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TREND ANALYSIS JUNE 25, 2026 UPDATED AUGUST 6, 2026

Does Antisemitism Rise After Conflict?

Antisemitic expression rises alongside conflict, not necessarily from it: the October 7 spike hit within minutes, with parallel rises around earlier flashpoints.

Conflict events

October 7

Antisemitism trends

Hate crimes

Online hate

Event spikes



When the news of October 7 broke, reports of antisemitic incidents followed within what felt like hours, producing a recurring question: does a conflict overseas generate antisemitism at home, and if so, how fast? A mapping of hate-and-

extremism communities across 26 platforms found that antisemitic hate rose hugely and **almost instantaneously in the minutes following the Hamas attack of October 7, 2023, before Israel had responded** (Sear and Johnson, 2023, preprint). The rise preceded any military response, so it tracks the conflict event itself rather than a specific response to it. The same pattern of event-aligned spikes appears around the 2020 US election, the 2021 Gaza escalation, and the first year of the Israel-Hamas war, measured by different teams on different platforms. None of these studies claims causation, and several state so explicitly; what they measure is correlation in time.

Key Findings

- Antisemitic hate rose almost instantaneously in the minutes after the October 7, 2023 attack, before Israel had responded, in a hate-and-extremism network whose roughly **50 million-person core has direct online access to more than a billion mainstream community members** (Sear and Johnson, 2023, preprint).
- In the five days after the 2020 US election (November 7 to 11 versus November 2 to 6), expressions of antisemitism rose **117.57%**, alongside a 269.5% rise in anti-immigration content; connections involving Telegram in the hate network rose 299%, and clustering rose 164.8% after January 6, 2021 (Verma and colleagues, 2024, peer-reviewed).
- In comments on leading UK media Facebook pages reacting to the May 2021 escalation, **26.9% were coded antisemitic** under an IHRA-based scheme, about twice the share in Germany (13.6%) and France (12.6%) (Becker and colleagues, 2022, peer-reviewed).
- Anti-Jewish hate crimes in New York City were about twice as common in the first war year as in the prior five, at a prevalence ratio of **1.97 (95% CI 1.64 to 2.35)**, and were more likely to be charged as felonies (63% versus 38%) (Rosenbaum, 2025, peer-reviewed, official records).
- Monitoring organizations report parallel rises in reported incidents: the ADL tabulated **9,354 antisemitic incidents** in the United States in 2024, a 344% rise over five years and the highest in its 46 years of tracking, with campus incidents at 1,694 (Anti-Defamation League, 2025, monitoring organization).

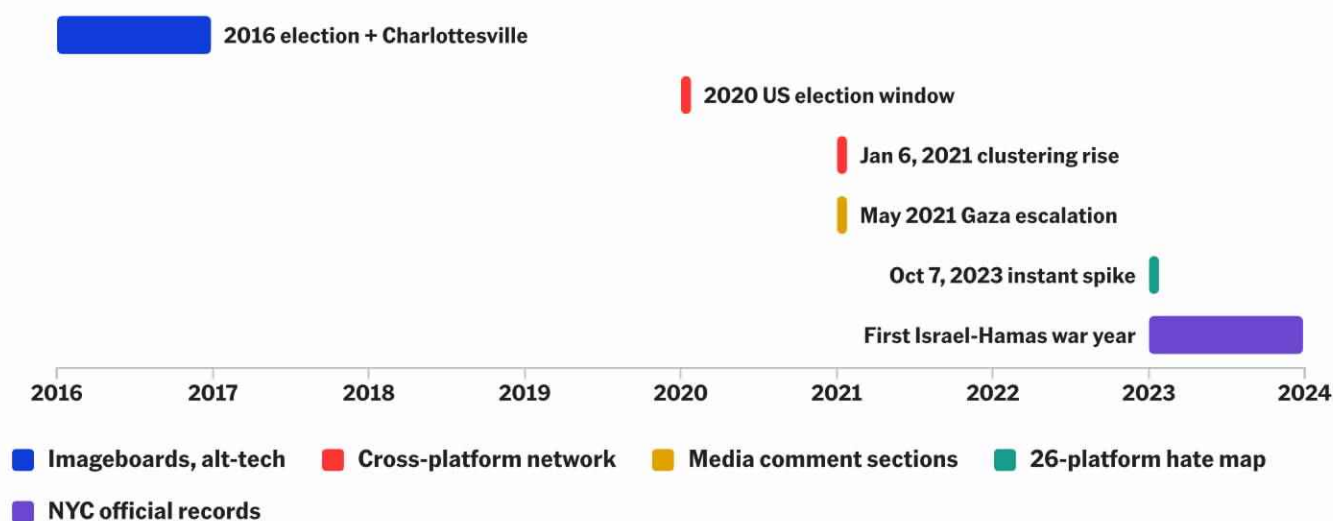
How fast did antisemitic expression rise after October 7?

Within minutes. A semi-automated mapping of hate-and-extremism communities across 26 social media platforms found that antisemitic hate rose hugely and **almost instantaneously in the minutes following the Hamas attack of October 7, 2023**, and Islamophobia to a much lesser extent, before Israel had responded (Sear and Johnson, 2023, preprint). The spike coincided with the attack itself, before any subsequent military response.

The same study measured the reach behind that spike. The hate-community core of roughly 50 million individuals has direct online access to more than a billion mainstream community members, over one-eighth of the global population, and cross-platform bypasses let content move between platforms to evade moderation. These reach figures describe network structure, not how many individuals actually saw the content, and the October 7 rise is reported as a measured, event-aligned finding, not a causal claim. The authors disclose research funding. They argue that the cross-platform structure makes single-platform regulation ineffective (Sear and Johnson, 2023, preprint).

Event-aligned antisemitism spikes, by study

MEASURED RISES COINCIDING WITH OFFLINE EVENTS



Source: Sear and Johnson, 2023, preprint; Verma and colleagues, 2024; Becker and colleagues, 2022; Rosenbaum, 2025; Zannettou and colleagues, 2020.

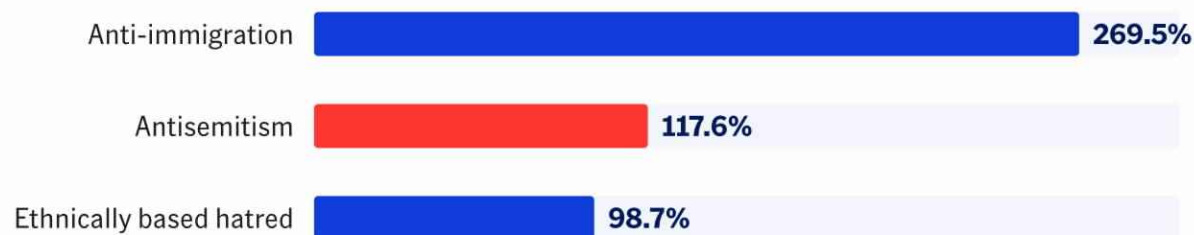
How much did antisemitism rise around the 2020 election?

It rose 117.57% in a five-day window, alongside parallel rises in other hate categories. Comparing November 7 to 11 with November 2 to 6, 2020, expressions of antisemitism rose **117.57%** in a mapped cross-platform hate network of about 50 million accounts, alongside a 269.5% rise in anti-immigration content and a 98.7% rise in ethnically based hatred (Verma and colleagues, 2024, peer-reviewed). The new antisemitic content was, in the authors' description, aligned with Great Replacement narratives attributing demographic change to Jewish influence, and the authors state explicitly that they make no causal claim about the offline events.

The network also restructured around the period. Connections involving Telegram in the hate-to-hate network rose 299%, from 592 to 2,366, between November 1 to 3 and November 4 to 7, 2020. After January 6, 2021, the network's clustering coefficient rose 164.8% and assortativity rose 27%, while the number of communities fell from 111 to 89 and the largest community grew from 6,877 to 8,027 members. These are measures of how tightly the hate network knit together, a different phenomenon from the volume of antisemitic expression, and the study reports both as coinciding with the events rather than caused by them.

Hate content rose across categories in the 2020 election window

CHANGE NOV 7 TO 11 VERSUS NOV 2 TO 6, 2020



Source: Verma, Sear, and Johnson, 2024, peer-reviewed. ~50 million accounts in hate communities.

Does the conflict itself raise the antisemitic share of online comments?

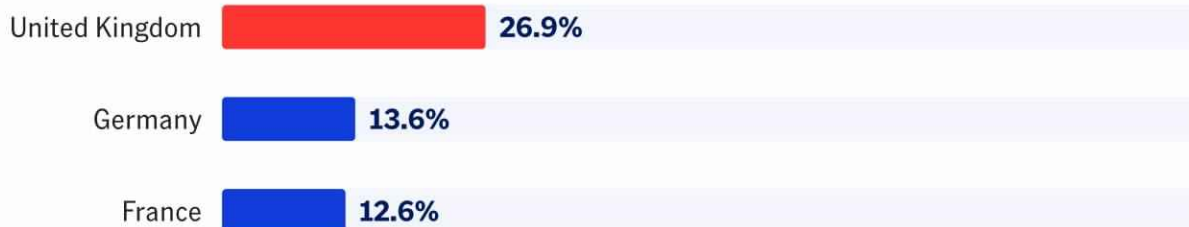
In comments reacting to a flashpoint, the measured share runs far higher than baseline, and varies by country. In comments on leading UK, French, and German media outlets' Facebook

pages reacting to the May 2021 escalation of the Arab-Israeli conflict, **26.9% of UK comments** were coded antisemitic under an IHRA-based scheme of 57 stereotypes and topoi, about twice the 13.6% in Germany and 12.6% in France (Becker and colleagues, 2022, peer-reviewed). These are shares within comments reacting to one conflict event, not a general prevalence of antisemitism in any population.

The thread context was needed to infer the antisemitic meaning in 38.7% of UK antisemitic comments, which is why automated counts can understate event-driven content. The study measures the share within a 4,500-comment corpus, 1,500 per language, and is the measured finding. Separately, the paper cites a Community Security Trust figure of 639 UK antisemitic incidents in May 2021, an organizational count it reports as context rather than measures itself. Throughout, the IHRA framework refers to the [International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition](#), the coding rule these studies adopt.

Antisemitic share of comments on the 2021 escalation

COMMENTS ON LEADING MEDIA FACEBOOK PAGES, IHRA-BASED CODING



Source: Becker, Ascone, and Troschke, 2022, peer-reviewed. 4,500 comments, 1,500 per language.

What do official records show in the first war year?

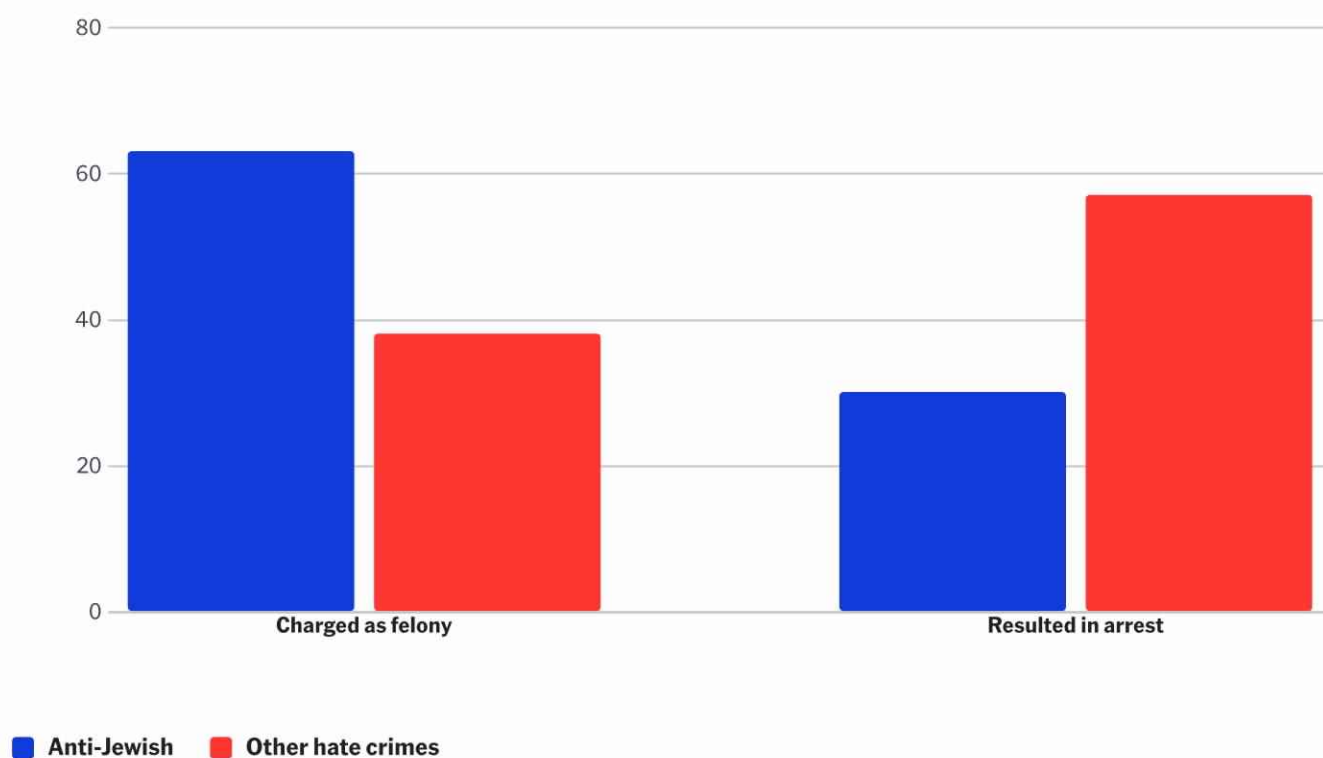
Anti-Jewish hate crimes ran about twice as high as in the prior five years. An analysis of administrative data covering 3,255 hate crimes recorded in New York City between 2019 and 2024 found that monthly anti-Jewish hate crimes were on average about twice as common during the first year of the Israel-Hamas war as in the previous five years, adjusting for each borough's Jewish population, at a **prevalence ratio of 1.97 (95% confidence interval 1.64 to 2.35)** (Rosenbaum, 2025, peer-reviewed, official records). Because the figure comes from

official records rather than self-report or content coding, it measures a different thing again: charged offline offenses, not online expression.

The records also show how these crimes were handled. In 26 of 72 observed months, anti-Jewish hate crimes outnumbered the combined total of all other hate crimes. They were more likely than other hate crimes to be charged as felonies, **63% versus 38%** (p less than 0.001), and less likely to result in an arrest, 30% versus 57%. The author notes that official hate-crime data undercounts true prevalence, so the rate is a lower bound on the underlying pattern rather than a complete tally.

Anti-Jewish vs other hate crimes in NYC, first war year

SHARE CHARGED AS FELONIES; SHARE RESULTING IN ARREST



Source: Rosenbaum, 2025, peer-reviewed, official records. 3,255 hate crimes, 2019 to 2024.

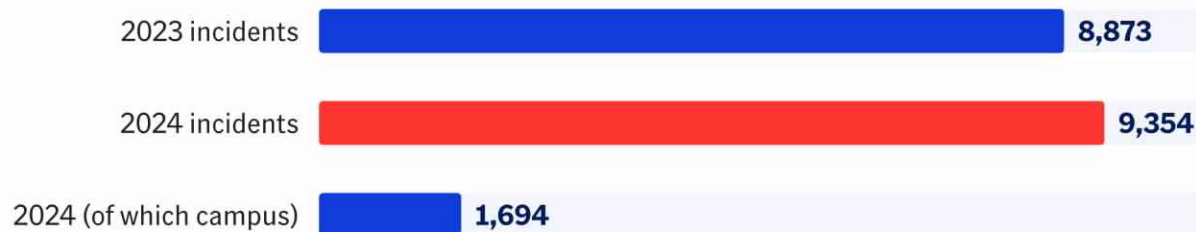
What do monitoring organizations report, and how is that evidence different?

Monitoring counts show large rises too, but they are tallies of reported incidents, not measured shares, and belong in a separate evidence tier. The Anti-Defamation League tabulated **9,354 antisemitic incidents** in the United States in 2024, a 5% rise over the 8,873 recorded in 2023 and a 344% rise over five years, the highest annual count in its 46 years of tracking, with campus incidents at 1,694, 84% higher than in 2023 (Anti-Defamation League, 2025, monitoring organization). The ADL is an established monitor with a stated mission to combat antisemitism, so these are organizational counts that depend on reporting and the ADL's own classification, distinct from a peer-reviewed prevalence measure.

Other monitors report parallel offline rises. An academic monitoring center found that 2025 was the deadliest year for Jews outside Israel in more than three decades, and that the decline seen after the immediate post-October-7 surge did not continue through that year (Tel Aviv University Kantor Center, 2026, monitoring organization). That figure aggregates national monitoring counts, each carrying its own reporting caveats, so it is a monitoring synthesis rather than a measured share. The two charts above and below differ in kind: the percentage rises measure the antisemitic share of a defined sample, while the incident counts are tallies a monitoring body compiled. They are different sources and different kinds of evidence, and the peer-reviewed work itself keeps them apart. One peer-reviewed study, for instance, cites an ADL figure of a nearly 340% rise in incidents in the two months after October 7 in its introduction, explicitly as an ADL count rather than a finding of that study (Weinberg and colleagues, 2025, peer-reviewed).

ADL incident tally, reported antisemitic incidents

UNITED STATES ANNUAL COUNTS, A MONITORING TALLY NOT A MEASURED SHARE



Source: Anti-Defamation League, 2025, monitoring organization. Organizational tally, not a measured prevalence share.

How does this compare with earlier event-aligned spikes?

The pattern predates October 7 and shows up wherever researchers have measured around a charged event. In over 100 million posts from fringe imageboards and alt-tech, the frequency of antisemitic content **more than doubled in some cases** alongside the 2016 US presidential election and the 2017 Charlottesville rally, and the word for Jews rose 16.44-fold across the dataset (Zannettou and colleagues, 2020, peer-reviewed). The authors describe their meme counts as a conservative lower bound on antisemitic imagery, so the doubling understates the underlying rise.

Discourse volume and intensity show the same event-aligned pattern. In over 450,000 posts across four subreddits from October 7, 2023 to January 3, 2024, daily post volume rose to around 10,000 at the conflict's onset, and measured extremism scores showed peaks that coincided with offline conflict events, while a general-news subreddit stayed comparatively stable (Guerra and colleagues, 2024, preprint). These are discourse metrics, volume and extremity over time, not a prevalence of antisemitism, and the study reports the peaks as coinciding with events rather than caused by them.

What are the measured effects on Jewish communities?

Surveys spanning October 7 measured worsened mental-health outcomes alongside the incident rises. In a Northern Californian sample, within-subjects analyses showed significant increases in stress, anxiety, and depression symptoms from before to after October 7, 2023, and a separate between-subjects comparison found higher depression and anxiety among those surveyed afterward (Hibel and colleagues, 2025, peer-reviewed). The within-subjects design, reassessing the same 45 participants across the date, strengthens the temporal ordering, though the authors caution it still does not establish cause.

The campus and community evidence aligns. Among 253 Jewish college and university students surveyed weekly in early 2024, within-person increases in antisemitism-related stress and in conflict-related stress were each independently **associated with heightened depressive symptoms**, while approach coping such as seeking support had a protective effect (Morstead and DeLongis, 2025, peer-reviewed). In a survey of 420 Jewish individuals in Germany, a high-identity, high-antisemitism group comprising 53% of the sample reported

significantly higher anxiety, and the study cites an established German monitor recording 994 antisemitic incidents between October 7 and November 9, 2023 (Shani and colleagues, 2025, peer-reviewed). The authors describe these as associations between perceived antisemitism and psychosocial outcomes, not proof that one produces the other.

Methodology and limitations

The findings draw on four kinds of measurement, kept distinct on purpose. Computational content and network studies measure the volume or share of antisemitic expression online and how the hate network restructures around events (Sear and Johnson, 2023; Verma and colleagues, 2024; Becker and colleagues, 2022; Zannettou and colleagues, 2020; Guerra and colleagues, 2024). Official administrative records measure charged offline hate crimes (Rosenbaum, 2025). Survey studies measure self-reported mental-health and exposure outcomes in Jewish communities (Hibel and colleagues, 2025; Morstead and DeLongis, 2025; Shani and colleagues, 2025). And monitoring organizations compile tallies of reported incidents (Anti-Defamation League, 2025; Tel Aviv University Kantor Center, 2026). Preprint status is disclosed at first use; Sear and Johnson, 2023 and Guerra and colleagues, 2024 are preprints, the rest peer-reviewed journal or conference work or established monitoring reports.

Three limits bound every figure. The relationships are correlational: each study reports that expression or incidents rose alongside or coincided with an event, not that the event caused them, and several authors state this directly. A monitoring tally and a measured share are not the same kind of evidence; the ADL and Kantor Center counts depend on reporting and each body's classification, and the Kantor Center figures aggregate national monitoring counts that each carry their own reporting caveats, so they are reported here as a monitoring synthesis, separate from the peer-reviewed shares. And the content shares describe specific samples, keyword corpora and single-event comment sections coded under the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition, not whole populations, with several authors flagging their counts as lower bounds. Where the design allows stronger inference it is noted: Rosenbaum, 2025 draws on official records, and Hibel and colleagues, 2025 uses a within-subjects design that orders the measurements in time.

Conclusion

So does a conflict overseas generate antisemitism at home, and if so, how fast? On the evidence, the rise is real and the speed is the striking part: antisemitic expression and recorded incidents climb alongside conflict events, sometimes within minutes, while every study stops short of saying the event caused them.

The portrait holds across every axis the research measured, and it points one way. Online expression rose almost instantaneously after October 7, before Israel had responded, inside a hate-community core of roughly 50 million with direct access to more than a billion mainstream members. It rose 117.57% in the five days around the 2020 US election, alongside a 269.5% rise in anti-immigration content. The antisemitic share of comments reacting to the 2021 Gaza escalation reached 26.9% on UK media pages, about twice the 13.6% in Germany and 12.6% in France. In official records, monthly anti-Jewish hate crimes in New York City ran about twice as common in the first war year as in the prior five, at a prevalence ratio of 1.97, and were charged as felonies more often, 63% versus 38%. The pattern predates October 7: antisemitic content more than doubled around the 2016 election and Charlottesville, and the word for Jews rose 16.44-fold across that dataset. Monitoring tallies move the same way, with the ADL recording 9,354 incidents in 2024, a 344% rise over five years, though a tally and a measured share are not the same kind of evidence and the research keeps them apart.

That speed does not stay on the platforms. A war fought thousands of miles away registers, within minutes, as hostility toward Jews who had no part in it, the old reflex that local Jews answer for a foreign government, voiced through the Great Replacement framing of Jewish influence the studies name in the content itself. The reflex lives well outside any one flashpoint, in the dual-loyalty taunt, in the conspiracy that a hidden Jewish hand pulls the strings of distant events, in the assumption that a Jewish neighbor owes an account for a government an ocean away. Conflict abroad is one of the conditions under which that reflex surfaces, which is why the Institute measures it. If that near-instant, event-aligned rise turns out to feed the wider pattern rather than merely mark it, then every distant flashpoint becomes a moment when local Jews are made to answer for it, and the minutes after an attack an ocean away become the minutes that matter most for their safety at home. If instead the rise is only the pattern's most visible symptom, the stakes sit elsewhere, in the durable reflex the spike makes briefly legible. Which of those it is, the correlation in time does not settle,

and the conditional stays open for a society to weigh: how much should ride on a foreign event that the people it reaches had no part in.

Frequently Asked Questions

How quickly did online antisemitism rise after the October 7 attack?

Almost instantaneously. A mapping of hate communities across 26 platforms found antisemitic hate rose in the minutes following the October 7, 2023 attack, before Israel had responded (Sear and Johnson, 2023, preprint). The timing means the rise coincided with the attack itself rather than with any later military action.

Did antisemitism rise more than other forms of hate around these events?

Not always; it rose alongside other categories. In the 2020 US election window, antisemitism rose 117.57% while anti-immigration content rose 269.5% and ethnically based hatred rose 98.7% (Verma and colleagues, 2024, peer-reviewed). The antisemitic rise was large but sat within a broader, simultaneous rise across hate types.

Why do incident counts and measured shares give different pictures?

Because they are different kinds of evidence. A measured share, like the 26.9% of UK comments coded antisemitic on the 2021 escalation (Becker and colleagues, 2022, peer-reviewed), is the antisemitic fraction of a defined sample, while a count like the ADL's 9,354 incidents in 2024 (Anti-Defamation League, 2025, monitoring organization) is a tally of reported incidents that depends on reporting and classification.

Do these studies say the conflict caused antisemitism to rise?

No. Each reports that antisemitic expression or incidents rose alongside or coincided with an event, and several authors state explicitly that they make no causal claim (Verma and colleagues, 2024; Sear and Johnson, 2023). The evidence is correlation in time, not a demonstrated cause.

How much did offline hate crime rise during the first war year?

About twofold in New York City. Anti-Jewish hate crimes there were roughly twice as common in the first war year as in the prior five years, at a prevalence ratio of 1.97 (95% CI 1.64 to 2.35), adjusting for borough Jewish population (Rosenbaum, 2025, peer-reviewed, official records). The author notes official data undercounts true prevalence, so this is a lower bound.

Which communities show measured mental-health effects?

Surveys of Jewish populations spanning October 7 do. A Northern Californian sample showed significant within-person increases in stress, anxiety, and depression after October 7 (Hibel and colleagues, 2025, peer-reviewed), and a study of Jewish students linked antisemitism-related stress to higher depressive symptoms (Morstead and DeLongis, 2025, peer-reviewed). These are measured associations, not established causes.

Did the post-October-7 surge fade?

Not fully. An academic monitor reported that 2025 was the deadliest year for Jews outside Israel in more than three decades, and that the decline seen after the immediate post-October-7 surge did not continue through 2025 (Tel Aviv University Kantor Center, 2026, monitoring organization). These figures aggregate national monitoring counts, each carrying its own reporting caveats, so they are a monitoring synthesis distinct from peer-reviewed shares.

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The Hanover Institute for Public Policy studies the inputs fueling antisemitism in the United States and publishes what the evidence shows. Its work is content analysis, computational social science, and other data-driven research, and its reports take no policy positions.

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