



Ministry for Diaspora Affairs  
and Combating Antisemitism

# Mosaic Teen Israel Survey: Antisemitism and Attitudes Post-October 7th

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## Executive Summary

### Background

As of 2023, the Jewish population of the USA is estimated at over 7,460,000, with about 1.6 million under the age of 18. Despite changing views and attitudes toward Judaism over the last decade, the Jewish identity of American teens appears to be stable. A large 2019 study found that Jewish teens feel a sense of pride about being Jewish, want to learn about and experience Jewish holidays and Shabbat, and wish to be part of the Jewish people today and in the future.

Whereas in the past Jews were traditionally pro-Israel, the picture among today's younger generation is different. Indeed, studies show that during the last decade, attachment to Israel among younger Jewish Americans has diminished and they are less likely to self-identify as Zionists. During the current Israeli-Hamas war in Gaza, criticism of Israel has been rising, particularly among young liberal Americans.

During the last decade, most American Jews, regardless of their Jewish identity or ties to Israel, have experienced a rise in antisemitism. According to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), between 2022 and 2024 anti-Jewish sentiments have been on the rise, with younger Americans more likely to endorse anti-Jewish tropes. The data point to a 400% rise in antisemitic incidents since October 7. Over 90% of American Jews believe that antisemitism has become a significant problem, and many feel unsafe wearing Jewish symbols in public or spending time in a synagogue or other Jewish institutions.

Despite reports of rising antisemitism experienced by younger Jewish teens, no systematic research has yet to examine antisemitism among this group. To this end, the Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism has commissioned the Mosaic United organization to conduct an online survey of teenagers from English-speaking countries, mainly the United States. The goal is to shed light on how Jewish teens feel about their connection to Israel and the war in Gaza, as well as to examine their current experiences with antisemitism and their strategies for coping with it

### Methodology

The survey questionnaire was developed by the researchers specifically for the current survey and was validated by the Mosaic United team. Some items were taken from previous questionnaires that examined Jewish youth abroad, and some were developed especially for this survey. The survey questionnaire included a total of 31 items: 6 sociodemographic items and 25 items concerning Jewish identity, antisemitism and connection to Israel.

The survey population was defined as high-school-aged Jewish youth (14-18) from English-speaking countries. After the data were collected from all respondents, a preliminary procedure was conducted to prepare the data for optimal statistical analysis. After this procedure, 662 relevant respondents remained, most of them from the United States (83%).

The survey data were collected via an online questionnaire between June 16 and July 23, 2024 by a marketing company specializing in connections with Jews worldwide. The company sent out the link to the questionnaire in two main ways: 1) dissemination to detailed mailing lists of Jewish youth organizations, with particular emphasis on English-speaking countries; 2) advertisement on social networks popular among teens to target users relevant to the survey.

### Findings

**Jewish Identity:** Half of the respondents have a strong Jewish background and about two-thirds considered being Jewish important in their lives. Respondents from the United States scored lower than those from other countries. In addition, those with a strong Jewish background have a more solid Jewish identity, are more affected by antisemitism, are more connected to Israel, are more interested in visiting Israel and tend to be more supportive of Israel in the context of the war in Gaza than those with a weaker Jewish background.

**Antisemitism:** According to respondents, antisemitism already existed in their country before October 7 and they reported a moderate rise in antisemitism (29%) after October 7. The rise in antisemitism was assessed as higher by respondents from countries other than the United States and by 18-year-old respondents. About half the respondents experienced antisemitism personally, more so among respondents from countries other than the United States and among 18-year-old respondents. The antisemitism that respondents experienced was quite intense, and somewhat more so among respondents in the United States. Moreover, a bit less than half the respondents claimed to have the resources to deal with antisemitism. In addition, around a third of the respondents reported being forced to change their behavior after October 7. Some of these changes can be classified as negative (e.g., hesitating before posting Jewish or Israeli content online and feeling personally less safe and secure), and some can be classified as positive (e.g., feeling more strongly connected to Judaism and talking to family about Judaism or Israel). The main attributes of respondents who experienced antisemitism are: strong Jewish identity, positive attitude toward Israel, desire to visit Israel, and support for Israel in the war in Gaza.

**Connection to Israel:** More than 80% of the respondents have visited Israel at least once and most have friends or family in Israel. Their emotional attachment to Israel is moderate to high and their connection to Israel is even more positive. Nonetheless, respondents from the United States expressed less emotional attachment and less connection to Israel than respondents from other countries. Teens with a strong connection to Israel have a strong Jewish identity, believe that antisemitism in their country has worsened, changed their personal behavior since the events of October 7, clearly tend to support the Israeli side in the war in Gaza and strengthened their support for Israel after the events of October 7.

The respondents' desire to visit Israel is moderate to high and increases with age. This desire is significantly lower among respondents from the US compared to respondents from other countries. The following items are significantly related to the desire to visit Israel: attending a Jewish day

school, holding positive attitudes towards Israel, tending to support Israel in the war in Gaza and not having friends and family in Israel.

The respondents' positions regarding the war in Gaza are mixed. On the one hand, they show relatively little agreement with the claim that Israel's actions in Gaza are justified. On the other hand, they have little sympathy for Hamas and tend not to believe that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza. Respondents from the United States show more sympathy for the Palestinians and Hamas than do respondents from other countries.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

The survey findings indicate that the objective and subjective Jewish identity of the participating teenagers reflects the Jewish heritage they absorbed at home and from their surroundings. This Jewish identity is a key factor directly related to main items examined in the survey. This finding may suggest that teens who have a strong Jewish identity experience antisemitism more intensely because their external and internal Jewish experiences play a more central role in their lives. In addition, teens who have a strong Jewish identity see Israel as more central to their lives due to the inherent connection between Judaism and Israel. Hence, their attachment to Israel is stronger and they tend to support Israel during routine times and even more so during times of war.

The survey findings indicating that the objective and subjective Jewish identity of teens in the United States is weaker than that of teens from other countries may explain why US teens reported experiencing less antisemitism on both the national and the individual levels and why they made fewer behavioral changes following the events of October 7. Furthermore, their connection to Israel is weaker, they have less desire to visit Israel, they tend to support the Palestinian side in the war in Gaza, and their support for Israel increased only marginally following the events of October 7. Additional notable findings are that age has a significant influence on the central issues examined in the survey. The objective and subjective Jewish identity of younger teens is weaker, they experienced less antisemitism on the national and individual level, and they made fewer behavioral changes following the events of October 7. Moreover, their connection to Israel is weaker, they have less desire to visit Israel, they tend to support the Palestinian side in the war in Gaza, and their support for Israel increased only marginally following the events of October 7.

In view of these findings, we recommend that Mosaic United and other organizations working with Jewish youth devote efforts to strengthening Jewish identity and connection to Israel among Jewish teens in the United States, who often do not live in large and established Jewish communities, starting with the younger age groups (14-15), including bringing them to Israel for visits.

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## 1. Introduction

As of 2023, the Jewish population of the USA is estimated at over 7,460,000 (2.2% of the population), with about 1.6 million under the age of 18. For Jewish teens attachment to their Jewish identity is mainly affected by the views and attitudes of their parents and peers. A 2000 study that examined almost 1,300 Jewish teenagers (aged 13-17) found that participation in Jewish activities declines from the time of their bar or bat mitzvah through their high school years. Yet despite this apparent loosening of ties with their Jewish identity, nearly two-thirds of those surveyed thought it was important to raise their own children as Jews, a value they shared with their parents. Moreover, despite changing views and attitudes toward Judaism over the last decade, the Jewish identity of American teens appears to be stable. A large 2019 study with over 17,500 participants aged 13-19 in the USA and Canada found that Jewish teens feel a sense of pride about being Jewish, want to learn about and experience Jewish holidays and Shabbat, and wish to be part of the Jewish people today and in the future. Indeed, even respondents who described themselves as atheist, agnostic or culturally Jewish also expressed a desire to engage with Judaism and felt Jewish culture was something to celebrate. Nevertheless, since the survey was conducted among teens involved in youth organizations, the results do not necessarily reflect Jewish teens as a whole. Indeed, involvement in Jewish youth movement activities strongly predicted connection to Jewish identity. In interviews conducted with over 1,000 American Jews since October 7, 47% of respondents reported a strengthening of their connection with their Jewish identity, while 48% felt neither more or less connected.

Struggling with Jewish identity may also lessen attachment to the State of Israel. Whereas in the past Jews were traditionally pro-Israel, the picture among today's younger generation is different. Indeed, studies show that during the last decade, attachment to Israel among younger Jewish Americans has diminished and they are less likely to self-identify as Zionists. During the current war, criticism of Israel has been rising, particularly among young liberal Americans. While this looming criticism may potentially hinder teens' attachment to Israel, other studies show that their ties with Israel are much more complex.

Indeed, many American Jewish teens consider Israel to be their homeland. Traveling to Israel serves as a rite of passage by helping to strengthen their ties to the country and reinforcing their Jewish identity. In an American Jewish Committee (AJC) survey conducted after October 7, almost half of the young American Jews interviewed (n>1,000) stated that their connection to the state and people of Israel has become stronger, with affiliation with the Jewish community and visiting Israel reinforcing these ties.

During the last decade, most American Jews, regardless of their Jewish identity or ties to Israel, have experienced a rise in antisemitism. According to Anti-Defamation League (ADL), between 2022 and 2024 anti-Jewish sentiments have been on the rise, with younger Americans—mostly millennials and Gen Z—more likely to endorse anti-Jewish tropes. The ADL data also show that over 42% of Americans have friends or family who dislike Jews (23.2%) or find it socially acceptable for a close family member to support Hamas (27.2%).

According to the Israel Ministry of Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, the key predictors of anti-Jewish belief are conspiratorial thinking and social dominance orientation (e.g., thinking that world problems come down to oppressor vs. oppressed). ADL data point to a 400% rise in antisemitic incidents since October 7. Over 90% of American Jews believe that antisemitism has become a significant problem, and many feel unsafe wearing Jewish symbols in public or spending time in a synagogue or other Jewish institutions.

Since October 7, Jewish college students have also experienced a rise in antisemitism. More than half of US Jewish college students feel less safe on campus and more than a third believe they must hide their Jewish identity. A longitudinal survey among college students shows that 73% of Jewish college students have experienced or witnessed some form of antisemitism since the beginning of the 2023-2024 academic year (compared to 70% in the previous year), including offensive anti-Jewish remarks, antisemitic vandalism, actual discrimination, conspiracy theories, microaggression and physical assaults.

Despite reports of rising antisemitism among younger Jewish teens, particularly bullying in public middle schools, no systematic research has yet to examine antisemitism among this group. To this end, the Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism has commissioned the Mosaic United organization to conduct an online survey of teenagers from English-speaking countries, mainly the United States. The goal is to shed light on how Jewish teens feel about their connection to Israel and the war in Gaza, as well as to examine their current experiences with antisemitism and their strategies for coping with it. This report presents the survey's main findings and draws conclusions and recommendations.

We would like to thank the Mosaic United team for their major help in developing the survey questionnaire: Elisheva Kupferman - Chief Strategy Officer, Mosaic United; Emily Bernstein - Director of Strategic Planning, Mosaic United; Alana Ebin - Director, Mosaic Teens; and Eyal Buchnik - Operations Manager, Mosaic Teens. We also extend a special thank you to all the Jewish youth who took the time to fill out this survey.

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## 2. Methodology

### Population and sample

The survey population was defined as high-school-aged Jewish youth (14-18) from English-speaking countries. After the data were collected from all questionnaire respondents (over 1600 respondents), a preliminary three-step procedure was conducted to prepare the data for optimal statistical analysis. First, due to potential methodological difficulties, all partial respondents were removed from the data. Second, respondents who likely did not belong to the research population (e.g., wrong age, suspicious email addresses) were removed from the sample. Third, respondents who answered the survey more than once were filtered out, as were respondents whose contradictory responses indicated a lack of seriousness. After this preliminary procedure, 662 relevant respondents remained, constituting the sample of survey respondents. Table 1 depicts the sociodemographic attributes of the sample.

**Table 1: Sociodemographic attributes of the sample.**

		n	%
<b>Gender</b>	Male	326	49.2
	Female	319	48.2
	Non-Binary	16	2.4
	Other	1	0.2
<b>Age</b>	14-15	108	16.3
	16-17	348	52.6
	18	206	31.1
<b>Country</b>	United States	551	83.2
	United Kingdom	61	9.2
	Sweden	27	4.1
	Australia	6	1.1
	Canada,Other (8)	17	2.4
<b>US state</b>	California	145	26.3
	New York	101	18.3
	Florida	26	4.7
	Illinois	26	4.7
	Georgia	18	3.3
	Connecticut	18	3.3
	Kansas	16	2.9
	Pennsylvania	15	2.7



	Other (36)	186	33.8
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### Survey questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was developed by the researchers specifically for the current survey and was validated by the Mosaic United team. Some items in the questionnaire were taken from previous questionnaires that examined Jewish youth abroad and some were developed especially for this survey.

- a. Jewish identity: a) Jewish background (attending one or more of the following): Jewish day school; Hebrew school / Sunday school; Bar or Bat Mitzvah classes; Jewish youth group or youth movement; Jewish summer camp; b) level of importance of being Jewish to one's life.
- b. Antisemitism: assessment of level of antisemitism in the country and changes since the events of October 7; personal experience of antisemitism; site of antisemitic incidents; type of antisemitism; coping with antisemitism; change in behavior as a result of rise in antisemitism.
- c. Connection to Israel: level of emotional attachment to Israel; personal stance toward Israel / Zionism / Judaism; past visits to Israel; desire to visit Israel in the future; friends or relatives in Israel; viewpoints regarding the war in Gaza; changes in attitude toward Israel following the events of October 7.

In addition, respondents were asked to provide the following personal details:

- a. Country of residence (US respondents were also asked to indicate their state of residence).
- b. Year of birth (respondents born in 2005 or before or in 2011 or after were automatically disqualified from the survey).
- c. Gender: Male / Female / Non-binary.
- d. Religion: Jewish / Not Jewish (non-Jewish respondents were automatically disqualified from the survey).

The survey questionnaire included a total of 31 items: 6 sociodemographic items and 25 items concerning antisemitism, feelings for Israel and ties to Israel. The survey is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

A number of statistical measures were constructed based on some of the questionnaire items, as follows:

- a. Jewish Background Score: This measure was constructed based on respondents' answers to the five items on affinity to Jewishness (Question 6). The measure was constructed differently for respondents from North America (United States and Canada) and for those from other countries. The measure represents respondents' total point score according to the index shown in Table 2 divided by the maximum number of points (12 for North America, 7.5 for other countries), with a higher number of points reflecting a stronger affinity to Jewishness.

**Table 2: Point Index for Score Jewish Background**

	School	Youth Movement	Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Summer Camp	Point Range
<b>North America</b>	Jewish School -5 Sunday School-2	2.5	1.5	3	0-12
<b>Other Countries</b>	Jewish School-2.5 Sunday School-1	2	1	2	0-7.5

- b. Change in antisemitism level in the country: This measure represents the numerical difference between assessed antisemitism level in the country prior to the events of October 7 and the assessed antisemitism level after these events (Question 8). The measure ranged from 0 to 9, with a higher value indicating a larger increase in antisemitism level in the country.
- c. Personal antisemitism experience: This measure is the average of respondents' responses to the three items assessing their personal experience of antisemitism (Question 10). Responses ranged from 1 to 4 (internal reliability = 0.834), with a higher value indicating a higher personal experience of antisemitism.
- d. Instigators of antisemitism at school: This measure represents the number of positive responses to instigators of antisemitism at school (Question 11). The measure ranged from 0-4, with a higher value indicating a greater number of instigators.
- e. Types of antisemitism: This measure represents the number of positive responses to types of antisemitism personally experienced (Question 12). The measure ranged from 0 to 5, with a higher value indicating a greater number of types.

- f. Changes in behavior: This measure represents the number of positive responses regarding changes in behavior after the events of October 7 (Question 15). The measure ranged from 0 to 11, with a higher value indicating a greater number of changes.
- g. Connection to Israel: This measure is the average of respondents' answers to the five items concerning views toward Israel / Zionism / Jewishness (Question 17). The measure ranged from 1 to 5 (item 3 was reversed; internal reliability = 0.763), with higher values indicating a stronger connection to Israel.
- h. Attitudes toward the war in Gaza: This measure is the average of respondents' answers to the four items concerning the war in Gaza (Question 18). The measure ranged from 1 to 5 (item 3 was reversed; internal reliability = 0.714), with higher values indicating stronger identification with the Palestinian side.

#### Data collection procedure

The survey data were collected via an online questionnaire constructed using the Alchemer survey software and distributed between June 16 and July 23, 2024 by JMG, a marketing company specializing in connections with Jews worldwide. The company sent out the link to the questionnaire in two main ways: 1) dissemination to detailed mailing lists of Jewish youth organizations across the globe, with particular emphasis on English-speaking countries; 2) advertisement on social networks popular among teens (primarily TikTok and Instagram) to target users relevant to the survey. Before answering the questionnaire, all respondents were offered a guaranteed chance to win an Amazon giftcard valued at \$100. Later, the gift was changed to a \$5 Starbucks gift card.

### **3. Findings**

#### **3.1. Jewish Identity**

The respondents' Jewish identity was examined both objectively and subjectively. Their objective identity was reflected in participation in activities testifying to their Jewish background, such as bar/bat mitzvah classes, Jewish day schools, Jewish youth movements and more, whereas their Jewish identity was reflected in the importance they attributed to being Jewish.

#### Jewish background

For this item, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had ever participated in each of five activities. The results show that attending bar/bat mitzvah classes was the most

prevalent activity, whereas attending Jewish day school was the least prevalent. Moreover, Jewish teens in the United States participated in fewer of these activities than teens in the other countries examined.

**Table 3: Have you ever attended one or more of the following? - % of yes answers**

Jewish Background Activities	Total (n=662)	Country	
		USA (n=551)	Others (n=111)
Bar or Bat Mitzvah classes	<b>56.3%</b>	52.3%	76.6%
Hebrew or Sunday School	<b>48.9%</b>	51.7%	35.1%
Jewish Summer Camp	<b>47.3%</b>	41.4%	76.6%
Jewish Youth Group or Youth Movement	<b>43.9%</b>	37.6%	74.8%
Jewish Day School	<b>40.4%</b>	35.6%	64.0%

The participants' responses were used to build the Jewish Background Score measure (see detailed explanation in Methods section), which classified respondents' Jewish background according to three levels: low, medium and high. As evidenced in Table4, the Jewish background score of respondents from the United States is significantly lower than among respondents from other countries.

**Table 4: Three levels of Jewish Background Score**

Jewish Background Score	Total (n=662)	Country	
		USA (n=551)	Others (n=111)
Low	<b>39.7%</b>	45.9%	9.0%
Medium	<b>12.5%</b>	12.9%	10.8%
High	<b>47.8%</b>	41.2%	80.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

To understand the differences between respondents who participated in the different Jewish background activities and those that did not, specific items in the questionnaire that focused on Jewish identity, antisemitism and connection to Israel were compared. The data in Tables 5 and 6 include only those items for which the difference between "yes" and "no" responses was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ), except for items marked with (\*).

The data in Tables 5 and 6 indicate that teens who participated in Jewish background activities have a stronger Jewish identity, are more strongly affected by antisemitism, are more closely connected with Israel and are more interested in visiting Israel than those who did not participate in these activities. Moreover, the attitudes of those who participated in these activities tend to be more supportive of the Israeli side with respect to the events of October 7 and the war in Gaza than those of teens who did not participate in such activities.

**Table 5: Participation in Jewish background activities – (a) Comparison of different items**

**Table 6: Participation in Jewish background activities – (b) Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	Bar or Bat Mitzvah classes		Hebrew or Sunday School		Jewish Day School		Jewish Summer Camp		Jewish Youth Group or Youth Movement		Jewish Background Score	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	High	Low
<b>Jewish identity items</b>	How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life? (% important)	69.8%	57.6%	82.8%	50.6%	82.8%	50.6%	77.3%	51.1%	79.7%	51.1%	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>
<b>Antisemitism experience items</b>	Changes in <u>positive</u> behavior Index (% change)	41.4%	26.8%	38.3%*	32%*	45.3%	28.1%	51.4%	20.3%	45.7%	26.6%	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
	Changes in <u>negative</u> behavior Index (% change)	49.7%	32.2%	45.9%*	38.3%*	54.3%	33.7%	61.7%	24.4%	54.9%	32%	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>
<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	Connection to Israel index (% connected)	71.6%	62.4%	70.2%	65.1%	72.6%	64.2%	72.7%*	63%*	72%*	64%*	<b>74.7%</b>	<b>62%</b>
	How interested are you in visiting Israel in the future? (% interested)	67.5%	51.2%	62.2%	58.6%	74.9%	50.4%	76%	46.4%	71.7%	51.4%	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>
	Attitudes toward the war in Gaza (% tending to support Palestinian side)	44%	31.8%	38.8%	35.5%	20.3%	48.6%	25.1%	48%	26.4%	45.6%	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>56.2%</b>
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	61.3%	44.6%	56%*	52.1%*	66.7%	45.5%	63.1%	45.8%	62.4%	47.6%	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>41.8%</b>
* The difference between "yes" and "no" is not statistically significant													

Moreover, attending Jewish day school and participating in Jewish summer camp are activities that are relatively more strongly connected to Jewish identity and positive attitudes toward Israel than the other activities examined in the survey.

### The importance of being Jewish

The teens' Jewish identity was also assessed subjectively through the following question: How important is being Jewish in your life? As can be seen in Table 7, about two-thirds of the respondents considered being Jewish to be very important in their lives. Being Jewish was less important to teens from the United States, more important to those in the older age group and more important to those with a high Jewish background score.

**Table 7: How important is being Jewish in your life?**  
**% of respondents who answered 4 (very important) or 5 (extremely important)**

		% answering 4-5
<b>Total</b>	(n=662)	<b>63.5%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=551)	59.9%
	Other (n=111)	81.8%
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=108)	58.3%
	18 (n=206)	72.7%
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	39.7%
	High (n=316)	84.2%

### Summary

In conclusion, the findings show that half the respondents have a high Jewish background score, with respondents from the United States scoring lower than those from other countries. In addition, those with a high Jewish background score have a stronger Jewish identity, are more affected by antisemitism, are more connected to Israel, are more interested in visiting Israel and tend to be more supportive of Israel in the context of the war in Gaza than are those with a low Jewish background score.

### 3.2. Antisemitism

The respondents' experiences of antisemitism were examined in a number of ways: degree of antisemitism in their country before and after the events of October 7 and the ensuing change; personal experience of antisemitism; place where they experienced antisemitism; instigators of antisemitism at school; types of antisemitism; ways of coping with antisemitism; and changes in behavior following the events of October 7.

### Degree of antisemitism in the country

As can be seen in Table 8, the respondents were asked to rank the degree of antisemitism in their country before and after October 7. The change in degree of antisemitism was then calculated, providing an indication of the extent to which antisemitism had worsened. The results indicate that the overall level of antisemitism rose by 29.2%. The increase was less in the United States (26.4%) than in other countries (44.9%). In addition, as the age of the respondents rose their assessment of the extent of antisemitism increased accordingly.

**Table 8: Please rate the degree of antisemitism in your country on a scale of 1-10, where 1 = none and 10 = a lot**

		Before October 7	After October 7	Change in antisemitism	% of change
<b>Total</b>	(n=662)	<b>5.31</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>29.2%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=551)	5.38	6.80	1.40	26.4%
	Other (n=111)	4.92	7.13	2.21	44.9%
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=108)	5.81	6.71	0.86	15.5%
	16-17 (n=348)	5.54	6.74	1.20	21.7%
	18 (n=206)	4.65	7.11	2.46	52.9%
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	6.01	6.78	0.77	12.8%
	Medium (n=83)	4.76	6.39	1.59	34.2%
	High (n=316)	4.86	7.03	2.17	44.7%

### Personal experience of antisemitism

Table 9 shows the percentage of respondents who personally experienced antisemitism after the events of October 7. The results indicate that almost half the respondents personally experienced antisemitism, with the rate lower in the United States than in other countries. Moreover, reports of personal experience of antisemitism increased among older respondents and those with higher Jewish background scores

**Table 9: Have you personally experienced antisemitism after October 7? - % of yes answers**

		%
<b>Total</b>	(n=662)	<b>47.4%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=551)	45.4%
	Other (n=111)	57.7%
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=108)	28.7%
	16-17 (n=348)	45.4%
	18 (n=206)	60.7%
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	39.9%
	Medium (n=83)	42.2%
	High (n=316)	55.1%

Note that only those respondents who indicated they had personally experienced antisemitism after October 7 answered the more specific questions about antisemitism outlined in this section.

Table 10 shows the extent to which respondents personally experienced antisemitism in locations relevant to this age group: at school, in public and on social media. The results indicate that the respondents experienced the strongest degree of antisemitism on social media. In addition, respondents in the United States reported a higher degree of antisemitism at school and in public than did respondents from other countries. Younger respondents experienced more antisemitism at school and less antisemitism on social networks than did older respondents. Respondents with low Jewish background scores experienced more antisemitism on social networks and at school than respondents with high Jewish background scores.



**Table 10: To what degree, if at all, have you personally experienced antisemitism after October 7? % of respondents who answered 3 (some) or 4 (a lot)**

		At school	In public	On social media	PAE index <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	(n=314)	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=250)	66.5%	75.2%	87.6%	<b>80.3%</b>
	Other (n=64)	44.4%	62.5%	89.1%	<b>66.1%</b>
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=32)	58.1%	78.1%	71.9%	<b>75.9%</b>
	16-17 (n=158)	64.3%	69.6%	87.9%	<b>78.6%</b>
	18 (n=124)	60.2%	75%	91.9%	<b>76.2%</b>
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	81.9%	80%	92.4%	<b>86.4%</b>
	Medium (n=83)	57.1%	82.9%	88.6%	<b>78.4%</b>
	High (n=316)	50.9%	66.1%	85%	<b>71.4%</b>

Table 11 shows the prevalence of various instigators of antisemitism at school. Only teens whose response to the previous question indicated they had experienced antisemitism at school answered this question. The responses show that the most prevalent instigators of antisemitism at school were other students. Nonetheless, note that respondents also identified a considerable percentage of school staff members (teachers and administrators) as instigators of antisemitism, primarily in the United States.

**Table 11: Where did the antisemitism (in school) come from? % of marked answers**

		Students	Teachers	Admin	Assignments or curriculum	IAS index <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	(n=252)	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>35.6%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=208)	65.9%	29.3%	30.8%	16.8%	<b>37.3%</b>
	Other (n=44)	81.8%	13.6%	11.4%	2.3%	<b>27.9%</b>
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=24)	54.2%	25%	29.2%	8.3%	<b>30.4%</b>
	16-17 (n=128)	57%	24.2%	32%	16.4%	<b>32.7%</b>
	18 (n=100)	87%	30%	21.0%	13%	<b>41.0%</b>
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	43.4%	28.3%	38.4%	12.1%	<b>31.2%</b>
	Medium (n=83)	72.4%	20.7%	20.7%	6.9%	<b>30.2%</b>
	High (n=316)	87.9%	26.6%	20.2%	17.7%	<b>40.7%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Personal antisemitism experience index. % of respondents who answered 3 (some) and 4 (a lot).

<sup>2</sup> IAS = Index of instigators of antisemitism at school; % prevalence of antisemitism instigators.

Table 12 shows the incidence of the different types of antisemitism among the respondents. The results indicate that the most common types of antisemitism were online harassment or hate speech and derogatory/offensive comments, with these types appearing to a much greater extent than all the other types.

**Table 12: What types of antisemitism have you personally experienced? % of marked answers**

		Online harassment	Derogatory comments	Verbal threats	Graffiti or vandalism	Physical threats	ToA index <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	(n=314)	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>62.7%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=250)	70.4%	62.8%	35.6%	24.4%	12%	<b>41.4%</b>
	Other (n=64)	67.2%	62.5%	20.3%	39.1%	7.8%	<b>40%</b>
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=32)	64.5%	48.4%	51.6%	22.6%	29%	<b>43.2%</b>
	16-17 (n=158)	69.6%	50%	23.4%	24.1%	8.2%	<b>35.3%</b>
	18 (n=124)	71.2%	82.4%	39.2%	32.8%	10.4%	<b>48%</b>
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	35.2%	23.8%	68.6%	28.6%	5.7%	<b>32.7%</b>
	Medium (n=83)	54.3%	48.6%	68.6%	22.9%	28.6%	<b>44.6%</b>
	High (n=316)	81%	34.5%	70.7%	27.6%	10.9%	<b>45.5%</b>

### Coping with antisemitism

Table 13 shows the percentage of respondents who indicated that other people had questioned, minimized or dismissed their concerns about antisemitism. The results indicate that a fairly high proportion of teens experienced such reactions on the part of others, without any significant differences between countries or age groups.

**Table 13: Have your concerns about antisemitism been questioned, minimized or dismissed by others? - % of yes answers**

		%
<b>Total</b>	(n=314)	<b>77.9%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=250)	79.1%
	Other (n=64)	73.4%
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=32)	74.2%
	16-17 (n=158)	81.6%
	18 (n=124)	74.2%
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	81.0%
	Medium (n=83)	82.9%

<sup>3</sup> ToA = Types of Antisemitism Index; % prevalence of antisemitism types.

	High (n=316)	75.1%
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Table 14 shows the percentage of respondents who noted that they have the resources necessary to cope with antisemitism. The results indicate that more than half the respondents believe they have the required resources. Nevertheless, a considerable proportion answered the opposite. The results do not point to any significant differences on this issue between respondents from the United States and those from other countries.

**Table 14: Do you feel you have the resources you need to address antisemitism? - % of yes answers**

		%
<b>Total</b>	(n=314)	<b>57.2%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=250)	55.2%
	Other (n=64)	64.1%
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=32)	54.8%
	18 (n=124)	46.8%
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low (n=263)	65.4%
	High (n=316)	53.2%

#### Changes in behavior following the events of October 7

Tables 15-16 depicts the changes in respondents' behavior following the events of October 7. The underlying assumption is that following these events and the rise in antisemitism, Jewish teens changed their behavior in various ways in order to cope with the situation. Note that this issue was examined among all the respondents in the sample and not solely among those reporting that they personally experienced antisemitism. This is because changes in behavior can derive from the general mood in the country and not necessarily from personally experiencing antisemitism.

The results in Table 15 show that following October 7, a relatively large proportion of respondents (more than a third) reported feeling more connected to Judaism and to other Jewish people. On the other hand, the results in Table 16 show that a smaller proportion of respondents (less than 30%) were fearful about drawing attention to their Jewish identity.

In addition, the results show that more teens from countries other than the United States report on positive or negative changes in their behavior than do US teens. Similarly, older

teens report on more positive and negative changes in their behavior than do younger teens.

**Table 15: How has your behavior changed in the months following October 7? - % of marked answers indicating positive behaviors**

	Total (n=662)	Country		Age		
		USA (n=551)	Other (n=111)	14-15 (n=108)	16-17 (n=348)	18 (n=206)
Feeling more connected to Judaism	<b>42.9%</b>	39.7%	58.6%	31.5%	37.9%	57.3%
Talking to my family about Judaism or Israel	<b>38.5%</b>	33%	65.8%	19.4%	30.7%	61.7%
Wanting to learn more about Judaism or Israel	<b>34.8%</b>	31.9%	48.6%	26.9%	29.6%	47.6%
Becoming prouder of my Jewishness	<b>34.8%</b>	30.7%	55.9%	27.8%	27.3%	51.5%
Wanting to spend more time with other Jews	<b>31.4%</b>	27.8%	48.6%	22.2%	25.6%	45.6%
Attending event(s) to support Israel	<b>27.9%</b>	22.5%	55%	13%	24.4%	41.7%
<b>Index of Positive Behavioral Changes</b> (% prevalence of positive Behaviors)	<b>35%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>50.9%</b>

**Table 16: How has your behavior changed in the months following October 7? - % of marked answers indicating negative behaviors**

	Total (n=662)	Country		Age		
		USA (n=551)	Other (n=111)	14-15 (n=108)	16-17 (n=348)	18 (n=206)
Feeling less safe or secure	<b>35.6%</b>	30.7%	59.5%	25%	25.9%	57.3%
Hesitating before posting Jewish or Israeli content online	<b>34.8%</b>	32.7%	45%	24.1%	28.4%	51%
Avoiding wearing Jewish symbols	<b>32.3%</b>	29.2%	47.7%	30.6%	31%	35.4%
Hiding my Jewish identity	<b>22%</b>	19.8%	32.4%	13%	15.5%	37.4%
Avoiding Jewish places or events	<b>18.6%</b>	21.1%	6.3%	20.4%	22.7%	10.7%
<b>Index of Negative Behavioral Changes</b> (% prevalence of negative Behaviors)	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>

#### Attributes of respondents who experienced antisemitism

To gain an understanding of what characterized the teens who personally experienced antisemitism after October 7, we compared those who experienced antisemitism to those who did not with respect to various items on the questionnaire. The data shown in Table

17 refer only to those items on which the difference between those who experienced antisemitism and those who did not was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).

According to the data, the teens who personally experienced antisemitism can be characterized as follows: have a stronger Jewish identity (objective and subjective), have a more positive attitude toward Israel, are more interested in visiting Israel, changed their attitude in favor of Israel as a result of the war in Gaza, are more supportive of the Israeli side in the context of the war in Gaza, and reported more changes in their behavior following the events of October 7.

**Table 17: Personal antisemitism experience – Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	No (n=348)	Yes (n=314)
<b>Jewish identity items</b>	Jewish Background Score (% of higher background)	45.7%	54.0%
	How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life? (% important)	56.5%	71.3%
<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	Connection to Israel index (% connected)	62.4%	73.3%
	How interested are you in visiting Israel in the future? (% interested)	45.7%	76.7%
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	43.1%	66.1%
	Attitudes toward the war in Gaza (% tend to Palestinian side)	43.5%	30.2%
<b>Antisemitism experience items</b>	Changes in positive behavior index (% change)	25.3%	45.8%
	Changes in negative behavior index (% change)	30.4%	55.0%

To gain an understanding of what characterized the teens who changed their behavior (both positively and negatively) after October 7, we compared those who changed their behavior to those who reported little or no changes in behavior with respect to various items on the questionnaire. The data shown in Table 18 only refer to those items for which the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).

The data show that the teens who made significant changes in their behavior after the events of October 7 can be characterized as follows: have a much stronger Jewish identity (objective and subjective), have a more positive attitude toward Israel, are much more interested in visiting Israel, changed their attitude in favor of Israel as a result of the war in Gaza, and are much more supportive of the Israeli side in the context of the war in Gaza.

**Table 18: Index of behavioral changes – Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	Little or no change	Major change
<b>Jewish identity items</b>	Jewish Background Score (% of higher background)	31.2%	68.2%
	How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life? (% important)	50.2%	88.5%
<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	How emotionally attached are you to Israel? (% of attached)	50.9%	71.8%
	Connection to Israel index (% connected)	60.2%	83.8%
	How interested are you in visiting Israel in the future? (% interested)	32.7%	92.5%
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	39.9%	80.5%
	Attitudes toward the war in Gaza (% tend to support Palestinian side)	55.8%	17.4%

### Summary

The topic of experience of antisemitism can be summed up as follows:

- According to the respondents, the level of antisemitism in their country rose after October 7, but the increase was relatively moderate (29%) because antisemitism already existed before October 7. The rise in antisemitism was assessed as higher by respondents from countries other than the United States and by 18-year-old respondents.
- About half of the respondents experienced antisemitism personally, more so among respondents from countries other than the United States and among 18-year-old respondents. The antisemitism that respondents experienced was quite intense, and somewhat more so among respondents in the United States.
- Fewer respondents in the United States experienced antisemitism than their counterparts in other countries, but the intensity of the antisemitic experience was stronger among respondents in the United States than among those in other countries.
- More than three-fourths of the respondents reported that other people related to their concerns about antisemitism inappropriately (questioning, minimizing or dismissing their concerns). In addition, a bit less than half of the respondents noted that they have the resources to deal with antisemitism.
- Around a third of the respondents reported that they were forced to change their behavior after October 7. Some of the changes can be classified as negative (e.g., hesitating before posting Jewish or Israeli content online and feeling personally less safe

and secure). Some of the changes can be classified as positive (e.g., feeling more strongly connected to Judaism and talking to family about Judaism or Israel).

- The main attributes of respondents who experienced antisemitism are: strong Jewish identity, positive attitude toward Israel, desire to visit Israel, and support for Israel in the war in Gaza. The attributes of respondents who changed their behavior after October 7 are similar and even more pronounced.

### 3.3 Connection to Israel

The respondents' connection to Israel was examined in various ways: The objective examination included questions about respondents' visits to Israel and friends and family in Israel. The subjective assessment examined respondents' emotional ties to Israel, viewpoints reflecting connection to Israel and desire to visit Israel in the future. Two other issues directly related to the events of October 7 and the war in Gaza were also examined: 1) Have your viewpoints regarding Israel changed since October 7, and if so, how? 2) What are your positions regarding the war in Gaza? These two questions were designed to determine whether the respondents tended to sympathize with the Palestinians or with Israel.

#### Viewpoints regarding attachment to Israel

The respondents' emotional attachment to Israel was examined directly by one question. As can be seen in Table 20, more than half the respondents reported a strong emotional attachment to Israel, although less so among respondents from the United States than among those from other countries. In addition, respondents with high Jewish background scores reported a stronger emotional attachment to Israel than respondents with medium or low Jewish background scores.

**Table 20: How emotionally attached are you to Israel? % of respondents who answered 4 (very attached) or 5 (extremely attached)**

		%4-5
<b>Total</b>	(n=662)	<b>55%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=551)	53%
	Other (n=111)	64.9%
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=108)	50%
	18 (n=206)	56%
<b>Jewish Background</b>	High (n=316)	66.5%

	Low (n=263)	45.6%
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Respondents' viewpoints regarding their attachment to Israel were examined by different statements, with a higher average testifying to a stronger attachment. The data in Table 21 indicate that the respondents' viewpoints toward Israel were generally positive (more than two-thirds of respondents). The viewpoints of respondents from the United States were less positive than those of respondents from other countries. The views of 18-year-olds were a bit more positive than those of the younger age groups. Moreover, the views of respondents with high Jewish background scores were more positive than those with low and medium Jewish background scores.

**Table 21: To what extent are the following statements true about you? % of respondents who answered 4 (Agree) or 5 (Strongly Agree)**

	Total (n=662)	Country		Jewish Background			
		USA (n=551)	Other (n=111)	14-15 (n=108)	18 (n=206)	Low (n=263)	High (n=316)
I feel a connection to Israel	77%	74.9%	87.3%	70.1%	77%	66.8%	87.1%
I believe Israel has the right to exist as a Jewish State	85.4%	83.8%	93.6%	78.5%	87.2%	83.8%	88.9%
I think of myself as a Zionist	65.4%	62%	83%	63.1%	62.7%	47.6%	67.1%
I feel connected to Jews in Israel	82%	81.3%	85.6%	78.5%	79.9%	78.2%	87.9%
<b>Connection to Israel index</b>	<b>67.6%</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>74.7%</b>

Table 22 depicts the extent to which respondents are interested in visiting Israel in the future. The results indicate that most of the respondents are very interested in visiting Israel. For this variable as well, a large discrepancy emerged between respondents from the United States and those from other countries, with those from the US much less interested in visiting Israel than their counterparts from other countries. In addition, older respondents were more interested in visiting Israel than younger respondents, and those with high Jewish background scores were more interested in visiting Israel than those with low and medium Jewish background scores

**Table 22: How interested are you in visiting Israel in the future? % of respondents who answered 4 (Very Interested) or 5 (Extremely Interested)**



		%4-5
<b>Total</b>	(n=662)	60.4%
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=551)	54.8%
	Other (n=111)	88.2%
<b>Age</b>	14-15 (n=108)	44.4%
	16-17 (n=348)	56.8%
	18 (n=206)	74.8%
<b>Jewish Background</b>	High (n=316)	77.8%
	Medium (n=83)	54.2%
	Low (n=263)	41.4%

### Views on the war in Gaza

Respondents' views on the war in Gaza were examined by different statements. Teens in the United States clearly express more sympathy for the Palestinians and Hamas and tend to agree more with the claim that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza than do teens in other countries.

The index incorporates the statements listed in the table. The results reflect the respondents' partial agreement with the statements and point to a lack of clear support for either the Palestinian or the Israeli side. Nonetheless, respondents from the United States clearly tend to support Israel less than respondents from other countries. Moreover, younger respondents tend to support the Palestinian side more than older respondents, who tend to support Israel. Similarly, as respondents' Jewish background score decreases, their tendency to support the Palestinian side increases.

**Table 23: To what extent are the following statements true about you? % of respondents who answered 4 (Agree) or 5 (Strongly Agree)**

	<b>Total</b> (n=662)	<b>Country</b>		<b>Age</b>			<b>Jewish Background</b>		
		USA (n=551)	Other (n=111)	14-15 (n=108)	16-17 (n=348)	18 (n=206)	Low (n=263)	Medium (n=83)	High (n=316)
I sympathize with the Palestinian people	63.6%	66.4%	50.0%	70.8%	65.1%	60.8%	81.9%	55.6%	50.5%
I believe Israel is committing genocide in Gaza	36.1%	41.3%	10.0%	49.5%	38.4%	25.2%	64.9%	34.1%	12.5%
I sympathize with Hamas	31.9%	36.7%	7.4%	60.0%	36.8%	9.2%	64.8%	24.7%	6.1%

Index of attitudes toward the war in Gaza	37.2%	31.0%	26.0%	32.6%	30.0%	30.7%	28.0%	32.7%	23.4%
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To complete the picture, the questionnaire also examined whether the respondents' attitude toward Israel changed after the events of October 7 and the subsequent war in Gaza. As can be seen in Table 24, their responses can be classified into three levels: opposed, no change, and supportive. The results show that most of the respondents were more supportive of Israel after October 7 and only a small minority were more opposed to Israel. In this case as well, respondents from the United States were less supportive of Israel than their counterparts from other countries. In addition, younger respondents and respondents with low Jewish background scores tended to be less supportive of Israel.

**Table 24: Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? - % of answers**

		Opposed	No change	Supportive	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>(n=662)</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Country</b>	USA (n=551)	16.5%	32.5%	51.0%	<b>100%</b>
	Other (n=111)	5.5%	25.5%	69.1%	<b>100%</b>
<b>Age</b>	14-15	26.9%	28.7%	44.4%	<b>100%</b>
	18	18.4%	24.8%	56.8%	<b>100%</b>
<b>Jewish Background</b>	Low	17.1%	41.1%	41.8%	<b>100%</b>
	High	9.5%	21.9%	68.6%	<b>100%</b>

#### Characteristics of respondents with a strong attachment to Israel

To gain an understanding of what characterized teens who expressed positive views toward Israel, we compared those with positive attitudes toward Israel to those with negative attitudes toward Israel with respect to various items on the questionnaire. The data shown in Table 25 refer only to those items on which the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $p < 0.000$ ).

According to the data, the teens who expressed positive views toward Israel can be characterized as follows: have a stronger Jewish identity (objective and subjective), believe that antisemitism in their country has worsened, report more changes in their behavior since October 7, absolutely support the Israeli side in the war in Gaza, and have significantly strengthened their support for Israel since the events of October 7.

**Table 25: Index of connection to Israel– Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	Low connection (n=39)	High connection (n=243)
<b>Jewish identity items</b>	Jewish Background Score (% of higher background)	41.9%	67.2%
	How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life? (% important)	4%	48.6%
<b>Antisemitism experience items</b>	Change in antisemitism level in the country (% of change)	14.2%	50.1%
	Changes in positive behavior index (% of change)	12%	60.7%
	Changes in negative behavior index (% of change)	14.4%	72.8%
<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	Attitudes toward the war in Gaza (% tend to support Palestinian side)	73.7%	18.3%
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	1.4%	52.1%

To gain an understanding of what characterized the teens who expressed interest in visiting Israel in the future, we compared those who reported being very interested in visiting Israel to those who reported having little or no interest in visiting Israel with respect to various items on the questionnaire. The data shown in Table 26 refer only to those items on which the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $p < 0.000$ ).

According to the data, the teens who expressed interest in visiting Israel in the future can be characterized as follows: have a much stronger Jewish identity (objective and subjective), believe that antisemitism in their country has worsened, reported more changes in their behavior since October 7, are more emotionally attached to Israel, hold more positive views toward Israel, tend more to support the Israeli side in the war in Gaza, and have significantly strengthened their support for Israel since the events of October 7.

**Table 26: How interested are you in visiting Israel in the future? – Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	Low interest (n=88)	High interest (n=399)
<b>Jewish identity items</b>	Jewish Background Score (% of higher background)	34.1%	58.9%
	How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life? (% important)	4.0%	48.6%
<b>Antisemitism experience items</b>	Change in antisemitism level in the country (% of change)	18.8%	41.5%
	Changes in positive behavior index (% of change)	16.5%	48.0%
	Changes in negative behavior index (% of change)	19.8%	57.6%
<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	How emotionally attached are you to Israel? (% attached)	21.6%	65.9%
	Connection to Israel index (% connected)	34.1%	76.8%

	Attitudes toward the war in Gaza (% tend to support Palestinian side)	60.2%	25.3%
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	13.6%	67.2%

To gain an understanding of what characterized teens who visited in Israel in the past, we compared those who never visited Israel to those who visited once or more with respect to various items on the questionnaire. The data shown in Table 27 refer only to those items on which the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $p < 0.000$ ).

According to the data, teens who visited in Israel can be characterized as follows: have a much stronger Jewish identity (objective and subjective), are more emotionally attached to Israel, hold more positive views toward Israel and became more supportive of Israel following the events of October 7.

**Table 27: How many times have you been to Israel? – Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	Never visited	Visited once or more
<b>Jewish identity items</b>	Jewish Background Score (% of higher background)	35.7%	53%
<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	How emotionally attached are you to Israel? (% attached)	29.2%	61.2%
	Connection to Israel index (% connected)	54.3%	70.8%
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	42.3%	56.9%

To gain an understanding of what characterized teens who have friends or family in Israel, we compared teens with and without friends or family with respect to various items on the questionnaire. The data shown in Table 28 refer only to those items on which the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $p < 0.000$ ).

According to the data, teens who have friends or family in Israel can be characterized as follows: have a much stronger Jewish identity (objective and subjective), believe that antisemitism in their country has worsened, reported more changes in their behavior since October 7, are more emotionally attached to Israel, hold more positive views toward Israel and became more supportive of Israel following the events of October 7.

**Table 28: Do you have friends or family in Israel? – Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	No (n=227)	Yes (n=433)
	Jewish Background Score (% of higher background)	29.6%	60.1%

<b>Jewish identity items</b>	How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life? (% important)	50.4%	70.2%
<b>Antisemitism experience items</b>	Change in antisemitism level in the country (% of change)	18.5%	39.3%
	Changes in positive behavior index (% of change)	18.4%	43.8%
	Changes in negative behavior index (% of change)	22%	52.6%
<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	How emotionally attached are you to Israel? (% attached)	46.3%	59.4%
	Connection to Israel index (% connected)	60.4%	71.2%
	How interested are you in visiting Israel in the future? (% interested)	30.8%	75.8%
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	38.3%	62.1%

To gain an understanding of what characterized teens who tended to support the Palestinian side in the war in Gaza, we compared those who tended to support the Palestinian side to those who tended to support the Israeli side with respect to various items on the questionnaire. The data shown in Table 29 refer only to those items on which the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $p < 0.000$ ).

According to the data, teens who tended to support the Palestinian side can be characterized as follows: have a much weaker Jewish identity (objective and subjective), believe that antisemitism in their country has risen only slightly, reported fewer changes in their behavior since October 7, are less emotionally attached to Israel, hold less positive views toward Israel, are less interested in visiting Israel and made almost no changes in their attitudes toward Israel following the events of October 7.

**Table 29: Attitudes toward the war in Gaza – Comparison of different items**

Subject	Item	Tendency to Israeli side	Tendency to Palestinian side
<b>Jewish identity items</b>	Jewish Background Score (% of higher background)	71.2%	30.1%
	How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life? (% important)	84.2%	45.8%
<b>Antisemitism experience items</b>	Change in antisemitism level in the country (% of change)	49.2%	17.5%
	Changes in participatory behavior index (% of change)	61.0%	14.1%
	Changes in avoidant behavior index (% of change)	73.2%	16.9%
	How emotionally attached are you to Israel? (% attached)	72.4%	39.6%

<b>Attitudes toward Israel items</b>	Connection to Israel index (% connected)	84.4%	55.7%
	Has your attitude toward Israel changed after October 7? (% more supportive)	86.2%	33.3%

### Summary

The topic of connection to Israel can be summed up as follows:

- Objective connection to Israel is quite strong. The percentage of respondents from the United States who visited Israel at least once is lower relative to respondents from other countries. The same is true with respect to having friends and/or family in Israel.
- The respondents' emotional attachment to Israel is moderate to high and their attitudes toward Israel are even more positive. Nonetheless, on this point as well respondents from the United States expressed less emotional attachment to Israel than respondents from other countries, such that their average connection to Israel is weaker.
- The respondents' desire to visit Israel is moderate to high, and this desire increases with age. This desire is significantly lower among respondents from the US compared to respondents from other countries.
- The respondents' positions regarding the war in Gaza are mixed. On the one hand, they are mixed on the claim that Israel's actions in Gaza are justified and exhibit sympathy for the Palestinians. On the other hand, they have very little sympathy for Hamas and tend not to believe that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza. Respondents from the United States show more sympathy for the Palestinians and Hamas and agree more with the claim that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza compared to respondents from other countries.
- Attitudes toward the war in Gaza tend more to favor the Palestinian side among younger respondents and tend more to favor the Israeli side among older respondents.
- More than half the respondents noted that their support for Israel has increased since October 7, while the remaining respondents did not change their position or became more opposed to Israel since October 7. The proportion of respondents who became more opposed to Israel is relatively small.
- Teens with a strong connection to Israel can be characterized as follows: have a strong Jewish identity, believe that antisemitism in their country has worsened, changed their personal behavior since the events of October 7, clearly tend to

support the Israeli side in the war in Gaza and strengthened their support for Israel after the events of October 7.

- Compared to teens who never visited Israel, those who visited Israel have a stronger Jewish identity, are more emotionally attached to Israel, hold more positive attitudes toward Israel and became more supportive of Israel following the events of October 7. Nevertheless, on measures of antisemitism no significant statistical differences emerged between teens who visited Israel and those that never visited.

#### **4. Conclusions and Recommendations**

When it comes to objective Jewish identity, about half the teenagers who participated in the survey have a strong Jewish background. With respect to subjective Jewish identity, the participating teens noted that being Jewish is moderately to extremely important in their lives. With respect to antisemitism, about half the participating teens reported personally experiencing antisemitism and a large proportion of them reported being forced to change their behavior in the wake of the events of October 7. Regarding their connection to Israel, the teens reported a moderate to strong emotional attachment to Israel, their attitudes toward Israel were even more positive, and they expressed a moderate to strong desire to visit Israel. The respondents' positions regarding the war in Gaza are mixed. On the one hand, they show relatively little agreement with the claim that Israel's actions in Gaza are justified and exhibit relative sympathy for the Palestinians. On the other hand, they have very little sympathy for Hamas and tend not to believe the claim that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza.

The survey findings show that the objective Jewish identity of Jewish teens in other countries is significantly stronger than that of Jewish teens in the United States. Moreover, teens from other countries are more connected to the Jewish community than teens in the United States in that they participate in more activities requiring such a connection, such as summer camps, youth movements and Jewish schools. The subjective Jewish identity of teens in other countries is also significantly higher than that of teens in the United States,

and their Jewish identity appears to be more important to their lives than it is to teens in the United States.

The survey findings indicate that the objective and subjective Jewish identity of the participating teenagers reflects the Jewish heritage they absorbed at home and from their surroundings. This Jewish identity is a key variable that is directly related to other variables examined in the survey. On the one hand, teenagers who have a strong Jewish identity experience more antisemitism on the national and personal levels. On the other hand, their connection to Israel is stronger and they express more support for Israel in the context of the events of October 7 and the war in Gaza. This finding may suggest that teens who have a strong Jewish identity experience antisemitism more intensely because their external and internal Jewish experiences play a more central role in their lives. In addition, teens who have a strong Jewish identity see Israel as more central to their lives due to the inherent connection between Judaism and Israel. Hence, their attachment to Israel is stronger and they tend to support Israel during routine times and even more so during times of war.

The survey findings indicating that the objective and subjective Jewish identity of teens in the United States is weaker than that of teens from other countries may explain why US teens reported experiencing less antisemitism on both the national and the individual levels and why they made fewer changes in behavior following the events of October 7. Furthermore, their connection to Israel is weaker, they have less desire to visit Israel, they tend to support the Palestinian side in the war in Gaza, and their support for Israel increased only marginally following the events of October 7. **In view of this finding, we recommend that Mosaic United and other organizations working with Jewish youth devote efforts to strengthening Jewish identity and connection to Israel among Jewish teens in the United States, who often do not live in large and established Jewish communities but rather in places that have small Jewish communities or no Jewish communities at all.**

Additional notable findings indicate that the teenagers' age group has a significant influence on the central issues examined in the survey. The objective and subjective Jewish identity of younger teens is weaker, they experienced less antisemitism on the national and individual level, and they made fewer behavioral changes following the events of October 7. Moreover, their connection to Israel is weaker, they have less desire to visit Israel, they tend to support the Palestinian side in the war in Gaza, and their support for Israel increased only marginally following the events of October 7. **In view of this finding, we recommend that Mosaic United and other organizations target younger age groups (14-15) in order to**



**reinforce their Jewish identity and subsequently their connection to Israel, including bringing them to Israel for visits.**

Another significant point emerging from the findings of the survey suggests that the events of October 7 and the war in Gaza led to a rise in antisemitism nationally and as experienced personally by the teens. Yet the repercussions of this antisemitism generated a positive change in the behavior of some of the teens, such as a stronger connection to Judaism and more pride in being Jewish, more discussions in the family about Jewishness and Israel, a greater desire to learn about Judaism and Israel, a stronger desire to spend more time with other Jews, and more. **These changes that occurred after the events of October 7 constitute an opportunity for Mosaic United and other organizations to address the current needs of these teenagers and help them cope with the situation.**

The findings of the survey also indicate that a significant percentage of participating teenagers have difficulty coping with antisemitism, especially when it occurs in their most familiar domain: social networks. Many teenagers seem to lack the ability and/or resources to cope with antisemitism on social networks. **Therefore, Mosaic United and other organizations should strive to help teenagers learn to cope with antisemitism, particularly the antisemitism prevalent on social networks.**

## Appendix

### Jewish Teen Survey 2024

This 5-minute survey aims to understand the impact of recent events on Jewish teenagers worldwide. Complete the survey and win a \$10 Starbucks gift - guaranteed!

Your responses are anonymous and confidential and will help us better support Jewish teens.

Thank you for your participation,

Mosaic Teens

- ☐ I Agree
- ☐ I Decline

1. **Your country** (Dropdown list) If USA, then State \*

2. **Your birth year** \*

- ☐ 2011 and on (disqualified)
- ☐ 2010
- ☐ 2009
- ☐ 2008
- ☐ 2007
- ☐ 2006
- ☐ 2005 or earlier (disqualified)

3. **Do you identify as?** \*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Non-Binary
- ☐ Prefer to self-describe: \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Are you Jewish?** \*

- ☐ Yes

- ☐ No (disqualified)

**5. Have you ever attended one or more of the following? (Please select all that apply)**

- ☐ Jewish Day School
- ☐ Hebrew or Sunday School
- ☐ Bar or Bat Mitzvah classes
- ☐ Jewish Youth Group or Youth Movement
- ☐ Jewish Summer Camp

**6. How important or unimportant is being Jewish in your life?**

- ☐ Not Important at all
- ☐ Slightly important
- ☐ Moderately Important
- ☐ Very Important
- ☐ Extremely Important

**7. On October 7<sup>th</sup>, Hamas attacked Israel and in response, a war between Israel and Hamas in Gaza ensued.**

**Please rate the degree of Antisemitism in your country on a scale of 1-10: 1 = Not at all, 10 = A lot**

- ☐ Before October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023 \_\_\_\_
- ☐ After October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023 \_\_\_\_

**8. Have you personally experienced Antisemitism after October 7th, 2023?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (Go to 14)

**9. To what degree if at all, have you personally experienced Antisemitism after October 7th, 2023?**

	Not at all	Not much	Some	A lot	I prefer not to say
In public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On social media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
At school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**10.(If YES to 'at school') Where has the antisemitism come from? (Please select all that apply)**

- ☐ Students
- ☐ Teachers
- ☐ Administrators
- ☐ Assignments or curriculum

**11.What kind of Antisemitism have you personally experienced? (Please select all that apply)**

- ☐ Derogatory and/or offensive comments
- ☐ Verbal threats
- ☐ Online harassment or hate speech
- ☐ Graffiti or vandalism
- ☐ Physical threats

**12.Have your concerns about antisemitism been questioned, minimized, or dismissed by others?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**13.Do you feel you have the resources you need to address antisemitism?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**14.How has your behavior changed in the months following October 7th, 2023? (Please select all that apply)**

- ☐ Hiding your Jewish identity

- ☐ Hesitating before posting Jewish or Israeli content online
- ☐ Feeling more connected to Judaism
- ☐ Avoiding Jewish places or events
- ☐ Avoiding wearing Jewish symbols
- ☐ Wanting to learn more about Judaism or Israel
- ☐ Becoming prouder of my Jewishness
- ☐ Attending event(s) to support Israel
- ☐ Wanting to spend more time with other Jews
- ☐ Feeling less safe or secure
- ☐ Talking to my family about Judaism or Israel

**15. How emotionally attached are you to Israel?**

- ☐ Not at all attached
- ☐ Slightly attached
- ☐ Moderately attached
- ☐ Very attached
- ☐ Extremely attached

**16. To what extent are the following statements true about you?**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	I Prefer not to say
I feel a connection to Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe Israel has the right to exist as a Jewish State	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel estranged from Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I think of myself as a Zionist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel connected to Jews in Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**17. To what extent are the following statements true about you?**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	I Prefer not to say
I believe Israel is committing genocide in Gaza	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I sympathize with Hamas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I believe Israel's actions in Gaza are justified	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I sympathize with the Palestinian people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**18. How many times have you been to Israel?**

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Once
- ☐ Twice
- ☐ Three times or more

**19. How interested are you in visiting Israel in the future?**

- ☐ Not interested
- ☐ Slightly interested
- ☐ Moderately Interested
- ☐ Very interested
- ☐ Extremely interested

**20. Has your attitude towards Israel changed after October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023?**

- ☐ Much more opposed
- ☐ More opposed
- ☐ No change
- ☐ More supportive
- ☐ Much more supportive

**21. Do you have friends or family in Israel?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY!**

**If you would like to enter to win a \$100 Amazon gift card please enter your email address below: \_\_\_\_\_**



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