

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 570

Perceptions of Antisemitism

EUROBAROMETER REPORT
FIELDWORK: November 2025



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and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM 'Public Opinion & Citizens Engagement' Unit)

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Antisemitism remains a persistent and evolving challenge for European societies. In recent years, the European Union has witnessed a marked increase in antisemitic incidents, both online and offline, affecting the daily lives and sense of security of Jewish communities across Member States. This trend has been exacerbated by global events, including the escalation of conflicts in the Middle East and the proliferation of hate speech and disinformation on digital platforms. The rise in antisemitism poses a direct threat not only to Jewish individuals and communities but also to the fundamental values of democracy, pluralism, and respect for human rights that underpin the European Union.

The European Commission adopted in October 2021 its first ever EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life, covering the period from 2021 to 2030. This comprehensive strategy is structured around three pillars: preventing and combating all forms of antisemitism; protecting and fostering Jewish life in the European Union; and promoting education, research, and Holocaust remembrance. The strategy is implemented in close cooperation with Member States, which have been encouraged to develop national strategies and action plans. The 2024 progress report¹ highlights both the advances made and the ongoing challenges, particularly following the significant increase in antisemitic incidents in Europe after the terrorist attack carried out by Hamas against Israel on 7 October 2023 and the ensuing Israeli military intervention in Gaza. In this context, the European Commission has accelerated the implementation of the strategy, including enhanced funding for the security of Jewish premises, the development of networks to counter online antisemitism, and the establishment of a European research hub on antisemitism and Jewish life.^{2,3}

The fieldwork of this Special Eurobarometer survey was conducted in November 2025, using the Standard Eurobarometer methodology, with face-to-face interviews carried out in all 27 EU Member States. The survey aims to provide a comprehensive overview of public perceptions, attitudes, and knowledge regarding antisemitism, building on previous Eurobarometer surveys and enabling comparisons over time.

The survey explores the following main areas:

- Opinions on antisemitism and its manifestations: including perceptions of antisemitism as a problem, its evolution over recent years, and citizens' views on various forms of antisemitism.
- Knowledge of and education about Jewish communities and antisemitism: covering personal connections with Jewish individuals, awareness of Jewish history, customs and practices, knowledge of relevant legislation, and perceptions of Holocaust education.
- The influence of global events: examining the perceived impact of conflicts in the Middle East on attitudes towards Jewish people in the EU.

By capturing the views and experiences of Europeans, this Eurobarometer survey provides valuable insights to inform ongoing EU and national efforts to combat antisemitism and foster inclusive, resilient societies

¹ [First progress report of the EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life – European Commission](#)

² [EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life](#)

³ [Working Group on combating antisemitism – European Commission](#)

Methodology

This Special Eurobarometer 570 on Antisemitism in the EU was part of the Eurobarometer wave 104.2 and was conducted between 6 and 30 November 2025. Some 26,453 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in the appropriate national language. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Secretariat-General.

The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ('Public Opinion & Citizens Engagement' Unit)⁴. Interviews were conducted face-to-face, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing), which were only conducted in Cyprus, Denmark, Malta, Netherlands, Finland and Sweden. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report.

Throughout the report, results are compared with Special Eurobarometer 484, for which the fieldwork was conducted in December 2018.

We would like to thank the people across the European Union who have offered their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviations, as listed below:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

⁴ The Eurobarometer methodological approaches:
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/about/eurobarometer>



KEY FINDINGS



A growing majority of Europeans recognises antisemitism as a problem in their country

- At EU level, 55% (+5 pp) of respondents consider antisemitism a problem, with the highest shares in France (74%, +2 pp), Italy (73%, +15 pp), and Sweden (73%, -8 pp). The lowest levels are found in Estonia (9%, +3 pp), Finland (16%, -1 pp), and Latvia (19%, +5 pp).
- Women, urban residents, and those with higher education are more likely to perceive antisemitism as an issue. Recognition of antisemitism as a problem has increased across nearly all sociodemographic groups since 2018.

Almost half of Europeans believe antisemitism has increased in recent years

- 47% (+11 pp) of respondents believe antisemitism has increased in their country over the past five years, with the highest perceptions of increase seen in the Netherlands (78%, +23 pp), Sweden (71%, -2 pp), and Denmark (69%, +19 pp).
- The perception of rising antisemitism is less common in Bulgaria (10%, +8 pp), Estonia (12%, +5 pp), and Czechia (12%, -1 pp). Older, more educated, and urban respondents are more likely to report an increase.

Over one in three Europeans considers all surveyed forms of antisemitism to be a problem

- 34% (+10 pp) of Europeans consider all nine surveyed forms of antisemitism to be a problem in their country. Hostility in public spaces (62%, +11 pp), antisemitic graffiti (61%, +10 pp), and online antisemitism (61%, +10 pp) are the most frequently cited issues.
- France, Italy, and the Netherlands report the highest concern across all forms, while Estonia, Latvia, and Malta report the lowest. Urban residents and those who have Jewish friends or acquaintances are more likely to see these issues as problematic.

Slightly more than one in five Europeans has a personal connection with the Jewish community

- 22% (+3 pp) of respondents report having Jewish friends or acquaintances, with the highest rates in Luxembourg (43%, +14 pp), France (41%, +5 pp), and Sweden (41%, -4 pp). The lowest rates are found in Poland (4%, -1 pp), Greece (7%, -5 pp), and Slovenia (9%, -4 pp).
- Personal connections are more common among those with higher education and urban residents.

One third of Europeans believe people are well informed about Jewish history, customs, and practices

- 33% (+6 pp) of respondents believe people in their country are well informed about Jewish history and culture, with the highest awareness in Lithuania (53%, +7 pp), Poland (51%, +12 pp), and Hungary (48%, +10 pp). Awareness is lowest in Cyprus (13%, +6 pp), Spain (14%, +4 pp), and Portugal (15%, +4 pp).
- Younger and more educated respondents are more likely to perceive greater awareness.

Between two thirds and half of Europeans are aware of laws against incitement to antisemitic violence, or laws criminalising the denial of the Holocaust

- 66% (+5 pp) are aware of laws against incitement to antisemitic violence, but only 52% (+10 pp) know about laws criminalising Holocaust denial. Awareness in laws against incitement to antisemitic violence is highest in Austria (87%, +9 pp), Sweden (84%, -2pp), and France (79%, +5 pp). Awareness in laws criminalising the denial of the Holocaust is highest in Austria (76%, +7 pp), Poland (65%, +8 pp) and Germany (64%, +2 pp).
- Knowledge of these laws is higher among those with greater educational attainment, urban residents, and those who have Jewish friends or acquaintances.

Almost half of Europeans believe the Holocaust is sufficiently taught in schools

- 48% (+5 pp) of respondents consider the Holocaust being sufficiently taught in schools, with the highest rate of agreement found in Austria (70%, +4 pp), Sweden (65%, +9 pp), and the Netherlands (64%, +1 pp).
- The lowest rate of agreement is found in Bulgaria (24%, +5 pp), Cyprus (27%, +9 pp), and Spain (29%, +4 pp). Younger and more educated respondents are more likely to believe the Holocaust is sufficiently taught.

Nearly seven in ten Europeans believe conflicts in the Middle East influence the perception of Jewish people in their country

- 69% (+15 pp) of respondents believe conflicts in the Middle East shape perceptions of Jewish people in their country, with the highest shares in Sweden (90%, +5 pp), the Netherlands (89%, +12 pp), France (80%, +29 pp), and Belgium (80%).
- This perception has increased sharply since 2018 and is more common among those with higher education, urban residents, and those who have Jewish friends or acquaintances.

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I. OPINIONS ON ANTISEMITISM AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS

1. Perceptions of antisemitism

More than half of EU citizens see antisemitism as a problem in their country.

At EU level, **a majority of respondents considers antisemitism to be a problem in their country** (55%, +5 percentage points since December 2018), while just over four in ten view it not as a problem (41%, -2 pp). The proportion of respondents who are uncertain remains limited at 4%, (-3 pp). These results indicate a slight increase towards greater recognition of antisemitism as an issue since the 2018 survey.

Highest shares of respondents considering antisemitism to be a problem are being observed in France (74%, +2 pp), Italy (73%, +15 pp) and Sweden (73%, -8 pp).

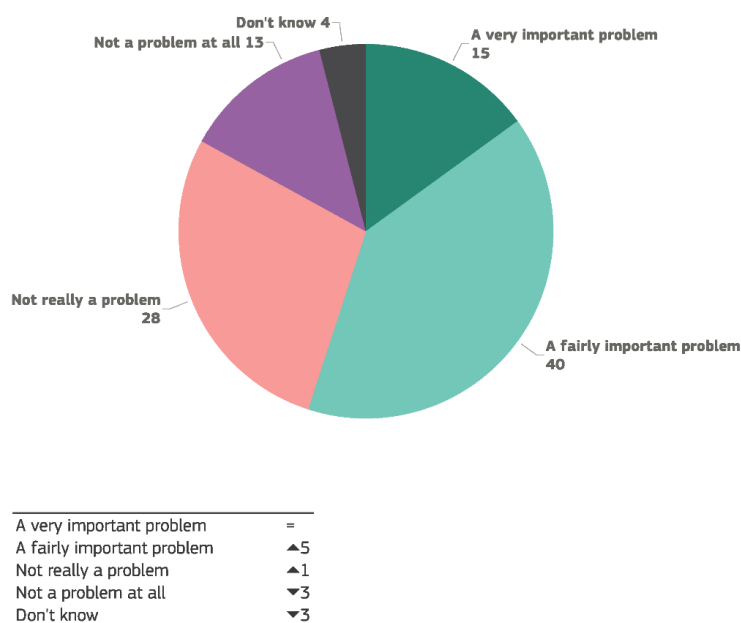
In most countries including these three, respondents generally describe antisemitism as a fairly important problem, more than describing it as a very important problem: in France, nearly half of respondents consider antisemitism to be a fairly important problem (45%, =), while a further 29% (+2 pp) judge it to be a very important problem. Italy shows a comparable profile, with 49% (+7 pp) selecting fairly important and 24% (+8 pp) very important. In Sweden, the dominance of the fairly important problem category is even more marked (53%, +9 pp), complemented by one in five respondents identifying it as a very important problem (20%, -17 pp).

By contrast, in the countries with the lowest shares of respondents viewing antisemitism as a problem – Estonia (9%, +3 pp), Finland (16%, -1 pp) Latvia (19%, +5 pp), responses are more evenly split between not really a problem and not a problem at all.

In Estonia, 1% (=) view it as a very important problem and 8% (+3 pp) as a fairly important problem. In Finland, 2% (=) consider it a very important problem and 14% (-1 pp) a fairly important problem. Latvia records 3% (+2 pp) for a very important problem and 16% (+3 pp) for a fairly important problem.

In summary, **the period between Special EB 484 (December 2018) and Special EB 570 (November 2025) has seen an increase in the share of Europeans who regard antisemitism as a problem** with marked differences between countries.

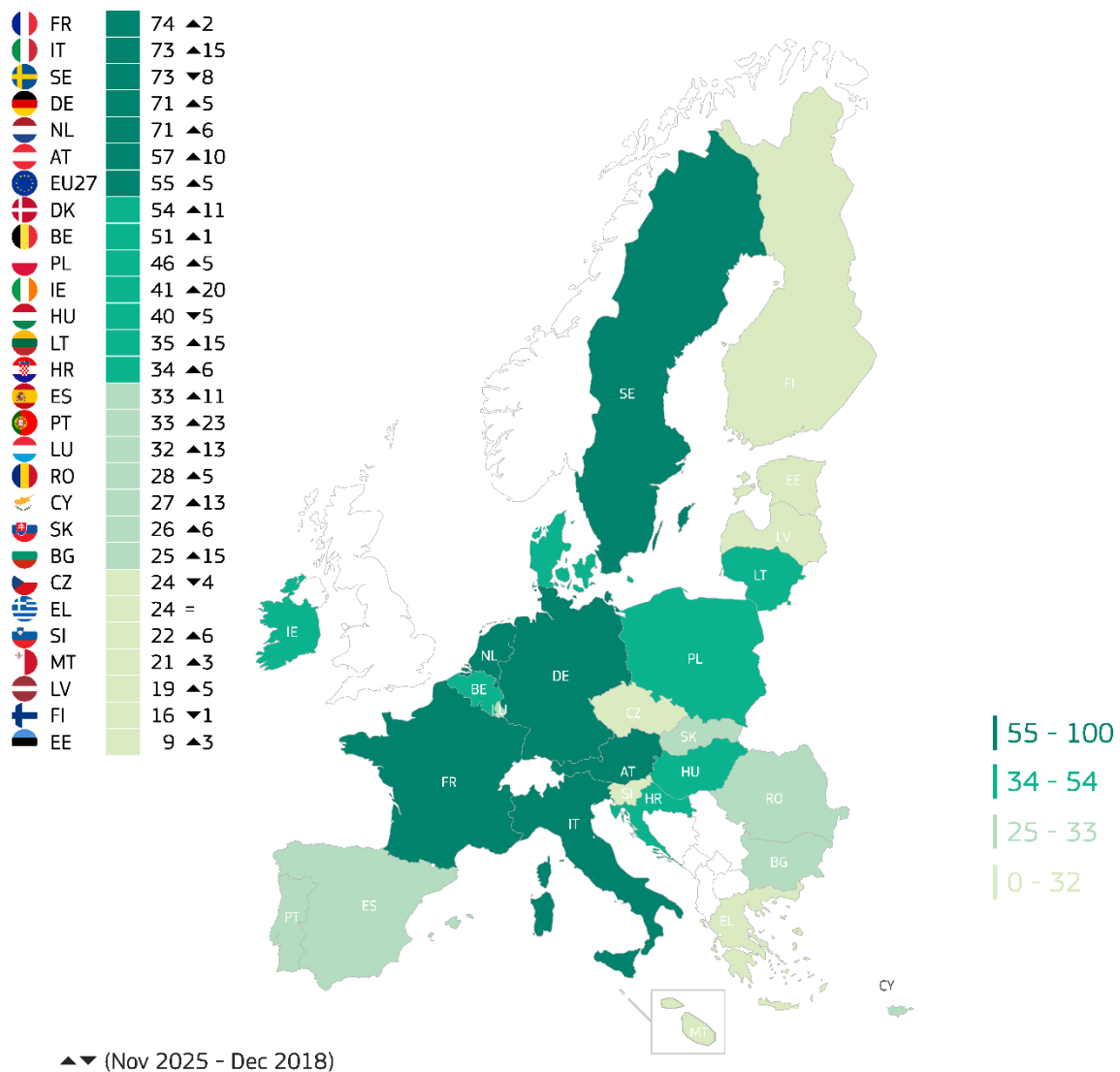
QD3. Do you think antisemitism is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)? (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

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Perceptions of antisemitism

QD3. Do you think antisemitism is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Total 'A problem' (%)



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Perceptions of antisemitism

The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- **Women** (57%) are slightly more likely than **men** (53%) to consider antisemitism a problem.
- Across age categories, the proportion remains relatively stable, ranging from 54% among those aged **15–24** to 57% among those aged **55 and over**.
- Respondents who completed their education at **15 years old or less** (51%) are less likely to view antisemitism as a problem compared to those who finished their education at **20 years old or older** (59%).
- Subjective urbanisation also plays a role: 51% of respondents living in **rural areas or villages** perceive antisemitism as a problem, compared to 57% among those living in **large towns**.
- Having **Jewish friends or acquaintances** is associated with higher recognition of the issue (67%), compared to those without such connections (52%).
- Finally, **belonging to a minority group** increases the likelihood of perceiving antisemitism as a problem (61%), compared to those who do not belong to a minority (55%).

QD3 Do you think antisemitism is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	A very important problem	A fairly important problem	Not really a problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
EU27	15	40	28	13	4	55	41
Gender							
Man	14	39	30	13	4	53	43
Woman	17	40	26	12	5	57	38
Age-4							
15-24	16	38	29	13	4	54	42
25-39	13	40	30	13	4	53	43
40-54	14	42	28	13	3	56	41
55+	18	39	26	12	5	57	38
Education (End of)							
15-	17	34	25	15	9	51	40
16-19	14	40	29	13	4	54	42
20+	17	42	27	12	2	59	39
Still Studying	16	39	29	11	5	55	40
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	15	40	30	12	3	55	42
Managers	17	44	28	9	2	61	37
Other white collars	13	41	30	13	3	54	43
Manual workers	13	38	30	14	5	51	44
House persons	14	40	25	14	7	54	39
Unemployed	15	38	25	18	4	53	43
Retired	18	38	26	12	6	56	38
Students	17	39	28	12	4	56	40
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	14	37	30	14	5	51	44
Small or middle sized town	17	40	28	11	4	57	39
Large town	15	42	26	14	3	57	40
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	17	44	25	11	3	61	36
(5-6) Centre	14	41	30	12	3	55	42
(7-10) Right	16	38	29	14	3	54	43
Religion							
Christian	15	39	27	14	5	54	41
Jewish	37	35	18	10	0	72	28
Muslim	19	41	22	12	6	60	34
Sikh	0	50	43	6	1	50	49
Buddhist	38	31	21	9	1	69	30
Hindu	3	45	27	21	4	48	48
Atheist	19	42	27	9	3	61	36
Non believer / Agnostic	15	41	31	10	3	56	41
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish							
Yes	22	45	22	8	3	67	30
No	14	38	30	14	4	52	44
Belonging to a minority							
Belonging to a minority	17	44	24	12	3	61	36
An ethnic minority	13	44	26	14	3	57	40
A religious minority	18	49	20	11	2	67	31
None	16	39	28	13	4	55	41

2. Perceived evolution of antisemitism

In eight countries, a majority of respondents believes that antisemitism has increased over the past five years.

When asked about the evolution of antisemitism over the past five years, **47% (+11 pp since December 2018) of respondents believe that it has increased in their country.**

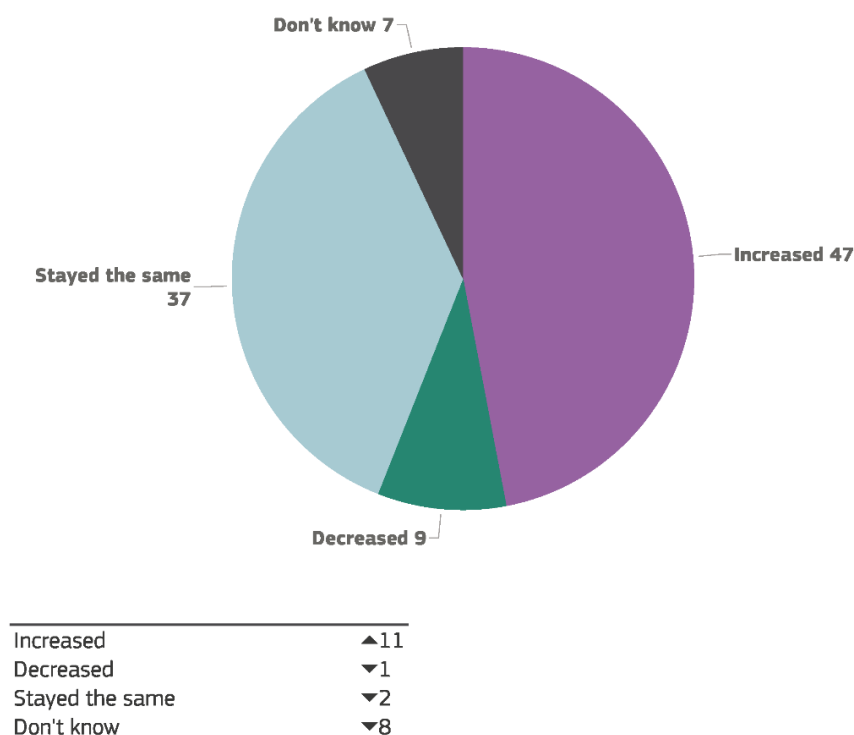
The highest shares of respondents selecting 'increased' are observed in the Netherlands (78%, +23 pp), Sweden (71%, -2 pp) and Denmark (69%, +19 pp). This is followed by Germany (67%, +6 pp) and France (63%, +12 pp) who also have more than six out of ten respondents reporting an increase. At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest shares are found in Bulgaria (10%, +8 pp), Estonia (12%, +5 pp), and Czechia (12%, -1 pp). In these countries, only a small minority of respondents believe that antisemitism has increased. Similarly low levels are observed in Romania (13%, +7 pp) and Lithuania (14%, +8 pp).

At the EU level, **37% of respondents believe that antisemitism has stayed the same (37%, -2 pp).** The highest shares for 'stayed the same' are found in Czechia (63%, +6 pp), Slovenia (62%, =), Hungary (62%, +18 pp) and Greece (60%, +8 pp) where at least six out of ten respondents share this view.

Finally, at EU level, **9% of respondents believe that antisemitism has decreased (9%, -1 pp)** which is stable compared to 2018. The highest shares for 'decreased' are found in Malta (26%, +20 pp), Romania (26%, -3 pp), and Poland (23%, +5 pp).

The proportion of respondents answering that they 'don't know' has decreased importantly, from 15% down to 7%.

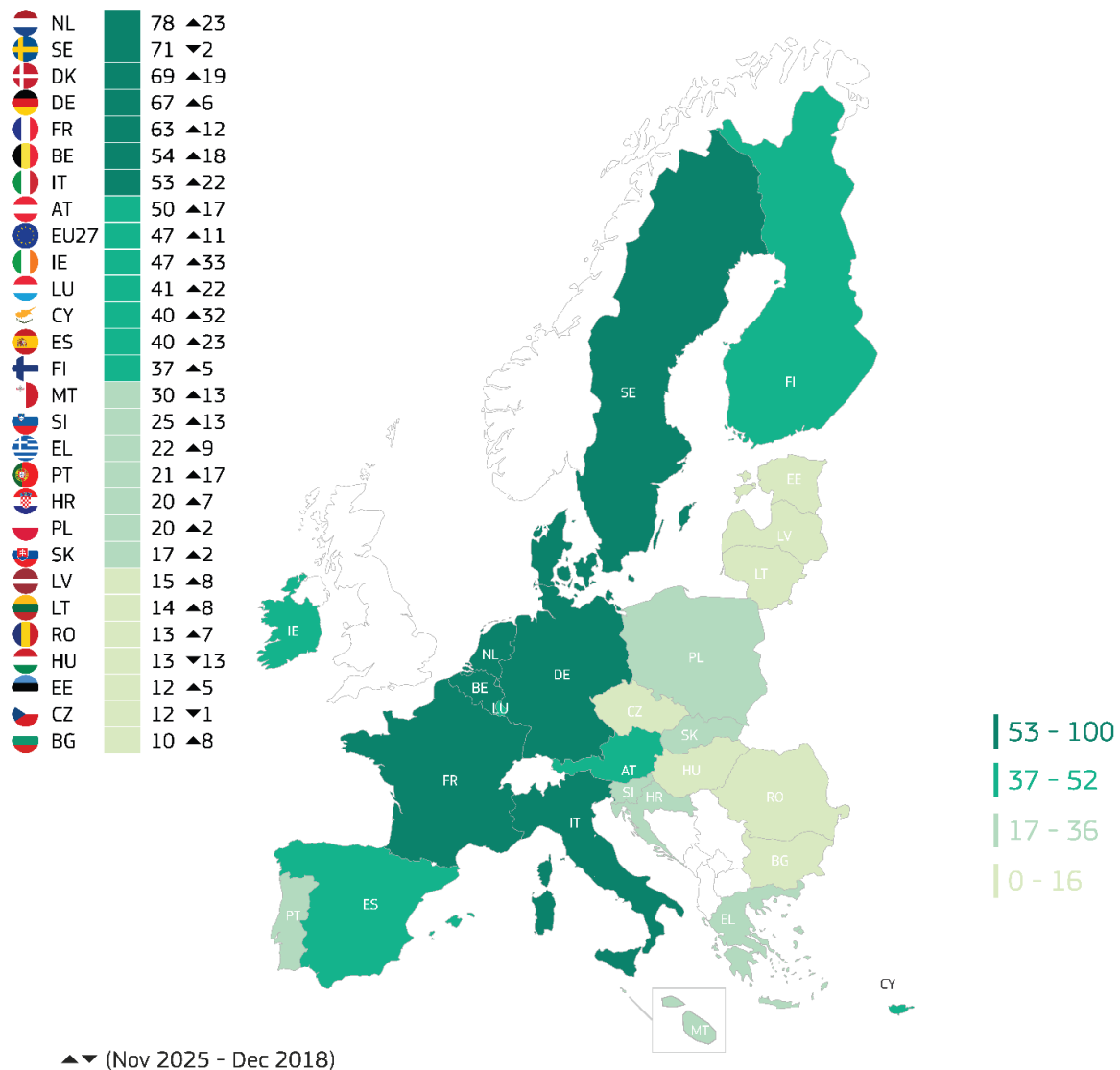
QD4. Over the past five years, do you think antisemitism has increased, stayed the same or decreased in (OUR COUNTRY)? (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

Special Eurobarometer 570
Perceptions of antisemitism

QD4. Over the past five years, do you think antisemitism has increased, stayed the same or decreased in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Increased (%)



Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- Respondents aged **15-24 years** (41%) are less likely to feel that antisemitism has increased over the past five years than by those aged **55 years and above** (52%).
- Respondents who completed their education **at 15 years old or less** (44%) are less likely to see an increase in antisemitism compared to those who finished their education at **20 years old or more** (55%).
- **Subjective urbanisation** also plays a moderate role with 43% of respondents living **in rural areas or villages** perceive seeing an increase in antisemitism compared to 49% among those living in **large towns**.
- Having **Jewish friends or acquaintances** is associated with higher recognition of this increase (59%), compared to those without such relationships (44%).

QD4 Over the past five years, do you think antisemitism has increased, stayed the same or decreased in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Don't know
EU27	47	9	37	7
Gender				
Man	48	8	38	6
Woman	47	9	37	7
Age-4				
15-24	41	12	39	8
25-39	44	11	39	6
40-54	46	9	39	6
55+	52	7	34	7
Education (End of)				
15-	44	8	36	12
16-19	43	10	40	7
20+	55	8	33	4
Still Studying	43	9	40	8
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	49	8	38	5
Managers	55	8	33	4
Other white collars	43	11	41	5
Manual workers	41	10	42	7
House persons	43	10	37	10
Unemployed	46	8	37	9
Retired	52	6	34	8
Students	46	10	37	7
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area or village	43	8	41	8
Small or middle sized town	49	9	36	6
Large town	49	9	36	6
Left-right political scale				
(1-4) Left	54	7	34	5
(5-6) Centre	47	8	40	5
(7-10) Right	46	12	37	5
Religion				
Christian	44	10	39	7
Jewish	57	16	27	0
Muslim	45	12	33	10
Sikh	39	48	13	0
Buddhist	59	5	30	6
Hindu	34	35	25	6
Atheist	57	7	32	4
Non believer / Agnostic	53	6	36	5
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish				
Yes	59	7	29	5
No	44	9	40	7
Belonging to a minority				
Belonging to a minority	47	16	32	5
An ethnic minority	38	18	34	10
A religious minority	45	16	35	4
None	47	8	38	7

3. Manifestations of antisemitism: assessing citizens' views and concerns

Over a third of EU citizens consider all the nine manifestations to be a problem in their country, representing a ten percentage points more than in 2018.

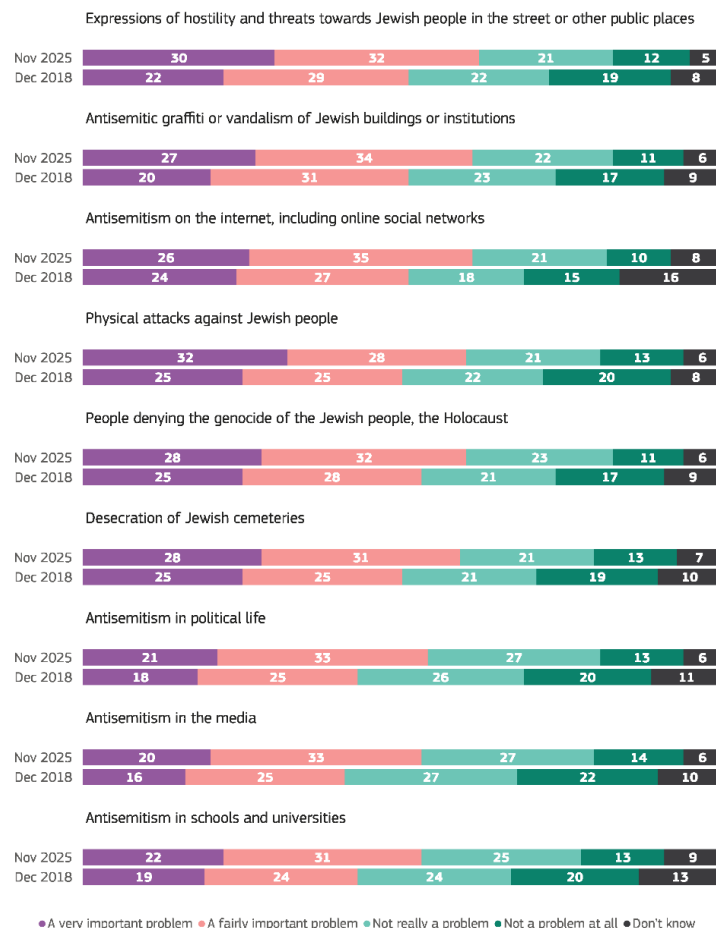
Respondents were then asked the extent to which they consider a range of situations related to antisemitism to be a problem in their country.

At EU level, **the majority of Europeans consider all manifestations to be a problem in their countries.** 62% (+11 pp) say that “expressions of hostility and threats towards Jewish people in the street or other public places” is a problem. 61% see “antisemitic graffiti or vandalism of Jewish buildings or institutions” and “antisemitism on the internet, including online social networks” (+10 pp for both) as a problem in their countries. This is followed by “physical attacks against Jewish people” at 60 % (+10 pp) and “people denying the genocide of the Jewish people, the Holocaust” (60%, +7 pp)

both mentioned by six out of ten respondents. The “desecration of Jewish cemeteries” follows right after at 59% (+9 pp). Just over half (54%, +11 pp) also view “antisemitism in political life” as a problem, and 53% (+12 pp) say this about both “antisemitism in the media” and “antisemitism in schools and universities” (+10 pp).

These findings indicate a widespread recognition that various forms of antisemitism continue to be a significant and increasing concern throughout the European Union, with evidence suggesting that the situation has deteriorated in all its manifestations since December 2018.

QD5. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)? (EU27) (%)



Looking at the national level, we observe that in ten countries **expressions of hostility and threats towards Jewish people in the street or other public places** is seen as problem by more than half the respondents. This is especially prominent in France (88%, +8 pp), Italy (81%, +20 pp) and the Netherlands at 78% (+17 pp). Countries where respondents considered it the least to be a problem are Estonia (10%, +3 pp), Latvia (17%, +6 pp) and Malta (20%, +12 pp).

The perception that **antisemitic graffiti or vandalism of Jewish buildings or institutions** is a problem has increased noticeably in European countries, with more than half of respondents in ten countries viewing it as a problem.

This is especially the case once again in France (88%, +8 pp), Italy (81%, +21 pp) and the Netherlands (78%, +13 pp). Countries where respondents considered it the least to be a problem are Estonia (10%, +2 pp), Malta (18%, +14 pp) and Latvia (20%, +7 pp).

Antisemitism on the internet, including social networks, has significantly increased in most countries. Italy (79+20 pp), the Netherlands (78%, +12 pp), and France (77%, +3 pp) reported the highest rates of respondents considering it a problem. The lowest levels are observed in Estonia (15%, +3 pp), Latvia (24%, +5 pp) and Greece (28%, -4 pp).

Physical attacks against Jewish people are seen as problem by at least half of respondents in eight countries with France (90%, +7 pp), Italy (81%, +21 pp) and Germany (74%, +10) with the highest rates. Estonia (7%, +2 pp), Latvia (15%, +5 pp) and Malta (17%, +12 pp) once again have the lowest rates.

The **denial of the genocide of the Jewish people, the Holocaust** is seen as a problem for at least half respondents in nine countries. The countries with the highest rates are again France (82%, +4 pp), Italy (80%, +19 pp) and the Netherlands (74%, +18 pp). The countries with the lowest rates are Estonia (17%, +8 pp), Latvia (21%, +3 pp) and Finland (24%, +5 pp).

The perception that the **desecration of Jewish cemeteries** is a problem has risen across most countries, with France (88%, +4 pp), Italy (80%, +21 pp), and Germany (70%, +7 pp) reporting the highest levels of concern. Conversely, this perception remains the lowest in Estonia (10%, +1 pp), Malta (17%, +12 pp), and Finland (19%, +6 pp).

Antisemitism in political life is seen as problem by at least half of respondents in eight countries with Italy (77%, +27 pp), France (70%, +11 pp) and Germany (60%, +10) having the highest rates. Again, Estonia (12%, +6 pp),

Finland (18%, +6 pp) and Malta (19%, +13 pp) record the lowest rates.

Antisemitism in the media is seen as problem by at least half of respondents in six countries. Countries with the highest rates are Italy (77%, +24 pp), France (71%, +8 pp) both significantly high, followed by the Netherlands at 59% (+19 pp). Conversely, this perception remains the lowest in Estonia (13%, +6 pp), Latvia (18%, +8 pp) and Finland (21%, +7 pp).

Finally, the perception of **antisemitism in school and universities** also increased in most countries with again Italy (77%, +19 pp), France (73%, =) and the Netherlands (60%, +23 pp) having the highest rates. The lowest levels are again observed in Estonia (10%, +3 pp), Finland (12%, +3 pp) and Latvia (14%, +3 pp).

When analysing the **socio-demographic results**, few differences are observed between men and women across all situations.

Regarding **age categories**, noticeable differences are seen between respondents who are **15-24 years old** (64%) and those **55 years old or more** (59%) in viewing **antisemitism on the internet, including online social networks** as problem likely due to a generational gap of exposure.

For all situations of antisemitism, education plays a significant role in the perception of them being a problem. This is especially true for the situation of **people denying the genocide of the Jewish people, the Holocaust** with differences ranging from 54% for those who finished their education **at 15 years old or less**, compared to 63% for those who finished **at 20 years old or more**.

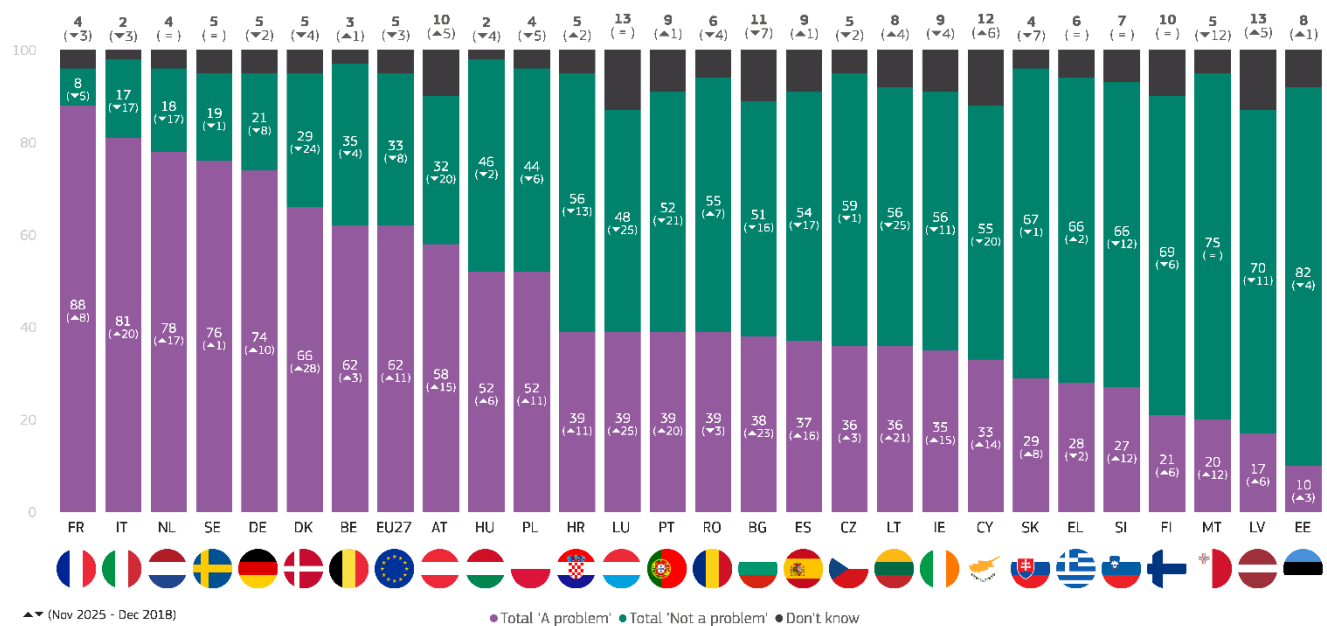
For all situations, **subjective urbanisation** shapes the perception of these situations being a problem. In all of the nine cases, respondents **living in large towns** are more likely to see them as a problem, compared to **those living in a rural area or village**. This is especially true for **people denying the genocide of the Jewish people, the Holocaust** ranging from 54% for those living in **a rural area or village**, compared to respondents living in large towns (62%). The same gap is seen for **antisemitism on the internet, including online social networks** ranging from 55% to 63% for the same categories.

Having **Jewish friends or relatives** is consistently linked to viewing these situations as more problematic. This connection is particularly strong concerning the **desecration of Jewish cemeteries**, with 72% of respondents with such relationships seeing it as an issue, compared to 55% among those without these relationships.

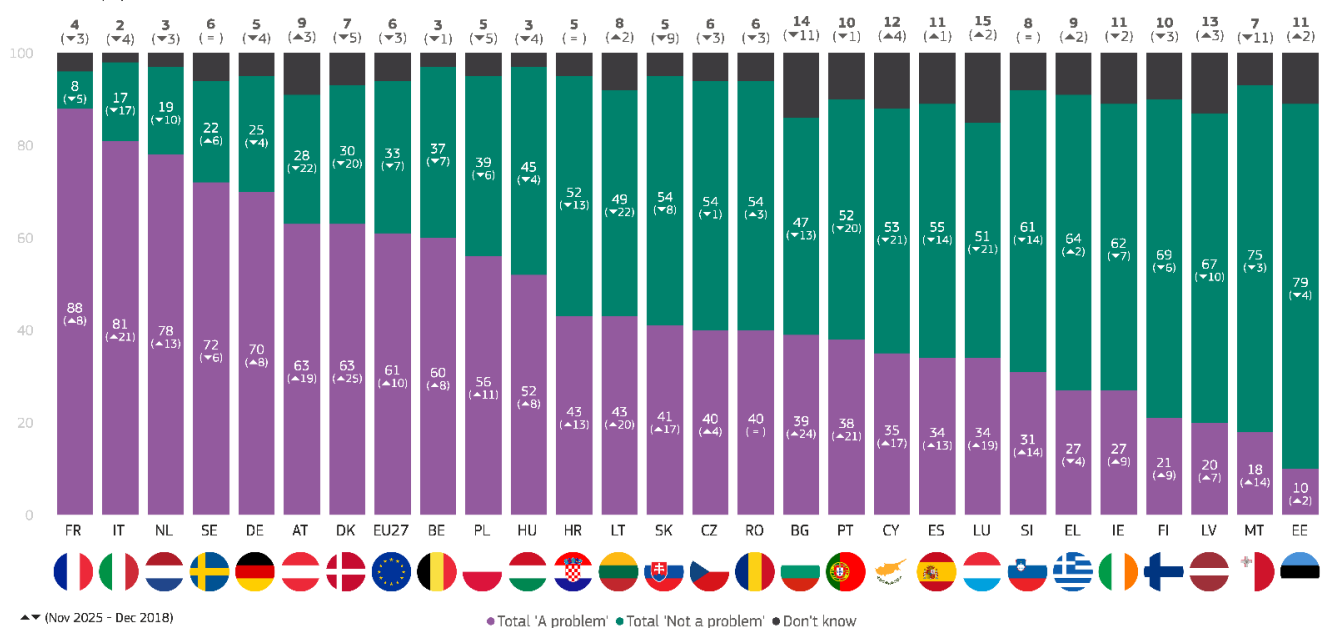
Special Eurobarometer 570 Perceptions of antisemitism

Finally, respondents who **belong to a minority** are also more likely to see these phenomena as problematic in their country. This is especially true with antisemitic graffiti or vandalism of Jewish buildings or institutions where rates range from 70% for those who belong to a minority against 60 % for those who do not.

QD5.3. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Expressions of hostility and threats towards Jewish people in the street or other public places (%)



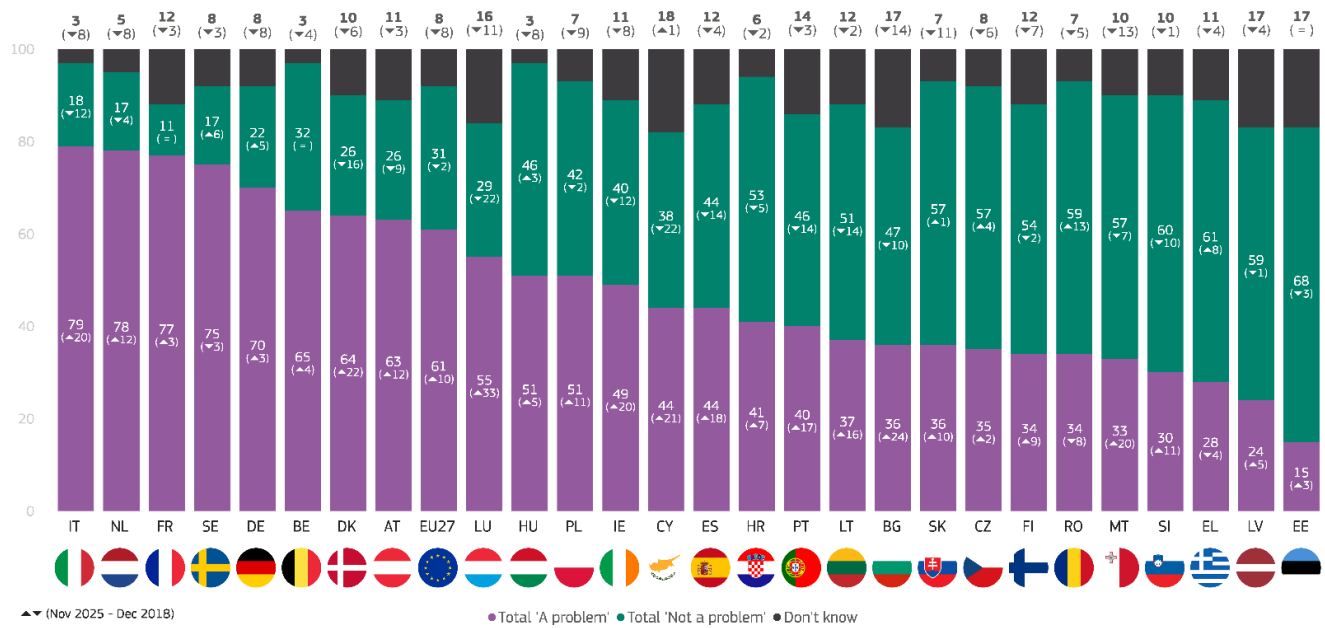
QD5.1. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Antisemitic graffiti or vandalism of Jewish buildings or institutions (%)



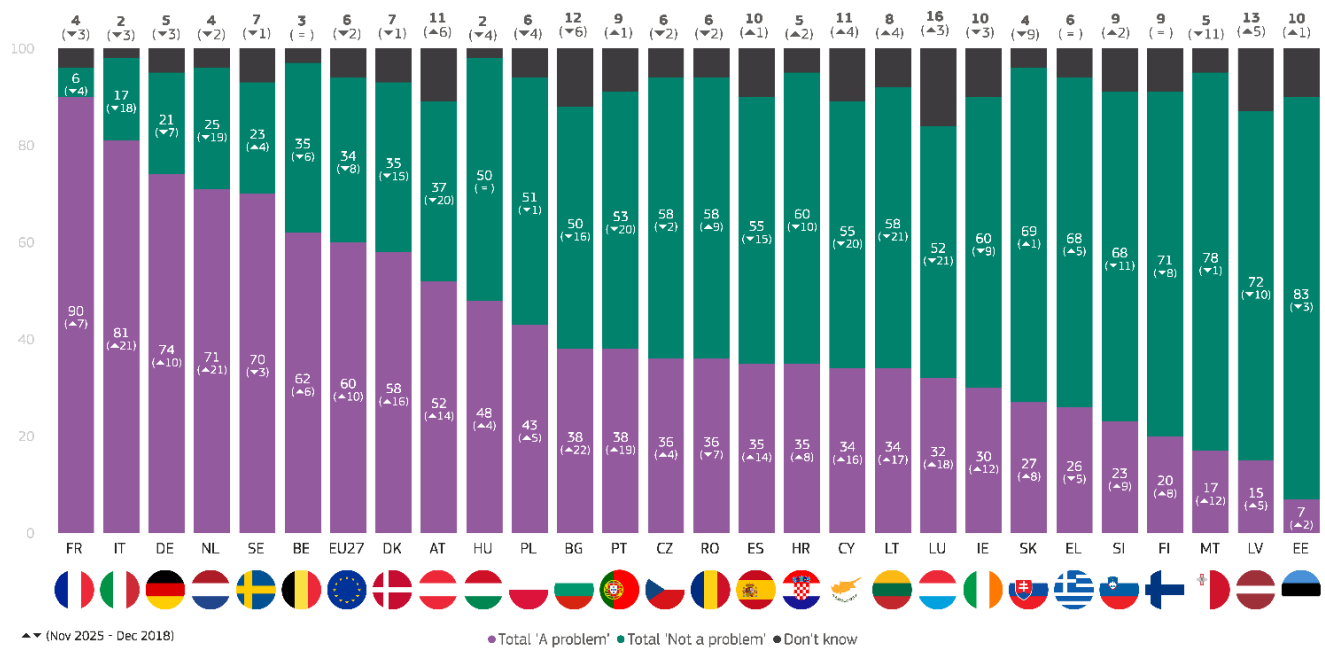
Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

QD5.6. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Antisemitism on the internet, including online social networks (%)

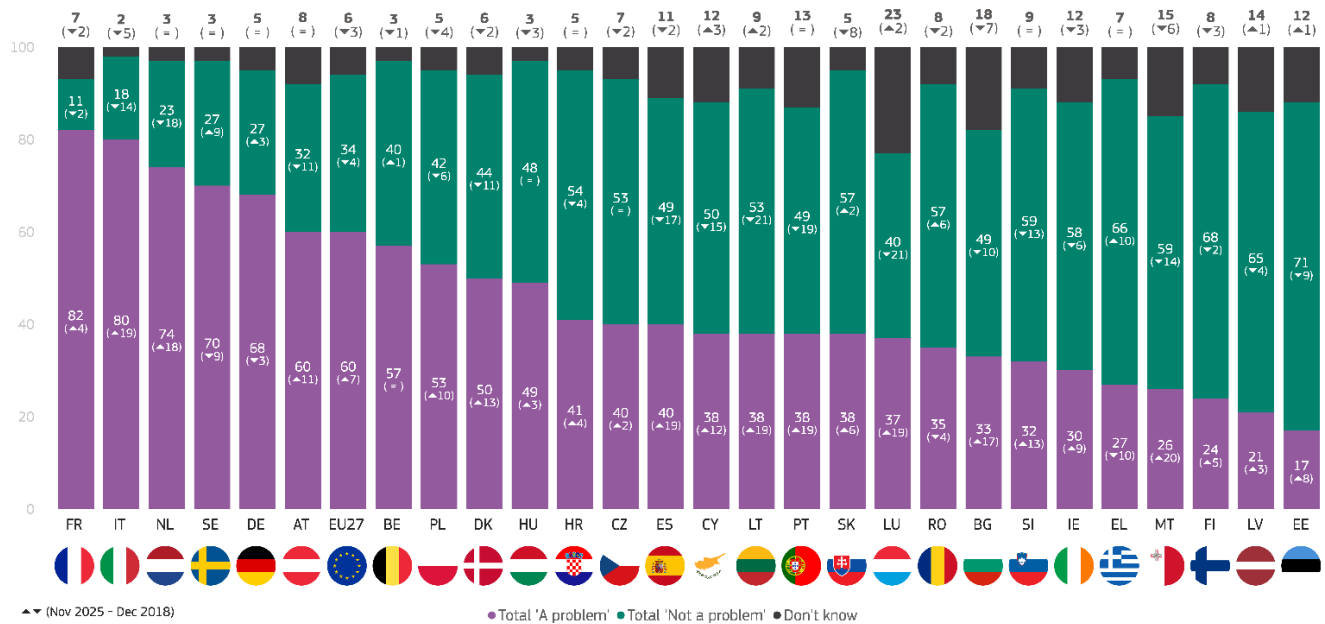


QD5.2. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Physical attacks against Jewish people (%)

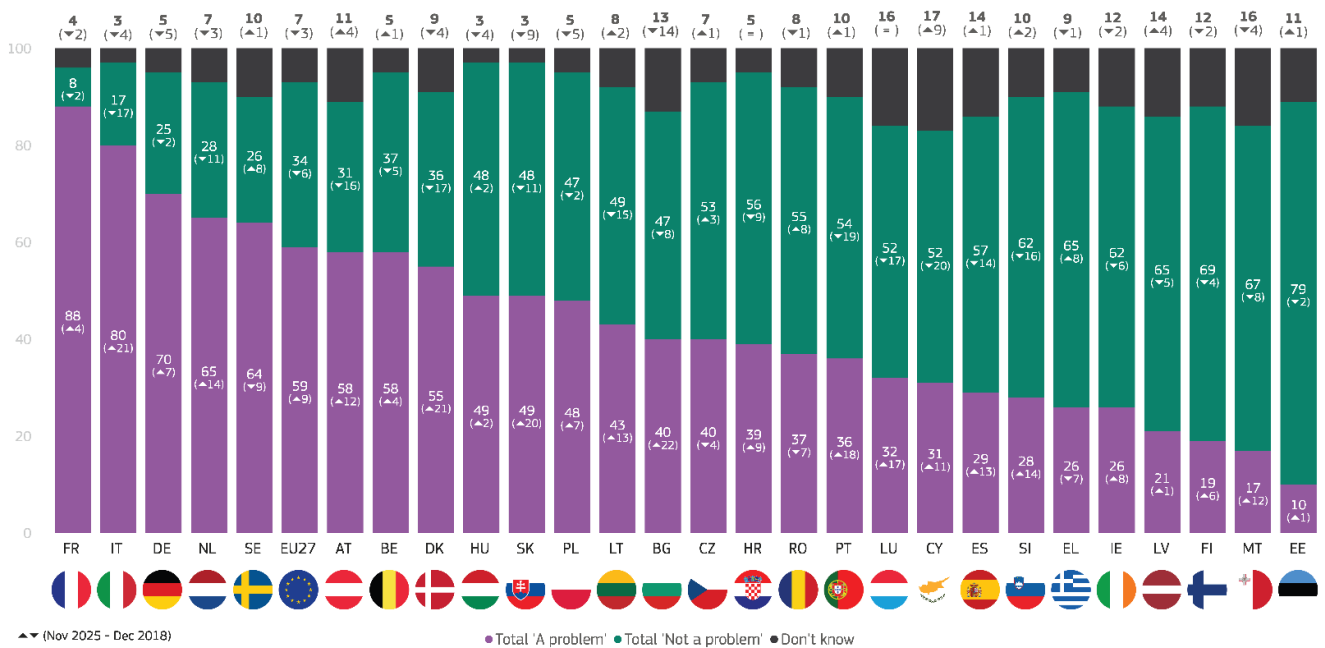


Special Eurobarometer 570 Perceptions of antisemitism

QD5.8. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- People denying the genocide of the Jewish people, the Holocaust (%)



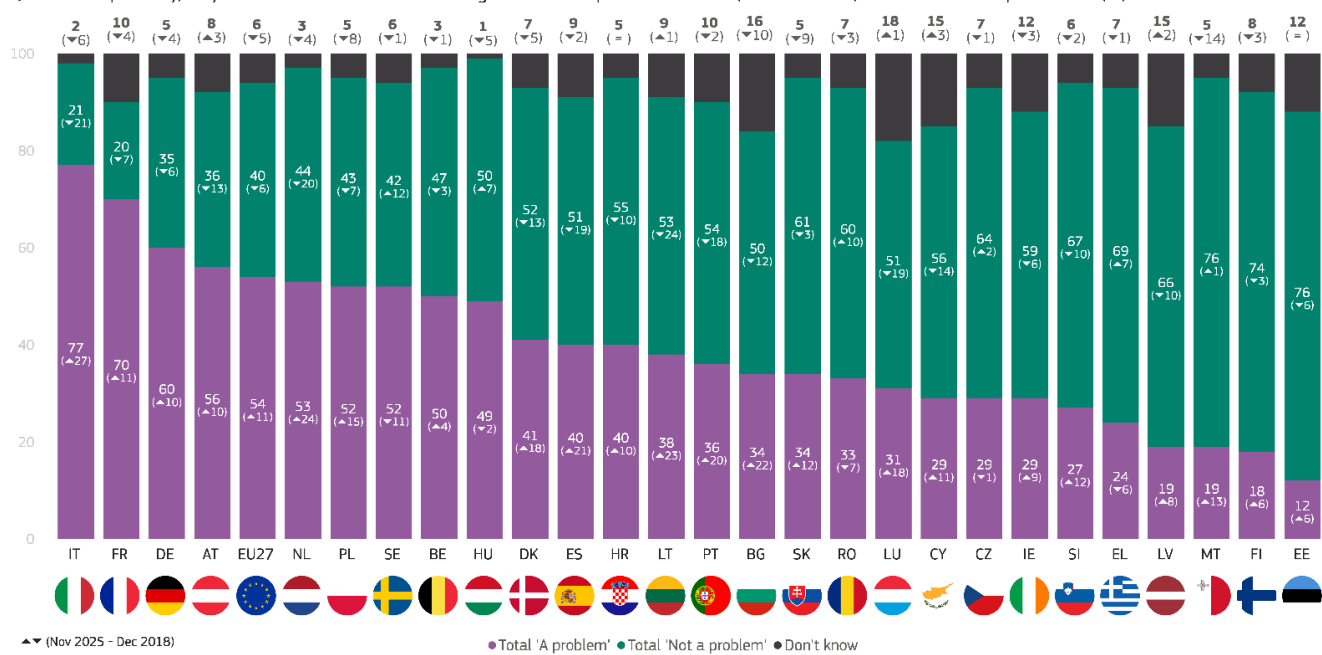
QD5.9. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Desecration of Jewish cemeteries (%)



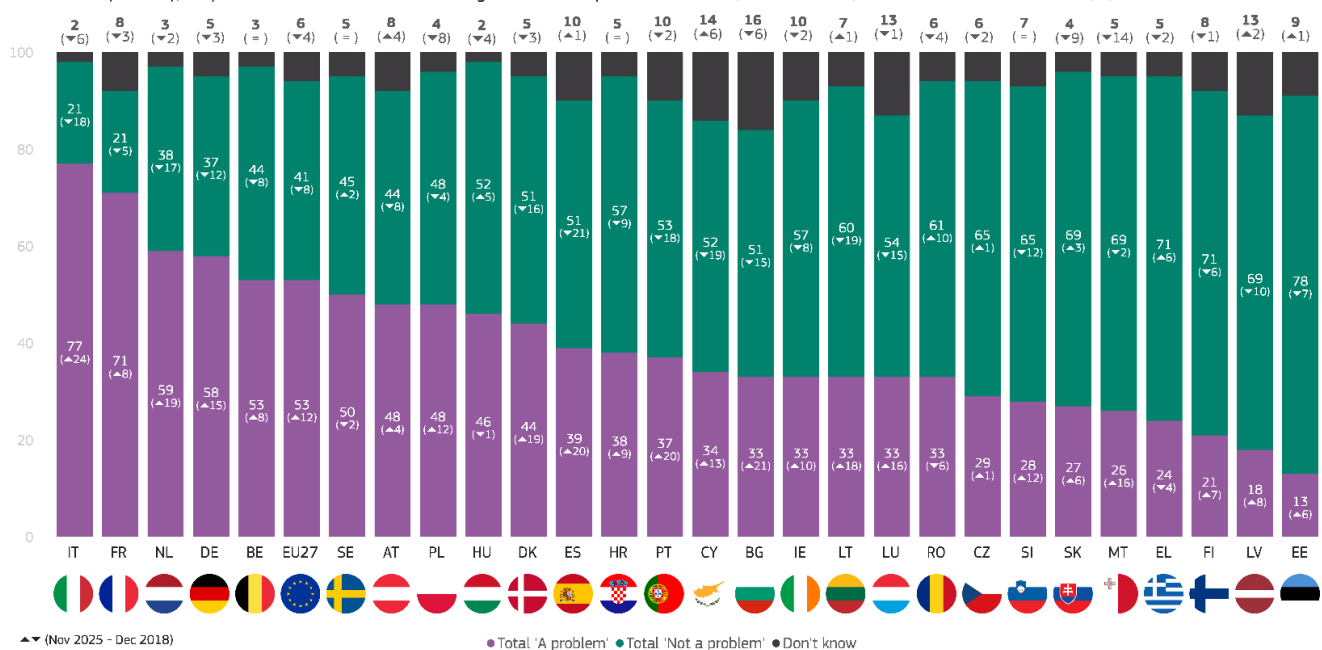
Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

QD5.5. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Antisemitism in political life (%)



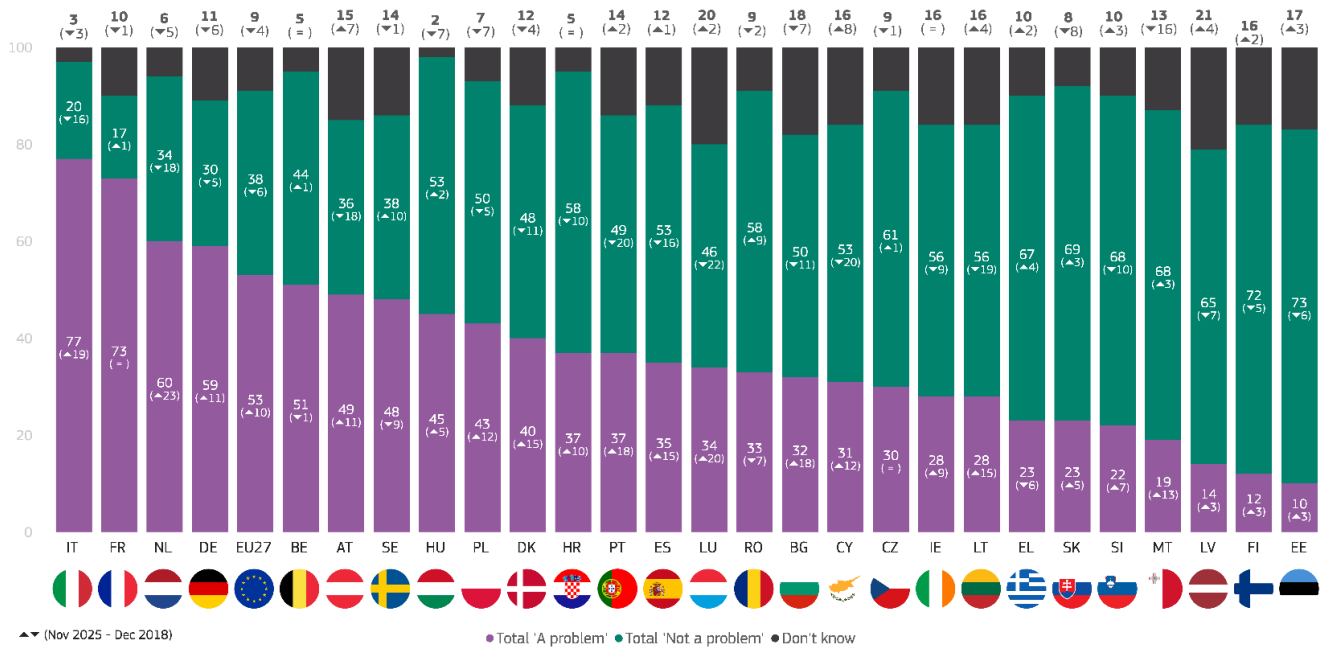
QD5.4. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Antisemitism in the media (%)



Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

QD5.7. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?:- Antisemitism in schools and universities (%)



Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

More than a third of Europeans (34%) believe that all situations described are problematic in their country which is ten percentage points higher than in 2018.

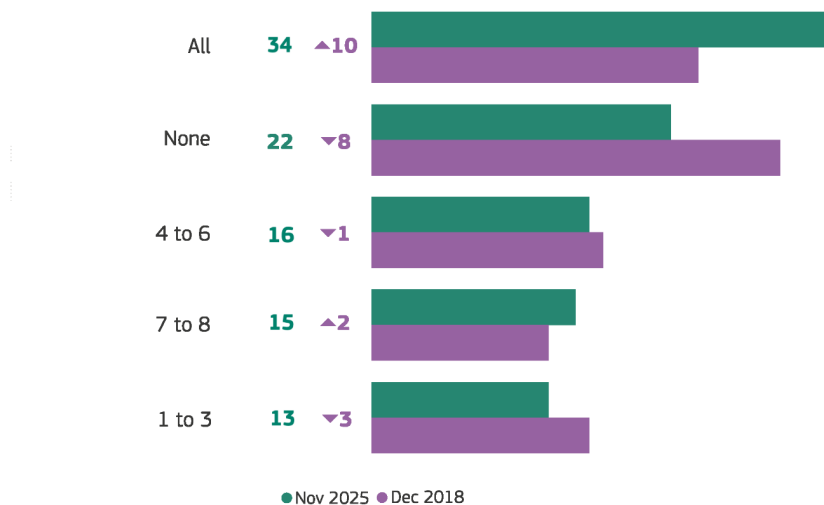
Conversely, only 22% (-8 pp) believe that none of the situations are a problem in their country.

For 16% (-1 pp) of the respondents, four to six of the situations described are problematic in their country.

Closely followed by 15% (+2 pp) of the respondents, who believe that seven to eight situations described are a problem in their country.

Finally, only 13% (-3 pp) believe that one to three antisemitic situations are problematic in their country.

QD5T. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)? Sum of situations considered a problem (%)

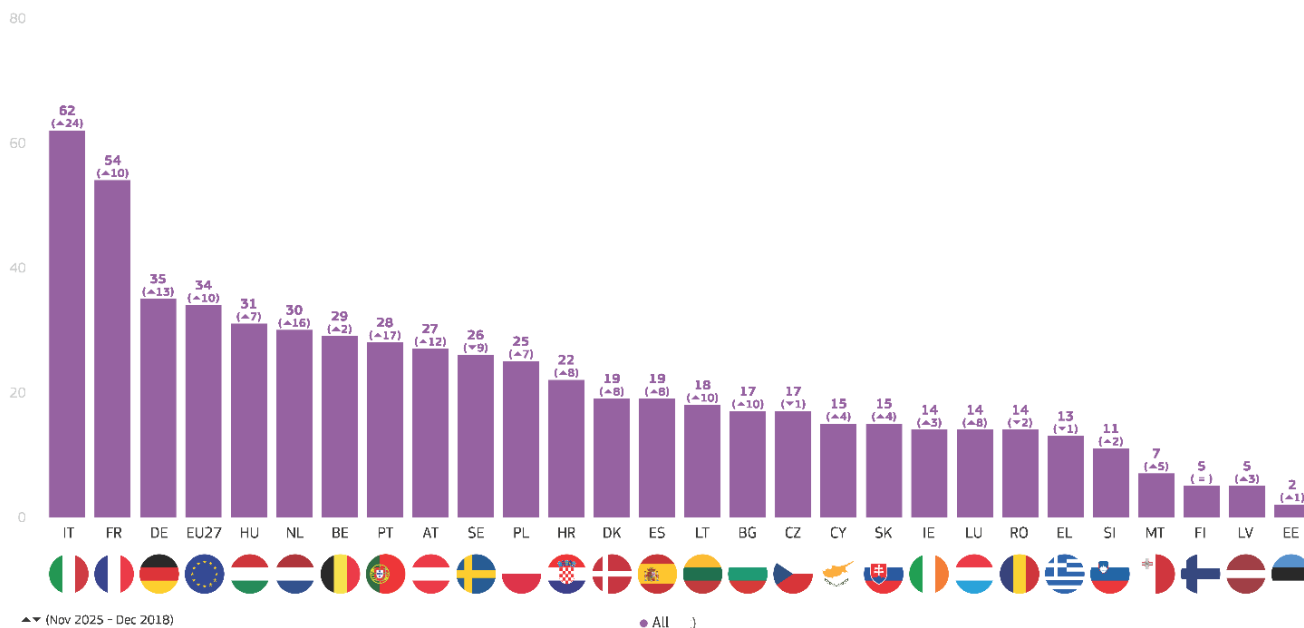


Special Eurobarometer 570 Perceptions of antisemitism

At the **national level**, the rates in Italy (62%, +24 pp) and France (54%, +10 pp) are significantly higher than in other European countries, with more than half of respondents believing that all situations described are problematic. This is followed by Germany (35%, +13pp), Hungary (31%, +7 pp) and the Netherlands (30%, +16 pp).

On the other hand, Estonia (2%, +1pp), Latvia (5%, +3 pp) and Finland (5%, =) show the lowest percentages of respondents believing that all antisemitic situations are problematic in their country.

QDST. More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)? Sum of situations considered a problem (%)



Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- Respondents living in a **rural area or village** are less likely to believe that all antisemitic situations are problematic (29%, +9 pp) compared to those living in **large towns** (35%, +8 pp) or **small or middle-sized towns** (38%, +12 pp).
- Respondents who have **Jewish friends and acquaintances** are more likely (43%, +11 pp) to believe that all the antisemitic situations described are problematic compared to those who do not (32%, +10 pp).

QD5T

More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% Total 'A problem' - EU)

	Antisemitic graffiti or vandalism of Jewish buildings or institutions	Physical attacks against Jewish people	Expressions of hostility and threats towards Jewish people in the street or other public places	Antisemitism in the media	Antisemitism in political life	Antisemitism on the internet, including online social networks	Antisemitism in schools and universities	People denying the genocide of the Jewish people, the Holocaust	Desecration of Jewish cemeteries
EU27	61	60	62	53	54	61	53	60	59
Gender									
Man	61	60	62	52	52	60	51	59	59
Woman	62	61	62	55	55	61	53	60	60
Age-4									
15-24	62	61	63	55	54	64	52	60	59
25-39	61	60	61	52	53	62	51	60	57
40-54	61	60	63	53	54	61	54	60	59
55+	61	61	63	53	54	59	52	60	61
Education (End of)									
15-	58	58	58	52	52	53	51	54	55
16-19	60	59	61	52	53	59	52	58	59
20+	64	62	65	54	55	65	53	63	61
Still Studying	64	64	67	58	57	68	53	63	62
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	59	58	60	49	51	59	51	59	58
Managers	63	63	66	54	56	67	56	64	61
Other white collars	60	58	61	53	52	62	50	58	57
Manual workers	60	58	61	52	52	59	53	57	57
House persons	62	61	63	54	56	59	56	56	57
Unemployed	62	61	60	51	51	57	48	58	57
Retired	62	61	62	53	54	57	52	61	61
Students	64	65	68	60	58	69	53	65	64
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural area or village	56	55	57	49	50	55	47	54	54
Small or middle sized town	66	64	66	56	56	63	56	63	63
Large town	62	61	63	54	54	63	54	62	60
Left-right political scale									
(1-4) Left	65	64	66	57	57	66	53	66	63
(5-6) Centre	61	60	63	54	55	62	53	59	59
(7-10) Right	61	58	60	52	53	59	54	58	58
Religion									
Christian	60	58	61	53	54	60	53	58	58
Jewish	82	72	83	70	69	73	77	81	79
Muslim	74	70	73	60	59	65	55	66	70
Sikh	85	60	75	18	18	68	50	57	63
Buddhist	78	84	89	78	73	78	73	86	87
Hindu	85	56	65	46	43	38	34	67	39
Atheist	67	69	70	57	58	69	55	68	65
Non believer / Agnostic	61	60	62	49	50	61	51	59	59
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish									
Yes	73	73	74	63	63	72	63	72	72
No	58	57	59	51	51	58	50	57	55
Belonging to a minority									
Belonging to a minority	70	64	69	58	60	67	57	66	65
An ethnic minority	63	58	63	54	52	64	52	58	58
A religious minority	72	66	72	66	65	70	63	70	68
None	60	60	62	53	54	60	53	60	59



II. KNOWLEDGE OF AND EDUCATION ABOUT JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND ANTISEMITISM

1. Personal connection with Jewish communities

Slightly more than one in five EU citizens has a personal connection with the Jewish community.

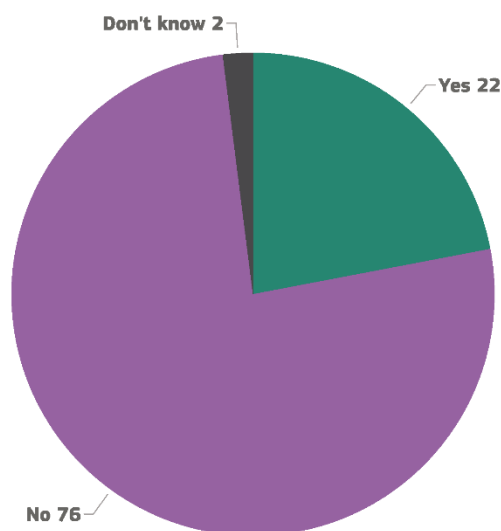
Respondents were asked whether they have friends or acquaintances who are Jewish. This indicator provides insight into the extent of personal connections with Jewish individuals across the European Union

At EU level, **22% of respondents (+3 pp) report having friends or acquaintances who are Jewish**, while 76% (-1 pp) do not.

The highest shares are observed in Luxembourg (43%, +14 pp), France (41%, +5 pp), and Sweden (41%, -4 pp). This is followed by Belgium (33%, +12 pp), the Netherlands (33%, +2 pp), and Estonia (32%, +10 pp) that also record relatively high levels.

At the opposite end, Poland (4%, -1 pp), Greece (7%, - 5 pp), and Slovenia (9%, -4 pp) report the lowest shares. Romania (11%, +5 pp) and Lithuania (11%, -1 pp) also show low rates of people who know someone who is Jewish.

QD1.1. Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?:- Jewish (EU27) (%)

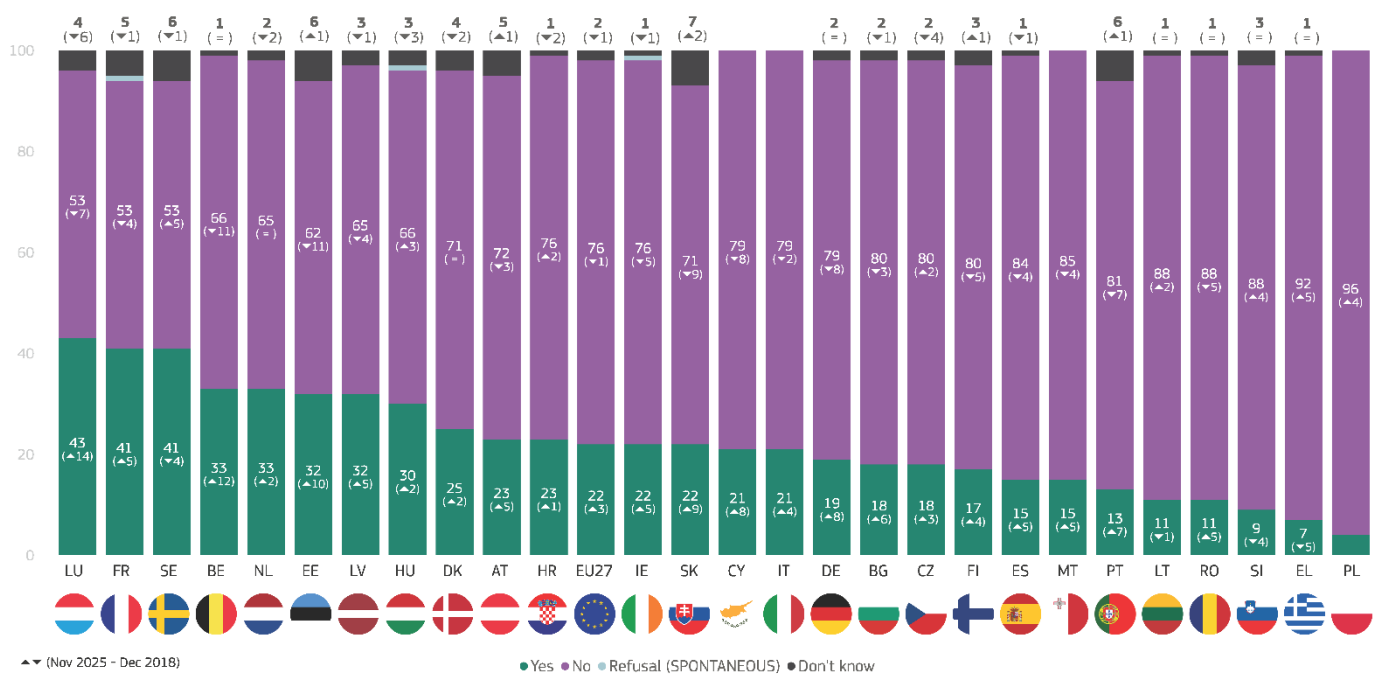


Yes	▲3
No	▼1
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	▼1
Don't know	▼1

▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

Special Eurobarometer 570 Perceptions of antisemitism

QD1.1. Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?:- Jewish (%)



Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- Only 11% of respondents who completed their education **at the age of 15 or before** reported such connections, compared to 30% among those who finished their education **at age 20 or older**.
- Respondents living in **rural areas or villages** are less likely to report such connections (16%), compared to those living in **large towns** (29%).

QD1.1 Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?
Jewish
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	22	76	0	2
Gender				
Man	23	75	0	2
Woman	21	77	0	2
Age-4				
15-24	22	76	0	2
25-39	24	74	0	2
40-54	23	74	0	3
55+	21	77	0	2
Education (End of)				
15-	11	87	0	2
16-19	19	79	0	2
20+	30	68	0	2
Still Studying	27	70	0	3
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	31	67	0	2
Managers	31	66	0	3
Other white collars	22	76	0	2
Manual workers	17	81	0	2
House persons	16	82	0	2
Unemployed	25	72	0	3
Retired	20	78	0	2
Students	24	74	0	2
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area or village	16	81	0	3
Small or middle sized town	22	75	0	3
Large town	29	69	0	2
Left-right political scale				
(1-4) Left	26	71	0	3
(5-6) Centre	21	77	0	2
(7-10) Right	21	77	0	2
Religion				
Christian	19	79	0	2
Jewish	83	16	0	1
Muslim	39	58	0	3
Sikh	17	83	0	0
Buddhist	48	52	0	0
Hindu	30	70	0	0
Atheist	30	67	0	3
Non believer / Agnostic	22	74	0	4
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish				
Yes	100	0	0	0
No	0	100	0	0
Belonging to a minority				
Belonging to a minority	31	67	0	2
An ethnic minority	38	61	0	1
A religious minority	26	73	0	1
None	21	77	0	2

2. Knowledge of Jewish history, customs and practices

One out of three Europeans believe that people in their country are informed about the history, customs and practices of the Jewish community.

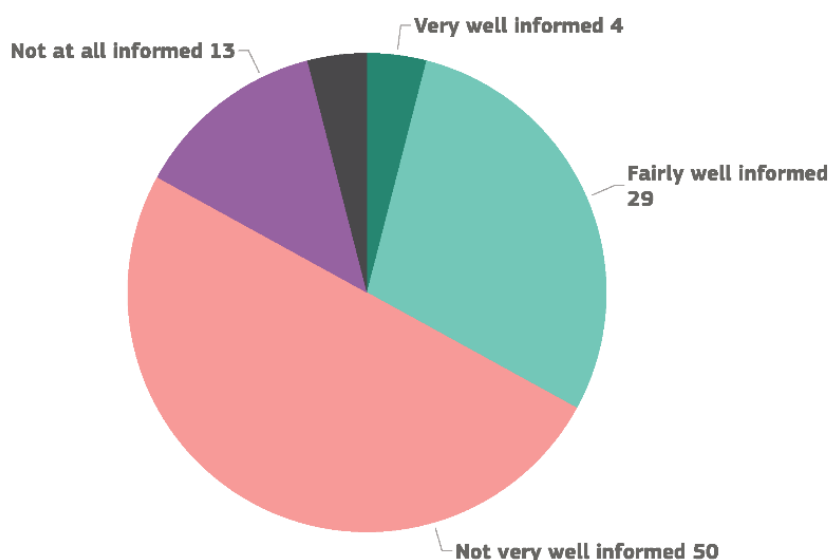
At the EU level, the share of respondents who consider people to be **well informed about the history, customs and practices of Jewish people stands at 33%** in the current wave, compared to 27% in December 2018 (Special EB 484).

Conversely, **63% (-5 pp) of respondents believe people are not well informed**, while 4% (-1 pp) indicate they do not know.

Lithuania (53%, +7 pp), Poland (51%, +12 pp), and Hungary (48%, +10 pp) are the countries with the highest shares of respondents considering people in their country to be well informed about the history, customs and practices of the Jewish community.

At the other end of the scale, the lowest shares of respondents considering people to be well informed are observed in Cyprus (13% +6 pp), Spain (14%, +4 pp) and Portugal (15%, +4 pp).

QD6. Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about the history, customs and practices of (NATIONALITY) Jewish people? (EU27) (%)

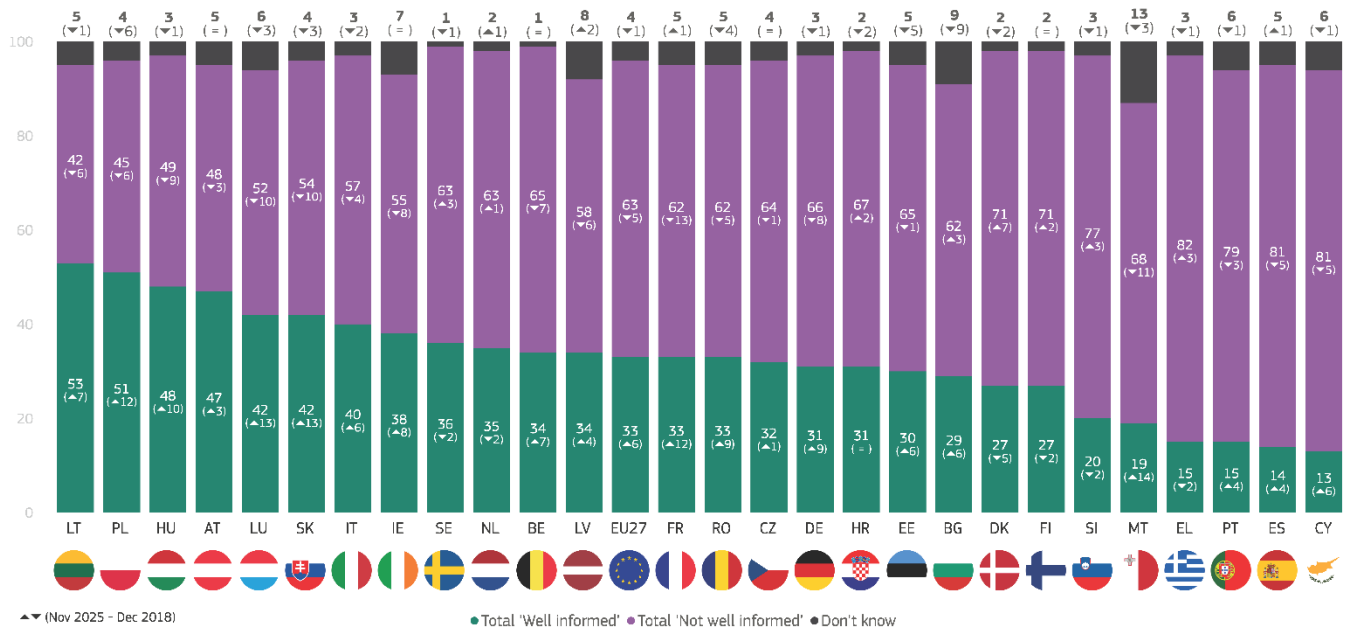


Very well informed	▲1
Fairly well informed	▲5
Not very well informed	▼2
Not at all informed	▼3
Don't know	▼1

▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

Special Eurobarometer 570 Perceptions of antisemitism

QD6. Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about the history, customs and practices of (NATIONALITY) Jewish people? (%)



The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- Respondents **aged 15-24** believe that people in their country have a higher level of awareness of Jewish history and culture, with 36% compared to 30% of those **aged 55 and older**.
- Education also appears to be a factor, with 25% of respondents who completed their education at **age 15 or before** reporting such awareness, compared to 34% among those whose education concluded at **age 20 or after**.
- The subjective urbanisation plays a moderate role here with 30% of respondents living in **rural areas or villages** reporting such awareness against 34% for those living in **large towns**.
- **Having Jewish friends or acquaintances** also slightly increases the chance of reporting this awareness with 36% reporting so for those who have such connections against 32% for those who do not.
- Finally, **belonging to a minority** plays a moderate role in reporting this awareness, with 36% for those who belong to a minority, against 33% for those who do not.

Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

QD6 Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about the history, customs and practices of (NATIONALITY) Jewish people?
(% - EU)

	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	Don't know	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'
EU27	4	29	50	13	4	33	63
Gender							
Man	4	29	49	14	4	33	63
Woman	4	29	50	13	4	33	63
Age-4							
15-24	4	32	49	12	3	36	61
25-39	5	29	49	13	4	34	62
40-54	4	31	49	13	3	35	62
55+	3	27	51	15	4	30	66
Education (End of)							
15-	3	22	46	22	7	25	68
16-19	4	29	50	13	4	33	63
20+	4	30	52	12	2	34	64
Still Studying	6	31	48	11	4	37	59
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	4	31	47	15	3	35	62
Managers	5	31	52	10	2	36	62
Other white collars	5	34	48	10	3	39	58
Manual workers	4	26	51	15	4	30	66
House persons	2	24	49	19	6	26	68
Unemployed	2	27	45	23	3	29	68
Retired	3	27	51	14	5	30	65
Students	5	31	49	11	4	36	60
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	3	27	49	16	5	30	65
Small or middle sized town	5	29	50	12	4	34	62
Large town	4	30	50	13	3	34	63
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	4	29	51	13	3	33	64
(5-6) Centre	4	28	52	12	4	32	64
(7-10) Right	5	31	48	14	2	36	62
Religion							
Christian	4	30	48	14	4	34	62
Jewish	7	24	50	19	0	31	69
Muslim	6	34	41	11	8	40	52
Sikh	1	17	73	9	0	18	82
Buddhist	0	34	53	11	2	34	64
Hindu	8	47	24	19	2	55	43
Atheist	5	26	54	12	3	31	66
Non believer / Agnostic	4	24	56	13	3	28	69
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish							
Yes	5	31	49	12	3	36	61
No	4	28	50	14	4	32	64
Belonging to a minority							
Belonging to a minority	5	31	48	13	3	36	61
An ethnic minority	5	31	47	12	5	36	59
A religious minority	6	34	45	13	2	40	58
None	4	29	50	13	4	33	63

3. Awareness of antisemitism legislation

Europeans are more aware of laws that criminalise incitement to violence and hatred against Jewish people than the denial of the Holocaust.

Respondents were asked whether, as far as they know, there is a law in their country that criminalises incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people and a law that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust.

At EU level, **awareness of a law criminalising incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people is relatively widespread with 66%** (+5 pp since December 2018) being aware of it, while 22% (+1 pp) are not. Slightly more than one out of ten Europeans say they 'don't know' (12%, -6 pp).

Awareness of a law that criminalises Holocaust denial is somewhat lower, though it has risen, with 52% (+10 pp) of respondents now being aware. Meanwhile, 33% (-1 pp) are unaware, and 15% (-9 pp) do not know.

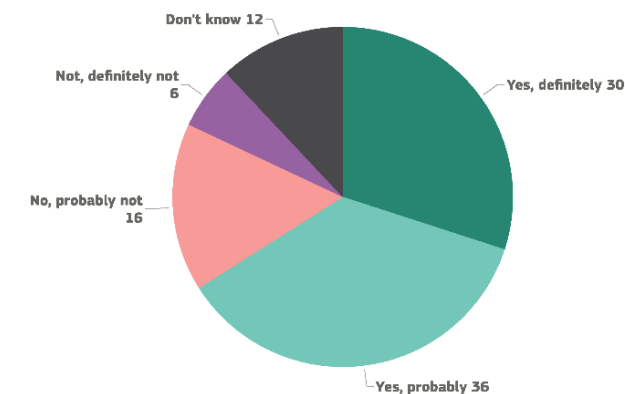
In 21 countries, more than half of the respondents know that a law on incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people exist. Countries with the highest rates are Austria (87%, +9 pp), Sweden (84%, -2 pp) and France (79%, +5 pp). This is followed by Denmark (77%, +15 pp) and the Netherlands (76%, -5 pp) who follow right after.

At the lower end, Cyprus (25%, +17 pp), Bulgaria (28%, +10 pp) and Slovenia (31%, +3 pp) display the smallest shares of respondents who know that such a law exists. These are followed by Greece (32%, +3 pp) and Spain (35%, +5 pp).

In ten countries, over half of those surveyed are aware that there is a law that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust. Awareness is highest in Austria (76%, +7 pp), followed by Poland (65%, +8 pp) and Germany (64%, +2 pp). Slovakia (64%, +5 pp) and Belgium (61%, +7 pp) also having more than six out of ten respondents also know about such a law.

At the lower end, Cyprus (11%, +6 pp), Greece (21%, +6 pp) and Spain (24%, +6 pp) display the smallest shares of respondents who are aware of such legislation, followed by Bulgaria (25%, +14 pp) and Slovenia (26%, +3 pp).

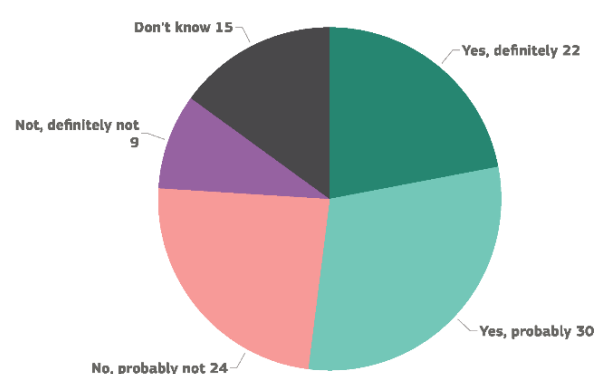
QD8.1. As far as you know, is there a law in (OUR COUNTRY):- ... that criminalises incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people (EU27) (%)



Yes, definitely	=
Yes, probably	▲5
No, probably not	▲2
Not, definitely not	▼1
Don't know	▼6

▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

QD8.2. As far as you know, is there a law in (OUR COUNTRY):- ... that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust (EU27) (%)

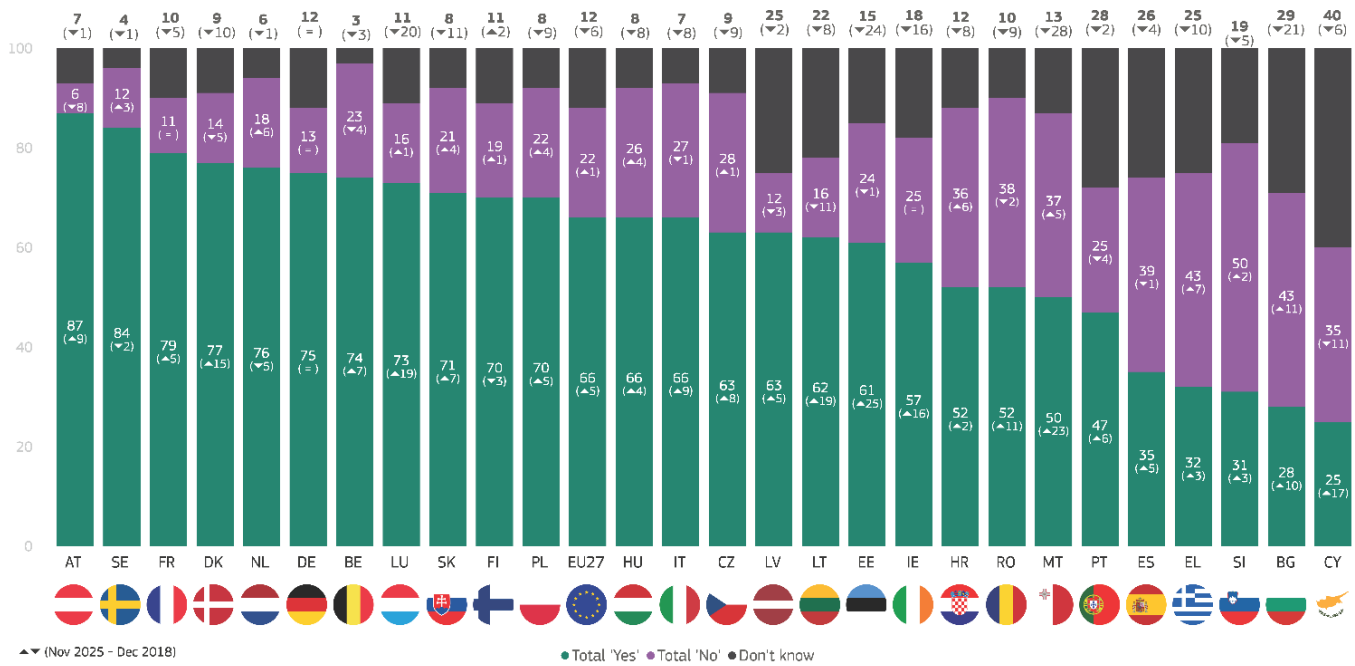


Yes, definitely	▲4
Yes, probably	▲6
No, probably not	▲2
Not, definitely not	▼3
Don't know	▼9

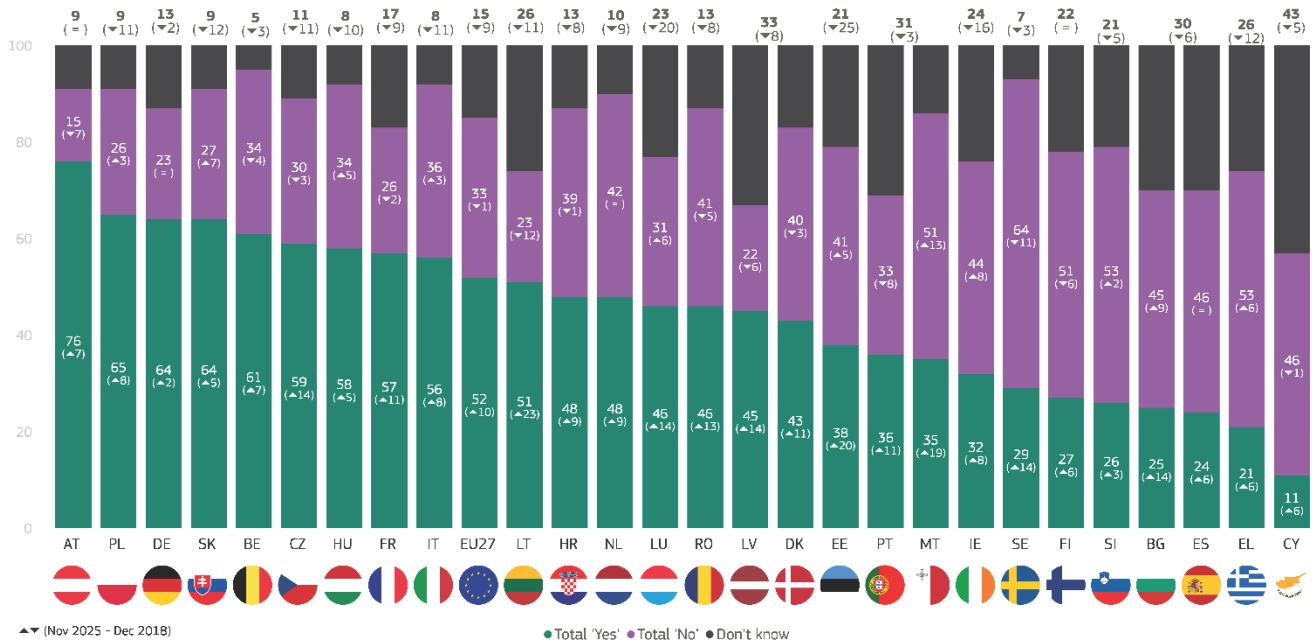
▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

Special Eurobarometer 570 Perceptions of antisemitism

QD8.1. As far as you know, is there a law in (OUR COUNTRY):- ... that criminalises incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people (%)



QD8.2. As far as you know, is there a law in (OUR COUNTRY):- ... that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust (%)



The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- Those respondents who ended their education at **age 20 or later** (73%) are more aware than those who finished their education at **age 15 or less**, of laws that criminalise incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people (73% vs 52%), and laws that criminalise the denial of the Holocaust (56% vs. 40%).
- **Subjective urbanisation** also seems to play a moderate role with 60% of respondents living in a **rural area of village** being aware of a law that criminalise incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people, compared to 69% for those living in **large towns**. The same is true with awareness of a law that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust with 47% against 56% for the same groups.
- Having **Jewish friends or acquaintances** also increases the likelihood of being aware of such laws with 77% of those having such connections reporting knowing laws that criminalise incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people, compared to 62% for those who do not. A similar pattern is observed for the awareness of laws that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust with 61% against 49% for the same groups.

Special Eurobarometer 570
Perceptions of antisemitism

QD8.1 As far as you know, is there a law in (OUR COUNTRY):
... that criminalises incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people
(% - EU)

	Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	Not, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27	30	36	16	6	12	66	22
Gender							
Man	32	35	16	6	11	67	22
Woman	28	36	16	6	14	64	22
Age-4							
15-24	30	35	17	6	12	65	23
25-39	30	38	17	5	10	68	22
40-54	30	38	17	5	10	68	22
55+	29	33	16	7	15	62	23
Education (End of)							
15-	19	33	18	8	22	52	26
16-19	26	37	18	6	13	63	24
20+	38	35	14	5	8	73	19
Still Studying	34	34	14	5	13	68	19
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	31	35	19	6	9	66	25
Managers	42	33	13	4	8	75	17
Other white collars	29	39	17	5	10	68	22
Manual workers	23	39	19	7	12	62	26
House persons	18	39	18	9	16	57	27
Unemployed	26	37	14	10	13	63	24
Retired	29	32	15	7	17	61	22
Students	34	34	15	6	11	68	21
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	26	34	16	8	16	60	24
Small or middle sized town	30	36	18	5	11	66	23
Large town	32	37	15	6	10	69	21
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	36	34	15	6	9	70	21
(5-6) Centre	29	37	16	5	13	66	21
(7-10) Right	27	38	19	7	9	65	26
Religion							
Christian	26	36	18	7	13	62	25
Jewish	35	49	16	0	0	84	16
Muslim	35	33	12	6	14	68	18
Sikh	44	11	33	11	1	55	44
Buddhist	24	54	15	4	3	78	19
Hindu	5	32	53	0	10	37	53
Atheist	43	34	10	5	8	77	15
Non believer / Agnostic	37	33	14	5	11	70	19
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish							
Yes	41	36	12	4	7	77	16
No	26	36	18	6	14	62	24
Belonging to a minority							
Belonging to a minority	31	37	17	6	9	68	23
An ethnic minority	31	35	17	5	12	66	22
A religious minority	28	38	20	8	6	66	28
None	30	35	16	6	13	65	22

Special Eurobarometer 570
Perceptions of antisemitism

QD8.2 As far as you know, is there a law in (OUR COUNTRY):
... that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust
(% - EU)

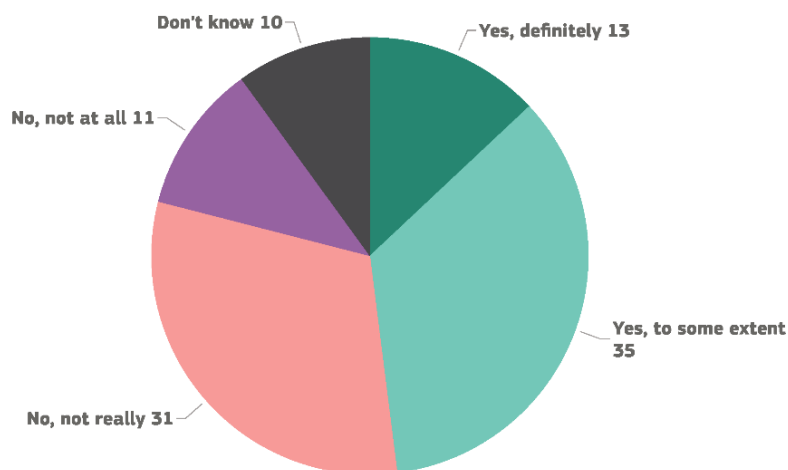
	Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	Not, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27	22	30	24	9	15	52	33
Gender							
Man	24	30	23	9	14	54	32
Woman	19	30	25	9	17	49	34
Age-4							
15-24	23	29	26	7	15	52	33
25-39	23	30	26	9	12	53	35
40-54	20	33	25	9	13	53	34
55+	21	29	23	9	18	50	32
Education (End of)							
15-	13	27	24	10	26	40	34
16-19	18	32	25	9	16	50	34
20+	27	29	24	9	11	56	33
Still Studying	27	27	24	7	15	54	31
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	21	32	27	9	11	53	36
Managers	32	27	22	9	10	59	31
Other white collars	21	31	27	8	13	52	35
Manual workers	17	32	26	10	15	49	36
House persons	11	32	28	11	18	43	39
Unemployed	16	33	24	12	15	49	36
Retired	21	28	22	9	20	49	31
Students	28	27	25	7	13	55	32
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	19	28	24	10	19	47	34
Small or middle sized town	21	30	27	8	14	51	35
Large town	25	31	22	9	13	56	31
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	27	28	25	9	11	55	34
(5-6) Centre	21	31	24	8	16	52	32
(7-10) Right	19	32	27	10	12	51	37
Religion							
Christian	20	31	24	9	16	51	33
Jewish	27	21	29	23	0	48	52
Muslim	24	27	23	9	17	51	32
Sikh	42	20	15	22	1	62	37
Buddhist	16	39	17	22	6	55	39
Hindu	9	29	56	3	3	38	59
Atheist	28	26	24	10	12	54	34
Non believer / Agnostic	25	28	25	8	14	53	33
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish							
Yes	31	30	21	8	10	61	29
No	19	30	26	9	16	49	35
Belonging to a minority							
Belonging to a minority	23	31	25	10	11	54	35
An ethnic minority	24	34	21	7	14	58	28
A religious minority	21	31	27	12	9	52	39
None	21	30	24	9	16	51	33

4. Education about the Holocaust

Almost half of Europeans believe that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught in schools, a slight increase compared to 2018.

At EU level, **48% (+5 pp since December 2018)** of respondents consider that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught in schools, while **42% (=)** believe it not to be sufficiently taught. The share of respondents who do not know stands at 10% (-5 pp). These results suggest a slight increase in the perception that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught in European countries.

QD9. Generally speaking, do you think that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught or not in (NATIONALITY) schools? (EU27) (%)



Yes, definitely	=
Yes, to some extent	▲5
No, not really	▲2
No, not at all	▼2
Don't know	▼5

▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

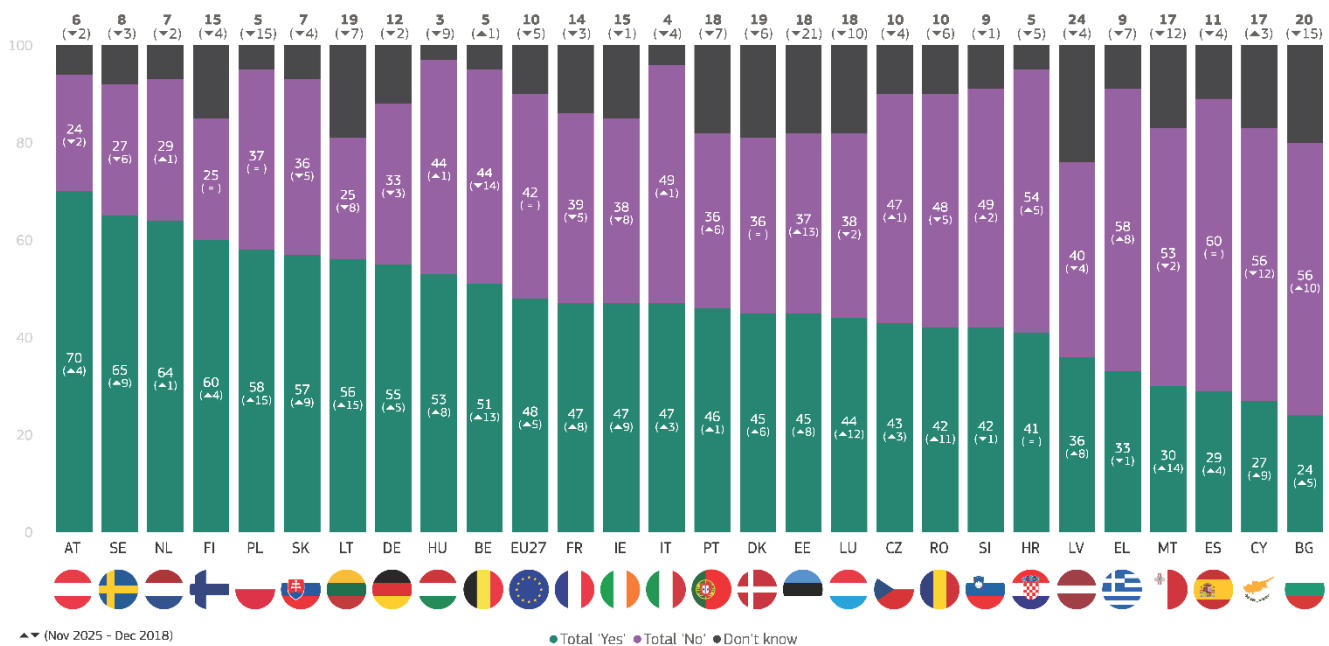
Special Eurobarometer 570 Perceptions of antisemitism

Countries with the highest share of respondents considering the Holocaust to be sufficiently taught are Austria (70%, +4 pp), Sweden (65%, +9 pp), and the Netherlands (64%, +1 pp). In Austria, the perception is underpinned by a substantial proportion selecting yes, to some extent (43%, -4 pp), complemented by a significant share mentioning yes, definitely (27%, +8 pp). In Sweden, the yes, to some extent category accounts for 39% (+3 pp), while the yes, definitely response rises to 26% (+6 pp). In the Netherlands, 46% of respondents (+5 pp) are choosing yes, to some extent and 18% (-4 pp) selecting yes, definitely.

In contrast, the countries with the lowest shares of respondents considering the Holocaust to be sufficiently taught - Bulgaria (24%, +5 pp), Cyprus (27%, +9 pp), and Spain (29%, +4 pp) - show markedly different internal distributions.

In Bulgaria, the yes, to some extent category stands at 21% (+9 pp), while only 3% (-4 pp) select yes, definitely. In Cyprus, respondents are 22% (+8 pp) to select yes, to some extent and 5% (+1 pp) in yes, definitely. In Spain, 23% (+3 pp) of respondents choose yes, to some extent, with 6% (+1 pp) selecting yes, definitely.

QD9. Generally speaking, do you think that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught or not in (NATIONALITY) schools? (%)



Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- There is a significant difference depending on age. 59% (+10 pp) of those who are **15 -24 years** old consider that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught in schools compared to 42% (+5 pp) of those who are **55 years old and more**.
- The level of education plays an important role here with 36% (+7 pp) answering **'Yes'** for those who finished their education **at 15 years old or less**, compared to 54% (+6 pp) for those who ended school at the **age of 20 or later**.
- **Having Jewish friends or acquaintances** slightly increases the likelihood of responding 'Yes' with 54% (+4 pp), compared to those who do not have such connections (47%, +6 pp).
- Finally, **belonging to a minority** also slightly increases the likelihood of responding 'Yes' at 52% (+7 pp) compared to 48% (+7 pp) for those **who do not**.

QD9 Generally speaking, do you think that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught or not in (NATIONALITY) schools?
(% - EU)

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27	13	35	31	11	10	48	42
Gender							
Man	15	34	31	10	10	49	41
Woman	12	36	31	11	10	48	42
Age-4							
15-24	18	41	29	9	3	59	38
25-39	16	37	31	10	6	53	41
40-54	13	36	31	11	9	49	42
55+	10	32	32	11	15	42	43
Education (End of)							
15-	11	25	30	15	19	36	45
16-19	11	34	33	11	11	45	44
20+	15	39	30	9	7	54	39
Still Studying	23	43	25	7	2	66	32
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	14	35	33	10	8	49	43
Managers	18	39	29	7	7	57	36
Other white collars	14	39	31	9	7	53	40
Manual workers	11	34	33	12	10	45	45
House persons	10	32	32	16	10	42	48
Unemployed	12	35	27	17	9	47	44
Retired	10	31	31	11	17	41	42
Students	22	42	26	8	2	64	34
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	12	32	31	12	13	44	43
Small or middle sized town	15	34	32	10	9	49	42
Large town	13	40	29	10	8	53	39
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	17	36	29	10	8	53	39
(5-6) Centre	12	36	32	10	10	48	42
(7-10) Right	12	36	33	11	8	48	44
Religion							
Christian	11	35	32	12	10	46	44
Jewish	1	46	34	19	0	47	53
Muslim	23	31	24	8	14	54	32
Sikh	4	59	36	0	1	63	36
Buddhist	29	29	26	14	2	58	40
Hindu	4	26	59	3	8	30	62
Atheist	19	34	30	9	8	53	39
Non believer / Agnostic	15	38	28	9	10	53	37
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish							
Yes	17	37	31	8	7	54	39
No	12	35	31	11	11	47	42
Belonging to a minority							
Belonging to a minority	15	37	28	12	8	52	40
An ethnic minority	17	38	23	10	12	55	33
A religious minority	17	33	30	15	5	50	45
None	13	35	31	11	10	48	42



III. GLOBAL EVENTS AND PERCEPTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

1. The influence of conflicts in the Middle East

Nearly seven in ten Europeans consider that conflicts in the Middle East shape perceptions of Jewish people in their country, a sharp rise compared with 2018.

At the EU level, **69% of respondents believe that conflicts in the Middle East have an influence on the way Jewish people are perceived in their country** which is 15 percentage points more than in December 2018 (Special EB 484). This is the question that shows the most notable uptick since the previous survey. Conversely, 26% (-9 pp) now consider that such conflicts do not have an influence, while 5% respond 'don't know' (-6 pp).

Among the countries with the highest shares of respondents who agree with that statement are Sweden (90%, +5 pp), Netherlands (89%, +12 pp), France (80%, +17 pp) and Belgium (80%, +29 pp).

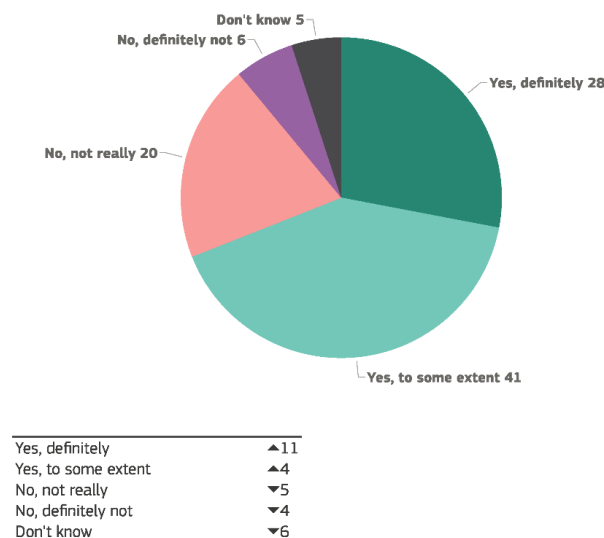
In Sweden, over half of those surveyed (52%, +10 pp) respond with 'yes, definitely', while 38% (-5 pp) say 'yes, to some extent'. Only small minorities answer 'no, not really' (7%, -4 pp) or 'no, definitely not' (1%, -1 pp). In the Netherlands, a majority respond with 'yes, definitely' (56%, +25 pp), complemented by a significant share choosing 'yes, to some extent' (33%, -13 pp). Only small minorities answer 'no, not really' (9%, -11 pp) and 'no, definitely not' (1%, -1 pp). France shows a similar pattern with 43% (+5 pp) mentioning 'yes, to some extent', while 37% (+12 pp) mention 'yes, definitely'. Only 10% (-8 pp) say 'no, not really' and 3% (-2 pp) 'no, definitely not'.

Finally, in Belgium, 31% (+17 pp) of respondents select 'yes, definitely' and 49% (+12 pp) 'yes, to some extent'. Only small minorities answer 'no, not really' (15%, -26 pp) and 'no, definitely not' (4%, -2 pp).

In contrast, the lowest shares of Total 'Yes' are observed in Romania (35%, +6 pp), Bulgaria (36%, +21 pp), and Latvia (38%, +11). In Romania, only 5% (+2 pp) of respondents answer 'yes, definitely' and 30% (+4 pp) 'yes, to some extent', while negative responses are more prominent, with 39% (=) saying 'no, not really', and 20% (+3 pp) 'no, definitely not'.

In Bulgaria, the view that conflicts have an influence is mainly expressed as 'yes, to some extent' (29%, +17 pp), with a smaller proportion answering 'yes, definitely' (7%, +4 pp). Negative responses remain high, with one in three respondents saying 'no, not really' (33%, +6 pp) and nearly a fifth (19%, -9 pp) saying 'no, definitely not'. Over one in ten (12%, -18 pp) respond they 'don't know'. In Latvia, 11% (+5 pp) choose 'yes, definitely' and 27% (+6 pp) 'yes, to some extent'. Negative responses are more frequent, with nearly a third saying 'no, not really' (32%, -5 pp), and nearly a fifth saying 'no, definitely not' (19%, -7 pp). Finally, 11% (+1 pp) respond they 'don't know'.

QD7. Do you think that conflicts in the Middle East have an influence or not on the way (NATIONALITY) Jewish people are perceived by people in (OUR COUNTRY)? (EU27) (%)

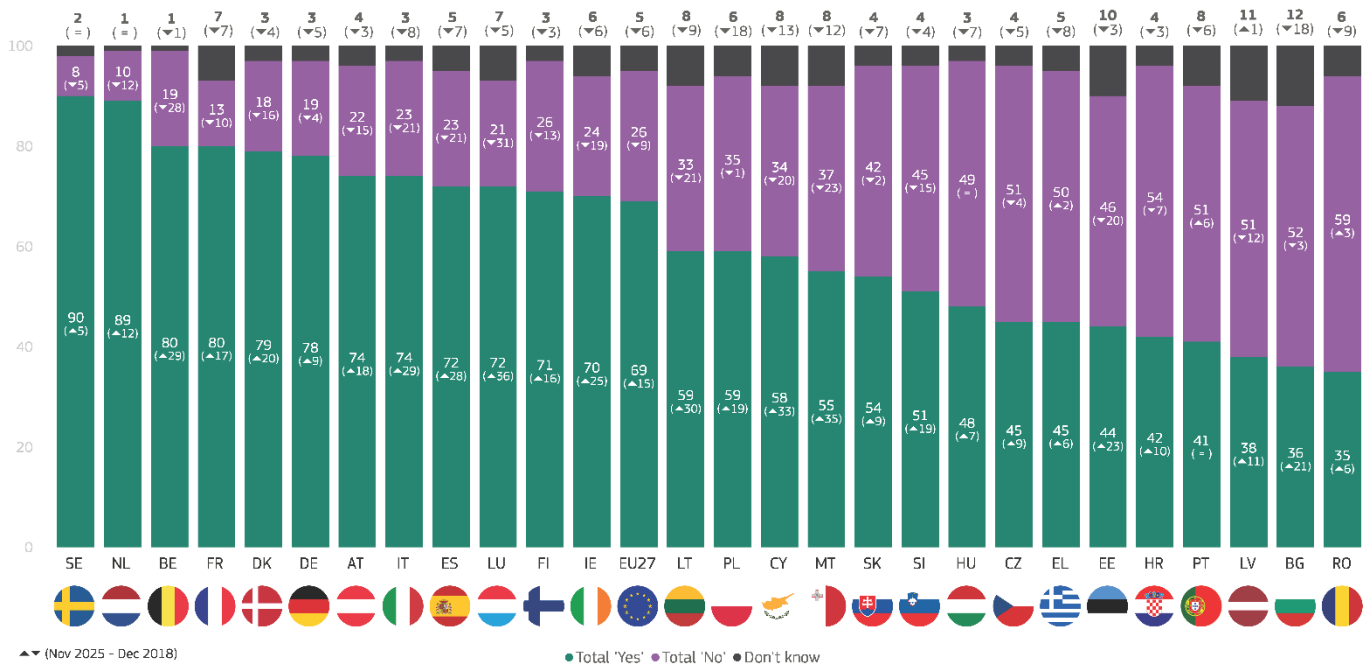


▲▼ (Nov 2025 - Dec 2018)

Special Eurobarometer 570

Perceptions of antisemitism

QD7. Do you think that conflicts in the Middle East have an influence or not on the way (NATIONALITY) Jewish people are perceived by people in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



The analysis of the **sociodemographic data** shows the following:

- Those respondents who finished their education at **age 20 or more** (77%, +16 pp) are more likely to agree with the statement that conflicts in the Middle East have an influence on the perception of Jewish people in their countries, compared to those that finished their education at **age 15 or less** (60%, +16 pp).
- Respondents living in **rural areas or villages** are less likely to agree with the statement (63%) compared to respondents living in **large towns** (71%).
- Those respondents identifying themselves as **left leaning** are more prone to agree (77%), compared to those identifying as **right-leaning** (68%).
- **Having Jewish friends or acquaintances** significantly increases the likelihood of agreeing with that statement (81%), compared to those who do not have such connections (66%).

Special Eurobarometer 570
Perceptions of antisemitism

QD7 Do you think that conflicts in the Middle East have an influence or not on the way (NATIONALITY) Jewish people are perceived by people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27	28	41	20	6	5	69	26
Gender							
Man	29	41	20	6	4	70	26
Woman	27	42	20	6	5	69	26
Age-4							
15-24	25	43	22	5	5	68	27
25-39	26	43	21	7	3	69	28
40-54	28	41	20	7	4	69	27
55+	30	40	19	6	5	70	25
Education (End of)							
15-	22	38	21	10	9	60	31
16-19	25	41	22	7	5	66	29
20+	35	42	16	5	2	77	21
Still Studying	26	43	21	5	5	69	26
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	29	43	20	6	2	72	26
Managers	36	41	18	3	2	77	21
Other white collars	23	44	22	7	4	67	29
Manual workers	25	39	24	7	5	64	31
House persons	19	44	22	9	6	63	31
Unemployed	31	39	18	8	4	70	26
Retired	30	40	17	7	6	70	24
Students	28	43	20	5	4	71	25
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	24	39	23	8	6	63	31
Small or middle sized town	31	42	18	5	4	73	23
Large town	28	43	19	7	3	71	26
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	36	41	16	5	2	77	21
(5-6) Centre	26	43	22	5	4	69	27
(7-10) Right	27	41	22	7	3	68	29
Religion							
Christian	25	42	21	7	5	67	28
Jewish	32	33	21	14	0	65	35
Muslim	30	42	17	5	6	72	22
Sikh	0	54	35	10	1	54	45
Buddhist	40	43	15	1	1	83	16
Hindu	12	84	1	3	0	96	4
Atheist	37	41	15	4	3	78	19
Non believer / Agnostic	33	39	18	6	4	72	24
Friends or acquaintances who are Jewish							
Yes	39	42	13	4	2	81	17
No	25	41	22	7	5	66	29
Belonging to a minority							
Belonging to a minority	29	41	21	5	4	70	26
An ethnic minority	28	37	22	8	5	65	30
A religious minority	27	43	22	5	3	70	27
None	28	42	20	6	4	70	26



CONCLUSION

The findings of this Special Eurobarometer survey (SP570) reveal that antisemitism is perceived by EU citizens as a pervasive, multifaceted, and growing threat across the European Union.

Overall, **a growing majority of Europeans (55%, +5 percentage points since 2018) considers antisemitism a problem in their country.** This is especially pronounced in France (74%, +2 pp), Italy (73%, +15 pp) and Sweden (73%, -8 pp), where high proportions of respondents view antisemitism as a significant problem. By contrast, several Member States in Northern and Eastern Europe, including Estonia (9%, +3 pp), Finland (16%, -1 pp) and Latvia (19%, +5 pp), report much lower levels of concern. Sociodemographic factors continue to influence perceptions: **women, urban residents, those with higher levels of education, and individuals who have Jewish friends or acquaintances** are consistently more likely to recognise antisemitism as a problem.

Additionally, **nearly half of Europeans (47%, +11 pp) believe that antisemitism has increased in their country over the past five years,** with the highest shares observed in the Netherlands (78%, +23 pp), Sweden (71%, -2 pp) and Denmark (69%, +19 pp). Despite this trend, roughly one third of respondents believe the situation has remained stable. Only a small minority reports perceiving a decrease. These perceptions of increase again correlate with **education levels, urbanisation, and personal connection to Jewish individuals.**

When examining concrete manifestations of antisemitism, the results underscore widespread concern across numerous domains. **Over one in three Europeans (34%) considers all surveyed manifestations of antisemitism to be a problem, a sharp rise of ten percentage points since 2018.** Hostility in public spaces (62%, +11 pp), antisemitic graffiti and vandalism (61%, +10 pp), and online antisemitism (61%, +10 pp) stand out as particularly pressing issues, each identified as problematic by more than six in ten respondents. In several Member States – including France, Italy, and the Netherlands – concern remains very high across most manifestations.

These results suggest not only heightened awareness, but also a sense among Europeans that antisemitism has become more visible, more varied, and more embedded in multiple aspects of public life. Differences between countries nonetheless remain substantial, with Estonia, Latvia, and Malta repeatedly appearing among those where concern is least pronounced.

Beyond perceptions of antisemitic incidents and behaviours, the survey also sheds light on knowledge and education about Jewish communities, with **22% of Europeans**

reporting having Jewish friends or acquaintances, a slight increase since 2018 (+3 pp). Levels of personal connection vary significantly across Member States, with Luxembourg (43%, +14 pp), France (41%, +5 pp), and Sweden (41%, -4 pp). reporting the highest shares.

Knowledge about Jewish history, customs, and practices remains limited. **One in three Europeans considers people in their country well informed,** and this share varies widely, from over 50% in Lithuania and Poland to under 15% in Cyprus and Spain. The same pattern emerges in evaluations of Holocaust education: although **nearly half of respondents (48%, +5 pp) believe the Holocaust is sufficiently taught in schools,** perceptions vary sharply between countries and socio-demographic groups. **Younger respondents and those with higher education levels** are more likely to believe that Holocaust education is adequate.

Awareness of national legislation remains uneven. **Two thirds of Europeans (+5 pp since 2018) know that their country criminalises incitement to antisemitic violence, while slightly over a half (52%, +10 pp) are aware of laws criminalising Holocaust denial.** Awareness levels differ significantly between Member States and are strongly associated with **education, urban residence, and personal connections to Jewish individuals.**

Finally, the survey highlights the profound impact of global events—particularly conflicts in the Middle East—on perceptions of Jewish people in Europe. **Nearly seven in ten Europeans (69%, +15 pp) believe that such conflicts influence how Jewish people are perceived in their country,** marking one of the most substantial increases since the 2018 survey. This sentiment is especially strong in Sweden (90%, +5 pp), the Netherlands (89%, +12 pp), France (80%, +17 pp) and Belgium (80%, +29 pp).

The evidence from Special Eurobarometer 570 indicates that **Europeans perceive a rise of antisemitism in all its manifestations.** While awareness and recognition of the problem have grown, significant gaps remain in public knowledge, exposure, and understanding of Jewish history, customs, practices and communities. Finally, **Europeans observe that in their respective country, Jewish people are increasingly perceived through the lens of the conflicts in the Middle East.**

Technical specifications

Between 6 and 30 November 2025, Verian Belgium carried out the wave 104.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Public Opinion & Citizen Engagement" Unit.

The Wave 104.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas⁵.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

⁵ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA
(<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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COUNTRIES		INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,021	06-11-2025	24-11-2025	9,892,796	2.6%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,046	06-11-2025	26-11-2025	5,534,456	1.4%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,064	06-11-2025	24-11-2025	9,172,797	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1,016	06-11-2025	30-11-2025	5,022,981	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,527	07-11-2025	26-11-2025	71,818,299	18.7%
EE	Estonia	B&B Research OÜ	1,006	06-11-2025	26-11-2025	1,154,359	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,006	06-11-2025	30-11-2025	4,338,938	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,007	06-11-2025	23-11-2025	9,041,201	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,011	06-11-2025	25-11-2025	42,189,318	11.0%
FR	France	MCM France	1,004	06-11-2025	26-11-2025	56,855,864	14.8%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,003	08-11-2025	25-11-2025	3,319,752	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,031	06-11-2025	28-11-2025	51,784,963	13.5%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	501	06-11-2025	27-11-2025	818,909	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,004	06-11-2025	27-11-2025	1,579,066	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,023	06-11-2025	24-11-2025	2,467,008	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	508	06-11-2025	28-11-2025	566,303	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,026	07-11-2025	24-11-2025	8,199,448	2.1%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	502	06-11-2025	24-11-2025	493,961	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,010	06-11-2025	25-11-2025	15,228,902	4.0%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,003	08-11-2025	25-11-2025	7,842,929	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,016	07-11-2025	26-11-2025	31,082,980	8.1%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,037	07-11-2025	26-11-2025	9,275,958	2.4%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,041	06-11-2025	26-11-2025	16,034,437	4.2%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,005	06-11-2025	24-11-2025	1,811,104	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,003	06-11-2025	24-11-2025	4,557,290	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,001	06-11-2025	27-11-2025	4,771,619	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,031	06-11-2025	26-11-2025	8,748,126	2.3%
TOTAL EU27			26,453	06-11-2025	30-11-2025	383,603,764	100%

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

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Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Republic of Cyprus, Denmark, Malta, Netherlands, Finland and Sweden).

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,021		1,021
BG	Bulgaria	1,046		1,046
CZ	Czechia	1,064		1,064
DK	Denmark	703	313	1,016
DE	Germany	1,527		1,527
EE	Estonia	1,006		1,006
IE	Ireland	1,006		1,006
EL	Greece	1,007		1,007
ES	Spain	1,011		1,011
FR	France	1,004		1,004
HR	Croatia	1,003		1,003
IT	Italy	1,031		1,031
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	441	60	501
LV	Latvia	1,004		1,004
LT	Lithuania	1,023		1,023
LU	Luxembourg	508		508
HU	Hungary	1,026		1,026
MT	Malta	325	177	502
NL	Netherlands	824	186	1,010
AT	Austria	1,003		1,003
PL	Poland	1,016		1,016
PT	Portugal	1,037		1,037
RO	Romania	1,041		1,041
SI	Slovenia	1,005		1,005
SK	Slovakia	1,003		1,003
FI	Finland	703	298	1,001
SE	Sweden	711	320	1,031
TOTAL EU27		25,099	1,354	26,453

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

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Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 104.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian Belgium, are:

COUNTRIES		CAPI RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	53.9%
BG	Bulgaria	43.7%
CZ	Czechia	63.0%
DK	Denmark	52.1%
DE	Germany	31.8%
EE	Estonia	57.0%
IE	Ireland	56.9%
EL	Greece	32.9%
ES	Spain	36.3%
FR	France	37.7%
HR	Croatia	47.0%
IT	Italy	31.2%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	77.4%
LV	Latvia	63.5%
LT	Lithuania	45.2%
LU	Luxembourg	26.4%
HU	Hungary	65.4%
MT	Malta	86.6%
NL	Netherlands	89.9%
AT	Austria	45.8%
PL	Poland	50.1%
PT	Portugal	48.7%
RO	Romania	49.0%
SI	Slovenia	49.3%
SK	Slovakia	51.6%
FI	Finland	31.7%
SE	Sweden	80.8%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

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Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

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Questionnaire

Questionnaire

QD1 Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

1. Jewish
2. Muslim
3. Christian
4. Of other religion

Answers:

- Yes
- No
- Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
- Don't know

2QU EB90.4 SD1

QD2 Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of any of the following? Please tell me all that apply.

(SHOW SCREEN – DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. An ethnic minority
2. A religious minority
3. A sexual minority (like being gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or transsexual)
4. A minority in terms of disability
5. Any other minority group
6. None
7. Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
8. Don't know

1QU EB90.4 SD2

QDSD1 Do you consider yourself to be...?

(SHOW SCREEN – DO NOT READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

5. Catholic
6. Orthodox Christian
7. Protestant

8. Other Christian
9. Jewish
10. Muslim – Shia
11. Muslim – Sunni
12. Other Muslim
13. Sikh
14. Buddhist
15. Hindu
16. Atheist
17. Non believer/Agnostic
18. Other
19. Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
20. Don't know

1QU EB90.4 SD3

QD3Intro Antisemitism describes hostile, discriminatory or violent attitudes and actions towards Jewish people or people perceived as "Jewish". Antisemitism assigns certain negative characteristics to Jewish people collectively blaming them for the world's ills.

(READ OUT)

QD3 Do you think antisemitism is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. A very important problem
2. A fairly important problem
3. Not really a problem
4. Not a problem at all
5. Don't know

1QU EB90.4 QD1

QD4 Over the past five years, do you think antisemitism has increased, stayed the same or decreased in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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Questionnaire

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Increased
2. Decreased
3. Stayed the same
4. Don't know

1QU EB90.4 QD2

QD5 More precisely, do you think that each of the following situation is a problem or not in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

1. Antisemitic graffiti or vandalism of Jewish buildings or institutions
2. Physical attacks against Jewish people
3. Expressions of hostility and threats towards Jewish people in the street or other public places
4. Antisemitism in the media
5. Antisemitism in political life
6. Antisemitism on the internet, including online social networks
7. Antisemitism in schools and universities
8. People denying the genocide of the Jewish people, the Holocaust
9. Desecration of Jewish cemeteries

Answers:

- A very important problem
- A fairly important problem
- Not really a problem
- Not a problem at all
- Don't know

4.5QU EB90.4 QD3

QD6 Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about the history, customs and practices of (NATIONALITY) Jewish people?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Very well informed
2. Fairly well informed
3. Not very well informed
4. Not at all informed
5. Don't know

1QU EB90.4 QD4

QD7 Do you think that conflicts in the Middle East have an influence or not on the way (NATIONALITY) Jewish people are perceived by people in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, to some extent
3. No, not really
4. No, definitely not
5. Don't know

1QU EB90.4 QD5

QD8 As far as you know, is there a law in (OUR COUNTRY):

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

1. ...that criminalises incitement to violence or hatred against Jewish people
2. ... that criminalises the denial of the Holocaust

Answers:

- Yes, definitely
- Yes, probably
- No, probably not
- No, definitely not
- Don't know

1QU EB90.4 QD6

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Questionnaire

QD9 Generally speaking, do you think that the Holocaust is sufficiently taught or not in (NATIONALITY) schools?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, to some extent
3. No, not really
4. No, not at all
5. Don't know

1QU EB90.4 QD7



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