

FRA's 3rd SURVEY ON JEWISH PEOPLE 2023

Presentation of results

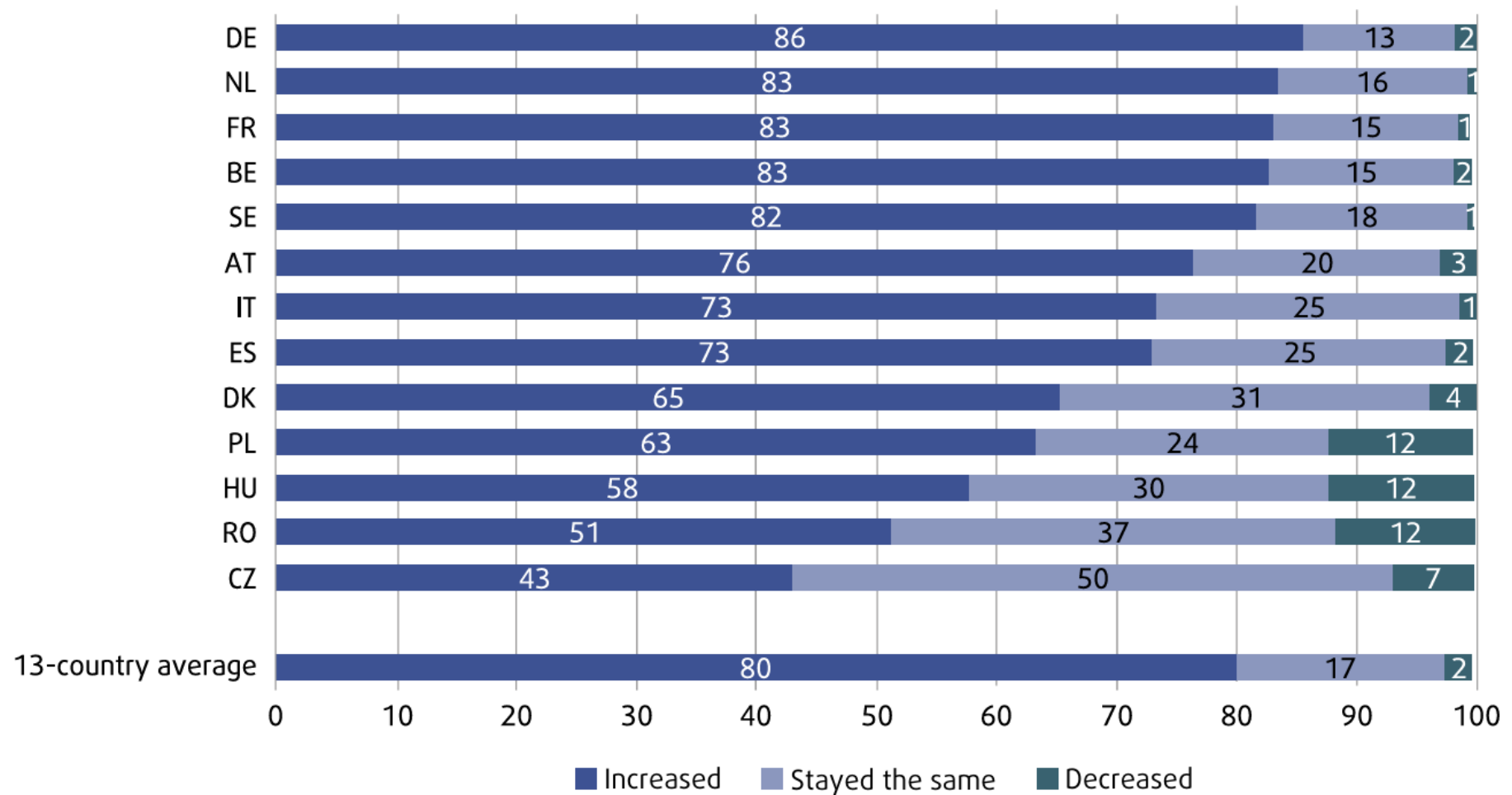
How the survey was carried out?

- **Self-identified Jewish people** – *based on religion, culture, upbringing, ethnicity, parentage or any other reasons*
- Aged **16** or over
- **13** EU MS
- **Achieved sample:** 7,992
- **Data collection:** open online survey
- **Fieldwork:** January – June 2023 – pre-dates the Hamas attacks and the war that ensued in Gaza on 7 October 2023
- **Main channels reaching** out to potential respondents – community organisations, personal referrals, social media advertisements, newspaper advertisements
- **Weighting:** random iterative method weight, non-response weight, country weight

Country	Sample size
AT	363
BE	688
CZ	471
DE	891
DK	631
ES	372
FR	890
HU	1338
IT	472
NL	561
PL	305
RO	325
SE	648

PERCEPTIONS

FIGURE 1: PERCEIVED CHANGE IN ANTISEMITISM OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS, BY MEMBER STATE (%)



Source: FRA, 2023.

▲ Notes:

Out of all respondents (n = 7 992). Country results are weighted; 13-country average is weighted. Sorted from highest to lowest percentage of 'increased a lot' / 'increased a little'. Question: 'B03. Over the past five years, have the following increased, stayed the same or decreased in [country]?' Answer: 'B. Antisemitism.' The results under 'increased' cover answer categories 'increased a lot' and 'increased a little' and those under 'decreased' cover 'decreased a little' and 'decreased a lot'. Some bars do not add up to 100 %; this is due to rounding of numbers.

Antisemitism – online or offline

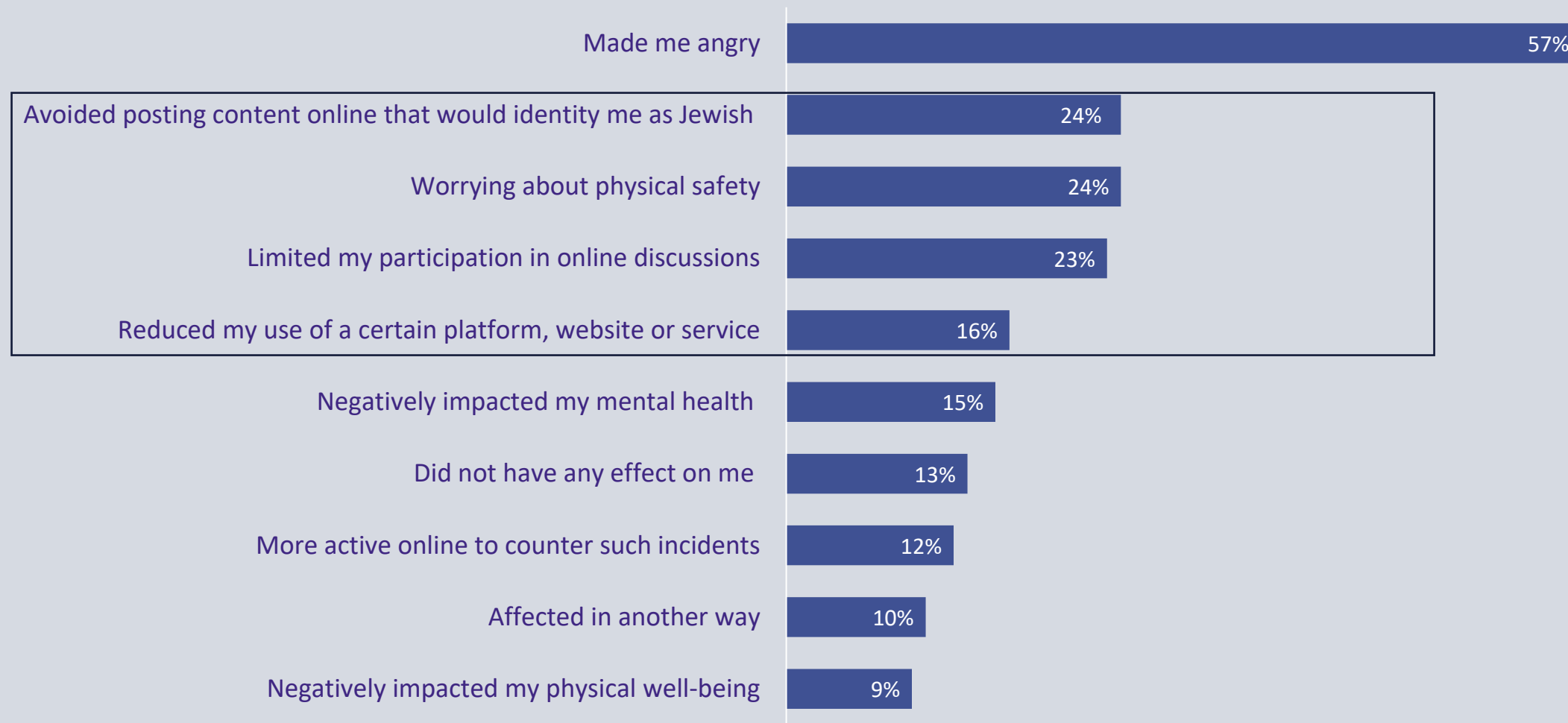
- 96% encountered at least one (out of 12) form of antisemitism in the 12 months before the survey
- Encountering any manifestations of antisemitism ranged from 89% to 99% across survey countries
- There was not much difference across Jewish identities
- Respondents rarely encountered only one form of antisemitism
- Two thirds of respondents encountered antisemitism ‘all the time’, 21% encountered it ‘6 or more times’, 15% encountered it less frequently
- Antisemitism offline most often tends to be during interactions with other people, in public spaces or in the media other than the internet.

ONLINE ANTISEMITISM

Antisemitism online

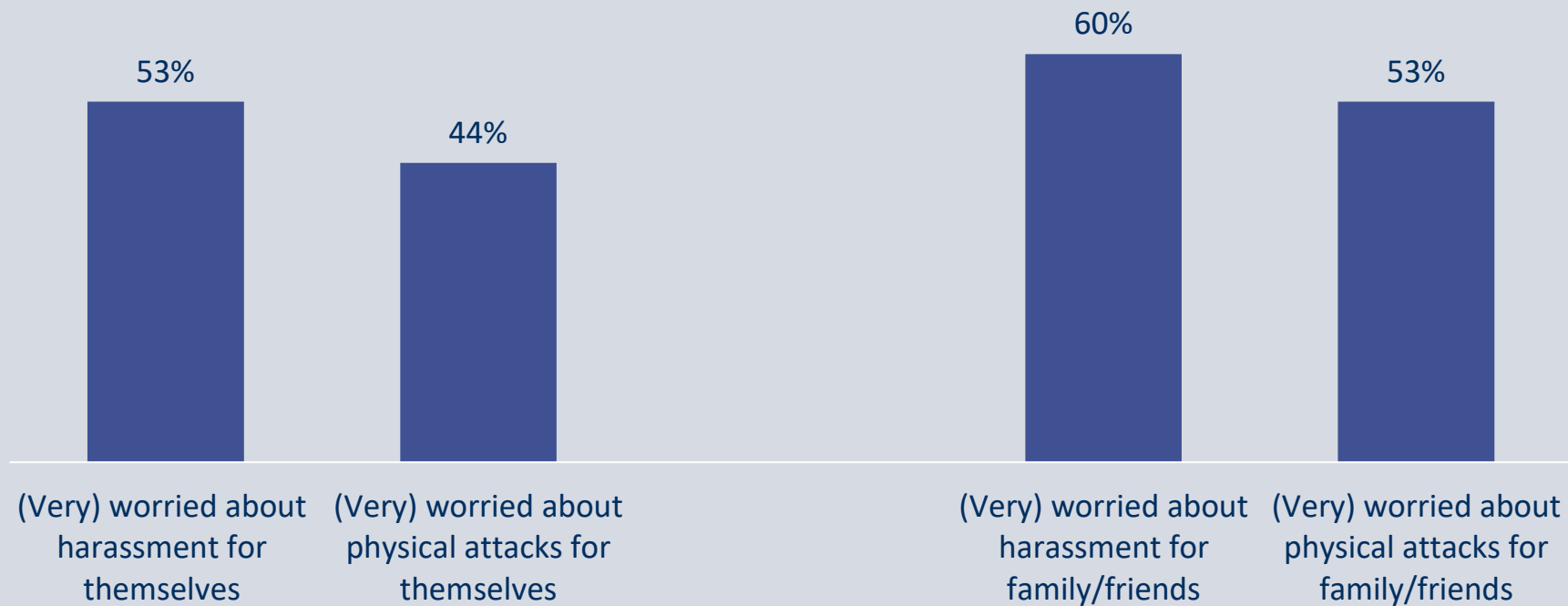
- 90% encountered antisemitism online
- 61% who encountered antisemitism online reported that this happens 'all the time'
- There is a large overlap between online and offline antisemitism
- Online antisemitism is encountered across all main social media platforms, online media outlets, internet forums, etc.
- Predominant format is written text

Impact of online antisemitism



SAFETY AND SECURITY

Worries about be insulted, harassed or attacked



Avoidance strategies

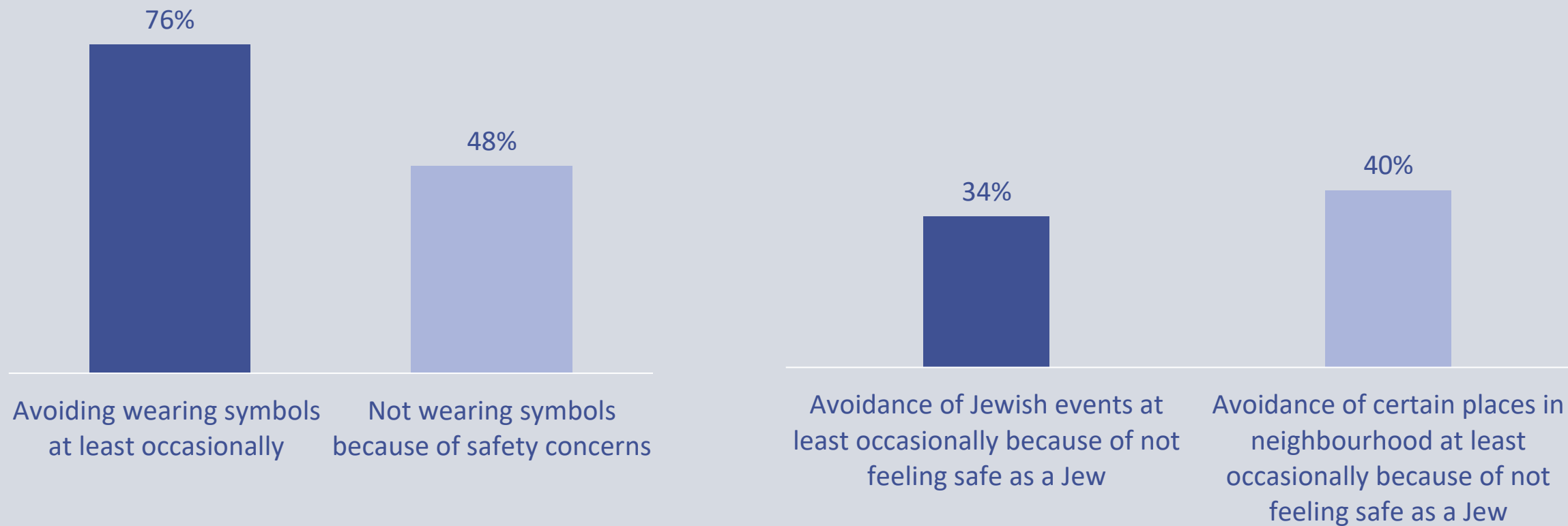
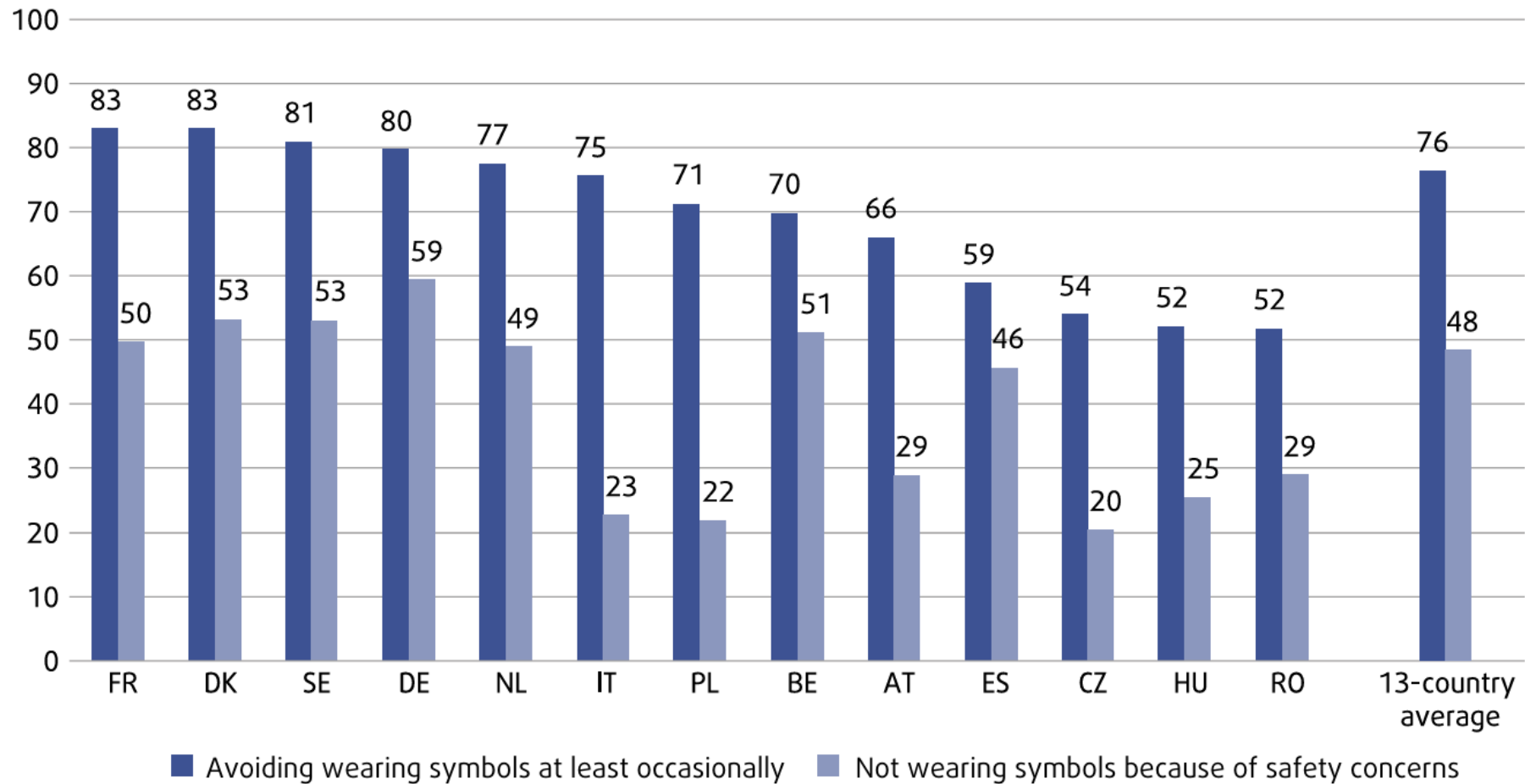


FIGURE 16: RESPONDENTS AVOIDING WEARING SYMBOLS THAT COULD MAKE THEM RECOGNISABLE IN PUBLIC AND NOT WEARING ANY BECAUSE OF SAFETY CONCERNS, BY MEMBER STATE (%)



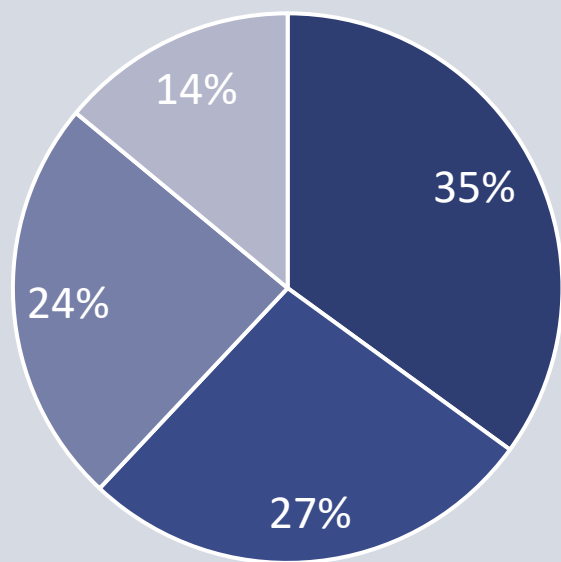
Source: FRA, 2023.

▲ Notes:

Out of all respondents who wear symbols that make them recognisable (n = 4 948) and those who do not wear any symbols (n = 3 044). Country results are weighted; 13-country average is weighted. Questions: 'F08. Do you ever avoid wearing, carrying or displaying things that might help people recognise you as a Jew in public?'; 'F08a. Could you please indicate why you never wear, carry or display things that might help people recognise you as a Jew in public?' Figure reports F08 answers 'occasionally', 'frequently' and 'all the time' and F08a answer 'I am concerned about my safety'. The items are listed in descending order according to the 13-country average of the share of respondents who answered 'avoiding wearing symbols at least occasionally'.

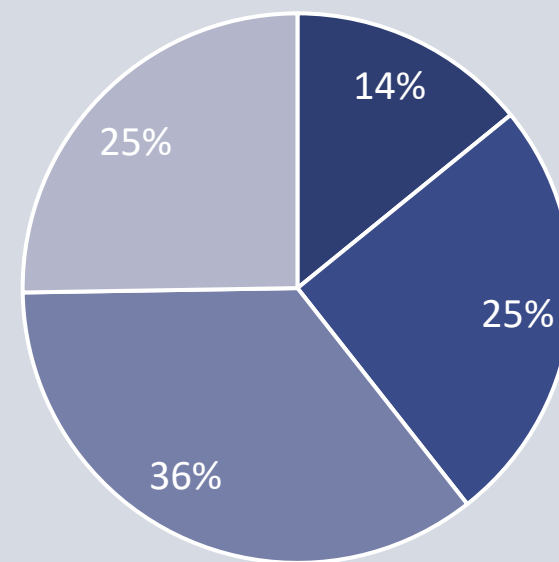
Influence of events in the Middle East on Jewish life in the EU

Arab–Israeli conflict's impact on feeling of safety



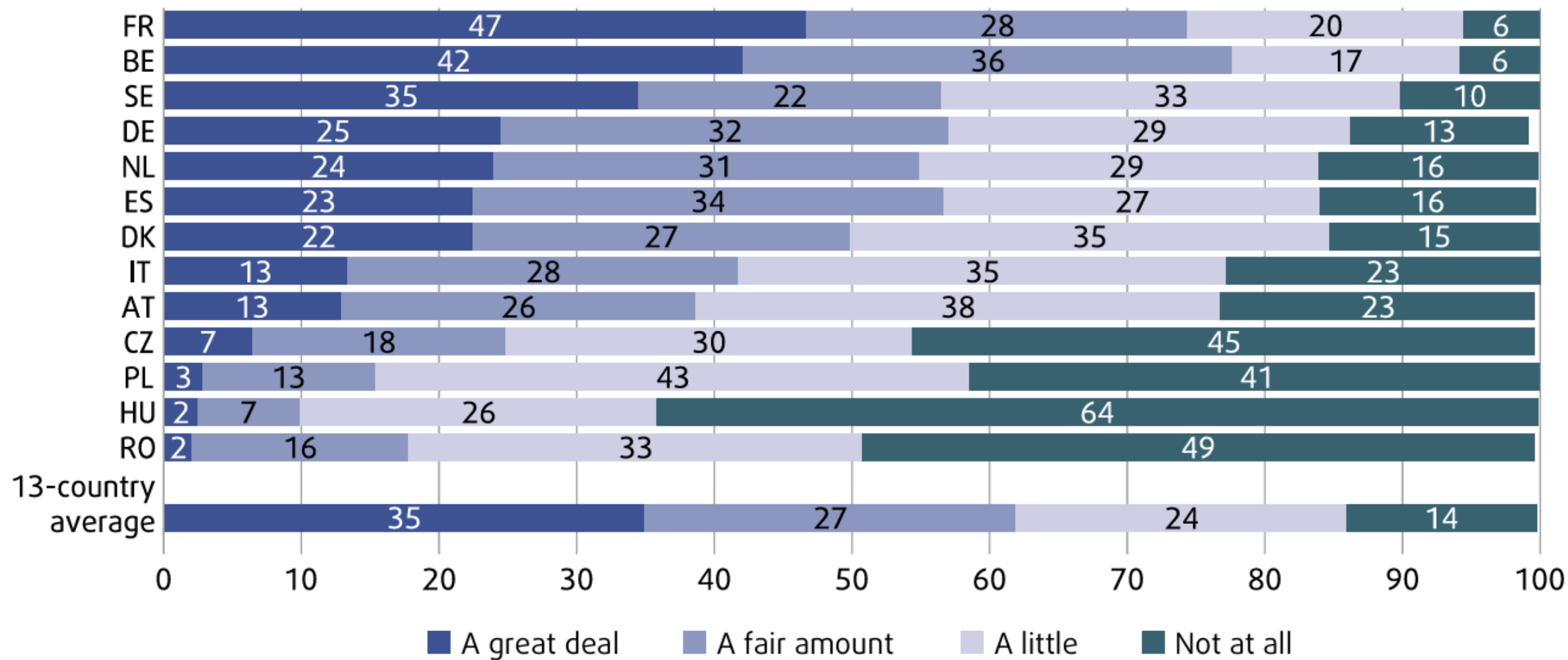
■ A great deal ■ A fair amount ■ A little ■ Not at all

Feeling blamed for the Israeli government's actions



■ All the time ■ Frequently ■ Occasionally ■ Never

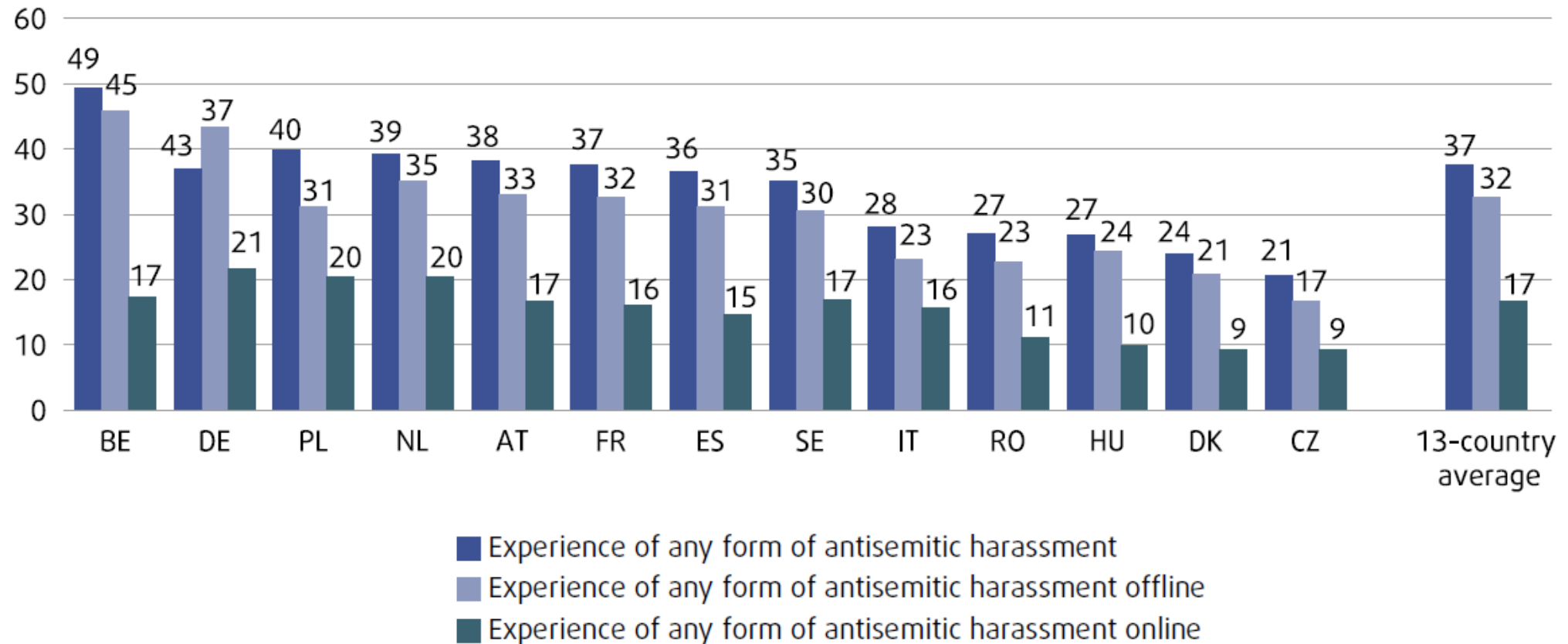
FIGURE 20: ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT'S IMPACT ON FEELING OF SAFETY, BY MEMBER STATE (%)



Source: FRA, 2023.

EXPERIENCES OF HARASSMENT & VIOLENCE

FIGURE 23: EXPERIENCE OF ANY FORM OF ANTISEMITIC HARASSMENT (ONE OR MORE TIMES) ONLINE OR OFFLINE IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY MEMBER STATE (%)



Source: FRA, 2023.

▲ Notes:

Out of all respondents (n = 7 992). Country results are weighted; 13-country average is weighted. Question: 'VHc01. And how many times have these incidents happened in the past 12 months because you are Jewish?' Figure covers the share of respondents who experienced at least one form of antisemitic harassment listed in Figure 22 'once', 'twice', '3-5 times', '6 or more times' or 'all the time'. The countries are listed in descending order according to proportion experiencing any form of antisemitic harassment.

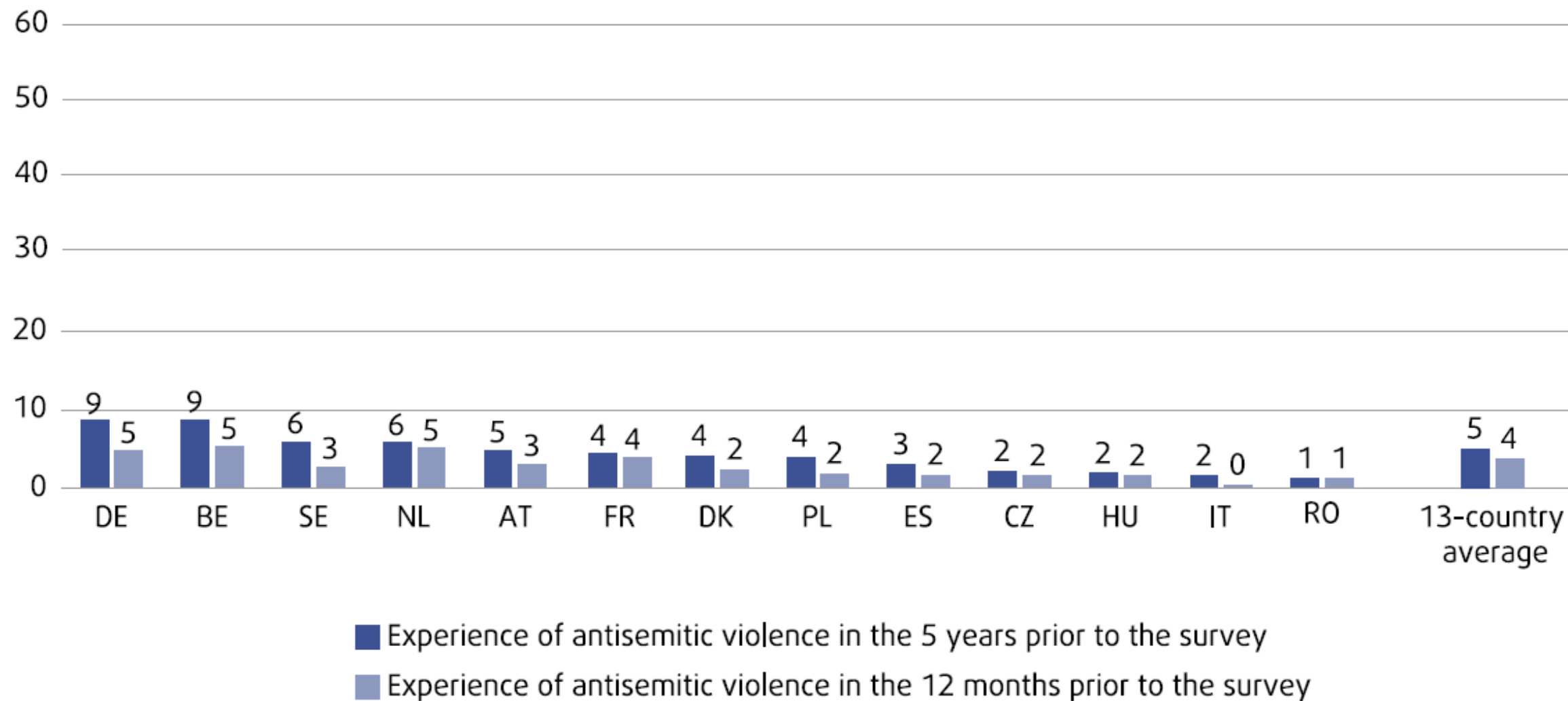
Experiences of antisemitic harassment & violence

- 37% experienced online or offline antisemitic harassment targeting them personally.
- Almost all respondents who experienced antisemitic harassment experienced multiple instances.

5% of respondents experienced one or more antisemitic physical attacks in the 5 years prior to the survey.
4% of respondents experienced antisemitic violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.

- **Antisemitic harassment and violence**
 - mostly takes place in public, such as on streets or in parks or shops.
 - Incidents are rarely in private settings.
 - Revealing their Jewish identity puts respondents at greater risk.

FIGURE 27: EXPERIENCE OF ANTISEMITIC PHYSICAL ATTACKS (ONE OR MORE TIMES) IN THE 12 MONTHS AND 5 YEARS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY MEMBER STATE (%)



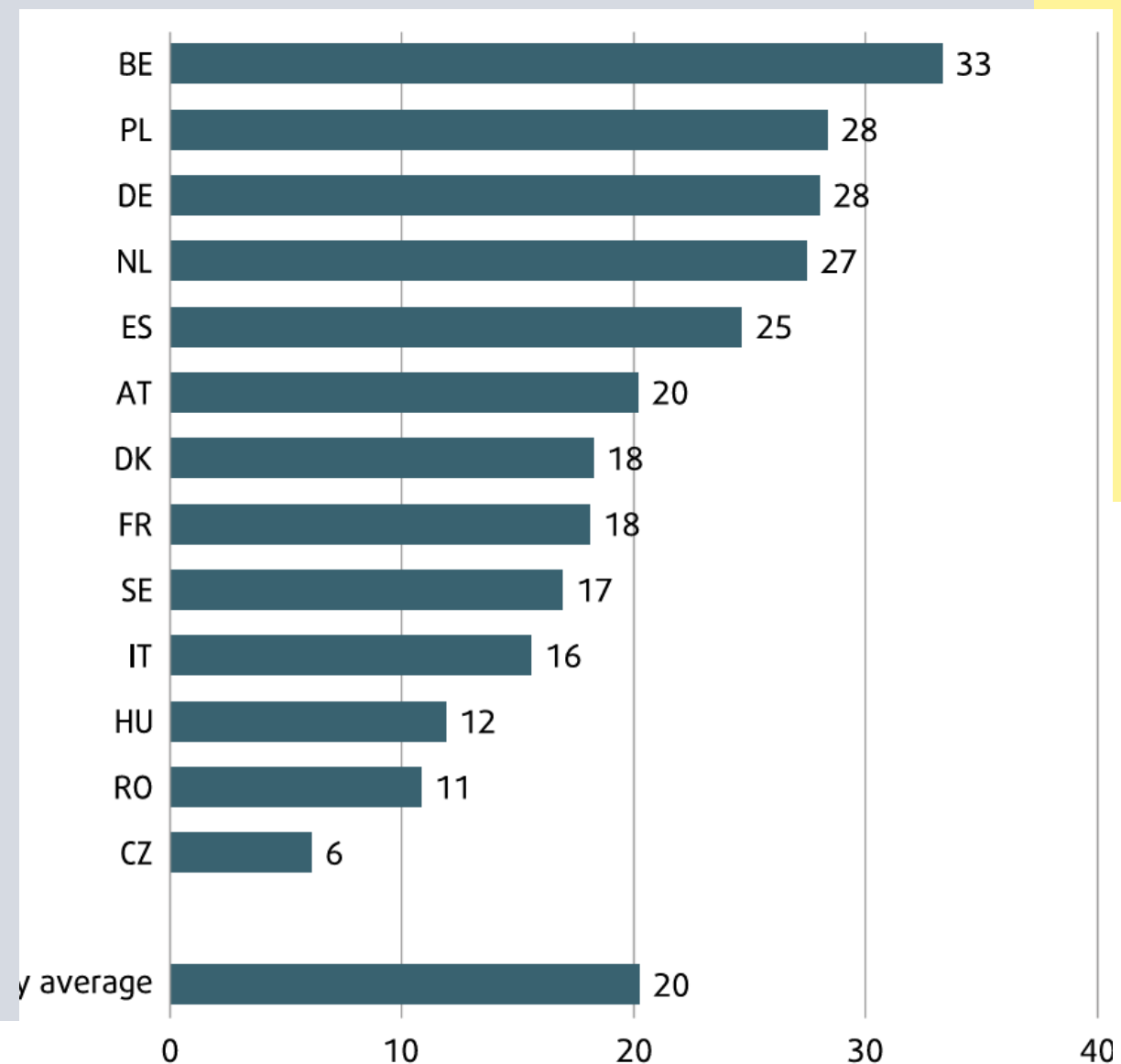
Source: FRA, 2023.

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination

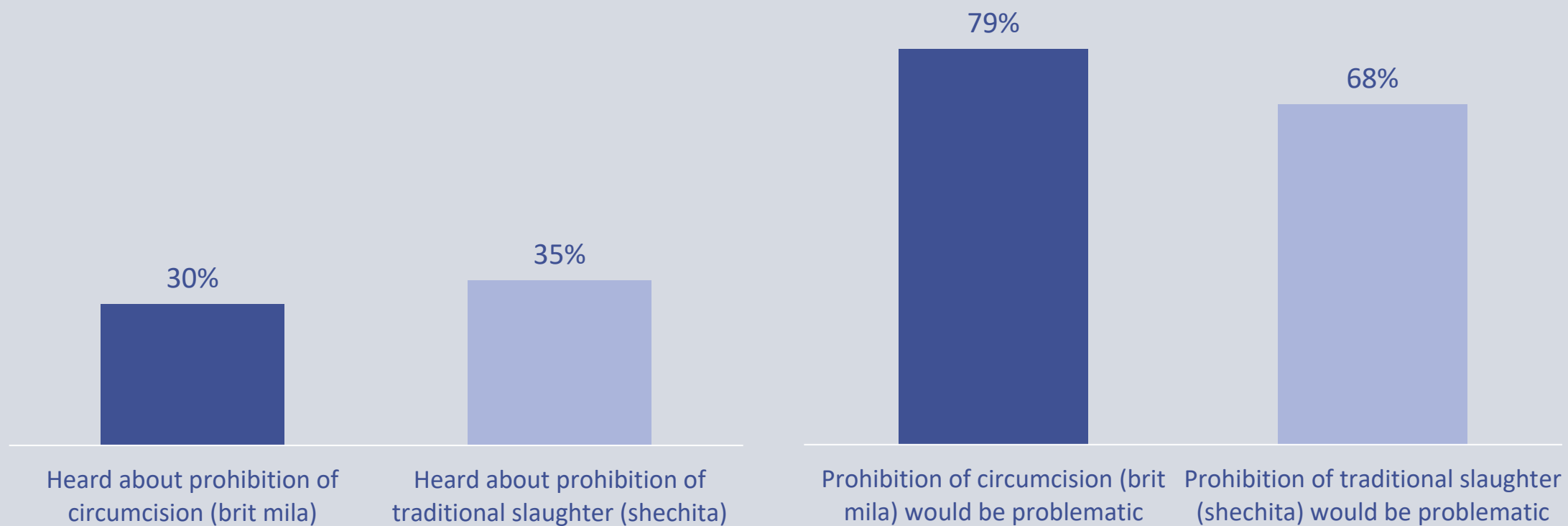
- 20% felt discriminated because of being Jewish in their daily life
- Discrimination was most common in educational settings (17%), while looking for work (14%) or while at work (14%)
- Around 4 out of 10 respondents are 'rarely' or 'never' open about being Jewish at work or school
- 33% and 41% frequently hide their Jewish identity at work and school

Respondents who felt discriminated against because of being Jewish or because of their religious beliefs in the past 12 months, by MS (%)

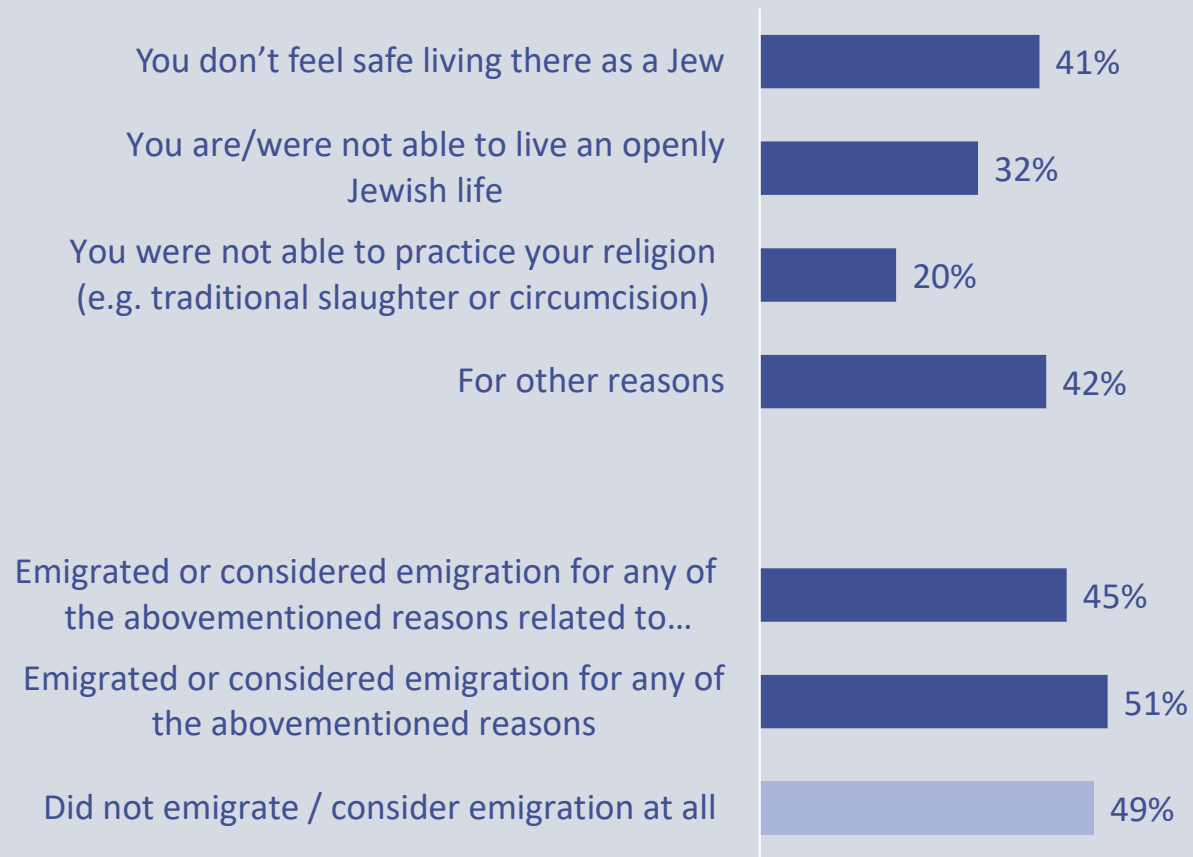


CONSTRAINTS ON JEWISH LIFE

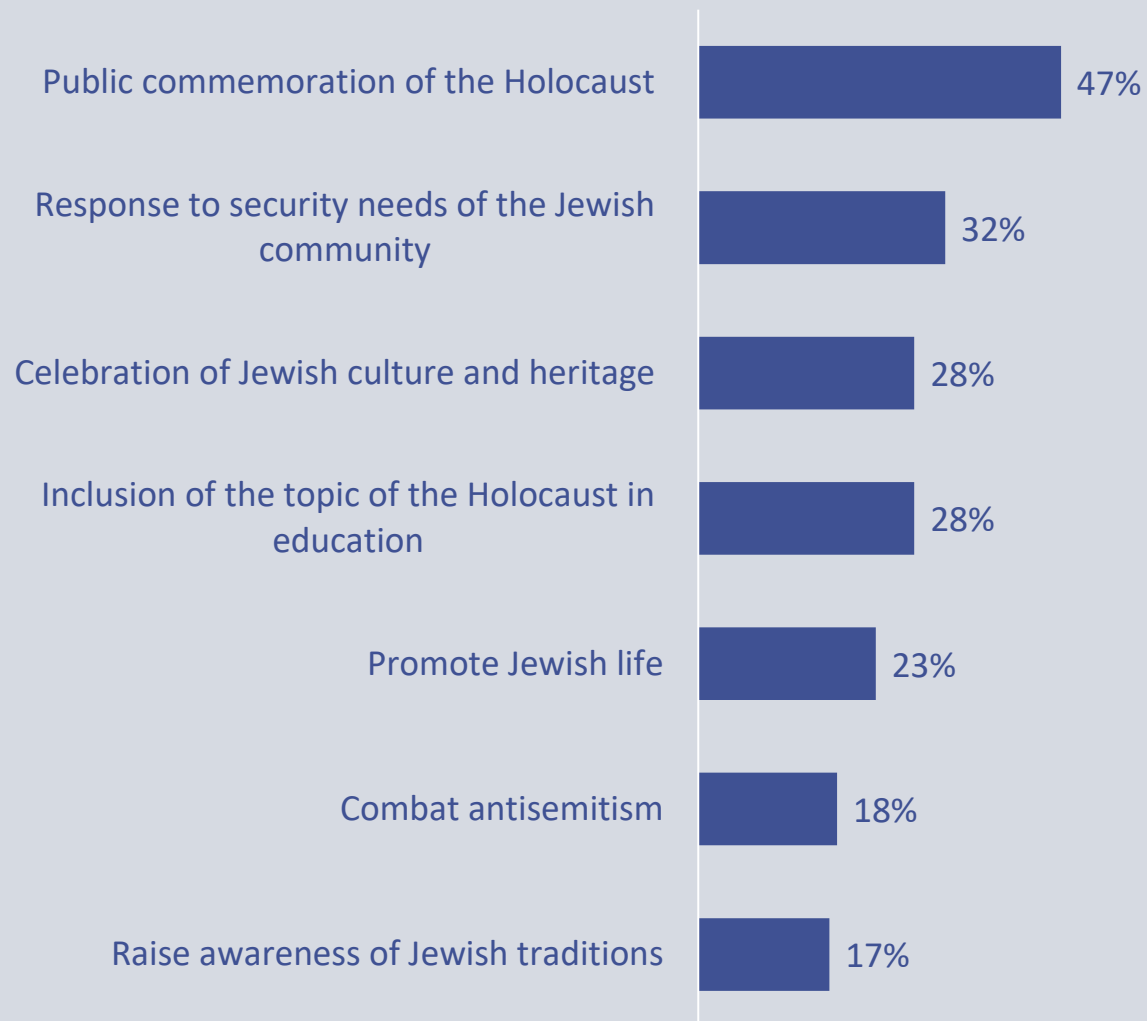
Limitation to Jewish traditions



Reasons for considering emigration / emigration



Satisfaction with government support to Jewish communities



REPORTING ANTISEMITISM

Reporting

- Reporting levels:
 - Online antisemitism: 26%
 - Antisemitic harassment 28%
 - Antisemitic violence: 49%
 - Antisemitic discrimination: 11%
- Reporting to:
 - Platforms for online antisemitism
 - Police
 - Rarely to equality bodies
- High levels of dissatisfaction with platforms and police
- Reasons for non-reporting:
 - nothing will happen or change
 - not serious enough to report
 - not knowing how or where to report

FRA OPINIONS

FRA Opinions

- Member States should ensure effective monitoring and appropriate funding of strategies and actions plans
- Ensure the safety and security of Jewish communities
- Address online antisemitic content through the Digital Services Act
- Facilitate reporting of experiences of antisemitism

Thank you!

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