



**THE COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST
ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORT 2005**





FRONT COVER: Antisemitic graffiti at Rainham Cemetery, June 2005

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ABOVE: Graffiti on gravestone in Aldershot, January 2005

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Executive summary

- 455 antisemitic incidents were recorded by the Community Security Trust (CST) in 2005. This is a fall of 14% on the 2004 total of 532 incidents, which was itself a record high.
- The 2005 total of 455 incidents is the second-highest annual total since the CST began recording antisemitic incidents in 1984, and fits the long-term trend of rising incident levels since a low of 219 incidents in 1997.
- The difference between the 2004 total of 532 incidents and the 455 incidents in 2005 can largely be explained by two clusters of incidents in 2004, each with a single perpetrator, that by themselves accounted for 60 incidents.
- The fall in the number of incidents is partly due to the lack of 'trigger events' arising out of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. However, the total of 455 is still much higher than before the outbreak of Israeli-Palestinian violence in 2000.
- The 82 violent antisemitic assaults is virtually the same as in 2004, when there were 83 violent incidents. This is the second year in a row in which violent attacks on Jewish people have outnumbered incidents of damage to Jewish property.
- 70 incidents showed clear far right motivation, while 39 involved antisemitism that included expression of anti-Israel or anti-Zionist ideas. 86 incidents involved direct references to, or imagery from, the Nazi period, while 57 involved direct reference to Israel or the Middle East.
- Eleven incidents involved direct reference to, and support for, Ken Livingstone comparing a Jewish journalist to a concentration camp guard. All involved overt expression of far right ideas.
- There were ten antisemitic incidents involving direct reference to, and support for, Prince Harry wearing a Nazi uniform. Again, all involved expression of far right ideas and beliefs.
- 107 incidents targeted synagogue buildings, their staff and congregants, walking to or from synagogue services.
- 152 incidents were random attacks on, or abuse of, individual Jewish men, women or children going about their daily lives in public.
- Jewish schools and schoolchildren were the victims of 37 incidents.
- There were four antisemitic desecrations of Jewish cemeteries in 2005.
- Jewish students and academics were the targets of eleven antisemitic incidents.
- In 59 incidents the targets were Jewish communal organisations and buildings, including representative bodies, cultural organisations, museums and youth movements.



ABOVE: Graffiti on a block of flats, Manchester, March 2005

Introduction

The Community Security Trust

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

The CST provides security advice and training for Jewish schools, synagogues and communal organisations and gives assistance to those bodies that are affected by antisemitism. The CST also assists and supports individual members of the Jewish community who have been affected by antisemitism and antisemitic incidents. All this work is provided at no charge.

An essential part of the CST's work involves representing the Jewish community to police, legislative and policy-making bodies and providing people inside and outside the Jewish community with information to combat antisemitism.

The CST has recorded antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom since 1984.

Reporting of incidents

The CST classifies as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property. This can take several forms, including physical attacks on Jewish people or property, verbal or written abuse, threats against Jews or antisemitic leaflets and posters. The CST does not include the general activities of antisemitic organisations such as the Supporters of Shariah or the British National Party.

Antisemitic incidents are reported to the 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 the CST was accorded third-party reporting status by the Police, which allows us 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. The CST works closely with Police services and Community Safety Units in monitoring and investigating antisemitic incidents.

Not all antisemitic incidents will be reported to the CST and therefore it is thought that the true figures may be somewhat 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 the 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 the CST's incident statistics. If there is no evidence that an incident is antisemitic then it is not included: in 2005 the CST received 194 reports of potential incidents that were rejected for this reason, and are not included in the total number of antisemitic incidents. These mostly involved criminal damage to Jewish property, or criminal assaults on Jewish people, where there was no evidence of antisemitism.

The CST takes the wishes of victims, both individuals and the heads of Jewish organisations or communal buildings, very seriously. In particular, the 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 around an incident, the CST will observe their wish whenever possible.

Antisemitic incidents in 2005

The CST recorded 455 antisemitic incidents in the UK in 2005. This is a 14 per cent fall from the 2004 figure of 532 incidents, but is still the second-highest annual total since the CST began recording antisemitic incidents in 1984. The fall in the number of incidents is largely due to the relative lack of 'trigger events', particularly from the Middle East, which cause spikes in the number of incidents. Despite the welcome short-term reduction in the number of incidents, the total of 455 incidents maintains a long-term trend of rising incident levels since 1997, when there were 219 antisemitic incidents recorded by the CST.

The CST classifies antisemitic incidents into six distinct categories: Extreme Violence; Assault; Damage and Desecration of Property; Threats; Abusive Behaviour; Antisemitic Literature. The definitions of these categories, and examples of the incidents that fall into each one, are given below. In addition, and not included in the antisemitic incident figures, the CST collects and analyses incidents of Information Collection that target the Jewish community, and Suspicious Behaviour and Criminal activity at Jewish locations.

Extreme Violence

Incidents of Extreme Violence include any attack potentially causing loss of life. There were two such incidents in 2005, compared with four in 2004.

The two incidents of Extreme Violence in 2005 were:

- A Jewish religious student in Manchester was stabbed by a man who had chased him, shouting "I knew I could get you, you fucking Jewish bastard".
- A Jewish man in London was attacked by a gang of 15 youths who smashed a bottle

over his head and kicked and punched him to the ground. They then tried to set fire to him using an unidentified liquid.

Assault

Incidents of Assault include any physical attack against people that is not a threat to life.

The CST recorded 80 incidents of Assault in 2005, compared with 79 in 2004.

By combining this with the number of incidents of Extreme Violence - two - we can see the full spectrum of physical attacks on Jews. This gives a total of 82 antisemitic assaults, almost identical in number to the 83 incidents of Assault and Extreme Violence recorded in 2004.

The majority of assaults were random, opportunistic attacks in the street on people who are visibly Jewish due to their religious or traditional clothing. Several attacks were on congregants on their way to or from synagogue, while 17 were on Jewish schoolchildren. Particular targets for this kind of incident are the strictly Orthodox communities in Salford and Bury in North Manchester and Stamford Hill in North London. There were 33 incidents of Assault and Extreme Violence in Manchester in 2005, representing 40 per cent of the antisemitic physical attacks recorded by the CST nationally. This is a disproportionately high figure, given that, overall, 29 per cent of the national incident total occurred in Manchester.

Incidents in the category of Assault in 2005 included:

- Three assaults on Orthodox Jews in Stamford Hill, London, as part of a series of attacks that began in December 2004.

In each case, three men jumped out of a car and attacked visibly Jewish men at random in the street. One of the victims was attacked with a metal bar; another victim was left with a broken nose. An Arab teenager from West London was charged in connection with the attacks but the trial collapsed because the witness failed to attend court.

- Four white men drove up to a Jewish religious school in Salford, North Manchester, shouted antisemitic abuse and attacked one of the students with a baseball bat.
- A Jewish girl was on a train home from school in London when an Asian man pointed at a Star of David necklace she was wearing and then spat in her face, while verbally abusing her.
- An 11-year-old Jewish boy in North Manchester was attacked by a gang of Asian youths who punched him and called him a "dirty Jew".
- A Jewish family were walking down a street in Manchester when a group of three white men shouted antisemitic abuse at them and punched the father in the face.
- A Jewish man was attacked by a black youth and an Asian youth who called him a "fucking Jew" and then headbutted him several times.

Damage and Desecration of Property

This category includes 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 building has been specifically targeted because of its Jewish connection.



ABOVE: Graffiti at Birmingham University, January 2005

There were 48 incidents of Damage & Desecration in 2005, a fall of 9 per cent from the 2004 figure of 53 incidents. This is the second year in succession that has seen a fall in this category. It may be as a consequence of improved security at Jewish synagogues, schools and other buildings. Most Jewish buildings have CCTV cameras or other forms of physical security, and are protected by volunteer and paid security guards.

Incidents of Damage & Desecration in 2005 included:

- Swastikas and SS insignia were daubed on gravestones in the Jewish section of Aldershot Cemetery. This was the second time in two months that the cemetery had been desecrated. Two of the graves were of Jewish soldiers who served in the British army.
- 96 gravestones were knocked over or damaged at Rainsough Jewish Cemetery in North Manchester.
- Swastikas were carved into the gateposts at a synagogue in Glasgow.

- A Jewish photographer's website was hacked into and its content replaced with antisemitic and extreme Islamist messages.
- Swastikas and graffiti saying "Yids out" were daubed on walls at a Jewish cemetery in London.
- On two occasions, "Free Palestine" stickers were stuck to the front door of a synagogue in East Anglia.
- A large number of gravestones were pushed over and damaged at West Ham Jewish Cemetery in East London. Far right graffiti was daubed and the doors to the Rothschild family mausoleum were smashed.



ABOVE: Smashed gravestone, West Ham Cemetery, June 2005

Threats

This category includes only clear threats, whether verbal or written.

There were 25 antisemitic threats recorded in 2005, a fall of 73 per cent on the 2004 number of 93 threats. This is partly because the 2004 figure was unusually

high due to two clusters of incidents with single perpetrators: in March 2004, a man named Riaz Mohammed Burahee made a large number of threatening and abusive phone calls to synagogues in London, for which he was later convicted; and the following month, several synagogues in London received threatening letters that quoted from a speech by Osama bin Laden. However, even taking these into account, there has still been a fall in the number of incidents in this category of 24 per cent. The 25 antisemitic threats recorded in 2005 included four bomb threats.

Incidents in the category of Threats in 2005 included:

- A man phoned a synagogue in London and said "I'm sending you a package, your arms may get blown off so use your head or that will get blown off too".
- A car drove past a synagogue and the passenger, who was wearing a balaclava, made a motion of shooting a machine gun at the synagogue building.
- A Jewish man was approached on the street by a white youth who asked "Is this Jewland?" and then threatened three times to stab the victim.

Abusive Behaviour

This category includes all types of antisemitic abuse, including both verbal and written. The verbal abuse can be face-to-face or via telephone or answer phone messages. The category also includes antisemitic emails and text messages, as well as targeted antisemitic letters (that is, those aimed at and sent to a specific individual), irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish; this is distinct from a mass mailing of antisemitic literature, which is dealt with by the separate Literature category. Antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property is also included in this category.

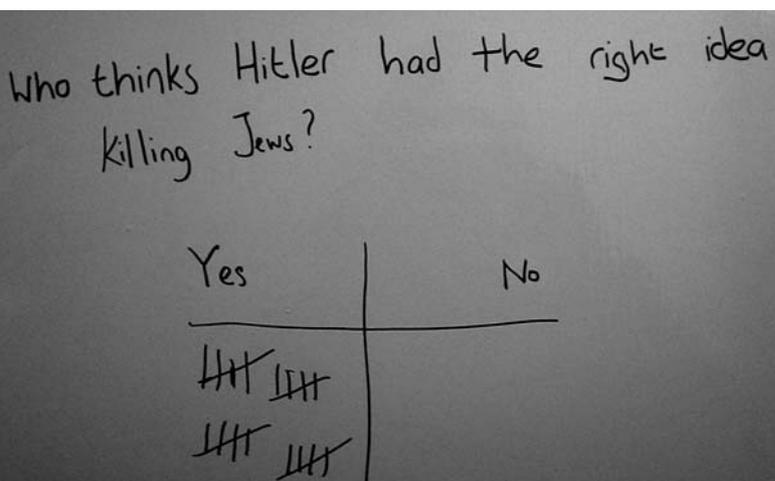
There were 273 incidents of Abusive Behaviour reported to the CST in 2005, almost identical in number to the 272 incidents recorded in 2004. This is the highest total recorded in this category since the CST began recording antisemitic incidents. The category, encompassing the full range of low-level, often spontaneous, antisemitic abuse, is usually taken as an indicator of the general level of antisemitism in society. It is important to consider that reporting rates for this category may have improved in recent years as the Jewish community has become more aware of the need to report antisemitic incidents, although the true number of Abusive Behaviour incidents is still likely to be much higher than the 273 reported to the CST. The long-term rise in the number of Abusive Behaviour incidents is in keeping with the general trend of rising incident levels, suggesting that any improvement in reporting rates has not distorted the overall picture. It may also be significant that the number of incidents of Abusive Behaviour and of physical Assault have remained constant in 2005, even though the overall number of incidents has fallen. This suggests that the general level of spontaneous, opportunistic hostility to Jewish people on the streets of Britain has not diminished significantly, despite the fall in incidents of other types.

Incidents of Abusive Behaviour in 2005 included:

- A Jewish organisation received an email which read: "Maybe Prince Harry has been reading filthy Talmud (sic) and realises it's time to start eliminating the serpent race...Mr. Hitler was correct in his dealings with this scum of the earth...the so-called Holocaust never happened and if it had, who would care?". This was one of ten incidents that were triggered by the news story of Prince Harry wearing a Nazi uniform.
- A Jewish MP received a letter that began by defending Ken Livingstone for his comments comparing the Jewish Evening Standard journalist Oliver Finegold to a Nazi concentration camp guard. The writer then denied that there were gas chambers at Auschwitz and continued: "It's about time you whining Jews shut your foul mouths up...No wonder the Jews are hated throughout the world." This was one of eleven antisemitic incidents that were triggered by the news story of Ken Livingstone's comments to Oliver Finegold.
- On 21 July, the day of the failed bombing of the London Underground, a man walked past a Jewish building in London and said "We don't like you fucking Jews either and we fully hope they blow you up next."
- Four Asian teenagers, one wearing an Osama bin Laden mask, drove around a Jewish area of North Manchester shouting at Jewish children that they passed.
- A visibly Jewish man was walking in North London when two Arab men shouted "Jews - Hitler!" at him.
- A Jewish organisation received an email that read: "You Jewish bastards Hitler was right to kill you pigs, you are money grabbing kikes and scum of the earth, death to Israel and the USA."
- Graffiti in Glasgow that read: "The Jew plague have fucked up this earth. Hitler had the right idea. Get them all in Auschwitz. Dirty plague and scum of the earth. Six million not enough. Get more in the chambers. Vote BNP."
- A Jewish person received an email from Anthony Hancock, a known far right activist. The email reproduced an antisemitic article taken from the

website of the Party for Islamic Renewal, which is led by the Saudi Islamist Muhammad al-Mas'ari.

- Graffiti was daubed on a wall at Leeds University that read: "Who thinks Hitler had the right idea killing Jews?" The perpetrator then drew a chart with ten ticks under "Yes" and none under "No". Next to this was more graffiti that read: "Kill the Jews fuckin (sic) Zionist bastards".



ABOVE: Graffiti at Leeds University, January 2005

Literature

This category covers the distribution of antisemitic literature. This includes literature that is antisemitic in itself, irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish, or cases where Jews are clearly the targets of the distribution, even if the material itself is not antisemitic. It includes, for instance, the mass mailing of British National Party literature to Jewish homes, even if the literature did not mention Jews. The literature must be part of a mass distribution rather than individual mailings, which would come under the category of Abusive Behaviour or Threats (depending on content).

There were 27 Literature incidents in 2005, compared with 31 in 2004 - a fall of 13 per cent. This fall is roughly in line with the fall

in the total number of incidents in 2005; the 2004 figure was itself a large rise on the previous year. Incidents of hate-mail - which fall into the categories of Literature, Abusive Behaviour and Threats, depending on their content - increasingly come in electronic form. In 2005 the CST recorded 47 cases of hate-mail in paper form, 27 by email and one in the form of a text message.

It should be noted that the statistics for the category of Literature give no indication of the extent of distribution. Mass mailings of antisemitic literature are only counted as one incident, although some antisemitic leaflets have been circulated to hundreds of Jewish and non-Jewish individuals and organisations. Thus the number of incidents reflects the number of perpetrators, rather than the number of victims.

Examples of Literature incidents in 2005 included:

- Far right literature containing racist abuse of various ethnic minorities was sent to synagogues in Leeds and London.
- A Holocaust Denial book called *The Six Million Reconsidered* was sent to a religious school in London.
- Holocaust Denial leaflets were handed out to members of the public in Hull city centre.

Trigger Events

In any given month, the number of antisemitic incidents usually follows a baseline level that rises and falls in response to trigger events that cause sharp, but temporary, spikes in the number of incidents. This is a pattern that is common to all forms of racist incidents. Past trigger events have included: the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada; the 9/11 terrorist attacks; and the

beginning of the war in Iraq. In 2005, with the decline in violence between Israel and the Palestinians, there were fewer trigger events in the Middle East and therefore fewer spikes in antisemitic incidents in the UK. In 2004, by comparison, the Israeli assassination of Hamas leader Sheikh Yassin was just one trigger event that contributed to that year's annual total being the highest ever recorded.

In 2005 there were two events involving far right imagery and references that acted as triggers for antisemitic incidents. In January, Prince Harry was pictured wearing a Nazi uniform at a fancy dress party. This revelation and the ensuing furore were the trigger for ten antisemitic incidents, in which the perpetrators made direct reference to Prince Harry. The following month, Ken Livingstone was reported to have accused a Jewish journalist of acting like a concentration camp guard; this acted as a trigger for eleven antisemitic incidents which directly referred to the controversy over Livingstone's remarks. In both cases, the incidents included the expression of far right ideas alongside antisemitic abuse. January turned out to have the highest monthly total in 2005, with 60 incidents.

It is interesting, if unexpected, that trigger events do not need to directly involve Jews or Israel to trigger antisemitic incidents. The 9/11 attacks and the Iraq war, neither of which involved Jews or Israel, both triggered significant spikes in antisemitic incidents. By contrast, there was no significant rise in antisemitic incidents following the terrorist attacks on the London Underground in July 2005. In total, only five incidents involved any direct reference to either the 7/7 bombings or the attempted bombings two weeks later. It is not clear why the 9/11 attacks acted as a trigger for antisemitic incidents but the 7/7 attacks did not, although it may be related to the conspiracy theory,

widespread in the Muslim world, that Israel, Zionists or Jews were responsible for the 9/11 attacks.

Long-term trends

The consequence of this absence of Middle Eastern trigger events in 2005 is the 15 per cent fall in incidents, a development which is clearly to be welcomed. The difference between the 2004 total of 532 incidents and the 455 incidents in 2005 can largely be explained by two clusters of incidents in 2004, each with a single perpetrator, that by themselves accounted for 60 incidents. Both sets of incidents involved threats made to synagogues in London, and both involved Islamist or anti-Zionist expressions of antisemitism. They form a significant number of the 77 more incidents that took place in 2004.

However, the good news of a fall in incidents is mitigated by the long-term trend, as revealed in the graph on page 15, of rising numbers of incidents. Annual totals of antisemitic incidents have been rising steadily from a low point of 219 incidents in 1997. They began to rise in the late 1990s, a process that has been exacerbated by the response to the outbreak of Israeli-Palestinian violence in October 2000. In this context, the 2004 figure of 532 incidents was unusually high (as was the annual total for 2000) whereas the 2005 figure is more in keeping with the long term trend of annual rises of between 10 and 15 per cent.

As might be expected, the decline of Israeli-Palestinian violence has been accompanied by a reduction in the number of antisemitic incidents in the UK that make specific reference to Israel. In 2005, 39 incidents involved anti-Zionist language or imagery in an antisemitic context (compared with 124 in 2004), while 57 incidents included direct reference to Israel or the Middle East (compared with 114

in 2004). This fall may reflect the proportion of incidents that is contingent on Israeli-Palestinian violence and may, therefore, constitute a 'peace dividend'; although the fall in incidents with anti-Zionist motivation is, again, partly explained by the single-perpetrator clusters of incidents in 2004 (as described above).

Given this 'peace dividend' factor, though, it might have been hoped that the number of incidents would fall relative to the long-term trend, as well as relative to the unusually high number of incidents in 2004. One possibility is that the events of the past five years have left a legacy of a higher baseline level of antisemitic incidents, despite the relative quiet in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Another interpretation may be that incident levels would have increased anyway during this period, but that antisemites will express their bigotry using whatever references and imagery are most contemporary. Thus when Israel is in the news, antisemites use anti-Israel language when attacking or abusing British Jews; alternatively, they may use Prince Harry, Ken Livingstone or whatever else is in the news at the time. A third interpretation of these figures is that the stirring of a rising antisemitism in the late 1990s explains why the outbreak of Israeli-Palestinian violence in 2000 proved to be an effective catalyst for antisemitism in the UK.

Victims

The victims of antisemitic incidents represent the whole spectrum of the Jewish community, from strictly Orthodox to Liberal, Reform and secular Jews; from the largest Jewish communities of London and Manchester to small, isolated communities all over the United Kingdom; and from Jewish schoolchildren to Members of Parliament.

In 2005, 107 incidents targeted synagogue property, staff and congregants - many on their way to or from prayers - and four

Jewish cemeteries were desecrated. 37 incidents targeted Jewish schools and schoolchildren, while there were 11 incidents against Jewish students and academics, mostly on campus. In 59 incidents the victims were Jewish communal organisations, including representative bodies, youth movements, museums and cultural organisations. There were 25 incidents that targeted communal leaders, politicians, journalists or other high-profile individuals. In 152 incidents, the victims were ordinary Jewish people, male or female, attacked at random while going about their daily business in public. In 88 of these, the victim was visibly Jewish, usually due to their religious or traditional clothing or items of jewellery.

Perpetrators

Classifying the motives and identities of the perpetrators of antisemitic incidents can be a difficult and imprecise activity. In cases involving physical or verbal abuse, it depends on the evidence of victims of, and witnesses to, antisemitic incidents. This is obviously an easier task in the case of, for instance, hate mail, where the content of an antisemitic letter often reveals the background and political motivation of the perpetrator. Many antisemitic incidents, though, involve public encounters where the antisemitic abuse may be generic, brief and sometimes non-verbal.

A physical description of the perpetrator was provided in 163 of the 455 incidents recorded by the CST. Of these, 85 were white, two were East European, 27 black, 30 Asian and 19 of Arab appearance. Therefore 52 per cent - a majority - involved white perpetrators, but the percentage breakdown is clearly not contiguous with the ethnic breakdown of the general population of the UK.

Analysing the content of incidents can also help to identify the sources of antisemitism

and motivations of incident perpetrators. As explained above, 39 incidents in 2005 involved anti-Zionist language or imagery (compared with 124 in 2004) and 57 incidents included direct reference to Israel or the Middle East (114 in 2004). In contrast with this decrease in the use of anti-Zionist language, the number of incidents in 2005 that involved far right imagery or references to the Nazi period - 70 and 86 incidents respectively - was broadly similar to 2004 (84 and 86 incidents respectively). It is important to note, though, that the use of far right references is not the preserve of neo-Nazis: several incidents were reported to the CST in which non-white perpetrators used the language and imagery of the far right to abuse Jews.

The CST: Incident Response

The CST not only records and analyses antisemitic incidents, it also offers support and advice to victims, while helping Police and other authorities to investigate incidents after they have happened. The CST is often the first point of contact for victims of antisemitic incidents, who may be traumatised by their experience and worried about further attacks. With this in mind, the CST provides immediate reassurance, support and security advice to victims, whether they are large Jewish organisations or ordinary individuals. The CST also works closely with other Jewish organisations that can provide professional counselling to victims, as a complement to the CST's security advice.

Information Collection & Suspicious Behaviour

One of the most important jobs the CST does is to record and analyse incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour around Jewish locations. It is well known that terrorist groups often collect information about their targets before launching an attack. Identifying and

preventing the gathering of this kind of information is an integral part of the CST's work in protecting the community from the danger of terrorism. Jewish communities have long been the target of terrorists of different and varied political and religious motivations. Between 1968 and 2003 there were 413 terrorist attacks against Jewish communities and Israeli targets around the world (including attacks foiled by police action). Most recently, Jewish communities in Turkey, Morocco and Tunisia have all been attacked by al-Qaeda and its supporters, while in 2005 four Islamist terrorists were imprisoned in Germany for plotting to attack Jewish targets in Berlin and Düsseldorf.

Cases of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour are not included in the antisemitic incident statistics, as the motivation for many of them is not possible to determine. The vague and uncertain nature of many of these incidents means that they are easier to analyse if the two categories are combined, rather than treated separately. Taken together, there were 167 such incidents reported to the CST in 2005, a fall of 19 per cent from the 2004 total of 207 incidents.

Of the 167 incidents of Information Collection and Suspicious Behaviour reported to the CST, 48 involved the photography or videoing of Jewish buildings, while in 21 cases suspicious people tried to gain entry to Jewish premises. While most of the 167 incidents will almost certainly have innocent explanations, neither the CST nor the Police underestimate the threat posed to Jewish communities by al-Qaeda and other terrorist organisations. Preventing this kind of information gathering and surveillance of community buildings or other potential terrorist targets is an important part of reducing the possibility of future terrorist attacks.

Geographical breakdown

Geographical Breakdown of Antisemitic Incidents in the UK, 2005

England		South West	2
Greater London	213	North East	1
Greater Manchester	132	Scotland	1
Birmingham	8	Wales	1
Leeds	4	Channel Islands	1
Glasgow	9		
Liverpool	6	Internet and text messages	20
In addition to cities:			
South East	30		
Midlands	6		
North West	4		

Incidents tables and graphs

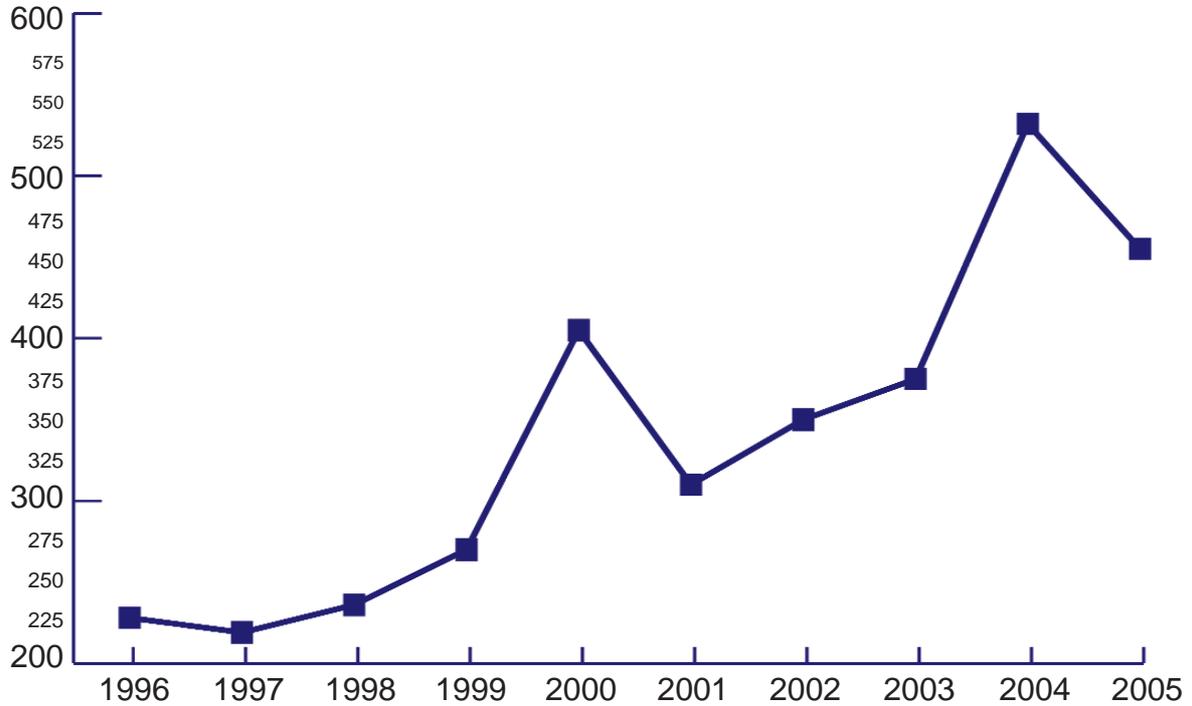
Annual Incidents Figures by Month 2005

Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
1. Extreme Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
2. Assault	8	5	10	11	3	10	11	2	4	8	5	3	80
3. Damage & Desecration	5	4	4	1	5	5	3	10	4	3	1	3	48
4. Threats	4	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	3	3	2	1	25
5. Abusive Behaviour	42	32	23	22	31	17	23	19	16	26	12	10	273
6. Literature	1	3	1	13	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	1	27
TOTAL	60	45	39	49	41	37	41	32	27	44	22	18	455

Annual Incidents Figures by Category 1996-2005

Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1. Extreme Violence	1	4	0	0	2	1	5	0	4	2
2. Assault	13	19	17	33	51	40	42	54	79	80
3. Damage & Desecration	31	58	31	25	73	90	55	72	53	48
4. Threats	42	19	16	31	39	37	18	22	93	25
5. Abusive Behaviour	115	86	136	127	196	122	216	211	272	273
6. Literature	26	33	36	54	44	20	14	16	31	27
TOTAL	228	219	236	270	405	310	350	375	532	455

Annual Incidents Figures since 1996



Monthly Incidents Figures January 1996 - December 2005

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	16	7	14	26	37	16	15	23	20	60
February	12	24	16	19	19	14	11	24	28	45
March	26	25	20	18	25	20	26	48	100	39
April	44	10	23	34	35	33	47	29	62	49
May	24	20	22	29	29	32	47	27	39	41
June	23	20	38	21	24	30	26	34	64	37
July	14	20	18	20	29	28	31	30	48	41
August	11	15	18	18	16	20	15	20	29	32
September	16	28	14	25	23	50	47	22	60	27
October	17	19	20	23	105	48	45	57	29	44
November	20	13	11	24	42	14	28	36	29	22
December	5	18	22	13	21	5	12	25	24	18
TOTAL	228	219	236	270	405	310	350	375	532	455



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