



Antisemitism overview - Finland

Overview of antisemitic incidents recorded in Finland in 2014-2024

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1. Finland

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. ⁽ⁱ⁾ 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

The Police University College of Finland (Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu) publishes an annual report on suspected hate crimes reported to the police. ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ The data for this publication are based on crimes classified as hate crimes at the recording stage, specific crime categories and keyword searches of police reports, which enables the identification of hate crimes. Since 2008, the report has covered religiously motivated hate crimes, including antisemitic crimes (Table 1).

The number of recorded incidents was 17 in 2021 compared with 18 in 2020. Between 2012 and 2023, the highest number of incidents was recorded in 2023 (34 incidents). Most of the recorded incidents are in the category of verbal insults, threats and harassment. According to the annual report published by the *Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu* regarding incidents against people, a total of 16 victims were recorded in 2024, three women and thirteen men.

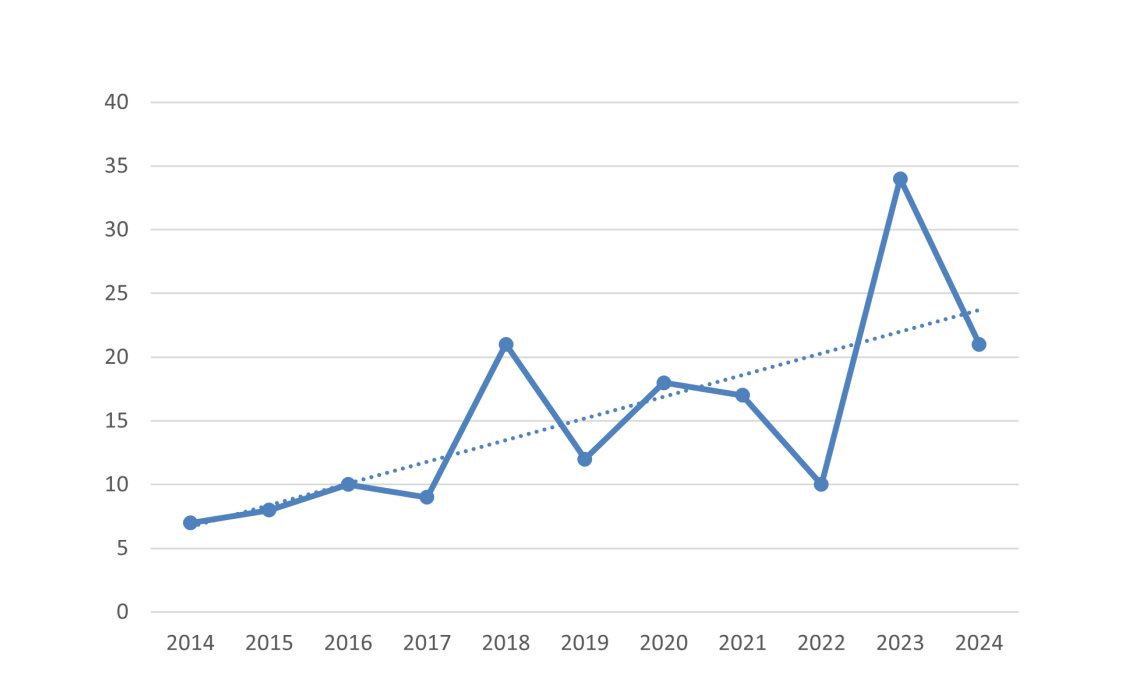
Table 1 – Recorded antisemitic crimes between 2014 and 2024

Year	Verbal insult, threat, harassment	Physical assault (unilaterally)	Property crime	Physical assault (mutual)	Crime after verbal provocation	Discrimination	Homicide	Other	Total
2014	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
2015	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
2016	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
2017	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
2018	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	21
2019	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12
2020	12	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	18
2021	12	1	4	0	0	0	0	n.a.	17
2022	6	2	3	0	0	1	0.	0	10
2023	24	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	34(a)
2024	14	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	21(a)

(a) Regarding these statistics, they refer to the number of reports to the police in 2023 and 2024. One report can contain multiple injured parties. If looking at main offences against all injured parties (most serious crime), these numbers are 38 and 24, respectively.

Source: Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu, 2014–2025.

Figure 1 – Numbers of antisemitic crimes reported to the police, 2014-2024



Alternative text: A line chart shows the evolution of antisemitic incidents between 2014 and 2024. The number of crimes recorded by the police in Finland shows increase since 2014, reaching a peak of 34 incidents in 2023 after the October 7 Hamas attacks on Israel, followed by decline back to 2018 level of 21 incidents in 2024. The dotted line represents a trend line. See Box B1 below for details.

Source: Police in Finland 2014–2024.

Table 2 - Antisemitic incidents recorded each month in 2023, and for the time period before and after the Hamas attacks on Israel on 7 October 2023.

Month	Number of incidents 2023	Number of incidents 2024
January	1	2
February	2	2
March	3	1
April	3	1
May	0	3
June	1	3
July	3	2
August	0	1

Month	Number of incidents 2023	Number of incidents 2024
September	0	2
October	9 (Hamas attacks on Israel on 7 October 2023)	2
November	10	2
December	2	0
Total	34	21

Table 3a – Statistics disaggregated by gender 2023

	Male Number/ %	Female Number/ %	Total
Victims	15/54%	13/46%	28/100%
Perpetrators of antisemitic incidents	7/64%	4/36%	11/100%

Source: Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu, 2014–2024.

Note: One report of an offence may contain several injured parties, each of whom has been included in the statistics. Not all offences necessarily involve a natural injured party, but only a numerical injured party (e.g. an enterprise, a corporation), in which case gender is not entered. The gender of all injured parties is not necessarily known. Not all offences have an identified factor, in which case gender is not entered.

Table 3b – Statistics disaggregated by gender 2024

	Male Number/%	Female Number/%	Total Number/%
Victims	13/81%	3/19%	16/100%
Perpetrators of antisemitic incidents	5/63%	3/38%	8/100%

Source: Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu, 2014–2024.

Note: One report of an offence may contain several injured parties, each of whom has been included in the statistics. Not all offences necessarily involve a natural injured party, but only a numerical injured party (e.g. an enterprise, a corporation), in which case gender is not entered. The gender of all injured

parties is not necessarily known. Not all offences have an identified factor, in which case gender is not entered.

1.2. Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available when this report was compiled.

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.

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

(ii) See 2024 Annual report on suspected hate crimes reported to the police [Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2024](#).