



JEWISH IMMIGRANTS, HATE INCIDENTS, AND CULTURAL CONFLICTS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 4 th December 2022 Accepted: 4 th January 2023 Published: 6 th February 2023	Throughout the years, Jewish immigrants have settled in different neighborhoods across the United States (Morris, 2017). This research aims to investigate the differences in the perceptions of the second and third Jewish immigrant generations toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion. This research analyzed the identifications and goals of different groups from the perspectives of ethnicity, value, culture, and beliefs. A structured literature review of this research would help enhance an understanding of what was known about the characteristics of individuals and provide evidence for analyzing the motivations of individuals in intergroup conflicts. Additionally, the author investigated the differences in the perceptions of the second and the third Jewish immigrant generations toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity. Moreover, this research further probed how participants felt the media-fueled political and cultural divisiveness among people, which aimed to encourage collaboration among different groups. Furthermore, this author recommends bringing politicians, educators, and other individuals to find solutions to enhance social justice to reduce anti-Semitic hate crimes and violence.

Keywords: anti-Semitism, hate incident, Jewish immigrants, cultural diversity and inclusion

WHITE SUPREMACY

White supremacy is a term used to describe people who believe that White people's values and cultures are superior to other groups (ADL, n.d.). Many White supremacists believe that the White race is in danger of extinction due to the rising wave of immigration of non-Whites (ADL, n.d.). White supremacy can also be used to describe a political ideology that maintains social, political, or institutional domination by White supremacists (Colin, 2004).

FAR-RIGHT POLITICS

Far-right politics refers to right-wing politicians who hold extremist ideas against immigrants and other minorities with immigration backgrounds; far-right politics also contains the ideologies of nativism and neo-Nazism. Far-right politics have the views of xenophobia, racism, and ethnocentrism (Adorno & Hoban, 2020). Additionally, far-right politics reject both the liberal national political system and the global geopolitical order; there are subdivisions of the far-right political groups, which can be categorized into moderate and radical political groups based on the beliefs towards exclusionism and essentialism (Mudde, 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Daniel Soyer, a professor of history and American immigration, said that his family had come from Europe and other countries before coming to the United States (Morris, 2017). In the 19th century, most Jewish immigrants who came from different countries had immigrated to the United States, the largest gathering of these immigrants was near the early 20th century (Telushkin, 2002). Since 2017, the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice obtained 14 convictions involving threats against Jewish worshipers (U.S. Embassy and Consulates, 2019). In addition, the Jewish Civil Rights Group reported approximately 2,000 anti-Semitic incidents in 2019, including 60 physical assault incidents, 1,127 cases related to harassment, and 900 acts of vandalism (Kunzelman, 2020).

According to a report in 2019, mail containing messages of anti-Semitism was sent to a Bal Harbour Synagogue in North Miami, Florida (Six South Florida News, 2019). A few days later, a report showed that a man was shot several times outside of a synagogue located in North Miami Beach (Six South Florida News, 2019). Rabbi Tibor Stern from the Congregation Beth Jacob of Miami Beach said that a Jewish worshiper had been stopped outside of his synagogue by an unidentified male who told this Jewish man to pull down the menorah. If he refused to do so, this male threatened to bomb the synagogue (Six South Florida News, 2019).

Anti-Semitic groups have used different ways to create propaganda, such as using the internet to advertise their anti-Semitic ideologies (World Jewish Congress, n.d.). Anti-Semitic groups also use social media to amplify the voices of White supremacists and anti-Semites (Laitman & Ratz, 2019). However, government agencies did not take active action to prevent discrimination against minorities, which allowed Jewish people who have immigration roots to be exposed to the rise of violence (Dreier, 2020).

Anti-Semitic groups, such as White supremacists and neo-Nazis were satisfied because of Trump's apparent embrace of anti-immigrant views and policies (Mink, 2018). U.S. immigration policies raised concerns toward anti-immigrants and anti-Semitism (Erbelding, n.d.). In 2020, the Trump administration announced an executive order to suspend immigration to the United States temporarily; this ban has affected many families of U.S. citizens and non-citizens with immigration backgrounds (Ibe, 2020). The Trump administration also proposed to limit the annual number of refugees resettled in the United States to 45,000 (Ibe, 2020).

Immigration issues have been manipulated by politicians in recent years (Giuliano & Tabellini, 2020). Experts explained that the immigration policy of "resettling zero refugees in 2020" would interfere with the refugee resettlement program and might violate the values of freedom (JTA & Toi, 2019). Politicians' unfiltered rhetoric against people with immigration backgrounds provoked people not to hide their discriminative words and hatred toward immigrants (Wadhia, 2021).

Discrimination often occurs when people live in an area with individuals of different ethnicities, races, religions, cultures, and national origins (Zerivitz, 2020). American nativism believes that native-born Americans have superior rights to foreign-born immigrants (Morse, 2020). Politicians and policymakers who have such ideas might support restrictive immigration policies (Wadhia, n.d.). Many immigrants are children and women who were fleeing from violence in their home countries, but this administration had aimed to deport pregnant women who did not have legal status in the United States (Mink, 2018).

On June 24, 2020, Trump issued an executive order to restrict and limit immigration; the regulation focuses on suspension and limitation of entry into the United States for some foreigners (The White House, 2020). Also, work visa applications, such as H-1B and J visas, have been decreased and suspended (The White House, 2020). Under the guidance of the Trump administration, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) explored ways to reduce overstays in the Visa Waiver Program (The White House, 2020). A Democrat and civil rights leader, John Lewis, condemned Trump's policies, quoted the ideas of Martin Luther King, and called on the members of Congress to do the right thing for minorities and immigrants (Politics Today, 2019). Lewis also stated that "I know racism when I see it. I know racism when I feel it, and it should have no place in the highest levels of our government," as Lewis believed that immigrants has made America great (Politics Today, 2019).

Jewish groups have accused the politician of promoting anti-Semitism during speeches. They complained that he used broad stereotypes and racist tones to describe the characteristics of Jewish people (Press TV, 2019). The executive director of the Jewish Democratic Council of America, Halie Soifer, condemned Trump for using offensive words by saying that the Jewish people were driven by money, and they were not loyal to Israel (Press TV, 2019).

White supremacists and nativists appeared to deliver anti-Semitic and anti-immigrant messages more openly during the Trump administration (Wilson, 2020). According to a report, white supremacist groups increased by 55% during the Trump administration (Wilson, 2020). In 2018, a man attacked the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh and killed eleven Jews (Dreier, 2020). Before the killer entered the synagogue, he posted a message online to attack Jewish people: "I cannot sit and watch my people get slaughtered... I would die a thousand times over to prevent the doomed fate that the Jews have planned for my race" (Dreier, 2020).

The far-right politicians might have influenced the decision-making process in the Trump administration and pushed the political agenda to decrease the number of immigrants. Trump announced on April 20, 2020, that he would sign an executive order to suspend immigration to the United States (Denvir, 2020). The recent expansion of immigration policies excluded destitute immigrants. This decision had a great impact on people, including the Jewish people, when they entered the United States or applied for visas for their family members (Denvir, 2020).

Politicians' ideas toward certain disadvantaged immigrants in the United States might have provided encouragement to anti-Semitic groups and strengthened people's beliefs that immigrants might destroy the American economy, decrease employment, and threaten the United States' world-leading position. Ibe (2020) believed that the Trump administration's immigration policies made it nearly impossible for immigrants to seek opportunities in the United States; his immigration policies have affected hundreds of thousands of immigrants who were inside and outside of the United States (Guerrero, 2020). Under the previous administration, the Justice Department had established specific case quota requirements for immigration judges and forced judges to rush through immigration cases (Ibe, 2020).

In 2017, pending green card applications increased by more than 35%; the Trump administration had limited avenues for accessing immigration services (Ibe, 2020). Also, in 2019, this administration closed several overseas U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services offices (Ibe, 2020). However, the White House explained that Trump's immigration policies recognized border security, which aimed to strengthen America's border regulations (The White House, 2019). The White House explained that the Trump administration had modernized the legal immigration process for protecting American workers' benefits; the White House also indicated that Trump had planned to attract immigrants who could make contributions to the United States (The White House, 2019). The White House explained that the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services office (USCIS) welcomes the ones who have outstanding skills and merits in academic, medical, and business fields (The White House, 2019).

Many Jewish people were confronting the rising prejudice towards people with immigration backgrounds (U.S. Embassy and Consulates, 2019). Carin Mrotz, the executive director of Jewish Community Action in Minnesota, said, "Many of us have a story of immigrating when we were not welcomed... restrictive immigration policies had kept us out" (Tareen, 2019). Audrey Sasson, a Jewish and economic justice in New York City, made comments about the Trump administration by saying, "He was using a very anti-Semitic trope and pitting the Jewish people against everyone else. It is not an accident when Jews are mobilizing in even greater numbers... we are not going to be scared away out of our solidarity" (Tareen, 2019). People have complained about how the immigration system and political environment could impact the occurrence of anti-Semitism. Discriminatory treatment and inequitable opportunities were concentrated on people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds or who had immigration backgrounds (Hill, 2018).

In 2021, a report showed that Johns Hopkins University was investigating a case after four swastikas were found on the walls of a dormitory elevator (CBS Baltimore Staff, 2021). The incident was reported to federal law enforcement as a possible hate crime. The university also launched its own investigation, saying, "Johns Hopkins University unequivocally condemns the use of this symbol of hate and the anti-Semitism it embodies in all its forms" (CBS Baltimore Staff, 2021). The university said that they would take serious action to prevent hate and violence on campus to protect the safety and well-being of students and other members of the university (CBS Baltimore Staff, 2021).

The University of Northern Colorado reported an anti-Semitic incident, and the university's officials have been investigating it (MAXX, 2020). An online note stating "Jews created COVID-19 to subvert the white race" was found by a student (MAXX, 2020). The chief diversity officer of the university responded to this case, saying that they were very concerned about it: "We have a lot of empathy that people can feel alone, especially in this kind of trauma or this kind of hate-type act" (MAXX, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic led to much chaos in the United States, causing many people to experience anxiety. Some people could direct their anger toward the pandemic to anyone who was a different race or ethnicity and attack them. Instead of being calm and finding solutions to solve problems, some people started to condemn the minorities and slander them. Unfortunately, politicians in the United States have always condemned other countries or a particular group for causing a crisis to distract their civilians. Especially during the pandemic, some civilians believed in such political propaganda without evidence, and spread their anger and hatred toward other groups, which inevitably caused violence and hate crimes against those groups.

Reports about Jewish organizations that were attacked have been found in recent years. A driver gave anti-Semitic speeches toward the Jewish people during a menorah lighting event near a Chabad center in Lexington, Kentucky (JTA, 2020). This Chabad had been serving the students at the University of Kentucky (JTA, 2020). Police stated that a driver tried to accelerate, dragged a community member, ran over his leg, and the injured man had been taken to a hospital (JTA, 2020). Later, Rabbi Shlomo Litvin told the media that "Anything can be used for spirituality or negativity... how you react is what that thing is" (JTA, 2020). Kentucky Governor Andy Beshear spoke against this incident: "The anti-Semitic attack outside of the Jewish Student Center is an outrage; This hate has absolutely no place in the commonwealth as we build a better Kentucky that is fair and equitable for all of our people" (Jewish News Syndicate, 2021).

Hate speech has been found on the social media platform TikTok. A California woman mentioned her experience on TikTok: "Before, I came out as Jewish on my TikTok, before people knew, I was getting almost all positive response... and now, every single TikTok I have made since that video, I have received anti-Semitic comments, regardless of the content" (Rosenblatt, 2020). A TikTok spokesperson said they will not tolerate hate in any form, such as anti-Semitism: "We will take strong action against hate groups and ideologies by banning accounts and removing content, including those which deny the Holocaust or other violent tragedies" (Rosenblatt, 2020). The victim said that these incidents might affect her for a long time: "It definitely affects me, just expressing myself and telling people about myself caused all of this conflict and hatred towards me. It discourages you from making content and speaking up in the future" (Rosenblatt, 2020).

Universities are places for people who want to have a peaceful space to learn, to live, and to share different cultures. However, in recent years, anti-Semitic attacks have broken the peace in student communities and have occurred near university campuses as well. Another incident related to a possible hate crime happened near a Chabad House at Yale University (Shoaib, 2020). The Chabad organization had been formed to welcome local Jewish students and residents (Shoaib, 2020). However, police captured some teens trying to attack the Jewish members of the Chabad house, and these teens were charged with first-degree robbery and weapons offenses (Shoaib, 2020). They will face additional hate crime, assault, and conspiracy charges (Shoaib, 2020). The Chabad's rabbi said to the police, "I'm grateful to God for sparing my life. This could have been a disaster" (Bass, 2020).

Anti-Semitic groups have prejudice toward immigrants and Jewish people; they believe in racial purity and fear people of color (Lavin, 2018). Some U.S. administrations' immigration policies have disproportionately targeted immigrants who are non-U.S. citizens (Hanson, 2020). Also, far-right politicians have built networks and used social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, to spread nativism and anti-immigration ideologies (Sound Vision, n.d.). Anti-Semitic groups have used political propaganda and social media against people with immigration backgrounds (Sound Vision, n.d.).

HUMAN NEEDS THEORY

Anti-Semitic hate crimes and incidents have taken several forms, including physical attacks on people or property and verbal abuse. Abraham Maslow used a pyramid shape to illustrate the hierarchy of needs (Hoffman, 1988). Maslow explained people's physiological needs, which include some basic needs for human survival, such as food, shelter, and overall health (Hoffman, 1988). Maslow further explained that Human Needs Theory can be categorized into the needs of physiology, safety, love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization; individuals will also have a need to gain respect from other people (Lumen, n.d.). Maslow stated that these basic needs should be addressed before people can reach the higher-level need of fulfillment (Maslow, 1943). Individuals will have safety needs to ensure well-being and security, including obtaining protection from violence and emotional harm (Maslow, 1962).

Human Needs Theory explains the factors that can contribute to the outbreak of conflicts between groups with various cultural and ethnic backgrounds (Maslow, 2019). Culture will influence humans' beliefs, thoughts, and attitudes. Positive culture will encourage people to love and care for each other (Gudykunst, 2003). John Burton (1993) explained that when individuals are living in an environment that generates bias and violence, they might want to gain attention and self-esteem. Burton (1993) argued that when an individual's needs for identity, security, and recognition were denied, they will feel threatened and lack safety needs. Deprivation of these needs may lead to the feelings of weakness, inferiority, and helplessness (Lumen, n.d.).

The feeling of uncertainty toward their future might bring people anxiety and stress. This study introduced Human Needs Theory to help explain why the Jewish group might view anti-Semitism as a threat to their safety needs. Maslow (1993) emphasized the preconditions to ensure people's needs to be satisfied, including having the freedom to express themselves, to live a comfortable life, and to defend their rights. Maslow (1993) explained that people not only have physiological needs for food, water, and warmth, but also have safety needs. Safety needs can comprise the demands of gaining the security of employment, public benefits, and family health care; safety needs also require a person to be free from threats to achieve their well-being (Maslow, 1993; Wahba & Bridwell, 1976).

Jewish immigrant generations came to the United States for different reasons; they might have been trying to escape political persuasion, religious oppression, or achieve freedom and success (Telushkin, 2002). The Jewish people might have a need to develop social relationships and develop friendships with people of different backgrounds. However, in 2018, 76 verified incidents of anti-Semitism were recorded in Florida; these incidents ranged from a Nazi symbol painted on a Jewish doctor's office to a rabbi who received a death threat via his Facebook (Teproff, 2019).

Human Needs Theory emphasizes that people's need of living a comfortable life without fear is important; people should have the needs to achieve their goals and to take efforts to pursue a life with value (Maslow, 2019). Immigrant families have the right to demonstrate their values and religions and express their cultures in a welcoming society (UNESCO, n.d.). Without properly addressing the impacts of anti-Semitism and the rights of people with immigration backgrounds, individuals' basic needs might be hard to achieve; discrimination might happen when groups of different ethnicities, cultures, or values live in a shared environment (Jackson, 2020).

Many Jewish people have shared their stories about their immigration backgrounds. They believed that remembering immigration history and the experiences of the past generations was an integral part of their life. Mark Gerstein, a Jewish history teacher, recalled how his grandfather had decided to immigrate to the United States shortly before the restrictive immigration laws were enacted (Yiddish Book Center, n.d.). Leo Weitzman, who survived the Holocaust and migrated to the United States in 1951, explained the cultural differences between Jewish immigrants after World War II and those living in the United States for many years (Yiddish Book Center, n.d.). In addition, Professor Eugene Orenstein explained the situation before his family moved to the United States; he explained that he used to live with his impoverished, widowed mother and other relatives in a small room in Warsaw, Poland, before immigrating to New York (Yiddish Book Center, n.d.). Their stories of immigration illustrated the hardships and challenges of Jewish immigrants and remind us to care for their emotional needs as well as other basic needs for living in the United States.

The current U.S. immigration system was influenced by nativism ideology (Young, 2017). Restrictions from the previous administrations might misguide people to believe that immigrants should have fewer rights, fewer employment opportunities, and fewer public benefits, which might damage the well-being of the immigrant generations (Wallace & Chris, 2020). For instance, Trump announced, "By pausing immigration, we will help put unemployed Americans first in line for jobs. It would be wrong and unjust for Americans laid off to be replaced with new immigrant labor flown in from abroad" (The White House, 2020). Trump had also used unemployment issues as leverage to limit immigrants, such as closing airlines and borders to certain countries by claiming such actions could control the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic (The White House, 2020).

Human Needs Theory explains that when individuals are exposed to increased risks, the weaker party might either be silent or choose to avoid confronting the opposing stronger party (Burton, 1993). The U.S. administration had signed an executive order for directed federal agencies to push low-income immigrants to work under more stress by providing them with decreased federal assistance, including Medicaid and SNAP (National Center for Transgender Equality, 2020). These policies might hurt the safety needs and well-being of Jewish immigrants without citizenship and their family members in the United States (National Center for Transgender Equality, 2020). Burton (1990) illustrated that when individuals live in an environment that generates bias and violence, or when their needs for security and recognition have been denied, they might feel threatened and insecure.

For Maslow (1993), safety needs are essential for people to live a life with predictability and stability. However, some actions related to anti-Semitism have prevented the Jewish people from living in a safe and comfortable

environment. An anonymous Jewish person from Boca Raton, Florida, explained that he had encountered an anti-Semitic incident when he was dining in Boca Raton (Harris, 2018). He said,

I was standing in line with my wife and sister reading the menu, my niece was in the takeout area investigating whitefish salad and hot pastrami. Suddenly, I heard a man's voice behind me, loudly shouting that Jews...Hitler...finish the job...gas chambers...kill more of you... Hitler did not kill enough Jews...too many of you people are still around...we are going to take care of you...how come you all are wearing those weird little hats... (Harris, 2018).

Burton (1990) analyzed the factors of identity and recognition in the conflict among different groups in Human Needs Theory. Burton (1990) believed that social conflicts might occur when people try to achieve specific needs, such as gaining welfare. However, anti-Semitic violence and discrimination exploited racial and ethnic differences and promoted fear of oppression among different groups (Jews For Racial and Economic Justice, 2017).

Michael Balaban, President and CEO of the Jewish Federation of Broward County, stated that the commitment of combatting anti-Semitism is essential for people, the attack on the Jewish people is an attack on everyone, and it is an attack on the fundamental principles of our democracy and religious freedom (Man, 2020). Balaban also stated, "What starts with the Jews never ends with the Jews" (Man, 2020). Human Needs Theory implies that racial and ethnic discrimination might increase the feelings of vulnerability, and the feelings of vulnerability could increase emotional reactions, such as anger, anxiety, and shame (Equality and Diversity Forum, 2018). Burton (1990) expressed his worries on how people would react when they do not feel safe. Yehuda, who lived in New York City, gave some comments on anti-Semitism by saying, "It is getting very scary, and it is putting a lot of stress in our daily lives, especially for those who wear traditional Jewish clothing which has been marked as targets" (NPR, 2020). Yehuda emphasized that he never thought of having weapons to defend himself from anti-Semitic hate crimes because he did not feel that it was good for people to have guns in their pockets (NPR, 2020).

Furthermore, Burton (1990) believed that social conflict and marginalization could be escalated to a considerable degree when people's religions, cultures, identities, ethnicities, races, and nationalities cannot be recognized and respected by other groups. Jewish institutions and individuals have been fighting for their interests and needs over the years: In 2018, hundreds of Jewish protestors marched in Manhattan, New York, for opposing Trump's immigration policies to demonstrated against his "zero tolerance" policies toward the undocumented immigrants, Jewish protesters opposed the ideas to the administration's crackdown on immigration (Peled, 2018). Rabbi Aryeh Cohen who was near to an immigrant detention center in Los Angeles had called for an end to the policies that separate the immigrants' families; Rabbi Cohen told the protesters at the Metropolitan Detention Center and stated that "Close the camps... all immigrants are welcome here... do not cage them and do not separate families" (Parvini, 2019).

Feeling belongingness is the part of the Jewish culture. Protecting the Jewish people's safety needs to increase their senses of belongingness is essential. It could improve their well-being and happiness. Human Need Theory provides insight on sharing individuals' differences while accepting the differences of each other in order to live in peace. Fortunately, Biden's administration showed more sympathy and less anger toward immigrants, some of his immigration policies welcomed the strangers by reasserting a founding promise as a nation of immigrants and asylum seekers (Kampeas, 2020). President Biden has vowed to increase refugee admissions to 125,000 in a year and to reunite separated families and to preserve Obama's plans for immigration reform (Kampeas, 2020).

QUANTITATIVE METHODOLOGY

Survey questions were designed to search for a correlation between different variables, which have helped determine the link between the second and the third-generation Jewish immigrants toward their views of fearing anti-Semitic violence and awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion. The research question is: Are there any differences in the perceptions of second and third-generation Jewish immigrants toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion? Additionally, the hypothesis is: There is a statistically significant difference in the perceptions of second and third-generation Jewish immigrants toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion. The null hypothesis for the third research question is that there is no statistically significant difference in the perceptions of second and third-generation Jewish immigrants toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion. Moreover, this research utilized convenience sampling and snowball sampling methods to collect data (Given, 2008). The researcher asked friends, students, and rabbis she knew to take part in the survey study. Several rabbis who were familiar with the researcher were selected to help deliver surveys to the members of their temples.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Participants in this research received a brief explanation of the purpose of the study, and they were prompted to comment on the survey. The author obtained feedback on the survey content to check its validity and accuracy. Additionally, expert reviewing is an important step to check the validity of the survey research (Groves et al., 2009). The author asked professors and the Jewish rabbis to review the survey and provided comments on the survey questions to form the final version of the survey. This process helped the author make reliable and accurate judgements when making changes to the survey questions.

Out of a total of 300 cases, there were 147 individuals (49%) who were second immigrant generations and 153 who were third immigrant generations (51%). Also, there were 138 individuals (46%) who live in Miami-Dade County, 117 individuals (39%) who live in Broward County, and 45 individuals (15%) who live in Palm Beach County in Florida.

Figure 1
What is your gender?

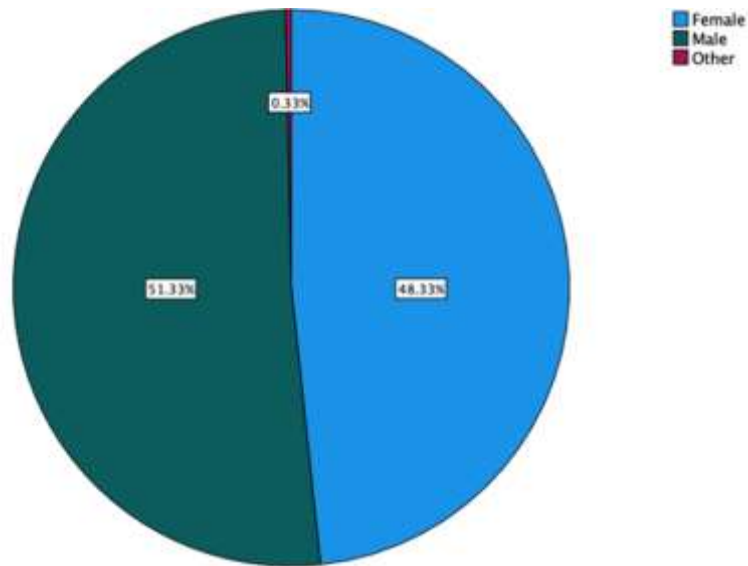


Figure 2
Which age group describes you?

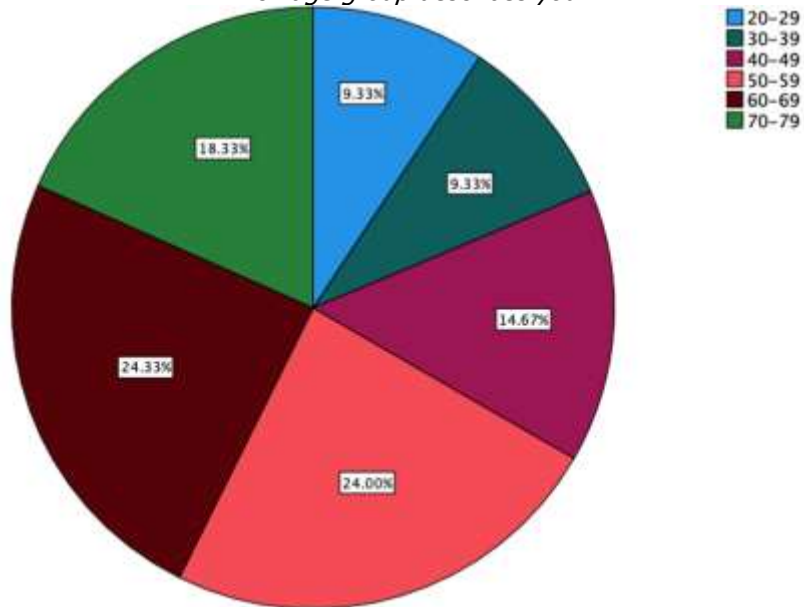
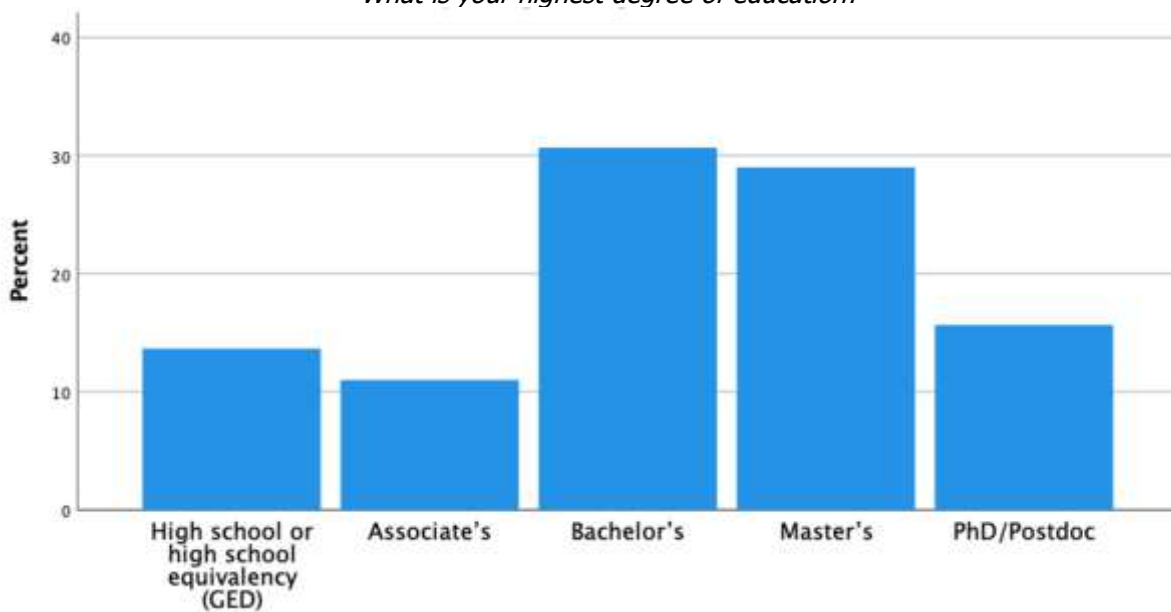


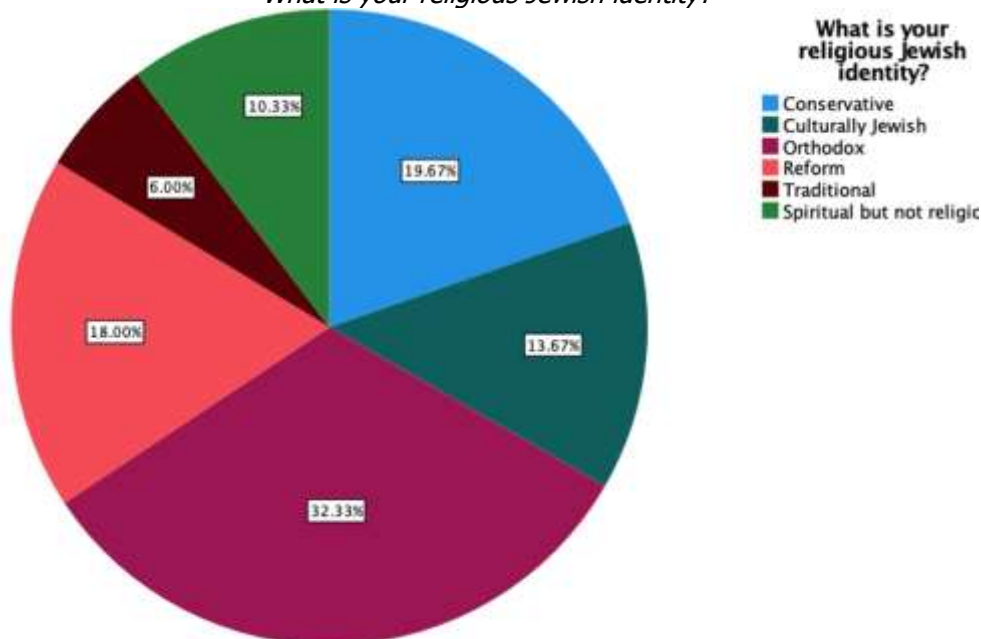
Figure 3
What is your highest degree of education?



The author asked the highest educational degree of each participant. In the total of 300 valid participants, there were 41 individuals (13.7%) who had high school or high school equivalency (GED) degrees, 33 individuals (11%) who had associate degrees, 92 people (30.7) who had bachelor's degrees, 87 people (29%) who had master's degrees, and 47 people (15.7%) who had PhD/postdoc degrees.

Figure 4

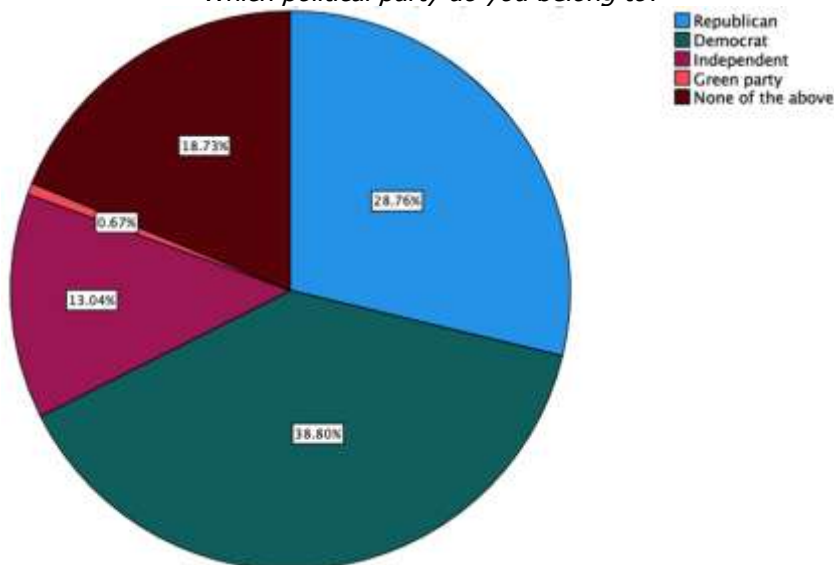
What is your religious Jewish identity?



The author searched for participants from all kinds of religious backgrounds, including conservative, culturally Jewish, orthodox, reform, traditional, spiritual but not religious. In the total of 300 valid participants, there were 59 individuals (19.7%) who identified themselves as conservative, 41 individuals (13.7%) who identified themselves as culturally Jewish, 97 individuals (32.33%) who identified themselves as orthodox, 54 individuals (18%) who identified themselves as reform, 18 individuals (6%) who identified themselves as traditional Jewish, and 31 individuals (10.33%) who described themselves as spiritual but not religious.

Figure 6

Which political party do you belong to?



The author asked the participants about which political party the participants belong to. There was a total of 299 valid participants and 1 missing case. 28.76% were republicans, 38.8% were democrats, 13.04% were independent, 0.67% were Green Party, and 18.73% chose none of the above.

Table 1

Where Have You Experienced or Witnessed Anti-Semitic Incidents, Violence, or Discrimination?

Where have you experienced or witnessed anti-Semitic incidents, violence, or discrimination?	Percent	
	Yes	No
Primary or secondary schools	33.7	66.3

University	23.3	76.7
Workplace	35	65
Neighborhoods	34.3	65.7
Public spaces	40.7	59.3
Stores	15.3	84.7
Never witnessed	10	90
Other-enter your answer	21.3	78.7

There was a total of 300 valid participants who responded to the question "Where have you experienced or witnessed anti-Semitic incidents, violence, or discrimination?" 33.7% of individuals indicated that they have experienced or witnessed anti-Semitic incidents, violence, or discrimination at primary or secondary schools, 23.3% of individuals indicated university, 34.3% of individuals indicated workplace, 34.3% of individuals indicated neighbors, 40.7% of individuals selected public spaces, 15.3% of individuals selected stores, 10% of individuals said that they never witnessed any incident, and 21.3% of individuals chose "other."

The participants who chose "other" specified more detailed answers, such as they experienced or witnessed anti-Semitic incidents, violence, or discrimination from "all over its widespread," "apartment buildings," "a party," "a bomb threat at a person's community center," "family," "communities all over the world," "concerts," "cruise ship," "other countries," "family law custody," "former stepchild," "Poland," "internet," "local government," "military," "online," "media," "sport," "synagogue," "temple university," and "Hebrew school." Also, there was one participant who mentioned that he or she witnessed the "swastika daubed in UK."

Table 2

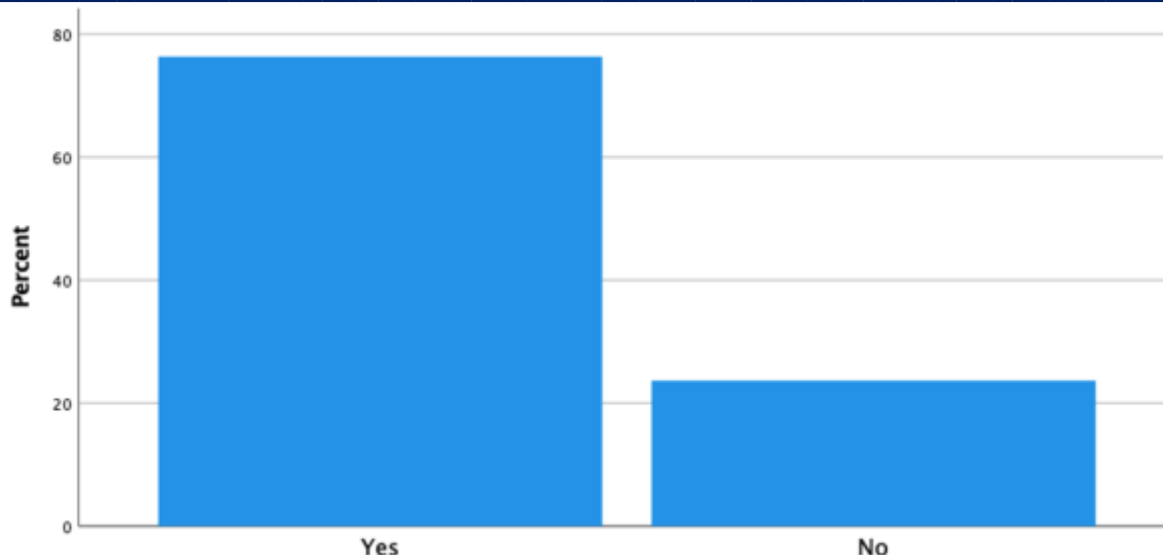
From Your Perspective, What Will Be the Impact of Anti-Semitism and Discrimination, If the Government Does Not Take Action to Prevent it?

From your perspective, what will be the impact of anti-Semitism and discrimination, if the government does not take action to prevent it?	Percent	
	Yes	No
Endanger lives of Jewish immigrant generations	52.7	47.3
Divide people who have immigrant backgrounds	43.7	56.3
Increase racism	62	38
Weaken national unity	51.3	48.7
Expose the nation to security issues	40	60
Threaten Jewish individuals' safety needs	74.3	25.7
Do not know	9.3	90.7

There was a total of 300 valid participants, who responded to the question "From your perspective, what will be the impact of anti-Semitism and discrimination, if the government does not take action to prevent it?" 52.7% of individuals indicated that they believed the impact of anti-Semitism and discrimination will be endangering the lives of Jewish immigrant generations if the government does not take action to prevent it. 43.7% of individuals indicated that they believe the impact of anti-Semitism and discrimination will be dividing people who have immigrant backgrounds. 62% of individuals indicated that they believe that the impact will be increasing racism. 51.3% of individuals indicated that they believed the impact will be weakening national unity. 40% of individuals indicated that they believed the impact will be exposing the nation to security issues. 74.3% of individuals indicated that they believed the impact will be threatening Jewish individuals' safety needs, and 9% of individuals responded that they did not know the answer.

Figure 7

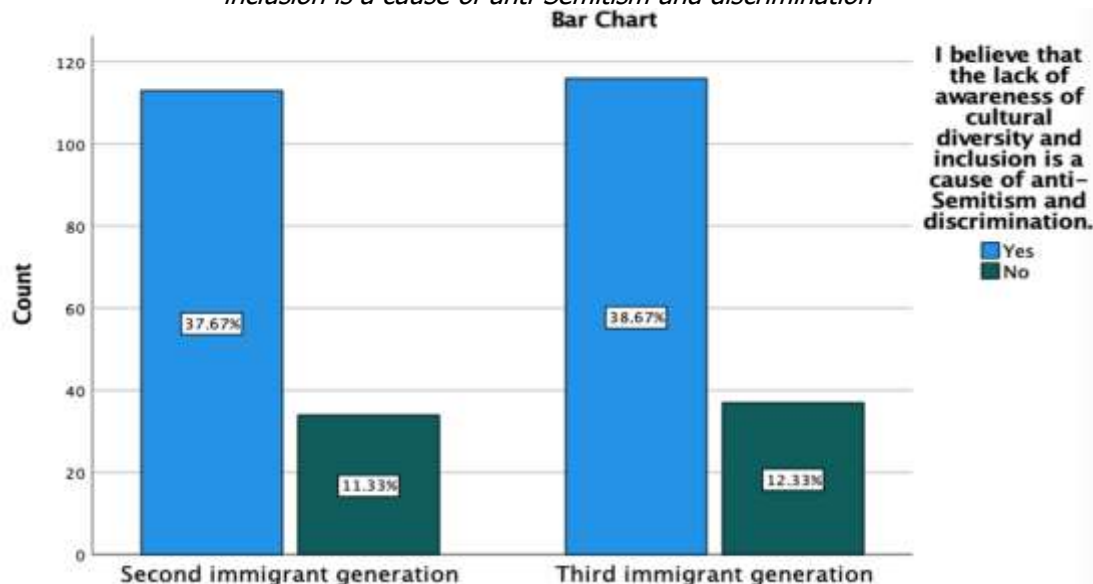
I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination



When asking the question "I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination," the author received a total of 300 valid responses. There were 229 individuals (76.3%) that responded yes to this question and 71 (23.7%) that responded no.

Figure 8

*Are you from the second or third immigrant generation? * I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination*



The author tested the third research question "Are there any differences in the perceptions of the second and the third Jewish immigrant generations toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion" to see if there is any statistically significant difference in the perceptions of the second and the third Jewish immigrant generations toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion.

The author chose a Chi-square test of independence to test if there is significant association between the second and third Jewish immigrant generations toward their views of how they believed that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination. Among the total 300 valid participants, there were 147 (49%) who were second immigrant generation; The 147 individuals consisted of 113 second immigrant generations (37.67%) who believed that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination, and there were 34 Jewish second immigrant generations (11.3%) who did not believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination.

Among the total 153 of third Jewish immigrant generations (51%), there were 116 (38.7%) who believed that a lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination, and there were 37 individuals who were the third immigrant generations (12.3%) who did not believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination $\chi^2 (1, N=300) = 0.46, p = 0.83$, which means that the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, and there is no significant association between the two different generations toward their views of "I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination."

Table 3

*What is Your Gender? * I Believe that the Lack of Awareness of Cultural Diversity and Inclusion is a Cause of Anti-Semitism and Discrimination. Crosstabulation*

		I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination.		
		Yes	No	Total
What is your gender?	Female	Count 119	26	145
		% of Total 39.8%	8.7%	48.5%
	Male	Count 109	45	154
		% of Total 36.5%	15.1%	51.5%
Total		Count 228	71	299
		% of Total 76.3%	23.7%	100.0%

Table 4

*What is Your Gender? * I Believe that the Lack of Awareness of Cultural Diversity and Inclusion is a Cause of Anti-Semitism and Discrimination.*

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.257 ^a	1	.022		
Likelihood Ratio	5.315	1	.021		
Fisher's Exact Test				.029	.015
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.239	1	.022		
N of Valid Cases	299				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.43.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The author asked the male and female Jewish participants about their views toward the statement "I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination." There was a total of 300 valid responses that included 145 females and 154 males. Among the 145 responses from the females, 119 females responded yes to this statement and 26 females responded no to this statement. Among the total 154 male participants, there were 109 males who responded yes to this statement and 45 responded no to this statement. Also, there was one person who considered her or his gender as other, this category was excluded from the analysis since it just represented one person and was going to skew the analysis. $\chi^2(2, N=299) = 5.26, p = 0.022$. The result is statistically significant. There is significant difference or correlation between the males and females' answers toward the statement "I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination."

Table 5

*Which Political Party Do You Belong to? * I Believe that the Lack of Awareness of Cultural Diversity and Inclusion is a Cause of Anti-Semitism and Discrimination. Crosstabulation.*

		I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination.			
		Yes	No	Total	
Which political party do you belong to?	Republican	Count	55	31	86
		% of Total	18.4%	10.4%	28.8%
	Democrat	Count	95	21	116
		% of Total	31.8%	7.0%	38.8%
	Independent	Count	28	11	39
		% of Total	9.4%	3.7%	13.0%
	Green party	Count	2	0	2
		% of Total	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
	None of the above	Count	48	8	56
		% of Total	16.1%	2.7%	18.7%
Total		Count	228	71	299
		% of Total	76.3%	23.7%	100.0%

When answering the question, "I believe that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination," there was a total of 299 valid responses. There were 228 (76.3%) responded yes to this statement. Among a total of 86 (28.8%) who identified themselves as Republicans, there were 55 (18.4%) who responded yes to this statement and 31 (10.4%) who responded no. Among a total of 116 (38.8%) who identified themselves as Democrats, there were 95 (31.8%) who responded yes to this statement and 21 (7%) who responded no. Among a total of 39 (13%) who identified themselves as the independent party, there were 28 (9.4%) who responded yes to this statement and 11 (3.7%) who responded no. Among a total of 2 individuals (0.7%) who identified themselves as the Green party, both responded yes to this statement. Among a total of 56 (18.7%) individuals who considered themselves belonging to none of the above parties, there were 48 (16.1%) who responded yes to this statement and 8 (2.7%) who responded no.

Table 6

*Are You from the Second or Third Immigrant Generation? * I Believe that Education is Key to Raise People's Awareness of Respecting Others with Different Cultural, Religious, and Racial Backgrounds.*
Chi-Square Tests

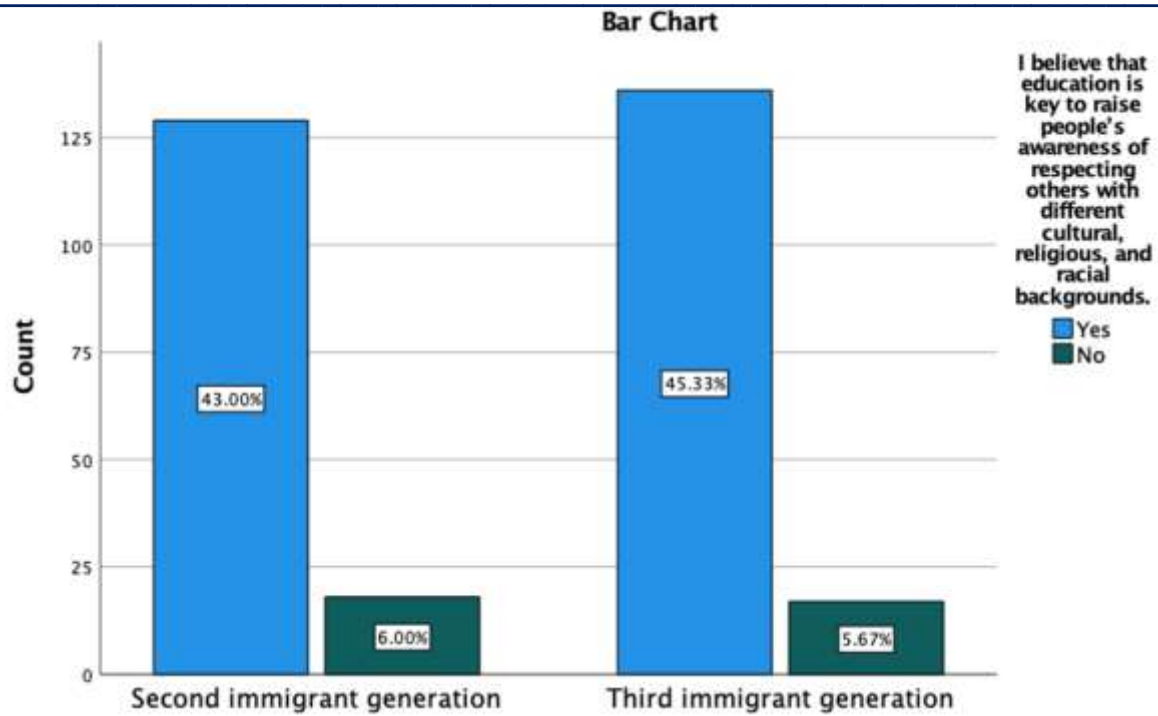
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.094 ^a	1	.760		
Continuity Correction ^b	.016	1	.900		
Likelihood Ratio	.093	1	.760		
Fisher's Exact Test				.858	.450
Linear-by-Linear Association	.093	1	.760		
N of Valid Cases	300				

^a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.15.

^b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Figure 9

*Are you from the second or third immigrant generation? * I believe that education is key to raise people's awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.*



The author chose a Chi-square test to see if there were any significant differences between the second and third Jewish immigrant generations toward their views of “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.” Among the total 300 valid participants, 147 individuals (49%) were second-generation Jewish immigrants and 153 (51%) who were third-generation Jewish immigrants. It was observed that among the second immigrant generation, 129 (43%) believed that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds, and 18 (6%) did not believe that education was key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.

Among the 153 individuals (51%) who belonged to the third immigrant generation, there were 136 (45.3%) who believed that education was key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds, and 17 (5.7%) who did not believe that education was key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds. Moreover, the significance value is $\chi^2(1, N=300) = 0.94, p = 0.76$, which means that the result is not statistically significant, and there is no significant association between the views of the second and third-generation Jewish immigrants toward “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.”

Figure 10

Pie chart count of how would you identify your social status?

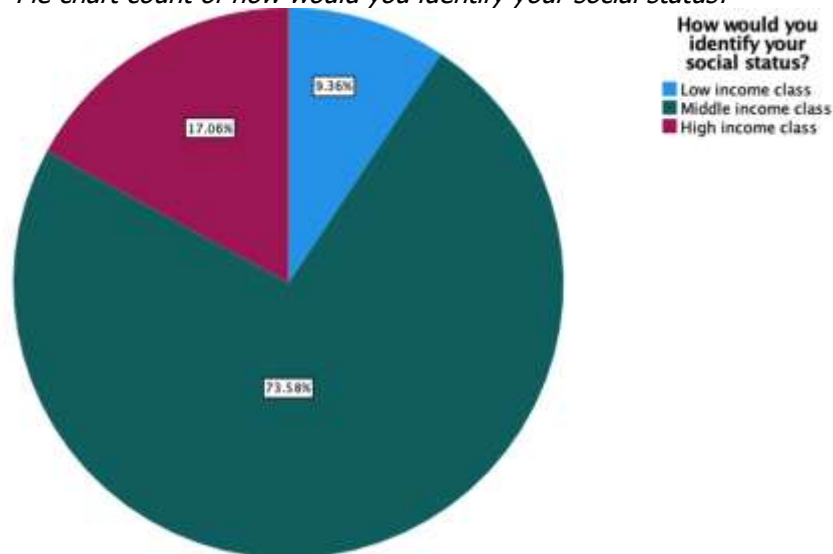


Table 7

*How Would You Identify Your Social Status? * I Believe that Education is Key to Raise People’s Awareness of Respecting Others with Different Cultural, Religious, and Racial Backgrounds. Crosstabulation.*

		I believe that education is key to raise people's awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.			
		Yes	No	Total	
How would you identify your social status?	Low income class	Count	22	6	28
		% of Total	7.4%	2.0%	9.4%
	Middle income class	Count	198	22	220
		% of Total	66.2%	7.4%	73.6%
	High income class	Count	45	6	51
		% of Total	15.1%	2.0%	17.1%
Total	Count	265	34	299	
	% of Total	88.6%	11.4%	100.0%	

Table 8

*How Would You Identify Your Social Status? * I Believe that Education is Key to Raise People's Awareness of Respecting Others with Different Cultural, Religious, and Racial Backgrounds.*

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.229 ^a	2	.199
Likelihood Ratio	2.737	2	.254
Linear-by-Linear Association	.876	1	.349
N of Valid Cases	299		

^a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.18.

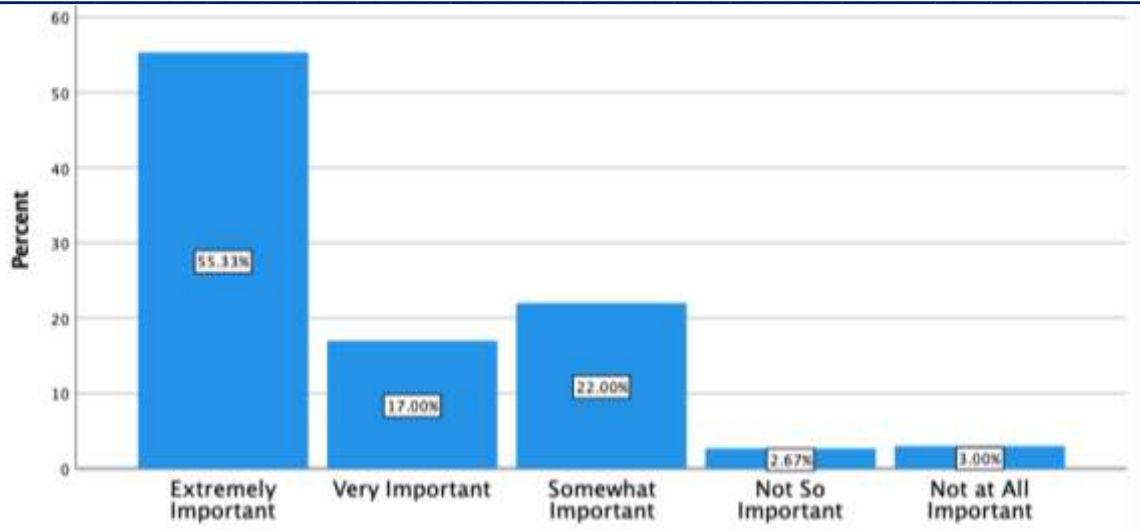
There were 299 valid responses and 1 missing response when answering the statement "I believe that education is key to raise people's awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds." The author chose a Chi-Square test to analyze if there is a significant difference between the social status of the participants and their views toward the statement "I believe that education is key to raise people's awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds."

Among a total of 28 people who identified themselves as low-income class, there were 22 who responded yes to this statement and 6 who responded no. Among a total of 220 who identified themselves as middle income class, there were 198 who responded yes to this statement and 22 who responded no. Among a total of 51 who identified themselves as high income class, there were 45 who responded yes to this statement and 6 who responded no.

The Pearson Chi-Square value for this question $\chi^2(2, N=299) = 3.229, p = 0.199$. The result is not statistically significant, and there is no significant difference between the views of the participants with different social statuses toward the statement "I believe that education is key to raise people's awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds."

Figure 11

I believe that education on raising awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion in institutions is important.



The author investigated how the Jewish participants responded to the statement “I believe that education on raising awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion in institutions is important.” There were 166 individuals (55.3%) who indicated extremely important to this statement, 51 individuals (17%) who indicated very important to this statement, 66 individuals (22%) who indicated somewhat important to this statement, 8 individuals (2.7%) who responded not so important to this statement, and 9 individuals (3%) who responded not at all important to this statement.

Table 9

*What is Your Highest Degree of Education? * I Believe that Education is Key to Raise People’s Awareness of Respecting Others with Different Cultural, Religious, and Racial Backgrounds. Crosstabulation*

What is your highest degree of education?		I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.		Total
		Yes	No	
High school or high school equivalency (GED)	Count	36	5	41
	% of Total	12.0%	1.7%	13.7%
Associate’s	Count	29	4	33
	% of Total	9.7%	1.3%	11.0%
Bachelor’s	Count	81	11	92
	% of Total	27.0%	3.7%	30.7%
Master’s	Count	79	8	87
	% of Total	26.3%	2.7%	29.0%
PhD/Postdoc	Count	40	7	47
	% of Total	13.3%	2.3%	15.7%
Total	Count	265	35	300
	% of Total	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%

Table 10

*What is Your Highest Degree of Education? * I Believe that Education is Key to Raise People’s Awareness of Respecting Others with Different Cultural, Religious, and Racial Backgrounds.*

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.016 ^a	4	.907
Likelihood Ratio	1.018	4	.907
Linear-by-Linear Association	.002	1	.965
N of Valid Cases	300		

^a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.85.

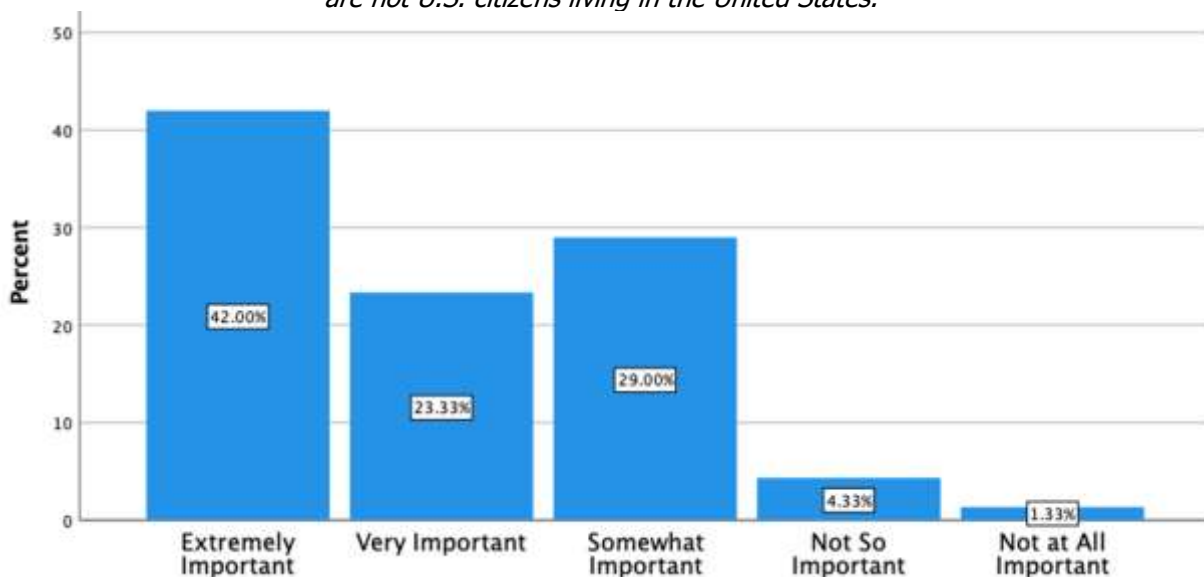
The author collected the participants who have different educational degrees, such as high school or high school equivalency (GED), associate degree, bachelor’s degree, master’s degree, and PhD/Postdoc. The participants have been asked about their views toward the statement “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.”

The author gained a total of 300 valid responses when asking “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.” There were 36 who had high school or high school equivalency who responded yes and 5 who had high school or high school equivalency and responded no. There were 29 who had associate degrees who responded yes and 4 who had associate degrees who responded no. There were 81 who had bachelor’s degrees who responded yes and 11 who had bachelor’s degrees who responded no. There were 79 who had master’s degrees who responded yes and 8 who had master’s degrees who responded no, and there were 40 who had a PhD/postdoc who responded yes and 7 had PhD/postdoc who responded no.

The Pearson Chi-Square value is $\chi^2(4, N=300) = 1.016, p = 0.907$, which means that the result is not statistically significant, and there is no statistically significant difference between the views of the participants who had different educational backgrounds toward the statement “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.”

Figure 12

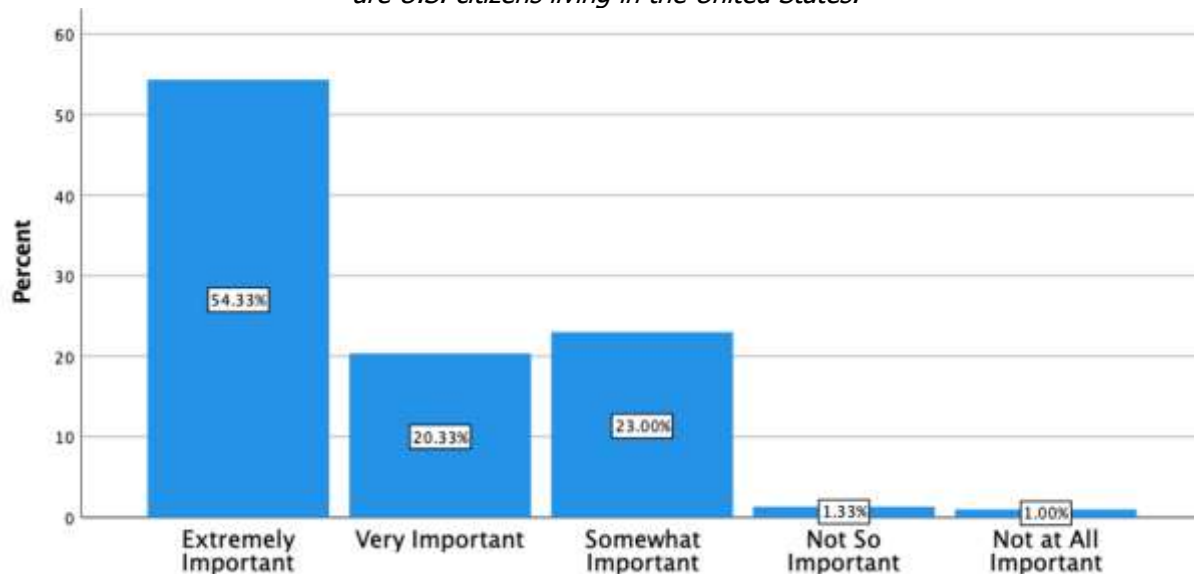
I believe that it is important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are not U.S. citizens living in the United States.



There was a total of 300 participants who answered the question “I believe that it is important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are not U.S. citizens living in the United States.” There were 126 individuals (42%) who indicated extremely important, 70 individuals (23.3%) who indicated very important, 87 individuals (29%) who indicated somewhat important, 13 individuals (4.3%) who responded not so important, and 4 individuals (1.3%) who responded not at all important.

Figure 13

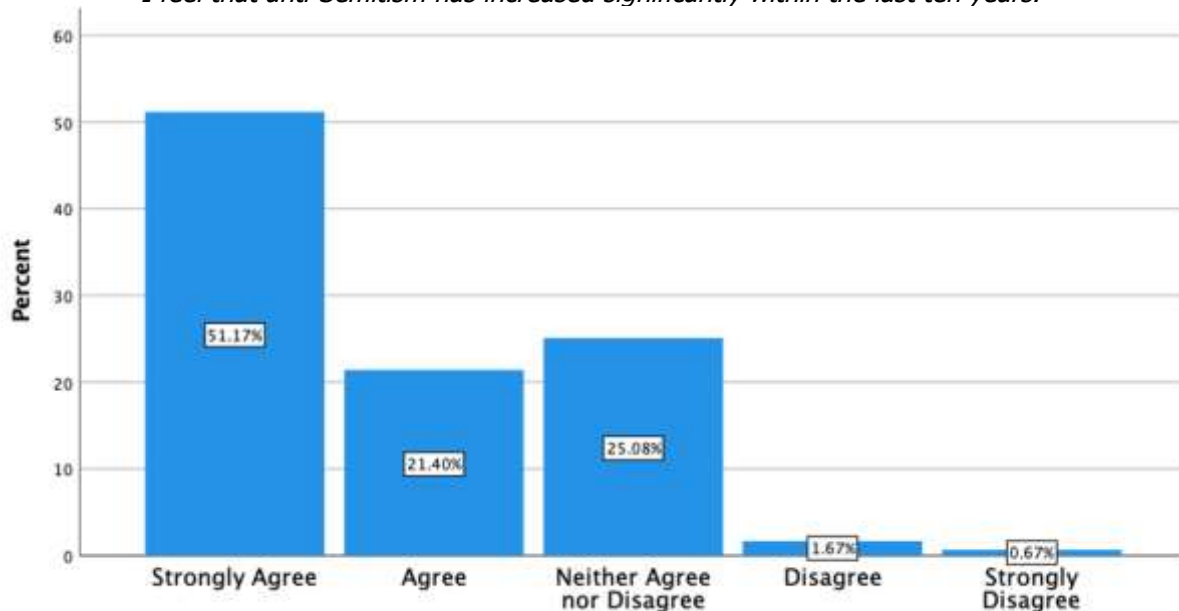
I believe that it is important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States.



When responding to the question “I believe that it is important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States,” the author received the total of 300 participants; there were 163 individuals (54.3%) who indicated that it is extremely important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States, 61 individuals (20.3%) who indicated that it is very important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States, 69 individuals (23%) who indicated that it is somewhat important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States, 4 individuals (1.3%) who responded that it is not so important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States, and 3 individuals (1%) who responded that it is not at all important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States.

Figure 14

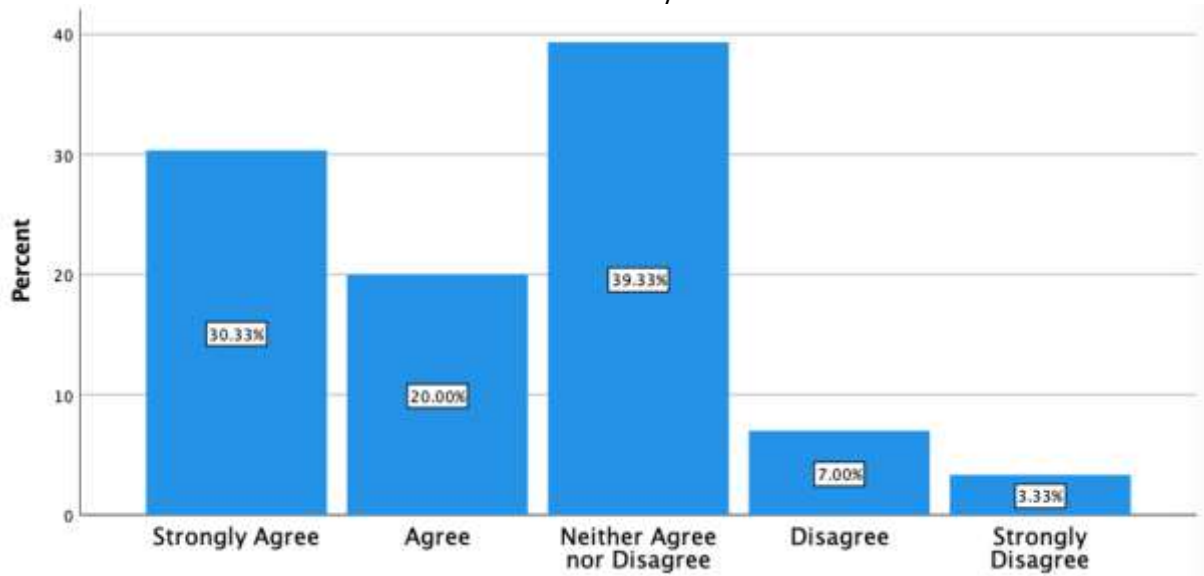
I feel that anti-Semitism has increased significantly within the last ten years.



There were 299 valid participants and 1 missing value for answering the question “I feel that anti-Semitism has increased significantly within the last ten years.” The majority of the participants, 153 (51.2%) strongly agreed that they felt that anti-Semitism has increased significantly within the last ten years, 64 individuals (21.4%) who agreed that they felt anti-Semitism has increased significantly within the last ten years, 75 individuals (25.1%) who neither agreed nor disagreed that they felt anti-Semitism has increased significantly within the last ten years, 5 individuals (1.7%) who disagreed with the statement “I feel that anti-Semitism has increased significantly within the last ten years,” and 2 individuals (0.7%) who strongly disagreed with the statement “I feel that anti-Semitism has increased significantly within the last ten years.”

Figure 15

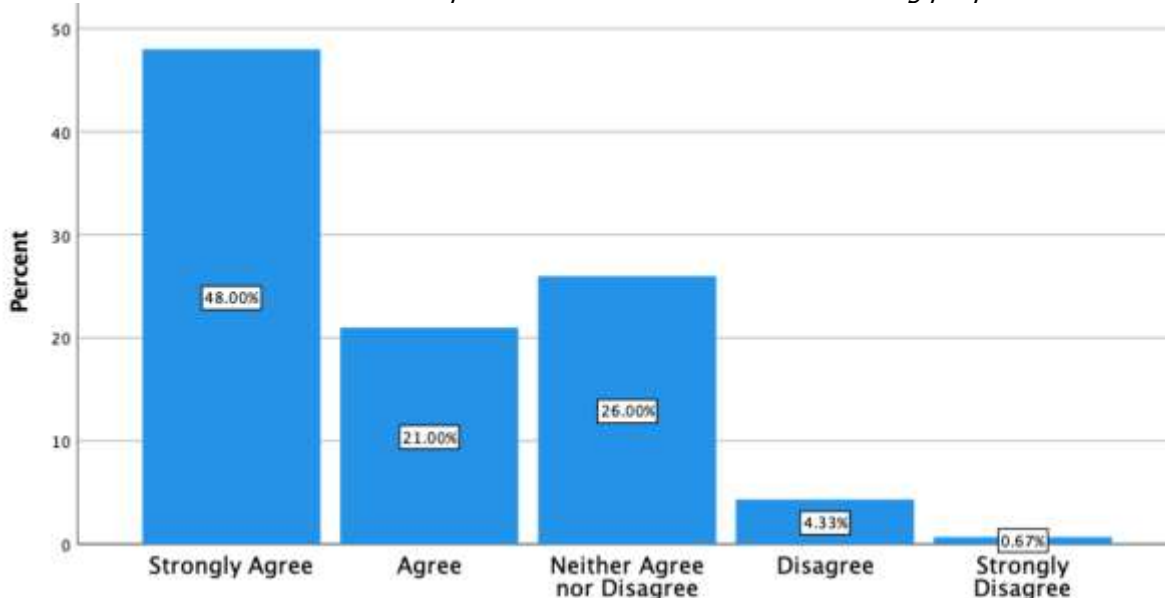
I feel the current immigration policies have an impact of spreading prejudice and discrimination between the anti-Semites and the public



The author investigated how the participants felt about the current immigration policies and their impact of spreading prejudice and discrimination between the anti-Semites and the public. Among the 300 participants, 91 individuals (30.33%) strongly agreed that they felt the current immigration policies have an impact of spreading prejudice and discrimination between the anti-Semites and the public, 60 individuals (20%) agreed that they felt the current immigration policies have an impact of spreading prejudice and discrimination between the anti-Semites and the public, 118 individuals (39.33%) who neither agreed nor disagreed that they felt the current immigration policies have an impact of spreading prejudice and discrimination between the anti-Semites and the public, 21 individuals (7%) disagreed that they felt the current immigration policies have an impact of spreading prejudice and discrimination between the anti-Semites and the public, and 10 individuals (3.33%) who strongly disagreed that they felt the current immigration policies have an impact of spreading prejudice and discrimination between the anti-Semites and the public.

Figure 16

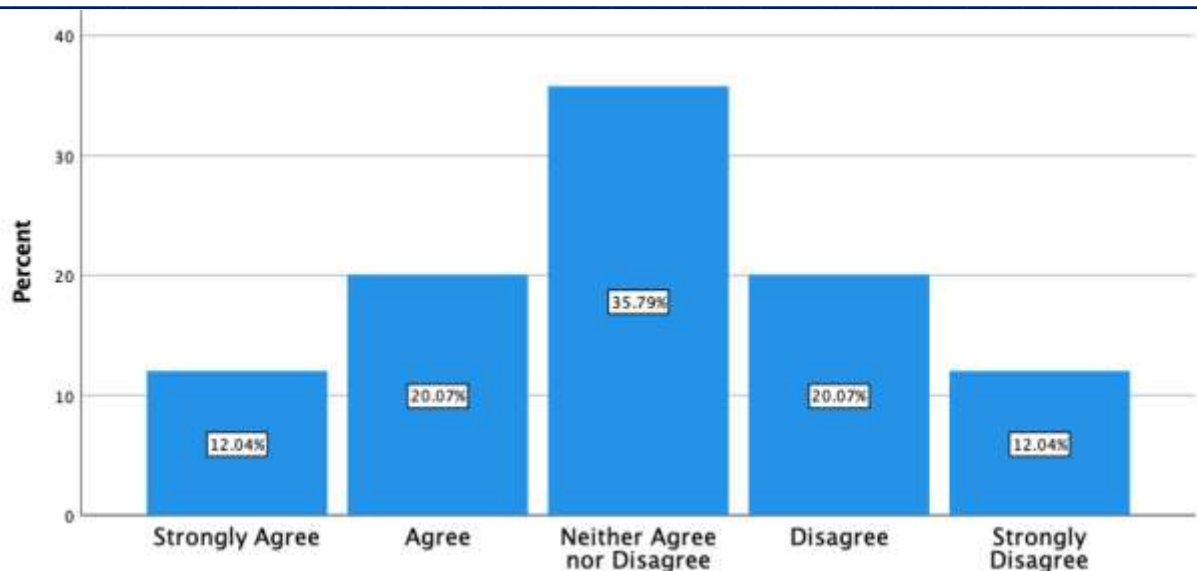
I feel the media fuels political and cultural divisiveness among people



There were some participants who expressed their concerns that they had experienced anti-Semitic attacks on the internet. The author posed a statement "I feel the media fuels political and cultural divisiveness among people" to see how the participants would respond to this statement. The author gained a total of 300 responses, 144 individuals (48%) strongly agreed they felt the media fuels political and cultural divisiveness among people; 63 individuals (21%) agreed they felt the media fuels political and cultural divisiveness among people; 78 individuals (26%) neither agreed nor disagreed they felt the media fuels political and cultural divisiveness among people; 13 individuals (4.3%) disagreed they felt the media fuels political and cultural divisiveness among people; and 2 individuals (0.7%) strongly disagreed they felt the media fuels political and cultural divisiveness among people.

Figure 17

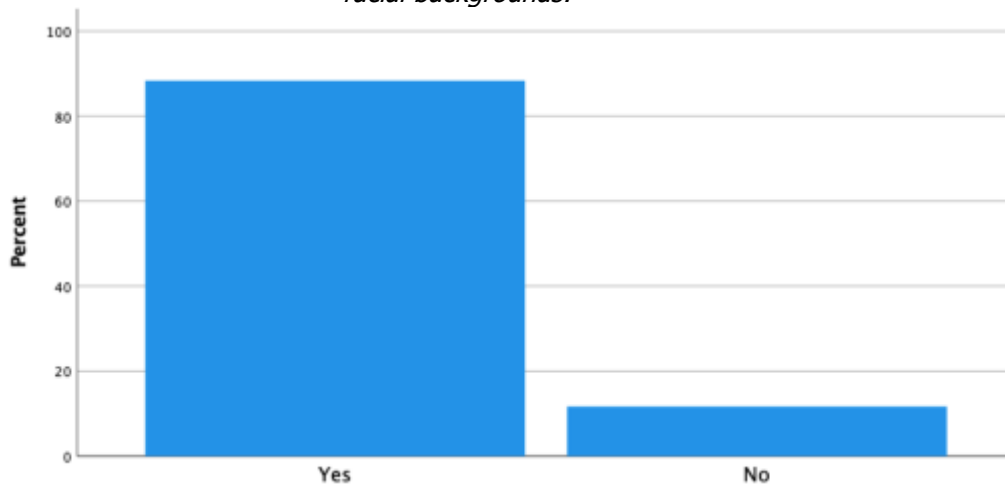
I feel less engaged in any discussion among people with different races and ethnicities due to fear of anti-Semitic prejudice



The author designed a question “I feel less engaged in any discussion among people with different races and ethnicities due to fear of anti-Semitic prejudice” for the participants. The purpose of asking this question was to see if the phenomena of anti-Semitic violence and discrimination have impacted the emotions and feelings of the Jewish people. Interestingly, the results showed that the majority of participants, 107 (35.8%), neither agreed nor disagreed that they felt less engaged in any discussion among people with different races and ethnicities due to fear of anti-Semitic prejudice, 36 individuals (12%) strongly agreed that they felt less engaged in any discussion among people with different races and ethnicities due to fear of anti-Semitic prejudice, 60 individuals (20.1%) agreed that they felt less engaged in any discussion among people with different races and ethnicities due to fear of anti-Semitic prejudice, 60 individuals (20.1%) disagreed that they felt less engaged in any discussion among people with different races and ethnicities due to fear of anti-Semitic prejudice, and 36 individuals (12%) strongly disagreed that they felt less engaged in any discussion among people with different races and ethnicities due to fear of anti-Semitic prejudice.

Figure 18

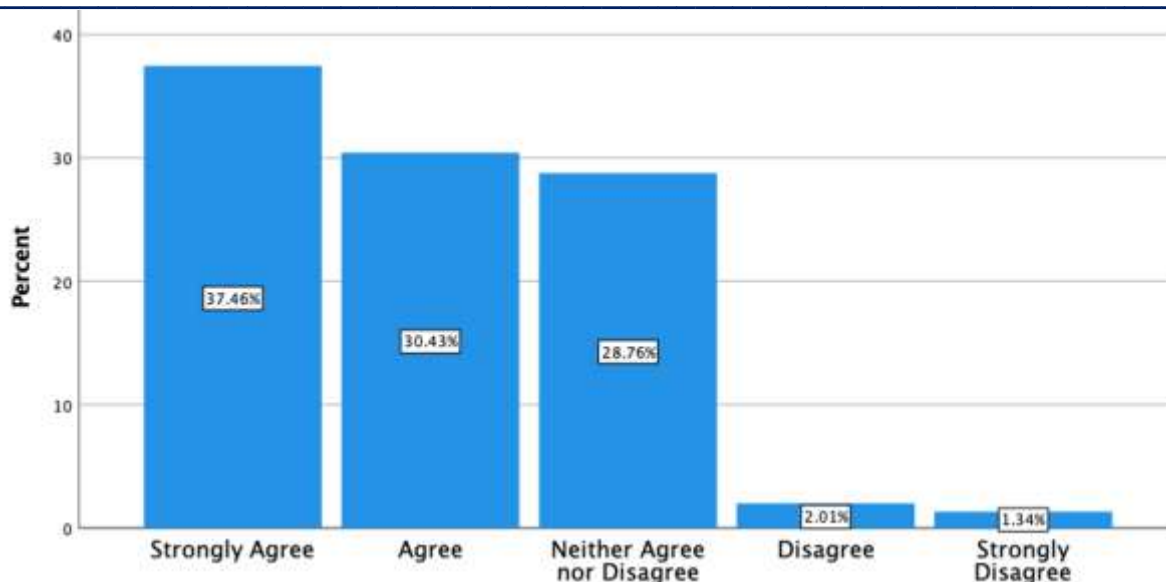
I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.



The author received a total of 300 valid responses in answering the following statement: “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.” There were 265 individuals (88.3%) who responded yes and 35 (11.7%) who responded no to this statement: “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.”

Figure 19

The public-school system should pay more attention to ensure the safety needs of Jewish students



The author was also interested in asking the participants to respond to the statement “The public-school system should pay more attention to ensure the safety needs of Jewish students.” The valid responses were 299 with 1 missing case. From this chart, it indicates that most Jewish individuals chose strongly agreed (37.5%) or agreed (30.4%) toward the statement that the public-school system should pay more attention to ensure the safety needs of Jewish students. Also, some individuals neither agreed nor disagreed (28.8%) that the public-school system should pay more attention to ensure the safety needs of Jewish students; and fewer individuals disagreed (2%) or strongly disagreed (1.3%) with the statement that the public-school system should pay more attention to ensure the safety needs of Jewish students.

DISCUSSION

The researcher did not find any significant differences between the views of the second and third-generation Jewish immigrants toward their awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion. For investigating the research question, “Are there any differences in the perceptions of second and third-generation Jewish immigrants toward viewing awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion?” The author chose a Chi-square test to see if there were any significant differences in the perceptions of the second and third Jewish immigrant generations toward viewing the statement, “the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination.” The results showed no significant association between the two generations toward their views on this statement: There were 37.67% of second-generation immigrants believed the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination. In addition, 38.67% of third Jewish generation immigrants believed a lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination.

This research found there is no significant association between the views of the second and third-generation Jewish immigrants toward “I believe that education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.” Among the second-generation immigrants (49%), 43% responded they believed education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds. Among the third-generation immigrants (51%), 43.33% responded they believed education is key to raise people’s awareness of respecting others with different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds.

The results showed no significant association between the two generations toward their views on this statement: Among 300 individuals, 76.3% responded they believed that the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination. There were 37.67% of second-generation immigrants believed the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination. In addition, 38.67% of third Jewish generation immigrants believed a lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Jewish individuals have a need to pursue the recognition of their identity and culture by others. However, lacking understanding toward cultural diversity can be a factor in triggering conflicts among people of different backgrounds. Stereotyping, racism, xenophobia, intolerance, discrimination, and violence can threaten peace within a nation (Diller, 2015). Anti-Semitic attacks not only harm victims physically, but also cause psychological harm to the victims and have a negative impact on the larger society (Marshall, 2016). Love, care, and mutual understanding would be the healing methods to combat hate and prejudice among peoples. Love and belonging are important in healing psychological pain. People with different cultural and ethnic backgrounds should show care and love to each other. Lack of fulfillment from feeling and sharing love will make people feel insecure and lack the motivation to fulfill their higher goals, such as combating violence and bringing peace to others.

Recommendations For Educational Institutions

Burton (1990) argued that when people's needs for identity, safety, and recognition were denied, they might feel threatened. The findings were consistent with the idea that it is important to improve the awareness of people on recognizing the potential harm of anti-Semitism as well as cultivating people to respect others from different backgrounds. Creating a safe and harmonious environment for the minority group is important. If educational institutions encourage people to have interactions with others who have different cultural backgrounds, it may help reduce anxiety and bias among peoples (Hogan, 2013). Racial and ethnic privilege plays an inevitable role across political, economic, and cultural environments (Akbar, 2020). In the United States, it is observed that people who have citizenship might feel more privileged compared to those without citizenship. Many Jewish people and their families have immigrant backgrounds, and some might not be U.S. citizens (Jacobson, 1995). Without enough support in the communities for taking concrete measures to reconstruct the relations of inequality among different people, it will be hard for individuals to end violence and hate crimes (Wodtke, 2014).

Cultural diversity is a cognitive driving force for social development and economic growth (Global Heritage Fund, 2019). People have the responsibility to protect their culture's heritage and respect cultural diversity when educating their generations (Global Heritage Fund, 2019). This research developed an understanding of anti-Semitism and how education and cultural awareness would help resolve intergroup conflicts. It is essential for institutions to help build trust between different groups to reduce intergroup conflicts. Education on cultural diversity is a cognitive driving force for social development (Diller, 2019). Mutual dialogue should be encouraged to strengthen communication between individuals (Diller, 2019). People can be trained to identify the similarities and differences of different cultural traditions and histories. Sharing intercultural dialogue can bridge the divisiveness of different groups. Education on cultural diversity can help foster peace and cooperation between people with different cultural backgrounds (Global Heritage Fund, 2019).

Since the result of this study demonstrated that 76.3% believed the lack of awareness of cultural diversity and inclusion is a cause of anti-Semitism and discrimination, raising cultural awareness in educational institutions is important. Educators could encourage students and employees to exchange ideas by initiating multi-cultural communication training courses. Education on cultural awareness and safety will help people learn how to care about each other and let them understand how people view things differently (Tausch & Hewstone, 2010). An important step to prevent anti-Semitism and discrimination in educational institutions is to strengthen individuals' self-awareness and self-reflection (Hilado & Lundy, 2018). Educational institutions could integrate diverse information into teaching people how to establish trust and cooperation (Hilado & Lundy, 2018). Initiating conversations about different cultures and traditions should be encouraged. Educators may guide students and employees to practice self-exploration and acknowledge personal biases (ADL, n.d.). It is important for educational institutions to make it clear to people that prejudice and discrimination will not be allowed.

Education can influence individuals' values and help them decrease fear (Banks, 2016). When asking the opinions of the participants toward their views on whether they agreed that the public-school system should pay more attention to ensure the safety needs of Jewish students, the results indicated that many participants strongly agreed or agreed with the statement.

Initiating conversations about understanding different cultures and traditions should be encouraged in educational institutions (Verkuyten, 2014). Educators could guide students to practice self-exploration and examine cultural biases (ADL, n.d.). Students might carefully observe how educators intervene when a person becomes a target of others' discrimination or hate-based behaviors (Verkuyten, 2014). An important step to prevent anti-Semitism and discrimination in educational institutions is to strengthen an individual's self-awareness and self-reflection (Verkuyten, 2014). Institutions may pay attention to research on public policy development and track the phenomenon related to racial discrimination and hate crimes. Through active learning, people will be able to explore how to combat anti-Semitic ideologies.

Educational institutions might pay attention to research and track the phenomenon related to racial discrimination and hate crimes (Banks, 2016). Schools and universities could bring students together to discuss any dialogue that includes racial, ethnic, religious, gender, and immigration status (Henderson, 2020). Educational institutions could also promote anti-racist and anti-discrimination workshops to allow people to understand the importance of respecting different cultures and accepting coexistence. Through active learning, people may be able to explore how to avoid anti-Semitism and anti-immigrant ideologies.

Cultural awareness is essential when understanding conflicts or tensions between different groups (Henderson, 2020). Consultants on campus could also offer advice for students and promote non-bias training for campus employees (Banks, 2016). Consultants at educational institutions can teach people how to adapt to an environment with multiple cultures (Agarwal, 2018).

Faculties could meet with the students and their parents regularly to find ways to help enhance students' self-awareness, which will be beneficial in preventing anti-Semitism and discrimination (Hilado & Lundy, 2018). People might be encouraged to make cross-race friends and have cross-racial interactions to help reduce anxiety among both majority and minority groups (García, 2001).

The school board in educational institutions should address the necessary procedures to make policies effective for protecting students with different cultural backgrounds (Ahmed, 2012). Educational institutions could develop presentations to train students and teachers to understand the policies of respecting cultural diversity (Ahmed, 2012). They could also gather experts to have conversations with the students to share their experiences and thoughts.

Educational institutions could develop lessons about preventing discrimination and conflict to teach students how to understand cultural diversity. They could provide anti-discrimination education strategies to counter hate crimes in society (Borkett, 2018). They could integrate culturally diverse information into teaching and training (Ahmed, 2012).

Eliminating ethnic disparities and discrimination in society is important. Establishing appropriate and timely intervention for ending anti-Semitic violence and discrimination is critical for establishing a safe classroom and campus environment to ensure that all students with various cultural backgrounds can succeed (ADL, n.d.). Education on multi-cultural communication is important for combating prejudice and bias (Bank, 2016). It is important for educational institutions to establish outreach programs across campuses with the aim of promoting racial and ethnic equality (Agarwal, 2018). They would help combat prejudice and racial discord by encouraging positive communication among students and fostering a sense of belongingness and collaboration.

Recommendations for Agencies

Individuals in government agencies should be trained to identify, investigate, and report hate crimes thoroughly (U.S. Department of Justice, 2020). Structural inequalities and discrimination often lead a person to encounter unfair or prejudicial treatment based on race, nationality, ethnicity, immigration status, or political affiliation (American Psychological Association, 2019). As the research results showed, 62% of the Jewish participants believed if the government does not take action to prevent anti-Semitism and discrimination, racism would increase. Recognizing the differences in various cultures in the United States will help in challenging racial injustice and ending discrimination (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2017). In this research, 43.7% believed the impact of anti-Semitism was dividing people who had immigrant backgrounds. Jewish immigrant generations should live free from threats. Agencies should fully understand the anti-Semitic problems in communities and develop resources devoted to preventing anti-Semitic incidents.

Hate speech can cause emotional harm toward the targeted group and normalize discrimination in society, which can cause outbreaks of anti-Semitic hate crimes (Heller & Magid, n.d.). The presidential administration should address problems of anti-Semitism, xenophobia, and related intolerance against people with immigrant backgrounds (Human Rights Library, 2001). Organizations should conduct an analysis of the root problems of anti-Semitism and develop solutions. This study showed 51.3% of participants believed that if the government does not take action to prevent anti-Semitism and discrimination, it will weaken national unity. The government should encourage the public to avoid any stereotyping based on anti-Semitism, anti-immigration ideology, xenophobia, and discrimination. Anti-Semitism and xenophobia might result in violence and discrimination perpetrated against the marginalized group (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2015).

Institutionalized discrimination and systemic racialization are harmful to the development of national unity and social justice (Sowell, 2019). The researcher heard complaints from several Jewish participants that they did not believe police reports of anti-Semitic attacks have been properly investigated or settled by the respective departments. Any policies promoting racism and discrimination should not be enhanced by policy makers. Agencies could design policies to combat anti-Semitism and ensure that these issues will be handled lawfully and effectively.

Institutional discrimination can be seen when government agencies encourage laws and policies that might harm the needs and interests of minority groups (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014). Laws and regulations should be improved to prevent people from mistreating others and to protect the ones who are facing unfair treatment and discrimination. Any type of direct and indirect discrimination should be banned from government agencies. Direct discrimination happens when a person treats another person less favorably based on their race, ethnicity, religion, immigrant background, or political affiliation; indirect discrimination occurs when a government agency issues policies that fully or partially exclude benefits from a specific ethnic or racial group (FitzGerald & Martín, 2014).

In this research, 42% of the participants believed it is extremely important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are not U.S. citizens; 23.3% indicated it was very important, and 29% indicated it was somewhat important. Approaches can be introduced to combat or prevent discrimination against Jewish immigrants. In addition, the author asked the participants if they believed it is important for the government to improve policies to ensure the safety needs of Jewish people who are U.S. citizens living in the United States. Many noncitizen immigrants and their families have poor access to medical care and other social benefits in the United States (Ku & Matani, 2001). Agencies might consider the rules of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and abide by international refugee law (FitzGerald & Martín, 2014).

Agencies should supervise the immigration system, promote immigration reform, and respect human rights of all people (Geberation Progress, n.d.). Policy change is essential to promote welfare and safety needs for immigrant families in combating anti-Semitism, especially when the people are children, pregnant women, and individuals with illnesses (Wong, 2018). As many Jewish people are confronting the rising prejudice toward them, the current administration and agencies should push immigration system reform to prevent any harm against them (U.S. Embassy and Consulates, 2019). Also, federal authorities should reduce biased policies to help minimize social discrimination. Agencies could regularly evaluate the efficiency and impact of policies to make sure that none would have a negative effect on the well-being of the people.

Policies should not separate families and incarcerate immigrants fleeing from poverty, domestic violence, world pandemic, or religious and political persecutions (Wong, 2018). Government agencies and communities could cooperate with each other to report hate crimes and hate incidents to local law enforcement. Local law enforcement should make

plans to effectively identify hate indicators and hate crimes. Also, agencies might be encouraged to communicate with civil rights organizations for exchanging information about anti-Semitic hate incidents (International Association of Chiefs of Police, n.d.). Government agencies and educational institutions could work together to protect the rights of immigrant generations (Human Rights Watch World Report, 2001). Agencies could expedite eligibility for public benefits for immigrant families and cooperate with local communities to conduct further investigation into anti-Semitic hate crimes and violence.

Raising cultural awareness is crucial in preventing anti-Semitism and discrimination. Agencies can create a learning environment that acknowledges cultural diversity. Government agencies should make concrete efforts to combat anti-Semitism and discrimination and improve public education policies for people to understand cultural diversity and inclusion (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2015). Agencies could encourage policies that promote cultural diversity in the country (Trailhead, n.d.). They should not tolerate any hate crimes and not allow hate crimes to continue. They could ensure that immigrant families will feel safe and draw strength from their original identities and cultures. The participants stated that they encountered discrimination in government buildings. Agencies could address the problems of discrimination and xenophobia against people with immigrant backgrounds. The government might encourage their workers to avoid any stereotypes and discrimination toward customers. Employees in the agencies should be trained in holding non-discriminatory attitudes towards other workers with different cultural backgrounds.

The presidential administration should encourage positive and effective policies to support immigrants and minority groups whether they are U.S. citizens or non-citizens (Martinez et al., 2015). The administration could ensure policies of protecting immigrant families so that they will have a safe place to live and work in a comfortable environment (Gudykunst, 2003). Also, the public affairs department should improve education, health care, and housing to enhance the rights of immigrants (Human Rights Watch World Report, 2001).

State agencies should protect the families of the Jewish immigrants who encounter unemployment, sickness, disability, or lack of education (Human Rights Library, 2001). State agencies could develop action plans to foster an equal environment for immigrant families to seek jobs or health care opportunities in the United States. Most importantly, agencies should care for the well-being of vulnerable groups, such as refugees, immigrant children, pregnant women, and immigrants with illnesses (Derose et al., 2007). Only when these immigrants' rights are recognized by the government and protected by law will the public start to treat people with immigration backgrounds equally and respectfully.

Institutionalized discrimination and systemic racialization would be harmful to the development of the national economy, social order, and social justice. Institutional discrimination can be seen when government agencies encouraged laws and policies that might have harmed the needs and interests of specific groups (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014). Agencies should ensure the rights of immigrants and minorities. Many non-citizen immigrants and their families have poor access to medical care and other social benefits (Ku & Matani, 2001). Agencies could push immigration system reform to promote social justice and prevent further harm to minorities who have immigrant backgrounds.

Fighting against anti-Semitism requires people to make a global effort to combat global hatred. Ending violence against minority groups and immigrants is crucial. International organizations can play an important role in denouncing anti-Semitic hate crimes, hate speech, and violence (Dunbar, 2021). The United Nations has a long history of mobilizing the world against hatred (Guterres, 2019). The United Nations should confront hate speech and has a responsibility to help prevent conflicts and hate crimes (Guterres, 2019). The United Nations could address how to eliminate hate speech against people of any race, ethnicity, religion, culture, or national origin in collaboration with local governments and communities (Guterres, 2019).

Other organizations and NGOs should cooperate with law enforcement and public authorities to address discrimination problems. NGOs could be responsible for influencing different countries to prohibit hate crimes (Otieno, n.d.). They should prevent human rights abuse and any other acts against humanity. Article 2 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination also indicated that the nations should condemn discrimination and pursue appropriate means for eliminating racial discrimination in all forms (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2018). The United Nations could take action to address the root causes of intergroup conflicts. UN agencies, such as the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), may play an important role in mobilizing education on cultural awareness and preventing hate crimes and xenophobia (Otieno, n.d.). Specifically, Article 12 of the Declaration on the Prevention of Genocide and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) urged nations to understand genocide on minority groups and indicated the danger of hate in society (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2018).

Hate speech can be expressed by intentionally vilifying, humiliating, or inciting hatred against the Jewish group, and hate speech could occur online (Heller & Magid, n.d.). According to Heller and Magid (n.d.), hate speech can be communicated by using words, images, emojis, and videos. It can be defined as aggressive behaviors, such as bullying or demeaning a person based on this individual's race, national origin, ethnicity, religion, or identity (Heller & Magid, n.d.). It can be expressed as a way for a person to spread hate among peoples. Hate speech will not directly cause hate crimes or physical attacks, but hateful speeches will intimidate one group to hold prejudice and hate toward another group.

The results of this quantitative study showed that some Jewish participants experienced online hate. The public should report and avoid negative comments against any individuals on the internet. Laws and regulations for supervising the content and comments on social media should be improved. Social media such as TikTok will have to improve its policy to prevent hateful speech, including holocaust denial and anti-Semitism. Also, Facebook called for help from its officials, requesting more action on combating hate on the internet (CNN, 2020). Policies for protecting people's identities and preventing hate crimes for internet companies could be developed. Regarding the phenomenon of anti-Semitic messages on Twitter and Facebook, people can initiate debates with disseminators and observe their reactions to let them know about the negative impact on the emotions of victims. Addressing hate speech does not mean limiting freedom of speech; it means keeping hate speech from escalating into something more violent or developing to physical attacks (Guterres, 2019).

CONCLUSION

This research indicated the importance of building trust and establishing multi-cultural cooperation. Also, it discussed the advantages of encouraging and protecting the Jewish immigrant generations' rights from cultural perspectives. Raising awareness of social inequality and the importance of promoting multi-cultural dialogue will help individuals from different backgrounds in understanding the importance of sharing and caring for each other. Recognizing the differences in various cultures would help challenge racial injustice and end discrimination (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2017). This research emphasized that a culturally-inclusive environment will reflect the cultural diversity of society. Immigrants have the right to ensure their safety needs regardless of race, nationality, ethnicity, and social class. They should live free from threats, discrimination, and deprivation.

This research advocates social justice, cultural diversity, and conflict resolution for people with various cultural backgrounds. The enjoyment of any rights shall be secured, such as the rights for the people of any ethnicity, race, religion, political affiliation, and national origin. United Nations Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated that everyone is entitled to have all the rights and freedoms in this Declaration, without distinctions of their races, languages, religions, political affiliations, national origins, or social statuses (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2018).

Hate crimes might endanger the rule of laws of the United States and hate speech might block rational public debate. The study emphasized building a shared understanding of anti-Semitism by analyzing different theories and the causes of social violence. Building trust and eliminating misunderstanding are essential to maintain a harmonious environment for people of different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Dr. Martin Luther King said that "Injustice for one is injustice for all" (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2017). Governments should be founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, and equality, including protecting the rights of minorities and whoever have immigration backgrounds. Values such as non-discrimination, justice, and equality between people of different backgrounds should be encouraged. Agencies should make sure that immigrant families including Jewish immigrants will feel safe and draw strength in their identities and cultures. Also, agencies should address anti-immigrant and anti-Semitic problems as well as prevent violence and any types of stereotyping and discrimination. Additionally, this study suggested to promote an immigration and social reform, and to respect the human rights of people of colors; it provided approaches that can be introduced to combat or prevent discrimination against different groups. This study suggested to bring politicians, educators, and other individuals to find solutions to enhance social justice to reduce anti-Semitic hate crimes and violence.

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