



Antisemitism overview - France

Overview of antisemitic incidents recorded in France in 2014-2024

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1. France

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 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 French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (CNCDH)) compiles a detailed report on the fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia on an annual basis. The report gathers official data on antisemitic acts submitted by various sources, including the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

The reports published by the CNCDH cover antisemitic actions and threats. Antisemitic actions are defined as homicides and attempted homicides, terror attacks and attempted terror attacks, arson and attempted arson, defacing and vandalising, and physical violence and assault. Antisemitic threats cover speech acts, threatening gestures and insults, graffiti (inscriptions), pamphlets and emails.

The number of recorded antisemitic actions and threats increased to 589 in 2021, compared with 339 actions and threats recorded in 2020 (Table 1). Due to changes in the methodology of reporting, the latest available official data on online incidents remains from 2020 and recorded 43 online antisemitic threats. No disaggregated data were published for 2021 and 2022 for online incidents.

In 2022, the number of incidents fell to 436. While this is still higher than the number of incidents recorded for 2020, the overall trend analysis for the past decade shows a slight upward trend in the number of recorded incidents (Figure 1).

However, it is important to note that antisemitic incidents made up 27 % of all recorded hate incidents in 2022. With a Jewish population of approximately 0.5 million (iii), the Jewish community accounts for 0.8 % of the overall population of France (around 65 million). Hate incidents therefore disproportionately affect Jewish people.

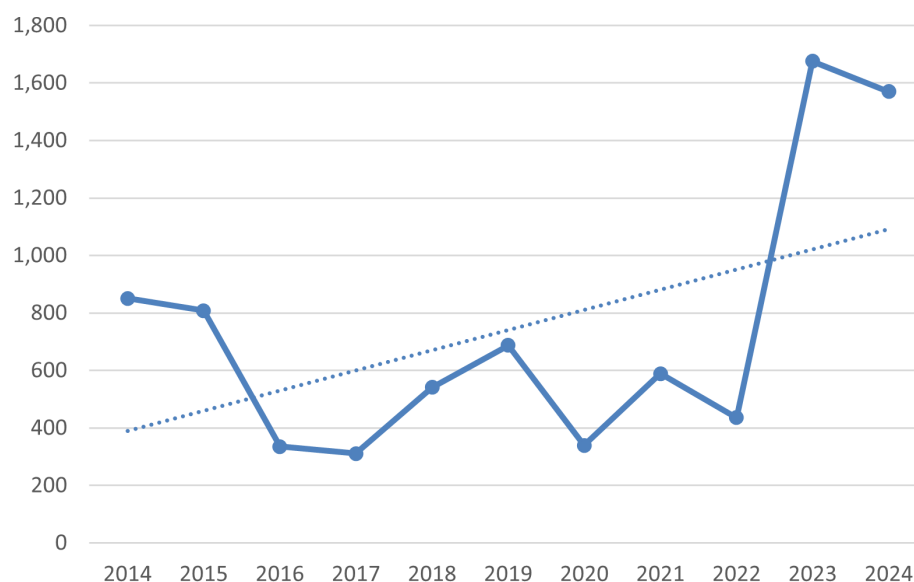
The number of incidents in the 2023 CNCDH’s report, recorded by the National Directorate of Territorial Intelligence (La direction nationale du renseignement territorial, (DNRT)), is of 1,676 cases. With a peak in October (563 acts), November (504) and December (175); months in which the number of acts recorder is higher than in the whole 2022. In 2024, the number of reported cases reached 1570.

Table 1: Antisemitic actions and threats recorded in France, 2014–2024

Year	Antisemitic actions and threats
2014	851
2015	808
2016	335
2017	311
2018	541
2019	687
2020	339
2021	589
2022	436
2023	1,676
2024	1,570

Source: CNCDH annual reports, based on data provided by the Service central du renseignement territorial, 2014–2024.

Figure 1 – Antisemitic actions and threats recorded in France, 2014–2024



A line chart shows the evolution of antisemitic actions and threats recorded between 2014 and 2024. The number of incidents recorded per year increased from just over 851 in 2014 to 1570 in 2024, with a peak in 2023, following 7 October Hamas attacks on Israel, in October (563 acts), November (504) and December (175); months in which the number of acts recorder is higher than in the whole 2022. The dotted line represents a trend line. See Box B1 below for details.

Source: CNCDH, 2014–2024.

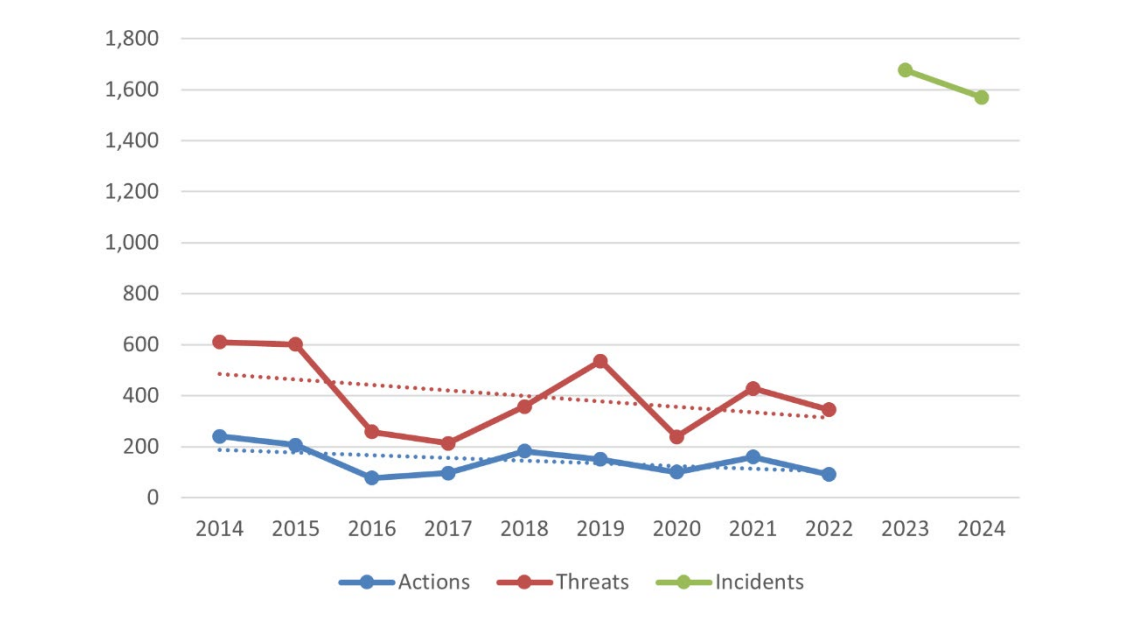
1.2. Unofficial data

The Jewish Community Protection Service (*Service de Protection de la communauté Juive* (SPCJ) records complaints of antisemitism. Since 2010, it has cooperated with the Ministry of the Interior in an effort to paint a more accurate picture of the situation of antisemitism in France. The data published by the SPCJ are the same as those published by the CNCDH, with a total of 1,570 actions and threats recorded in 2024, in comparison to 1,676 actions and threats in 2023; this level remains very high after an explosion of incidents: -6% versus 2023, and +360% versus 2022. The SPCJ reports for 2023 and 2024 provide more detailed information concerning the recorded incidents, such as the numbers of antisemitic actions and threats, and characteristics of the incidents. ^(iv)

A separate trend analysis for actions and threats over 2013–2022 shows that threats (345 in 2022) are consistently reported in higher numbers than actions (91 in 2022).

However, the overall trends for both actions and threats indicate a slight decrease until 2022, despite notable fluctuations in the number of incidents, particularly concerning antisemitic threats (Figure 2).

Figure 2 – Antisemitic actions and threats recorded in France, 2014–2024



A double line chart shows the evolution of antisemitic actions and threats recorded by the SPCJ between 2014 and 2022. From 2023 onwards, there is no longer a distinguish between actions and threats. The dotted line represents a trend line. See Box B1 below for details.

Source: SPCJ, 2014–2024.

NB: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2013–2022. Data for 2023 and 2024 are showed separately as is no longer available a distinction between actions and threats.

Table 2 and Table 3 examine the recorded antisemitic acts and threats in more detail, according to the type of incident. In 2023, the most frequent types of antisemitic actions involved physical violence (85 incidents) or defacing and vandalising property (102 incidents).

Table 2: Types of antisemitic actions recorded in France, 2014–2024

Year	Homicides or attempts	Physical violence	Terror attacks or attempts	Arson or attempts	Defacing and vandalising	Threats in a place of worship	Total
2014	0	108	2	5	126	n.a.	241
2015	31	66	1	0	109	n.a.	207

Year	Homicides or attempts	Physical violence	Terror attacks or attempts	Arson or attempts	Defacing and vandalising	Threats in a place of worship	Total
2016	2	40	0	0	35	n.a.	77
2017	1	29	0	3	64	n.a.	97
2018 ^(a)	1	80	0	3	99	n.a.	183
2019 ^(a)	0	45	0	5	101	n.a.	151 ^(b)
2020 ^(a)	0	44	0	2	54	n.a.	100
2021 ^(a)	0	60	0	3	68	29 ^(c)	160
2022 ^(a)	1	42	0	0	48	18 ^(c)	91
2023 ^(a)	0	85	0	1	101	639 ^(c)	1,676
2024 ^(a)	2	106	1	8	88	652 ^(c)	1,570

^(a) In the statistics published since 2018, each incident type is divided into two categories: incidents against a person and incidents against property.

^(b) In the statistics published for 2019, the incidents against people (51) and those against property (104) do not add up to the total number of recorded incidents (151). This could be because incidents that involved attacks against both people and property were counted in both categories.

^(c) The category ‘threats in a place of worship’ is a new category that the SPCJ created in 2021. This creation has a direct impact on the total number, which de facto increases, preventing a comparison with the total number of incidents prior to 2021.

NB: n.a., not available.

Source: SPCJ, 2014–2024.

Table 3: Types of antisemitic threats recorded in France, 2014–2024

Year	Threatening words and gestures, and insults	Flyers and hate mail	Graffiti	Total
2014	261	60	289	610
2015	259	92	250	601
2016	136	36	86	258
2017	94	34	86	214
2018	151	62	145	358
2019	196	64	276	536

Year	Threatening words and gestures, and insults	Flyers and hate mail	Graffiti	Total
2020	123	26	90	239
2021	165	60	204	429
2022	183	29	133	345
2023	675	219	566	1,460
2024	652	79	552	1,283

Source: SPCJ, 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.

(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.

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- (ii) For the latest annual report on combating racism, antisemitism and xenophobia, see CNCDH (2022), [*La lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie – Année 2021*](#), Direction de l'information légale et administrative, Paris.
- (iii) See [Figures for antisemitism in France 2022 | SPCJ](#)
- (iv) SPCJ (2023), '[Les chiffres de l'antisémitisme en France en 2022](#)', SPCJ communication. ; SPCJ (2025), '[Les chiffres de l'antisémitisme en France en 2024](#)', SPCJ communication.