



## **DEFINITIONS OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS**

## Reporting of incidents

CST classifies as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the incident has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim was targeted because they are (or are believed to be) Jewish. Incidents can take several forms, including physical attacks on people or property, verbal or written abuse, threats against Jews or antisemitic leaflets and posters. CST does not include the general activities of antisemitic organisations in its statistics; nor does it include antisemitic material that is permanently hosted on internet websites.

Antisemitic incidents are reported to CST in a number of ways, most commonly by telephone, e-mail or by post. Incidents can be reported by the victim or by someone acting on their behalf. In 2001 CST was accorded third-party reporting status by the Police, which allows CST to report antisemitic incidents to the Police and to act as a go-between for victims who are unable or unwilling to report to the Police directly. CST works closely with Police services and specialist units in monitoring and investigating antisemitic incidents.

Not all antisemitic incidents will be reported to CST and therefore the true figures will be higher than those recorded. No adjustments have been made to the figures to account for this. It is likely that this non-reporting also varies from category to category: for instance, while most antisemitic assaults are probably reported to CST, it is likely that the vast majority of cases of verbal abuse are not. All reports of incidents are investigated thoroughly before being included in CST's incident statistics. Any incident where there is no evidence of antisemitism is not included in CST's statistics.

CST takes the wishes of victims, both individuals and the heads of Jewish organisations or communal buildings, very seriously. In particular, CST treats the issue of victim confidentiality as a top priority. If the victim chooses to remain anonymous, or wishes there to be no publicity about an incident, CST will observe their wish whenever possible.



CST advises and represents the Jewish Community on matters of antisemitism, terrorism, policing and security. CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by Government and Police as a model of a minority community security organisation.

A central part of CST's work is the recording of antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom, which CST has done since 1984.

CST provides security advice and training for Jewish schools, synagogues and communal organisations and gives assistance to those bodies that are affected by antisemitism. CST assists and supports individual members of the Jewish Community who have been affected by antisemitism and antisemitic incidents.

CST also represents the Jewish Community to police, legislative and policy-making bodies and provides people inside and outside the Jewish Community with information to combat antisemitism. All this work is provided at no charge.

# Antisemitic Incident Categories

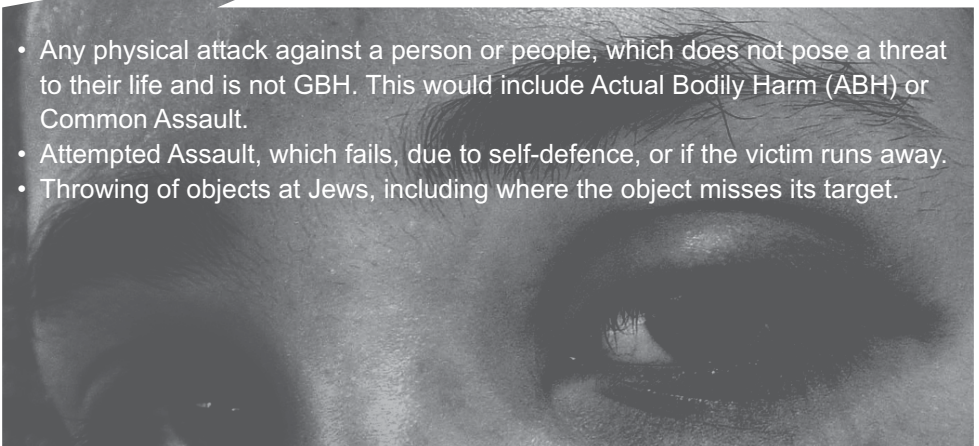
Listed below are the six types of antisemitic incidents that are used by CST for analytical purposes, with a brief definition of each, and a list of the types of incidents covered by each category. These lists are not exhaustive.

## Category 1: Extreme Violence

- Any attack on a person that potentially causes loss of life or Greivous Bodily Harm (GBH).
- Any attack on property, for example by arson or petrol bombs, where there is the potential for people in the property to be killed, for instance if the building is inhabited or occupied at the time of the attack.
- Bombs, including letter bombs. This includes any viable device that either detonates or is defused, and therefore was life-threatening. It also includes any device which is assessed to have been intended by its sender to be viable, even if after analysis it is found that it was incorrectly constructed and therefore will not have gone off.
- Kidnapping
- Shooting
- Stabbing

## Category 2: Assault

- Any physical attack against a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life and is not GBH. This would include Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) or Common Assault.
- Attempted Assault, which fails, due to self-defence, or if the victim runs away.
- Throwing of objects at Jews, including where the object misses its target.



## Category 3: Damage & Desecration of Property

- Any physical attack directed against Jewish property, which is not life-threatening. This would include the daubing of antisemitic slogans or symbols (such as swastikas) on Jewish property, or damage caused to Jewish property, where it appears that the property has been specifically targeted because of its Jewish connection.
- Arson attacks on property where there is no threat to life, for instance if the building is uninhabited at the time of the attack.
- Failed attempts, for instance attempted arson where the fire fails to catch or the arsonist is disturbed.
- Damage to cars or other personal property belonging to Jewish owners, where it is apparent that they have been targeted for this reason.
- Placing of antisemitic stickers or posters on Jewish property.

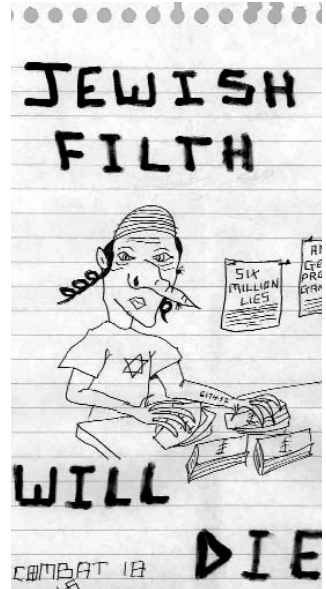


## Category 4: Threats

- Any clear and specific threat, whether verbal or written. If the threat is not clear and specific then the incident should be recorded as Abusive Behaviour.
- Any 'bomb' which is assessed to be a hoax. This would include something that was designed to look like a real device but not intended to be viable, for instance if it does not contain any explosive material.

## Category 5: Abusive Behaviour

- Verbal antisemitic abuse, whether face-to-face or via telephone or answerphone messages. This includes antisemitic abuse directed at non-Jews.
- Written abuse, including antisemitic emails and text messages, as well as targeted antisemitic letters (that is, those aimed at and sent to a specific individual). This includes written antisemitic abuse sent to non-Jews. This is different from a mass mailing of antisemitic leaflets or other publications, which is dealt with by the separate Literature category.
- Antisemitic graffiti or stickers on non-Jewish property. Where it is clear that a group of antisemitic stickers or cases of graffiti were done at the same time and by a single perpetrator, they are recorded as a single incident.



## Category 6: Literature

- Mass-produced antisemitic literature that is sent to more than one recipient. This covers mass mailings rather than individual cases of hate mail, which would come under the category of Abusive Behaviour or Threats (depending on content).
- Literature that is antisemitic in itself, irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish.
- Incidents where Jews are specifically targeted for malicious distribution, even if the material itself is not antisemitic. This would include, for instance, the mass mailing of neo-Nazi literature to Jewish homes, even if the literature did not mention Jews.
- Antisemitic emails sent to specific people/locations, for instance who are members of email lists or online groups. This does not include material that is generally available on websites.
- Each mass-mailing of literature is recorded as a single incident, rather than recording each different victim as a different incident. However, if the same literature is sent on more than one occasion, then each occasion will be recorded as a separate incident.

## Incidents that are not Antisemitic

CST receives many reports of incidents that are not antisemitic, but that are still relevant to the security of the Jewish community. These incidents are not included in CST's antisemitic incident figures.

They include incidents in the following categories:

### Category 7: Information Collection

- The hostile or potentially hostile collection of information about the Jewish community. This would include, for instance, photography of Jewish buildings or direct questioning of staff at Jewish organisations.
- This would only include incidents where there is no innocent explanation for the activity or where it is conducted in a suspicious manner.

### Category 8: Criminal

- Damage to Jewish property, where the motive is not antisemitic. This would include burglaries at Jewish buildings that have a purely criminal purpose.
- Assaults or muggings of Jewish people where there is no antisemitic motivation, language or action.

### Category 9: Suspicious Behaviour

Any suspicious activity taking place around Jewish property which is not clearly Information Collection.

# In an emergency always dial 999

London (Head Office)

**020 8457 9999**

Emergency 24hr pager

**07659 101 668**

Manchester

(Northern Regional Office)

**0161 792 6666**

Emergency 24 hr number

**0800 980 0668**

Birmingham	07659 160 443
Bournemouth	07659 175 669
Brighton	07659 180 265
East Anglia	07659 599 845
Glasgow	0141 577 8205
Leeds	0113 218 5867
Liverpool	07659 144 333
Newcastle	07659 141 664
Nottingham	07659 160 633
Sheffield	07659 160 592
Southend	07659 142 557
South London	07659 162 291
South Wales	07659 156 505

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