



# Antisemitism overview - Denmark

Overview of antisemitic incidents recorded in Denmark in 2014-2024

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# 1. Denmark

The country overview provides a descriptive analysis of the available official and unofficial data. 'Official data' refers to those collected by law enforcement agencies, authorities that are part of criminal justice systems and relevant state ministries. 'Unofficial data' refers to those collected by civil society organisations, including Jewish community organisations. All data presented are based on the countries and organisations' own definitions and categorisations of antisemitism. Some of these draw on the IHRA Working definition of antisemitism, which was endorsed by all EU member states, except Malta. Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia also adopted the IHRA Working definition on antisemitism. <sup>(i)</sup> Where available, the country overview provides a breakdown of the data by month following 7 October 2023, showing stark increases in recorded antisemitic incidents following the Hamas attacks and the ensuing military intervention in Gaza.

This publication is part of a larger series of overviews of antisemitic incidents. FRA and its predecessor (the EU Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia) have monitored antisemitism since 2004.

## 1.1. Official data

As of 1 January 2015, the overall responsibility for hate crime data collection was transferred from the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (PET)) to the Danish National Police. Because of this change and a number of changes in the method used to identify and record hate crimes in the system, the data before and after 2015 are not fully comparable. In 2017, the methods used to identify hate crime were changed again, and therefore the data before and after 2017 are not comparable.

In 2022, the Danish National Police recorded 37 crimes motivated by antisemitism, compared with 93 crimes recorded in 2021 (Table 1). <sup>(ii)</sup> According to the Danish National Police the increase in the number of recorded antisemitic incidents in 2021 is mainly due to one specific person spreading antisemitic hate speech via the internet – specifically through distributing antisemitic e-mails. This has generated a number of police reports, which were registered as separate cases. According to the Danish National Police, 7 of the 37 recorded antisemitic incidents in 2022 were committed online, mainly by email. <sup>(iii)</sup>

In order to establish a national overview of antisemitism in Denmark in the aftermath of the Hamas attack on Israel, the police districts were instructed to register not only antisemitic hate crimes, but as of 7th of October 2023 also antisemitic incidents that do not meet the criminal threshold. Because of this change in registration procedure, the data before and after October 2023 are not fully comparable.

In 2023, the Danish Police recorded 176 crimes and incidents motivated by antisemitism, compared with 222 crimes and incidents recorded in 2024.

**Table 1: Crimes motivated by antisemitism 2015-2022, and crimes and incidents motivated by antisemitism 2023-2024 recorded by the Danish National Police.**

Year	Recorded crimes
2015	13 <sup>(a)</sup>
2016	21
2017	38 <sup>(a)</sup>
2018	26
2019	51
2020	79
2021	93 <sup>(b)</sup>
2022	37
2023	176 <sup>(a)</sup>
2024	222 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(a)</sup> Not comparable with previous years because of changes in methodology.

<sup>(b)</sup> Since last year’s report, the NLO has corrected the 2021 number from 94 to 93 incidents.

NB: n.a., not available.

Sources: PET, 2013–2014; Danish National Police, 2016–2024; and data provided to FRA.

**Table 2: Crimes motivated by antisemitism January 2023– September 2023, and crimes and incidents motivated by antisemitism October 2023 – December 2023 recorded by the Danish National Police.**

Month	2023	2024
January	5	26

Month	2023	2024
February	6	16
March	9	15
April	5	6
May	5	17
June	9	25
July	9	16
August	5	19
September	10	15
October	37	39
November	45	12
December	31	16
Total	176	222

(<sup>a</sup>) Not comparable with previous years because of changes in methodology.

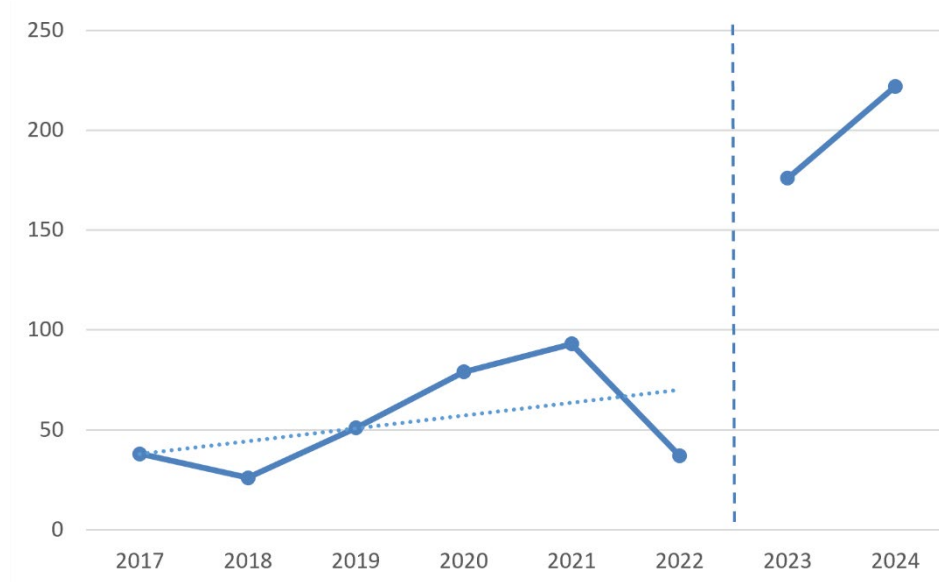
(<sup>b</sup>) Since last year's report, the NLO has corrected the 2021 number from 94 to 93 incidents.

NB: n.a., not available.

Sources: PET, 2013–2014; Danish National Police, 2016–2024; and data provided to FRA.

Comparable data are available to examine the trends in crimes motivated by antisemitism in 2017–2022 (Figure 1). Before 2022, an upward trend can be observed, with the numbers of crimes recorded in 2020 and 2021 notably exceeding the numbers recorded in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

**Figure 1 – Crimes motivated by antisemitism recorded by the Danish National Police, 2017–2024**



*Alternative text: A line chart shows the evolution of crimes between 2017 and 2022. The number of crimes recorded by the Danish National Police range from 37 in 2017 to 93 in 2021 to 37 in 2022. The dotted line represents a trend line. See Box B1 below for details.*

Source: Danish National Police, 2018–2024; and data provided to FRA.

*NB: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2017–2022. 2023 and 2024 follow a new data collection instruction, that records not only registered antisemitic hate crimes, but also antisemitic incidents that do not necessarily meet the criminal threshold.*

### **1.1.1. Data on perpetrators and victims of antisemitic crimes and incidents in 2023 and 2024, statistics disaggregated by gender**

As of 20 May 2025, 39 individual persons (unique individuals) have been charged in cases reported in 2023 regarding crimes registered as being motivated by antisemitism. 27 individual persons (unique individuals) have been charged in cases reported in 2024.

34 of the persons charged with a crime registered in 2023 as motivated by antisemitism were men and 5 were women. In 2024, 26 of the persons charged with a crime registered in 2024 as motivated by antisemitism were men and 1 was a woman.

As of 20 May 2025, 69 unique persons and companies have been registered as victims of antisemitic hate crimes and incidents registered in 2023, and 81 unique persons and

companies were registered in 2024 as victims. 27 out of 69 victims were companies and 42 were persons in 2023. Regarding 2024, 27 out of 81 victims were companies and 54 were persons.

23 out of the 42 persons were men and 18 were women in 2023. In one case the gender of the victim was not registered. <sup>(iv)</sup> In 2024, 28 out of the 54 persons were men and 25 were women. In one case the gender of the victim was not registered.

1.2.                      **Unofficial data**

Unofficial data on antisemitism in Denmark are based on incidents reported to the Jewish Community in Denmark (Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark) and its reporting point for antisemitic incidents (Anmeldelse af Antisemitiske Hændelser (AKVAH)). In 2024, AKVAH recorded 207 incidents, Table 3 shows the highest number of reported antisemitic incidents in the decade 2014-2024 (Figure 2).

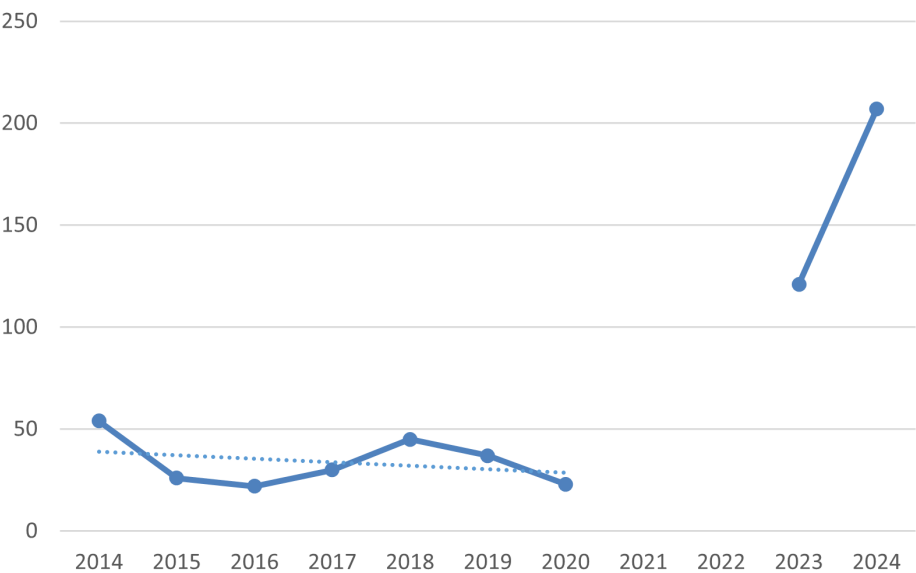
**Table 3: Antisemitic incidents recorded by the Jewish Community in Denmark, 2014–2024**

2014	54
2015	26
2016	22
2017	30
2018	45
2019	37
2020	23
2021	n.a.
2022	n.a.
2023	121
2024	207

NB:        n.a., not available.

Source: Jewish Community in Denmark, 2014–2024.

**Figure 2 – Antisemitic incidents recorded in Denmark by the Jewish Community in Denmark, 2014–2024**



*Alternative text: A line chart shows the evolution of antisemitic incidents between 2014 and 2024. The number of crimes recorded by the Jewish Community in Denmark per year decreased from 54 in 2014 to 23 in 2020, reaching a peak of 207 incidents in 2024. No data was available for 2021 and 2022. The dotted line represents a trend line. See Box B1 below for details.*

Source: Jewish Community in Denmark, 2014–2024.



NB: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2014–2024.

### Box B 1 – Identifying trends in antisemitic incidents

To identify trends that underlie annual changes in the number of recorded incidents, linear regression lines (trend lines) were fitted to the data. This country overview presents trend lines where the following two conditions are fulfilled:

- the data were collected using the same methodology for at least three years in a row.
- the mid-point of the trend line for the series was not below 20 cases.

If the number of recorded incidents is low, the direction and magnitude of the trend is likely to be highly susceptible to change from one year to the next, making reliable trend analysis difficult. The number of recorded incidents is considered to be low if there were under 20 cases per year in all or most of the years between 2014 and 2024, resulting in the mid-point of the trend line falling under 20 cases.

It should also be emphasised that ascending or descending trend lines should not be interpreted as growing or declining antisemitism. The increase or decrease in recorded incidents may mean, for example, that more people are reporting incidents in a given year or that the police are becoming more efficient in recording incidents as antisemitic.

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(<sup>i</sup>) See an overview of EU Member States and accession countries that adopted the [working definition of antisemitism](#) by the 2016 International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance.

(<sup>ii</sup>) Denmark, PET (2015), [Kriminelle forhold i 2013 med mulig ekstremistisk baggrund](#); Danish National Police (2021), '[Statistik](#)'.

(<sup>iii</sup>) Data provided by NLO (2023).

(<sup>iv</sup>) Data provided by NLO (2023).