Tackling Hate: The Mamdani Administration's Strategy to Combat Antisemitism

September 2026

The OFFICE of the MAYOR

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Oncenawhile. *The Former Adath Jeshurun of Jassy Synagogue*, In 2013. In *Wikimedia Commons*. July 1, 2013. Online image. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:First_Warsaw_Congregation_(Former_Congregation_Adath_Jeshurun).jpeg. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0.

Letter from Mayor Zohran Kwame Mamdani

Fellow New Yorkers,

Clara Lemlich and Pauline Newman. Emma Lazarus and Leonard Bernstein. Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel and Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson.

From the labor movement to the arts, from civil rights to faith, from the words etched onto the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty to the neighborhoods we call home, the story of New York City cannot be told without the story of Jewish New Yorkers.

Today, nearly 1 million Jewish people call New York City home. They live in Kew Gardens Hills and on the Upper East Side. They pray in South Williamsburg and Sheepshead Bay. They celebrate weddings and b'nai mitzvah in Riverdale and Borough Park. They raise families, build businesses, teach our children, care for our neighbors.

No matter what neighborhood they call their own, it is my profound privilege to call myself their mayor.

And my administration has a responsibility to ensure New York City remains a place where Jewish New Yorkers can live their lives peacefully and safely — where they can walk down the street, enter their houses of worship and build their lives knowing that this city will stand with them. But too many Jewish New Yorkers have told me that they are no longer certain that promise can be taken for granted.

The rise in antisemitic rhetoric and violence has taken a real and painful toll. Our Jewish neighbors have been attacked for wearing a yarmulke or a Star of David. They have encountered slurs on the street and swastikas on their sidewalks. Synagogues and community centers that once kept their doors open have been forced to take extraordinary security precautions because the threat of violence is real.

The numbers are indisputable: Jewish New Yorkers make up only 12% of our population, yet they are the victims of roughly half of all reported hate crimes. That is not unique to New York City — disproportionate levels of hate crimes targeting Jewish people have been reported in cities across the world.[1]

Let me be clear: my administration has zero tolerance for antisemitism. Not on our subways. Not in our workplaces. Not online. Not anywhere.

As Mayor, I will use every power entrusted in me to protect Jewish New Yorkers and ensure that Jewish life flourishes for generations to come.

That work began on day one.

We expanded the Mayor's Office to Combat Antisemitism, and I was proud to appoint Phylisa Wisdom to lead it. We kept a promise made during our campaign and increased hate crime prevention funding nearly ninefold — from $3 million to $29 million annually.

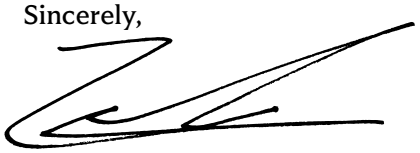
And with the release of this report, we are taking another historic step forward.

We are launching the nation's first-ever municipal Strategy to Combat Antisemitism: a citywide commitment to confront antisemitism and to build a New York where Jewish New Yorkers can live their lives authentically on every block, in every neighborhood and across every borough.

This strategy is a commitment to something fundamental: that every Jewish New Yorker deserves the same freedoms as every other New Yorker. To worship freely. To raise a family. To celebrate openly. To belong completely.

Le-yamim yoter tovim. To better days ahead.

Sincerely,



Mayor Zohran Kwame Mamdani

Letter from Executive Director Phylisa Wisdom

Dear fellow New Yorkers,

It is the privilege of a lifetime to serve as the executive director of the Mayor's Office to Combat Antisemitism under Mayor Zohran Kwame Mamdani.

I am honored to represent the extraordinary diversity of New York City's Jewish communities within this administration and just as importantly, to represent this administration to the communities we serve.

New York City is the Jewish people's front door to America. Generations came here because they believed this could be a place where Jews could come and thrive. They were right. To this day, more Jewish people live in New York City than any other city in the country.[2]

But that history does not absolve us of responsibility in the present.

Today, the challenges to Jewish safety and thriving are more immediate than they have been in a generation. Antisemitic crimes, which have risen since October 7, 2023, have become frighteningly commonplace — not only assaults and vandalism, but the stares and casual comments that create a broader climate of fear. Taken together, these experiences have led too many Jewish New Yorkers to ask a painful question: Do we truly belong here?

Our answer is unequivocal: **yes**. We belong here.

And this Strategy to Combat Antisemitism — the first of its kind at the municipal level — is a roadmap for guaranteeing that New York City remains the greatest place in the country to be Jewish.

Mayor David Dinkins once described New York as a "gorgeous mosaic."[3] New York's Jewish communities are among the threads that bind that mosaic together: left and right, secular and Hasidic, Syrian and Israeli, Bukharian and Greek, Russian and countless others. There is no single way to be Jewish in New York City, and there is no single Jewish New York story. But a mosaic is only complete when every piece has a place.

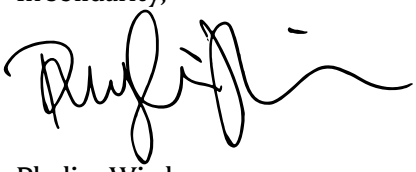
The Mamdani administration understands that the conditions that allow Jewish New Yorkers to live freely are also the conditions that allow every community in the city to do the same.

We will fight antisemitism with urgency and resolve. And we will do so in relentless solidarity with the many communities who also know what it means to be targeted, marginalized or made to question their safety.

This Strategy is neither the beginning nor the end of this work. But it is an important milestone: a clear commitment from New York City government and a roadmap for the meaningful work ahead.

Our task is nothing less than to ensure that every Jewish New Yorker knows they belong here – fully and openly — in the pluralistic democracy we call home.

In solidarity,



Phylisa Wisdom
Executive Director
Mayor's Office to Combat Antisemitism

Introduction to Mayor Mamdani's Office to Combat Antisemitism

On January 1, 2026, Mayor Mamdani signed Executive Order 2, reestablishing the Mayor's Office to Combat Antisemitism. MOCA identifies and develops efforts to combat antisemitism and anti-Jewish hate crime, support victims and survivors and celebrates Jewish culture and traditions alongside the entire Mamdani administration.[4]

A core part of MOCA's work has been reconvening an Interagency Task Force to Combat Antisemitism composed of representatives of the Office of Community Safety's Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes, New York City Police Department, New York City Commission on Human Rights, New York City Public Schools and other City agencies to fulfill its mission and deliver for the city's more than 1 million Jewish New Yorkers. MOCA has met with each member of the Task Force individually and then as a group. MOCA also maintains key relationships with stakeholders across the Jewish community and serves as a voice across City government to ensure that Jewish communal priorities are considered.

Additionally, MOCA coordinates non-law enforcement responses to incidents of antisemitism on behalf of the Office of the Mayor and serves as a liaison to the city's Jewish communities to address issues related to victim services, bias incidents and security for vulnerable populations and institutions.

The Mamdani administration, including MOCA, spent months holding meetings with Jewish leaders from all corners of the community to shape the office's understanding of how Jewish New Yorkers experience antisemitism. This included meetings with clergy spanning denominations; advocates from across the political spectrum; parents, students, business owners, educators and more. This work was, and will continue to be, conducted as part of the administration's larger efforts to respond to hate and bias against all communities in New York City.

The Strategy to Combat Antisemitism lays out the administration's core values and centers the work of combating antisemitism in a historical context. New York City has long been considered the most Jewish city in America. The Strategy to Combat Antisemitism includes a set of strategic objectives developed from a commitment to combat antisemitism. Grounded in these strategic objectives, Mayor Mamdani's Strategy to Combat Antisemitism announces multiple short- and long-term interventions that the administration is immediately embarking on to tackle hate targeting Jewish New Yorkers. It also includes steps the Mamdani administration has already taken to support the Jewish community aligned to this initial Strategy to Combat Antisemitism.

From the Interagency Task Force to Combat Antisemitism, MOCA identified four agencies and offices with which to grow its partnerships in year one: the City Commission on Human Rights, New York City Public Schools, the Office of Community Safety's Office for Prevention of Hate Crimes and the New York City Police Department. These offices are tasked with key areas of work that directly affect the safety, well-being and ability of Jewish New Yorkers to thrive in the city. MOCA continues to advise and collaborate with these offices and other City agencies, convening and coordinating the City's work related to its portfolio. MOCA will continue to focus on programming with these agencies, as well as lifting up, improving and strengthening work done across the administration.

To achieve its mandate of identifying and developing efforts to combat antisemitism, reduce anti-Jewish hate crimes and support victims of antisemitic incidents, MOCA works in partnership with many agencies and offices: from the sensitivity the Office of Chief Medical Examiner takes with regard to religious requirements in cases of loss of life, to the Parks Department swiftly removing graffiti and swastikas, to the Sanitation Department being responsive and respectful to garbage pick-up impacted by Jewish holidays.

To celebrate Jewish culture and traditions using the resources of the City of New York and to ensure that New Yorkers of all faiths are brought into the work of making New York City more affordable and livable, MOCA works with the Mayor's Office of Mass Engagement, a new City Hall office designed

to transform how New Yorkers engage with their government. OME works within City Hall and across City agencies to strategize, coordinate and execute engagement that reaches everyday New Yorkers. OME creates opportunities for New Yorkers to take action where they are and ensures engagement efforts contribute to long-term civic participation. It includes the Office of Faith-Based Partnerships, which works closely with communities of all faiths across the five boroughs on constituent concerns, cultural celebrations and interfaith organizing. The Office of Faith-Based Partnerships is the primary link between faith communities and the City.

OFBP works with New Yorkers to resolve faith-based constituent concerns, host cultural celebrations and organize. OFBP engages Jewish communities on shared priorities including education on tenant rights and expanding access to free childcare and immigration justice — work that Jewish communities have long championed and prioritized in the city.

Combating hate demands active participation and a willingness to talk about the hopes and concerns of New Yorkers with patience, confronting uncomfortable conversations and recognizing that many communities have been the stranger at different points in history. Even within the Jewish community, there has never been clear consensus on specific tactics to ensure Jewish safety.

Questioning is a hallmark of Judaism[5] — and this curiosity for learning extends beyond Jewish history to include a thirst for knowledge about every New Yorker. The administration will embody this curiosity and support marginalized communities reinforcing the multicultural dream of New York City. This is an invitation to everyone committed to rejecting hate in all its forms to join with the administration in its efforts to ensure ongoing Jewish safety, belonging and thriving in New York City.

Interagency Task Force to Combat Antisemitism

- NYC Mayor's Office to Combat Antisemitism
- NYC Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes
- NYC Office of Community Safety
- NYC Public Schools
- NYC Commission on Human Rights
- NYPD — Police Department, City of New York

Inauguration at City Hall on Thursday, January 1, 2026.
Michael Appleton/Mayoral Photography Office

> “I stand alongside over 1 million New Yorkers who voted for this day nearly two months ago — and I stand just as resolutely alongside those who did not. I know there are some who view this administration with distrust or disdain, or who see politics as permanently broken. And while only action can change minds, I promise you this: if you are a New Yorker, I am your mayor. Regardless of whether we agree, I will protect you; celebrate with you; mourn alongside you; and never, not for a second, hide from you.[6]”

Mayor Zohran Mamdani
Inauguration Address
January 1, 2026

Statement of Core Values

The Mamdani administration and MOCA will take on the mission of combating hate guided by the following core values:

The Jewish people and their contributions to New York City are inextricably woven into the fabric of this city, and they must remain an enduring part of its future. New York City has long had one of the most significant Jewish populations out of any city in the world. The way to ensure that it remains that way is to maintain their safety.

Every New Yorker deserves to safely be who they are in the five boroughs. No New Yorker can or should face discrimination due to their real or perceived religion, race, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity or sexual orientation. Whoever you are, you have the legal right to be safe and live free of discrimination in New York City.

The experiences of every New Yorker — in all their diversity and complexity — are legitimate.

Antisemitism is corrosive to all people — whether they are Jewish or not — and to democracy. As has often been argued, antisemitism is the canary in the coal mine of hatred and authoritarianism.[7]

Antisemitism has long functioned as a conspiracy theory that blames the Jewish people for the problems of the day, and reinforces unjust systems by keeping communities divided and distracted about the source of their true concerns.

One form of hatred cannot be combatted in a vacuum. Antisemitism can, and must, be addressed hand in hand with all other forms of hatred.

New York City must, and will, combat antisemitism with a whole-of-government approach: advancing policy, programming and public messaging dedicated to stemming a documented rise in hate incidents and crimes and protecting and uplifting Jewish New Yorkers.

Historical Context of the Jewish Community in New York City

The first Jewish immigrants to New York City were 23 Sephardim who arrived from the Dutch colony of Recife — modern-day Brazil — in September 1654.[8] While they were not initially welcomed by Governor Peter Stuyvesant (in fact, he tried to ban them from coming in the first place[9]), they ultimately won the right to open the first Jewish congregation in North America: Congregation Shearith Israel.[10][11] Members of Shearith Israel were actively involved in the founding of such institutions as the Mt. Sinai Hospital (originally named "Jews' Hospital"[12]) and the 92nd Street Y.[13]

Toward the end of the 19th century and dawn of the 20th century, many Jewish Eastern Europeans began immigrating to the United States — many via Ellis Island — to escape pogroms and other forms of persecution.[14] New York City's Jewish population grew to over 1.6 million, 29 percent of the city's population, by 1920.[15] Jewish immigrants struggled against antisemitism, including accusations of spreading Bolshevism from prominent American politicians and business people[16]— a conspiracy theory that persists to this day.[17] Jewish immigration to the United States decreased dramatically following the passage of the Johnson-Reed Act in 1924.[18] Following the Holocaust and the passage of the Hart-Celler Act of 1965, Jewish survivors, refugees and immigrants from across the world began moving to New York City.[19] Though while it is true that as long as there have been Jewish people in New York, there has been antisemitism, it is also true that the Jewish people have long been part of the fabric of this city.

Today, New York is home to the largest Jewish community of any city in the world outside of Israel[20], and to many, New York City has become a symbol for the Jewish experience in the United States.[21]

Jewish New York is diverse, and in all its diversity, New York is home to most of the largest communities of any kind of Jewish person in the country, including Syrian, Bukharian, Ukrainian, Russian, Israeli, Greek and so many more. There are Jewish people who exist at every identity intersection. There are Jewish communities in New York who identify as secular, as Hasidic, as Yeshivish, as Reform and as any of the other denominations.

There are pockets of the city where Yiddish is heard and read in every store and where life comes to a halt over Shabbos. New York City is one of the few cities in the United States which still has native Ladino speakers and holds an annual Ladino Day.[22] It is easier to find kosher and Jewish ritual foods and objects around the five boroughs than it is in any other major city in the country, and Jewish foods (primarily Ashkenazi) have become synonymous with the food of New York City. Jewish New Yorkers have made significant contributions to quintessential, iconic art that has become central to the culture of New York City, from "When Harry Met Sally" and "Broad City" to the design of Essex House and the works of Mark Rothko.

Indeed, so much of what makes New York City a special place for every resident and visitor — its diversity, its culture, its character — is what makes New York City a special place to be Jewish.

Celebrating Jewish New York

Mayor Mamdani has pledged to not just protect Jewish New Yorkers, but to celebrate them — and the Mamdani administration sees those two goals as intertwined.

Mayor Mamdani invested in additional capacity to combat antisemitism because he believes that the work to ensure Jewish safety and thriving in this city is more expansive than simply condemning acts of antisemitism after they occur.

Mayor Mamdani understands that the responsibility and commitment to combatting antisemitism does not stop at physical protection; it extends to celebration and honoring the past and present of the community. The Mamdani administration will continue to ensure Jewish New Yorkers' stories are told, their holidays are celebrated and the beauty of their diversity and complexity is elevated.

This is not separate from the work to combat antisemitism; this is core to that work. Beyond teaching about painful Jewish history, it is critical that New Yorkers understand the positive contributions of Jewish New Yorkers. There is no place like New York City, where diverse communities have been living amongst one another for centuries, to prove that when neighbors know and cherish each other, everyone is safer and freer.

Mayor Mamdani and the whole administration will continue to meet every New Yorker where they are, whether that be in their homes, their houses of worship, the city's streets and subways, Gracie Mansion and everywhere in between.

New York City Mayor Zohran Mamdani delivers remarks at the T'ruah Gala on Tuesday, June 2, 2026. Kara McCurdy | Mayoral Photography Office.

Statistics and Polling on Antisemitism

Polling can provide a snapshot into how Jewish Americans feel about safety and antisemitism.

Over the past decade, Jewish Americans have reported experiencing a marked rise in antisemitism, particularly amid some of the most devastating acts of antisemitism and antisemitic violence in modern American history.[23] In 2017, White nationalists espousing the racist Great Replacement Theory infamously shouted "Jews will not replace us" in Charlottesville, Virginia.[24] A shooter, who subscribed to the Great Replacement Theory, committed the deadliest attack on the Jewish community in American history at Tree of Life Synagogue in 2018.[25] Another shooter, identifying with the "white genocide" conspiracy theory, committed a mass shooting at the Chabad of Poway in 2019, one month after trying to burn down a local mosque.[26] This general sense of growing antisemitism was also found by the American Jewish Committee in its first State of Antisemitism in America report in 2020, which found over 80 percent of Jewish respondents believing antisemitism had increased in America over the previous five years — a result it found again in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.[27]

In more recent years, public opinion research has suggested that an overwhelming majority of **Jewish New Yorkers in New York City and the surrounding counties of Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk, as well as Jewish Americans overall, have felt a rise in antisemitic incidents and attitudes.28 Many surveyed Jewish people across the country have expressed a fear in attending events or displaying things that could visually identify them as Jewish.**[29] Moreover, across the United States, polling data suggests antisemitic beliefs are strikingly common.[30]

Regarding crime statistics, FBI and NYPD data show **there was a notable increase in anti-Jewish crimes following October 7, 2023.**[31*]

A note on public opinion polling: Respondents in each of these polls were asked about perceptions and experiences of antisemitism. Antisemitism can take different forms and may be experienced differently across Jewish communities. These experiences are shaped by individual perception, context and a person's sense of safety, and may vary from person to person while still reflecting real concerns felt more broadly across communities. Recognizing these experiences is important to defining what community safety looks like in practice and how concerns about antisemitism show up in day-to-day life. This Strategy considers those experiences alongside survey findings, incident data, research and other available evidence to better assess the scope and impact of antisemitism. Here, MOCA shares survey data, with the caveat that there is not just one way to measure antisemitic attitudes in a society.

The following statistics are from surveys conducted by not-for-profits. They focus on antisemitism in New York and the United States.

Local and national Jewish attitudes toward safety and antisemitism:

Jewish New Yorkers and Antisemitism

Jewish New Yorkers are overwhelmingly concerned about antisemitism.

- In UJA's 2025 Jewish Community Study of New York City and the surrounding counties of Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk, 73 percent of surveyed Jewish people reported they believed antisemitism was increasing, and 25 percent believed it was staying the same.[32†]
- In that same study, 39 percent of respondents said they sometimes worry about attending events or places fearing for their safety as a Jewish person, and 9 percent said they fear it often.[33]
- It also found 96 percent of respondents said they were somewhat or very concerned about antisemitism in the United States.[34]
- Worries about antisemitism are high even when survey respondents have not recently personally experienced antisemitism. Eighty-six percent of Jewish residents of New York City, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties last year felt somewhat or very concerned about antisemitism in the NY Metro Area.[35] According to the same

*NYPD hate crime statistics include the following as the most common underlying criminal offenses: miscellaneous penal law violations, criminal mischief, offenses against public order and sensibility, assault and felony assault. FBI hate crime statistics include the following as the most common underlying criminal offenses: destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimidation, simple assault, aggravated assault and all other larceny. Neither law enforcement agency categorizes political protest as a crime and this administration supports all New Yorkers' right to protest under the First Amendment.

† The UJA Community Study covered an eight-county area of New York Jewish communities, including all of New York City, as well as Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. The 2025 Study followed UJA's 2023 Community Study.

survey, 13 percent of respondents had personally experienced antisemitism in the three months prior to taking the survey. [36]

Antisemitism across the United States

- Similarly, an overwhelming majority of Jewish Americans are concerned about antisemitism.
- Ninety-three percent of Jewish Americans surveyed in American Jewish Committee's (AJC) 2025 State of Antisemitism in America believe antisemitism is a somewhat or very serious problem.[37]
- Forty-one percent of Jewish Americans stated they avoided publicly wearing, carrying or displaying things that made them visibly identifiable as a Jew. [38]
- Thirty percent of Jewish Americans stated they avoided "certain places, events or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jew."[39]
- Like in New York, Jewish people across the country are concerned about antisemitism even if they have not recently personally experienced antisemitism:
- Three percent of respondents in AJC's report experienced an act of physical antisemitism at least once in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. [40]
- Twenty-one percent of respondents experienced antisemitic remarks at least once in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. [41]
- Five percent of respondents experienced antisemitic vandalism on personal property at least once in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. [42]
- Nineteen percent of respondents experienced antisemitic remarks directed at them on social media or online at least once in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. [43]

Americans and antisemitism

While a majority of American voters believe antisemitism is a serious problem, antisemitic tropes and conspiracies are still commonly believed. A 2026 survey of American voters found:

- Sixty-three percent of surveyed American voters strongly or somewhat agree that "antisemitism is a serious problem in the United States today." [44]
- Thirty-two percent of surveyed Americans held at least one belief associated with antisemitic tropes or general antisemitism, including Jewish people having too much power in the United States. [45]
- American respondents are more likely to agree with an antisemitic statement if they receive their news updates from social media. [46]
- Twenty-five percent of surveyed Americans somewhat or strongly agreed with the antisemitic conspiracy theory: "Jews have an extremely organized international community that puts their own interests before those of their home countries." [47]
- Around 29 percent of surveyed Americans strongly or somewhat agreed that "wealthy Jewish donors have too much control over American politics," and approximately 36 percent strongly or somewhat agreed that "wealthy Jewish donors prioritize their own interests over American ones."[48]

"Hester Street, Between Allen and Orchard Streets." The New York Public Library Digital Collections. 1938

Definitions

Despite antisemitism's persistent presence throughout history, scholars, community members and community leaders do not agree on certain aspects of what antisemitism is. The purpose of the Strategy to Combat Antisemitism is to delineate and advance policy, programming and other initiatives that the Mamdani administration will proactively use to combat antisemitism.

There are several definitions of antisemitism, with three of the most prominent being: the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism, the Jerusalem Declaration on Antisemitism and the Nexus Document.[49] Other organizations have also advanced various definitions and frameworks. At a basic level, the Joe Biden administration's May 2023 US National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism provides a useful framework:

> "Antisemitism is a stereotypical and negative perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred of Jews. It is prejudice, bias, hostility, discrimination or violence against Jews for being Jews or Jewish institutions or property for being Jewish or perceived as Jewish. Antisemitism can manifest as a form of racial, religious, national origin and/or ethnic discrimination, bias or hatred; or, a combination thereof. However, antisemitism is not simply a form of prejudice or hate. It is also a pernicious conspiracy theory that often features myths about Jewish power and control."[50]

New York City can and will leverage all of the tools at its disposal to combat antisemitism effectively without needing to adopt a definition for this specific form of hate. Federal hate crimes statutes — which criminalize conduct motivated by bias against protected characteristics, such as race, national origin and religion — do not adopt a standalone definition of discrimination.[51]

Nor is adopting a singular definition necessary or useful for MOCA's work. Every crime that may be bias-motivated is investigated by the NYPD's Hate Crimes Task Force consistent with New York State law and applicable criminal statutes. Likewise, allegations of anti-Jewish discrimination reported to the New York City Commission on Human Rights are assessed under the City's Human Rights Law.

How the Mamdani Administration Supports Jewish New Yorkers

The Mamdani administration's Strategy to Combat Antisemitism is guided by a North Star of uplifting and celebrating Jewish New Yorkers while using every tool at the City's disposal to root out hate.

After hearing from and building relationships with Jewish New Yorkers across the five boroughs, MOCA identified several key, recurring themes that have informed the thinking and approach to the Strategy. These themes include:

- Having pride in being a Jewish New Yorker
- Acknowledging the rise of antisemitism
- Fearing wearing identifying symbols of Judaism
- Experiencing verbal and physical antisemitism
- Desiring further investments in education on antisemitism, the Holocaust and Jewish life

The Mamdani administration's efforts to combat antisemitism will be grounded in a whole-of-government approach across the following strategic objectives:

1. Encourage and direct continual investment in preventing hate violence
2. Combat physical, verbal and digital antisemitism across New York City through initiatives guided by MOCA's Core Values, alongside agency partners
3. Encourage and direct investment in education to counter antisemitism, including on Jewish New Yorkers' contributions to New York City, education on the Holocaust and other relevant history and the lived experiences of Jewish New Yorkers
4. Support and share resources with victims of antisemitic incidents and antisemitic hate crimes
5. Preserve New York City as a special place to be Jewish and work with community partners to continuously find new ways to uplift it as a special place for all Jewish communities
6. Conduct regular and robust community engagement with Jewish New Yorkers across the ideological spectrum so the Mamdani administration can better serve Jewish communities and help Jewish New Yorkers live lives of dignity free from hate
7. Celebrate and cherish Jewish culture and tradition through policy, programming and public messaging

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Encourage and direct continual investment in preventing hate violence

Many Jewish community leaders the Mamdani administration has met with have expressed that synagogues and other vulnerable nonprofits need to reinforce their existing security infrastructure. Many, including well-resourced congregations, expressed that they have insufficient resources to respond to the increased threat environment posed by car rammings and bomb threats; find current state and federal grants to be limited; and believe the grant application process is complicated. **The Mamdani administration is responding to this need and ensuring all at-risk houses of worship can access what they need to keep New Yorkers safe.**

Mayor Mamdani made a historic investment in hate violence and incident prevention, increasing the budget for the Office for Prevention of Hate Crimes almost ninefold. MOCA will work closely with the Office of Community Safety as they allocate this money.

$7.4 million will immediately be designated toward:

- **Supporting the physical security of vulnerable nonprofit organizations, including synagogues and other houses of worship — $1 million.**
- **Doubling funding for Partners Against the Hate grants** to community-based organizations aligned to the prevention framework with a renewed focus on countering online hate speech, data collection, restorative justice and survivor support — $6.4 million.

This $7.4 million is part of the larger $26 million investment the administration has made in OPHC, a part of OCS. MOCA will join OPHC's selection committee for the disbursement of the funding and work in partnership with relevant agencies and community-based partners to advance initiatives that will:

- **Develop evidence-informed strategies** that respond to emerging trends while strengthening long-term community resilience.
- **Expand programming that promotes dialogue and understanding** across different communities.
- **Coordinate anti-hate crime and anti-hate violence efforts** across City agencies and community partners.
- **Launch public education and awareness campaigns** that promote the contributions of Jewish New Yorkers.
- **Conduct outreach and engage neighborhoods** experiencing disproportionately high levels of antisemitic incidents.
- **Coordinate on community research, listening sessions, neighborhood investments and surveys** to pursue evidence-based investments and policy and investments.
- **Mobilize faith leaders** to coordinate communication, support healing, and promote solidarity following acts of hate.

$7.4M

Invested to double PATH grant funding and support the physical security of vulnerable nonprofits, including synagogues

$26M

Invested in the Office to Prevent Hate Crimes, a nearly ninefold increase in funding

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Combat physical, verbal and digital antisemitism across New York City through initiatives guided by MOCA's Core Values, alongside agency partners

The Mamdani administration will create and implement policies, programs and campaigns to support Jewish New Yorkers and combat antisemitism. The Mamdani administration approaches this work with a scalpel: identifying targeted interventions rooted in the lived experiences of Jewish New Yorkers, alongside a careful assessment of gaps that could be filled.

- The Mamdani administration will launch a campaign to raise awareness of City Human Rights Law, antisemitism and how to report suspected discrimination.
- CCHR will continue to **provide trainings for the City workforce**, including the renowned "Understanding Jewish Experiences" training developed in partnership with the Wagner College Holocaust Center.[52]

Discrimination Prevention & Enhancing Intergroup Understanding

In 2022, CCHR launched its "Understanding Jewish Experience" training, which was recognized by the Biden administration as an example of how local governments can counter antisemitism.[53] Developed in partnership with the Wagner College Holocaust Center, the training emphasizes cultural competency, awareness of the diversity of New York's Jewish communities and what constitutes a violation of the New York City Human Rights Law. It is one of several agency trainings focused on cultural competency, including "Anti-Black Racism and Other Forms of Discrimination Based on Race and Color"; "Protections Against Gender Identity and Gender Expression Discrimination"; and "Understanding Muslim Experiences and Combating Anti-Muslim Bias." From 2023 to 2026, the training has reached 2,751 City employees.

- CCHR is **enhancing responsiveness to reports of discrimination** and investing resources into intake, investigations and enforcement.

Addressing Illegal Discrimination

Case resolutions are one of the main ways that CCHR can address illegal discrimination in housing; in employment or in businesses, which includes treating individuals less well because of their Jewish faith or their national origin; or failing to provide reasonable accommodations.

It is notable that historically, CCHR has not received high numbers of reports of religious discrimination. This reflects that Jewish New Yorkers and many others may not know they can report to CCHR. It also reflects the complicated reality that many experiences of bias and hate may be something that CCHR cannot address because it is limited to enforcement within the bounds of the Human Rights Law and requires the prevention-focused policy and programming work of other agencies and offices. The agency is committed to improving awareness of the agency's work and how to report instances of discrimination to CCHR. CCHR invites any New Yorkers who have witnessed or experienced discrimination to call the agency's confidential InfoLine to report — or speak with a CCHR representative and learn about filing — a discrimination complaint: (212) 416-0197. CCHR will continue to review each report to determine if there are actions the agency can take, and refer the matter to another agency as relevant.

- The **NYPD Hate Crimes Task Force will continue reviewing all** potential hate crimes to **keep communities safe**, including investigating potential hate crimes and providing security briefings for the community.
- New York City Public Schools' in-school **Respect for All program liaisons will continue to lead their schools' anti-bullying and bias-prevention efforts and maintain safe learning environments**, free from discrimination, harassment and intimidation of any kind.

NYCPS has zero tolerance for antisemitism or hate of any kind. Since launching in 2007, NYCPS' **Respect for All program** has helped schools foster and maintain safe learning environments that are supportive, inclusive, and free from discrimination, harassment and intimidation.

Today, the Respect for All program continues to strengthen the capacity of schools to create and sustain inclusive school climates where students feel valued, supported and safe. Every NYCPS principal designates a Respect for All Liaison to lead their school's anti-bullying and bias-prevention efforts. Respect for All Liaisons support students, families and staff throughout bullying investigations; coordinate proactive schoolwide initiatives that promote respect and inclusion year-round; and lead annual Respect for All Week programming, celebrating the rich diversity of New York City's school communities while reinforcing that bullying and harassment have no place in schools.

If a student, staff or community member witnesses or experiences an incident of antisemitic bullying or bias, NYCPS has a variety of reporting methods to ensure the issue is investigated and addressed. Students and families can report bullying by:

Connecting with their school's Respect for All Liaison and/or a trusted adult.

Filing an online complaint through NYCPS' Bullying Reporting form.[54]

Calling the NYCPS Anti-Hate Hotline at (718) 935-2289.

Emailing respectforall@schools.nyc.gov.

NYCPS investigates and responds to all reported incidents in accordance with NYCPS Chancellor's Regulations and applicable laws.

- NYCPS has hired a **K-12 Title VI coordinator**, aligned to best practices in higher education, charged with managing Title VI-related complaints related to race, color and national origin discrimination, including antisemitism and bias based on shared ancestry. MOCA is partnering with NYCPS to align efforts and enhance incident investigation and response.
- NYCPS has provided and will continue to offer staff trainings on antisemitism, the Jewish experience and other relevant topics in partnership with community and educational organizations.
- NYCPS launched **Meeting the Moment**, a cross-functional initiative that oversees incident response, safety and educational measures and engagement efforts related to fighting bias, including antisemitism, especially as it relates to current events. This work launched in 2024 with a principal training led by Facing History and Ourselves, which focused on facilitating difficult conversations in the classroom. In the 2026-2027 school year, NYCPS plans to expand Meeting the Moment trainings that help school staff to build inclusive, safe environments and to foster civil discourse on challenging topics.
- The Mamdani administration has **revitalized New York City's Interagency Task Force to Combat Antisemitism** and will continue to work to ensure that offices and agencies are collaborating to combat antisemitism and ensure cultural fluency.
- The Mamdani administration has **relaunched an interagency Security Infrastructure Working Group**, which collaborates to increase awareness of funding opportunities and offer technical support for security hardening at Jewish places of worship and cultural centers.
- MOCA will continue to **report data and research** relevant to the Jewish community, in addition to providing regular updates on the office's progress toward its strategic goals.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Encourage and direct investment in education to counter antisemitism, including on Jewish New Yorkers' contributions to New York City, education on the Holocaust and other relevant history and the lived experiences of Jewish New Yorkers

Jewish New Yorkers from across the religious and political spectrum shared with MOCA that they believe education is a key tool in the work to combat antisemitism. This includes education both about the Holocaust and hatred against the Jewish people throughout history, as well as the positive contributions the Jewish people have made to New York City and the United States more broadly. Moreover, many Jewish New Yorkers shared with MOCA a desire for anti-hate and anti-bias education that pertains to all groups, which makes every New Yorker safer.

NYCPS has made significant strides in increasing educational efforts to combat antisemitism, and will continue to do so in the following ways:

- NYCPS will continue to **teach students about the Holocaust in eighth, 10th and 11th grades.** NYCPS will also continue to offer schools fully developed lessons to address the Holocaust in the context of both US and global history.
- NYC public schools will continue to **utilize the system's K-12 social studies curriculum, "Passport to Social Studies,"** which contains information on Jewish history and culture in numerous units.

Examples of Jewish representation in the NYCPS' **Passport to Social Studies** curriculum include stories of the Jewish immigrant experience and different aspects of the history of Judaism. NYCPS also offers "Civics for All" comic books that feature Jewish Americans (including an upcoming collaboration with the Tenement Museum). NYCPS' Social Studies team offers professional learning to help teachers integrate these materials into their lessons.

- NYCPS will partner with MOCA and OPHC to **increase school trips to the Museum of Jewish Heritage**, which offers free admission to eighth graders in a program supported by the Gray Foundation and City Council Speaker Julie Menin.
- NYCPS will continue to **provide resources** through Sora, NYCPS's online library platform. This includes curated book collections, which offer educators and students opportunities to further explore key topics like antisemitism through age-appropriate books and other digital resources.
- NYCPS has established a **Multicultural Student Coalition**, a group of high school students from across the city who convene to develop leadership skills, deepen cultural understanding, connect across difference and become ambassadors to promote belonging and inclusion. MOCA will engage with this group in the 2026-2027 school year.
- NYCPS' Department of Social Studies & Civics will continue to educate New York City public school students on the contributions of Jewish Americans, many of whom are highlighted in Hidden Voices Volume 1 — an NYCPS-created curricular resource sharing the stories and impact of Jewish Americans throughout history.

The Mamdani administration will celebrate Jewish New Yorkers and call for support of education to combat hate in a variety of ways, including:

- The Mamdani administration will **launch a campaign on the contributions of Jewish New Yorkers on LinkNYC** and in other public places.
- And, with the publishing of this report, the Mamdani administration **calls on the federal government to support Holocaust educational centers and museums in New York City, and to continue to support the large number of Holocaust survivors in NYC** through existing federal programs. Additionally, the Mamdani administration supports federal legislative efforts to increase Holocaust educational programming.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Support and share resources with victims of antisemitic incidents and antisemitic hate crimes

While it is all of government's responsibility to combat antisemitism and hate of all kinds, there are specific offices and agencies charged with coordinating and responding to antisemitic acts. The Mamdani administration is committed to continuous improvement and development in this area, and MOCA will operate in lockstep with its agency partners in this critical work.

- MOCA will work with OCS' OPHC to **amplify programming** that currently exists, and will build out these programs and others to support victims and survivors.
- The Mamdani administration will continue to **provide post-incident recovery** support for individuals, organizations and communities impacted by hate, bias or violence.

Post-incident recovery support: OCS' OPHC works with community-based partners to coordinate outreach and provide counseling, healing circles, service navigation and other healing-centered support to communities impacted by hate crimes and bias incidents. Relatedly, OPHC administers the **Hate Violence Notification System,** which helps ensure key community and government stakeholders are informed when NYPD makes an initial determination that a violent hate crime has occurred, allowing for timely awareness, coordination and community response.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5

Preserve New York City as a special place to be Jewish and work with community partners to continuously find new ways to uplift it as a special place for all Jewish communities

MOCA has heard from countless Jewish New Yorkers that they are proud of the Jewish character of this city. The Mamdani administration will not only celebrate the existing ways that the Jewish community is woven into the fabric of New York City, but will also further invest in Jewish communal life, offering more gathering places to celebrate and honor Jewish history.

- The Mamdani administration has made a **$2 million capital investment in completing the design and construction of the Queens Holocaust Memorial** located at Queens Borough Hall.
- The Mamdani administration has made a **$2.5 million capital investment in The Center for New Jewish Culture**, a new space for Jewish cultural, community and arts events in Central Brooklyn that will serve the community for years to come.
- The Mamdani administration will continue to work alongside a range of stakeholders in the public, private and non-profit sectors to **highlight New York City as a worldwide hub for the Jewish people.**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6

Conduct regular and robust community engagement with Jewish New Yorkers across the ideological spectrum so the Mamdani administration can better serve Jewish communities and help Jewish New Yorkers live lives of dignity free from hate

During the first several months of the Mamdani administration, MOCA met with hundreds of Jewish New Yorkers. These meetings shaped how the administration understands communal needs. Moreover, these meetings illustrated the seriousness with which the Mamdani administration takes the need to ensure that Jewish New Yorkers, and New Yorkers of all kinds, see themselves reflected in the work of the City.

- The Office of Mass Engagement and its Office of Faith Based Partnerships **engages Jewish New Yorkers in the Mamdani administration's affordability agenda** and organizes with them to achieve outcomes for all New Yorkers aligned with other top priorities of the administration.
- MOCA and OME **provide key constituency-related advice and services** across the five boroughs to ensure that the needs of their communities are addressed and prioritized. For example, these offices ensure that the regular business of government, like garbage pick-up, works around major Jewish holidays.
- MOCA and the NYPD **maintain strong relationships with Jewish communities** around the five boroughs to respond to safety concerns and proactively provide information.
- CCHR is **deepening focus on strategic partnerships** with community-based organizations; strengthening partnerships with community-based organizations and sibling agencies to improve information-sharing, coordinate outreach and services and build stronger connections with impacted communities.
- NYCPS will continue to **leverage its Interfaith Advisory Council**, on which multiple Jewish community leaders serve, to ensure it is engaging the faith community in its work to combat antisemitism and other forms of hate.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7

Celebrate and cherish Jewish culture and tradition through policy, programming and public messaging

The Mamdani administration values the contributions of Jewish New Yorkers to this city and will continue to highlight Jewish culture and traditions through a range of initiatives, including policy, programming and public messaging.

The Mamdani administration is committed to setting an expansive communal table, where Jewish New Yorkers — regardless of their political or religious identity — can participate.

- The Mamdani administration will continue to **use digital and social media to celebrate Jewish culture and the Jewish peoples' contributions to New York City.** This will be done through a range of content types, including, but not limited to, videos and posts about holidays, celebrations, historical figures and other cultural moments.
- The Mamdani administration will continue to **find unique and novel ways to uplift stories about the New York Jewish experience** in all its complexity and diversity.
- Mayor Mamdani will continue to **visit Jewish cultural, historical and religious sites** and will **use his platform to highlight these locations.**
- The Mamdani administration **will continue to ensure Jewish representation across policy, programming and public-facing videos** and documents from the Mamdani administration.
- Mayor Mamdani will continue to **hold community events at Gracie Mansion**, inviting representatives of the full diversity of Jewish New Yorkers.
- Mayor Mamdani will **continue to celebrate holidays and other cultural celebrations** with a wide range of Jewish New Yorkers.

"Chicken Market, 55 Hester Street". The New York Public Library Digital Collections. 1937

MOCA's Partnerships

This report will now elaborate on the current landscape of programs and services offered by four key partners to MOCA: the New York City Commission on Human Rights, New York City Public Schools, the Mayor's Office of Community Safety's Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes and the New York Police Department.

New York City Commission on Human Rights

The New York City Commission on Human Rights is the City's antidiscrimination agency. CCHR enforces the City's Human Rights Law — one of the most comprehensive civil rights laws in the nation. The New York City Human Rights Law prohibits discrimination in employment, housing a**nd public places, including restaurants, stores, movie theaters, educational institutions and healthcare settings. The agency can investigate and prosecute cases to remedy violations of the New York City Human Rights Law. CCHR's commissioner can order payment of damages to individuals, order civil penalties a**nd require changes to policies and practices.

The New York City Human Rights Law prohibits treating New Yorkers less well because of their identity, including over 25 protected categories, such as age; race; criminal history; disability; gender, including gender identity; national origin; and religion. Workers and job applicants in NYC also have the right to be free from discrimination based on credit history, caregiver status, sexual and reproductive health decisions and unemployment status. Tenants and housing seekers have protections against discrimination based on lawful occupation, family status or any lawful source of income. The City Human Rights Law also prohibits retaliation, discriminatory harassment and bias-based profiling by law enforcement.

In addition to the investigation and enforcement capability, CCHR is charged with encouraging positive community relations by cultivating understanding and respect among the City's diverse communities. The agency educates the public on their civil rights and on the obligations of businesses, employers and housing providers through trainings, outreach and community engagement.

Since the beginning of the Mamdani administration, the agency has restructured to more efficiently and effectively obtain justice for New Yorkers and prevent future violations of the New York City Human Rights Law. This includes protecting Jewish New Yorkers, and New Yorkers of all identities, from discrimination on the basis of religion or national origin.

CCHR is just one part of the administration's whole-of-government approach to address antisemitism. If any New Yorker thinks they are experiencing discrimination because of their religion or national origin, they should call CCHR at 212-416-0197.

If there is a report of negative treatment, and it's not based on a protected category in the City Human Rights Law, CCHR will, whenever appropriate, refer out to other agencies and resources, including the NYPD, for hate or bias crimes or where there is an immediate threat of danger.

New York City Public Schools

New York City Public Schools, the largest school system in the country, serves students and families in approximately 1,600 schools across all five boroughs. NYCPS' system is incredibly diverse — its families communicate in over 180 languages — and this diversity includes Jewish students and staff members.

NYCPS works to ensure that every student's school experience is safe, academically rigorous, and truly integrated. This vision also helps guide the agency's work in combating antisemitism and in teaching inclusion, empathy and appreciation for New York City's diversity. This work is led by NYCPS' Meeting the Moment team, a cross-functional group that oversees incident response, safety and educational measures and engagement efforts related to fighting bias, including antisemitism.

NYCPS has a zero tolerance for hate. At the central office, district and school level, NYCPS is committed to fostering and maintaining safe learning environments that are supportive, inclusive and free from discrimination, harassment and intimidation of any kind. NYCPS investigates and responds to all reported incidents in accordance with its chancellor's regulations and applicable laws.

Examples of NYCPS' commitment to fighting antisemitism include:

- The citywide **Respect for All** program, which continues to strengthen the capacity of every school to create and sustain inclusive school climates where students feel valued, supported and safe. Every school has a Respect for All liaison who leads their school's anti-bullying and bias-prevention efforts and maintains safe learning environments
- **Jewish American Hidden Voices Volume 1**, which highlights Jewish Americans who have contributed to our city, country and world in a variety of fields. This resource is available freely online and is also available in print at every NYC public school.[55] NYCPS' Social Studies team offers professional learning to help teachers integrate these materials into their Social Studies lessons.
- The **NYCPS Interfaith Advisory Council**, which includes multiple Jewish community leaders and ensures NYCPS engages the faith community in its work to promote inclusion.
- The **Multicultural Student Coalition**, a group of high school students from across the city who convene to develop leadership skills, deepen cultural understanding, connect across difference and become ambassadors to promote belonging and inclusion. MOCA will engage with this group in the 2026-2027 school year.
- The **hiring of a K-12 Title VI coordinator**, aligned to best practices in higher education, charged with managing Title VI-related complaints related to race, color and national origin discrimination, including antisemitism and bias based on shared ancestry. MOCA is partnering with NYCPS to align efforts and enhance incident investigation and response.

On Yom HaShoah, New York City Mayor Zohran Mamdani visits the Kupferberg Holocaust Center at Queensborough Community College to learn from Manfred Korman — a survivor of the Kindertransport — as well as scholars, researchers, and CUNY leaders. Tuesday, April 14, 2026. Kara McCurdy | Mayoral Photography Office.

New York City Mayor's Office of Community Safety

The Office of Community Safety was established in March 2026 to develop citywide community safety strategies and coordinate the work of the Office of Neighborhood Safety, the Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence, the Office of Community Mental Health and the Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes. OCS focuses on strengthening the social fabric that keeps communities safe, streamlining and expanding evidence-based and common-sense safety interventions and strengthening wraparound services so no New Yorker is left behind. OPHC leads New York City's community-centered, non-law-enforcement efforts to prevent hate crimes, bias incidents and discrimination. OPHC works across City agencies and with schools, community organizations, faith leaders and residents to coordinate a whole-of-government approach to prevention and address the conditions that can contribute to hate before they escalate.

The Mamdani administration recognizes that hate crimes affect not only individual victims, but entire communities. Through education, partnership, public awareness and community engagement, OCS works to strengthen trust, promote belonging and build safer, more resilient communities across all five boroughs.

The Mamdani administration made an unprecedented commitment to hate prevention, increasing funding for OCS' OPHC by $26 million, an almost ninefold increase. This historic investment recognizes that preventing hate is not simply about responding after incidents occur; it is about strengthening communities, expanding prevention efforts and building resilient communities where hate cannot take root in the first place.

The OCS Prevention Framework

OCS' OPHC work is grounded in three interconnected pillars that guide the City's prevention efforts:

- **Education:** Equipping New Yorkers with the knowledge and tools to recognize, prevent and respond to hate, bias and discrimination.
- **Building Community Relationships:** Strengthening trust by bringing together community organizations, schools, faith leaders, City agencies and residents before hate occurs.
- **Whole-of-Government Response:** Coordinating citywide and interagency efforts that bring together the full range of City agencies and resources to prevent and respond to hate and bias.

Why The MOCA and OCS Partnership Matters

Antisemitism remains the most frequently reported category of hate crime in New York City. Addressing this challenge requires a sustained and comprehensive prevention strategy that combines education, community partnerships, victim support and public engagement with stronger coordination across communities and City government.

The partnership between MOCA and OCS represents an opportunity to establish New York City as a national leader in preventing antisemitism through a comprehensive, non-law enforcement, prevention-focused approach. By combining MOCA's dedicated focus on Jewish communities with OPHC's established prevention infrastructure, New York City can expand education, strengthen partnerships, invest in community-led solutions and build trust across neighborhoods. Together, MOCA and OPHC will advance a coordinated strategy that reduces antisemitism, strengthens community resilience, supports victims, promotes belonging and reinforces New York City's commitment to ensuring that every resident — regardless of faith, race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation or background — feels safe, respected, valued and connected to their community.

New York City Police Department

The New York City Police Department is the largest municipal police department in the United States, serving 8.5 million New Yorkers with approximately 33,800 officers and 15,000 civilian employees.

One of the NYPD's highest priorities is combating hate crimes. Every reported hate crime is reviewed by the NYPD Hate Crimes Task Force, a specialized unit with extensive experience investigating some of the City's most sensitive and complex cases. Antisemitic hate crimes account for more than half of all hate crimes, despite Jewish New Yorkers making up approximately 12 percent of the city's population. As with all reported hate crimes, the NYPD Hate Crimes Task Force investigates every reported antisemitic hate crime.

In addition to these investigations, the NYPD has many other initiatives to combat antisemitism, including:

Hate Crimes Data

- The NYPD reports both confirmed hate crimes and reported hate crimes monthly.

Community Affairs Bureau

- Maintains strong relationships with Jewish communities across the city.
- Holds regular meetings with synagogue leaders, Jewish schools, community organizations and elected officials to discuss safety concerns.
- Coordinates security planning before major Jewish holidays.
- Attends community events to increase trust and encourage reporting of bias incidents.

Visible Security

- Patrols around Jewish institutions.
- Posts additional Department resources as warranted.
- Conducts security assessments for houses of worship.
- Coordinates with federal law enforcement in connection with criminal investigations.

New York City Mayor Zohran Mamdani delivers remarks at the T'ruah Gala on Tuesday, June 2, 2026.
Kara McCurdy | Mayoral Photography Office.

Conclusion

The Mamdani administration is committed to ensuring that New York City remains a place where Jewish New Yorkers can live, worship and celebrate in safety and in comfort. That means celebrating the richness and diversity of Jewish life in our city, standing alongside Jewish communities and confronting antisemitism with urgency and vigor.

As this Strategy to Combat Antisemitism makes clear, that work is inseparable from our broader mission to build a more humane, affordable and livable New York City for everyone who calls it home. A city where people are safe is a city where people can live with dignity. And safety and dignity cannot be reserved for some New Yorkers and denied to others.

The Mamdani administration is committed to rooting out antisemitism and hate in all five boroughs. The Strategy to Combat Antisemitism lays out MOCA's multipronged approach to that work, backed by real resources and clear action.

That includes $1 million in grants to help houses of worship and other sensitive locations strengthen their security hardening and access technical risk assessments — including support for lights, cameras and locks — as well as capacity building and bystander intervention training. It also includes $6.4 million in PATH grants to grassroots partners, part of the administration's $26 million increase toward hate crime prevention funding.

MOCA is also relaunching an interagency Security Infrastructure Working Group, aligning efforts with the NYCPS Title VI coordinator and advancing other high-impact initiatives across City government.

But a strategy is only meaningful if New Yorkers can measure whether it is working. Jewish New Yorkers should be able to see and feel the impact of this work, not simply read about it in a report.

That is also why MOCA will continue to invite ongoing feedback from the communities it serves. Administration officials will remain in communities across the five boroughs, meeting with Jewish New Yorkers, listening to constituents and community leaders and responding to the concerns people raise.

MOCA oversees the administration's response to antisemitism and works alongside critical agency and community partners to confront it. The office will continue to convene and coordinate agencies across City government to ensure that New York City's response is clear, consistent and equal to the challenge.

This report represents an early step in the Mamdani administration's work with and for Jewish New Yorkers. Mayor Mamdani and his team look forward to continuing to build on this work, alongside Jewish communities and with the conviction that every New Yorker deserves to live safely and freely in the city they call home.

New York City Resources for Reporting Antisemitic Discrimination

NYC Commission on Human Rights.

If you believe that you were a victim of discrimination, please contact the NYC Commission on Human Rights.

nyc.gov/site/cchr/about/contact-us.page

CCHR invites any New Yorkers who have witnessed or experienced discrimination to call the agency's confidential InfoLine to report, or speak with a CCHR representative and learn about filing, a discrimination complaint:

(212) 416-0197

New York Police Department

If facing an emergency or you need to report a crime, please contact 911 or file a report with the NYPD

nypdonline.org/link/1017

NYC Public Schools

If a student, staff or community member witnesses or experiences an incident of antisemitic bullying or bias, NYCPS has a variety of reporting methods to ensure the issue is investigated and addressed. Students and families can report bullying by:

Connecting with their school's Respect for All Liaison and/or a trusted adult.

Filing an online complaint through NYCPS' Bullying Reporting form.

nycenet.edu/bullyingreporting

Calling the NYCPS Anti-Hate Hotline at

(718) 935-2289

Emailing Respect for All at

respectforall@schools.nyc.gov

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Thank you to the OME Office of Faith Partnerships teams, especially Faith Liaison Rabbi Miriam Grossman for our shared work to enact this strategy and ensure the Jewish community is part of our administration's broader vision for the City.

Thank you to the many organizational leaders, academics, students, parents, advocates and all kinds of Jewish New Yorkers who contributed their time to share your experiences and ideas for the City with us. This strategy document is for you, and we can't wait to continue this work for our communities together.

Appendix

Understanding Jewish Experiences and Antisemitism

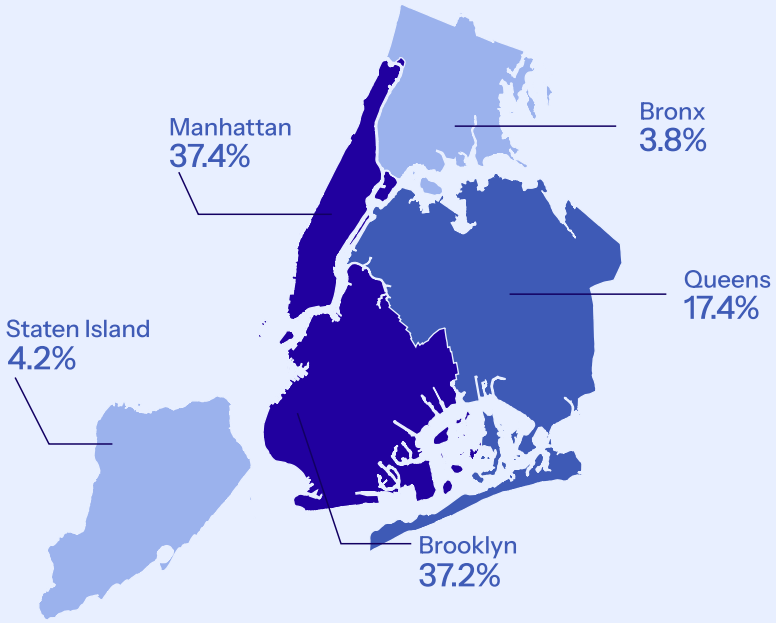
In April 2022, The New York City Commission on Human Rights released a training called "Understanding Jewish Experiences and Antisemitism" to develop cultural competence and understanding of the diverse Jewish communities in New York City.[56] The training introduces diverse Jewish cultures and religious practices, outlines ways to effectively understand and respect Jewish identity and distills the protections of the NYC Human Rights Law. One part of the training provides in-depth education on the experiences and customs of NYC's Hasidic and other traditional Orthodox communities, who have disproportionately borne the brunt of recent violent antisemitic attacks. NYC developed the training in partnership with local community groups. It has trained City employees, public officials, law enforcement, teachers and others with this material. The training has also been used by thousands of NYC nonprofits, companies, schools, faith communities and other institutions.[57]

New York City's Jewish Population

The following visual shows the percentage of Jewish households per borough in New York City as a percentage of total Jewish households in New York City.

Jewish Households By Borough

As a percentage of total Jewish Households across New York City



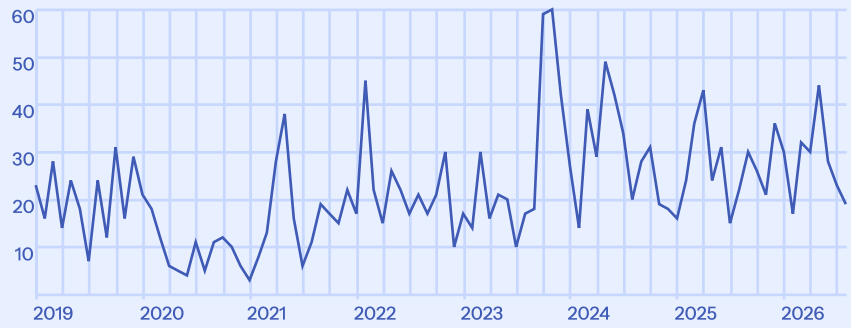
Source: *2023 UJA Report*, UJA-Federation of New York

Anti-Jewish Hate Crime Statistics

The following visual shows antisemitic confirmed hate crime frequency in New York City since 2019, based on data provided by the NYPD and published on the NYPD's Hate Crime Dashboard.[58] These figures may differ from what NYPD separately reports to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (viewable on the FBI Crime Data Explorer), due to differences in categorization, timing of case revisions and data formatting between the two systems.

Antisemitic Hate Crimes in New York City

Monthly total of confirmed hate crimes



Sources: NYPD Hate Crime Dashboard

Legal Disclaimer

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The application of any principle, finding, or recommendation in this report depends significantly on the specific facts and circumstances presented and may not apply to other circumstances.

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