

France Hate Crime Report 2018

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2018 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, along with a number of CSOs, is also involved in the training of judges and prosecutors, as well as police officers and gendarmes. 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 responsible for leading and coordinating the fight against crimes against humanity and hate crimes, assisting and supporting local units in this area, acting as the national contact point for both units and external entities, investigating, providing expertise and preparing threat assessments in its area of responsibility.

Hate crime data are regularly published by the Ministry of Interior. 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 3,518 cases of incitement of hatred or violence, and 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 data for 2018. Of the 252 convictions, 66 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
2018	1,838	0	252



Police data by bias motivation

The police provide data broken down by racism and xenophobia (which also includes anti-religious hate crime) and bias on grounds of sex/gender (also including hate crimes committed with bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity).

The anti-Semitic, anti-Christian and anti-Muslim hate crimes presented below have been disaggregated separately by the Ministry of the Interior in collaboration with civil society organizations monitoring these hate crimes. These are included below two categories mentioned above and separately.

1,944

Anti-Christian hate crime

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

913

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

The data provided for racism and xenophobia also relate to crimes committed based on an actual or perceived membership of a religion. Incidents listed separately as anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim and anti-Christian are therefore also included in this set of data.

840

Gender-based hate crime

Police data in this section includes sex and gender bias motivated crimes, as well as bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

588

Anti-Semitic hate crime

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

145

Anti-Muslim hate crime

Incidents in this category have also been reported under the category "Racism and Xenophobia" and may therefore 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 on grounds of sex/gender (also including hate crimes committed with bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity).

The anti-Semitic, anti-Christian and anti-Muslim hate crimes presented below have been disaggregated separately by the Ministry of the Interior in collaboration with civil society organizations monitoring these hate crimes. These are included below two categories mentioned above and separately.

1,912

Physical assault

Data collected by police on physical violence also include sexual violence.

1,354

Threats/ threatening behaviour

742

Attacks against places of worship

234

Desecration of graves

185

Unspecified

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

3

Homicide

Data collected by police on homicides are preliminary data and also include homicide attempts.



National Developments

The **Ministry of Justice** issued an instruction on strengthening the pedagogical nature of sentencing for hate crime offenders. The instruction invites prosecutors to publicize their decisions in these cases, where possible, and to establish partnerships with national memory sites and other remembrance institutions.

The **Ministry of Justice** and the **Ministry of the Interior** have jointly created a network of investigators and magistrates sensitized to the specificities of hate crimes, in order to improve the experience of victims or those who report incidents. This experiment has been piloted in Provence and aims to increase the reporting of hate crimes. Lessons learned will inform the training strategy for investigators at the national level.

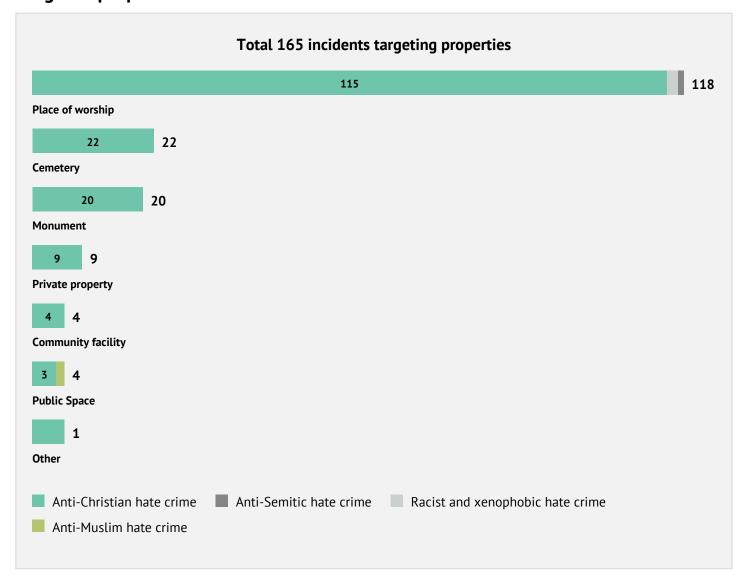


Incidents reported by civil society



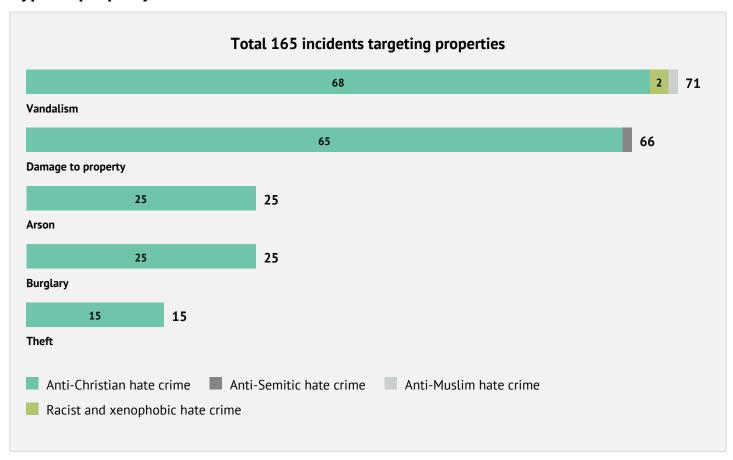


Targeted properties





Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for France, 2018

