

Antisemitism as Discussed in the Canadian Hansard

A search of federal parliamentary debate, 1901 to 2026

8.4M

speeches searched

2,858

statements found

1901–2026

years searched

1934

first appearance

WHAT THIS IS

Every statement in the House of Commons, the Senate and House committees that uses the word antisemitism or a close variant, in English or French. The search runs across 8.4 million speeches and statements from 1901 to 2026 and returns 2,858 of them, about one in every 3,000. None of the search terms appear in the House record until 1934.

A statement counts only if it names antisemitism directly. Speech that targets Jews without the word, through terms like "globalists" or "international bankers," is not in this corpus. A second, disjoint corpus built on a looser proximity rule covers that broader discussion, filtered by keyword from 2,249 candidates to 1,193 statements; it has not had the same statement-by-statement verification as the main corpus, so its count is not comparable to the 2,858.

WHAT IS CODED

Each statement is coded for what the speaker does with the term. Condemnation is the largest category: 1,607 of the 2,706 statements that carry a code, about six in ten. The rest report on antisemitism, blame someone for it, name an instance of it, or dispute that it applies; a statement can do more than one of these at once. The historical record is coded in two independent passes, compared against each other; statements added daily carry a single pass until checked.

VOLUME OVER TIME

Statements are not spread evenly across the years searched. The 2020s alone account for 1,370 of the 2,858, and the three decades before 2000 combine for fewer than 250. Some of this is a single sitting day rather than a steady rise: a take-note debate on 24 February 2015, "Rise in anti-Semitism," contributes 91 statements on its own, about 94% of that year's House total. A yearly count of statements reflects whether Parliament held a debate named for antisemitism at least as much as how often members used the term; the site reports both statements and sitting days for this reason.

WHAT THE CORPUS CANNOT DO

The coding records what a speaker does with the word antisemitism, not whether a given statement is itself antisemitic; that judgment is a separate question and is not published. The corpus also cannot separate more antisemitism in a period from more parliamentary attention to it. Both would produce more statements.

DATA AND CITATION

Every statement, with its coded tags and source record, is open at hansard-antisemitism.pages.dev

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$ cite
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  title = {Antisemitism as Discussed in the Canadian Hansard},
  year = {2026},
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