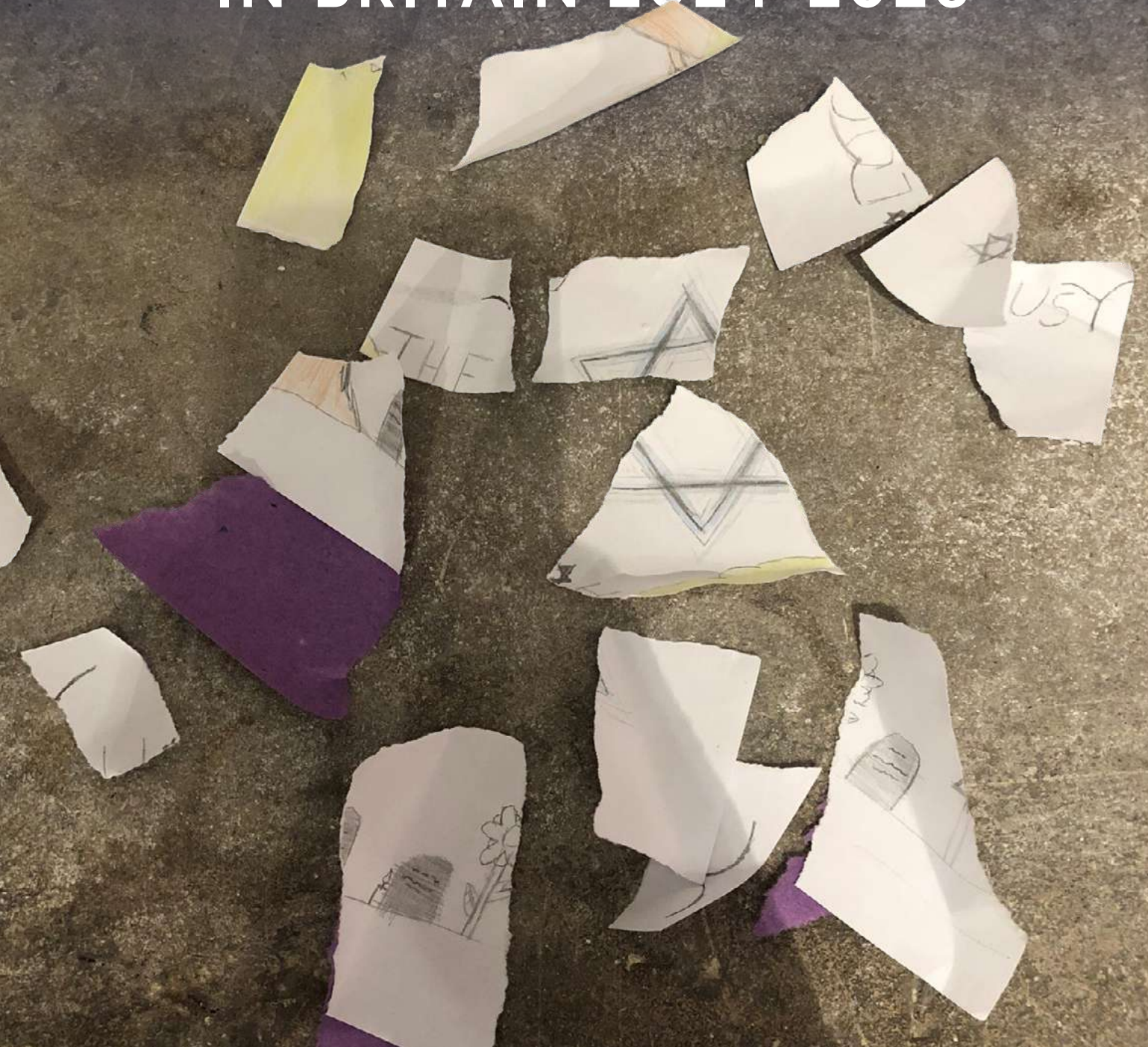




Campus antisemitism

IN BRITAIN 2024-2026



Front cover: Magen David artwork torn up at university exhibition, January 2026

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Foreword

Jewish students, like all students, should have the freedom and confidence to live proud Jewish lives, without fear of hatred, racism or violence. Our universities should be welcoming spaces of belonging, accepting of diversity of background and belief. Students should be able to engage in learning and debate with decency and respect.

We are proud that Jewish student life is thriving. As UJS’ former President, the late Alan Senitt z”l, strove for, more Jewish students are doing more Jewish things. Jewish Societies are running more, bigger, and busier events, demonstrating the exceptional dedication of Jewish student leaders.

Yet, in 2024-26, there were 65% more campus related antisemitic incidents than in the two years prior to 7 October 2023. Alongside UJS’ Time for Change report, published in March 2026, which found that antisemitism on campus is normalised, this sets out a picture of a new normal which we cannot accept.

It is a particular concern that, for the first time ever, CST recorded incidents of extreme antisemitic violence on campus.

It is with relief that we saw fewer antisemitic incidents than in 2023/24, the academic year during which 7 October fell, when incident numbers were particularly acute. However, the period after 7 October is not a reference point to determine expected levels of antisemitism. CST’s research demonstrates that conflict in Israel and Palestine leads to a spike in antisemitic incidents, on and off campus. Historically, this has levelled off at a slightly higher rate than before the conflict. This report shows a levelling off at a much higher rate.

One of the impacts of the normalisation of antisemitism is a fall in reporting. When ‘low-level’ incidents become part of the norm of university life, students don’t feel the need to report as often. It is therefore likely that the true number of incidents that occurred is higher than reported.

On campuses we’ve seen terrorist groups and acts glorified and defended, staff and students isolated due to their identity, lecturers, guest speakers and

student groups crossing the line from legitimate criticism of Israel to antisemitism, and online activity which purposefully targets and harms the Jewish community.

Extremists, whether on the right, the left or Islamist, have perpetuated this hatred. This isn’t a problem unique to universities, but rather a societal threat with a flash point on campus.

We must have zero-tolerance for antisemitism and that means working to tackle a campus culture where antisemitism is socially inexpensive. It means Jewish students defining the narrative that surrounds them. It means pride and joy being the story of the day.

Universities and students’ unions should see the need for drive and energy to go into support for Jewish students and tackling antisemitism, starting with implementing the recommendations of UJS’ ‘Best Practice Guidance’ to do so.

Policy makers should see the need to tackle the wide-scale issues that enable antisemitism to foster, starting with implementing the recommendations of UJS’ ‘Time for Change’ report.

We are grateful to CST, and the Campus Team in particular, for their partnership, dedication, and ongoing support in combatting antisemitism on campuses. Together, we will continue working to ensure that all students can thrive without fear or prejudice.

UJS will always work to lead, defend and enrich Jewish life on campus.

Raphi Leon
UJS President
2026-27



Executive summary

- ▶ CST recorded 178 university-related antisemitic incidents in the academic years 2024-26: 83 incidents in 2024/25 and 95 incidents in 2025/26.¹ This represents an increase of 14% in university-related incidents from 2024/25 to 2025/26.
- ▶ The 178 university-related antisemitic incidents recorded in the two academic years covered by this report is significantly lower than the unprecedented 272 incidents recorded during the single year of 2023/24 – the academic year that included the attack by Hamas on Israel on 7 October 2023.
- ▶ However, the 83 incidents recorded in 2024/25 are 57% higher than the 53 incidents recorded in 2022/23, the final academic year before that attack; the 95 incidents recorded in 2025/26 are 79% higher.
- ▶ This follows the national pattern in which a huge spike in antisemitic incidents immediately following the 7 October attacks has resulted in a baseline level of antisemitism that is significantly higher than before that date. Comparing the two academic years covered by this report with the two academic years immediately preceding 2023/24 reveals a 65% increase in university-

Swastika drawn on Oxford Chabad sign, October 2024



related antisemitic incidents over that period, from 108 incidents in the academic years 2021-23 to 178 incidents in 2024-26.

- ▶ The higher number of incidents following the initial 7 October spike may be attributed to the length of the subsequent war, persistent media attention, and public and social media discourse. In the case of higher education, it is not clear that levels of antisemitic incidents have yet settled following 7 October: the 14% increase between 2024/25 and 2025/26 may indicate continued volatility in rates of university-related antisemitic incidents.
- ▶ Abusive Behaviour remained by far the most common category of university-related antisemitic incidents. CST recorded 149 incidents of Abusive Behaviour, representing 84% of all university incidents. This category includes verbal abuse, antisemitic comments in person and online, antisemitic graffiti, and written abuse directed at Jewish students, staff and organisations.
- ▶ CST recorded two incidents of Extreme Violence in 2024/25 and no incidents of this type in 2025/26. These are the first ever university-related incidents in this category.
- ▶ CST recorded six incidents of Assault, five in 2024/25 and one in 2025/26. Assaults formed 6% of all university incidents in 2024/25.
- ▶ CST recorded eight incidents of Damage and Desecration to Jewish property, five in 2024/25 and three in 2025/26. Five of these took place in student accommodation.
- ▶ CST recorded ten incidents of Threats, six in 2024/25 and four in 2025/26. Five of these included mention of Israel or Zionism, alongside antisemitic language or targeting.
- ▶ CST recorded three incidents involving mass-produced antisemitic Literature, all of which occurred in 2024/25.
- ▶ University antisemitism remains highly politicised. Eighty-three percent of incidents recorded during

¹ - The incident totals for past years and months in this report may differ from those previously published by CST, due to the late reporting of some incidents to CST by incident victims, witnesses or other sources. Figures published in this report are also subject to change for the same reason.

the reporting period contained evidence of one or more political, religious or ideological discourses, motivations, conspiracies or stereotypes. This is a higher proportion than that recorded nationally during the same period (76% of incidents nationally in 2025, and 66% in January-June 2026).

- ▶ The most common discourse present in university incidents concerned Israel, Gaza, Hamas, the terrorist attack of 7 October 2023 and the subsequent conflicts in the Middle East. Sixty-two percent of incidents contained such references alongside anti-Jewish language, motivation or targeting. Fifty-five percent of incidents demonstrated explicitly anti-Zionist motivation alongside antisemitism. While criticism of Israel and Zionism is not inherently antisemitic, the data in this report continue to demonstrate that anti-Zionist language is frequently deployed in conjunction with hostility towards Jews and Jewish organisations.
- ▶ References to Hitler, the Nazis, Holocaust imagery or Holocaust comparisons appeared in 26% of incidents. They were particularly common in incidents perpetrated by staff: 56% of staff-perpetrated incidents referred to Hitler, the Nazis or the Holocaust (compared to 23% of all other university incidents) and 38% drew an explicit comparison between Israel and the Nazis (compared to 10% of all other university incidents).
- ▶ Of the 178 incidents recorded during the reporting period, 67 took place online and 111 took place offline. Online incidents accounted for 38% of the total, broadly in line with national trends. Instagram was the most common platform for university-related online incidents, followed by X and group messaging platforms. This differs from national antisemitic incident patterns, where X is typically the most common platform for antisemitic incidents – reflecting the different online platforms which students use.
- ▶ Offline incidents increased by 31% between the two academic years covered by this report, from 48 in 2024/25 to 63 in 2025/26. Amongst these 111 incidents, 79 took place on campus and 17 took place off campus. The most common identifiable locations for on-campus antisemitic incidents were classrooms and student accommodation.
- ▶ Antisemitic incidents occurred at 52 higher education institutions across 27 cities. The highest numbers of incidents were recorded in locations with the largest Jewish student populations,

mirroring the national trend whereby antisemitic incidents are concentrated in areas with larger Jewish communities.

- ▶ The beginning of the academic year is the period of highest frequency for university incidents. Forty-two percent of all incidents occurred during September, October and November, despite those months representing only one quarter of the reporting period. Factors contributing to this concentration may include freshers activities, the visibility of Jewish life during the High Holy Days, activity by student societies, anniversaries linked to 7 October, and novel interaction between students who are unfamiliar with each other.

Antisemitic caricature in group chat, January 2026



- ▶ CST recorded 16 antisemitic incidents perpetrated by university staff. Overall, staff perpetrated 9% of incidents, representing a proportional increase from 2020-22 (3% of incidents) and 2022-24 (7% of incidents). As already noted above, staff-perpetrated incidents were more likely than other incidents to contain Nazi-related discourse, including comparisons between Israel and Nazi Germany. They were also more likely to employ anti-Zionism alongside antisemitism (81% of staff-perpetrated incidents compared to 52% of all other university incidents).
- ▶ Seven staff-perpetrated incidents occurred in classroom settings. Though few in number, these incidents are significant. University staff occupy positions of authority and influence, so their views carry increased weight with their audience. Students may also feel reluctant to challenge or report antisemitic behaviour when it comes from lecturers, tutors or supervisors.
- ▶ Twenty-eight incidents were perpetrated by student societies or society representatives. Twenty-one of these incidents contained Israel-related rhetoric alongside anti-Jewish language or targeting. Sixteen involved Palestine societies or events organised by them. CST recorded antisemitic incidents involving both affiliated and unaffiliated societies, highlighting the challenge posed by groups that operate within campus environments but outside formal university or students' union structures.

- ▶ CST recorded 61 incidents perpetrated by students, making students the largest identifiable offender group. Twenty-four of these occurred in 2024/25 and 37 in 2025/26.
- ▶ Jewish students were the most common victims of university-related antisemitic incidents: they were targeted 61 times (34% of incidents). Jewish members of staff were victims on 12 occasions. CST recorded 23 incidents directed at Jewish campus organisations and representatives, including 14 incidents targeting the Union of Jewish Students and six targeting Jewish chaplains.
- ▶ CST recorded 85 university-related non-incidents during 2024/25 and 60 in 2025/26. These included hostility towards Israelis, intimidating protest activity, support for extremist rhetoric and the glorification of terrorism. Though significantly fewer than the 363 non-incidents recorded in 2023/24, they are significantly higher than the four non-incidents recorded in 2022/23 – suggesting that the campus environment triggers more concern for Jewish students and staff in the years post 7 October than prior.

University confessions page on Instagram, July 2026



"calm yourself Jew bag" message received, April 2026



Introduction

What is CST?

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 government and the police as a best practice model of a minority-community security organisation.

CST's mission is to:

- ▶ **Promote good relations** between British Jews and the rest of British society by working towards the elimination of racism, and antisemitism in particular.
- ▶ **Represent British Jews** on issues of racism, antisemitism, extremism, policing and security.
- ▶ **Facilitate Jewish life** by protecting Jews from the dangers of antisemitism, and antisemitic terrorism in particular.
- ▶ **Help those who are victims** of antisemitic hatred, harassment or bias.
- ▶ **Promote research into racism, antisemitism and extremism**; and to use this research for the benefit of both the Jewish community and society in general.
- ▶ **Speak responsibly at all times**, without exaggeration or political favour, on antisemitism and associated issues.

CST has a dedicated Campus Team that tailors the work of the wider organisation to protect Jewish students and staff in higher education. This includes providing security advice to protect Jewish activity on campus, supporting victims in higher education, and working in partnership with other campus-based organisations to promote the overall safety and welfare of Jewish life and ways of life on campus.

What is an antisemitic incident?

The statistics in CST's Antisemitic Incidents Reports include antisemitic hate crimes and antisemitic hate incidents (CST does not determine whether an antisemitic incident meets the criminal threshold or not) which have been reported to CST by a member of the public who fulfils the role of victim or witness. CST defines an antisemitic incident as any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the act has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim

was targeted because they are (or are believed to be) Jewish. The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism is a useful guide in identifying the different types of antisemitic language that may be used in an incident.

Antisemitic incidents can take several forms, including physical attacks on people or property, verbal or written abuse, hate mail (including antisemitic emails), antisemitic leaflets and posters, or abuse and comments on social media. CST records antisemitic comments or posts transmitted via social media or posted on other online fora if they have been reported to CST by a member of the public who fulfils the role of a victim or witness; if the comment shows evidence of antisemitic content, motivation or targeting; and if the offender is based in the UK or has directly targeted a UK-based victim. CST does not trawl social media platforms to look for antisemitic comments.

CST does not record as incidents:

- ▶ the general activities of antisemitic organisations
- ▶ antisemitic material that is permanently hosted on static websites or that is published by mainstream media
- ▶ the vast amount of antisemitic material unearthed, sifted and investigated by CST's researchers as part of its wider work protecting the Jewish community from potential attack.

"Yid" written on Students' Union wall, October 2024



What is a university-related antisemitic incident?

CST categorises an antisemitic incident as a university incident if it concerns any student, staff member or academic at a UK university, in their academic or student capacity. This includes:

- ▶ on-campus incidents
- ▶ off-campus incidents relating to the victim’s student, academic or staff status, such as damage to private Jewish student accommodation
- ▶ online incidents where the victim or perpetrator is a university student, staff member or academic
- ▶ antisemitism directed at campus-focused organisations, such as the Union of Jewish Students (UJS) or University Jewish Chaplaincy (UJC).

Antisemitic or anti-Israel?

CST is often asked about the difference between antisemitic incidents and anti-Israel activity, and how this distinction is made in the categorisation of incidents. The distinction between the two can be subtle and the subject of much debate. Clearly, it would not be acceptable to define all anti-Israel activity as antisemitic. Nevertheless, it cannot be ignored that contemporary antisemitism can occur in the context of, or be accompanied by, extreme feelings over the Israel/Palestine conflict, and that

hostility towards Israel may be expressed via, or motivated by, anti-Jewish rhetoric, stereotypes and conspiracy theories. Discourse relating to the conflict is used by antisemitic incident offenders to abuse Jews, and anti-Israel discourse can sometimes repeat, or echo, antisemitic language and imagery. For example, the terms “Zionist” and “Zionism” will often be used in arguments about Israel and the Middle East; sometimes they are used accurately and legitimately, and at other times they are deployed in an antisemitic way. CST must distinguish between the occasions when these terms are used in a purely political sense, and the times when they are abused as euphemisms for “Jews” and “Jewishness”, or demonised using traditional anti-Jewish tropes. Similarly, the phrases “Zionist Lobby” and “Israel Lobby”, when they are deployed indiscriminately as a label for Jewish organisations and individuals regardless of whether they are relevant to the matter being discussed, connect the conspiracy theory that Jews have a disproportionate political power and influence, with the antisemitic trope that Jews are disloyal and not to be trusted. Drawing out these distinctions, and deciding on where the dividing lines lie, is one of the most difficult areas of CST’s work in recording and analysing hate crime.

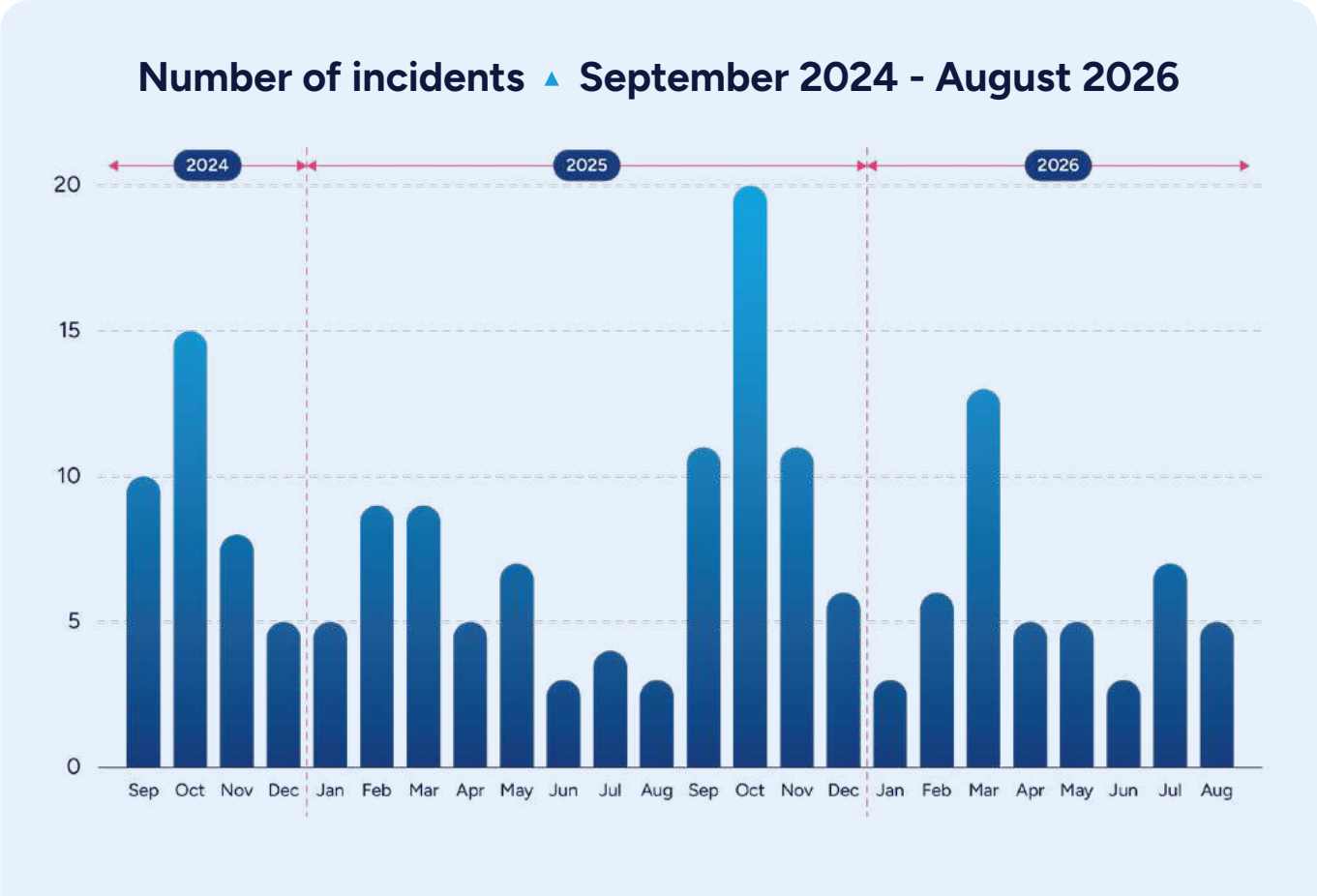
Sometimes the targeting of a particular incident can suggest an intention to intimidate or harass Jews on the part of the offender. For example, if anti-Israel posters or graffiti appear to have been

deliberately placed close to a synagogue or other Jewish building, or in an area with a large Jewish population, then they are more likely to be classified as an antisemitic incident than if they are placed in a more general or neutral location. If anti-Israel material is sent unsolicited to a synagogue or other clearly Jewish venue at random then it may well be recorded as an antisemitic incident (because the synagogue was targeted on the basis of it being Jewish and the offender has failed to distinguish between a place of worship and an organisation involved in pro-Israel political activity). Similarly, if cars draped in Palestinian flags are deliberately driven through the heart of Jewish communities, or shouts of “Free Palestine”, hostile comments and questions demanding an opinion on the Middle East are directed at random Jewish people – simply because they are perceived to be Jewish – it will also be considered an antisemitic incident.

If, however, anti-Israel material (containing no antisemitic language) is sent unsolicited to specifically pro-Israel organisations, then this incident would not be classified as antisemitic. Similarly, if a Jewish individual or group engaging in public pro-Israel advocacy subsequently receives anti-Israel material, comments or questions, this would most likely not be classified as antisemitic (unless, again, it contains antisemitic language).

The political discourse used in an incident may also be the reason why the incident is or is not considered antisemitic. In particular, incidents that equate Israel to Nazi Germany would normally be recorded as antisemitic because the comparison is so deeply hurtful and abusive, using Israel’s self-definition as a Jewish state as the basis for the insult. This analogy, made in increasing quantities since 7 October, is reflected in changes to anti-Jewish language, such as in the neologism “Zionazi”. However, incidents that compare Israel to, for example, apartheid South Africa, would not normally be recorded as antisemitic incidents. While the charge that Israel practises apartheid upsets many Jews, it differs from the comparison with Nazism, which carries particular meaning for Jewish people because of the Holocaust; nor does it play directly on Israel’s Jewishness as a way of causing hurt.

Irrespective of whether or not anti-Israel incidents are classified as antisemitic by CST, they are still relevant to CST’s security work as they may involve threats and abuse directed at Jewish people or organisations who work with – or in support of – Israel, and therefore have an impact on the security of the UK Jewish community.



Antisemitism on campus in 2024/25 and 2025/26

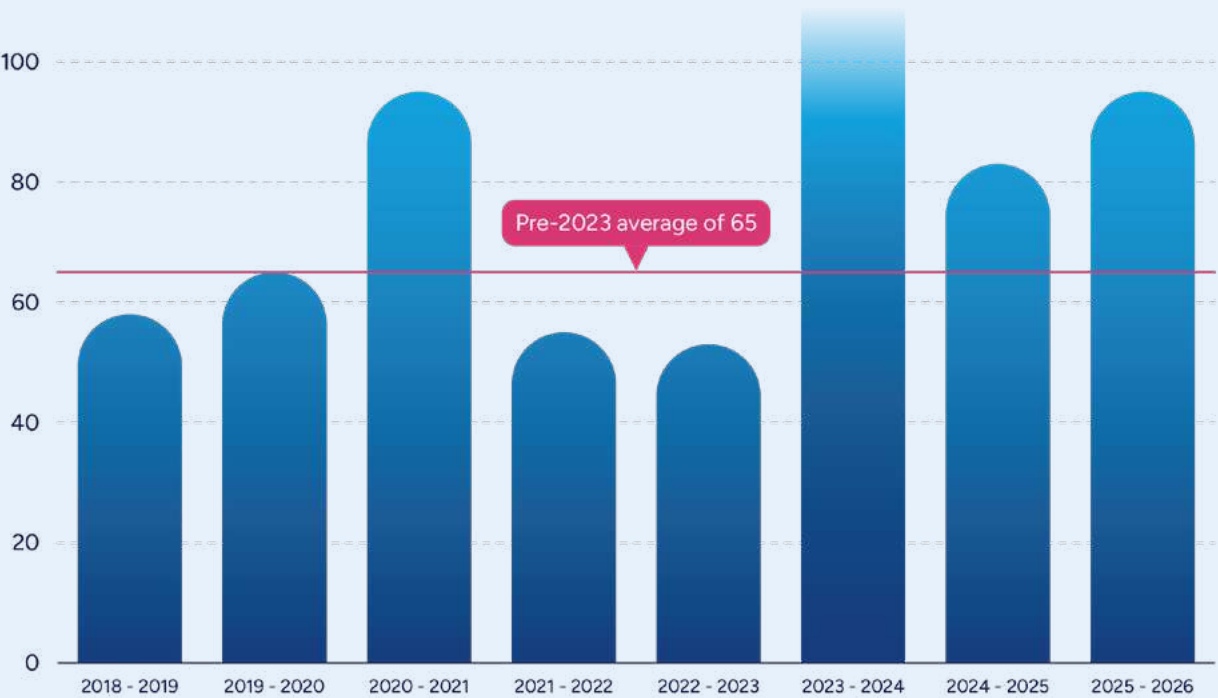
To understand the medium-term effects of 7 October 2023 on levels of antisemitism in higher education, it is important to consider the landscape of anti-Jewish hate on a national scale. As documented in CST’s Antisemitic Incidents Reports published since 7 October, there was an immediate spike in reports of antisemitism following Hamas’ attack on Israel, after which they have continued to be recorded at a much higher rate than was typically reported before. In 2022, the last full year before 7 October 2023, CST recorded 1,662 cases of anti-Jewish hate. CST’s most recent annual Antisemitic Incidents Report shows 3,700 instances of anti-Jewish hate in 2025: a rise of 123% from 2022’s figure. This illustrates the ongoing impact of 7 October on the volume of antisemitism expressed in the UK. This impact is also apparent in higher education.

CST recorded 178 university-related antisemitic incidents during the reporting period: 83 in 2024/25

and 95 in 2025/26. This represents a 57% and 79% rise, respectively, from the 53 incidents which took place in 2022/23 – the last academic year prior to 7 October. Comparing the two-year period prior to and following 2023/24 reveals a 65% rise in incidents.

The 14% rise in incidents between 2024/25 and 2025/26 should be noted, indicating that rates of antisemitic incidents in higher education may not yet have settled following 7 October. Data from the 2026/27 academic year will indicate whether this rise is indicative of a continued rise in campus antisemitism, or reflects the impact of Israel being at war (with Iran, from March 2026), or merely a quirk in reporting trends. The chapter “When and where do university incidents happen” provides further analysis of what might be driving this change.

Campus incidents by academic year ▲ 2018-2026



Incidents averaged 65 incidents per year from 2018-2023. In 2020/21 they spiked to 95, with 55 of those incidents occurring in May 2021 – a month of escalating conflict between Israel and Hamas. The 272 incidents that took place in 2023/24 are a large outlier, reflective of the outburst of antisemitism triggered by the 7 October attack.

Comparing with CST’s previous Campus Antisemitism Reports

This is the fourth report produced by CST presenting an analysis of the antisemitism faced by Jewish staff and students in higher education. The first report covered the two academic years from 2018-20; the second report covered the academic years 2020-22; and the third report covered the academic years 2022-24. As such, it is not always straightforward to perfectly compare university data with national data, which CST measures by calendar year annually. This report will therefore at times refer to national data via our 2024 and 2025 annual reports, and our January-June 2026 report: these periods provide the closest indication possible of national comparison.

The two previous reporting periods for higher education (2020-22 and 2022-24) both encompassed unusual times. The period 2020-2022 included national lockdowns, which may have had the effect of dampening in-person antisemitic activity (although incidents of online antisemitism spiked during this period, as did antisemitism overall during the Israel-Hamas conflict in spring 2021). The years 2022-24, as already noted, included Hamas’ terrorist attack on Israel in October 2023 and the period that followed, during which CST recorded the UK’s highest-ever levels of antisemitic activity. Each of these external events can cause incident totals to fluctuate widely and unpredictably over a two-year period, as seen with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020 and the 7 October terror attack at the start of the 2023/24 academic year.

As such, readers of this report should be wary of using data from the two prior reporting periods as an easy comparative baseline. Instead, this report seeks as far as possible to break down incident totals (and draw comparisons between those totals) by individual academic years, rather than the two-year period, and to provide the reader with context to make comparisons as helpful as possible.

Jewish life on campus

There are currently over 11,000 Jewish students studying at universities across the United Kingdom,² with over 80 active Jewish societies offering students rich engagement with Jewish cultural and religious life during their university years. Jewish students and societies are supported by numerous communal organisations, including the Union of Jewish Students (UJS) and University Jewish Chaplaincy (UJC). Involvement in Jewish societies and other communal organisations gives students

the opportunity to meet new people, to keep active within the community, and to continue – and embrace – Jewish customs and traditions during their studies.

Jewish students study at a variety of institutions, with the biggest populations in the university cities of London, Leeds, Nottingham and Birmingham. It is a credit to Jewish students, and to the communal organisations that support them, that Jewish life exists as vibrantly on smaller campuses as larger ones.

This reporting period is notable for Jewish students. 7 October was a turning point in the British Jewish community’s sense of safety; students, entering their adult lives during this turbulent period, may have felt this acutely. On the other hand, those joining university from 2024 onwards will never have known a campus environment untainted by post-7 October rhetoric. This may have contributed to a fall in reported university incidents in 2024-26 from 2023-24 – because students at university before 7 October witnessed the drastic change in campus antisemitism and may have therefore been more motivated to report it to communal organisations, while those who arrived afterwards assumed this was normal, and may have been less likely to report antisemitism to CST as a result.

An equally relevant constituency to this report is Jewish staff. There is no known count of Jewish staff – both professional and academic – in higher education, which makes their experience harder to track and which would be worthy of further research. However, they feature as victims of antisemitic incidents 12 times in this report. CST recognises both that they will be affected by the same factors as Jewish students, and that they may face unique pressures when witnessing or being victim to antisemitism from colleagues in their workplace.

2 - According to HESA: [Who’s studying in HE? | HESA](#) Page accessed 14/09/2026

Antisemitic incident categories

CST classifies antisemitic incidents by six different categories: Extreme Violence, Assault, Damage and Desecration to Jewish property, Threats, Abusive Behaviour, and mass-produced antisemitic Literature. The definitions of each one, with totals and examples of university antisemitic incidents recorded during the academic years 2024-26, are detailed below.

Extreme Violence

Incidents of Extreme Violence include any attack potentially causing loss of life or grievous bodily harm (GBH).

CST recorded two university-related incidents of Extreme Violence in the year 2024/25, one in Edinburgh and one in Leeds, and no incidents of Extreme Violence in 2025/26. CST has never previously recorded an incident of Extreme Violence on campus.

Assault

Incidents of Assault include 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 common assault. This includes attempted assault, even if it

fails; and throwing objects at Jews, including where the object misses the target.

CST recorded five university-related incidents of Assault in the academic year 2024/25, one each in Edinburgh, Leeds, Liverpool, London and Manchester. CST recorded one instance of Assault in the academic year 2025/26, which took place in Leeds (the only incident of the six in which the victim was visibly Jewish). This total of six is fewer than the ten recorded in 2022-24 (one in 2022/23 and nine in 2023/24), but higher than the three recorded in 2020-22.

It is striking that Assault comprised 6% of the total number of university-related incidents in 2024/25. The five instances of Assault have no apparent connection, taking place at five different universities across five different months of the year. However, they point to a persistent heightened hostility towards Jews following 7 October, especially when considering that four of the five Assaults took place on campus (the exact location of the fifth is unknown as it was reported via the police). In four of the six Assaults recorded from 2024-26, the perpetrator mentioned Israel alongside anti-Jewish language or targeting.

Damage and Desecration

This category includes any physical attack directed against Jewish-owned property, or property that is perceived to be connected to Jews, which is not life-threatening. This includes the daubing of antisemitic slogans or symbols (such as swastikas) – including fixing stickers and posters – on Jewish property; and damage caused to property where it appears that the property has been specifically targeted because of its perceived Jewish connection. As this type of incident is usually only seen after the act has been completed, it is often very difficult to get any information about the perpetrators.

CST recorded five instances of Damage and Desecration in the academic year 2024/25: two in Cardiff, and one each in Durham, Oxford and Sussex. In the academic year 2025/26, CST recorded three instances, two occurring in Nottingham and one in London.

This total of eight incidents is lower than the 21 recorded in 2022-24 (four in 2022/23 and 17 in 2023/24). There were no university-related incidents of Damage and Desecration recorded from 2020-22.

Five of the eight incidents of Damage and Desecration took place in student accommodation; one took place at a Chabad building; one affected a succah (a temporary structure used to celebrate the festival of Succot) on campus; and one took place in a university gallery.

Threats

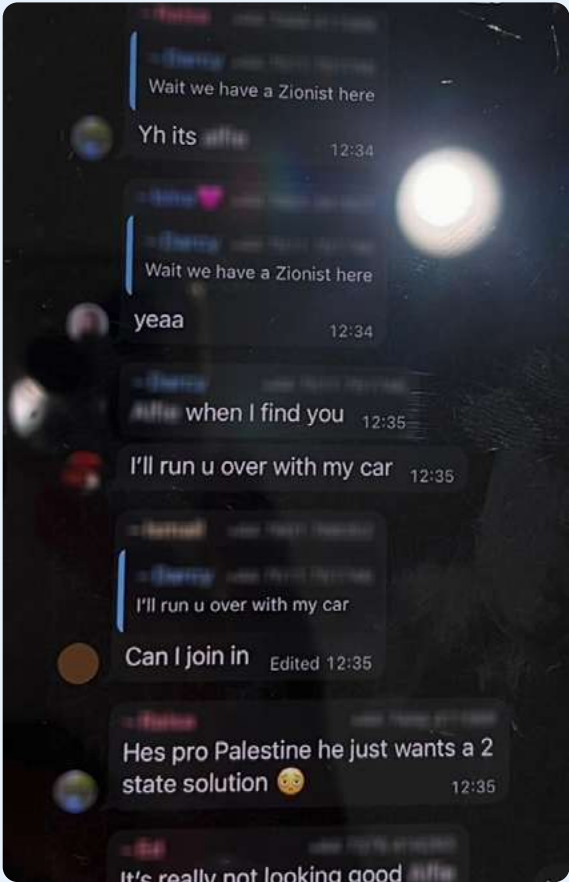
This category includes only direct antisemitic Threats, whether verbal or written. This would include potential improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that are designed to be hoaxes, even if they do not contain any explosive material.

CST recorded ten incidents under this category during the reporting period, six in 2024/25 and four in 2025/26. In comparison, CST recorded 26 Threats in 2022-24 (three in 2022/23 and 23 in 2023/24) and seven in 2020-22.

CASE STUDY:

Threat made on freshers chat

In August 2025, on a freshers' WhatsApp group, someone identified that a student was Jewish. Someone wrote: "wait we have a Zionist here" and then said, "when I find you ... I'll run u over with my car" [sic].



CASE STUDY:

Damage to Star of David artwork

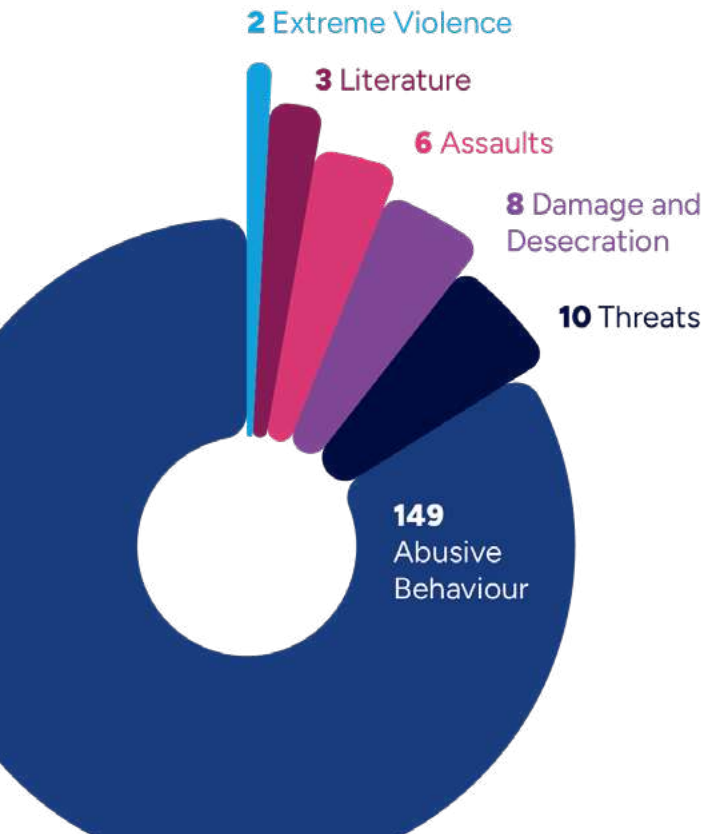
In January 2026, a university hosted an exhibition to commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day. The exhibition included a display of artwork from local schools. A staff member identified that one of the pieces of artwork had been removed from the wall and ripped up. The artwork in question depicted a Star of David.



CASE STUDY:

Abusive graffiti on bedroom door

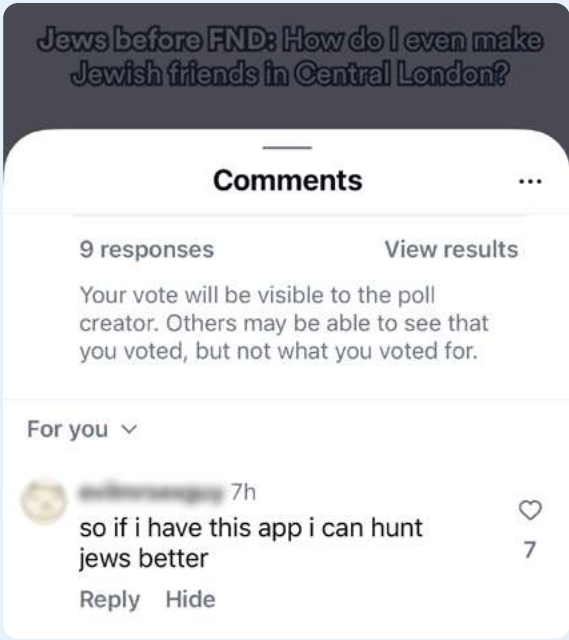
In September 2024, the flatmates of a Jewish student in Cardiff wrote, "Jude [Star of David] die" in what appeared to be blood on her bedroom door.



Of the ten Threats, five were made in person, two over the phone, and three online. Six were made to students, two to staff members, and two to Jewish campus organisations. Five Threats were made in relation to Israel or the Middle East alongside the antisemitism.

CASE STUDY:
Threat made to Jewish campus organisation

In February 2025, a Jewish organisation advertised a Friday night dinner on Instagram. Someone commented: “so if I have this app I can hunt jews better”[sic].



Abusive Behaviour

This category includes verbal and written antisemitic abuse. Verbal abuse can be face-to-face or via telephone calls and voicemail messages. Written abuse can come in the form of emails, text messages, posts on social media and social media comments, as well as targeted antisemitic letters (that is, one-off letters aimed at and sent to a specific individual), irrespective of whether the recipient is Jewish. This is different from a mass mailing of antisemitic leaflets, pamphlets or group emails, which is captured in the separate Literature category. Antisemitic graffiti on non-Jewish property is also included in the Abusive Behaviour category.

CST recorded 62 Abusive Behaviour incidents in the academic year 2024/25 and 87 in 2025/26 – both

higher than the total number of incidents recorded in 2018/19 (58), 2021/22 (55), and 2022/23 (53).

Abusive Behaviour is the only category with more recorded incidents in 2025/26 than in 2024/25. The total of 149 Abusive Behaviour incidents makes up 84% of the total number of incidents recorded in this period. In comparison, CST recorded 264 Abusive Behaviour incidents in 2022-24 (43 in 2022/23 and 221 in 2023/24), and 140 in 2020-22.

CASE STUDY:
Abusive comments made at house party

In November 2024, two Jewish students were at a house party. When another guest discovered they were Jewish, he said: “what you two are doing in Lebanon is terrible”; “Jews think they are better than everyone else”; “I could make myself even more Jewish” while pointing to his nose; then, “I could grow those tentacles from the side of my head”.

CASE STUDY:
Students discuss eating Jews

In September 2024, a Jewish student was having breakfast with non-Jewish course-mates. Discussing endangered animals, one said: “Do you like to eat any other endangered animals... what about Jews?”

Her boyfriend replied: “Yeah, I remember getting hungry at Auschwitz,” then said to the Jewish student: “I bet you snort your ancestors’ ashes at the camps,” before making a comment about “a fry up of foreskins.”

The Jewish student was “left feeling sick and completely alienated”.

Of the 149 instances of Abusive Behaviour, 87 took place offline – in keeping with the pattern that more university-related incidents take place offline than online (which will be explored further in the chapter “When and where do university incidents happen”). Of the 87 offline incidents, 60 took place on campus, 57 contained verbal abuse, and 18 comprised graffiti.

CASE STUDY:
Students refuse to eat at ‘Jewish’ restaurant

In September 2025, a Jewish student was out with her friends who did not know she was Jewish. They were handed some vouchers for an Israeli restaurant. One friend said: “This business is owned by a Jew,” and the group proceeded to rip up their vouchers.

Literature

This category covers mass-produced antisemitic literature that is 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 to fall into this category. This is different from one-off cases of hate mail targeted at individual people or organisations, which could come under the category of either Abusive Behaviour or Threats (depending on the content). This category includes literature that is antisemitic in itself, irrespective of whether or not the recipient is Jewish, and cases where Jews are specifically targeted for malicious distribution, even if the material itself is not antisemitic, such as, for instance, the mass mailing of neo-Nazi literature targeted at Jewish organisations or homes, even if the literature did not mention Jews.

This category also includes antisemitic emails that are sent to groups of recipients. The statistics for the category give no indication of the extent of distribution; a single mass mailing of antisemitic literature is only counted as one incident, although it could involve material being sent to dozens of recipients. Thus, the number of incidents reflects the number of offenders and their actions, rather than the number of victims.

CST recorded three Literature incidents in 2024/25, and zero Literature incidents in 2025/26. This total of three compares to four in 2022-24 (two in each academic year), and zero in 2020-22.

“Don’t tell me what to do u Jew” written in a group chat, March 2026



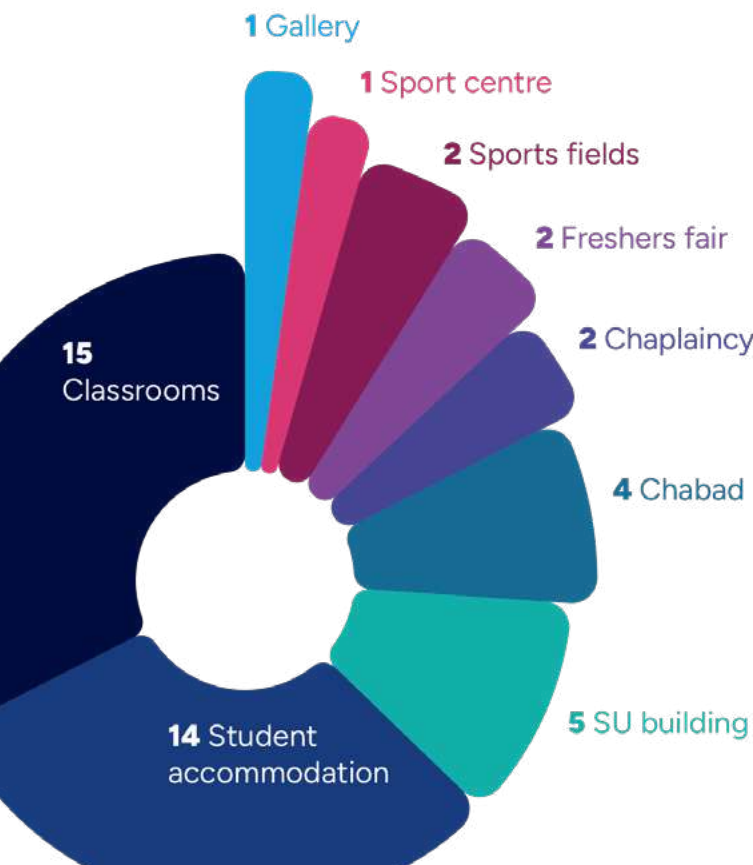
When and where do university incidents happen?

National distribution

Of the 178 incidents recorded by CST during the academic years 2024/25 and 2025/26, 156 could be linked to a particular university (i.e. the perpetrator or the victim belonged to the university, or the incident took place on university property). The other 22 incidents involved Jewish campus organisations and therefore weren't linked to a particular university, or took place online and referred to higher education but not to a particular university.

The 156 incidents that could be linked to a particular university took place at 52 institutions, spread across 27 cities. When reading the data from individual institutions, it should be considered that the universities with the highest number of reported incidents tended to be those with the largest Jewish student populations, and therefore may reflect Jewish activity, visibility and reporting rather than levels of antisemitic attitudes and behaviour within individual universities.

Three institutions recorded between ten and fourteen incidents: University of Leeds, University of Birmingham and University College London.



Ten institutions recorded between five and nine incidents: University of Nottingham, University of Bristol, City St George's, Royal Holloway, University of East Anglia (UEA), University of Glasgow, Queen Mary, University of Edinburgh, University of Cambridge and University of Oxford.

Thirty-nine institutions recorded between one and four incidents.

CST notes cautiously the following swings in university incidents at specific institutions between the two academic years. They are reported here for interest, with the proviso that the incident numbers are relatively low, and therefore may be attributable to natural variances in reporting.

Notable rises in incidents between the 2024/25 and 2025/26 academic years took place at Bristol (one to six), Cambridge (none to five), Glasgow (one to four), Nottingham Trent University (none to three), Queen Mary (one to four), and UEA (one to four). Notable drops took place at Edinburgh (five to none), University of Liverpool (three to none), and Nottingham (five to two).

CST publishes data for university antisemitic incidents grouped by geography, as well as by individual institutions. This is because, in some places, Jewish student life is not divided by institution but is collective, with a single Jewish Society operating for students from multiple institutions within the same city.

The 12 cities with the most incidents during the period were London (62), Leeds (15), Birmingham (14), Nottingham (10), Bristol (9), Manchester (6), Oxford (5), Cambridge (5) Edinburgh (5), Egham (5), Glasgow (5), and Norwich (5). The first nine of these were also the cities with the highest Jewish student populations – thus showing that university incidents follow the national trend in which more incidents are reported in locations with larger Jewish populations. The high figure in London can be attributed to the size of its Jewish student population, which is more than three times the size of the next largest Jewish student population.³ Of the 62 incidents reported in London, 42 were linked to 15 different institutions.

3 - Data from HESA for the 2024/25 academic year

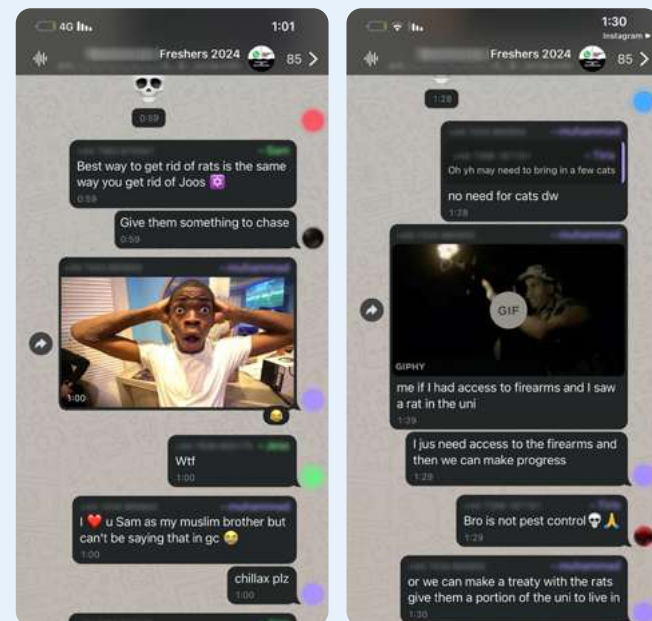
Incident locations



CASE STUDY:

Abusive comments made in group chat

In December 2024, CST received a report about messages sent on a group chat. One student said: “best way to get rid of rats is the same way you get rid of Joos” [sic]. Another individual then sent a GIF of someone shooting a gun and said, “me if I had access to firearms and I saw a rat in the uni... I jus need to access the firearms and then we can make progress” [sic]. They then said, “or we can make a treaty with the rats, give them a portion of the uni to live in” [sic].



On campus / off campus / online

CST records whether university incidents take place on campus, off campus, or online. Understanding where antisemitic incidents are perpetrated helps CST and universities to consider what preventative measures can be implemented to disrupt antisemitic activity, or what disciplinary consequences may be available.

Online incidents

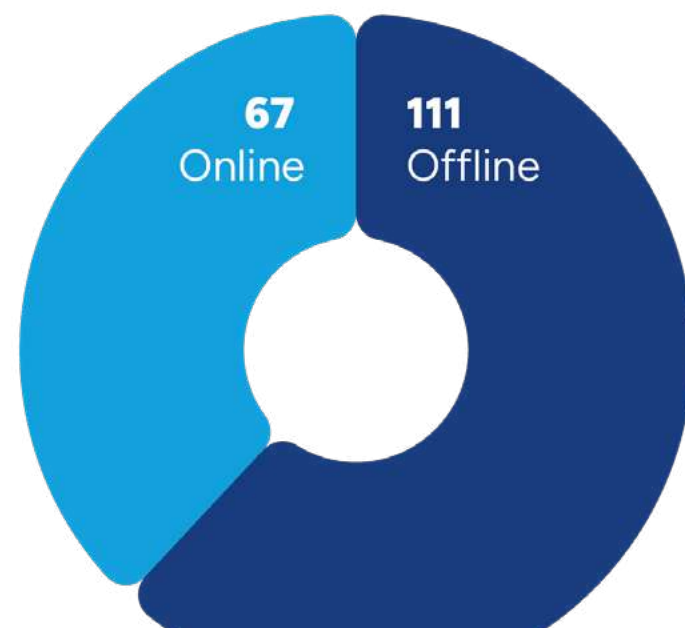
Online incidents reported to CST during the 2024-26 academic years included antisemitic messages sent via email, text or social media to Jewish students, staff members or campus organisations; antisemitic messages in group chats; and antisemitic online activity posted by or targeting students, staff or societies.

CST recorded 67 online incidents during the reporting period – 35 in 2024/25 and 32 in 2025/26 – comprising 38% of all university incidents. This marks a fall from the 2022-24 academic years, when 47% of university incidents took place online (of which 25% took place in the two weeks following 7 October), and the 2020-22 academic years, when 55% of university incidents took place online (perhaps due to Covid restrictions). The new proportion of 38% brings university incidents broadly in line with national trends (35% of incidents took place online in 2024, 42% in 2025, and 35% in January-June 2026).

Twenty (30%) of the online incidents took place on Instagram; 16 (24%) on X; 11 took place via SMS or instant message on any platform (16%); nine arrived via email (13%); four on Facebook (6%);

one on YouTube; and one on Zoom. Five took place in other miscellaneous online spaces. University online incidents therefore differ from non-university online incidents, in that Instagram rather than X is the most common platform on which incidents take place. This appears to be generational: Instagram was the most common platform for incidents perpetrated by students and societies, whereas X was the most common platform for incidents perpetrated by staff or unknown individuals. Nine (13%) of the 67 online incidents took place in group chats (of the 11 that were perpetrated via SMS or instant message).

In 48% of online incidents, the perpetrator could not be identified. Students were the most common known perpetrator (21% of online incidents), followed by societies (18%) and staff members (10%). The most common victim was UJS, experiencing 13 (41%)



out of the 32 online incidents which targeted a particular person or organisation.

Of the 13 universities where five or more incidents took place, three institutions saw a majority of incidents occur online: Glasgow, Birmingham, and Oxford.

The three months in which the most online incidents were recorded were January 2025 (five), December 2025 (five) and July 2026 (six). In January 2026, there were three instances of emails sent to chaplains and senior university staff; incidents in December 2025 were driven by online responses to high-profile political meetings about antisemitism on campus; and of the six incidents in July 2026, four involved antisemitic comments made on anonymous university “confession” sites.

Fifty-nine (88%) of the 67 online incidents contained evidence of at least one political, religious, or ideological discourse or motivation – broadly in keeping with university incidents as a whole (83%). However, they were much more likely to reference Israel, Palestine, Hamas, or the Middle East conflict (70% of online incidents, compared to 57% of all offline incidents); to mention Zionism (31% compared to 11%); or to contain anti-Zionist rhetoric alongside antisemitism (69% compared to 47%).

Offline incidents

An offline incident is any incident that did not take place online. CST recorded 111 offline incidents in the 2024-26 academic years, comprising 62% of incidents overall. Offline incidents grew by 31% between academic years, from 48 in 2024/25 to 63 in 2025/26. This might indicate an increased boldness within the university environment to express antisemitic beliefs or behaviour in public. Offline incidents can take place on campus or off campus.

CST recorded 79 incidents on campus and 17 incidents off campus. A precise location was not reported for 15 incidents, often because whether the incident took place on campus or off campus was not relevant to the victim’s experience of the incident (for example, if the incident took place on a phone call).

On-campus incidents

CST defines on-campus incidents as any offline antisemitic incident that occurs within university premises, including at events hosted on campus, in lectures and seminars, or in university-owned halls of residence.

CST recorded 35 on-campus incidents in the academic year 2024/25, and 44 on-campus incidents in the academic year 2025/26 – a 26% increase between the two years. The total of 79 on-campus incidents during the reporting period represents 44% of all university incidents in 2024-26.

These 79 on-campus incidents marked an increase from 2020-22, when there were 47 such incidents, but a decrease from 2022-24 when there were 130.

Of those 79 on-campus incidents, 46 could be attached to a specific, known location type, such as a classroom or a residential hall. The other 33 were reported by the victim or witness to have taken place “on campus”, but without providing more precise details. This is often because the incident took place outside, and so a more specific location cannot be identified; or because the incident took place in conversation where the specific location was not relevant to the victim’s experience of the incident.

Of the 46 incidents in which specific locations could be identified: 15 (33%) took place in a classroom; 14 (31%) took place in student accommodation; five (11%) took place in an SU building; four (9%) at Chabad buildings; three (7%) took place in sporting contexts; two (4%) took place at freshers’ fairs; two (4%) took place in chaplaincy buildings; and one in a university gallery.

CASE STUDY:

Student calls peers “f*cking Jews”

In February 2026 at an MMA session in a university gym, two students were discussing the fact they were Jewish. They reported to CST that a fellow student overheard them, then said to their sparring partner: “F*cking Jews”.

CASE STUDY:

“Shalom” removed from Chaplaincy wall

A university multi-faith room had a fresco with the word “peace” written in several languages across the wall. In February 2025, an unidentified individual removed “Shalom”, the Hebrew word for peace.

Incidents that take place in student accommodation can be particularly distressing for students, who are personally targeted in what should be their safest place. Eight of the 14 such incidents involved antisemitic abuse from flatmates or other residents; seven involved physical intimidation or damage, including having mezuzot (small markers on the doorframe which indicate the entranceway to a Jewish room) removed, kosher food tampered with, and graffiti including swastikas daubed on their door.

Of the 79 on-campus incidents, 80% contained evidence of at least one political, religious, or ideological discourse or motivation – slightly fewer than the 83% of all incidents in the period. However, there were no notable differences in those discourses or motivations compared with the overall data.

Off-campus incidents

An off-campus incident refers to an offline incident that took place outside the university premises, but where the incident relates to the victim or perpetrator’s student, staff, or academic status. This includes incidents at venues hosting student nights or frequented by students, as well as incidents in private student accommodation.

CST recorded six off-campus university-related antisemitic incidents in the academic year 2024/25 and 11 in the academic year 2025/26, totalling 17 off-campus incidents during the reporting period.

This marks a 19% decrease from 2020-22, when there were 21 off-campus incidents, and a 60% reduction from 2022-24, when there were 43.

Off-campus incidents were perpetrated 11 times by students, twice by supervisors on placement, and

once by members of the public. The perpetrator could not be identified in three of the 17 incidents.

Of the 17 off-campus incidents, 88% contained evidence of at least one political, religious, or ideological discourse or motivation. They were less likely to mention Israel, Zionism, or anti-Zionism. However, they were more than twice as likely to deploy ethnic or racial stereotypes.

When did university incidents happen?

The start of the academic year is the most common period for university incidents to take place. Of all the incidents that took place in the 2024-26 academic years, 42% took place in September, October and November in 2024 and 2025, despite these months forming only 25% of the time period covered. Many factors might contribute to this trend:

- ▶ The Jewish High Holy Days, which occur in the autumn, might make Jews and Jewish life more noticeable.
- ▶ The anniversary of 7 October is a charged date both for the Jewish community and for anti-Israel activists.
- ▶ The Heaton Park terror attack on 2 October 2025 led to a surge of antisemitism nationally (and this appears to have filtered through to campus: there were 20 incidents in October 2025 compared to 15 in October 2024, an increase of 33%).
- ▶ Antisemitism perpetrated by student societies was more common at the start of each academic year, as groups lay out their planned activity for the year

CASE STUDY:

Party guest called a “zio”

A Jewish student was at a social gathering with other students, who started talking critically about Israel. When the student challenged them, they got called a “fucking Jew”. Later, the host of the event posted on Snapchat that there had been a “zio” in the flat.

CASE STUDY:

Students verbally abused outside Chabad

A Jewish student and her friend were walking past the Chabad house (a Jewish religious centre) when three boys started yelling: “Fuck the Jews, dirty Jews, all Jews are demons”.

and attract new members. This activity is further explored in the chapter “Incident perpetrators and victims”.

- ▶ Students are getting to know each other at the start of the academic year, and are more likely to experience points of friction with new and unknown peers than with friends once they have settled into the year.
- ▶ It may also be possible (although this would require further research) that Jewish students are more likely to report antisemitism at the start of the academic year, when it is perhaps most striking. As the year draws on and the experience of anti-Jewish hate potentially becomes more normalised for Jewish university students and staff, the motivation to report it may decrease over time. The fact that October was also the most common month for university incidents in 2021/22 and 2022/23 lends some credence to this and the previous proposed explanations.

The monthly distribution of university incidents maps closely but not exactly onto national data trends. For example, during the 2024-26 academic years, CST recorded the most university antisemitic incidents in October 2024 (15), October 2025 (20) and March 2026 (13).⁴ National antisemitic incidents also rose in those three months, in October for the reasons already explained and in March 2026 following the beginning of the war between the US, Israel and Iran.

However, the pattern around each of those months differs. For example, in the national data for 2025, June, July and August were the next busiest months after October; not so for university incidents, which is likely to be explained by less campus-related activity during university holidays. Nationally, the surge in March 2026 sustained through April and May; not so in the case of university incidents.

One reason for this difference appears to be positive, which is that antisemitic incidents in higher education do not spike following attacks against Jewish targets in the same way that they do nationally. For example, CST recorded spikes in national incidents following Australia’s Bondi Beach terror attack in December 2025, and the Golders Green terrorist attack in April 2026 which itself followed several arson / attempted arson attacks on Jewish sites in north London – but no such spike is observable in university-related incidents. It is cause for relative optimism – or at least, relief – that, during the 2024-26 academic years at least,

university antisemitism was not triggered by violent antisemitism elsewhere.

Meanwhile, looking at the other monthly spikes in university incidents, a different trend emerges. The months with the fourth and fifth highest totals for university incidents outside of the aforementioned spikes were February and March 2025. This is notable because, nationally, these were quieter months – indeed, February recorded the fewest incidents nationally of any month in 2025. One reason might be that Israel and Gaza were more prominently in the news, following the announcement of a ceasefire in mid-January, and the cessation of that ceasefire in mid-March. This theory is supported by the fact that incidents in these months were more likely to mention Zionism (22% of incidents in these two months, compared to 15% of all university incidents in 2024-26), and more likely to contain anti-Zionist discourse alongside antisemitism (56% of incidents in these two months, compared to 48% of all incidents). This suggests that university incidents are more likely than national incidents to be triggered by Israel appearing in high-profile news stories, specifically in relation to Gaza – whether that news is regarding negative or positive geopolitical developments.

“Wipe out the Epstein Class” poster on campus, June 2026



4 - For comparison, the average number of monthly incidents throughout the reporting period was seven.

Incident perpetrators and victims

Ethnicity and gender of perpetrators

It is not always easy to ascertain the ethnicity, gender or age of antisemitic incident offenders. Many face-to-face incidents involve fleeting, non-verbal, public encounters in which the offenders may not be fully visible or leave the scene quickly. Victim and witness testimonies may be vague and disjointed, which is understandable given the nature of the ordeal they have experienced. Some incidents do not involve face-to-face contact at all, and it is therefore not possible to obtain a physical description of the perpetrator. Those who commit antisemitic offences online may choose to completely anonymise themselves, which makes it almost impossible to garner any information about the person behind the abuse.

While it is possible to collect data regarding the ethnic appearance of incident offenders, CST makes no assumptions about the religious affiliation of perpetrators based on their ethnicity or the discourse they employ.

The perceived ethnicity of 62 offenders was reported to CST amongst the 178 incidents recorded in the 2024-26 academic years. Of these, 23 (37%) were described as White – North European; 22 (35%) as Arab or North African; nine (15%) as South Asian; three (5%) as White – South European; three (5%) as Black; and two (3%) as Far East or South East Asian.

It is important to bear in mind that these details rely on the subjective and often momentary judgement of victims and witnesses, made in what can be brief, disorienting and distressing encounters.

Nevertheless, that perpetrators were described as Arab or North African in 35% of cases is notably higher than recent national CST data, which records Arab or North African as the ethnicity of 28% of recorded perpetrators in 2024, 25% in 2025, and 24% in January-June 2026. It is also disproportionately high compared to the national population.

The growth in perpetrators described as White – North European is also significant, rising from six in 2024/25 to 17 in 2025/26. This growth is in line with the national trend: nationally, in January-June 2026, perpetrators described as White – North European constituted the majority of offenders for the first time since the 7 October terror attack.

Of the 98 incidents wherein the offenders' sex was reported to CST, 68 (69%) were described as male, and 27 (28%) were described as female, while mixed groups of male and female offenders were described as perpetrating three incidents. The proportion of female offenders is notably higher than nationally, where females were the offender in 19% of incidents in 2024 where the perpetrator's gender was described, 19% in 2025, and 17% in January-June 2026. Further research would be required to understand why females are recorded as perpetrators in a higher proportion of university-related incidents than nationally.

Males were responsible for both instances of Extreme Violence, four of the six Assaults, one of the eight instances of Damage and Desecration, five of the ten Threats, and two of the three instances of Literature, as well as 54 instances of Abusive Behaviour. Females were responsible for one Threat and 26 instances of Abusive Behaviour. Mixed groups of males and females perpetrated three instances of Abusive Behaviour.

Incidents perpetrated by students

During the 2024-26 academic years, CST received reports of 61 incidents perpetrated by students (34% of all incidents). Students are the largest constituency in higher education, so it is unsurprising that they should be the perpetrator in the majority of cases. More surprising is that 24 of those incidents took place in 2024/25, but 37 took place in 2025/26 – a rise without a clear identifiable cause. It may reflect variations in reporting patterns, or it may also indicate a small rise in antisemitic attitudes amongst students, or an increased boldness to express those attitudes. Either way, the expression and practice of antisemitic ideas within the student body can create a social and educational atmosphere in which Jewish students feel afraid to reveal their identity at university, or risk abuse, bullying, or exclusion.

Only 23% of student-perpetrated incidents took place online, below the average national and campus rates. A higher proportion of in-person incidents could give credence to the hypothesis that students feel more confident and less inhibited to express antisemitic language or activity. On the other hand, the greater ease of anonymity online may simply mean that online student-perpetrated incidents may not be lower, they may just be more hidden.

Nine of the 14 online student-perpetrated antisemitic incidents took place in group chats – a reminder once again that closed online spaces pose a challenge for university administrations, whose students perpetrate and fall victim to discriminatory abuse in university-linked online spaces that are hidden from external oversight or monitoring.

Incidents perpetrated by university staff

University staff members can be academic or professional staff, including but not limited to professors, lecturers, administrators or caretakers.

Incidents perpetrated by university staff, particularly academics, carry particular significance because of their authority and influence within a university environment. Their position can deter victims and witnesses from reporting antisemitic behaviour, due to fear of the consequences (for example, affecting the marking of their work). Staff also have a platform through which they can shape the perspectives of successive cohorts of students, many of whom naturally place trust in their expertise and judgement.

Universities are workplaces as well as educational institutions. As such, the antisemitic beliefs, conduct, or activities of staff can have a direct impact on Jewish colleagues, affecting their sense of safety, belonging, and ability to participate fully in academic and professional life.

CASE STUDY:

University staff member posts abusive comment on Instagram

In response to a Daily Telegraph post on Instagram in March 2026 about the arson attack against four ambulances belonging to Hatzola (a Jewish charity that provides an ambulance service for the Jewish and wider community), a university staff member commented: "If everyone in the world hates a certain group of people doesn't it mean that something is off?"



Across the two academic years covered by this report, CST recorded 16 antisemitic incidents involving university staff: seven in 2024/25 and nine in 2025/26, totalling 9% of incidents overall. This represents a proportional rise from the previous two reporting periods: university staff were involved in 3% of incidents in 2020-22, and 7% in 2022-24.

Of the 16 incidents where staff were perpetrators, 44% took place online – compared to 37% of all other incidents in the period. This appears to be because CST receives reports of staff posting antisemitic content on their social media channels. Witnesses may also be less worried about reporting staff's online antisemitic activity – where the audience is wide and witnesses cannot be personally identified – than antisemitism within the classroom, where the power dynamic puts witnesses (usually students) at a severe disadvantage.

Of the 16 incidents perpetrated by staff, only two had a direct victim (i.e. the antisemitic activity was targeted at a person), and these were both other staff. The other 14 incidents took place online or in the classroom, without a direct victim – although this does not diminish the impact on witnesses of the behaviour.

Notably, staff-perpetrated incidents were much more likely than all other university incidents during the reporting period to display evidence of the following political, religious, or ideological discourse or motivations:

- ▶ Staff-perpetrated incidents were more likely to reference Hitler, the Nazis or the Holocaust – 56% of staff-perpetrated rhetoric contained this language, compared to 23% of all other university incidents.
- ▶ Staff-perpetrated incidents were more likely to draw an explicit comparison between Israel and the Nazis (38%, compared to 10% of all other incidents).
- ▶ Staff were more likely to employ anti-Zionism alongside antisemitism (81% compared to 52% of all other incidents).
- ▶ They were also more likely to refer to Palestine or Hamas or the Middle Eastern conflict alongside antisemitism (88% compared to 59%).

Some staff use their classroom as a place to propagate these antisemitic libels and tropes – of the 16 incidents perpetrated by staff, seven took place in the classroom (44%, compared to 5% of all other incidents during the period). All seven in some way referenced Israel-Palestine, six contained anti-Zionist beliefs alongside anti-Jewish language or targeting,

CASE STUDY:

Lecturer compares Israeli government to Nazis

In October 2025, during a lecture titled “The World After Gaza”, a lecturer stated falsehoods about Hamas’ terrorist attack on Israel on 7 October 2023, expressed his support for Bob Vylan’s “Death to the IDF” chant, and suggested that the actions of the Israeli government in Gaza are equivalent to the actions of the Nazis during the Holocaust.

and four referred to Nazis and/or the Holocaust (of which two compared Israel in some way to Nazi Germany). This highlights a challenge for universities: while they are obliged to protect their academics’ freedom of speech, they must be alert to academics using their platform to promote what are at best inaccuracies, and at worst tropes which normalise and encourage anti-Jewish bias or hatred.

Incidents perpetrated by other adults in a position of authority

A further six incidents were perpetrated by other adults in a position of authority, specifically guest speakers (three), supervisors on placement (two) and security guards (one). These comprised 3% of incidents overall.

CST received reports of three guest speakers on campus – all invited by student societies – who propagated antisemitic libels (including the blood, economic and conspiracy libels) in their talks. This exposes a challenge for universities and students’ unions, who have limited powers over student societies and who must protect freedom of speech while also modelling informed debate that does not veer into antisemitism or any other form of hate speech. CST welcomes the Department for Education’s intention to provide clarity on universities’ and students’ unions’ responsibilities on the question of guest speakers, via upcoming guidance.

Sitting at a similar nexus is the behaviour of supervisors of students on placement, who were the perpetrators of two antisemitic incidents during the reporting period. While they hold the same position of power as university staff, they are not bound by the same policies – but any antisemitic behaviour has the same potentially upsetting and intimidatory effect on students. Universities should have transparent and clear guidance for students

who experience antisemitism or other discrimination on degree-related placements, and should enforce similar guidance for placement partners regarding the university’s expectations of supervisor conduct.

Incidents perpetrated by members of the public

CST recorded eight incidents perpetrated by members of the public (4% of all incidents). These are recorded as university incidents because they either took place on campus and/or targeted identifiable Jewish students or campus organisations. Seven of these took place offline, and three took place outside buildings on campus linked to Chabad, a religious outreach organisation.

Incidents perpetrated by societies or society members

Incidents perpetrated by students’ union (SU) officers or student societies are incidents directly involving clubs or societies that identify as being part of a university (whether or not they are SU-affiliated); or perpetrated by an elected officer or staff member of an SU. This includes incidents perpetrated by society or club members at an official event, or by a society or club committee member acting in that capacity while identifying as being part of the university (whether or not it is SU-affiliated). This also includes social media posts shared by an SU-affiliated society or club, or an account presenting as SU-affiliated.

This group of incidents comprises incidents that were perpetrated by students, staff and guest speakers who were representing a society or in a society setting. This section of the report therefore includes figures from aforementioned groups, to reflect the complexity of higher education environments and the roles that people adopt within them.

The question of affiliation raises a challenge for universities and SUs. SUs are regulated by the Charity Commission and therefore are required to ensure that affiliated societies meet charitable standards of practice. However, in recent years a trend has emerged of societies that are not affiliated to the SU, but claim to be speaking on behalf of students. Their membership and leadership may be a mixture of students and non-students (although a lack of transparency makes this difficult to discern), and they appear to be student societies, but their lack of formal affiliation means that neither the university nor the SU is technically obliged to hold them accountable or has any formal power to do so. The last two years have shown how unaffiliated societies affect the discourse and atmosphere on

campus, so that even students who do not join the society can still be affected by their antisemitic activity. As such, in this report CST has included incidents perpetrated by non-affiliated societies, and urges universities to explain how they will address antisemitic behaviour perpetrated by non-affiliated societies in future.

CASE STUDY:

Guest speaker invokes antisemitic libels on campus

In November 2025, the University College London (UCL) Students for Justice in Palestine society organised a lecture titled “The Birth of Zionism”, given by a former research fellow at UCL, in which antisemitic falsehoods were shared with students. The speaker repeated the medieval blood libel saying that Jews eat the blood of non-Jews, and the conspiracy libel that Jews and Zionists control the world’s finances and media. Quotes included:

“At that time, as many of you will know, a lot of the financial network, a lot of the banks, a lot of the financial infrastructure was owned by a lot of Jewish families. The Jews pretty much controlled the financialisation structure.”

“During this feast they [the Jews] make these special pancakes or bread and part of the holy ceremony is that drops of blood from someone who is not Jewish, the term is gentile, has [sic] to be mixed in that bread.” *

UCL responded by banning the speaker from campus, reporting her to the police, and investigating the event. As a result of the investigation, the society which organised the event – Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) – was suspended for one academic year. CST was informed by UCL that resumption of SJP’s activity in 2026/27 is dependent on its engagement with and completion of antisemitism training, and refresher training on SU event policies and processes.

* [Academic accused of antisemitism over ‘blood libel’ lecture at UCL - The Times](#)

In the 2024-26 academic years, CST recorded 28 incidents perpetrated by societies, presidents of societies, or in society settings – comprising 14 in 2024/25 and 14 in 2025/26. Twenty-one (75%) of these in some way referenced Israel alongside

Victim types

No targeted victim

43.8%

Students

34.3%

Union of Jewish Students

7.9%

Staff

6.7%

Chaplains

3.4%

Unknown

1.7%

Other Jewish campus organisations

1.1%

Jewish societies

0.6%

Members of the public

0.6%

CASE STUDY:

Impact of unaffiliated Palestine society on campus

City Action for Palestine is an unaffiliated society at City St George's, University of London. Its leadership and membership have not been disclosed. Their activity over the past two years mixes antisemitic language and targeting with anti-Israel campaigning, showing how an unaffiliated society can directly influence the atmosphere on campus. This has included:

- ▶ In October 2025, putting up posters on campus calling the President, who is Jewish, a "Zionist with blood on his hands".
- ▶ Targeting a Jewish-Israeli professor whom they accuse of being a "war criminal" and a "terrorist" who has "blood on his hands", simply because he did mandatory military service in the Israeli Defence Forces in the 1980s (as an Israeli, serving in the IDF is mandatory). The society has held protests on campus about his employment calling for him to be sacked; masked protestors disrupted his lecture in October 2025; and video footage of the disruption has been posted on their Instagram channel jointly with Press TV, the Iranian state-controlled TV channel.
- ▶ In October 2025, calling for the Union of Jewish Students to be shut down, describing the organisation as "agents of the Zionist entity on UK university campuses".
- ▶ In November 2024 and February 2025, staging a "walkout" as part of a "national day of action" to "end City's complicity in genocide".
- ▶ In May and June 2025, supporting a legal submission to depose Hamas (with this disclaimer: "This statement does not constitute an endorsement of Hamas or any affiliated entity. It reflects a commitment to lawful advocacy, protecting free speech, and the defence of international standards").
- ▶ Throughout the period, organising student blocs at national protests.

anti-Jewish language or targeting, while 14 (50%) took place online: both far above the average for all campus incidents over the period (62% and 38% respectively). This reflects the fact that incidents involving student societies are more likely to be political than other types of antisemitic incidents. Also relevant to this analysis is that 16 of the 28 incidents (57%) either involved a Palestine society (whether affiliated or unaffiliated), or took place at an event organised by them; and four incidents (14%) were perpetrated by (people acting on behalf of) a Communist society.

That Palestine activism sometimes tips into antisemitic behaviour is an unfortunate trend in campus incidents during the period, and one which

CASE STUDY:

Antisemitic Instagram post by unaffiliated society

In April 2026, an unaffiliated Justice for Palestine Society posted this image on Instagram, of two Jewish men being hanged, surrounded by masked and armed soldiers.



CASE STUDY:

Student posts Holocaust inversion on Instagram

In October 2024, CST received a report about posts on Instagram shared by the president of a Marxist Society, in which Gaza was compared to a Holocaust concentration camp.



matches activity seen nationally. Palestine societies, whether affiliated or not, should be free to campaign for Palestinian rights and criticise Israeli government actions. Societies must do so, however, without using antisemitic language or recycling antisemitic tropes.

Communist societies, or people associated with them, were responsible for four incidents over the period. Communist ideology has long promoted antisemitism, an attitude which continues to surface prominently in far-left politics. Two of the four Communist society-related incidents contained the phrase "wipe out the Epstein class", reflecting a national trend in the growth of incidents linking conspiracy theories about Jewish power with the convicted child sex offender Jeffrey Epstein. CST's 2026 January-June Antisemitic Incidents Report noted about the phenomenon: "It is a case study in contemporary anti-Jewish hate. It demonstrates how antisemitic ideas quickly coalesce around a major news story and figurehead at its centre. It also displays how real, serious crimes function as evidence of fictional conspiracies, reduced to mere opportunities for antisemites to validate their fantasies about Jews."

It is also striking that 17 of the 28 society-related incidents (61%) took place in the months of September, October and November (25% of the period covered). A few reasons might explain this trend: societies are particularly active at the start of the academic year, to attract new members and to make statements of intent for their planned activity in the year ahead; October carries the anniversary of

Hamas' terrorist attack in Israel on 7 October, a day which is emotionally charged both for the Jewish community and for anti-Israel activists; the Heaton Park Synagogue terror attack in Manchester took place in October 2025, after which CST recorded a spike in antisemitic incidents nationally; and two of the three months also contained significant developments in Middle Eastern conflicts (an Israel-Lebanon ceasefire announcement in November 2024,⁵ and Israel-Hamas ceasefire agreement in October 2025⁶). Whilst only three of the 17 incidents were overtly linked with one of the above events, the list demonstrates the number of factors that might contribute towards a general atmosphere that is motivating antisemitic activity on campus, within a broader national context that filters through to university activity.

Student victims

As the largest constituency on campus, it is unsurprising that students form the greatest number of victims in the incidents recorded on campus from 2024-26, at a total of 61 incidents (34% of all incidents). Student victims were visibly Jewish in 11 (18%) of these incidents, demonstrating that Jewish students can be victims of antisemitism however they present their Jewishness.

Students were victims of both incidents of Extreme Violence, five of the six incidents of Assault, five of the eight incidents of Damage and Desecration, six of the ten Threats, and 42 of the 149 incidents of Abusive Behaviour.

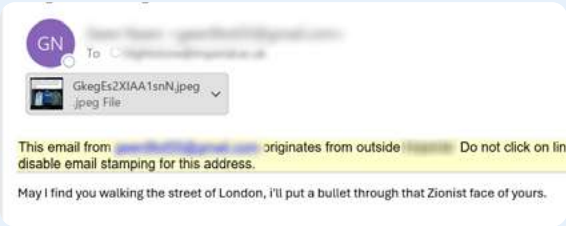
5 - [Lebanon ceasefire: What we know about Israel-Hezbollah deal - BBC News](#)

6 - [First phase of ceasefire deal to end war in Gaza agreed by Israel and Hamas - The Guardian](#)

CASE STUDY:

Threat made to professor

In February 2025, a professor received an email with the subject line “Legitimate target” that said: “May I find you walking the streets of London, i’ll put a bullet through that Zionist face of yours” [sic].



Staff victims

Staff were victims of antisemitic incidents 12 times during the reporting period: seven times in 2024/25 and five times in 2025/26 – making them victims in 7% of cases. Without knowing how many Jewish staff there are in higher education, it is not possible to assess whether this incident figure is proportionate.

Of the six incidents where the perpetrator of these incidents could be identified, three were Action for Palestine societies (all of which incidents took place in 2025/26), two were members of university staff, and one was a student. The first figure highlights a small but concerning trend that Jewish members of staff have been targeted in anti-Israel activity, often in a public and therefore intimidatory fashion (in two of the three cases, the group posted their actions online – indicating their brazenness, and risking causing fear in Jewish staff members nationally).

Jewish representatives as victims

In 23 incidents (13% of all incidents), the victim was a person, group or organisation that serves the Jewish student community. The Union of Jewish Students (UJS) was a victim 14 times, and University Jewish Chaplains were victims six times. Nineteen of the 23 incidents (83%) took place online, a proportion far higher than the average, perhaps because these organisations are not physically present day-to-day on campus but have high online visibility. To illustrate this point, nine of the 14 incidents in which UJS was the victim came in response to social media posts made by or about them. Two thirds of the incidents in which chaplains were the victims arrived via email.

CASE STUDY:

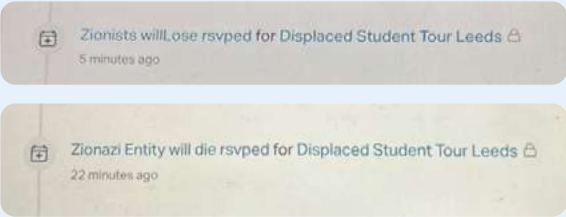
Antisemitic question posed to Jewish society

At a freshers’ fair in 2025, it was reported to CST that someone approached the Jewish Society stall and asked them if their membership is more expensive than other societies because it is a Jewish society.

CASE STUDY:

Abusive sign-ups to UJS event

In February 2025, UJS advertised an event online for students, which received sign-ups under pseudonyms such as “Zionazi Entity Will Die” and “Make Zionists Afraid Again”.



CASE STUDY:

Abusive comments on UJS Instagram post

In August 2026, UJS posted on Instagram about a news story relevant to Jewish students. Comments posted in reply to the post included “Fuck you Nazi baby killing Zionists!” and “Jews are so whiny”.

Jewish campus organisations were twice the victims of Threats and twice the victims of antisemitic Literature (out of three Literature incidents overall).

Antisemitic incidents do not deter any of these organisations from continuing to provide vibrant, proud services to the Jewish community on campus. However, these figures highlight the risk they carry in doing so.

Discourses

CST attempts to assess the number and patterns of antisemitic incidents in which there is evidence of political, religious, or ideological discourse or motivation, including conspiracy-fuelled sentiments, or stereotypical tropes about Jewish people’s power, influence, and money. Nationally, CST has recorded a rise in such incidents following the 7 October 2023 terror attack in Israel. In 2022 – the full calendar year prior to the attack – 50% of incidents carried evidence of political, religious, or ideological discourse or motivation. From 1 January to 6 October 2023, it was 19%; however, from 7 October to 31 December 2023, it was 56%. The proportion of incidents involving this kind of discourse or motivation then continued to grow, with 73% of incidents carrying such evidence in 2024 and 76% in 2025, only dipping slightly in the first half of 2026 to 66% of incidents. These figures show the impact of 7 October on antisemitic discourse in the UK: the aftershocks of the attack have caused manifestations of antisemitism to be more loaded in conspiracy and politicisation.

University incidents had been more politicised than in the rest of society even before 7 October – perhaps unsurprisingly, considering the popularity of anti-Israel campaigning amongst student activists. During the 2024-26 academic years, 148 university incidents (83%) presented evidence of one or more political or ideological discourses or motivations (82% in 2024/25 and 84% in 2025/26). This marks

a slight fall from the last campus report period of 2022-24, during which 88% of incidents were of this nature, but is still a higher proportion than incidents recorded nationally during the period.

Historic, simplistic prejudices have been manipulated and deployed by such a vast array of social, religious, cultural and political forces over such a long period of time, that a complex and layered landscape of antisemitic language, imagery and references now exists. Partly as a consequence of this, the use of a certain rhetoric does not necessarily evidence a specific motivation or allegiance: for example, a person who shouts “Heil Hitler” at a Jewish passer-by might align themselves with far-right ideology, or they might simply know that this phrase will cause upset and offence to Jewish people. Similarly, someone who shouts “Free Palestine” at people walking to synagogue may be a staunch campaigner for Palestinian rights, or perhaps they just consider it another weapon in their rhetorical arsenal to deploy against Jews.

Perhaps it is to be expected, in a sector where political ideas are the subject of academic research, education and debate, that incidents within higher education are more likely than nationally to reference political, religious, or ideological discourse or motivation; although it is disappointing that this does not necessarily equip those involved with the ability to identify where legitimate debate crosses the line into antisemitism. Doing so is vitally important in campus contexts, given the formative nature of university education and experience for students. Higher education is where students’ politics and world-views are moulded, which are then carried through into wider society after graduation. It is therefore incumbent upon the sector to promote intellectual curiosity and rigour about this issue, so that discourses which promote anti-Jewish bias aren’t normalised.

Israel-related antisemitism

During the 2024-26 academic years, the discourse most frequently present in antisemitic incidents involved reference or connection to Israel, Gaza, the Hamas terror attack on 7 October or the ensuing war in the Middle East (alongside antisemitic language or targeting). This narrative was present in 62% of incidents, a fall from the 70% of incidents in which it was present in 2022-24, but still higher than national rates (52% in 2024, 53% in 2025, and 41% in January-



policies; or because an incident appeared to be motivated by news stories related to that party. It is notable that, while antisemitism on university campuses is politicised, it continues not to appear via mainstream political mechanisms or structures, i.e. political parties.

Two party-political incidents involved the Labour Party, both of which took place online, targeting UJS engagement with the Labour government. Both contained explicitly anti-Zionist rhetoric.

One incident involved someone at a Conservative Society social event giving a Nazi salute.

One incident involved a conspiracy theory being written onto a Socialist Party poster on campus.

The discourses, motivations and ideologies examined in this chapter illustrate the diversity of modern-day anti-Jewish hate and the complexity of tackling it. Antisemitism draws on a long-standing repertoire of myths, stereotypes and falsehoods. Its perpetrators, who would place themselves across the socio-political spectrum, deploy these narratives according to their world-view and the world around them, distorting and exploiting historic Jewish trauma to cause maximum harm. Of the 148 campus incidents that featured at least one of the political, religious and racist discourses, conspiracy theories, tropes and ideologies explored in this chapter, 18 (12%) combined two or more of them.

Poster in Sheffield, October 2024



Wider campus environment

Incidents are CST’s main mechanism to measure levels and forms of antisemitism both in higher education and nationally. However, they do not in themselves fully capture Jewish students’ and staff’s experiences of extremism and related hostility in higher education. This chapter explores other aspects of university life which contribute to a hostile atmosphere for Jewish students and staff on campus.

Non-incidents and the hostile environment

People often feel motivated to report something to CST which makes them feel frightened or threatened, but which does not meet CST’s definition of an antisemitic incident. Since 7 October 2023, both in higher education and nationally, many such reports relate to pro-Palestinian or anti-Israel campaigning that uses extreme or incendiary rhetoric. CST will only record such instances as incidents if they involve anti-Jewish language, motivation or the targeting of Jewish students, staff or campus-related Jewish organisations. CST will otherwise record these reports as ‘non-incidents’. However, this does not mean they are less relevant when considering the impact of antisemitic and anti-Zionist activity on Jewish student experiences.

Such reports are worth noting because they reflect the anxiety felt by many (although not all) Jewish students and staff about what they perceive to be

a hostile environment on campus. Many reports in the 2024/25 and 2025/26 academic years involved examples of extreme rhetoric regarding Israel, Zionists and implicit support for terrorist violence. Given that most Jews identify with Zionism and have connections with Israel, and some have personal connections to the victims of the 7 October attacks, these instances can contribute towards a sense amongst Jewish students and staff that their Jewish identity, and any actual or perceived connection to Israel or Israelis, may make them vulnerable to harassment or exclusion, regardless of their opinion about Israeli politics.

It should be noted that this is a complex issue, not least because some Jewish students and staff support, and participate in, pro-Palestinian campaigns on campus.

CST recorded 85 non-incidents in higher education in 2024/25 and 60 in 2025/26. As with antisemitic university incidents, these totals are lower than during 2023/24 (363) but much higher than prior to 7 October (CST recorded only four university non-incidents in 2022/23).

Many of these incidents involved hostility towards Israelis or expressions of Israeli identity. In one example, an Israeli student was asked to leave a house party; in another, after a house party which she had hosted, a student found the Israeli flag in her room had been removed and put in a bin. At the University of Manchester, a bust of Chaim Weizmann – a biochemist and former President of Israel – was stolen from the Chemistry building. In London, a student-organised talk titled “From Conflict to Connection: Israelis and Iranians in Dialogue” was repeatedly disrupted by pro-Palestinian protesters, leading to the event being abandoned. Although all of these incidents, strictly speaking, targeted Israelis as a nationality rather than Jews as a religion or ethnicity, they still represent a discriminatory hostility that often overlaps with antisemitism.

Other non-incidents targeted Zionists or Zionism. One student discovered graffiti in an SU bathroom that said “Zionism is a crime”. Another was threatened to be punched in the face for being a Zionist. In a lecture on hate crime, the lecturer listed Zionists as a “far-right extremist group” which “should be branded terrorists”. The fact that most Jews identify with the core ideas of Zionism – namely, the existence of the State of Israel in the

“Eliminating humanity’s enemy – Jew world order” graffiti on poster, May 2025



ancient Jewish homeland – means these anti-Zionist expressions inevitably have a disproportionate impact on Jewish students.

CST received several reports of extremist language or imagery on campus, or on social media promoted by university-linked individuals or groups. These included the use of a red triangle (a symbol used by Hamas’ military wing to identify targets), posters calling for “resistance” accompanied by gun imagery, and materials calling for Palestinian liberation “by any means necessary”.

The Union of Jewish Students’ Time for Change report, released in March 2026, further details the normalisation of extremist rhetoric on campus. It found that 49% of students have heard slogans or chants glorifying Hamas, Hezbollah or other proscribed groups on campus, and that 47% have witnessed justification of the 7 October attacks.

Encampments and protests

CST’s 2022-2024 Campus Antisemitism Report detailed widespread pro-Palestinian encampments and protests on campuses, and their impact on the university atmosphere and on Jewish students and staff. These have been less common in the last two academic years, partly due to action taken by universities, and partly due to a decline in interest from students. They have not disappeared entirely, however, and their activity is sometimes intimidating, if not frightening, for Jewish students and staff. For example, at the University of Glasgow in February 2025, a group of masked protesters barricaded a building on campus and repeatedly shouted “globalise the student intifada”. Chants calling for a global intifada have been the subject of arrests by the Metropolitan Police and Greater Manchester Police since a change in their stance in December 2025.

Public incidents in student cities

CST recorded 17 incidents in which students were the victims of antisemitism in their university city, but where there was no evidence in the report that the perpetrator knew the victim was a student or that the victim’s status as a student was relevant to the incident. Consequently, while these incidents were logged as antisemitic by CST, they were not classified as university-related. Nonetheless, this subset of incidents is a reminder that Jewish staff and students must navigate antisemitism in public as well as in their place of study or work, and that this will impact their feeling of safety in, and belonging to, the city which they have made their home.

Student’s Instagram story, January 2025



Recommendations

As a result of the evidence documented throughout this report – of how antisemitism has manifested in higher education during the 2024-26 academic years – CST recommends that universities should:

- ▶ Consistently and transparently enforce consequences for antisemitic speech and activity – including ensuring that staff responsible for enacting those policies have the confidence, knowledge and training to do so fairly and sensitively.
- ▶ Prepare for the start of the academic year as a predictable period of heightened risk of antisemitism.
- ▶ Prepare for an increase in antisemitic incidents when conflict involving Israel escalates or attracts significant media attention.
- ▶ Recognise and emphasise that violent incitement or hateful rhetoric towards an entire nation are not legitimate parts of political campaigning.
- ▶ Similarly, make clear the difference between anti-Israel speech or activity, and antisemitism – and enforce this difference through disciplinary action when students, staff or societies cross the line.
- ▶ Clarify expectations of staff in the classroom and on social media, with the support of the Office for Students guidance, so that they cannot use their platform to repeat – and give oxygen to – ideas that normalise anti-Jewish hatred.
- ▶ Develop policies and sanctions to address antisemitic or extremist behaviour perpetrated by non-affiliated societies.
- ▶ Clarify policies and consequences for antisemitism in university-linked online spaces. Particular attention should be paid to group chats, society activity and anonymous or semi-anonymous platforms.
- ▶ Make reporting of incidents accessible and worthwhile. Universities should ensure that reporting mechanisms are transparent, timely, and with visible outcomes, both to provide reassurance to the victim, ensure accountability for the perpetrator, and to build trust in university processes.

The guidance documents linked at the end of this chapter provide detailed recommendations on how reporting can be made accessible and worthwhile for Jewish staff and students. At a minimum, universities should ensure the following:

- ▶ Jewish students and staff have the option and are signposted to report incidents via trusted third party reporters, including via CST.
- ▶ Jewish students and staff have the option – and are signposted to the possibility – of anonymous reporting.
- ▶ The staff who respond to reports are impartial, and understand the complexities of antisemitism and its manifestations, and its impact on victims.

Universities can encourage students to report to CST’s Student Helpline, a dedicated service for antisemitism in higher education. Reporting to the Helpline is quick, confidential, and on the reporter’s terms. CST encourages victims and witnesses to report to the university directly.

These recommendations are intended to support and supplement those provided by:

- ▶ The Union of Jewish Students in its 2025 [Time for Change](#) report and [Best Practice Guidance](#);
- ▶ The Independent Adviser to Government on Antisemitism, Lord John Mann, in his [Higher Education Good Practice Guide](#);
- ▶ CST in its [Campus Antisemitism in Britain 2022-24](#) report;
- ▶ The government in its [Protecting What Matters](#) strategy, specifically the actions related to higher education;
- ▶ The forthcoming [Independent Review into antisemitism in schools and colleges](#), when it is published later in 2026, which may contain actions that align with or are relevant to higher education.

CST's Campus Team

CST has a dedicated Campus Team that delivers the charity's mission – to protect and enable a proud, open and confident Jewish life and ways of life – in higher education.

CST's Campus Team:

- ▶ Provides security advice to protect Jewish buildings, events, activity and people on campus
- ▶ Hosts the Student Helpline, a dedicated reporting service for antisemitism in higher education
- ▶ Promotes research into antisemitism in higher education
- ▶ Works in partnership to promote the overall safety and welfare of Jewish life and ways of life on campus

Providing security advice

The Campus Team works with staff, students and Jewish campus organisations to understand their activity on campus, supporting them to implement appropriate security measures and to maintain partnerships with campus security and local police.

Reporting antisemitism in higher education

Staff and students can confidentially report antisemitism to the Campus Team via the Student

Helpline. The Student Helpline connects reporters with CST's specialist assistance for those affected by antisemitism, led by the Campus Team and assisted by CST's wider staff and resources. This victim-centred service provides confidential, tailored guidance to students and staff where needed, including referrals to trusted partners in the sector where appropriate. Every report helps CST build a better understanding of antisemitism and extremism in higher education.

Promoting research

By collecting and analysing data such as that shared in this report, CST aims to inform and enable universities, government and Jewish campus organisations to make evidence-led decisions about how to address antisemitism and extremism in universities and support Jewish staff and students.

Working in partnership

Facilitating Jewish life and addressing antisemitism in higher education can only be achieved in partnership. The Campus Team seeks to build trusted, supportive and constructive relationships with institutions, leaders and other partners in higher education who share that goal.

Get in touch

The Campus Team can be contacted via:

Email: campus@cst.org.uk

Call or WhatsApp: 07578 201 999

*In an emergency, always call the police on 999.
Then call CST's 24hr National Emergency No. on 0800 032 3263.

Student Helpline

FOR ANTISEMITISM IN HIGHER EDUCATION





CST's Mission

- ▶ **Promote good relations** between British Jews and the rest of British society by working towards the elimination of racism, and antisemitism in particular.
- ▶ **Represent British Jews** on issues of racism, antisemitism, extremism, policing and security.
- ▶ **Facilitate Jewish life** by protecting Jews from the dangers of antisemitism, and antisemitic terrorism in particular.
- ▶ **Help those who are victims** of antisemitic hatred, harassment or bias.
- ▶ **Promote research** into racism, antisemitism and extremism; and to use this research for the benefit of both the Jewish community and society in general.
- ▶ **Speak responsibly** at all times, without exaggeration or political favour, on antisemitism and associated issues.

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