

SEE IT

REPORT IT

STOP IT



CST

CATEGORIES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS

REPORTING ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS

CST receives reports of antisemitic incidents from victims, witnesses, their families, the Police, CST volunteers and other sources. CST publishes regular reports, statistics and analysis of incidents and assists and supports members of the Jewish Community who have been affected by antisemitism.

CST defines an antisemitic incident as 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, hate mail (including emails), antisemitic leaflets or posters of abuse and threats on social media. Antisemitic incidents are reported to CST in a number of ways, most commonly by telephone, email, via the CST website or on social media.

CST has third-party reporting status by the Police, which means **CST can report antisemitic incidents to the Police on behalf of incident victims.**

CST does not automatically record every potential incident reported to it as antisemitic. If there is no evidence of antisemitic content, motivation or targeting, CST will not include a potential incident in its statistics.

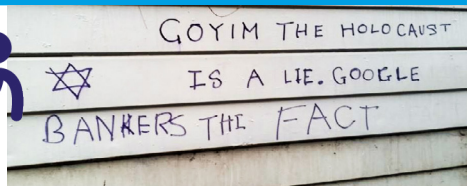
Category 1: **EXTREME VIOLENCE**

Any attack potentially causing loss of life or grievous bodily harm (GBH). GBH is the most serious form of assault that anyone can commit. This might include:

- Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) or letter bombs that were intended to be viable
- Arson at an inhabited property
- Kidnapping
- Shooting
- Stabbing



Category 2: **ASSAULT**



Any physical attack against a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life or cause GBH but instead may be considered actual bodily harm (ABH) or lower common assault. This includes attempted assault, even if it fails; and throwing objects at Jews, including where the object misses its target.

Category 3: **DAMAGE & DESECRATION OF PROPERTY**



Any damage to, or marking of, property that is perceived to be owned by or linked to Jews, but which is not life-threatening.

This includes:

- Daubing slogans, symbols or other antisemitic graffiti on Jewish-linked property
- Attaching posters and stickers relating to antisemitic organisations to Jewish-owned property
- Damage to Jewish-owned property where antisemitic expressions are made while causing the damage



Category 4: **THREATS**



Direct, clear and specific antisemitic threats, whether verbal or written, that target individual Jews or Jewish people collectively. This includes potential IEDs that were designed to be hoaxes, for example if they do not contain any explosive material. Any threat that is not clear and specific should be recorded as Abusive Behaviour.



Category 5: **ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR**



Verbal and written antisemitic abuse that does not involve clear and specific threats. This includes:

- Face to face verbal abuse
- Indirect verbal abuse by phone or voicemail message
- Targeted, one-off antisemitic letters, emails or text messages
- Antisemitic tweets and social media comments
- Antisemitic graffiti on property that is not Jewish-linked

Category 6: **LITERATURE**



Mass-produced antisemitic letters or emails which are distributed in multiple quantities. This can involve a single mass mailing or repeated individual mailings, but it must involve the multiple use of the same piece of literature. This category includes literature that is antisemitic in itself, regardless of whether or not the recipient is Jewish, and cases where Jews are specifically targeted for malicious distribution, for example the mass mailing of neo-Nazi material to targeted Jewish organisations or individuals, even if the literature did not mention Jews. Each mass-mailing is recorded as a single incident, irrespective of the number of recipients.

Community Security Trust (CST) is a UK charity that advises and represents the Jewish community on matters of antisemitism, terrorism, policing and security.

CST received charitable status in 1994 and is recognised by the Police and Government as a best practice model of a minority-community security organisation.

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www.cst.org.uk



[@CST_UK](https://twitter.com/CST_UK)



Community Security Trust



National Emergency Number (24-hour) **0800 032 3263**

London (Head Office) **020 8457 9999**

Manchester (Northern Regional Office) **0161 792 6666**