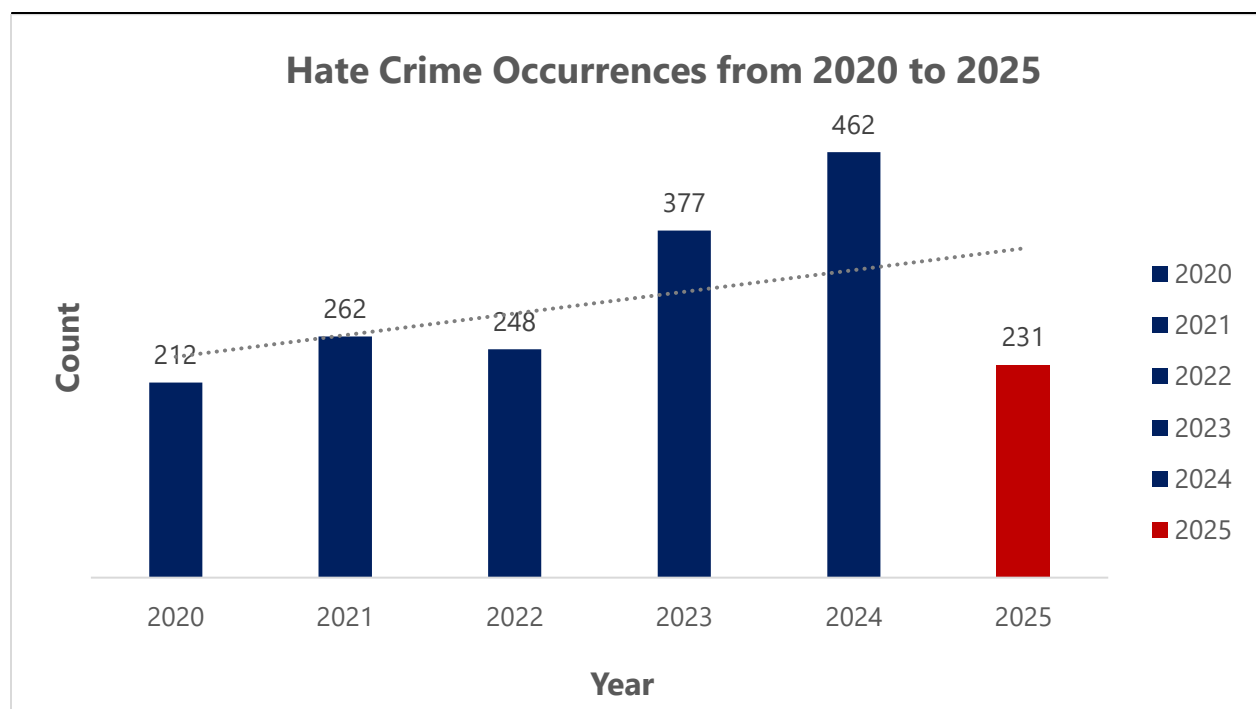


Chart 2. Hate Crime Occurrences 2020 to 2025

Table 1 displays the number of monthly reported hate crime occurrences between 2023 and 2025. There was a notable decline in hate crime occurrences in 2025, marking the lowest count since the initial spike in 2023. A month-by-month comparison of hate crime occurrences between 2024 and 2025 revealed fewer hate crime occurrences each month in 2025 compared with 2024, with significant declines in February, May and August. In 2025, the highest monthly count of hate crime occurrences was in April (30), while February (12) recorded the lowest.

Table 1. Hate Crime Occurrences by Month, 2023 to 2025

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2023	16	19	26	38	28	44	29	19	37	44	48	29	377
2024	27	41	36	40	53	49	39	45	39	41	31	21	462
2025	14	12	20	30	21	25	21	18	18	20	16	16	231
Total	57	72	82	108	102	118	89	82	94	105	95	66	

Reporting trends reflect both global geopolitical events and heightened public awareness of reporting mechanisms. In a city with diverse communities and large diasporas, international events can significantly affect local cohesion, sometimes generating social tension, stress, and fear.



b) Motivation of Hate Crime Victimization

As previously mentioned in Section 2 of this report, the comments and/or actions of a suspect during an occurrence can be a significant determining factor to their motive and bias; however, it is sometimes difficult to classify an occurrence with complete accuracy - additional criteria is also considered when classifying occurrences.

Since the publication of the first hate crime statistical report in 1993, religion, race/national or ethnic origin, and sexual orientation have alternated as the top three most common motivating factors. This continues to be reflected in 2025 trends.

In 2025, religion was the most common motivating factor in reported hate crimes, accounting for approximately 43% of occurrences (99 reported occurrences) – similar to 2024 (46%). Of those 99 reported hate crimes, 81 anti-Jewish occurrences were reported, representing approximately 82% of all religiously motivated hate crimes.

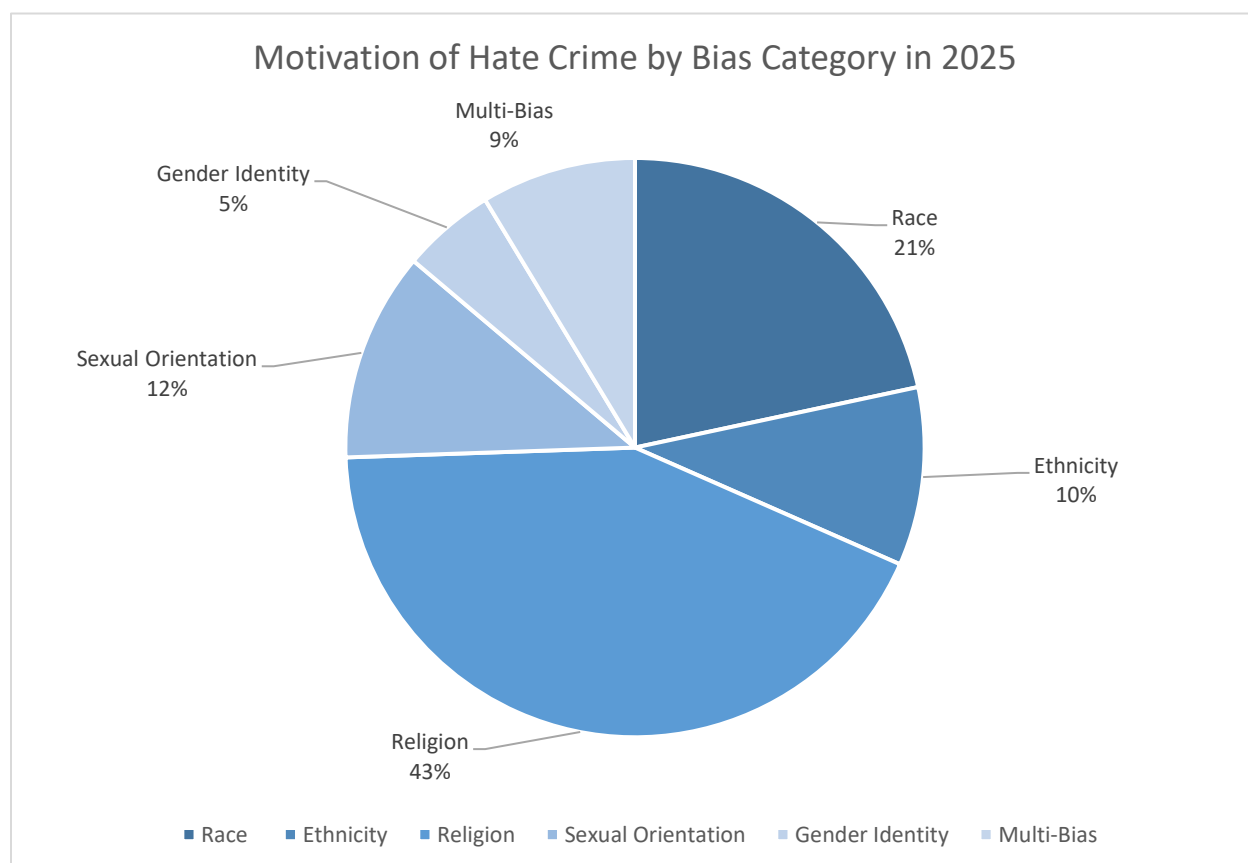


Chart 3. Motivation of Hate Crime by Bias Category in 2025

Race was the second most common motivating factor in reported hate crimes, accounting for 21% of occurrences (50 reported occurrences). Racially motivated hate crime occurrences decreased



by 56% when compared with 113 occurrences in 2024. In 2025, there were 39 anti-Black occurrences, representing 78% of hate crimes motivated by race.

In 2025, hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation made up approximately 12% (27 occurrences) of all reported occurrences.

Hate crimes motivated by gender identity accounted for approximately 5% of the total occurrences reported. They consisted of ten (10) anti-Transgender and two (2) anti-Woman occurrences. When compared with the five-year average, overall, the 2025 data shows reductions across all bias types. There were no reported hate crimes targeting age, disability and language bias categories in 2025.

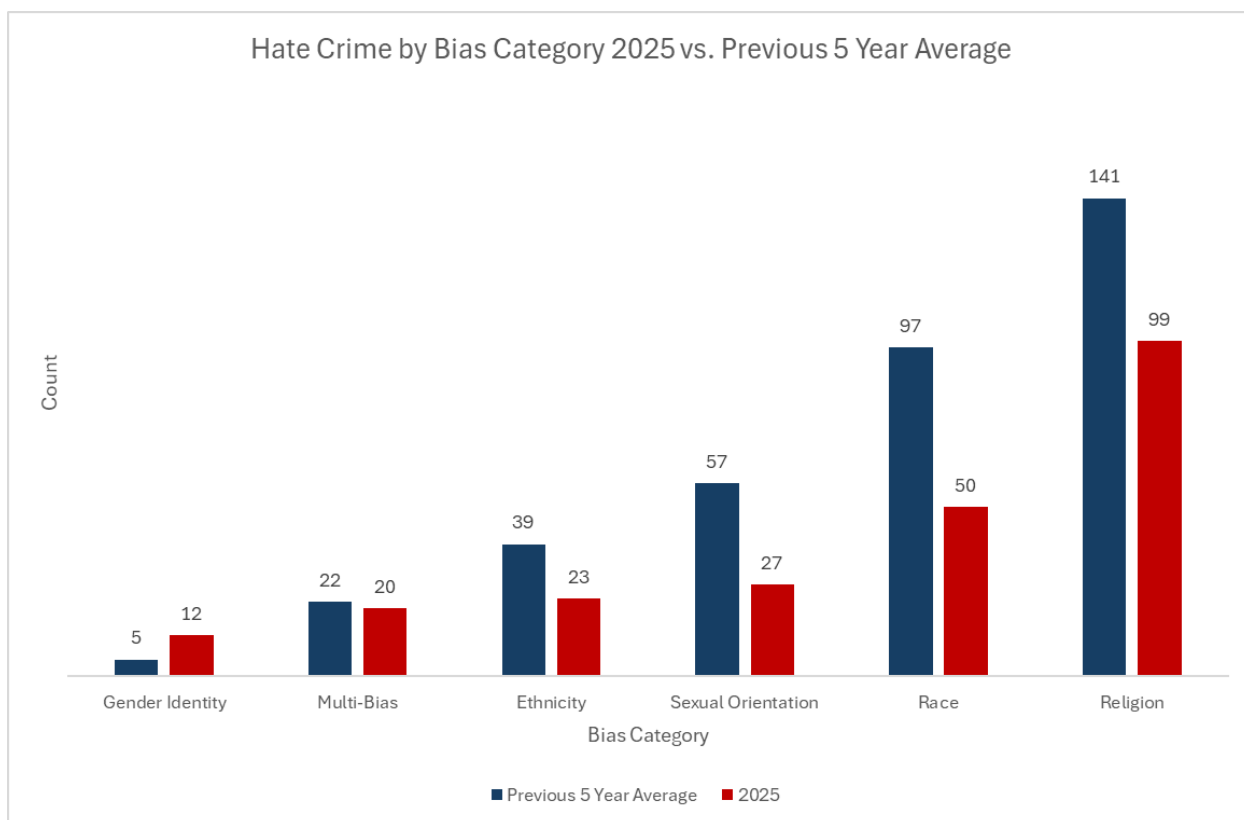


Chart 4. Hate Crime by Bias Category 2025 vs. Previous 5 Year Average

c) Community Victimization

In 2025 victimized community groups all experienced a decrease in the number of hate crimes reports compared to 2024, and percentage share of total reports remained consistent over time. Despite a decrease in reported hate crimes in 2025, for example, the percentage of anti-Jewish hate crime occurrences remained consistent, accounting for 35% of all 2025 reports (81 occurrences) and 38% of all 2024 reports (180 occurrences).



There were 39 anti-Black reported hate crimes in 2025, accounting for 17% of all hate crime occurrences. In the previous year anti-Black reported hate crimes accounted for 16% of all hate crime occurrences.

In 2025, there were 37 anti-2SLGBTQI+ reported occurrences, accounting for 16% of all reported hate crime occurrences in 2025. Although the number of occurrences decreased compared with 2024 (86 occurrences), the proportional representation remained similar across both years; 16% in 2025 compared with 19% in 2024..

Similarly, anti-Muslim occurrences accounted for 6% of all 2025 reported hate crimes with 14 reports, which is consistent with the previous year where they represented 7% (30 occurrences)

In 2025, there were 18 anti-South Asian hate crime occurrences, reflecting 7% of the total number of reported hate crimes. Of those 18, there were 11 anti-Indian occurrences. In 2026, one (1) suspect was arrested for anti-Indian graffiti on TTC property – accounting for six (6) of the 2025 anti-South Asian occurrences. In 2024, there were 33 anti-South Asian hate crime occurrences, accounting for 8% of all hate crimes for that year.

Based on language used during reported hate crime occurrences in Toronto, there is evidence that hostility toward South Asian communities may be linked to the rising anti-immigration sentiment and growing public tensions related to the high cost of living, pressures on social services, employment challenges, and limited access to affordable housing.⁶

Moreover, there were four (4) anti-East/Southeast Asian hate crimes reported, two (2) of the four (4) included an anti-Chinese and anti-Filipino occurrence.

Note: For this section, the South Asian bias category incorporates victimized Indian and Pakistani community groups, while the East/Southeast Asian category includes victimized Chinese and Filipino community groups. This categorization supports consistent reporting and more accurate analysis of hate-motivated victimization across broader communities and is consistent with classification processes outlined in the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety guidelines

⁶ <https://www.isdglobal.org/digital-dispatch/the-rise-of-anti-south-asian-hate-in-canada/>

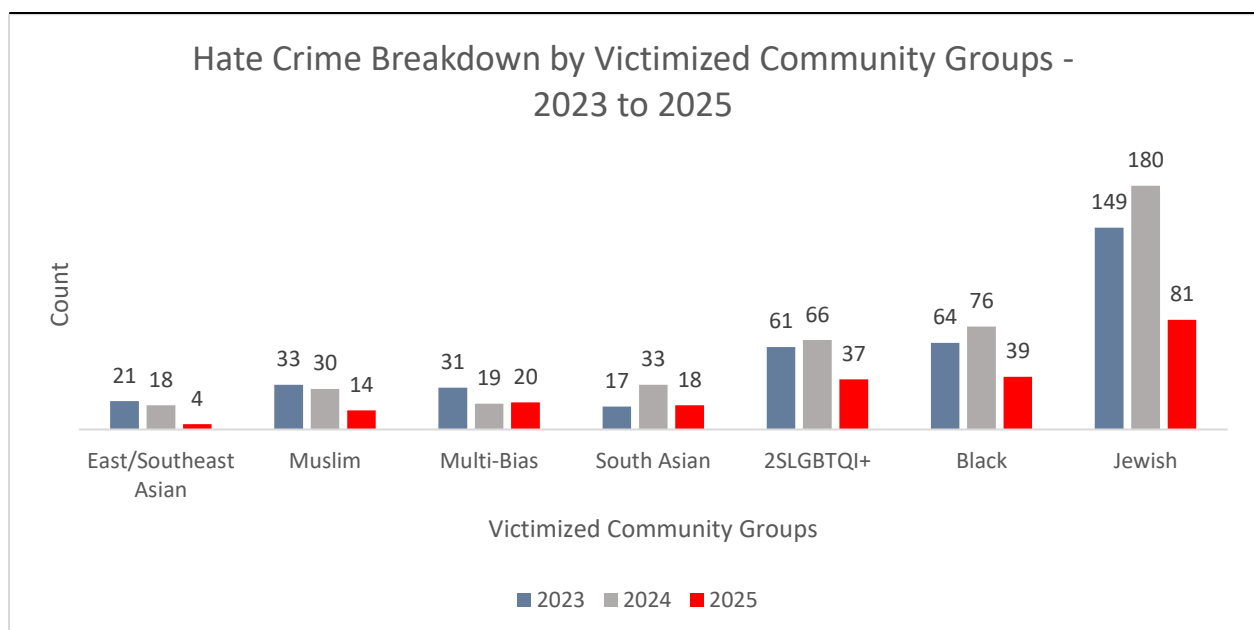


Chart 5. Hate Crime Breakdown by Victimized Community Groups, 2023 to 2025

d) Hate Crime by Multi-Bias Occurrences

When more than one identifiable victim group is targeted in a single incident, the occurrence is classified as multi-bias. In 2025, there were 20 reported multi-bias hate crime occurrences. These include reports of:

- Eleven (11) anti-Black and anti-Jewish;
- Five (5) anti-Black and anti-2SLGBTQI+;
- One (1) anti-Palestinian and anti-Muslim;
- One (1) anti-South Asian and anti-2SLGBTQI+;
- One (1) anti-Indian, anti-Jewish, anti-Muslim and anti-Transgender; and
- One (1) anti-Indian, anti-Jewish, and anti-2SLGBTQI+ hate crime occurrence.

e) Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences

In 2025, there were 105 mischief-related hate crime occurrences, a 57% decrease in reporting compared with 240 reported in 2024. Nevertheless, in 2025, mischief-related⁷ offences remained the most frequently reported hate crimes, accounting for approximately 45% of all reported occurrences. Anti-Jewish mischiefs accounted for 62 of these occurrences (60%). These offences

⁷ Mischief-related occurrences include Mischief Interfere with property, Mischief to Religious Property, Mischief Under \$5000 and Mischief Over \$5000



include 59 mischief under \$5000, one (1) mischief interfere with property and two (2) mischief to religious property, educational institution, etc.

In 2025, there were 62 assault-related occurrences, a 51% decrease in reporting compared with the 128 reported in 2024. Assault-related⁸ occurrences made up the second most reported hate crime offence type in 2025. Anti-Black and anti-2SLGBTQI+ were the most reported bias types in assault cases, accounting for 17 and 18 of the overall reported total.

In 2025, there were 34 hate-motivated uttering threat-related⁹ occurrences, a 26% decrease in reporting compared with the 46 reported in 2024. 35% of the uttering threats were anti-Jewish with 12 occurrences, representing the highest reported bias type.

There were 14 hate-motivated criminal harassment occurrences in 2025, representing a 30% decrease compared with 2024 (20 occurrences). Of the 14 occurrences, there were six (6) anti-2SLGBTQI+ and four (4) anti-Black criminal harassment occurrences, accounting for the highest and second-highest bias types.

Five (5) occurrences were public incitement of hatred, a 50% decrease in reporting compared with the ten (10) reported in 2024.

The number of hate-motivated harassing communications remained the same in 2024 and 2025 with two (2) reported occurrences.

The remaining hate-motivated charges include one (1) firearms-related offence, one (1) causing a disturbance, one (1) robbery and one (1) disturbing religious worship or certain meeting.

⁸ Assault-related occurrences include Assault, Assault Cause Bodily Harm, Assault with a Weapon and Aggravated Assault

⁹ Uttering Threat occurrences include threats to Bodily Harm, Death and Property.

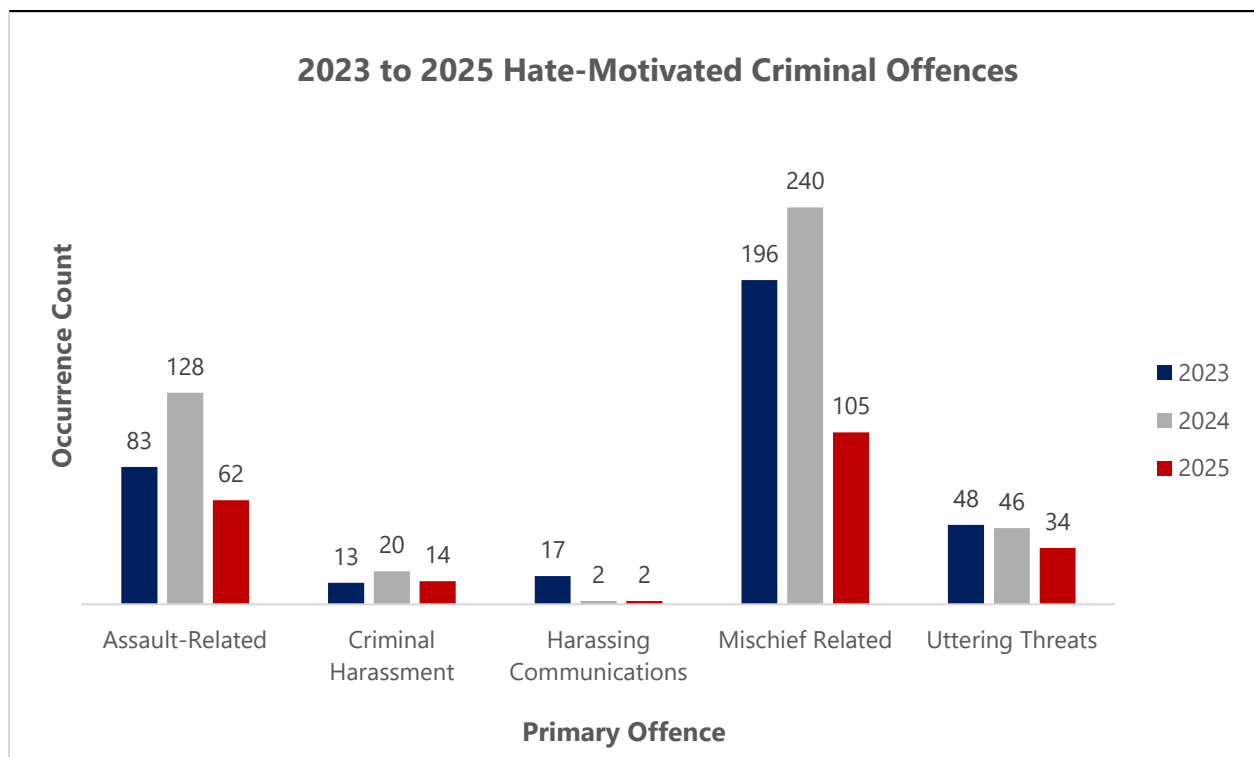


Chart 6. 2023 to 2025 Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences

f) Divisional Hate Crime Reporting Trends

In 2025, there was a decline in hate crime reporting across all divisions, compared with both 2024 and 2023.

In 2025, 32 Division experienced the highest number of reported hate crime occurrences (31), relative to the other police divisions. This is approximately a 62% decrease when compared with 2024 (81 reported hate crime occurrences) and a 57% decrease when compared with 2023 (73 reported hate crime occurrences). Of those 31 hate crime occurrences, 16 occurrences (52%) were anti-Jewish. 32 Division is in the north central area of the city with a higher concentration of Jewish residents.

The Downtown Toronto core and Entertainment Districts covering 52 and 14 Divisions also experienced a decline in hate crime occurrences in 2025. 52 and 14 Division are dense regions of the city comprised of a high concentration of people, buildings, and infrastructure – more specifically, the area is comprised of major arterial roads, high-rise condominium/apartment residences, a major transportation hub (Union Station), shopping centres, government buildings, international consulates, sports stadiums, bars and clubs, retail and corporate buildings, as well as educational campuses (university and college). Despite being highly concentrated areas,



collectively, 52 and 14 Division experienced a 56% decrease when compared with 2024. For 2025, 52 and 14 Divisions had 26 and 23 reported hate crime occurrences, respectively.

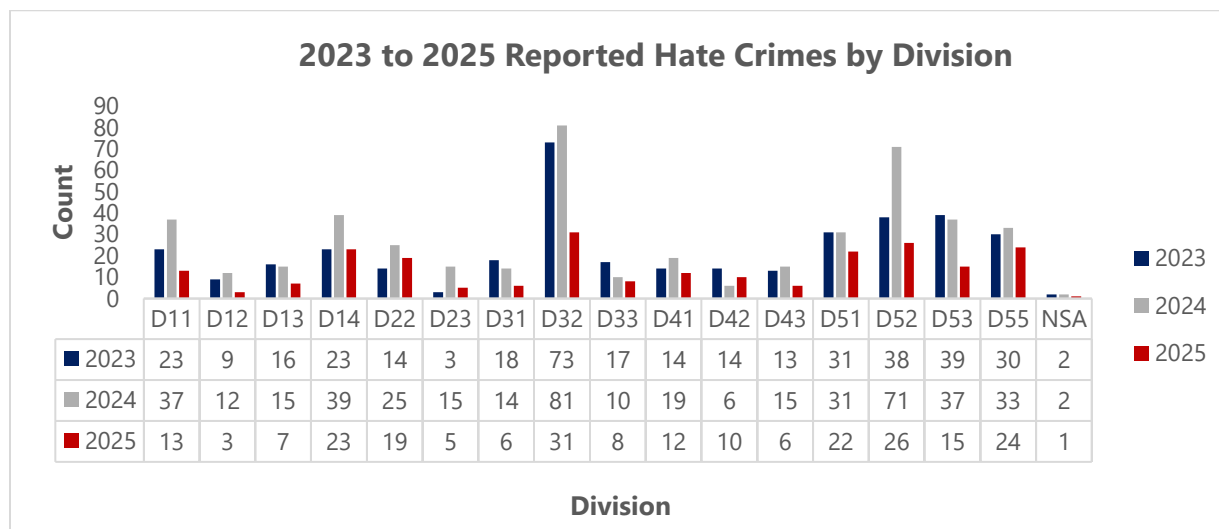


Chart 7. 2023 to 2025 Hate Crimes by Division¹⁰

Table 2 visualises the spatial distribution of reported hate crimes by month in Toronto for 2025. Quarter 2 (from April to June 2025) reporting revealed 76 hate crime occurrences with the highest concentration transpiring in 55 Division (14 occurrences). April 2025 reporting revealed 30 hate crimes – the highest total occurrences in a month for 2025. Six (6) of those occurrences took place in 55 Division.

Table 2. Reported Hate Crime by Month and Toronto Police Service Division

Month	Toronto Police Service Divisions																	Total
	D11	D12	D13	D14	D22	D23	D31	D32	D33	D41	D42	D43	D51	D52	D53	D55	NSA	
Jan				3			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3				14
Feb				2				1			2	1	2	3		1		12
Mar	1		1	1	2	2	1	2			2		2	2	2	2		20
Apr	1	1	1	2	3	1		3		1	3	1		2	5	6		30
May	3			1	2		1	1	1				5	3		4		21
Jun	3			2	4			3	2			1		5	1	4		25
Jul	2			2			1	3		4		1	3	2	1	2		21
Aug			1	1				4	1	2	2	1	1	4		1		18
Sep	2	1		1	3			3	2	3			2		1			18
Oct	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1			1	1	2	1		20
Nov			2	2	3	1		2					2	1	1	1	1	16
Dec				3	1		1	5					2		2	2		16
Total	13	3	7	23	19	5	6	31	8	12	10	6	22	26	15	24	1	

¹⁰ A Division will appear as Not Specified Area (NSA) if the location cannot be confirmed in the Records Management System (RMS), if the X/Y coordinates are missing (set to zero), or if the coordinates are outside the City of Toronto.



g) Location Types by Offences

Public streets and roadways continued to be the most prevalent locations for reported hate-motivated occurrences, accounting for 59 of the 231 occurrences—approximately one quarter of all reported hate crimes. These areas are publicly accessible and characterized by high pedestrian volumes, increasing both the likelihood of encounters and the visibility of graffiti or vandalism. This pattern remains consistent with previous years’ reporting.

Public transit was the second most common location for hate-motivated occurrences. In 2025, 46 hate crime occurrences were reported on the transit system, representing an approximate 52% decrease from 2024, when 95 occurrences were recorded. Nearly 54% of these incidents took place in the subway system. As part of ongoing efforts to address hate crimes and enhance public safety, the H.C.U., in partnership with the T.T.C. and C.P.E.U., initiated Project NextStop, a public awareness initiative delivered under the SafeTO strategy in April 2025.

Table 3. Location of Hate Crimes in Toronto (2025)

	Assault Related	Causing a Disturbance	Criminal Harassment	Disturbing Religious worship or Certain Meeting	Firearms Related	Harassing Communications	Mischief Related	Indecent Communication	Public Incitement of Hatred	Robbery	Uttering Threats - Related	Total
Streets, Roads, Highways	23	1	4				27			1	3	59
Public Transit - TTC, GO and Via	11		1				28				6	46
Online Platform (Social Media, Email)			2	1				2	5		17	27
Schools, Universities and Colleges	4						17					21
Open Areas (Lakes, Parks, Rivers)	2						14					16
Other*	6		1			1	7				1	16
Telecommunication			1			1		3			4	9
Bar / Restaurant	4						1				2	7
Apartment (Rooming House, Condo)	4		2				1					7
Parking Lots	3		1				2					6
Business/Retail	3		1				1					5
Single Home, House	1		1				2				1	5
Religious Facilities	1						3					4
Other Commercial / Corporate Places	1				1		1					3
Total	63	1	14	1	1	2	104	5	5	1	34	231



h) Telecommunications and Online Platforms

Online platforms—such as social media, email, and virtual meeting applications—are categorized separately from traditional telecommunications (e.g., voice calls or SMS) due to their unique role in enabling anonymous, large-scale communication. These platforms can be exploited to disseminate hate propaganda and misinformation quickly to broad audiences.

In 2025, there were 36 hate crime occurrences involving online or telecommunication channels. Of these, 27 were committed online and nine (9) via telecommunication. The volume of online and telecommunication hate crime occurrences tripled compared with 2024, increasing from 5% to approximately 16% of all reported occurrences.

The reported offences via telecommunication include four (4) uttering threats, three (3) indecent communication, one (1) harassing communications and one (1) criminal harassment.

Reported offences via online platforms included 17 uttering threats, five (5) public incitement of hatred, two (2) indecent communications, two (2) criminal harassment, and one (1) disturbing religious worship or certain meeting.

The H.C.U. works closely with the Coordinated Cyber Centre (C3) to monitor and respond to online hate content. When 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.

4. 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 to identify suspects. This is particularly true of mischief-related offences.



In 2025, 73 individuals were arrested and charged with hate-motivated criminal offences. The majority were adult males over the age of 40 years, followed by males between the ages of 26 and 40 years – consistent with 2024 trends. Of the 73 arrests, 62 involved males aged 15 to 71, representing 85% of all arrests. Eleven (11) of the arrests involved females aged 24 and 74, representing 15% of all arrests. No females under the age of 18 were arrested (refer to Table 4).

Table 4. Hate-Motivated Criminal Offences - 2025 Accused Identification Specific to Age & Gender

	Under 12	12 - 18	19 - 25	26 - 40	Over 40	Total
Female	0	0	1	2	8	11
Male	0	2	5	21	34	62

5. 2025 ARRESTS & CHARGES

In 2025, a total of 217 charges were laid against a total of 73 individuals arrested for hate-motivated criminal offences and connected offences as seen in Chart 8. Offenders may be charged with multiple offences, not all of which are hate-motivated.

As the H.C.U. mandate changed after October 7th, 2023, for purposes of the *2025 Annual Hate Crime Statistical Report*, this report reflects the totality of charges laid in 2024 and 2025, including all hate-motivated offences and connected offences. Data from 2023 relating to hate motivated charges laid is excluded to allow for an accurate comparison, as 2023 data included only hate-motivated criminal offences and did not capture connected offences.

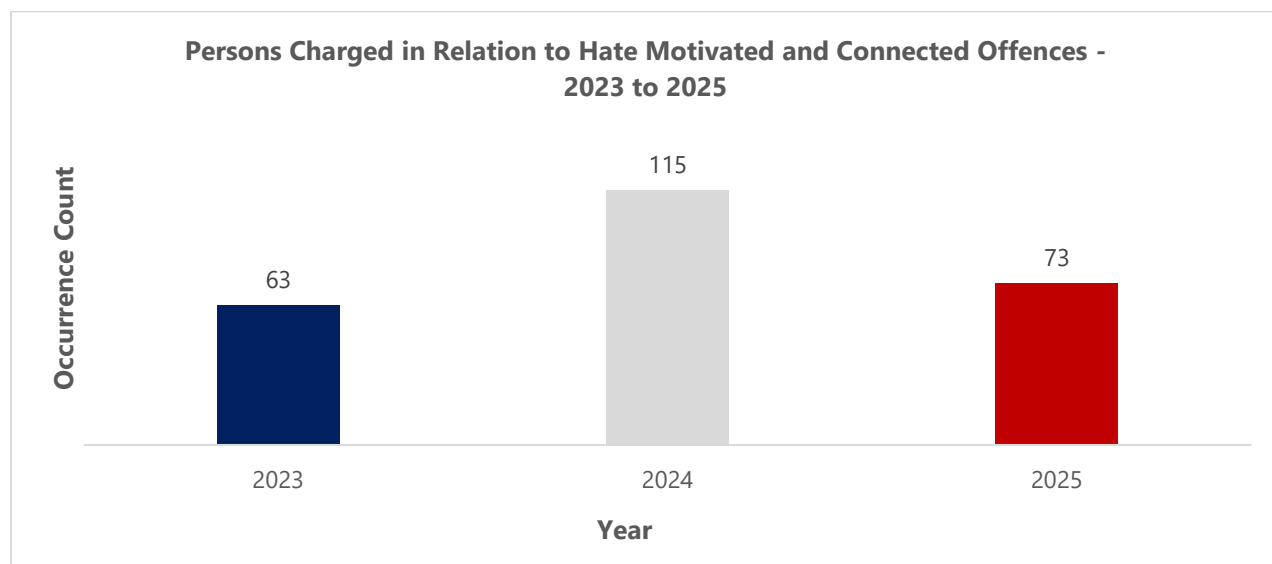


Chart 8. Persons Charged in Relation to Hate-Motivated Offences 2024 to 2025



The 73 hate crime arrests in 2025 are a 37% decrease over 2024, where there were 115 arrests. In 2025, Hate Crime Unit laid 217 charges in total, a 23% decrease compared with the total of 283 charges laid in 2024.

Table 5 (below) displays a breakdown of criminal charges in 2025 and 2024, with totals reflecting all charges, including non-hate motivated connected charges.

Table 5a. Breakdown of 2024 to 2025 Charges

Charges	2024	2025
Uttering Threats – Bodily Harm/Death	42	52
Assault	71	47
Firearms- Related ¹¹		17
Fail To Comply Probation	26	15
Assault with a Weapon	19	13
Criminal Harassment	16	11
Fail to Comply with Release Order	3	6
Indecent Communications	1	6
Mischief Under \$5000	36	6
Mischief Interfere with Property	9	5
Mischief To Religious Property, Educational Institutions, etc.		5
Arson		4
Mischief Damage to Property		4
Public Incitement of Hatred	7	4
Assault Cause Bodily Harm	12	2
Assault Peace Officer	3	2
Wilful Promotion of Hatred	2	2
Advocating Genocide		1
Assault with a Weapon		1
Cause Disturbance	1	1
Disguise with Intent		1
Engage in Conduct to Impeded Performance of Justice Duties		1
Fail to Comply with Undertaking		1
Harassment by Threatening Conduct		1
Obstruct Peace Officer		1
Possession of Credit Card Data		1
Possession of Forgery Instrument		1
Possession of Prohibited Weapon		1
Possession of Proceeds of Crime Over \$5000		1

¹¹ One (1) individual arrested and charged with 17 counts of firearms-related offences.



Charges	2024	2025
Obstruct Peace Officer	1	1
Theft Under \$5000	2	1
Uttering Threats - Property	2	1
Weapons Dangerous		1
Carry Concealed Weapon	6	
Intimidation	1	
Harassing Communications	1	
Indecent Act	1	
Indecent Exposure/Exhibition	1	
Assault Peace Officer with Weapon	1	
Assault with intent to Resist	1	
Possession of a Weapon	6	
Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	4	
Possession of Counterfeit Money	1	
Resist Arrest	1	
Robbery	2	
Sexual Assault	1	
Disobey Lawful Order	1	
Fail to Attend Court	1	
Administer Noxious Thing		
Aggravated Assault	1	
Attempt to Commit Offence		
Mischief Over \$5000		
Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle		
Mischief Endanger Life		
Mischief Obstruct Interfere		
Unauthorized Possession of a Prohibited Weapon		
Total	283	217

Uttering threats (bodily harm/death) and assault were the most common hate-motivated charges laid in 2025. Notably in 2025, while overall charge counts trended down, there was an increase of ten (10) uttering threats (bodily harm/death) charges compared with 2024. There was also a notable decrease of 24 assault charges in 2025 when compared with 2024.

One (1) individual was arrested and charged with 41 charges, of which 17 were firearms-related charges, one (1) public incitement of hatred, one (1) wilful promotion of hatred, one (1) advocating genocide and four (4) mischief to religious property.



a) Hate Propaganda Charges

In 2025, five (5) of the 73 individuals arrested were charged in relation to seven (7) counts of hate propaganda offences. These charges include:

- Four (4) counts of public incitement of hatred section 319(1) *Criminal Code*;
- Two (2) counts of wilful promotion of hatred section 319(2) *Criminal Code*; and
- One (1) count of advocating genocide section 318 *Criminal Code*.

Hate propaganda offences are uncommon, accounting for less than 3% of offences reported each year, and except for public incitement of hatred - require the consent of the Attorney General.

b) Protest-Related Arrests

The H.C.U. is deployed to attend and monitor protests/demonstrations across the City of Toronto, providing expertise relating to hate crimes and geopolitical activity. Notably, in 2025, there were over 375+ protests/demonstrations relating to events in Middle East. The potential for hate-motivated occurrences increases in emotional and tense protest atmospheres, especially when counter-protests are involved. Hate crime investigators determine and evaluate possible hate motivations in real-time. Service members, led by the H.C.U. arrested 84 individuals and laid 186 criminal offence charges during protests/demonstrations across the City of Toronto. A breakdown of the criminal offence charges is below. For further information on H.C.U.'s role in protest/demonstrations, please see section 7(a).

Table 5b - Breakdown of 2025 Protest-Related Arrests

Charges	2025
Obstruct Peace Officer	32
Unlawful Assembly	30
Mischief Interfere(s) with Property	20
Forcible Entry	17
Assault	13
Assault Peace Officer	11
Common Nuisance	10
Cause / Causing a Disturbance	8
Mischief Under \$5000	8
Assault with a Weapon	7
Disguise with Intent	7
Weapons Dangerous	3
Uttering Threats (Death)	3
Theft Under \$5000	2
Harassment by Repeated Following	2



Fail to Comply with Undertaking	1
Fail to Comply with Probation	1
Mischief Over \$5000	1
Arson / Fire Threaten Safety	1
Possess Incendiary Materials for Arson	1
Assault Peace Officer with a Weapon	1
Attempt to Disarm Peace Officer	1
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	1
Possession of Prohibited Weapon	1
Carry Concealed Weapon	1
Store Ammunition Carelessly	1
Administer Noxious Thing with Intent	1
Criminal Harassment	1
TOTAL	186

6. SENTENCING

Court dispositions in hate crime cases include custodial sentences, suspended sentences, and periods of probation. Conditions imposed include counselling, community service, fines, peace bonds, DNA orders, and weapons prohibitions.

A detailed breakdown of court dispositions for criminal proceedings **concluded** in the judicial system in 2025, for hate crime cases commenced between 2021 and 2025, is laid out in *Appendix B*.

Historical Cases 2021-2024

The criminal court process can be lengthy. Criminal arrests and charges take time to go through the court process from the first appearance to the court disposition, while following the requirements set by *R. v. Jordan*. The court disposition of criminal cases from 2025 will be reported in future reports

In 2025, there were 62 hate-motivated criminal cases involving 66 accused persons that concluded before the courts. These cases originated from occurrences that transpired between 2021 and 2024.

These 62 cases were completed as follows: 30 cases concluded with a finding of guilt; 16 cases were withdrawn; 12 cases were resolved by peace bond, two cases were concluded with an acquittal, one (1) case had charges stayed; and one (1) case concluded with a finding of not criminally responsible (NCR). One of the 62 concluded cases involved two young offenders.



There are currently 64 hate-motivated criminal cases remaining before the courts arising from occurrences that occurred between 2021 and 2024.

2025 Cases

In 2025, there were 83 hate-motivated criminal cases before the courts that originated from incidents that transpired in 2025. There were a total of 73 accused and 217 criminal charges laid.

Sixteen (16) of the cases have been completed as follows: ten (10) cases resulted in findings of guilt, four (4) cases were resolved by peace bond, and two (2) cases were withdrawn.

As of year-end 2025, there are currently 67 cases involving hate-motivated charges remaining before the courts.

7. INTELLIGENCE, EDUCATION & COMMUNITY OUTREACH INITIATIVES

a) Intelligence Gathering and Investigative Support Role

Intelligence Services provides technical, physical and analytical support for complex investigations, particularly those involving organized crime, criminal extremism and threats to public safety. Through an intelligence and investigative-led policing framework, the H.C.U. conducts investigations into hate-motivated occurrences. The H.C.U. works closely with subunits of Intelligence Services including the Security Section, C3, Intelligence Operations Centre, and Strategic Assessment & Analysis Section and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police – Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (R.C.M.P. – I.N.S.E.T.).

The H.C.U. facilitates the exchange of information across the Service on national and local hate crime trends, intelligence, investigative best practices and training needs to support consistent and informed responses to hate crimes. Each division has a D.H.C.C, responsible for monitoring and providing guidance on hate crimes at a local level. H.C.U. members lead regular meetings 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 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 parties are likely to strongly oppose one another. Notably, since October 7th, 2023, there have been over 800 protests/demonstrations related to the Israel-Hamas conflict. The H.C.U. attends as an on-ground resource, to provide expertise relating to hate crimes and geopolitical activity. Not all occurrences at protests are hate-motivated and a myriad of circumstances at these events can contribute to overall volatility. The potential for hate-motivated occurrences increases in emotional and tense atmospheres, especially when counter-



protests 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 possible hate motivation, ensures an appropriate legal response and sends a message of deterrence. The H.C.U. provides police divisions and specialized units such as Emergency Management and Public Order (E.M.P.O.) and Public Safety Response Team (P.S.R.T.) with ongoing investigative support, hate-related data, and sharing of relevant intelligence in relation to demonstrations and public events. The H.C.U. and C3 also review an extensive amount of audio, video and photographic material, often posted on the internet, as part of the investigative process into potential hate-motivated criminality.

The Service takes a data driven approach to addressing hate crime. This data is used in ongoing trend analysis, identifying early warning signs and supporting the allocation of resources and community outreach. This data is used to generate an internal dashboard which can be accessed by members to better inform decision making at every level. Members can monitor hate crime trends, offences, divisions, neighbourhoods and other data through this dashboard. The data populates the Hate Crime Dashboard, which is available to the public through the [Public Safety Data Portal](#).

The Service is an active partner of the provincial Hate Crime and Extremism Investigative Team (H.C.E.I.T), which consists of members from 26 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.

b) Training and Education

Hate crime training and education plays a critical role in countering hateful narratives, misinformation, and group-targeted violence. Effective education enhances hate crime investigations and supports community outreach to address offences motivated by bias, prejudice or hate towards an identifiable group.

As a leader in this area of policing, the H.C.U. helps develop national hate-crime training. A member of the unit serves as one of two co-chairs of the Hate Crime Network on the National Hate Crime Task Force—co-chaired by the RCMP and the Canadian Race Relations Foundation—supporting standardized hate-crime education, reporting, and victim services across Canada.

The H.C.U. prioritizes meaningful community engagement by participating in community meetings, conferences and forums that provide the opportunity to educate and build trust which can provide pathways to increased reporting. The unit will also continue to develop its internal



collaboration and partnerships with Neighbourhood Community Officers, Chief’s Consultative Committees, Community Police Liaison Committees as well as externally through H.C.E.I.T. and the many community advocacy groups that are committed to eradicating hate.

In 2025, the Service’s e-learning training modules: *Foundations of Islam & Islamophobia*; and *Foundations of Judaism & Understanding Antisemitism* were extended to policing agencies across Canada as part of the National Hate Crime Task Force initiative. These modules provided Service members with foundational knowledge of these religions, as well as the importance of allyship and the ongoing impacts of Islamophobia and antisemitism.

In the police training realm, members of the H.C.U. lecture on the topic of Understanding Hate Crime & Religious Sensitivity during the ‘Fair and Unbiased Policing’ training course. This course is presented to Cadets-in-Training, Special Constables, Communication Operators, Parking Enforcement Unit, and the Public Order Unit. The unit continues to support the Advanced Hate Crime Investigators Course facilitated by the Ontario Police College. 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 multiple times a year and attended by members from various Ontario police services including members from the Service. This training will continue in 2026.

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 have included representatives from H.C.E.I.T., Ministry of the Attorney General, community leaders, victims and advocates.

Over the course of 2025, members of the H.C.U. attended and participated in various conferences and seminars designed to support professional development in the field of hate crime. Some of the more notable examples follow.

In February 2025, the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center, together with the Service and the Ontario Police College, held the *Building a Case Against Hate 2025: Global Conflicts, Local Responses* conference in Toronto. The event focused on combating hate-motivated crime through panel discussions, networking, and case studies designed to equip law enforcement with practical tools and strategies for investigating and prosecuting hate crimes.



In March 2025, the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, supported by the RCMP and the Hate Crime Task Force, hosted the *Building Bridges Workshop: Law Enforcement Day* at the Toronto Police College. More than 200 frontline police, transit, and campus security officers from across the GTA attended. The workshop focused on strengthening officers' understanding of hate-motivated crimes, including legal considerations, trends, vulnerable communities, reporting, victim needs, offender motivations, best practices, and identifying bias indicators and hate symbols, while emphasizing prevention, community reassurance, and coordinated responses.

In September 2025, the H.C.U. hosted its annual hate crime training seminar at the Toronto Police College. The Seminar included practical scenarios, discussions on hate crime classification and case studies to internal and external members.

In October 2025, H.C.U. representatives attended and presented at the "2025 York Regional Police Hate Crime Conference: Breaking the Barriers of Hate", in Blue Mountains, Ontario. The Conference was hosted by York Regional Police. Discussions focused on a number of topics including human rights, current trends in hate crime, victim and community impacts, and case studies. In November 2025, members of H.C.U. attended the "Tools for Tolerance Program for Law Enforcement" in Los Angeles, California, hosted by the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre. Members took part in several discussions with other law enforcement agencies throughout Canada and the United States on ethical leadership, cultural competency and community trust-building among law enforcement professionals.

Throughout 2025, the H.C.U. provided information on hate crimes, crime prevention, and safety awareness through training and visits at places of worship, university, colleges, grade schools, community centers and at town hall meetings.

c) Community Consultations and Outreach

Community engagement is a fundamental part of the mandate of the H.C.U. The unit dedicates significant time and resources to building strong relationships, enhancing public trust, and encouraging reporting of hate crimes. Through ongoing outreach and partnerships, the H.C.U. works to ensure communities feel supported, protected, and confident coming forward.

The Service engages with many diverse community organizations for consultations, education and discussions. The H.C.U. conducted community outreach sessions, visiting community, social and religious institutions, to better understand community concerns, raise awareness, and provide tools/resources for hate crime reporting.



Hate crimes often carry broader community-level impacts, generating fear across marginalized and racialized community groups as well as individual victims. Underreporting of hate crimes is driven by a number of factors. Better understanding of these factors through community consultation and outreach strengthen public trust and victim engagement, which is critical in fostering community relationships and hate crime awareness.

The H.C.U. works in partnership with Neighbourhood Community Officers (N.C.O.s). The N.C.O. program, led by the Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit (C.P.E.U.), works with local residents and community-based organizations to address crime, disorder and community safety issues. As of December 2024, N.C.O.s expanded into 61 of 158 City of Toronto neighbourhoods. The N.C.O. program also expanded to the Toronto Transit Commission subway system from Union Station to Wellesley Station, and Yonge-Bloor Street Station to Eglinton East Station. H.C.U. encourages and supports the 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.

The Hate-Motivated Graffiti Intake Form, launched in November 2023 to enhance reporting accessibility and investigative response, demonstrated high usage and effectiveness. In 2025, 319 submissions were received through the Form, approximately a 28% decrease compared to 2024 (440 submissions). As a result, the Form was fully incorporated into the Service's online reporting system for theft, damage, and graffiti in October 2025, which now features hate-motivation indicators and supports 98 languages.

In 2021, Creative Advertising and Criminal Justice students from Humber College collaborated with H.C.U. to create the "Hate the Hate – Report the Crime" pamphlet, aimed to raise awareness and encourage reporting of hate crimes.¹² In February 2025, members of H.C.U. presented the "Understanding and Responding to Hate Crimes" presentation to students at Humber College.

In April 2025, the H.C.U. partnered with the T.T.C. and C.P.E.U. to deliver a public awareness campaign under the SafeTO strategy. With the T.T.C. reporting approximately 414 million rides in 2025, a data-driven review of reported hate crimes on the transit system informed the launch of Project Next Stop, a targeted rider-education initiative.

Working with C.P.E.U. members and Auxiliary officers, the H.C.U. distributed "Hate the Hate – Report the Crime" and "Hate Leaves a Mark" posters and pamphlets across T.T.C. properties. These

¹² <https://humber.ca/today/media-releases/humber-and-toronto-police-say-hate-hate>



materials include a QR code linking to the Service’s Hate Crime webpage. Pamphlets are available in 22 languages, ensuring accessibility for Toronto’s diverse ridership.

d) 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 with local and national media on a variety of hate crime issues upon request. In 2025, the Service and H.C.U. conducted multiple media engagements, including coordinated discussions with Corporate Communications and several radio interviews, helping to enhance public awareness and understanding of hate crimes.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The Service remains committed to addressing the growing problem of hate crime. The expansion of the Hate Crime Unit’s staffing and mandate has enabled the Service to strengthen its investigative capacity, acquire greater expertise, and broaden hate crime awareness. Divisional Hate Crime Coordinators ensure that this expertise is available at a divisional level, and they play a key role in identifying trends and patterns quickly. Hate crime training has been expanded for new recruits, specialized units and is now included in annual training for all uniform and civilian members. Through these and other measures, such as increasing and sustaining presence at cultural centres, schools, synagogues, mosques, and other religious and neighborhood institutions, the Service is demonstrating resolve to reassure and protect Toronto’s many diverse communities.



Appendix A. Offences by Bias Category

	Religion	Race	Ethnicity	Sexual Orientation	Gender Identity	Multi-Bias	Total
Mischief Related	67	12	10	5		11	105
Assault Related	10	20	8	11	9	4	62
Uttering Threats	14	9	4	6		1	34
Criminal Harassment	1	6		3	3	1	14
Public Incitement of Hatred	3					2	5
Indecent Communication	3	1				1	5
Harassing Communications	1		1				2
Causing a Disturbance				1			1
Disturbing Religious Worship of Certain Meeting		1					1
Firearms Related				1			1
Robbery		1					1
Total	99	50	23	27	12	20	231



Appendix B. Completed Court Dispositions

The dispositions set out below include all hate crime cases which concluded in the court system in 2025. The occurrences that led to these criminal proceedings transpired between 2021 and 2025.

Persons are at times charged with several 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.

2025 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - Jail: 20 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 3 Years
		3	Fail to Comply with Release Order	
2	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Guilty - Jail: 51 Days; Probation: 2 Years
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	
3	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		2	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		3	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		4	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		5	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
4	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
5	1	1	Breach of Recognizance Order	Withdrawn
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Guilty - Jail: 84 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 2 Years
		3	Criminal Harassment	
6	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Probation: 1 Year
		2	Assault	Withdrawn
7	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond



Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
8	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Jail 144 Days + 4 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 1 Year
		2	Obstruct Peace Officer	
		3	Assault	Withdrawn
		4	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
9	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Jail: 76 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 2 Years
		2	Assault with a Weapon	
		3	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		4	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Withdrawn
10	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - Jail: 101 Days Pre-Sentence Custody + 1 Day; Probation: 2 Years; Weapons Prohibition: 10 Years; DNA Order
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	
11	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
12	1	1	Uttering Threats – Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - Jail: 1 Day; Probation: 2 Years
		2	Uttering Threats – Death/Bodily Harm	
		3	Mischief Under \$5000	
		4	Mischief Under \$5000	
13	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		2	Impede Performance of Justice Duties	Guilty - Jail: 685 Days + 30 Days Pre-Sentence Custody
14	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
15	1	1	Uttering Threats – Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty – Jail: 1 Day; Probation 2 Years
		2	Uttering Threats – Death/Bodily Harm	
		3	Mischief Under \$5000	
		4	Mischief Under \$5000	
16	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Jail: 205 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 2 Years; Weapons Prohibition: 10 Years; DNA Order
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	
		3	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Withdrawn



2024 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	1	Assault	Acquitted
		2	Assault with a Weapon	Acquitted
		3	Aggravated Assault	Acquitted
		4	Possession of Counterfeit Money	Acquitted
2	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
3	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
4	1	1	Causing a Disturbance	Guilty - Probation: 8 Months; Fine: \$50
		2	Uttering Threats - Property	
5	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Withdrawn
6	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - Probation: 9 Months; Fine: \$100
		2	Indecent Communications	Withdrawn
		3	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
7	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		2	Assault with Intent to Resist	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		3	Carrying Concealed Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		4	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		5	Public Incitement of Hatred	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
8	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		3	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		4	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
		5	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
		6	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
9	1	1	Public Incitement of Hatred	Guilty - Jail: 1 Year; Probation: 3 Year
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	
10	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Conditional Discharge (Common Law Peace Bond)
11	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Probation: 2 Years
		2	Assault with a Weapon	
		3	Assault	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
		4	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
		5	Carrying Concealed Weapon	Withdrawn
12	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - Probation: 2 Years; Conditional Sentence Order: 90 Days
		2	Assault	Withdrawn
13	1	1	Assault	Not Criminally Responsible
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Not Criminally Responsible
		3	Assault Peace Officer with a Weapon	Not Criminally Responsible
		4	Assault Peace Officer	Withdrawn
		5	Assault Peace Officer	Withdrawn
		6	Assault Peace Officer	Withdrawn
		7	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Withdrawn
14	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		2	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		3	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		4	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		5	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		6	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
15	1	1	Assault	Charges Stayed
		2	Intimidation	Guilty - Probation: 1 Year
16	1	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Guilty - Probation: 1 Year
17	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
	2	1	Assault	Withdrawn
18	1	1	Public Incitement of Hatred	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		2	Resist Arrest	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
19	1	1	Public Incitement of Hatred	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
20	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		2	Assault with a Weapon	Acquitted
		3	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Acquitted
21	1	1	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
22	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		2	Assault	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
23	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Jail: 17 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 1 Year



Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
24	1	1	Criminal Harassment	Guilty - 1 Year Probation
25	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
26	1	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Guilty - Probation: 1 Year; Community Service 25 Hours; Fine: \$100
		2	Mischief Under \$5000	
		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
27	1 (Youth)	1	Assault	Withdrawn
	1 (Youth)	1	Sexual Assault	Withdrawn – Peace Bond
28	1	1	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
29	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		2	Possession of a Weapon	Guilty - Jail: 3 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 1 Year; Fine: \$100
	2	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
30	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
		2	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
31	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Guilty - Jail: 121 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation 1 Year; Conditional Sentence Order: 6 Months
		2	Criminal Harassment	
		3	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
		4	Assault	Withdrawn
32	1	1	Theft Under \$5000	Withdrawn
33	1	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
34	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
35	1	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
36	2	1	Assault	Withdrawn
		2	Sexual Assault	Withdrawn – Peace Bond
37	1	1	Assault Causing Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
38	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Jail: 133 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 3 Years; 5 Year Weapons Ban
		2	Assault	
		3	Assault	
		4	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
39	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		2	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn
		3	Mischief Under \$5000	Guilty - Jail: 109 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 1 Year



Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
40	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - Jail: 136 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 1 Year; Cond. Sentence Order: 6 Months; Weapons Prohibition: 5 Year
		2	Robbery	
		3	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Withdrawn
41	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - Jail: 152 Days Pre-Sentence Custody + 16 Days; Probation: 1 Year; DNA Order

2023 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		3	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		4	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		5	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - 90 Days Jail 18 Months' Probation; Weapons Prohibition: 5 Year
		6	Assault with a Weapon	
		7	Carry Concealed Weapon	
2	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - 1 Year Probation; Weapons Ban: 5 Years; Fine: \$100
		2	Criminal Harassment	Withdrawn
		3	Indecent Communication	Withdrawn
3	1	1	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Guilty - 1 Day Jail + 63 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; 1 Year Probation
4	1	1	Mischief to Religious Property	Guilty - Jail: 4 Months; Probation: 3 Years
		2	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn
		3	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn
		4	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
5	1	1	Mischief Obstruct interferes	Withdrawn
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		3	Uttering Threats - Property	Withdrawn
		4	Intimidation	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
6	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Probation 1 Year; 150 Day Conditional Sentence Order; 5 Year Weapon Prohibition; Fine: \$100
7	1	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
8	1	1	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Guilty: Probation 20 Months; Weapons Prohibition: 2 Years
	2	1	Assault Cause Bodily Harm	Guilty - Probation 20 Months; Weapons Prohibition: 2 Years; Intensive Supervision 2 Years
9	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Guilty - Jail: 1 Day; Probation: 3 Years; Weapons Prohibition: 10 Years
		2	Administer Noxious Thing with Intent	Withdrawn
		3	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
		4	Carry Concealed Weapon	Withdrawn
		5	Unauthorized Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
10	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		2	Administer Noxious Thing with Intent	Withdrawn
		3	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
		4	Carry Concealed Weapon	Withdrawn
		5	Unauthorized Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
11	1	1	Mischief Under \$5000	Guilty - Jail: 549 Pre-Sentence Custody; Probation: 3 Years; Fine: \$400
		2	Assault with a Weapon	
		3	Assault	
		4	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
		5	Assault	Withdrawn
		6	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		7	Mischief Under \$5000	Withdrawn
12	1	1	Mischief Interfere with Property	Withdrawn



2022 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	1	Assault	Withdrawn
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Acquitted
		3	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Withdrawn
2	1	1	Assault	Guilty- Probation: 18 Months; Jail 147 Days + 33 Days Pre-Sentence Custody; Weapons Prohibition: 10 Years
		2	Assault	
		3	Assault with Choking	Withdrawn
3	1	1	Assault	Guilty - Probation 3 Years; Jail 20 Days Pre-Sentence Custody
		2	Assault	Withdrawn
		3	Obstruct Peace Officer	Withdrawn
4	1	1	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Charges Stayed
		2	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Charges Stayed
		3	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Charges Stayed
		4	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Charges Stayed
		5	Break and Enter	Charges Stayed
		6	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Charges Stayed
		7	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Charges Stayed
		8	Mischief/Obstruct Property Under \$5000	Charges Stayed
5	1	1	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn
		2	Carrying Concealed Weapon	Withdrawn
		3	Possession of a Weapon	Withdrawn
		4	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	Withdrawn
6	1	1	Criminal Harassment	Guilty - Probation: 1 Year; Jail: 135 Days; Weapons Prohibition: 10 Years
		2	Uttering Threats - Death/Bodily Harm	
		3	Intimidation	
7	1	1	Mischief/Damage Property Under \$5000	Withdrawn
		2	Assault with a Weapon	Withdrawn



Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
		3	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Withdrawn

2021 Dispositions

Case No.	No. of Offenders	Charge No.	Charge	Disposition
1	1	1	Assault	Guilty: 1 Year Probation; 5 Year Weapons Ban
		2	Fail to Attend Court	Withdrawn
2	1	1	Uttering Threats	Withdrawn - Peace Bond
		2	Fail to Comply with Probation Order	Withdrawn - Peace Bond