



אקורד • אֶכּוֹרֵד • aChord

פסיכולוגיה חברתית: علم النفس الاجتماعي للتغيير الاجتماعي
Social Psychology for Social Change לשינוי חברתי



קרן אדמונד דה רוטשילד

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
الجامعة العبرية في اورشليم القدس



Findings from a survey among Arab and Jewish students during the October 7th War

November, 2023

Academic Department

aChord Center

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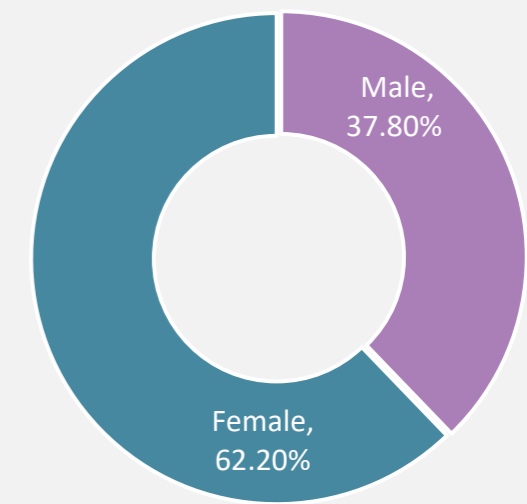
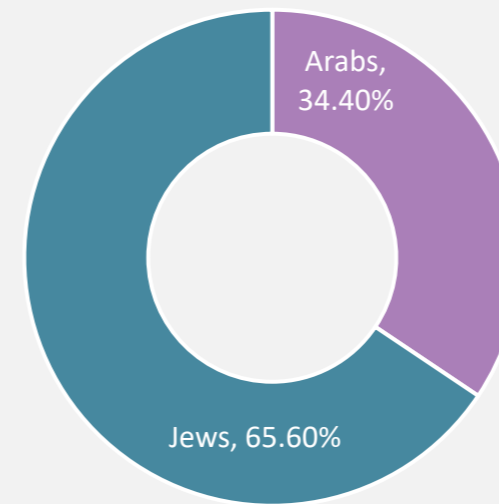
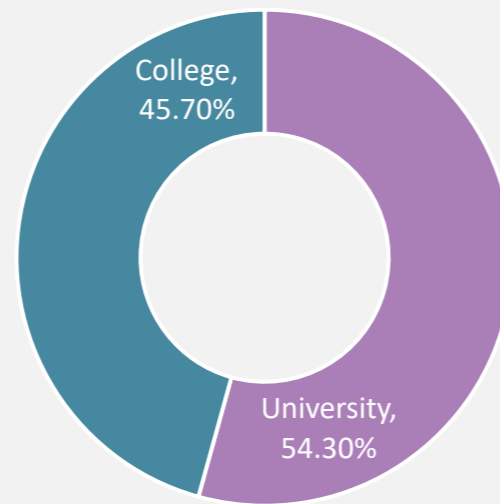
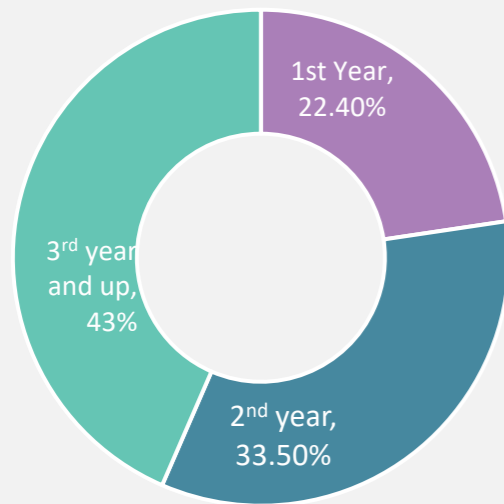


Sample Details

Survey period: November 15-23, 2023

Sampling method: online (Jews) and field (Arabs)

Total sample: 1054. Arabs- 363, Jews- 691

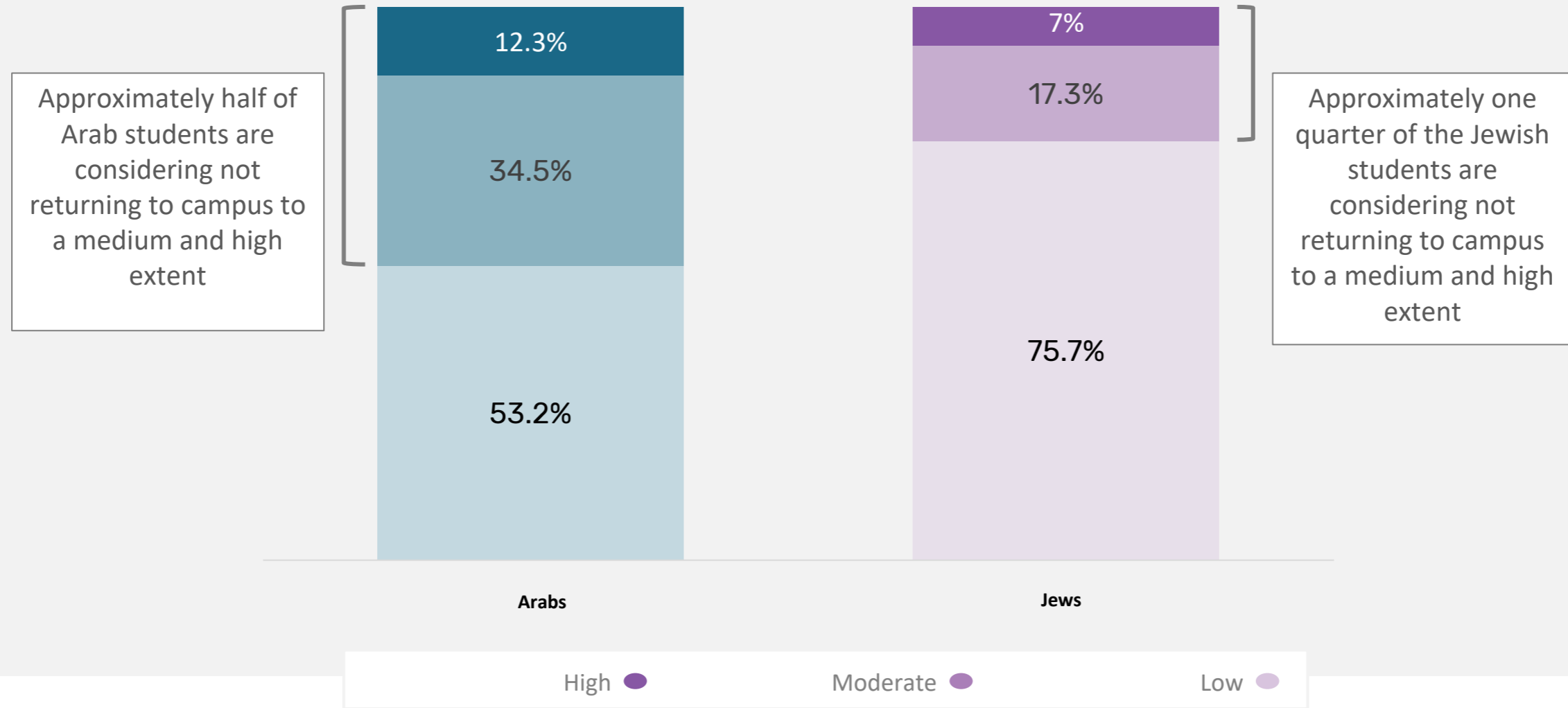


Sample segmentation before applying weights

Using weights according to the National Statistics Bureau for the year 2021: Ethnic | Gender | Study year



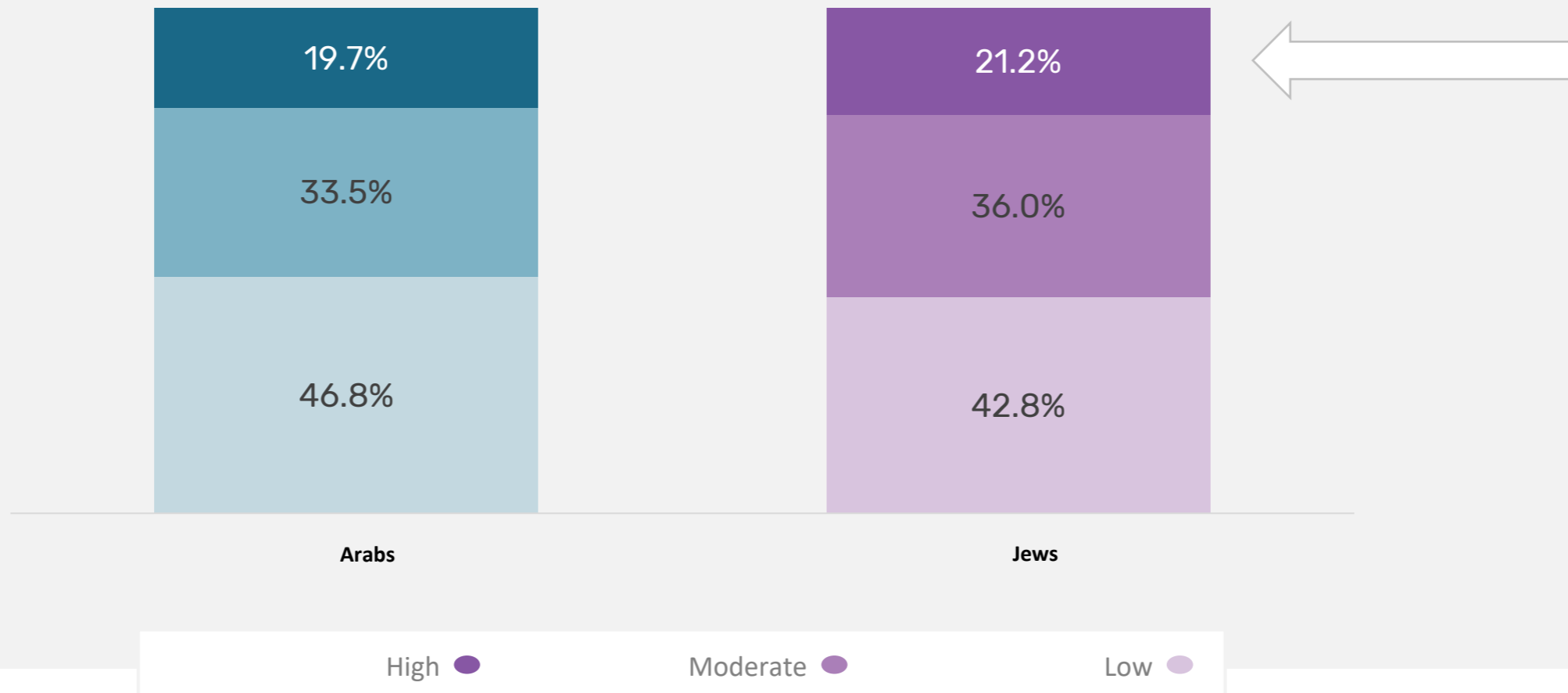
Nearly 50% of the Arab students and 25% of the Jewish students are considering not starting their studies this year to a medium and high extent



To what extent are you considering not returning to study because of the tension on campus between Arabs and Jews; Scale: (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent) grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



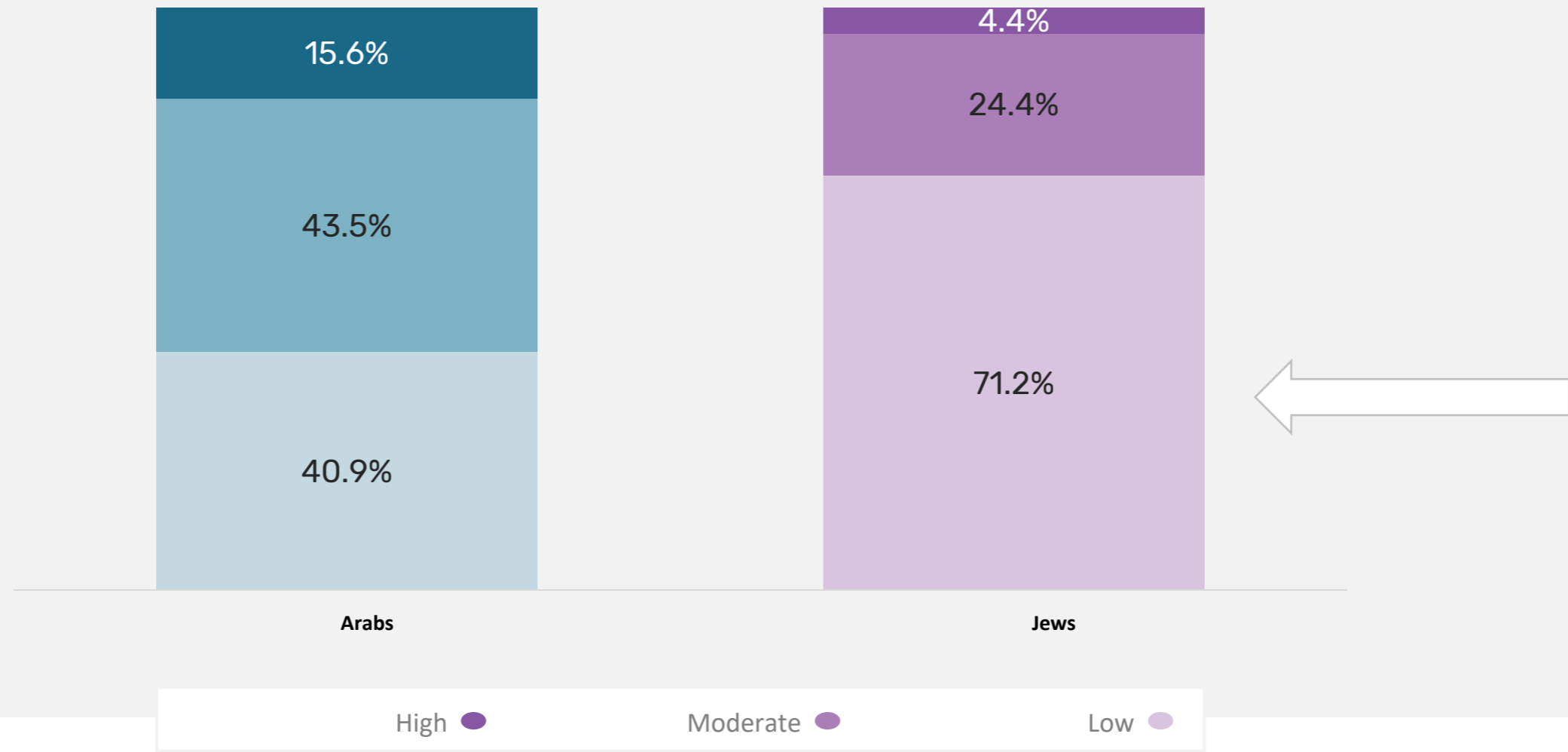
Arab and Jewish students fear each other; 20% of them fear the external group of students to a high degree



To what extent do you feel each of the following feelings towards Jewish/Arab students (external group).
Scale: (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent) grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



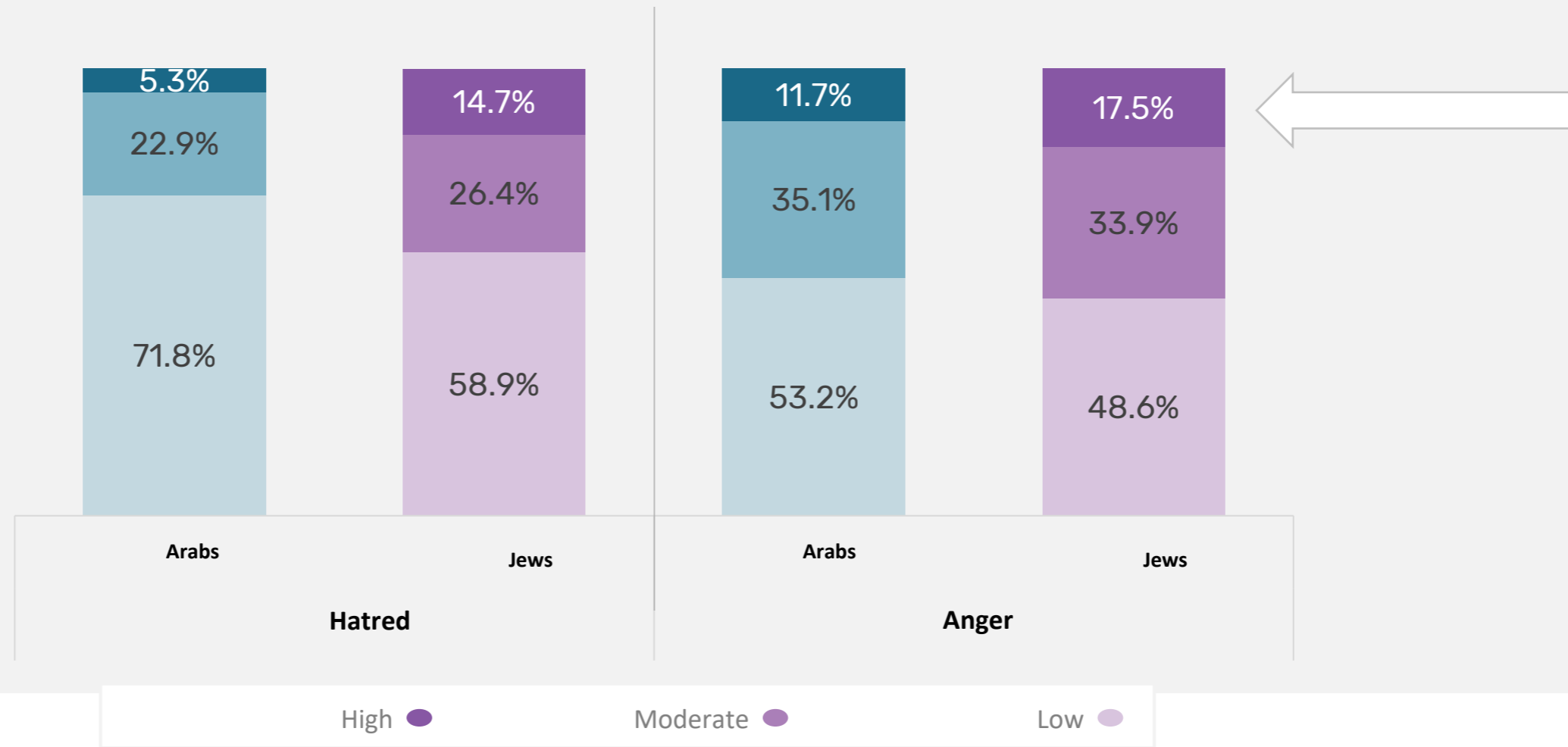
71% of the Jewish students feel a low level of empathy towards Arab students, compared to 41% of the Arab students



To what extent do you feel each of the following feelings towards Jewish/Arab students (external group).
Scale: (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent) grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews:



Among Jewish students there are higher levels of negative feelings

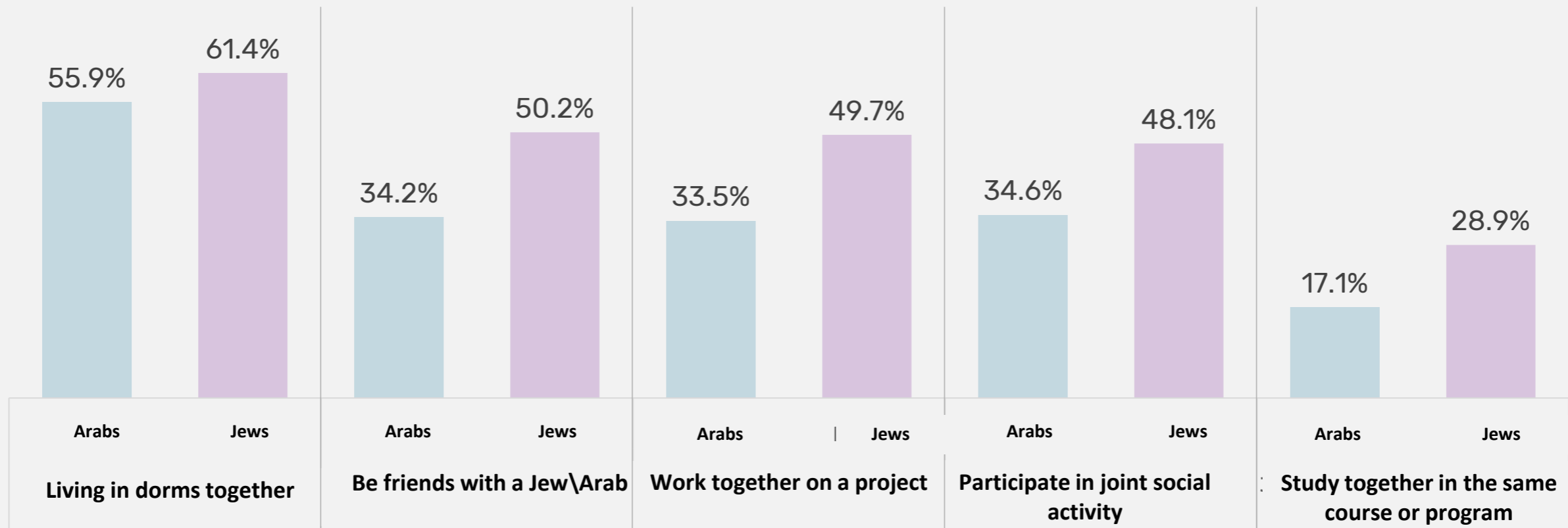


To what extent do you feel each of the following feelings towards Jewish/Arab students (external group).
Scale: (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent) grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



Among Jewish students, there are lower levels of willingness to socially connect with Arab students

Jews and Arabs have a similar low level of low willingness to share dormitories

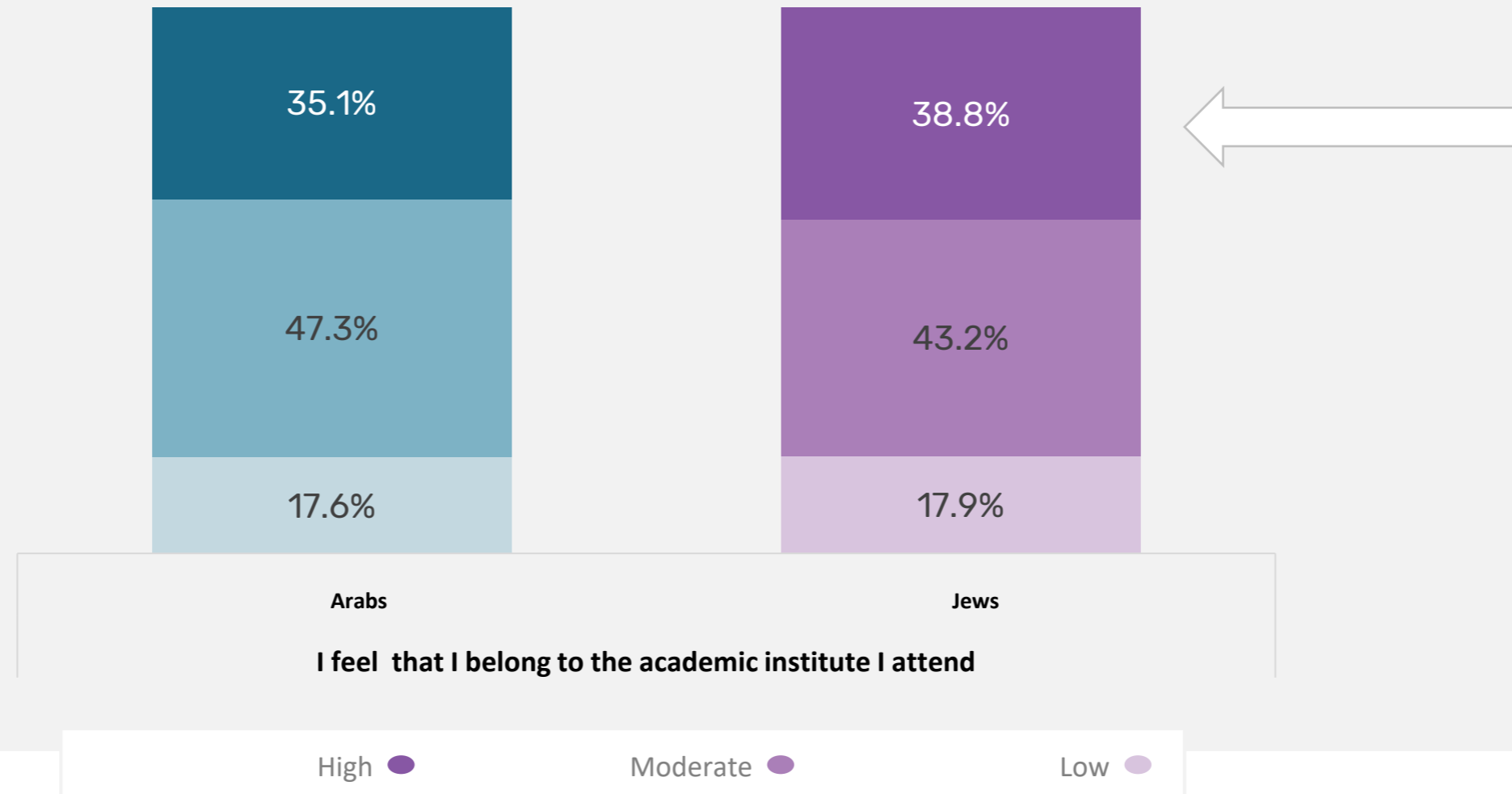


Percentage of respondents with a low level of willingness to socially connect

When school resumes, to what extent will you consider each of the following options on campus; Scale: (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent) grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



Arab and Jewish students similarly feel a sense of belonging to their academic institution. Only a third feel a high level of belonging.

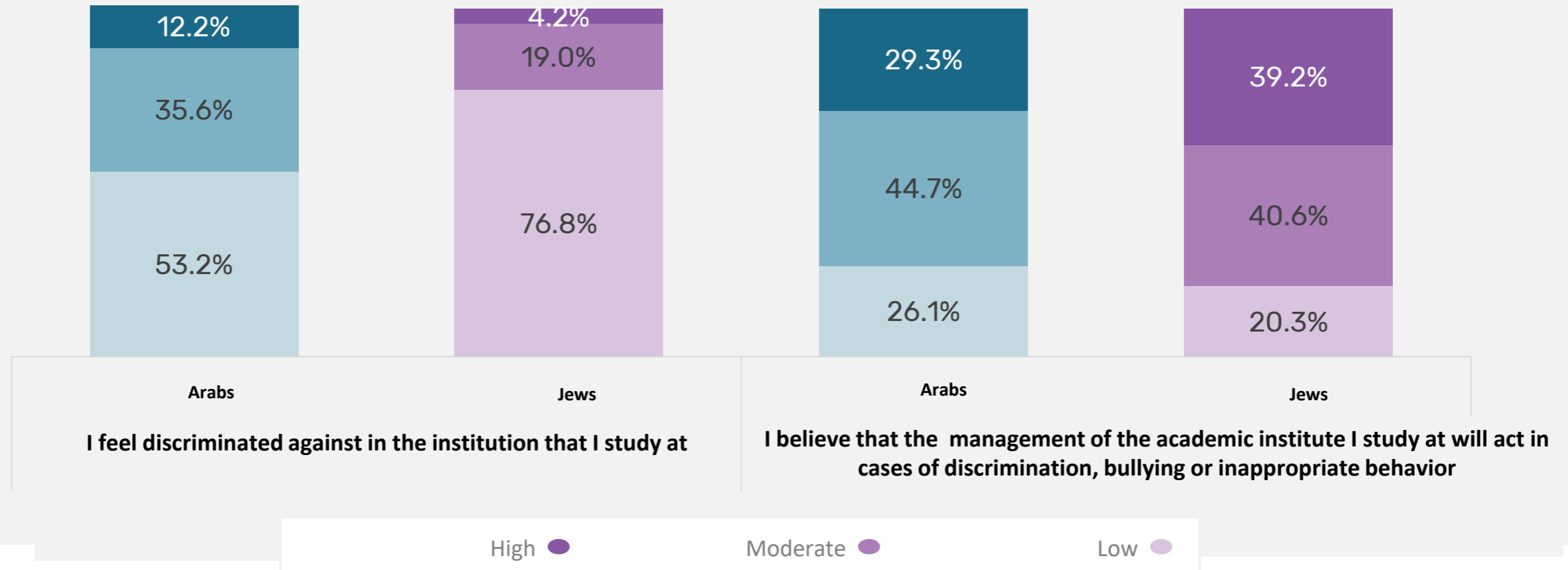


To what extent do you agree with the following attitudes towards the academic institution you study at; Scale: (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent) grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs : 188, Jews: 858



Arab students feel more discriminated against than Jewish students

Nearly half of the Arab students feel discriminated against to a medium and high extent



To what extent do you agree with the following attitudes towards the academic institution you study at; Scale: (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent) grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



The intention to drop out is related to discrimination, unwillingness to study with the external group and fear from the external group

Among Arab and Jewish students

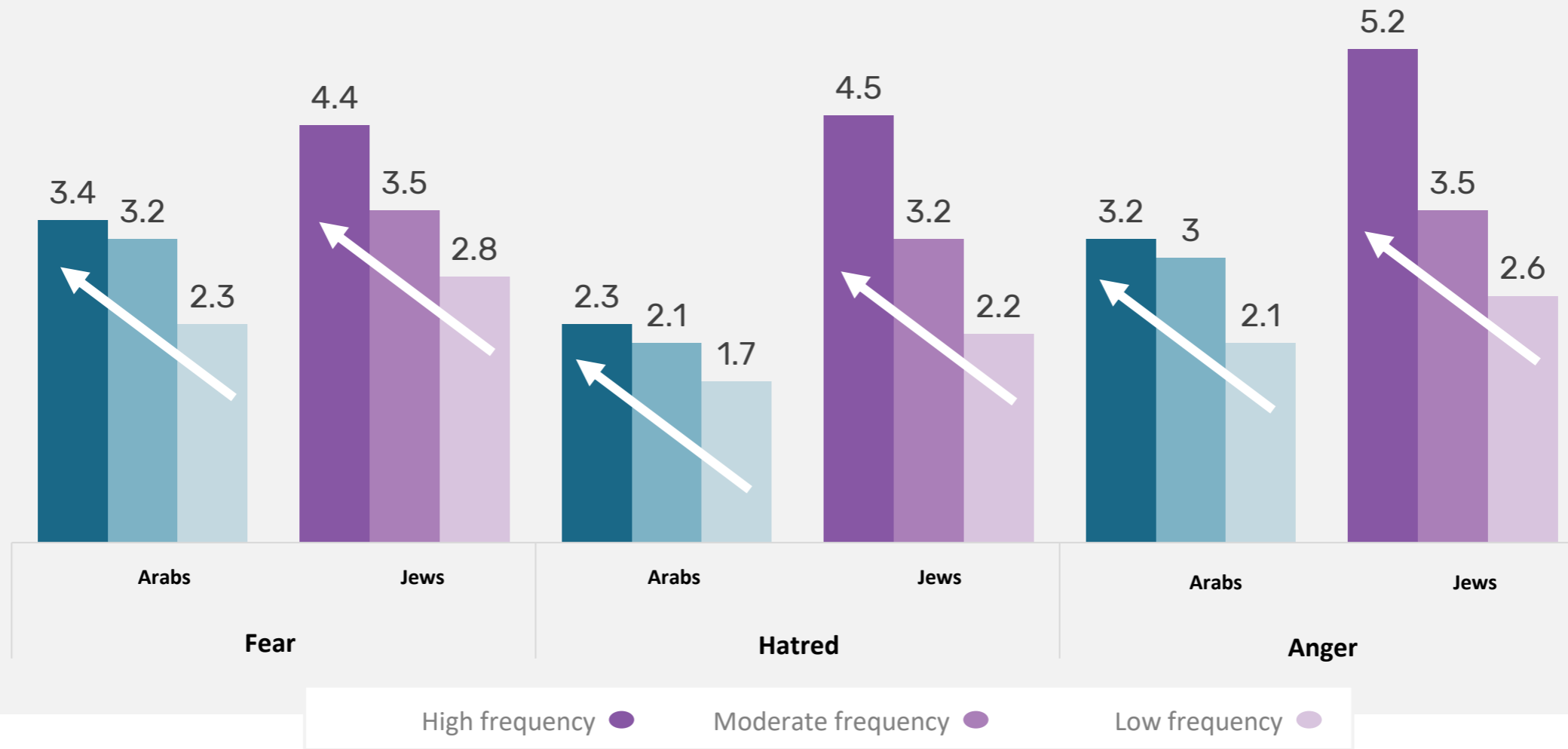
As a student

- + feels more discriminated against in the institution
- less willing to study with the external group in the same course or curriculum
- + feels more afraid of students in the external group

The intention to drop out increases



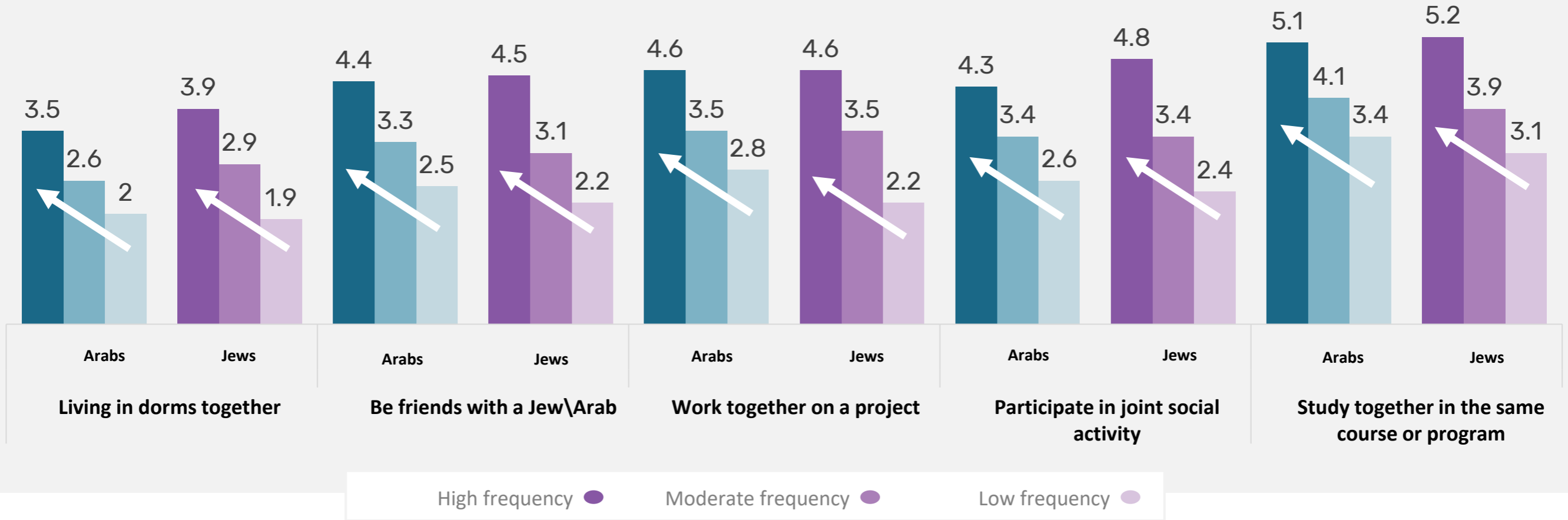
As the frequency of past negative encounters on campus increases, the negative feelings towards students in the external group increases



Last semester, how often did you have a negative encounter with Arabs/Jews on campus; Scale: (1- never to 6- very frequently), sample after applying weights - Arabs: 125 , Jews: 572



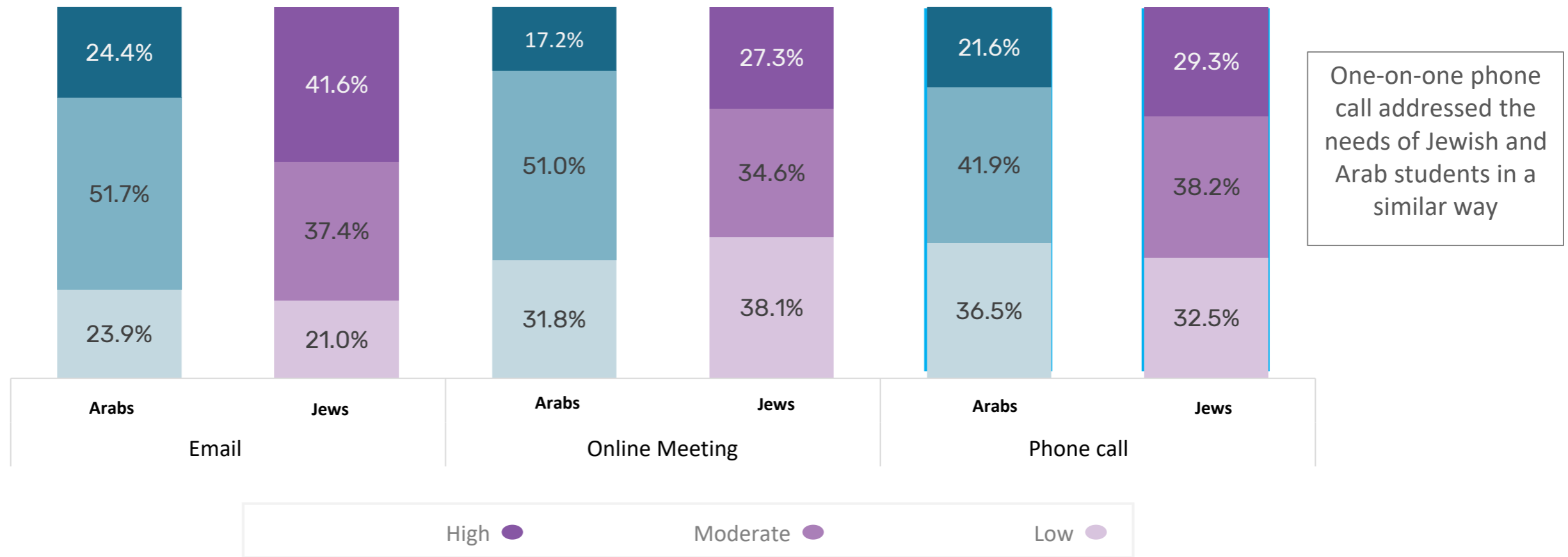
As the frequency of past positive encounters on campus increases, the willingness to socially connect with students from the external group increases



Last semester, how often did you have a positive encounter with Arabs/Jews on campus; Scale: (1- never to 6- very frequently), sample after applying weights - Arabs: 125 , Jews: 572



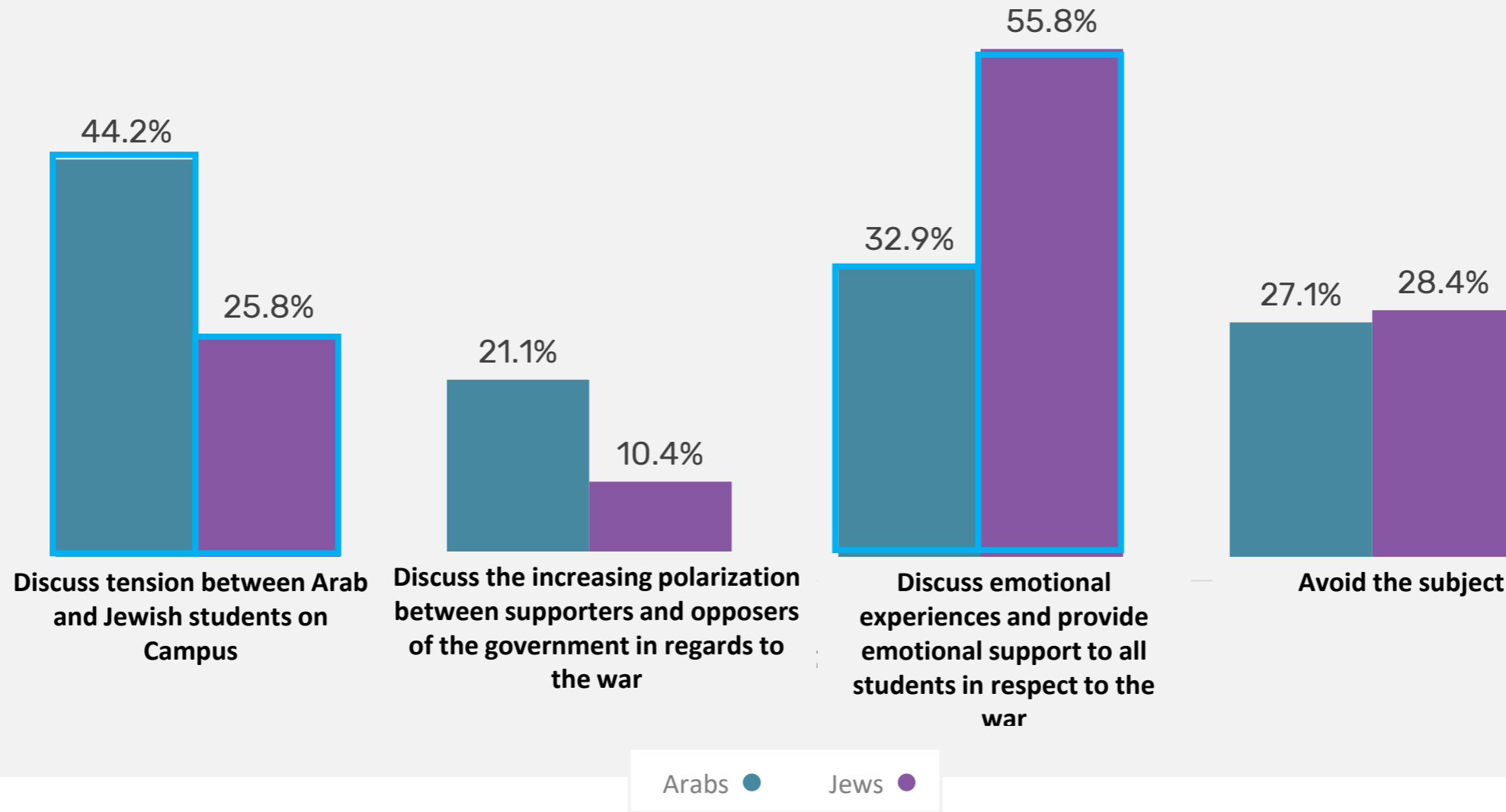
Jewish students feel that the institutional responses provided during the war have addressed their physical (dorms, payments) and mental (anxiety reduction, their sense of security) needs, more than Arab students



Please mark for each response how well it met your physical and emotional needs; (1- not at all to 6- to a great extent); grouped by 1-2 low, 3-4 medium, 5-6 high; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



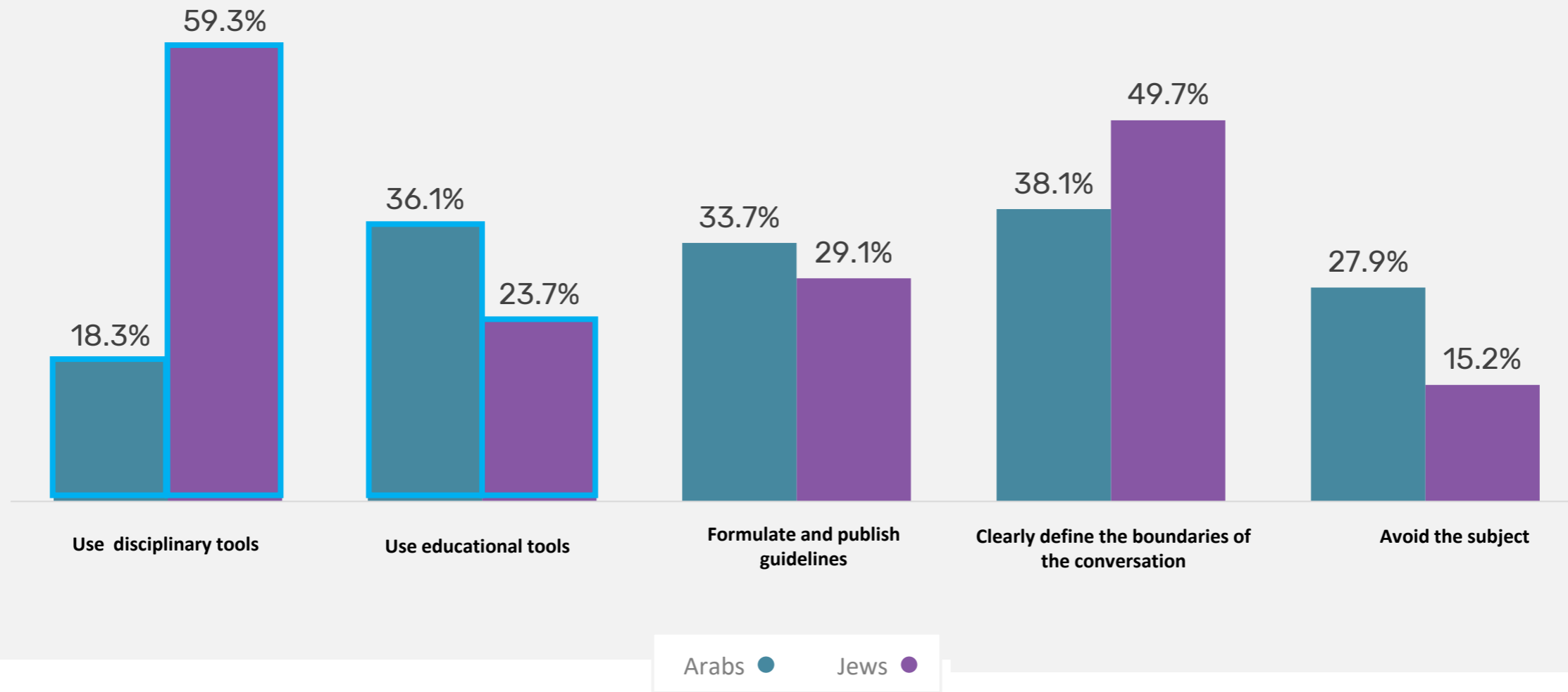
While Jewish students need emotional support from lecturers in classes, Arab students expect lecturers to relate to the tense relations between the groups



How do you think lecturers at your institution should relate to the war in class; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



Jewish students expect the institution to have a disciplinary procedure in relation to the political discourse on social networks, while Arab students expect to have an educational procedure



How do you think the management of the academic institution where you study should relate to political discourse on social networks; Sample after using weights - Arabs: 188 , Jews: 858



In conclusion

1. Arab students have higher intentions to drop out of their studies than Jewish students.
2. There is mutual fear between Arab and Jewish students.
3. Jewish students feel more anger and hatred towards Arab students.
4. Arab students feel less protected and more discriminated against on campus.





Going forward

5. Previous positive contact increases the willingness to socially connect. It has the power to influence!
6. Arab and Jewish students have different expectations from their institutions and lecturers. Arab students need lecturers to help them improve their relations with Jews, and Jewish students need emotional support.
7. Arab students, compared to Jews, feel that the collective institutional responses during the war have less addressed their physical and emotional needs. However, a personal one-on-one phone call was perceived in a similar way by Arab and Jewish students.