

**Prevalence of anti-Semitic prejudice among juveniles and adolescents in
Germany: Development between 2022 and 2024**
*- Influences of migration, religious affiliation,
personal religiosity, and conspiracy mentality -*

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Paper presented at the 48th Annual Scientific Meeting of the
International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP)
in Prague, 3 – 6 July 2025:

"Social Identity, Political Conflict, and the Future of Democracy"



Germany records sharp rise in antisemitic incidents

Rise in antisemitism 'brings Germans back to most horrific times'



BERLIN (AP) — A group tracking antisemitism in Germany said Tuesday that it documented a drastic increase of antisemitic incidents in the country in the month after [Hamas attacked Israel](#) on Oct. 7.

The RIAS group said it recorded 994 incidents, which is an average of 29 incidents per day and an increase of 320% compared to the same time period in 2022. The group looked at the time period from Oct. 7 to Nov. 9.

Among the 994 antisemitic incidents, there were three cases of extreme violence, 29 attacks, targeted damage to 72 properties, 32 threats, four mass mailings and 854 cases of offensive behavior.



MOTRA - Monitoring System & Transfer Platform Radicalisation

MiD

Menschen in Deutschland

Wave 1: **March - June 2021** (N = 4483)

Wave 2: **March - July 2022** (N = 4319)

Wave 3: **March - June 2023** (N = 4253)

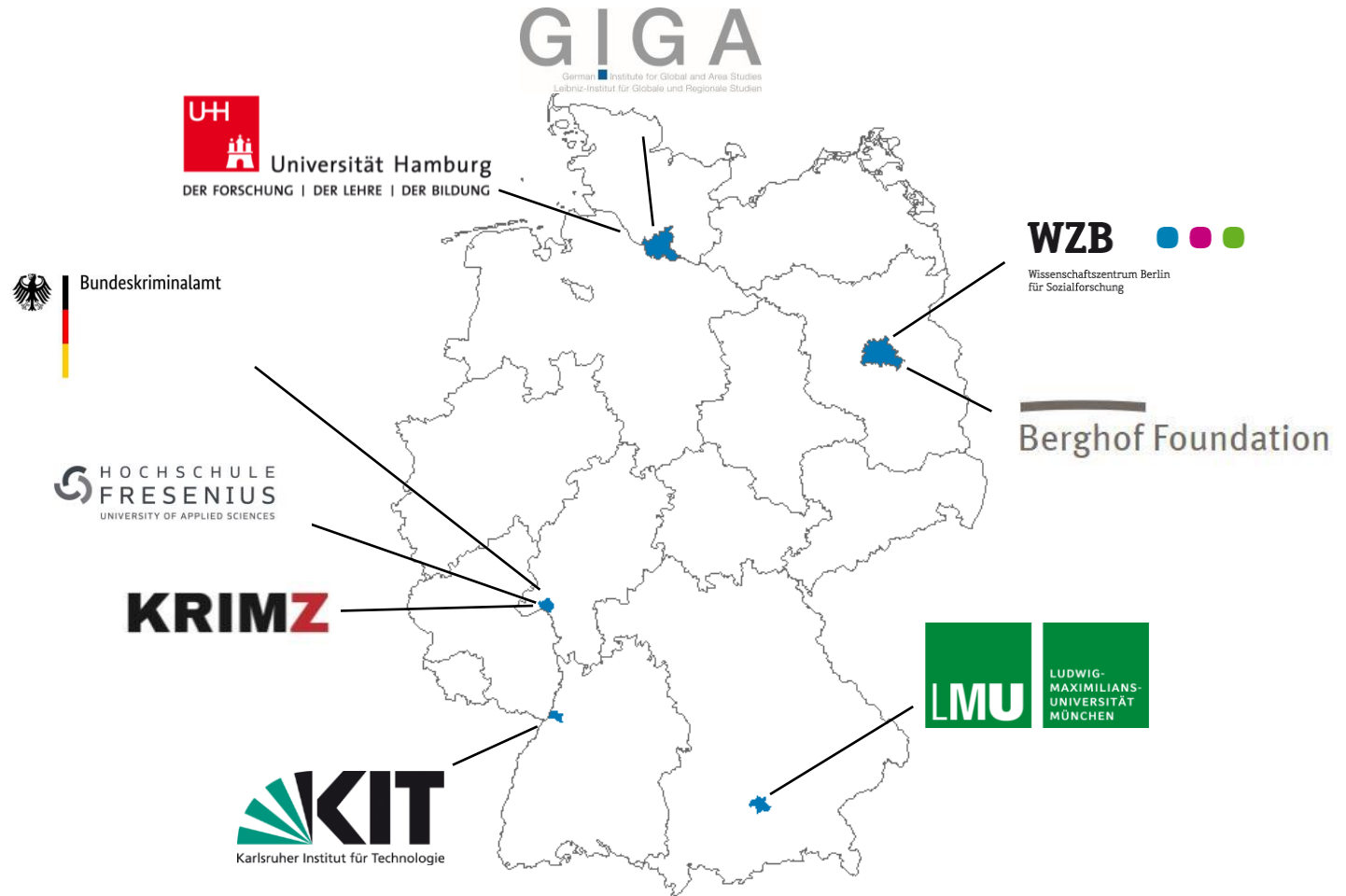
Wave 4: **April - July 2024** (N = 4399)

JuMiD

Junge Menschen in Deutschland

Wave 1: **March - July 2022** (N = 3590)

Wave 2: **April - July 2024** (N = 3151)



Prevalence of antisemitic attitudes (MiD 2024)

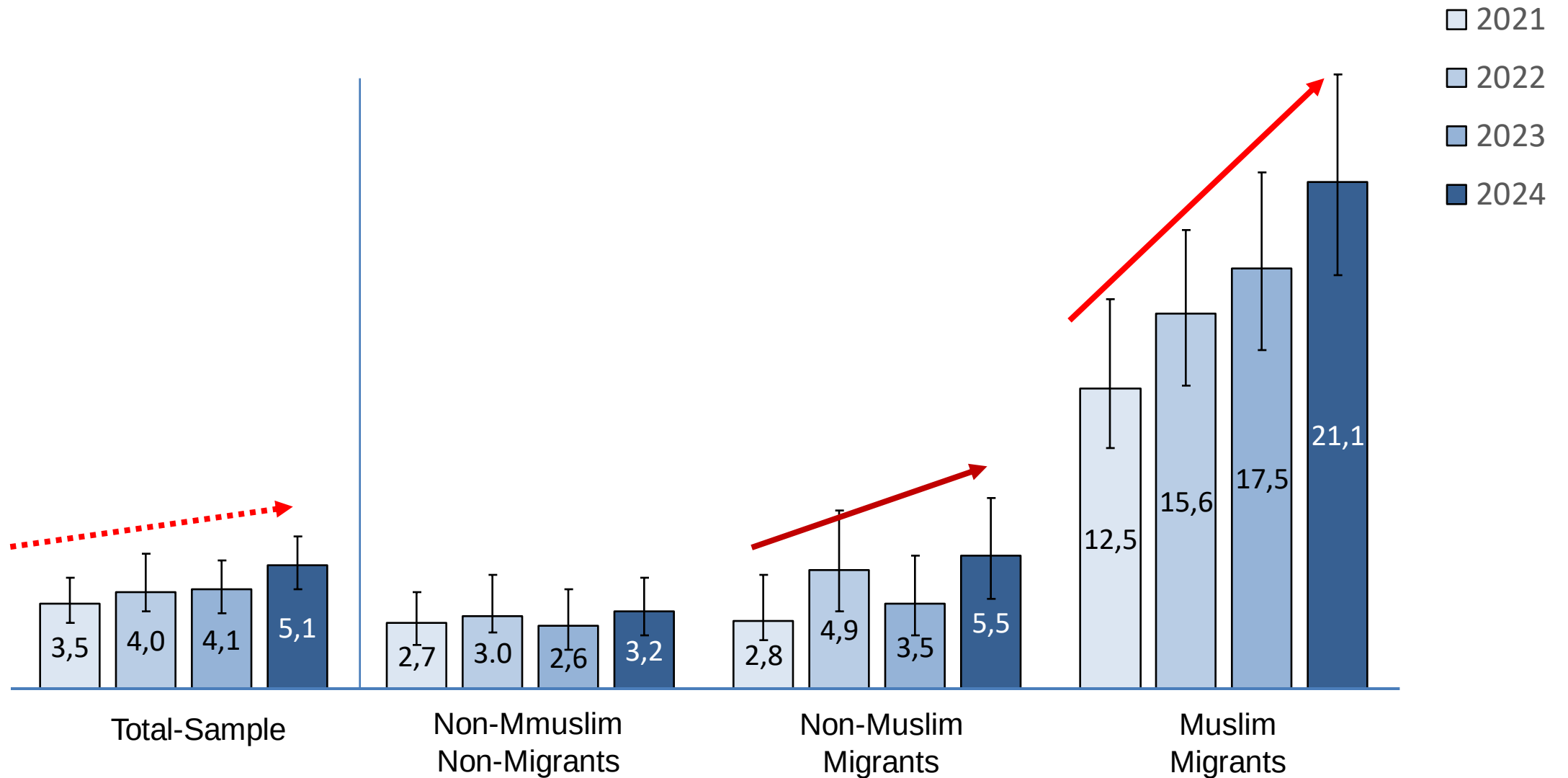
(Representative sample of adult residents aged 18+)

	strongly disagree	somewhat disagree	somewhat agree	strongly agree	Mean	SD
Jews have too much influence in Germany.	59.6%	27.9%	9.4%	3.1%	1.56	.79
Jews cannot be trusted.	73.9%	20.3%	3.7%	2.1%	1.34	.65
<i>Antisemitism (Scale)</i>					1.45	.67

Manifest anti-Semitic prejudices in 2024
(scale value > 2.8): 5.1%

Prevalence of manifest antisemitic attitudes in adult subpopulations:

(adult population 18+ in Germany, MID 2021-2024)



**The situation among young people:
Findings of the JuMiD Surveys 2022 and 2024**

Prevalence of antisemitic attitudes (JuMiD 2022)

(Representative sample of young people aged 16 - 21)

	strongly disagree	somewhat disagree	somewhat agree	strongly agree	Mean	SD
Jews have too much influence in Germany.	84.1%	12.3%	2.7%	0.9%	1.20	.53
Jews cannot be trusted.	90.6%	6.6%	1.8%	1.0%	1.13	.47
<i>Antisemitism (Scale)</i>					1.17	.44

Manifest anti-Semitic prejudices
(scale value > 2.8): 2.0%
Open for anti-Semitic prejudices
(scale value > 2.0 and ≤ 2.8): 2.1%

Prevalence of antisemitic attitudes (JuMiD 2022)

(Representative sample of young people aged 16 - 21)

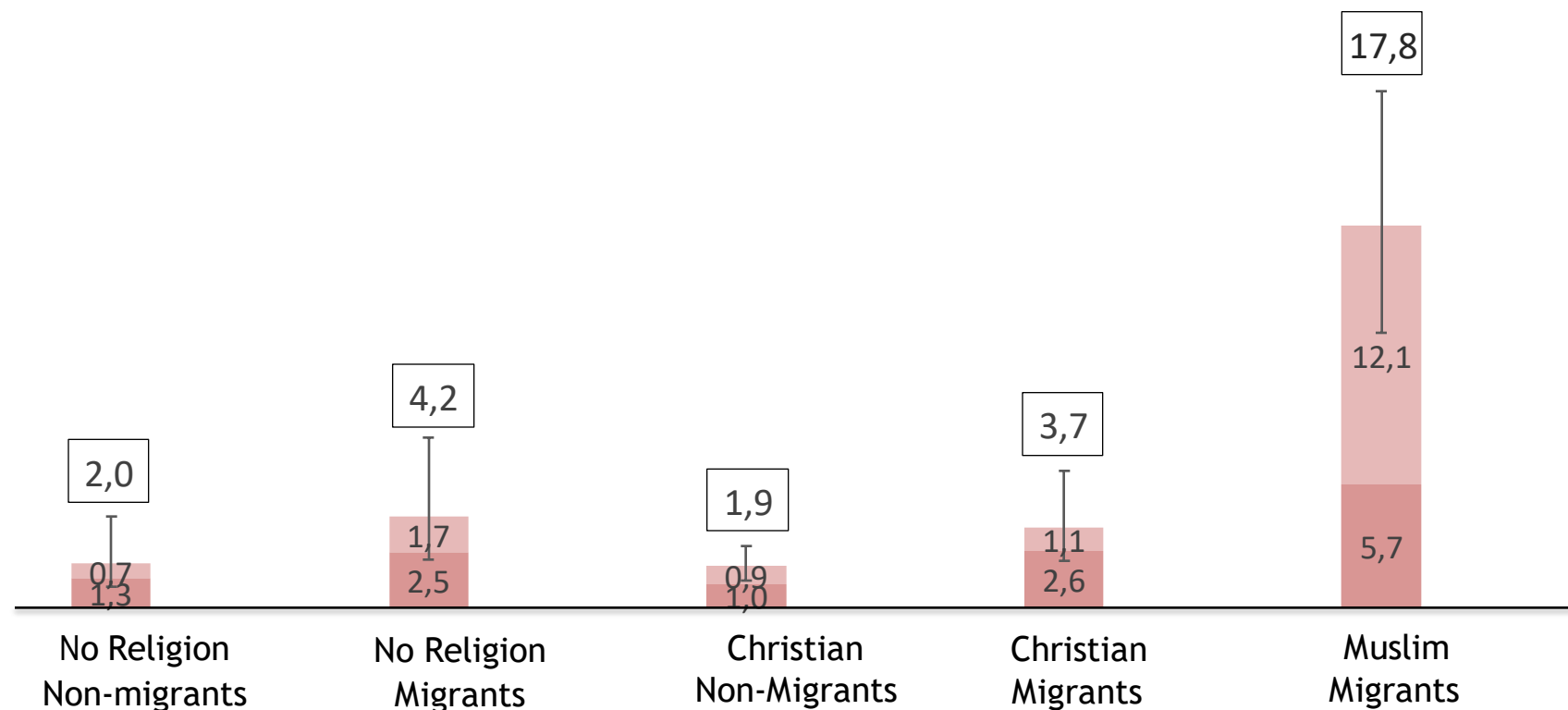


Open to anti-Semitic prejudices
(total 2.1%)



Manifest anti-Semitic prejudices
(total 2.0%)

At least open to anti-Semitism
(total 4.1%)



Theoretical considerations: Factors contributing to differences of the prevalence of antisemitic prejudice between subgroups of juveniles/adolescents

1. Sociodemographic and social-cultural characteristics
 - Educational level
 - Gender
 - Migration background/nationality
 - Religious affiliation
2. Individual and group based experiences of exclusion/marginalisation
 - Individual experiences of discrimination
 - Experiences of collective marginalisation
3. Personality factors and generalized world views
 - conspiratorial thinking/conspiracy mentality
 - individual religiosity, degree of spiritual religiosity
 - Fundamentalist religious orientation, degree of religious fundamentalism

Prevalence of individual experiences of discrimination in the last 12 months by migration background/religion (JuMiD 2022)

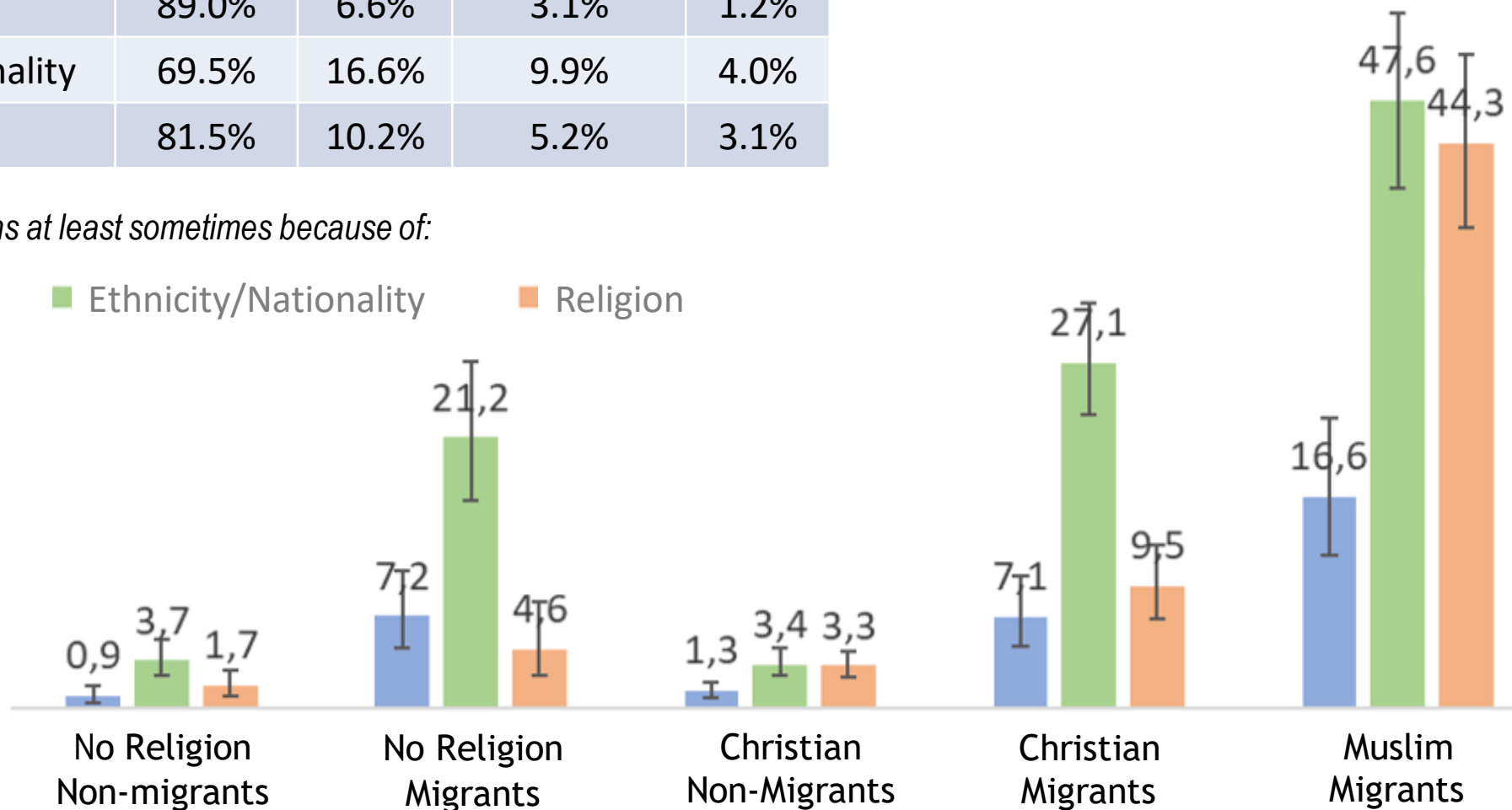
	never	rarely	sometimes	often
Skin color	89.0%	6.6%	3.1%	1.2%
Ethnicity/Nationality	69.5%	16.6%	9.9%	4.0%
Religion	81.5%	10.2%	5.2%	3.1%

In the last 12 months at least sometimes because of:

■ Skin color

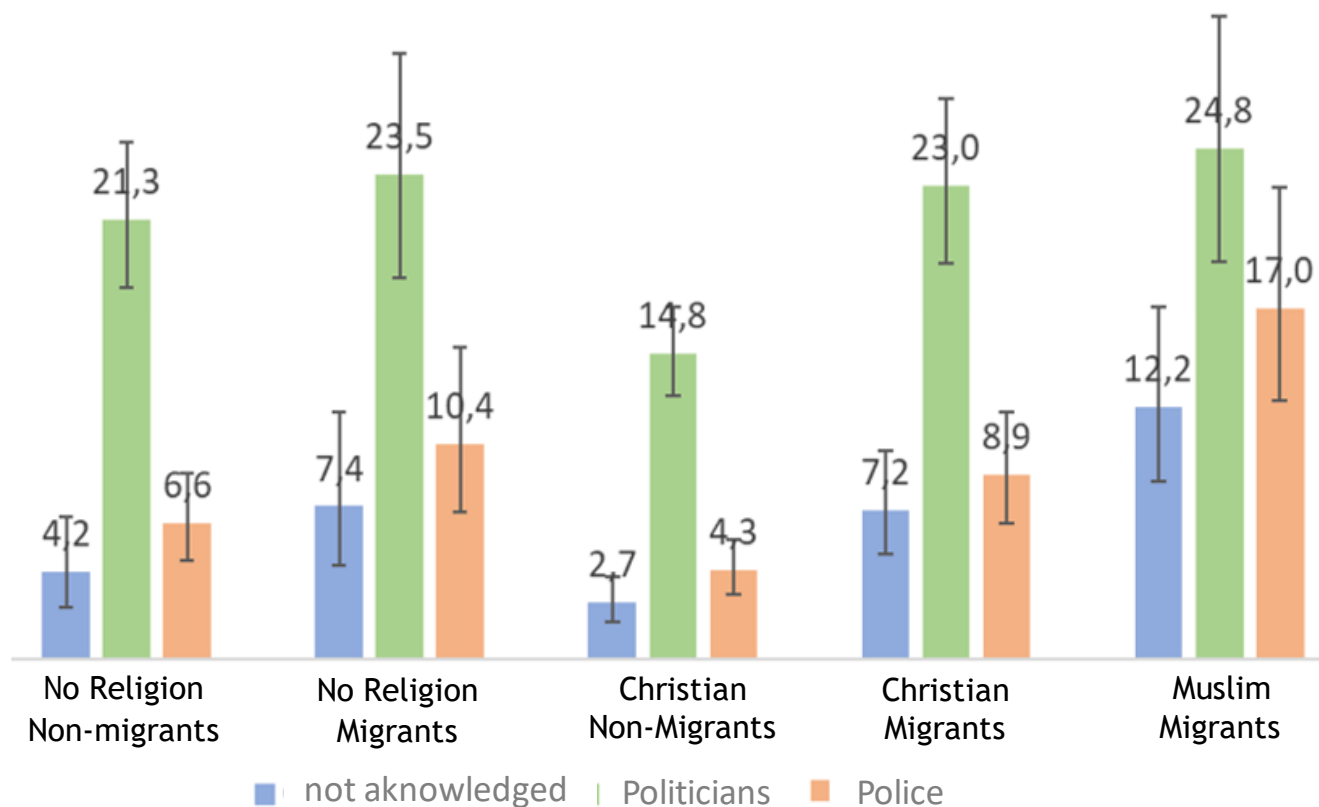
■ Ethnicity/Nationality

■ Religion



Prevalence of collective experiences of marginalization by migration background/religion (JuMiD 2022)

Here where we live, people like me are ...	strongly disagree	somewhat disagree	somewhat agree	strongly agree
... not acknowledged for their achievements.	37.7%	34.2%	22.9%	5.3%
... not taken seriously by politicians.	13.0%	25.2%	42.2%	19.6%
... unfairly treated by the police.	41.9%	33.9%	16.7%	7.5%



Collectively marginalized in at least one form:

No Religion/Non Migrants:	25.6%
No Religion/Migrants :	30.7%
Christian/Non Migrants :	17.8%
Christian/Migrants :	29.4%
Muslim/Migrants :	36.0%

Prevalence of conspiracy mentality among young people (JuMiD 2022)

	strongly disagree	somewhat disagree	somewhat agree	strongly agree	Mean	SD
The true origin of the coronavirus is being deliberately concealed by our government.	56.8%	23.7%	13.7%	5.8%	1.68	.92
There are secret organizations that have a major influence on political decisions.	33.8%	33.5%	23.8%	8.9%	2.08	.96
The dangerous side effects of vaccinations are being deliberately concealed.	58.9%	21.7%	12.5%	6.9%	1.68	.94
Politicians and other leaders are merely puppets of the powers behind them.	38.9%	35.3%	19.6%	6.3%	1.93	.91
Studies that prove climate change are mostly fake.	70.9%	22.5%	4.9%	1.7%	1.38	.66
Scale (α =.85)					1.75	.71

Prevalence >2.5:	
No Religion/Non Migrants:	13.8%
No Religion/Migrants :	17.8%
Christian/Non Migrants :	8.3%
Christian/Migrants :	25.6%
Muslim/Migrants :	34.2%

Multivariate Analysis I: Hierarchical Logistic Regression (JuMiD 2022)

AV = Antisemitism (at least open=1)	Modell 1	Modell 2	Modell 3a	Modell 3b	Modell 3c	Model 4
Age	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.04
Gender (male = 1)	1.46	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.99 *	2.05 *
Education (high = 1)	5.26 ⁻¹ ***	5.13 ⁻¹ ***	5.10 ⁻¹ ***	5.08 ⁻¹ ***	3.31 ⁻¹ ***	3.27 ⁻¹ ***
Migration background (Migrant = 1)	3.69 ***					
Relig./Migration (no Relig/ no Migrat. = 0)						
No Religion, Migrant		2.45	2.40	2.46	2.60	2.53
Christian, Non-Migrant		1.07	1.07	1.13	1.61	1.55
Christian, Migrant		1.46	1.42	1.42	1.22	1.18
Muslim, Migrant		10.05 ***	9.33 ***	9.79 ***	8.12 ***	7.99 ***
Individual Discrimination			1.07			
Collective Marginalisation				1.40 *		1.21 ⁻¹
Conspiratorial Mentality					4.27 ***	4.66 ***
R ²	13.1%	18.4%	18.4%	19.2%	29.9%	30.1%

Odds-Ratios; **= $p < .05$, ***= $p < .001$.

Prevalence of antisemitic attitudes (JuMiD 2024)

(Representative sample of young people aged 16 - 21)

	strongly disagree	somewhat disagree	somewhat agree	strongly agree
Jews have too much influence in Germany.	74.1%	18.7%	4.8%	2.0%
Jews cannot be trusted.	79.8%	15.1%	3.2%	1.9%
<i>Antisemitism (Scale)</i>				

Manifest anti-Semitic prejudices
(scale value > 2.8): 4.3%
Open for anti-Semitic prejudices
(scale value > 2.0 and ≤ 2.8): 3.6%

Prevalence of antisemitic attitudes (JuMiD 2022 and 2024)

(Representative sample of young people aged 16 - 21)



Open to anti-Semitic prejudices

total 2022: 2.1%

total 2024: 3.6%



Manifest anti-Semitic prejudices

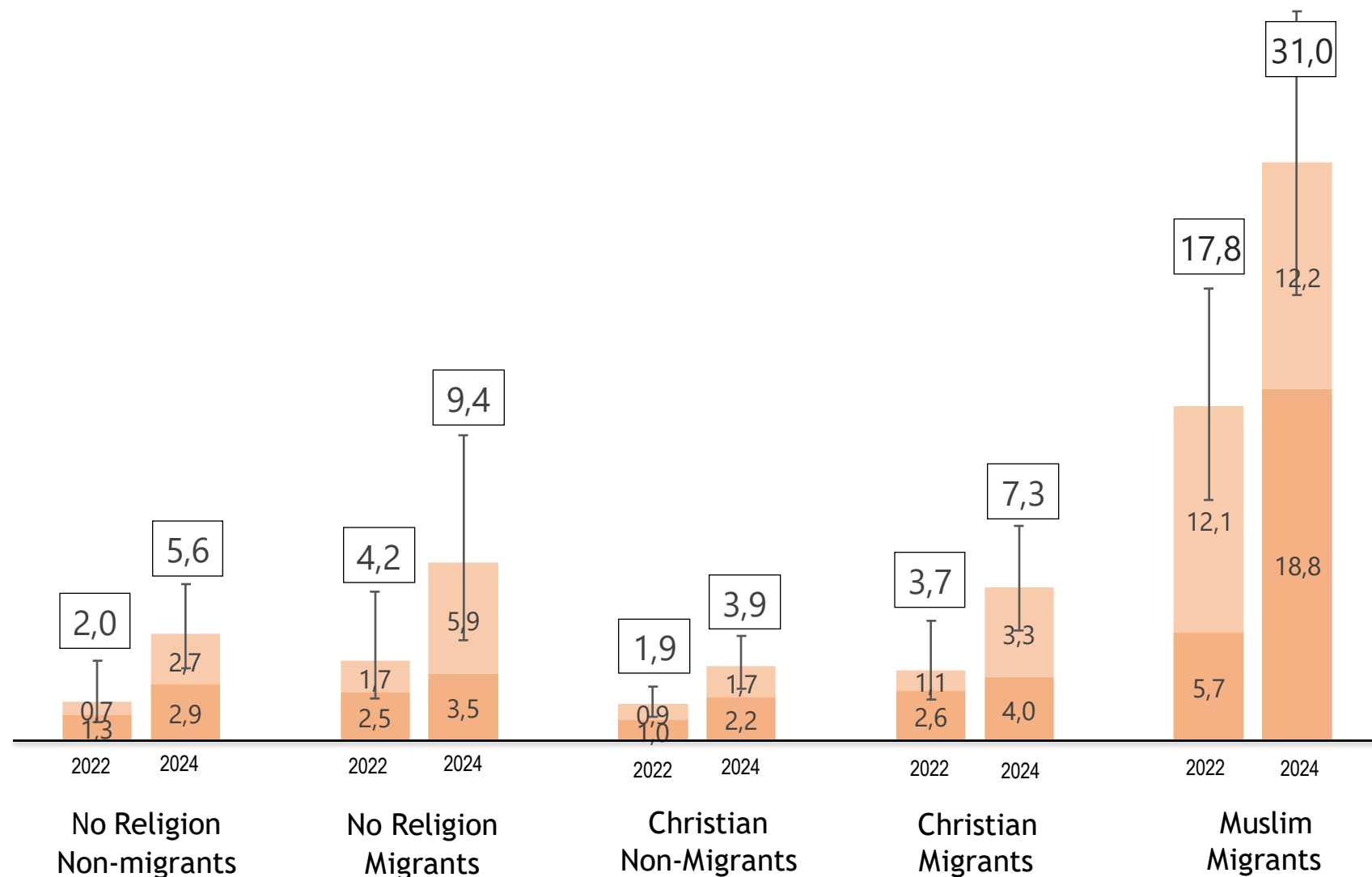
total 2022: 2.0%

total 2024: 4.3%

At least open to anti-Semitism

total 2022 4.1%

total 2024 7.9%

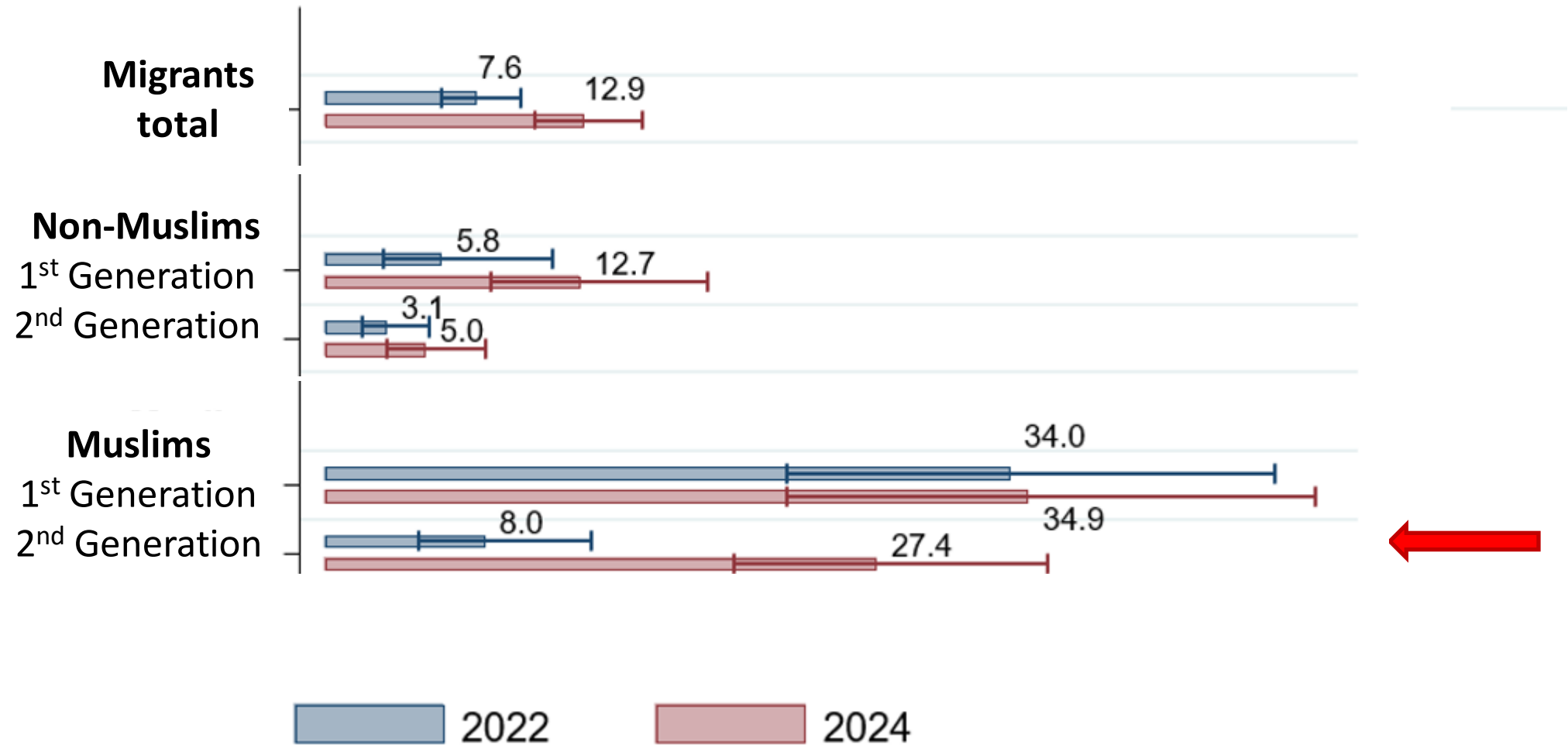


Multivariate Analysis II: Hierarchical Logistic Regression (JuMiD 2022 and 2024)

AV = Antisemitism (at least open=1)	Modell 1	Modell 2	Modell 3a	Modell 3b	Modell 3c	Model 4
Age	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.03
Gender (male = 1)	1.29	1.28	1.30	1.29	1.55 **	1.56 **
Education (high = 1)	3.58 ⁻¹ ***	3.64 ⁻¹ ***	3.62 ⁻¹ ***	3.44 ⁻¹ ***	2.45 ⁻¹ ***	2.46 ⁻¹ ***
Wave (2024 = 1)	1.99 ***	2.31 ***	2.29 ***	2.19 ***	2.37 ***	2.37 ***
Migration background (Migrant = 1)	3.18 ***					
Relig./Migration (no Relig/ no Migrat. = 0)						
No Religion, Migrant		1.76	1.60	1.81	1.69	1.62
Christian, Non-Migrant		1.16 ⁻¹	1.19 ⁻¹	1.11 ⁻¹	1.04 ⁻¹	1.06 ⁻¹
Christian, Migrant		1.40	1.25	1.43	1.06 ⁻¹	1.12 ⁻¹
Muslim, Migrant		8.75 ***	6.45 ***	8.70 ***	5.28 ***	4.73 ***
Individual Discrimination			1.32 **			1.09
Collective Marginalisation				1.41 ***		1.07 ⁻¹
Conspiratorial Mentality					4.22 ***	4.29 ***
R ²	10.9%	16.2%	16.7%	17.1%	27.9%	28.0%

Odds-Ratios; **= $p < .05$, * = $p < .01$, *** = $p < .001$.

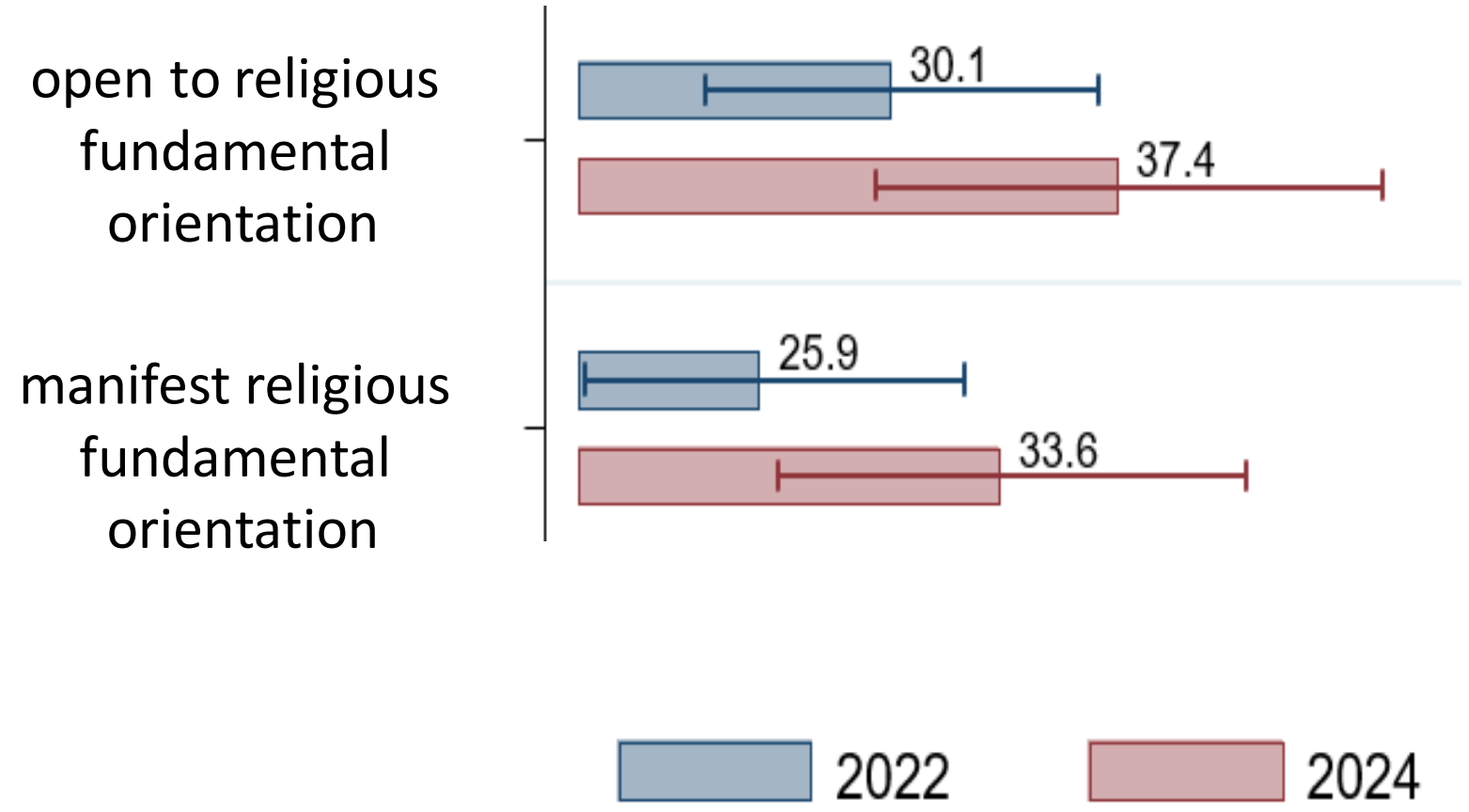
Anti-Semitic attitudes (at least openly expressed) among young migrants by generation of immigration and religion (JuMiD 2022 and 2024)



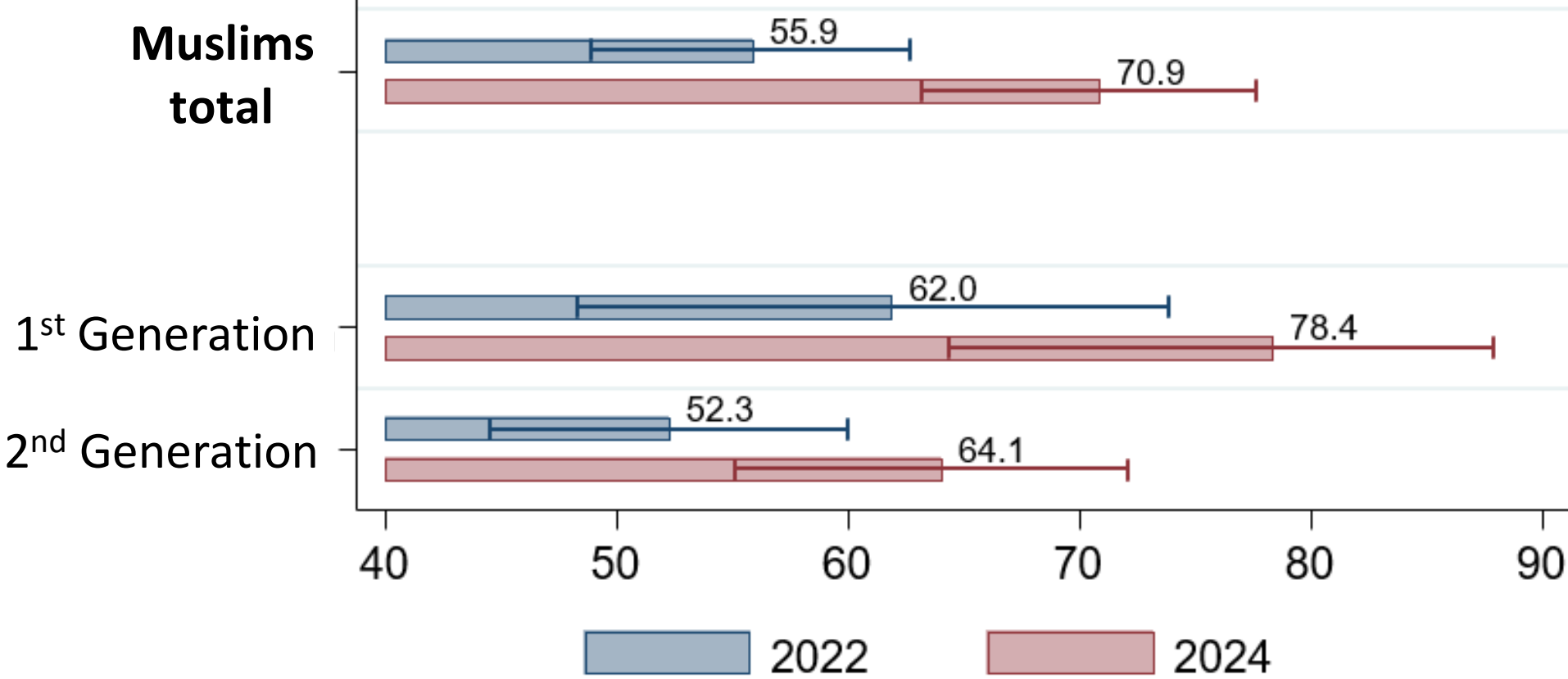
Multivariate Analysis III: Hierarchical Logistic Regression (JuMiD 2022-2024) - Muslims only (n=502) -

AV = Antisemitism (at least open=1)	Modell 1	Modell 2	Modell 3	Modell 4	Modell 5
Age	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.19	1.16
Gender (male = 1)	1.23	1.20	1.33	1.26	1.62
Education (high = 1)	2.39 ⁻¹ **	1.95 ⁻¹ *	1.92 ⁻¹ *	1.85 ⁻¹ *	1.76 ⁻¹
Wave (2024 = 1)	2.25 **	2.12 **	2.06 *	1.82 *	1.80
Migration Generation (1 st = 1)		2.52 **	3.09 ***	2.83 ***	3.26 ***
Individual Discrimination			1.14	1.17	1.09
Collective Marginalisation			1.46 *	1.35	1.10
Spiritual Religiosity				1.23 ⁻¹	1.21 ⁻¹
Fundamentalism				2.58 ***	2.08 **
Conspiratorial Mentality					2.91 ***
R ²	5.6%	8.6%	10.7%	16.2%	22.3%

Fundamental orientations among young Muslims (JuMiD 2022 and 2024)



Percentage of young Muslims with fundamentalist religious beliefs by generation of migration (JuMiD 2022 and 2024)



Summary:

Factors contributing to the Developments of anti-Semitism among juveniles between 2022 and 2024

Since 2022, among juveniles and adolescents increases are to be observed in all relevant risk factors:

- Increases of individual experiences of Discrimination
- Increases of collective marginalisation experiences
- Increases of the prevalence of conspiratorial thinking/conspiracy mentality

Both the levels and the increases of these factors are highest among Muslims.

Furthermore, a marked rise in fundamentalist religious orientations can be observed among Muslim respondents.

The increases of fundamentalism and conspiracy beliefs fully account for the increase in anti-Semitic attitudes among muslim juveniles between 2022 and 2024

Israel-related anti-Semitism among young people in 2024

Pro Palestine and Anti Israel Protests at US Universities in 2024

US NEWS

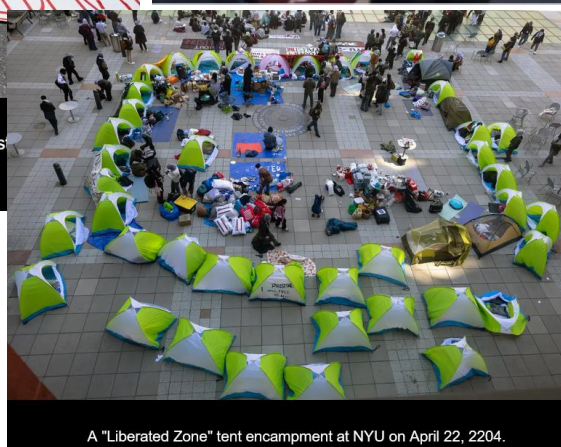
Campus comrades: Anti-Israel tent cities and mass protests spring up at elite — and pricey — colleges across US

By Chris Nesi

Published April 22, 2024, 5:55 p.m. ET



Yale students on the ground blocking an intersection in protes
New York Post



A "Liberated Zone" tent encampment at NYU on April 22, 2204.



The anti-Israel protest continued at Yale after the arrests.
Jessica Hill for The New York Post



Tents set up at Columbia University for a protest calling on the school to divest from Israel on April 22, 2024.
James Keivom

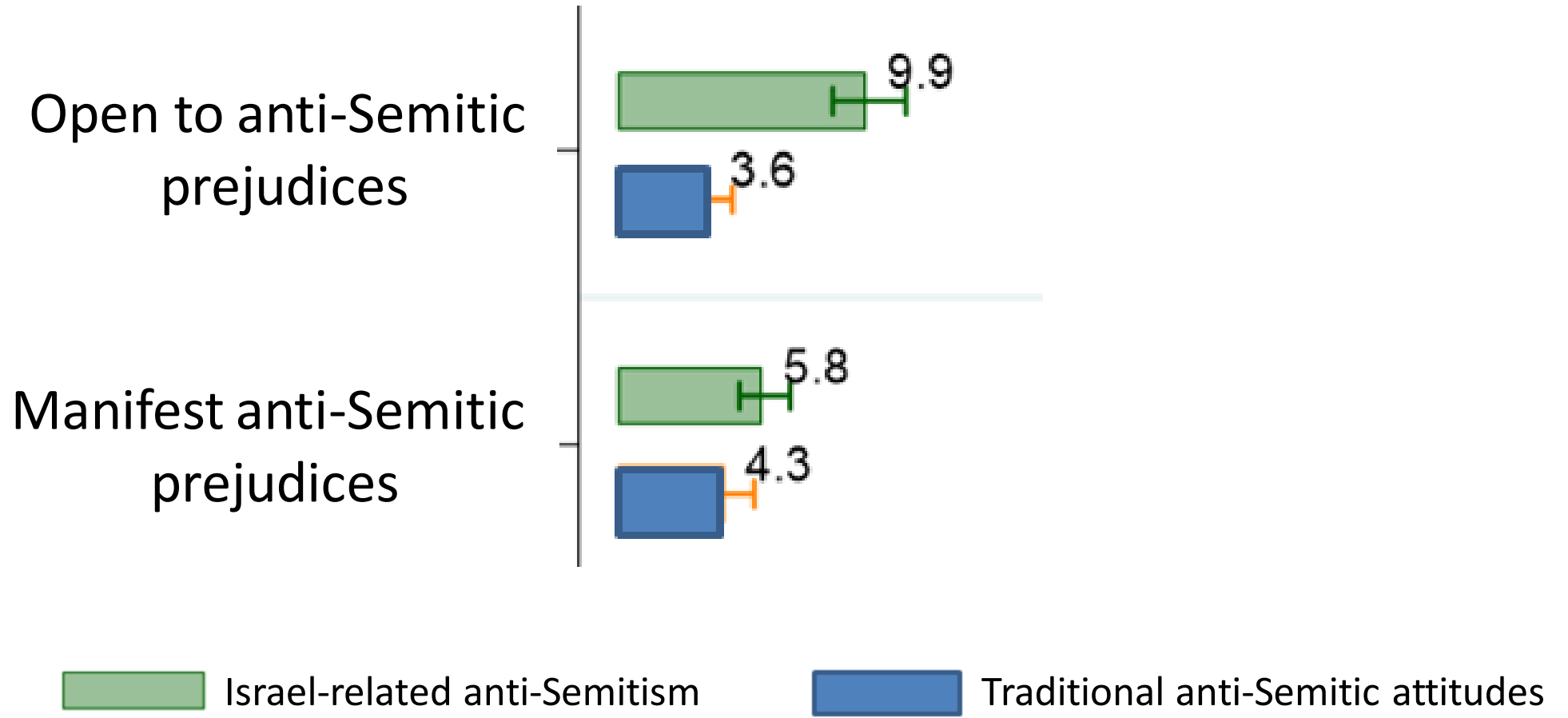
Pro Palestine and Anti Israel Protests in Germany 2023 and 2024



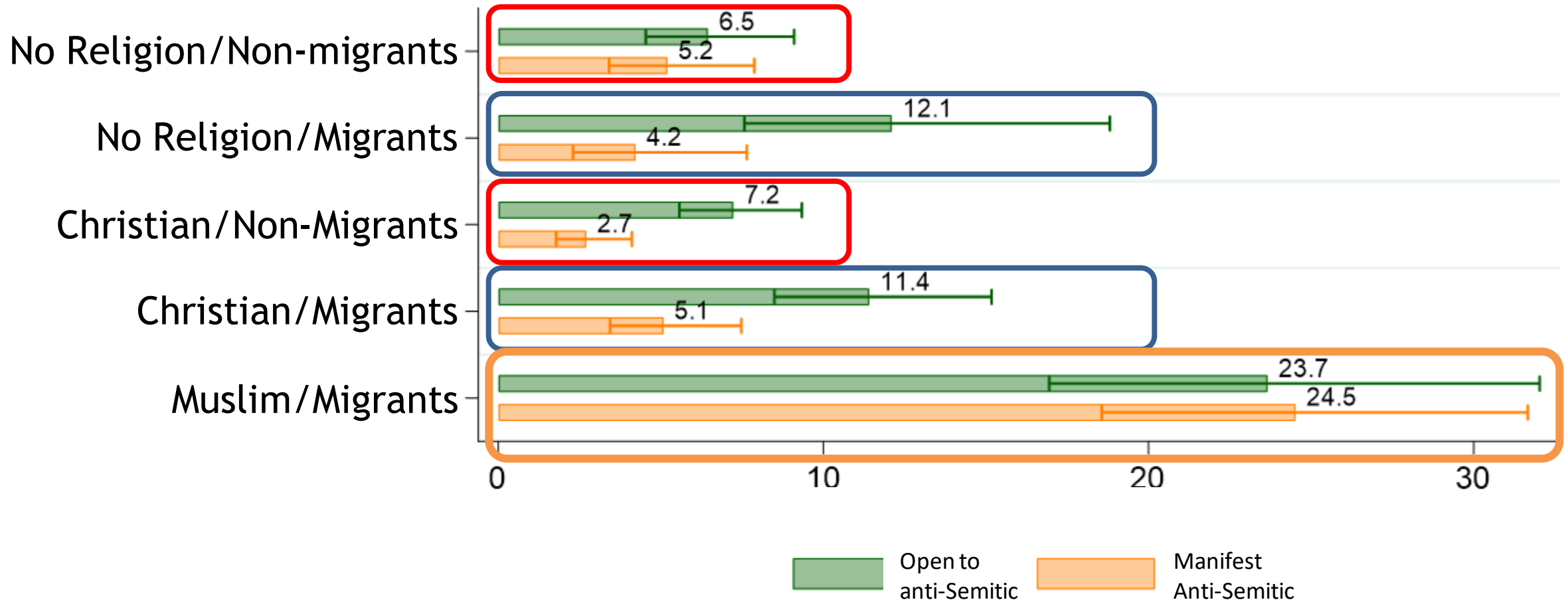
Israel-related anti-Semitism among young people (JuMiD 2024)

	strongly disagree	somewhat disagree	somewhat agree	strongly agree
Given Israel's policies, I can well understand why people have something against Jews.	58.8%	27.4%	10.2%	3.6%
Israeli policies are making me increasingly dislike Jews.	65.7%	22.9%	8.0%	3.4%
The Jews should never have been allowed to establish their own state of Israel.	60.9%	25.3%	8.5%	5.2%

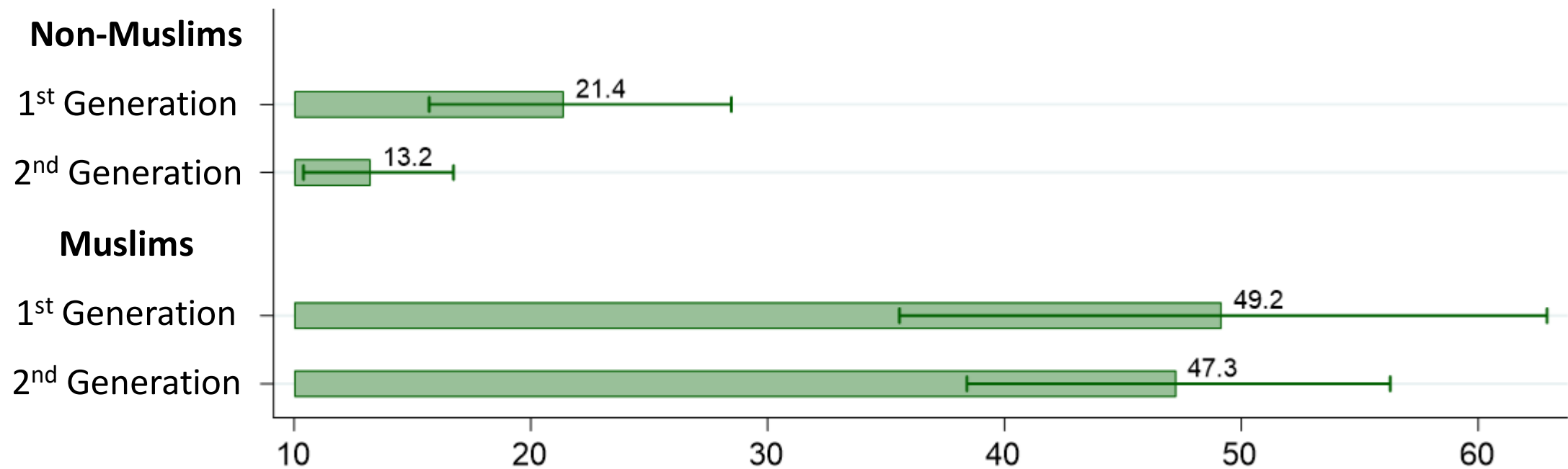
Traditional anti-Semitic attitudes and Israel-related anti-Semitism: Comparison of prevalence rates (JuMiD 2024)



Israel-related antisemitism by religious affiliation and migration background (JuMiD 2024)



Prevalence of Israel-related antisemitism (open and manifest) among migrants by migration generation and religious affiliation (JuMiD 2024)





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Thank you for your attention!

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Policy Brief: MOTRA-Spotlight 01/2025 (summary in english)

MOTRA 01/25 SPOTLIGHT

**Antisemitische Einstellungen bei
jungen Menschen in Deutschland**

**Befunde repräsentativer Umfragen zu
Entwicklungen zwischen 2022 und 2024**

Peter Wetzels, Jannik M.K. Fischer, Katrin Brettfeld und Diego Farren
Universität Hamburg (UHH)

motra
Monitoringssystem und
Transferplattform Radikalisierung

Wetzels, P., Fischer, J.M.K., Brettfeld, K. & Farren, D. (2025). *Antisemitische Einstellungen bei jungen Menschen in Deutschland. Befunde repräsentativer Umfragen zu Entwicklungen zwischen 2022 und 2024.*

MOTRA- Spotlight 01/25. Wiesbaden: MOTRA.

<https://www.motra.info/publikationen/spotlight/>

Recent Publications 1

- Wetzels, P. & Brettfeld, K. (2025). Hintergründe islamismusaffiner politischer Einstellungen bei in Deutschland lebenden Muslim*innen: Zur Relevanz unterschiedlicher Dimensionen der Religiosität. In: Endtricht, R. (Hrsg.) *Extremistische Einstellungen in Deutschland: Verbreitungen, Einflussfaktoren und Trends*. (Im Druck Wiesbaden: Springer.
- Kleinschnittger, J., Richter, T., Brettfeld, K. & Wetzels, P. (2025). Antisemitische und muslimfeindliche Haltungen in Deutschland: Entwicklungen seit dem Jahresbeginn 2023. In: U. Kemmesies, P. Wetzels, B. Austin, A. Dessecker, S. Hutter, C. Büscher & D. Rieger (Hrsg.), *MOTRA Monitor 2023/2024*, (S. 130-153). Wiesbaden: BKA.
- Endtricht, R., Farren, D., Fischer, J.M.K., Brettfeld, K. & Wetzels, P. (2025). Extremismusaffine Einstellungen bei Jugendlichen und Erwachsenen in Deutschland: Verbreitung, politische Verortung und ideologische Überschneidungen. In: Endtricht, R. (Hrsg.) *Extremistische Einstellungen in Deutschland: Verbreitungen, Einflussfaktoren und Trends*. (im Druck). Wiesbaden: Springer.
- Brettfeld, K., Farren, D., Fischer, J.M.K., Endtricht, R. & Wetzels, P. (2025). Aktuelle Trends der Verbreitung extremismusaffiner Einstellungen in Deutschland: Zur Entwicklung von Demokratiedistanz, Rechtsextremismus und Islamismus in der Zeit von 2021 bis 2024. In: U. Kemmesies, P. Wetzels, B. Austin, A. Dessecker, S. Hutter, C. Büscher & D. Rieger (Hrsg.), *MOTRA Monitor 2023/2024*, (S. 86-128). Wiesbaden: BKA.
- Wetzels, P., Fischer, J.M.K., Brettfeld, K. & Farren, D. (2025). Die Verbreitung antisemitischer Einstellungen unter jungen Menschen: Entwicklungen zwischen 2022 und 2024 sowie Zusammenhänge mit Migration und Religion. In: J. Kinzig et al. (Hrsg.), *Am Puls der Zeit?! Trends, Transfer und Tradition in der Kriminologie. Tagungsband 18. wissenschaftlichen Fachtagung der Kriminologischen Gesellschaft vom 26. bis 28. September 2024 in Tübingen* (im Druck). Bad Godesberg: Forum.
- Fischer, J.M.K., Wetzels, P., Brettfeld, K. & Farren D. (2024). *Antisemitismus bei Jugendlichen und Heranwachsenden in Deutschland: Zur Bedeutung von Migrationshintergrund und Religion*. UHH MOTRA Forschungsbericht No. 15 aus dem Institut für Kriminologie an der Fakultät für Rechtswissenschaft. Hamburg: Universität Hamburg.

Recent Publications 2

- Fischer, J.M.K. & Wetzels, P. (2024). Die Verbreitung antisemitischer Ressentiments unter Jugendlichen und Heranwachsenden in Deutschland: Zusammenhänge mit Migration und Religion. *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform*. Preprint: <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/mks-2024-0022/html>
- Fischer, J.M.K., Wetzels, P., Brettfeld, K. & Farren D. (2024). *Antisemitismus bei Jugendlichen und Heranwachsenden in Deutschland: Zur Bedeutung von Migrationshintergrund und Religion*. UHH MOTRA Forschungsbericht No. 15 aus dem Institut für Kriminologie an der Fakultät für Rechtswissenschaft. Hamburg: Universität Hamburg. <https://doi.org/10.25592/uhhfdm.14825>
- Fischer, J.M.K. & Wetzels, P. (2024). Die Verbreitung antisemitischer Einstellungen in Deutschland: Befunde repräsentativer Befragung zu Trends seit 2021 und den Einflüssen von Migrationshintergrund, Religionszugehörigkeit und Religiosität. *Zeitschrift für Religion, Gesellschaft und Politik (ZRGp)*. Online. Open Access. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41682-024-00167-6>
- Farren, D., Fischer, J.M.K., Brettfeld, K., Endtricht, R., Kleinschnittger, J. & Wetzels, P. (2023). *Demokratiedistanz, extremismusaffine Einstellungen, Akzeptanz politisch motivierter Gewalt sowie Intoleranz gegenüber Minderheiten und Fremdgruppen bei Jugendlichen und Heranwachsenden in Deutschland 2022*. MOTRA-Forschungsbericht No. 10 aus dem Institut für Kriminologie an der Fakultät für Rechtswissenschaft. Hamburg: Universität Hamburg. <https://doi.org/10.25592/uhhfdm.13176>
- Fischer, J.M.K. & Wetzels, P. (2023) Antisemitismus in Deutschland: Notwendige Differenzierungen in der Migrationsgesellschaft. *Rechtspsychologie*, 9 (3), 346-381. <https://doi.org/10.5771/2365-1083-2023-3-346>
- Fischer, J.M.K. & Wetzels, P. (2023) Antisemitismus in Deutschland: Notwendige Differenzierungen in der Migrationsgesellschaft. *Rechtspsychologie*, 9 (3), 346-381. <https://doi.org/10.5771/2365-1083-2023-3-346>
- Richter, T., Brettfeld, K., Greipl, S., Hohner, J., Hunger, S., Kanol, E., El Masri, M. & Wetzels, P. (2022). Auswirkungen des Gaza-Krieges 2021 auf Deutschland: Eine mehrdimensionale Analyse des Radikalisierungsgeschehens. In U. Kemmesies., P. Wetzels, B. Austin, A. Dessecker, E. Grande, C. Büscher & D. Rieger (Hrsg.), *MOTRA-Monitor 2021*, (S. 222-247). Wiesbaden: BKA. <https://doi.org/10.53168>