

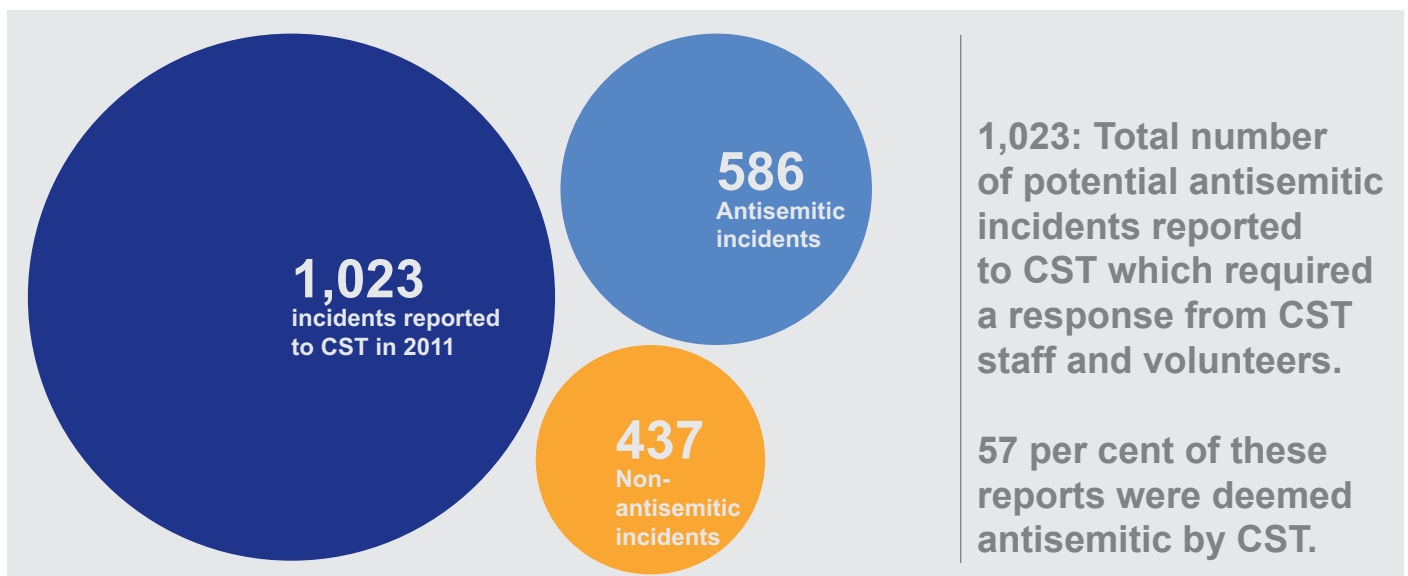
Population statistics provided by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, based on the 2001 census

Executive summary

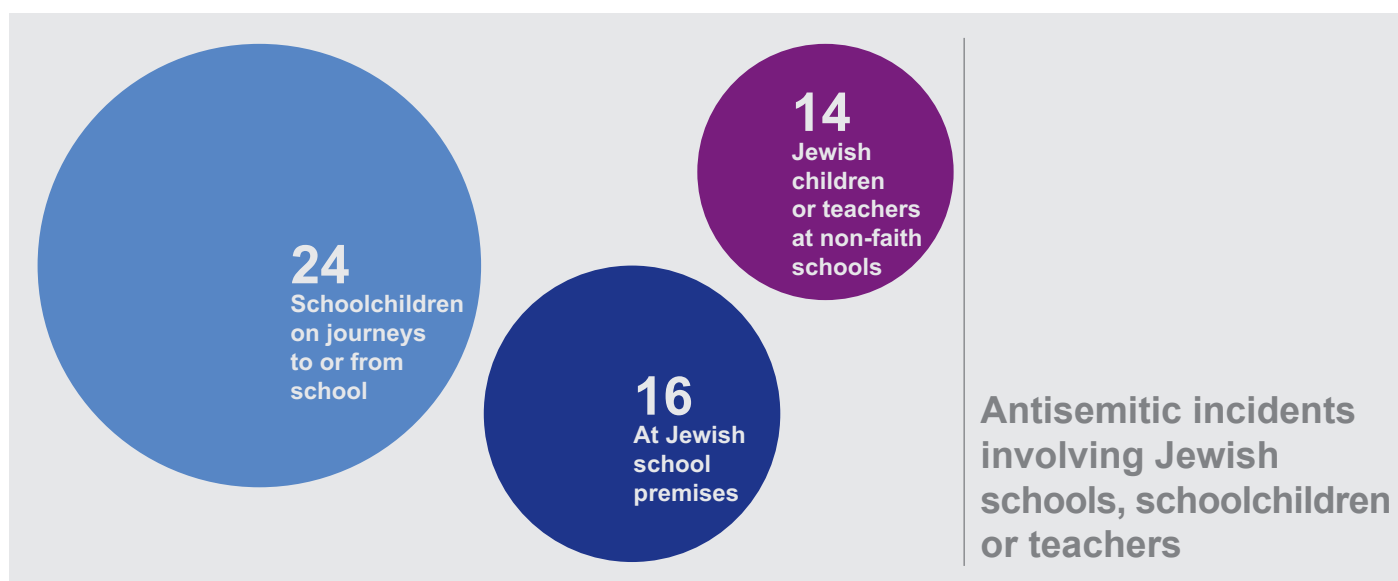
- 586 antisemitic incidents were recorded by CST in 2011. This is the second successive year in which the number of recorded incidents has fallen, from the record high of 929¹ antisemitic incidents in 2009.
- The total of 586 incidents is a decrease of 9 per cent from the 2010 total of 645 incidents, which is the second-highest annual total on record. The 2011 total of 586 incidents is the fourth-highest total on record, and the lowest since 2008, when 546 antisemitic incidents were reported to CST.
- In previous years, antisemitic incident totals have 'spiked' due to antisemitic reactions to 'trigger events', often involving Israel. The fall in the number of antisemitic incidents reported to CST for the second consecutive year reflects the relative lack of trigger events of any kind during 2011.
- September saw the highest monthly total in 2011, with 72 antisemitic incidents reported to CST. This is partly explained by the high numbers of visibly Jewish people in public during the Jewish New Year festival of Rosh Hashanah, rather than by any particular trigger event: Eighteen of these 72 incidents took place on the three days of the month covering Rosh Hashanah.
- There were 92 violent antisemitic assaults in 2011, a fall of 19 per cent from the 114 violent assaults in 2010. This is the lowest number of violent antisemitic assaults reported to CST since 2008, when 88 assaults were recorded.
- The 92 violent antisemitic incidents included one incident categorised as Extreme Violence, meaning that it involved grievous bodily harm (GBH) or a threat to life. CST recorded no incidents of Extreme Violence in 2010, and three in 2009.
- Incidents of Damage and Desecration to Jewish property fell by 24 per cent, from 83 incidents in 2010 to 63 incidents in 2011. This is the lowest number of incidents recorded by CST in this category since 2005, when 48 such incidents were recorded.
- There were 394 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to CST in 2011, three more than the 391 incidents recorded in this category in 2010. This category includes verbal abuse, hate mail and antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property.
- There were 29 incidents reported to CST in the category of Threats, which includes direct threats to people or property, rather than more general abuse. This is a fall of 9 per cent from the 32 incidents reported to CST in 2010.

¹ The incident totals in this report may differ from those previously published by CST, due to the late reporting of incidents to CST by incident victims and witnesses.

- There were 8 incidents recorded in the category of Literature in 2011, which covers mass-produced antisemitic mailings and emails, rather than individual hate mail. This is a fall of 68 per cent from the 25 incidents of this type recorded in 2010, which was itself a 60 per cent fall from the 62 incidents in this category in 2009 (an unusually high total due to a series of hostile or abusive emails sent to one victim, probably by a single perpetrator). The 8 incidents recorded in this category in 2011 is the lowest total for over a decade.
- The most common single type of incident in 2011 involved verbal abuse randomly directed at visibly Jewish people in public. In 300 incidents, the victims were ordinary Jewish people, male or female, attacked or abused while going about their daily business in public places (304 in 2010). In 170 of these incidents, the victims were visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing, school uniform or jewellery bearing Jewish symbols (155 in 2010).
- 46 antisemitic incidents targeted synagogues, and a further 38 incidents targeted synagogue congregants on their way to or from prayers, compared to 59 and 52 incidents respectively in 2010.
- In 68 incidents, the victims were Jewish community organisations, communal events, community leaders or other high-profile individuals, compared to 92 incidents in 2010.
- In 27 incidents, the victims were Jewish students, academics or other student bodies, a 39 per cent fall from the 44 campus-related incidents recorded in 2010. This is the lowest number of student-related incidents reported to CST since 2006, when 18 incidents of this type were recorded. Of the 27 incidents recorded in 2011, 17 took place on campus, three of which involved physical assaults, and there were 10 incidents which affected students off campus.
- 54 incidents targeted Jewish schools, schoolchildren or teachers in 2011, compared to 58 incidents relating to schools and schoolchildren recorded in 2010. Of the 54 incidents in 2011, 24 targeted Jewish schoolchildren on their journeys to or from school; 16 took place at the premises of Jewish faith schools; and 14 involved Jewish children or teachers at non-faith schools.



- There were 176 antisemitic incidents which showed far right, anti-Zionist or Islamist motivation in 2011, making up 30 per cent of the overall total of 586 antisemitic incidents, compared to 234 incidents showing such motivations (37 per cent) in 2010. Of the 176 antisemitic incidents in 2011 showing ideological motivation as well as antisemitism, 101 showed far right motivation; 59 showed anti-Zionist motivation; and 16 showed Islamist motivation.
- CST received a physical description of the incident perpetrator in 218, or 37 per cent, of the 586 antisemitic incidents during 2011. Of these, 111 (51 per cent) were described as 'white – north European'; 21 (10 per cent) were described as 'white – south European'; 11 (5 per cent) were described as 'black'; 59 (27 per cent) were described as 'south Asian'; and 16 (7 per cent) were described as 'Arab or north African'.
- There is no clear correlation between the ethnicity of incident perpetrators and the antisemitic language they use; contemporary antisemitic incident perpetrators will select from a range of Jewish-related subjects, such as insults related to the Holocaust or Israel, for language or imagery with which to abuse, insult or threaten their Jewish victims.
- Of the 586 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST, 201 took place in Greater London, compared to 221 incidents in London in 2010 and 460 in 2009; 244 incidents took place in Greater Manchester, compared to 216 incidents in Manchester in 2010 and 206 in 2009; and 141 incidents were reported to CST from 51 other locations around the country. This is the first year that CST has recorded more antisemitic incidents in Greater Manchester than in Greater London, and continues the pattern whereby a higher proportion of the antisemitic incidents reported to CST occur in Greater Manchester than should be the case, given the relative sizes of the Jewish communities in Manchester and in London.
- 371 antisemitic incidents reported to CST in 2011 (63 per cent of the total) showed evidence of being 'mission' incidents, whereby the incident perpetrators instigated contact with a person, organisation or property they believed to be Jewish, in order to express their antisemitism.
- In addition to the 586 antisemitic incidents recorded by CST in 2011, a further 437 reports of potential incidents were received by CST but not included in the total number of antisemitic incidents as there was no evidence of antisemitic motivation, targeting or content.
- The 437 potential incidents reported to CST that were not included in the annual total



included 158 cases of potential Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour at Jewish locations. These included 43 incidents of photography or videoing of Jewish buildings, while in 24 cases suspicious people tried to gain entry to Jewish premises. These are not categorised as antisemitic by CST as it is often not possible to determine their motivation and many are likely to have innocent explanations. However, identifying and preventing the potential hostile reconnaissance of Jewish buildings or other potential terrorist targets is an important part of reducing the possibility of future terrorist attacks.

- In total, there were 1,023 incidents, including antisemitic incidents and those of a non-antisemitic security-related nature, which required a response from CST staff and volunteers during 2011.



**Desecration
of a Jewish cemetery
in London, August 2011**