

AJC Survey of American Jewish Attitudes about Antisemitism



Findings from the
American Jewish Committee
2024 Survey of Antisemitism in America



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Overview

In the fall of 2024, American Jewish Committee contracted with SSRS to conduct the sixth annual American Jewish Attitudes about Antisemitism Survey. Some questions – particularly regarding the severity of the problem of antisemitism and how it has been changing over time – have been asked each of the past six years and allow for valuable insights into the trend of antisemitism in the United States.

The 2024 survey, however, also offered a glimpse into the mindset of the U.S. Jewish community following the one-year anniversary of the October 7 Hamas terrorist attacks against Israel. The 2023 survey was unique for being in the field while the Israel-Hamas war initially unfolded; the 2024 survey offers insights into how public opinion, attitudes, and behaviors have shifted since then.

It is important to consider the post-October 7 context when analyzing survey data, particularly in light of the elevated fear and worry regarding antisemitism. That said, the Jewish community is not a monolith, and there is a wide variety of opinion across ages, denominations, education level, and other experiences.

The 2024 study collected data from a nationally representative sample of 1,732 adults (ages 18 and older) and of Jewish religion or background. The survey was conducted from October 8–November 29, 2024. For the fourth year in a row, the survey was completed as a mixed-mode survey; most respondents (n=1,468) participated via a self-administered web survey, and n=264 were interviewed on the phone.¹

For information about how to understand the trends discussed in this report, please see Appendix A. For more information about the methodology for the 2024 AJC Survey of Attitudes About Antisemitism, please see the Methodology Report for the study.

Questionnaire Content

Trend Questions

The 2024 survey replicated many questions from the past annual (2019–2023) AJC Surveys of American Jewish Attitudes towards Antisemitism. The current survey was designed to build on several years' worth of trends, and gauge how American Jewish adults perceive the problem of

¹ In 2023, the survey was also completed as a mixed mode survey; most respondents (n=1,274) participated via a self-administered web survey, and n=254 were interviewed on the phone. Likewise, in 2022, most respondents (n=1,020) participated via a self-administered web survey, and about a third (n=487) were interviewed on the phone. And in 2021, approximately half of the respondents (n=760) were interviewed on the phone, and half (n=673) participated via a self-administered web survey. See Appendix A for more details about previous surveys.

antisemitism, in addition to how they are experiencing it in various spheres – personal, professional, and educational.

As in previous years, respondents also were asked about their personal experiences being the target of antisemitism, in person and on social media or other online platforms. The 2024 survey also repeated, for the fifth year in a row, a question regarding attacks on Jewish institutions, and whether the statement, 'Israel has no right to exist,' is antisemitic.

Furthermore, the 2024 survey repeated a question to measure how the October 7 terrorist attacks impacted feelings of safety for Jews in the United States.

New Questions

In addition to the trends, the 2024 survey included new questions to address more recent issues and topics of interest. Some questions were added to measure the acceptability of protests against the Israeli government at various locations, including synagogues, and to explore the experiences of students on college campuses after the October 7 attacks.

The current survey also asked new questions about where American Jews are getting their news and how that may affect the coverage they see on antisemitism and the Israel-Hamas War, among other new topics.

In addition, the 2024 survey provided respondents several opportunities to answer questions in their own words. Respondents were asked to explain why they feel Jews in the United States are more or less secure than a year ago (or why they do not think there has been a change). And in the section regarding antisemitism online and on social media, respondents were asked to specify why they did not report antisemitism they experienced online, which social media platforms they may be using less due to antisemitism, and what they want social media companies to know about their platforms. Some of the verbatim responses collected in these open-ended questions are shared throughout this report, as relevant, in callout boxes.

Summary of Data Findings

On October 7, 2023, the world changed in many ways for much of the Jewish community. And in the one year since the Hamas terrorist attacks, the American Jewish community is still navigating the post-October 7 landscape. The 2023 survey found a heightened awareness of antisemitism and a wide range of experiences for Jewish adults in the United States, and the 2024 findings seem poised to continue that trend. Furthermore, many of the differences between subgroups (e.g., by party identification and among those who identify with a denomination vs. those who identify as secular) are narrower in the 2024 survey results than they have been in past surveys.

The 2024 survey finds that roughly three quarters of U.S. Jews feel less safe as a Jewish person in the U.S. as a result of the October 7 attacks. And the vast majority, about nine in ten, say antisemitism has increased in the year since the attacks. Indeed, six in ten say antisemitism has increased a lot in the past year.

Large majorities of American Jews continue to view antisemitism as a problem in the U.S., including more than half of U.S. Jews who see antisemitism as a very serious problem in the United States. Likewise, the share of American Jews reporting that antisemitism in the U.S. has increased over the past five years has traditionally been high, but in 2024 it is even higher – particularly among those who say antisemitism has increased a lot.

For many American Jews, antisemitism is not just a problem on a national level, but a problem on a personal level, too. Just over a third of Jewish Americans say they have been the personal target of antisemitism – in person or virtually – at least once in the past 12 months.² Focusing on the online incidents, roughly seven in ten Jewish adults report having experienced antisemitism online or on social media – including those who say they have been personally targeted and those who say they have seen or heard antisemitic incidents without being a target themselves.

Furthermore, more than half of U.S. Jews have altered their behavior over the past 12 months out of concern for their safety as a Jewish person, a sharp increase from previous years. This includes those who have avoided posting content online that may reveal their views on Jewish issues, publicly wearing items that may help others identify them as a Jewish person, and going certain places or attending certain events. Perhaps unsurprisingly, those who have personally been the target of antisemitism in the past year are far more likely than those who have not to say they have altered their behavior.

U.S. Jews also are avoiding certain behaviors and experiencing challenges on college campuses and in the workplace. Questions about experiences with antisemitism on college campuses were asked of Jewish adults who are current students or say they have been a student in the past two years. Overall, roughly a third of current and recent students report experiencing antisemitism at least once during their time in college or university. And nearly half say they have ever, in their time at university, felt uncomfortable or unsafe at a campus event because they are Jewish, avoided wearing, carrying or displaying things that could identify them as Jewish, or avoided expressing views on Israel on campus or with classmates because of fears of antisemitism. Further, with the increased attention to campus protests and demonstrations in the post-October 7 context, the 2024 survey asked questions to gauge awareness of these activities among college

² Being the target of antisemitism in this survey is defined as an antisemitic physical attack, an antisemitic remark in person, antisemitic vandalism to personal property, an antisemitic post or remark online or on social media, or any other kind of antisemitism not already asked about in the question series.

students. Roughly two thirds of current and recent students on campus say they noticed anti-Israel protests, and just over half say they noticed pro-Palestinian encampments.

For Jewish adults who are employed full-time or part-time, and not self-employed, the survey finds that one in five have experienced at least one of the following in their workplace in the past 12 months: avoided wearing or displaying something that would identify them as Jewish around colleagues; felt uncomfortable or unsafe in their workplace because of their Jewish identity; felt or been excluded because of their Jewish identity; felt or been excluded because of their assumed or actual connection to Israel.

At the same time, in the midst of rising antisemitism, there is also continued evidence in these data to suggest widespread community commitment to combating the problem of antisemitism and steps for a path forward together. Consistent with 2023, U.S. Jews are nearly unanimous in saying that antisemitism affects society as a whole and everyone is responsible for combating it, and there are extremely high levels of support for increased cooperation between Jewish communities and other religious and ethnic communities.

Analytic Notes

Political Party Affiliation

When reporting on Republicans and Democrats throughout this report, both groups include those who initially identify as Independent, and subsequently indicate they lean toward either the Republican or Democratic Party.³ Including Independents who lean toward either party allows for stronger analytical power.

Age Analysis

When discussing age in this report, we use the language “younger Jews” to refer to Jewish adults between the ages of 18 and 29. One of the primary points of comparison is between younger Jews (ages 18 to 29) and their older counterparts (ages 30 and older). As relevant, we also report on other age-based analyses, comparing Jewish adults ages 18 to 49 with those ages 50 and older.

³ Respondents were first asked, “Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as Republican, Democrat, Independent, or other?” Respondents who provided a response other than Republican or Democrat were asked, “As of today, do you lean more to the Democratic Party or the Republican Party?” As stated, the analytical categories include Republicans and those who lean toward the Republican Party as one, and Democrats and those who lean toward the Democratic Party as another.

A look at the last 6 years (Trends from 2019-2024)

Over the past six years of conducting this annual survey, some findings have remained relatively unchanged, while some have fluctuated depending on the broader cultural and geopolitical landscapes. Analyzing a half decade's worth of data allows us a richer understanding of some ways in which the Jewish experience with antisemitism in the United States has changed over time. Here we focus on three key questions:

- 1) How much of a problem, if at all, do you think antisemitism is in the United States today?
- 2) Over the past five years, do you think that antisemitism in the United States has increased, stayed the same, or decreased?
- 3) In the past 12 months, have you avoided any of the following behaviors or activities because of fears of antisemitism?

First, the perception of antisemitism as a very serious problem continues to rise. While the overall share of U.S. Jews who say antisemitism is a problem in the U.S. has stayed relatively stable, there has been a shift in balance about how serious the problem is. In 2019, fully half of U.S. Jews (50%) said antisemitism in the U.S. was somewhat of a problem, and fewer deemed it very serious. Today, that balance is reversed and the gap has widened: 54% say the problem is very serious. (See Table 1.)

Table 1: More than half of American Jews say antisemitism is a very serious problem in the U.S. today

% who say antisemitism is a ____ in the United States today	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
NET Very serious/somewhat serious	93%	93%	89%	90%	88%	88%
Very serious problem	54%	53%	43%	40%	37%	38%
Somewhat of a problem	39%	41%	46%	50%	51%	50%
NET Not much/not at all a problem	7%	6%	11%	10%	11%	11%
Not much of a problem	7%	6%	8%	8%	10%	10%
Not a problem at all	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%

Likewise, when asked to reflect on the past half decade, American Jews say that antisemitism has increased a lot. After holding relatively steady between 2019 and 2022, there was an uptick in 2023, and a subsequent uptick in 2024 in the share who say antisemitism has increased in the past five years. Moreover, this rise seems to be concentrated in the share who say antisemitism has increased a lot. In 2019, roughly four in ten (43%) held that opinion; today, six in ten (60%) say the same. (See Table 2.)

Table 2: Six in ten U.S. Jews say antisemitism has increased a lot in the last half decade

% who say antisemitism has ____ in the past five years	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
NET Increased	91%	86%	82%	82%	82%	84%
Increased a lot	60%	50%	43%	37%	43%	43%
Increased somewhat	32%	37%	39%	45%	39%	41%
Stayed the same	7%	12%	16%	14%	14%	12%
NET Decreased	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Decreased a little	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Decreased a lot	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Finally, in a somewhat shorter trend, it is interesting to note how American Jews may or may not have changed behaviors due to fears of antisemitism. Since 2021, respondents have been asked to think about the previous 12 months, and whether they have avoided publicly wearing or displaying anything that might identify them as a Jew; avoided posting content online that would identify them as a Jew or reveal their views on Jewish issues; or avoided certain places, events, or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jewish person. Similar to the other trends covered in this analysis, previous years – 2021 and 2022, in this case – were fairly steady. In each of those years, about four in ten said they had avoided at least one behavior asked about due to fears of antisemitism. In 2023, when the field period was primarily just after the October 7 attacks, that share spiked to 46%. And in 2024 it is up again to 56%. The biggest difference is on the question about publicly wearing or displaying things that might identify the individual as a Jewish person. In 2023 and earlier, roughly a quarter or fewer said they had done this in the previous 12 months. In 2024, fully 40% say they have done this. (See Table 3.)

Table 3: More than half of U.S. Jews have avoided certain behaviors due to fears of antisemitism

	2024	2023	2022	2021
NET Avoided at least one behavior	56%	46%	38%	39%
Avoided publicly wearing or displaying things that might identify them as a Jew	40%	26%	23%	22%
Avoided posting content online that would identify them as a Jew or reveal their views on Jewish issues	37%	30%	27%	25%
Avoided certain places, events or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jewish person	31%	26%	16%	17%
Did not avoid or change behavior⁴	44%	54%	62%	61%

⁴ This includes those who said “don’t know” or did not answer the question.

Detailed Findings

Concern About Antisemitism in the United States Remains Widespread

Just over nine in ten Jewish adults (93%) say antisemitism in the United States is a very serious problem (54%) or somewhat of a problem (39%).⁵ These findings are largely similar to 2023, when 93% of Jewish adults overall expressed that antisemitism was a problem, including 53% who said it was very serious. By comparison, in 2022, prior to the October 7, 2023, Hamas terror attacks on Israel, the share of Jewish adults who said antisemitism was a very serious problem was significantly lower (43%), though the vast majority still said it was a problem overall (89%).

Majorities across all major demographic groups agree that antisemitism is a problem in the U.S. today, but some groups are more likely to say antisemitism is a **very** serious problem in the United States.

- In 2023, Jewish adults age 30 or older were more likely than their younger counterparts to say antisemitism was a very serious problem in the U.S. (55% vs. 44%), but that gap seems to have narrowed. As of 2024, the share of older Jewish adults who say antisemitism is a very serious problem is unchanged (55%), but 52% of American Jews ages 18 to 29 now share that sentiment.
- Jewish Americans who have personally been a target of antisemitism in the past 12 months are more likely than those who have not been targeted to state antisemitism is a very serious problem (70% vs. 46%). While the questions that define being a personal target were modified this year, the pattern remains the same as previous years.⁶
- American Jews who identify with a specific denomination (e.g., Orthodox, Conservative, Reform or Reconstructionist) are more likely than those who identify as secular or cultural Jews to describe antisemitism in the U.S. today as a very serious problem (62% vs. 45%).
- In addition, Jewish adults who say that caring about Israel is at least somewhat important to what being Jewish means to them are more likely than those who say it's not too or not at all important to see antisemitism in the U.S. as a very serious problem (60% vs. 29%), consistent with findings from 2023.

The vast majority of Jewish American adults say antisemitism in the United States has increased over the past five years. About nine in ten (91%) say it has increased, including 60% who say it has increased a lot and 32% who say it has increased somewhat. Just under one in ten (7%) say it has stayed the same, while just 1% say it has decreased. The overall share who says antisemitism has increased has been growing over the years; in 2023, 86% said antisemitism had increased over the

⁵ Here and throughout the report, figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

⁶ See section, "One Third of Jews have Personal Experiences with Targeted Antisemitism," for more details about the questions and the trend.

previous five years, and in 2022 and 2021, 82% said the same. One of the drivers of this uptick is the change in the share of Jewish adults who say antisemitism has increased a lot. In 2024, 60% say antisemitism has increased a lot in the past five years, compared with 50% in 2023, 43% in 2022, and 37% in 2021. While the 2024 survey did not ask respondents why they think antisemitism has increased, it is important to note that the 2024 field period was directly after the one-year anniversary of the October 7 attacks, which reverberated throughout the U.S. Jewish community.

Many of the comments on any [YouTube] video representing Judaism or supporting the existence of Israel are hateful, bigoted and show threats towards Jews. If any other race or religion were mentioned there would be serious consequences for the user who mentioned these topics.

-40-year-old female, Northeast

Similar to perceptions on the problem of antisemitism, those with direct experience are more likely to say the problem has increased a lot over the past five years.

- Those who have been a target of a personal antisemitic attack in the past twelve months are more likely to report that antisemitism increased a lot in the past five years, compared with those who were not targeted in the past 12 months (75% vs. 52%).
- In addition, Jewish adults who have avoided behaviors or activities that might publicly show their Jewish identity in the past 12 months are more likely than those who have not changed their behaviors to say antisemitism has increased a lot in the past five years (72% vs. 44%).⁷
- Furthermore, Jewish adults who say caring about Israel is at least somewhat important to their Jewish identity are more likely than those who find it less important to say antisemitism in the United States has increased a lot in the last five years (65% vs. 37%).

When asked if antisemitism is taken more seriously, less seriously, or considered to be the same as other forms of hate and bigotry, fully half of American Jews (50%) say that antisemitism is taken less seriously than other forms of hate and bigotry – relatively on par with the share who said the same in 2023 (47%) and 2022 (48%). In a slight downtick, three in ten Jewish adults (30%) say antisemitism is considered to be the same as other forms of hate and bigotry in terms of the level of seriousness with which it is taken, down from 34% in 2023 and 38% in 2022. One in five (20%) say antisemitism is taken more seriously, similar to 2023 and up from 13% in 2022.

⁷ Jewish adults were asked a series of questions about whether they had avoided publicly wearing, carrying, or displaying things that might help people identify them as a Jew; certain places, events, or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jew; and posting content online that would identify them as a Jew or reveal their views on Jewish issues. These questions are discussed in more detail in later on in this report, in the sub-section titled, “Sharp Uptick in Jewish Americans Who Have Avoided Behaviors Due to Fears of Antisemitism.”

Jewish adults who have been the target of antisemitism in the past 12 months are somewhat more likely than others to say antisemitism is taken less seriously.

- Just over six in ten American Jews who say they have been the target of antisemitism in the past 12 months (63%) say antisemitism is taken less seriously than other forms of hate and bigotry, compared with 44% of those who have not been a target who say the same.
- Notably, in 2023 those who identified with a denomination were more likely than secular Jews to say antisemitism was taken less seriously (49% vs. 43%). As of 2024, roughly half of each group say antisemitism is taken less seriously: 49% among those who identify with a denomination and 53% among those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish. Notably, this represents a 10-percentage point rise among those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish.

Most Jews Feel Less Secure in the U.S. Compared with One Year Ago

The 2024 survey asked respondents if they thought Jews in the United States are more secure than a year ago, less secure than a year ago, or about as secure as a year ago. This is a slight departure from the previous version of the question, which asked respondents to reflect on the *status* of Jews in the United States. As such, the questions are not directly comparable but suggest a similar pattern. As of 2024, nearly three-quarters of Jewish adults (73%) say Jews in the U.S. are less secure than a year ago. A quarter (25%) say Jews in the U.S. are about as secure as a year ago, and just 2% of American Jews say Jews in the U.S. are more secure than a year ago.

By comparison, in 2023, 63% said the *status* of Jews in the United States was less secure than it was the previous year. The 2023 data reflected an increase in the share who said less secure, up from 41% who said the same in 2022 and 31% who said the same in 2021, likely connected to the geopolitical context at the time.⁸ The current survey again shows an increase, perhaps related to the targeting many in the U.S. Jewish community have faced as a result of the ongoing war.

Unsurprisingly, personal experiences contribute to perceptions of security, as does caring about Israel as part of one's Jewish identity.

- Among American Jews who have been the target of antisemitism at least once in the past 12 months, 85% say they feel Jews are less secure than a year ago, compared with 67% of Jews who have not been personally targeted.
- And those who have avoided certain places or situations due to fears of antisemitism also are far more likely than those who have not avoided anything to say they feel Jews are less secure (82% vs. 62%). This represents an increase from 2023 when 76% of those who said

⁸ The vast majority of interviews in 2023 were completed after the October 7, 2023, attacks on Israel by Hamas. All interviews in 2024 were conducted after the one-year anniversary of those attacks.

they had avoided places or situations due to fears of antisemitism said they felt the status of Jews was less secure.

- Further, about three quarters (77%) of those who say caring about Israel is very or somewhat important to what being Jewish means to them say Jews in the U.S. are less secure than a year ago, compared with 56% of those who find caring about Israel to be less important to their Jewish identity.
- As of 2024, there are small differences across party lines: more than three quarters of Jewish Republicans (77%) say Jews in the U.S. are less secure than a year ago, compared with 72% of Jewish Democrats who say the same.⁹

To better understand why Jewish Americans feel more or less secure – or about the same – as compared with a year ago, the survey asked them to explain their response in their own words.¹⁰

Among those who say Jews in the United States are less secure than a year ago, 26% cite the war between Israel and Hamas. Roughly one in five (19%) say a rise in antisemitic attacks, crimes, or other violence contributes to the perception of being less secure, and a similar share say it is because antisemitism and racism are more overt and accepted now (18%). (See Chart 1.) These findings are virtually identical to 2023 (data not shown here).

⁹ In 2022 and 2023 there were no significant differences on this question across party lines. Prior to 2022, there had been substantial differences by political party.

¹⁰ Respondents were asked to explain their thinking in their own words. The SSRS team subsequently reviewed those verbatim responses and developed a set of codes by which to categorize them, allowing responses to be categorized in more than one code. This report uses those cohesive codes (or categories) to analyze the findings, which yields more meaningful results than taking each response on its own. Not all coded responses are shown in this report. See topline for more details.

CHART 1: WHY DO YOU FEEL JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE LESS SECURE THAN A YEAR AGO?

Percent who volunteer each response (n=1,336)



- While the survey also asked this open-ended question of Jews who feel Jews in the U.S. are more secure than a year ago, there were too few who gave that response (n=31) to report on their answers here.
- The survey also asked Jewish adults who say Jews in the U.S. are about as secure as a year ago to explain why in their own words. Last year, roughly four in ten (39%) simply volunteered that nothing had changed; in 2024, 12% say the same, but others gave more nuanced responses. Roughly one in ten say Jews are about as secure as a year ago because there have been no attacks or fewer attacks or shootings in the last year (9%), and another 9% say they feel protected or supported. Smaller shares give a variety of other reasons.

One Third of Jews have Personal Experiences with Targeted Antisemitism

The 2024 survey again asked Jewish adults if they had been the personal target of antisemitism in the previous 12 months. In addition to asking about being the personal target of an antisemitic physical attack, remark in person, or antisemitic vandalism to one's property, including messaging (such as flyers or pamphlets) left on the property, the 2024 survey included two additional items: being the personal target of an antisemitic remark or post online or through social media (last asked in 2022) and being the target of any other kind of antisemitism, not already asked about in this battery. Overall, a third of U.S. Jewish adults (33%) say they have been the target of antisemitism at least once in the past 12 months. This includes 23% who have been the target of an antisemitic remark in person, 17% who have been the target of antisemitism online or on social media, 6% who have been targeted by vandalism or messaging on their personal property, 2% who have endured a physical attack, and 10% who say they have been the target of another kind of antisemitism, not asked about in this series.

For aggregate comparisons with 2023, it is important to limit the analysis to the items that were asked about in both years: a physical attack, remark in person, or antisemitic vandalism. When looking at just these three experiences, about a quarter of U.S. Jews (24%) say they were the target of antisemitism at least once in the previous 12 months, nearly identical to the share who said the same in 2023 (25%). The repeated items from 2023 also are virtually unchanged. In 2024, 23% say they were the target of an antisemitic remark in person, 6% say they were targeted by vandalism or messaging, and 2% say they suffered an antisemitic physical attack. In 2023, those shares were 22%, 7%, and 3%, respectively. (See Table 4.)

Table 4: Among same measures of antisemitic targeting, virtually no change from 2023 to 2024

	2024	2023
NET Been a target of any of the following behaviors in the past 12 months	24%	25%
An antisemitic remark in person	23%	22%
Antisemitic vandalism to, or messaging (such as flyers or pamphlets) left on your personal property	6%	7%
An antisemitic attack in person, during which the attacker physically touched you	2%	3%
Not a target in the past 12 months ¹¹	76%	75%

¹¹ This includes those who said "don't know" or did not answer the question.

Three items in the 2024 battery were also asked in 2021 and 2022: being the target of an antisemitic physical attack,¹² an antisemitic remark in person, and an antisemitic remark or post online or through social media. In 2021, nearly one in five U.S. Jews (17%) said they had been the target of an antisemitic remark in person in the previous 12 months, 12% said they were the target of an antisemitic remark or post online or through social media, and 3% said they were the target of an antisemitic physical attack. In 2022, those shares were 20%, 13%, and 3%, respectively.

- Younger Jewish adults (ages 18 to 29) are more likely than those who are 30 and older to say they have been the target of antisemitism in the ways asked about at least once in the past 12 months (41% vs. 31%).
- In addition, there are differences among Jewish adults by denominational identity. Among those who identify with a specific denomination, nearly four in ten (37%) say they have been the target of antisemitism in the past year at least once. By comparison, 27% of those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish say the same.

Among those who had at least one of these antisemitic experiences, 14% say they reported all incidents and 8% say they reported some incidents, but not all of them. Just over three-quarters of American Jews (78%) say they did not report any of the antisemitism they experienced.

The survey asked respondents to share the reason(s) they did not report the antisemitism they experienced. More than half of Jewish adults in the 2024 survey (54%) say they didn't think anything would be done [as a result of the report] and another 44% say they didn't think the experience was serious enough to report. (See Table 5.)

Table 5: More than half of U.S. Jews who do not report the antisemitism they experience choose not to report it because they doubt anything will be done

	Reasons for not reporting antisemitism (n=545)
I didn't think anything would be done	54%
I didn't think the experience was serious enough to report	44%
I didn't know how to report it	22%
I wasn't sure my report would stay anonymous	17%
I had a bad experience reporting something previously	9%
I didn't have time	8%

¹² In 2022 and 2021, respondents were asked: Over the past 12 months, have you, yourself, been the target of an antisemitic physical attack? In 2023 the question was revised to read: Over the past 12 months, have you, yourself, been the target of an antisemitic attack in person, during which the attacker physically touched you?

Fears and Worries Related to Antisemitism

Sharp Uptick in Jewish Americans Who Have Avoided Behaviors Due to Fears of Antisemitism

As in previous years, the 2024 survey asked U.S. Jews whether they had avoided wearing Jewish symbols, going to certain places, or posting content online in the past year due to fears of antisemitism. More than half (56%) say they have avoided at least one of the three behaviors

I'm afraid to go to gatherings of Jews or to political events that may have violent antisemitic protestors outside.

-63-year-old male, West

asked about, a sharp increase from the 46% who said the same in 2023 and the 38% who said the same in 2022.¹³ (See Table 6.) Roughly four in ten say they have avoided publicly wearing or displaying things that might identify them as a Jew (40%) or posting content online that would identify them as a Jew or reveal their views on Jewish issues (37%). And 31% say they have avoided certain places, events or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jewish person.

In the year since the October 7 attacks there has been an increase in the share who say they have avoided each of the items asked about due to fears of antisemitism. In 2023, 26% said they avoided publicly wearing or displaying things that might identify them as a Jew, compared with 40% today. In addition, three in ten (30%) said they avoided posting content online that would identify them as Jew or reveal their views on Jewish issues, compared with 37% today. And 26% said they avoided certain places, events or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jewish person, compared with 31% today.

It's scary to wear symbolism in public or decorate our homes because of backlash, a flag or a mezuzah could bring hate crimes on our family.

-40-year-old female, Northeast

¹³ It is important to remember that these individual behaviors are not mutually exclusive. The 56% who reported changing their behavior in at least one of the ways in the past year is a summary; if someone reported changing their behavior in all three questions, they are only counted once in the summary.

Table 6: More than half of U.S. Jews have avoided certain behaviors due to fears of antisemitism

	2024	2023	2022	2021
NET Avoided at least one behavior	56%	46%	38%	39%
Avoided publicly wearing or displaying things that might identify them as Jew	40%	26%	23%	22%
Avoided posting content online that would identify them as a Jew or reveal their views on Jewish issues	37%	30%	27%	25%
Avoided certain places, events or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jewish person	31%	26%	16%	17%
Did not avoid or change behavior ¹⁴	44%	54%	62%	61%

There are some distinctions on these questions across a few key subgroups.

- Overall, Jews who have personally been a target of antisemitism are far more likely to say they have avoided at least one of these behaviors than those who have not been targeted (77% vs. 45%), which follows the pattern seen in 2023. (See Table 7.) Specifically, those who have been a target are more likely to avoid publicly wearing something that might identify them as Jewish (57% vs. 31%), going certain places (52% vs. 21%), or posting content online (52% vs. 29%).

Table 7: Those who have been the personal target of antisemitism are far more likely to avoid certain behaviors due to fears of antisemitism

	2024		2023	
	<i>Personal target of antisemitism?</i>		<i>Personal target of antisemitism?</i>	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
NET Avoided at least one behavior	77%	45%	66%	39%
Avoided publicly wearing or displaying things that might identify them as a Jew	57%	31%	39%	22%
Avoided posting content online that would identify them as a Jew or reveal their views on Jewish issues	52%	29%	41%	27%
Avoided certain places, events or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jewish person	52%	21%	45%	20%

¹⁴ This includes those who said "don't know" or did not answer the question.

- Jewish adults who identify with a denomination also are more likely than those who identify as secular to say they have avoided at least one of the three behaviors in the last 12 months (62% vs. 50%).
- In the aggregate, there are no significant differences between Orthodox Jewish adults and those who identify with other denominations, but Orthodox adults do stand out on one measure: roughly half (51%) say they have avoided certain places events, or situations in the past year out of concern for their safety as a Jewish person, compared with 31% of Jewish adults who identify with other denominations, including secular, who say the same.
- In addition, among American Jews who say caring about Israel is at least somewhat important to what being Jewish means to them, six in ten (60%) say they have avoided at least one of the three behaviors asked about, compared with 37% who say caring about Israel is less important to their Jewish identity.

Worries for Self or Loved Ones Becoming Victims of Antisemitism

New questions in 2024 asked respondents to consider how worried they were, if at all, that they would be the victim of antisemitism in the next 12 months because they are Jewish – or that a family member might be. Overall, 43% of U.S. Jews say they are very (7%) or somewhat (37%) worried that they will be a victim of antisemitism in the next year. Over a third (37%) say they are not too worried, and nearly one in five (19%) say they are not at all worried.

Notably, the pattern changes when it comes to loved ones. Roughly half of U.S. Jews (52%) say they are very (14%) or somewhat (39%) worried that a family member, such as parents, a spouse or partner, or children will be a victim of antisemitism in the next 12 months. Three in ten (30%) say they are not too worried, and 18% say they are not at all worried. A few groups stand out as being particularly worried about both themselves and family members.

- U.S. Jews who identify with a particular denomination, are far more likely than those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish to say they are worried about themselves or a loved one becoming a victim in the next 12 months. Among the former group, about half (51%) say they are at least somewhat worried they will be a victim because of their Jewish identity, and 60% say the same when asked about family members. By comparison, 34% and 43%, respectively, among those who identify as secular say the same. (See Table 8.)
- American Jews who say that caring about Israel is at least somewhat important to their Jewish identity are more likely than those who find it less important to worry about being a victim in the next 12 months. About half (49%) of those who say caring about Israel is important are worried about themselves in the next year, and 58% of this group is worried about a family member. Among those who say caring about Israel is less important to their Jewish identity, 19% and 27%, respectively, say the same. (See Table 8.)

Table 8: Across the board, U.S. Jews are more worried about family members than themselves when it comes to being the victim of antisemitism

<i>% who say they are very/somewhat worried they or a family member will be a victim of antisemitism in the next 12 months</i>	Very/somewhat worried about self	Very/somewhat worried about a family member
U.S. Jews	43%	52%
Identify with a denomination	51%	60%
Identify as secular or culturally Jewish	34%	43%
Caring about Israel is very/somewhat important	49%	58%
Caring about Israel is less important	19%	27%

Experiences with Antisemitism on Social Media and Online Platforms

As noted above, nearly one in five Jewish adults (17%) say they have been the target of antisemitism online at least once in the past 12 months. In addition, fully two thirds (67%) say they have seen or heard any antisemitic content online or on social media, such as comments, posts, or videos, at least once in the past 12 months. Taken together, roughly seven in ten (69%) report experiencing antisemitic content online at least once in the past year.¹⁵ The 2023 survey asked about experiencing antisemitic content online in a slightly different way than in 2024, and therefore the results are not directly comparable.¹⁶

- Perhaps not surprisingly, given the medium, younger Jews are far more likely than those ages 30 and older to say they have experienced antisemitism online at least once in the past 12 months (83% vs. 67%).
- Notably, there do not appear to be significant differences on this question between Jewish adults who identify with a denomination and those who identify as secular. Roughly seven in ten adults who identify with a specific denomination (70%) and secular adults (71%) say they have experienced antisemitism online or on social media in the past year.

The 2024 survey again asked those who experienced antisemitism online where, exactly, they had experienced it. Among all Jewish adults who experienced antisemitism online at least once in the past 12 months, 47% say they experienced antisemitism on Facebook, and 37% say they

¹⁵ Throughout this report, the phrase “experienced antisemitism online” includes Jewish adults who say they have been the target of an antisemitic remark or post online or on social media in the past 12 months or those who say they have seen or heard any antisemitic content online or on social media in the past 12 months.

¹⁶ In 2024, respondents were asked two separate questions to gauge their experience with antisemitism online – one specific to being the target, and one more broadly about antisemitic content online. In 2023, those questions were combined into one: “Over the past 12 months, have you seen or heard any antisemitic content (such as comments or posts) online or on social media? This could be something directed at you, personally, or something you’ve observed.”

experienced antisemitism on X (formerly known as Twitter). Nearly a third (32%) say they experienced antisemitism on Instagram. Roughly a quarter of U.S. Jews who experienced antisemitism online in the past 12 months say they experienced it on YouTube (27%) and one in five (18%) cited TikTok as the source. Another 8% say they experienced antisemitism via online gaming platforms, and 2% report experiencing antisemitism on Snapchat. (See Table 9.)

One limitation of the data is that the 2024 survey did not ask respondents which social media and online platforms they use on a regular basis, outside of asking about their experience with antisemitism. The high share of respondents who say they experienced antisemitism on Facebook may reflect higher usage of that platform, as prior research indicates that U.S. Jews are more likely to use Facebook than other platforms.¹⁷

Table 9: Nearly half of U.S. Jews who experienced antisemitism online in the last year report experiencing it on Facebook

	Experienced antisemitism on each platform at least once in the last 12 months (n=1,247)
Facebook	47%
X (formerly known as Twitter)	37%
Instagram	32%
YouTube	27%
TikTok	18%
Snapchat	2%
Online gaming platforms	8%

Among American Jews who experienced antisemitism online in the past year, one in five (20%) say the online incident(s) made them feel physically threatened. And among those who say they felt physically threatened, more than half (58%) name Facebook as the culprit. Nearly four in ten say they felt physically threatened on Instagram (37%) or X (37%), and 32% say they felt threatened on TikTok. One in five (20%) report feeling threatened on YouTube. (See Table 10.)

¹⁷ In the 2021 AJC Survey of Antisemitism, American Jews reported using Facebook more than any other platform asked about: 65% said they had used Facebook in the previous 12 months. The next most used platform was YouTube (61%), followed by Instagram (46%), Twitter (36%), and TikTok (19%).

Table 10: More than half of U.S. Jews who experienced antisemitism online and felt physically threatened say they felt that threat on Facebook

	Felt physically threatened on each platform (n=273)
Facebook	58%
Instagram	37%
X (formerly known as Twitter)	37%
TikTok	32%
YouTube	20%
Snapchat	6%
Online gaming platforms	2%

In addition to asking American Jews where online they had experienced antisemitism, the 2024 survey again asked respondents whether they reported the incident or incidents, and if they did not report, why not?

Overall, among those who experienced antisemitism on any given online platform, roughly four in ten or fewer say they reported the incident to the platform in question (see Table 11), with few differences across demographic groups.

Table 11: Among those who experience antisemitism on each platform, roughly four in ten or fewer report it to the platform in question

	Experienced antisemitism on each platform (n=1,247)	Among those who experienced antisemitism on each platform	
		Yes, reported incident(s)	No, did not report incident(s)
Facebook (n=605)	47%	32%	68%
X (formerly known as Twitter) (n=431)	37%	35%	65%
Instagram (n=429)	32%	36%	64%
YouTube (n=297)	27%	24%	76%
TikTok (n=230)	18%	44%	56%

Jewish adults who say they experienced antisemitism online but did not report it to the platform in question were asked why they did not report. Roughly half or more, across platforms, expressed that they did not report because they did not think anything would be done. Sizable minorities noted that they typically don't report anything or that they did not know how to report the antisemitism they experienced. (See Table 12.)

Table 12: Regardless of the platform, U.S. Jews who do not report the antisemitism they experience online make this choice because they do not think anything will be done

	Facebook (n=422)	X (n=288)	Instagram (n=249)	YouTube (n=230)	TikTok (n=126)
I didn't think anything would be done	55%	61%	58%	51%	50%
I typically don't report anything	31%	32%	45%	23%	30%
I didn't know how to report it	16%	24%	11%	22%	28%
I wasn't sure my report would stay anonymous	16%	11%	9%	10%	4%
The reporting options were too confusing	6%	6%	3%	7%	8%
It was too hard to report multiple comments	5%	10%	9%	10%	3%
I didn't have time	5%	8%	10%	10%	12%

Jewish adults who say they experienced antisemitism online in the past 12 months were asked in an open-ended question, which social media platforms, if any, they have used less than usual in the past year due to experiencing antisemitism on the platform. Nearly half (47%) say their usage has not changed despite their experiences. However, 14% say they have used X less often than usual and roughly one in ten say the same about Facebook (10%) and Instagram (8%).

Jewish users of Facebook, Instagram, X, TikTok, or YouTube who say they experienced antisemitism

[Facebook's] AI system to respond to complaints is totally inadequate. The options in their menus do not give you an opportunity to fully explain why the comments are antisemitic and violate their community standards. Appealing to a human is generally impossible.

-63-year-old male, West

on at least one of those platforms were asked to share, in their own words, what they would like the social media company to know about their experience with antisemitism on the platform. (Those who experienced antisemitism on more than one platform were asked about just one platform at random.) Researchers developed codes based on the verbatim responses to allow for analysis across platforms. Across platforms, verbatim responses were most likely to fall in one of two key categories: antisemitism on the platform is widespread and more should be done about it, and the platform needs better moderation, guidelines, and terms of use.

The 2024 survey also continued to explore the emerging world of artificial intelligence, amidst concerns of antisemitism and misinformation being generated by those products. This year, the survey asked about the level of trust in companies that use generative artificial intelligence to protect their products or platforms from antisemitism, misinformation about Jews, misinformation about Israelis, and anti-Israel bias.

Overall, roughly one in five or fewer say they have some or a lot of trust in companies that use AI to protect their products or platforms from each of these issues. Rather, U.S. Jews are far more

likely to say they do not trust these companies at all than to give any other response. (See Table 13.) Roughly half or more say they do not at all trust companies that use AI to protect their products or platforms from antisemitism (49%), misinformation about Jews (53%), anti-Israel bias (55%), or misinformation about Israelis (55%). There are few significant differences by age, education, or denominational identity.

Table 13: Very little trust in companies that use AI to protect their products from antisemitism or misinformation

<i>How much, if at all, do you trust companies that use generative artificial intelligence (AI) to protect their products or platforms from:</i>				
	Antisemitism	Misinformation about Jews	Anti-Israel bias	Misinformation about Israelis
A lot	3%	3%	3%	2%
Some	17%	15%	15%	13%
Not much	30%	28%	26%	28%
Not at all	49%	53%	55%	55%

Antisemitic Incidents at Jewish Institutions and Local Businesses

While the Hamas terrorist attacks have deeply hurt Jews around the world and instilled fear, it has also driven many Jews to fight for their identity and what they believe in. In dark times Jews embrace who they are and make their own light.

-21-year-old female, West

Among U.S. Jewish adults, three in ten (30%) say the Jewish institutions they are affiliated with have been the target of antisemitism in the past 5 years, an increase from the previous surveys in which roughly a quarter said the same. This includes antisemitic graffiti, attacks, and/or threats. One in five (20%) say the institutions with which they are affiliated have not been a target, on par with the 21% who said the same in 2023. Notably, the share who say they are not affiliated with any Jewish institutions has decreased, suggesting an uptick in institutional affiliation in the year since the October 7 attacks. (See Table 14.)¹⁸

¹⁸ The response options "Not affiliated with any Jewish institutions" and "Not sure" were shown to respondents in the online version of the survey, but were not read to respondents on the phone, and only account for phone respondents who volunteered the information.

Table 14: A third of U.S. Jews say the Jewish institutions they are affiliated with have been targeted in the past five years

	2024	2023	2022	2021
NET Institutions have been a target	30%	25%	23%	24%
Antisemitic graffiti	21%	17%	16%	17%
Antisemitic attacks	8%	6%	7%	9%
Antisemitic threats	21%	18%	13%	12%
Institutions have not been a target	20%	21%	32%	40%
Not affiliated with any Jewish institutions	31%	38%	32%	24%
Not sure	19%	16%	13%	12%

When excluding those who volunteer they are not affiliated with any Jewish institutions, a more consistent pattern of institutional targeting emerges; U.S. Jews who are affiliated with a Jewish institution have been steadily more likely to say their institutions have been the target of antisemitism year over year. (See Table 15.)

Table 15: Among Jews affiliated with a Jewish institution, more report antisemitic threats to their institution in 2024 than in previous years

<i>Among those affiliated with Jewish institutions</i>	2024 (n=1,313)	2023 (n=1,033)	2022 (n=1,083)	2021 (n=1,190)
NET Institutions have been a target	44%	41%	34%	32%
Antisemitic graffiti	30%	27%	23%	22%
Antisemitic attacks	11%	10%	10%	11%
Antisemitic threats	31%	29%	19%	15%
Institutions have not been a target	29%	33%	47%	52%
Not sure	27%	26%	19%	15%

The 2024 survey asked U.S. Jews who said they were affiliated with a Jewish institution whether any of those institutions had increased security measures since October 7, 2023, or if security had stayed about the same. Overall, seven in ten (70%) say security measures have increased, while 15% say they have stayed about the same.

- Orthodox Jews are more likely than those of other denominations to report increased security at the Jewish institutions with which they are affiliated. Roughly nine in ten Orthodox Jews (89%) say security measures have increased, compared with 74% of those who identify with other denominations, and 55% of those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish.

This is not an issue of free speech or "both sides". It's only Jews that have to fear for our lives in America. Only Jews have to hire armed guards for our religious services in America.

-46-year-old female, South

The 2024 survey also asked respondents about antisemitic incidents toward local businesses in the past year, a modification from the 2023 survey when respondents were asked about the past five years. A quarter of Jewish adults (25%) report that a local business where they live has been the target of antisemitism in the past year once (8%) or more than once (17%). The question included examples of graffiti or broken windows, in addition to purposeful bad reviews or protests in front of the business.¹⁹ Nearly four in ten (39%) say this has not happened in the past year where they live, and a substantial share (36%) say they do not know. In 2023, when respondents were asked about the past five years, 19% reported that a local business where they live had been the target of antisemitism at least once in that timeframe.

- About four in ten Orthodox Jews (42%) say a local business where they live has been the target of antisemitism in the past year at least once. By comparison, 29% of Conservative Jews, 28% of Reform Jews, and 19% of secular Jews say this has happened.

Experiences with Antisemitism Since October 7th

Overall, the vast majority of U.S. Jews (90%) say antisemitism has increased since the Hamas terrorist attacks on Israel on October 7, 2023. This includes 61% who say antisemitism has increased a lot in that timeframe, and 29% who say it has increased somewhat. Just 8% say it has stayed the same since October 7, 2023. Consistent with other patterns in the survey, certain groups stand out as saying antisemitism has increased a lot since October 7.

- U.S. Jews who have been the target of antisemitism at least once in the past 12 months are more likely than those who have not to say antisemitism has increased a lot since the attacks (79% vs. 52%).
- Similarly, those who have altered their behavior in some way due to fears of antisemitism also are more likely to say antisemitism has increased than those who have not (73% vs. 46%).
- And U.S. Jews who identify with a denomination are more likely than those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish to say antisemitism in the U.S. has increased a lot since October 7 (68% vs. 52%).

More specifically, the survey also asked respondents to what extent, if at all, the October 7 terrorist attacks in Israel have made them feel less safe as a Jewish person in the U.S., roughly one year into the conflict. Overall, 14% say they feel a great deal less safe as a result of the terrorist attacks, while 26% say they feel a fair amount less safe. Just over a third (36%) say they feel a little less safe, and 23% say the attacks have not made them feel less safe at all.

¹⁹ Respondents were asked, “In the past year, to the best of your knowledge, have any local businesses where you live been targets of antisemitism, such as, but not limited to, graffiti, broken windows, purposeful bad reviews, or protests in front of the business?”

- American Jews who identify as Orthodox are more likely than those who identify with other denominations or those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish to say the attacks have made them feel a great deal less safe (30% vs. 17% and 8%).
- U.S. Jews who have been the target of antisemitism are more likely than those who have not to feel a great deal less safe as a result of the attacks (24% vs. 9%).
- And those who have altered their behavior in some way due to fears of antisemitism also are more likely to feel a great deal less safe than those who have not (20% vs. 6%).

People are not hiding their antisemitism anymore. Jewish tropes are being spoken aloud in public spaces, public schools, in classrooms with zero recourse...American Jews cannot leave home with anything that identifies us as Jews for risk of harm. I am the granddaughter of a sole survivor of the Holocaust and have never felt so unsafe for myself and my family.

-46-year-old female, South

The 2024 survey asked Jewish adults whether they have considered, in the past five years, leaving the United States for another country, due to antisemitism. Notably, 13% say they have considered it. Perhaps unsurprisingly, those who have been the target of antisemitism at least once in the past 12 months are far more likely than those who have not been a target to say they have considered leaving the U.S. (24% vs. 7%).

Antisemitism and Israel in the News

The 2024 survey asked a series of questions about news sources and coverage. Overall, roughly seven in ten Jewish adults (69%) say they typically get their news from news websites or apps, and 53% say they typically get their news from television. Fewer U.S. Jews cite social media (40%), search engines (33%), print publications (32%), radio (30%), and podcasts (22%) as their typical news source.

Nearly nine in ten U.S. Jews (87%) say they have seen or heard at least one report of antisemitism on the news in the past 12 months, with no significant differences by the news source. There also are virtually no differences on this question by age, region, or denomination. There are some differences, however, by education level and perception of the increase of antisemitism.

- Among Jewish adults who have a college degree or more education, 92% say they have seen or heard at least one report of antisemitism on the news in the past 12 months. By comparison, 83% of those with some college education (but no degree) and 77% of those with a high school degree or less education say the same.
- Jewish adults who say antisemitism has increased in the past five years are more likely than those who say antisemitism has decreased or stayed the same to say they have seen or heard a news report regarding antisemitism in the past year, suggesting that those who are more likely to perceive a problem are more likely to pay attention to news stories about the issue. Among those who say antisemitism has increased a lot, 91% say they have seen

such a news story, as do 87% of those who say antisemitism has increased somewhat. By comparison, those who say antisemitism is about the same or has decreased in the past five years, 58% say they have seen or heard reports about antisemitism in the news in the past year.

In addition, American Jews in the 2024 survey were asked to characterize the news coverage they had seen or heard of the Israel-Hamas war. Overall, roughly four in ten (42%) say the coverage is biased in support of Hamas. Nearly even shares say the coverage is biased in support of Israel (29%) or that the coverage is fair (28%).

- Among U.S. Jews who identify with a denomination, more than four in ten (46%) say the coverage is biased toward Hamas. By comparison, 37% of secular or cultural Jews say the same. Notably, a similar share of secular Jews (35%) say the news coverages is biased in favor of Israel, while 25% of U.S. Jews who identify with a denomination share that view.
- There are also distinctions by political party on this question. Roughly six in ten Jewish Republicans (62%) say the news coverage they have seen or heard is biased in favor of Hamas. Jewish Democrats, however, are more evenly distributed: 33% say the coverage is biased toward Hamas; 35% say it is biased toward Israel; and 31% say the coverage is fair.

American Jews and Israel

Among U.S. Jews, 81% say that caring about Israel is very (51%) or somewhat (30%) important to what being Jewish means to them. Nearly one in five (18%) say that caring about Israel is not too (11%) or not at all (7%) important to them. The 2024 findings are largely consistent with those from 2023. Similar to 2023, there are some distinct differences by age and denomination. (See Table 16.)

- Jewish adults ages 30 and older are more likely than younger Jews (those ages 18 to 29) to say caring about Israel is very important (53% vs. 40%). This is a similar pattern to 2023, but a narrower gap: in 2023 those figures were 52% and 29%, respectively.
- In addition, Jewish adults ages 50 and older seem more inclined than those under age 50 to say caring about Israel is very important (62% vs. 39%). Again, while this pattern is similar to 2023, the gap between Jewish adults ages 50 and older and their younger counterparts seems to be narrowing; 63% and 32% of each respective group said caring about Israel was very important to their Jewish identity in 2023.
- Jewish adults who have a denominational identity are far more likely than secular Jews to say caring about Israel is very important to their Jewish identity (60% vs. 37%). This is similar to 2023, when 57% of Jews who identify with a denomination and 31% of secular Jews said the same.

Table 16: Half of U.S. Jews say caring about Israel is a very important part of what being Jewish means to them

<i>% of U.S. Jews who say caring about Israel is ____ important to what being Jewish means to them</i>	2024	2023
Very important	51%	47%
Somewhat important	30%	33%
Not too important	11%	13%
Not at all important	7%	7%
<i>% in each group who say caring about Israel is very important to what being Jewish means to them</i>		
Ages 18 to 29	40%	29%
Ages 30 and older	53%	52%
Ages 18 to 49	39%	32%
Ages 50 and older	62%	63%
Identify with a denomination	60%	57%
Identify as secular or culturally Jewish	37%	31%

Protests and Boycotts

As the U.S. public overall grapples with a wide range of opinions toward and demonstrations regarding the current war spurred by the October 7 attacks, the 2024 survey asked a number of questions about protests and where they may or may not be acceptable. The survey also revisited some questions asked in past surveys about the BDS (Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions) Movement in the new geopolitical context.

Overall, 62% of U.S. Jews say they are at least slightly familiar with the BDS movement, the movement that advocates for boycotting, divesting, and sanctioning Israel. This includes 18% who say they are very familiar, 25% who say they are somewhat familiar, and 18% who say they are slightly familiar. Over a third of American Jews (38%) say they are not at all familiar with the BDS movement. These findings are similar to 2022 when 65% of U.S. Jews said they were at least slightly familiar with the movement and 35% said they were not at all familiar.

Among those who are at least slightly familiar, about half (49%) say the BDS movement is antisemitic, based on what they know. Roughly four in ten (41%) say it is not antisemitic, but there are some antisemitic supporters, and 9% say it is not antisemitic. By comparison, in 2022, among Jewish adults who were familiar with BDS, 39% said the movement was antisemitic, while 47% said it was not, but had some antisemitic supporters. At the time, 12% indicated it was not antisemitic.

- U.S. Jews who identify with a denomination and are at least slightly familiar with the BDS movement are far more likely than those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish to find the movement to be antisemitic (58% vs. 36%).

Thinking about boycotts more broadly, the 2024 survey asked U.S. Jews to what extent, if at all, it is acceptable to protest against Israel by boycotting American Jewish individuals, such as authors, actors, or artists, or Jewish events such as concerts or speaking engagements. A majority of American Jews (70%) say it is completely unacceptable to protest against Israel by boycotting American Jewish individuals or Jewish events, and another 14% say it is somewhat unacceptable. Just 16% of U.S. Jews say it is completely (5%) or somewhat (11%) acceptable.

- U.S. Jews who identify with a denomination are more likely than those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish to say this form of protest is completely unacceptable (74% vs. 62%).
- In addition, Jewish adults ages 50 and older are more likely than their younger counterparts to find these protests completely unacceptable (77% vs. 62%).

In the wake of news stories about anti-Israel protests at businesses or restaurants, among other places, the survey asked U.S. Jews where in the United States it would be acceptable to conduct protests against the Israeli government. Of the options given – from which respondents could select multiple places if they deemed them an acceptable location to protest – most U.S. Jews say one could conduct protests against the Israeli government at a government office (59%) or at the Israeli embassy or consulate (57%). Fewer than one in ten say it is acceptable to conduct protests at an Israeli business or restaurant (8%), a synagogue (6%), a Jewish business or restaurant (5%), or a Jewish day school (4%). And 25% say it is never acceptable to conduct protests against the Israeli government in the United States.

Perceptions: What Qualifies as Antisemitic? Which Groups Present an Antisemitic Threat?

Respondents were shown or read four statements related to Israel and Jews in the United States and asked to indicate if they thought the statement was antisemitic or not. One statement, 'Israel has no right to exist,' has been asked consistently since 2019. Similar to previous years, most American Jews (85%) continue to say that statement is antisemitic, while 13% say the statement is not antisemitic.

- Similar to 2023, younger Jews are less likely than their older counterpart to say this statement is antisemitic (72% vs. 88% in 2024 and 67% vs. 89% in 2023).
- Furthermore, among those who say caring about Israel is at least somewhat important to their Jewish identity, 93% say the statement, 'Israel has no right to exist,' is antisemitic (identical to 2023), compared with 53% of those who say caring about Israel is less important to their Jewish identity (also on par with 2023).

The 2024 survey also asked about three new statements. Nine in ten (92%) say one of the new statements asked about, 'Jews control the media,' is an antisemitic statement. Nearly three quarters (74%) say another new statement, 'The October 7, 2023, terrorist attack on Israel by Hamas has been exaggerated,' is antisemitic. And the statement, 'From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free,' is considered antisemitic by 64% of Jewish Americans.

[Discrimination on college campuses] was generally suppressed before October 7, but many young students have been fooled by extremists that October 7 was merely an anti-colonial resistance, and that the true culprits were evil Zionist Israelis, and by association Jews.

-37-year-old male, Midwest

Large majorities (at least eight in ten or more) across age, education level, region, political ideology, denomination, and personal experience with antisemitism find the statement, 'Jews control the media,' to be antisemitic. On the other two new statements, however, there is more variation, with distinct differences by age, denomination, and political ideology.

'From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free'

- Jewish adults age 30 and older are more likely than their younger counterparts to say the statement, 'From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free,' is antisemitic (66% vs. 54%). And the difference is even wider between older Jewish adults (ages 50 and older) and those ages 18 to 49 (76% vs. 51%, respectively).
- Jewish Democrats who do not identify as politically progressive are more likely than those who do adopt this label to say the statement, 'From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free,' is antisemitic (73% vs. 57%).
- Jewish adults who identify as Orthodox are more likely than members of other denominations or those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish to say the statement, 'From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free,' is antisemitic. More than eight in ten (81%) Orthodox Jews say this, compared with 69% of those in other denominations and 57% of secular Jews.
- And those who say caring about Israel is very or somewhat important to what being Jewish means to them are nearly three times as likely as those who place less importance on it to say, 'From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free,' is an antisemitic statement (73% vs. 25%).

'The October 7, 2023 terrorist attack on Israel by Hamas has been exaggerated'

- Jewish adults age 30 and older are more likely than their younger counterparts to say the statement, 'The October 7, 2023 terrorist attack on Israel by Hamas has been exaggerated,' is antisemitic (75% vs. 64%). And the difference is even wider between older Jewish adults (ages 50 and older) and those ages 18 to 49 (81% vs. 65%, respectively).

- Jewish Republicans are more likely than Jewish Democrats to feel the statement saying the October 7 attack has been exaggerated is antisemitic (80% vs. 71%).
- Jewish adults who identify with a denomination are more likely than those who identify as secular or culturally Jewish to say the statement, 'The October 7, 2023 terrorist attack on Israel by Hamas has been exaggerated,' is antisemitic (78% vs. 68%).
- And those who say caring about Israel is very or somewhat important to what being Jewish means to them are far more likely than those who place less importance on it to say, 'The October 7, 2023 terrorist attack on Israel by Hamas has been exaggerated,' is an antisemitic statement (79% vs. 48%).

The 2024 survey asked U.S. Jews to assess how much of an antisemitic threat certain groups or issues pose in the United States today. Although the four groups or issues asked about are arguably distinctly different – Christian nationalism, the extreme political right, the extreme political left, and extremism in the name of Islam – there was minimal variation across responses. For example, a third of American Jews (33%) say each of those four represent a very serious antisemitic threat. Roughly three quarters or more say that each group or issue represents at least a slight antisemitic threat.²⁰

Some of these groups – the extreme political right, the extreme political left, and extremism in the name of Islam – were asked about in 2021. When looking only at those who selected a response option (a very serious threat, moderately serious threat, slight threat, or no threat at all), there is evidence of an uptick in those who perceive the extreme political left to be a threat at any level, but smaller changes on the perception of the extreme political right and extremism in the name of Islam as a threat.

There are few demographic differences on these questions, but some distinctions by political party affiliation stand out.

- On each issue, Jewish Democrats are more likely than Jewish Republicans to perceive a threat. Among Jewish Democrats, roughly eight in ten say Christian nationalism (84%), the extreme political right (83%), the extreme political left (84%), and extremism in the name of Islam (80%) represent at least a slight

In the past, we generally only had to worry about and fear neo-Nazis on the far right. After the terrorist attack and subsequent bombing of Gaza, we now have to fear both those on the far right and the far left, as the majority of progressives turned against Israel mere days after the terrorist attack.

-39-year-old female, South

²⁰ This question series was last asked in 2021, and while there is some evidence to suggest shifts in opinion since then, there was a change in response options that makes direct comparisons challenging. In 2024, respondents on the web – the vast majority of respondents – were explicitly shown an option for “don’t know” and allowed to select that rather than select a threat level. In 2021, respondents had to either select a threat level or skip the question.

antisemitic threat in the U.S. today. By comparison, among Jewish Republicans, those figures are 72%, 72%, 67%, and 70%, respectively. (See Table 17.)

Table 17: Jewish Democrats more likely than Republicans to perceive antisemitic threats

% of U.S. Jews who say ____ is an antisemitic threat in the U.S. today	Total	Republican	Democrat
Christian nationalism	79%	72%	84%
Extreme political right	79%	72%	83%
Extreme political left	78%	67%	84%
Extremism in the name of Islam	76%	70%	80%

- Specifically, Jewish Democrats who identify as progressive differ from those who do not on the threat level of some of these groups and issues. Among Jewish Democrats who identify as progressive, 85% say the extreme political left is an antisemitic threat, compared with 77% of Jewish Democrats who do not adopt the progressive label. Similarly, those who identify as progressive are more likely than those who do not to say Christian nationalism is a threat (86% vs. 79%).

There is less tolerance of the Jewish people because of political indifference and the rise of Christian nationalism. Ignorance is supported and tolerance is no longer supported.

-55-year-old male, Midwest

Antisemitism on College Campuses

The 2024 survey repeated and added to a section from the 2023 survey aimed at exploring experiences of antisemitism on college campuses – an area of interest even before the spike of antisemitism in university settings in the wake of the October 7 attacks. These questions were asked of Jewish adults who are current students or say they have been a student in the past two years, in addition to those who are parents of current or recent (in the past two years) students. For the purposes of this report, we limit our analysis to Jewish adults who are current or recent students (a total of n=320). The following section reflects the experiences of these current or recent students.²¹

²¹ One of the goals of the 2024 survey was maximize the number of interviews with current and recent college and university students to better understand their experiences. To achieve this goal, AJC partnered with Hillel International, which provided a contact list of college and university students to be included in the survey outreach, along with the other samples typically used. The Hillel data were then combined with the probability-based, full-coverage samples using a composite adjustment to account for the oversampling of younger adults and to ensure the final sample is representative of the larger population. See the 2024 Methodology Report for more details.

When asked about their overall experience as a college or university student, roughly a third of current and recent students (35%) report experiencing antisemitism at least once during their time in college or university. The survey further explored those contexts.

The 2024 survey asked current and recent students whether they have ever, in their time at university, felt uncomfortable or unsafe at a campus event because they are Jewish, avoided wearing, carrying or displaying things that could identify them as Jewish, or avoided expressing views on Israel on campus or with classmates because of fears of antisemitism. Nearly half (48%) say they have experienced at least one of the items asked about. About four in ten (43%) say they have avoided expressing views on Israel on campus or with classmates, 34% say they have avoided wearing or carrying things that identify them as Jewish, and 32% say they have felt uncomfortable or unsafe at a campus event due to being Jewish.

Overall, roughly one in five current and recent students (22%) say they have ever felt or been excluded from a group or an event on campus because they are Jewish. This includes 10% who say this has happened once, and 12% who say it has happened more than one time. Similarly, 23% of current and recent students say they have ever felt or been excluded from a group or an event on campus because of their assumed or actual connection to Israel, including 8% who say it happened once and 15% who say it happened more than once.

In addition to the broader campus experience, the 2024 survey asked about experiences with antisemitism in the learning environment – specifically whether each of the following have promoted antisemitism or fueled a learning environment hostile to Jews: faculty on campus, class curricula, and student life and/or student activities. A third of current and recent students (33%) say that student life and/or student activities promoted antisemitism at least once; 32% say the same about faculty on campus, and 24% share that sentiment regarding class curricula.

The amount of hatred in public and on campus is increased, and no one stands up for the hatred against Jewish people (meanwhile there are so many people being vocal about Palestine).

-26-year-old female, Northeast

As campus protests were very much in the news this past year, the 2024 survey asked college students directly, in two separate questions, whether they had noticed any anti-Israel protests or demonstrations or pro-Palestinian encampments since October 7, 2023. Among those who were students on campus after October 7 (per self-report), roughly seven in ten (69%) current and recent students say they noticed anti-Israel protests, and 56% say they noticed pro-Palestinian encampments.

The survey further asked those who had noticed demonstrations how, if at all, they had impacted feelings of safety on campus. Overall, roughly half (51%) of those who noticed protests or

encampments on campus say those demonstrations made them feel very (25%) or somewhat (26%) unsafe.

Related to the campus questions, Jewish parents of high school students were asked how important reports of antisemitism on campus are when thinking about choosing a college. Roughly two thirds (68%) say those reports are very (51%) or somewhat (17%) important in that decision-making process.

In 2023, analysis of the campus experience included current and recent college students, as well as parents of current and recent students – sometimes referred to as parent proxies – due to smaller sample sizes of students only. When comparing students and parent proxies from 2024 with their counterparts in 2023, we see evidence of both change and consistency. On the question of exclusion due to Jewish identity or connection to Israel, there are virtually no differences between 2024 and 2023. Based on responses from current and recent students and parent proxies, the data suggest that students are more likely now than a year ago to avoid expressing views on Israel on campus or with classmates (41% vs. 26%), avoid wearing or displaying things that would identify them as Jewish (34% vs. 25%), and feel uncomfortable or unsafe at a campus event because of their Jewish identity (33% vs. 24%).

Antisemitism in the Workplace

The 2024 survey included questions to gauge antisemitism in the workplace. These questions were asked of respondents who are employed full-time or part-time and are not self-employed. A total of n=703 respondents received these questions, and the following section reflects their experiences.

Overall, roughly one in ten U.S. Jews who are employed full-time or part-time and are not self-employed (9%) say they have experienced antisemitism in their place of work in the last 12 months at least once.

The 2024 survey asked employed Jewish adults whether they had avoided or experienced any of the following issues or situations in the past 12 months: avoided wearing or displaying something that would identify them as Jewish around colleagues; felt uncomfortable or unsafe in their workplace because of their Jewish identity; felt or been excluded because of their Jewish identity; felt or been excluded because of their assumed or actual connection to Israel. Roughly one in five (22%) say they have avoided or experienced at least one of these issues in the past year, including 16% who have avoided wearing or displaying something that would identify them as Jewish; 9% who have felt unsafe or uncomfortable in their workplace because of their Jewish identity; 8% who say they have felt or been excluded because of their assumed or actual connection to Israel; and 8% felt or been excluded because of their Jewish identity.

- Jewish adults who have been a target of antisemitism in the past 12 months – regardless of whether it was in the workplace – are more likely than those who have not to have experienced any of these workplace issues (43% vs. 12%).
- And those who have avoided certain situations due to concerns of antisemitism – again, regardless of whether those were directly work-related – are more likely than those who have not avoided situations to say they have experienced at least one of these workplace issues in the last 12 months (35% vs. 6%).
- On two measures, Jewish adults ages 18 to 49 stand out from their older counterparts. Jewish adults under age 50 are more likely than those age 50 and older to say they have felt uncomfortable or unsafe at work because they are Jewish (11% vs. 5%), and more likely to say they have felt or been excluded due to an assumed or actual connection to Israel (11% vs. 3%).
- In addition, Jewish adults who say caring about Israel is at least somewhat important to their Jewish identity are more likely than those who deem it less important to say they have felt or been excluded because they are Jewish (9% vs. 2%) or to say they have felt or been excluded due to an assumed or actual connection to Israel (10% vs. 2%).

Countering Antisemitism: A Path Forward

Most Jews Find Law Enforcement to be Effective in Addressing their Security Needs

About two-thirds of U.S. Jewish adults (65%) think law enforcement is very (13%) or somewhat effective (52%) in responding to the security needs of Jews. A third (34%) say law enforcement is not too or not at all effective. This is in line with the results from 2023, 2022, and 2021. However, compared with the longer trend, there has been a decline: roughly eight in ten Jewish adults (81%) said law enforcement was effective in 2019, compared with 65% in 2024.²²

- Younger U.S. Jews (ages 18 to 29) are less likely than their older counterparts (ages 30 and older) to find law enforcement effective in responding to their security needs: 57% vs. 66%, virtually identical to 2023.

The 2024 survey repeated a new question from 2023 that asked how important it is that law enforcement be required to report hate crimes to a federal government database.²³ Just over nine in ten American Jews (93%) say it is very (72%) or somewhat (21%) important that law enforcement

²² Please see Appendix A for more information on understanding and interpreting long-term trends.

²³ Before asking about importance, survey respondents were given a definition and some background information, as follows: “The next question asks about hate crimes. A hate crime is a crime of prejudice or bigotry that occurs when an offender targets someone because of one or more of their characteristics or religious beliefs. Currently, law enforcement agencies are not required to report hate crimes to the federal government’s crime reporting database, which tracks detailed information about crimes in the U.S. How important is it, if at all, that law enforcement be required to report hate crimes to a federal government database?”

be required to report hate crimes to a federal government database. Just 7% say it is not too or not at all important. These shares are virtually unchanged from 2023.

- Jewish adults ages 30 and older are more likely than younger Jews to say it is very important that law enforcement be required to report hate crimes to a federal government database (75% vs. 60%).
- Among Jewish Democrats, 75% say this reporting requirement is very important, compared with 65% of Jewish Republicans who say the same.

Less Than Half Approve of Government Response to Antisemitism; Less Trust in Democracy Overall

Opinions of Jewish Americans are varied in rating the response to antisemitism of various government entities, but no entity garners majority approval. More than four in ten (45%) say they approve of how the Republican Party is responding to antisemitism in the United States, and a similar share (44%) says the same about their state and local government. Roughly four in ten say they approve of the way Congress is responding to antisemitism (42%), the way the federal government is handling it (40%), and the way the Democratic Party is responding (39%).²⁴ (See Table 18.)

Table 18: More disapprove of government response to antisemitism than approve

	Approve	Disapprove
The Republican Party	45%	54%
State and Local Government	44%	54%
Congress	42%	56%
The Federal Government	40%	58%
The Democratic Party	39%	59%

- While approval is low across the board, one might expect to see some political party cohesion or unity, but that does not seem to be the case. Among Jewish Republicans, 42% say they approve of the Republican Party's response. Among Jewish Democrats, 41% say they approve of the Democratic Party's response.
- Younger Jews (ages 18 to 29) are more likely than those ages 30 and older to *disapprove* of any entity's response to antisemitism. For example, 68% of younger Jews say they disapprove of the way the Republican Party is responding to antisemitism, compared with

²⁴ While many of these items have been asked about in the past, surveys in previous years offered respondents an explicit, "No opinion," option, which was routinely selected by at least one in ten respondents. In 2024, respondents were not given the option to select, "No opinion," thus making the results not directly comparable to previous years. However, when looking at patterns in the data, there is evidence to suggest some shifts in approval, particularly regarding the Democratic Party. In 2021, the balance leaned toward approval for the way the Democratic Party was responding to antisemitism; in 2024, the balance leans toward disapproval.

51% of the older cohort. And 71% of younger Jews disapprove of the response by the Democratic Party, compared with 57% of Jewish adults ages 30 and older. There are similar patterns on the questions about the Congress, state and local government, and the federal government.

Overall, many American Jews have less trust in the way democracy is functioning in the United States as compared with five years ago (72%). One in five (20%) say they have about the same amount of trust in the way democracy is functioning, and 8% say they have more trust than five years ago.²⁵

A Path Forward

Many of the findings in the 2024 survey may reflect a new status quo regarding the state of antisemitism in the United States. At the same time, similar to 2023, there is still evidence to suggest widespread community commitment to combating the problem and steps for a path forward.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, U.S. Jews are nearly unanimous in saying that antisemitism affects society as a whole and everyone is responsible for combating it (95%), while just 5% maintain that it does not affect society overall and combating it is Jews' responsibility alone. This balance is largely consistent across all major demographic groups.

In addition, in a new question this year, American Jews were asked whether teaching students about the Holocaust is enough to help them understand antisemitism and Jewish people. In more evidence of group consensus, the vast majority (94%) say students need to learn about more than just the Holocaust to better understand antisemitism and Jewish people; just 6% say teaching students about the Holocaust is enough.

Furthermore, the vast majority of U.S. Jews (95%) say it is very (77%) or somewhat (19%) important for Jewish communities and other religious and ethnic communities to increase cooperation with each other. Just 4% say increased cooperation is not too or not at all important. Indeed, roughly eight in ten or more across demographic and other subgroups acknowledge the importance of increased cooperation – a critical step on the path forward.

²⁵ It is important to note that the field period for this survey spanned the 2024 presidential election, which was held on November 5, 2024. Nearly six in ten American Jewish respondents started on or before the election results were in (on or before Election Day), and roughly four in ten started the survey after President Trump had already been declared the winner. Prior research shows that people who voted for a party or candidate that won the election are more satisfied with the way democracy works in their country than those who voted for the losing side. See: Nadeau, R., Daoust, J.-F., & Dassonneville, R. (2023). Winning, Losing, and the Quality of Democracy. *Political Studies*, 71(2), 483-500. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00323217211026189>; Moehler DC (2009) Critical Citizens and Submissive Subjects: Election Losers and Winner in Africa. *British Journal of Political Science* 39 (2): 345–366.

Appendix A: Understanding Trends

The 2024 study collected data from a nationally representative sample of 1,732 adults (ages 18 and older) and of Jewish religion or background. The survey was conducted from October 8–November 29, 2024. For the fourth year in a row, the survey was completed as a mixed-mode survey; most respondents (n=1,468) participated via a self-administered web survey, and n=264 were interviewed on the phone. The phone interviews included n=95 who were reached on a landline and n=169 who were reached on a cell phone. For additional information about the methodology for the 2024 AJC Survey of American Jewish Attitudes About Antisemitism, please see the Methodology Report for the study.

As points of comparison, the 2023, 2022, and 2021 surveys, referenced frequently in this report, were also mixed-mode surveys. In 2023, most respondents (n=1,274) participated via a self-administered web survey, and n=254 were interviewed on the phone; in 2022, most respondents (n=1,020) participated via a self-administered web survey, and a third (n=487) were interviewed on the phone; in 2021, approximately half of the respondents (n=673) participated via a self-administered web survey, and half (n=760) were interviewed on the phone. The 2020 and 2019 studies collected data via telephone from nationally representative samples of n=1,334 and n=1,283 adults of Jewish religion or background. Analysis of the mode differences in the Jewish survey show few mode effects, and this report discusses questions and results that are comparable, as well as those that can be compared with caution. For more information regarding transitions from telephone to self-administered web surveys, including possible mode effects to consider when analyzing data, please see [here](#).

The five previous surveys were completed in a similar time frame as the 2024 survey, though it is important to remember that the October 7 events may have influenced some responses in the 2023 data.²⁶

Trend Information by Year

Interviews for the 2024 survey were conducted online and by telephone from October 8 – November 29, 2024, among a nationally representative sample of 1,732 respondents age 18 or older of Jewish religion or background. The margin of error for total respondents is +/-3.3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

²⁶ The 2023 survey was conducted from October 5–November 21, 2023. The 2022 survey was conducted from September 28–November 3, 2022. The 2021 survey was conducted from September 1–October 3, 2021. The 2020 survey was conducted from September 9–October 4, 2020, on the telephone and consisted of a landline component (n=519) and a cell phone component (n=815). Similarly, the 2019 survey was conducted from September 11–October 6, 2019, on the telephone and consisted of a landline component (n=598) and a cell phone component (n=685).

The survey's margin of error is the largest 95% confidence interval for any estimated proportion based on the total sample — the one around 50%. This means that in 95 out of every 100 samples drawn using the same methodology, estimated proportions based on the entire sample will be no more than 3.3 percentage points away from their true values in the population. For estimates smaller or larger than 50%, the margin of sampling error will be smaller. Margins of error for subgroups will be larger. See Table 19 for dates, sample sizes, and margins of error for previous years.

Table 19: 2019-2024 – Dates, Sample Sizes, and Margins of Error

Year	Dates in Field	Overall N	Web	Phone	Margin of Error
2024	10/8/2024-11/29/2024	1,732	1,468	264	+/- 3.3 percentage points
2023	10/5/2023-11/21/2023	1,528	1,274	254	+/- 3.2 percentage points
2022	9/28/2022-11/3/2022	1,507	1,020	487	+/- 3.4 percentage points
2021	9/1/2021-10/3/2021	1,433	673	760	+/- 3.9 percentage points
2020	9/9/2020-10/4/2020	1,334	--	1,334	+/- 4.2 percentage points
2019	9/11/2019-10/6/2019	1,283	--	1,283	+/- 4.2 percentage points

Appendix B: About SSRS

SSRS is a division of AUS, a Mt. Laurel, New Jersey-based global market research and consulting firm. Through its affiliation with AUS, SSRS shares resources and experience with Marketing Systems Group (MSG).

SSRS is a full-service social science and market research firm managed by a core of dedicated professionals with advanced degrees in the social sciences. SSRS designs and implements solutions to complex strategic, tactical, public opinion, and policy issues in the U.S. and worldwide. We partner with clients interested in conducting high-quality research. In the industry, SSRS is renowned for its sophisticated sample designs and its experience with all facets of data collection, including qualitative research, mixed methods, and multimodal formats.

The SSRS team specializes in creative problem-solving and informed analysis to meet its clients' research goals. SSRS provides the complete set of analytical, administrative and management capabilities needed for successful project execution.

SSRS is proud to be a Charter Member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Transparency Initiative (www.aapor.org). The Transparency Initiative's goal is to encourage broader and more effective disclosure of research methods through proactively and routinely disclosing the critical research methods associated with publicly-released studies.

SSRS is also a member of the Insights Association. Officially launched in January 2017, the Insights Association was formed through the merger of two organizations with long, respected histories of servicing the market research industry: CASRO and MRA. The result is a new, larger and more connected association with a unified, coordinated and higher profile voice, aligned in mission and message, and ultimately more effective at advancing the industry and profession in which we all share an abiding passion. The Insights Association strives to effectively represent, advance, and grow the research profession and industry.