

France Hate Crime Report 2017

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2017 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/france

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

Summary

France regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Since 2012, DILCRAH has served as an inter-ministerial body and platform for co-operation to address hate crime, including through research and financial support to civil society organizations (CSOs). DILCRAH has worked with CSOs to train police and create a network of specialized investigators on hate crime. The Central Office for Combating Crimes against Humanity and Hate Crimes (OCLCH) is an inter-agency body composed of police officers and gendarmes that is mandated to expedite hate crime investigations and monitor and analyse relevant developments. Hate crime data are regularly published by the National Institution for Human Rights. France conducts regular surveys on hate crime victimization to measure unreported hate crimes.

[Hate crime data collection in France](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in France](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in France](#)

[France's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that France has not reported to ODIHR the numbers of prosecuted hate crime cases.

Official Data

The police figure reported to ODIHR included a further 4,470 cases of incitement of hatred or violence, defamation or public insult, which for the most part fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime and are therefore not listed here. The records on convicted cases were reported to ODIHR after the publication of the data for 2017. Of the 255 convictions, 80 may include instances of hate speech and, therefore, also fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2017	1,505	not available	255

Police data by bias motivation

The police provide data broken down by racism and xenophobia (which also includes anti-religious hate crime) and bias against sexual orientation and gender identity (also including sex-based hate crimes). The anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim hate crimes presented below have been disaggregated separately by the Ministry of the Interior and are included in the above mentioned two categories.

882

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

The data provided for racism and xenophobia also relate to actual or perceived membership of a religion.

623

Anti-LGBTI hate crime

The data collected by the police relate to discriminatory grounds related to sex, sexual orientation and gender identity.

311

Anti-Semitic hate crime

Incidents in this category have also been reported under the category "Racism and Xenophobia" and may thus be listed here twice.

95

Anti-Muslim hate crime

Incidents in this category have also been reported under the category "Racism and Xenophobia" and may thus be listed here twice.

Police data by type of crime

The police provide data broken down by racism and xenophobia (which also includes anti-religious hate crime) and bias against sexual orientation and gender identity (also including sex-based hate crimes). The anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim hate crimes presented below have been disaggregated separately by the Ministry of the Interior and are included in the above mentioned two categories.

1,037

Threats/ threatening behaviour

565

Physical assault

Police-collected data on physical violence also include sexual violence.

170

Unspecified

This category relates to property crime and includes the aggregated categories "robbery", "theft", "burglary", "damage to property" and "arson".

123

Damage to property

10

Arson

5

Homicide

Police-collected data on homicides are preliminary data and also include homicide attempts.

1

Desecration of graves

National Developments

France amended the Criminal Code to simplify its hate crime provisions. Most specific penalty enhancements were removed and the general penalty enhancing provisions strengthened.

The Ministry of Justice participated in the development of the new National Plan to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism for 2018-2020, which defines four priorities: 1. Fight against hatred on the internet, 2. Educate against prejudices, 3. Protect citizens and support victims, and 4. Invest in new mobilisation fields.

Incidents reported by civil society

Total 175 incidents



Anti-Christian hate crime



Anti-Muslim hate crime



Racist and xenophobic hate crime



Anti-Roma hate crime



Anti-Semitic hate crime

■ Violent attacks against people
 ■ Threats
 ■ Attacks against property

Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.