ADL | CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY



Online Hate and Harassment: The American Experience 2024

A report from the ADL Center for Technology & Society

JUNE 2024

Our Mission:

> **"To stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all."**

About

Center for Technology & Society

ADL Center for Technology & Society is a research-driven advocacy center that works to end the proliferation of online hate and harassment. Our team partners with industry, civil society, government, and targeted communities to expose these harms, hold tech companies accountable, and fight for just, equitable online spaces.

CTS plays a unique role in civil society by recommending policy and product interventions to elected officials and technology companies to mitigate online hate and harassment; driving advocacy efforts to hold platforms accountable and to educate their staff on current threats and challenges; producing data-driven applied research by analysts and a network of fellows, shedding new light on the nature of antisemitism, as well as the impact of broader hate and harassment on vulnerable communities; and empowering targets of harassment by responding to online incidents. We work with platforms to create online spaces that are safe for all.

ADL

ADL is the leading anti-hate organization in the world. Founded in 1913, its timeless mission is "to stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all." Today, ADL continues to fight all forms of antisemitism and bias, using innovation and partnerships to drive impact. A global leader in combating antisemitism, countering extremism and battling bigotry wherever and whenever it happens, ADL works to protect democracy and ensure a just and inclusive society for all.

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ONLINE HATE AND HARASSMENT: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE 2024

Executive Summary

Severe online hate and harassment increased four points across the board in the past year, which was dominated by an unprecedented surge in antisemitism online and offline in the wake of Hamas' brutal attack on Israel on October 7. Decreases in platform enforcement and data access and new threats of hate and disinformation from generative AI tools all potentially contributed to this year's findings.

ADL conducts this nationally representative survey annually to find out how many American adults experience hate or harassment on social media. Since 2022, we have also surveyed teens ages 13-17. This survey was conducted in February and March 2024 and asked about the preceding 12 months.

Key Findings

22% of American adults experienced **severe harassment**[1] on social media in the past 12 months, an increase from **18%** in 2023 (including an increase in physical threats from **7%** to **10%**).

People with disabilities…

45% experienced online harassment in the past 12 months (up from **35%** in 2023), compared to **36%** of non-disabled people.

31% experienced **severe harassment** in the past 12 months (up from **20%** in 2023), compared to **19%** of non-disabled people.

Harassment for disability also spiked: reasons for online harassment in the past 12 months remained stable, except for **disability**, which spiked from **4%** to **12%**, despite the proportion of disabled respondents remaining similar.

1. Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting

LGBTQ+ people were the most harassed of the marginalized groups surveyed

14% of LGBTQ+ adults experienced **physical threats** in the past 12 months, up from **6%** last year.

45% of transgender adults reported **severe harassment** in the past 12 months, up from **30%** in 2023.

Jewish adults...

34% of those harassed were harassed because of their **religion**, compared to **18%** of non-Jews.

63% felt less safe than they did last year.

41% changed their online behavior to avoid being recognized as Jewish.

Platforms

Facebook remains the most common platform where harassment was experienced, while the incidence of harassment rose on WhatsApp and Telegram.

61% **25%** ↑11 points YoY **13%** ↑6 points YoY

Key Recommendations

Allow researchers inside the black box: The federal government should broaden data access for researchers and follow California's lead and require technology companies to standardize transparency reporting and broaden data access.

Address hate on messaging apps: Messaging platforms should strengthen anti-hate policies and invest in tools to combat hate and harassment.

Support targets of hate: Platforms should implement recommended reporting tools and features that reduce hate and improve abuse reporting.

Invest in trust and safety: Tech companies should increase trust and safety resources (human and automated) to ensure platforms are enforcing their rules around hate speech and violence.

Year in Review: Rising Antisemitism, Israel/Gaza, and Generative AI

The landscape of online antisemitism and harassment against Jews changed dramatically throughout 2023. Antisemitism surged online in the aftermath of October 7[2], when Hamas invaded Israel in the bloodiest single-day attack on Jews since the Holocaust. Although harassment against Jews did not increase out of proportion to overall harassment, nearly two-thirds of Jews said they felt less safe than in the previous year and two out of five changed their online behavior to avoid being recognized as Jewish. Three quarters were exposed online to controversial messaging about the Israel/Gaza conflict. These findings may, in part, reflect the fact that antisemitic incidents continued to increase after the survey was fielded in early 2024, as well as the nature of antisemitism online: much hateful content does not target individual Jewish users, even though it is broadly on the rise.

As hate and harassment continued to plague online social spaces, tech platforms failed to implement best practices for abuse reporting and supporting targets. Our report card, Block/Filter/Notify[3], graded nine popular platforms and found that only one, Twitch, implemented tools in five key areas ADL deems necessary for stopping abuse. None met all the criteria ADL and partner organizations have set based on years of research, particularly for preventing networked campaign-style harassment.

Some platforms announced efforts to address the crisis: Meta established[4] a "special operations center staffed with experts, including fluent Hebrew and Arabic speakers," while X/Twitter CEO Linda Yaccarino posted on October 12[5] that the company had redirected resources and staff to address the crisis.

Despite these efforts, ADL continued to find rising antisemitic hate online. For example we found content moderation loopholes on TikTok[6] that allowed antisemitic hashtags to remain accessible even after TikTok blocked searching for them, making it easier to find hateful videos. We also found that TikTok was not enforcing its antisemitism policies as effectively in its "Photo Mode" slideshow feature as in videos.

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2. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/online-antisemitism-increased-after-hamas-attack
3. https://www.adl.org/resources/report/blockfilternotify-support-targets-online-hate-report-card
4. https://about.fb.com/news/2023/10/metas-efforts-regarding-israel-hamas-war/%22 HYPERLINK %22https:/about.fb.com/news/2023/10/metas-efforts-regarding-israel-hamas-war/
5. https://x.com/lindayaX/status/1712342353304846603?s=20
6. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/sliding-through-spreading-antisemitism-tiktok-exploiting-moderation-gaps

Hamas' attack and Israel's ensuing military operations in Gaza have provoked urgent questions about the role of AI in online hate and misinformation[7]. Newly launched generative AI tools like OpenAI's ChatGPT risk lowering bars to creating and spreading hateful content and disinformation[8], including antisemitic conspiracy theories and election disinformation. ADL found in November 2023 that such tools are already undermining public trust in the reliability of online information[9].

Rising antisemitism and attacks against Jewish users are especially concerning given reductions in content moderation. At the beginning of 2023, then-Twitter relaxed its enforcement of hate speech policies and reinstated previously banned accounts[10]. ADL found that hateful antisemitic content, such as incitements to violence, remained on the platform[11], even after ADL reported them as a trusted flagger (an organizational partner that can escalate reports of violative content). Other major tech companies, including Meta and Google, announced extensive layoffs that hollowed out their Trust & Safety teams.

Tracking trends in hate and antisemitism became even more difficult as some companies curtailed public access to platform data. Such data is necessary for independent researchers to evaluate platforms' efforts to enforce their rules against hate and abuse[12]. With the launch of ChatGPT and other generative AI, platforms like Reddit became concerned with how their vast troves of text were being mined for large language model (LLM) datasets, machine learning tools that can generate natural-sounding written content and synthesize large quantities of information. Reddit ended access to its free public API (a tool that allows developers and researchers to collect platform data directly), shutting down numerous third-party moderation tools in the process. Twitter similarly ended free access to its public API, which allowed researchers to study topics like hate and disinformation on the platform. ADL found in December 2023 that, as a whole, researcher access to tech platform data worsened[13], although a few platforms have made improvements, such as TikTok.

Tech companies must reverse these trends by investing in trust and safety, improving content moderation, increasing transparency and data access, and implementing our guidelines for supporting targets. Survey respondents want to see more accountability from big tech: Seven out of ten want to be told if an AI moderation tool took down content they posted, and nearly three-quarters agreed that the government should require social media platforms to disclose how they use AI in content moderation.

7. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/six-pressing-questions-we-must-ask-about-generative-ai
8. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/those-seeking-answers-about-israelhamas-war-gai-can-mislead
9. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/generative-artificial-intelligence-gai-increasing-fog-war-between-israel-and-hamas
10. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/threads-hate-how-twitters-content-moderation-misses-mark
11. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/twitter-not-enforcing-its-policies-antisemitic-content
12. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/platform-transparency-reports-just-how-transparent
13. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/data-accessibility-update-x-takes-tumble-tiktok-inches-forward

What is online hate and harassment?

Online harassment can include many types of unwanted or hostile contact on digital platforms–including social media, chat, and email–such as verbal abuse, hate speech, trolling, spamming, impersonation, and defamation. More severe forms include ongoing harassment campaigns, sexual harassment, stalking, doxing[14], and swatting[15]. By hate, we mean abuse and harassment targeting someone for their identity, specifically as part of a marginalized group.

For ADL's annual survey of online hate and harassment, we asked respondents in the U.S. whether they've experienced any of the following on social media: been called offensive names; had someone try to embarrass them purposefully; been physically threatened; been harassed for a sustained period; been stalked; been sexually harassed; been doxed (that is, had someone release private information about them without permission); been swatted (that is, had an emergency service dispatched to their house as a hoax). Severe harassment in this report encompasses physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Lifetime harassment versus year-over-year

We asked respondents about lifetime harassment (have you ever been harassed online?), and beginning in 2021 we also asked if they have experienced hate and harassment in the past 12 months, which allows us to look at year-over-year trends. In this year's report, all charts refer to the past 12 months except where noted.

Hate and harassment increased against LGBTQ+ and disabled people

Anti-transgender legislative efforts more than tripled in 2023, according to the Trans Legislation Tracker[16]. Hateful rhetoric heated up as well from online groups like Libs of TikTok and Gays Against Groomers[17], often correlating with threats of offline violence[18]. These campaigns took place online and in local communities[19], from school boards and Drag Queen Story Hour protests to conflicts over banning library books. In this year's survey, online harassment surged 12 percentage points against transgender respondents to 63% from 51%, including a 15-point increase in severe harassment to 45% from 30% (which includes physical threats, ongoing harassment, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting).

Reasons for harassment remained similar to last year's, except for harassment due to disability, which spiked eight points to 12% from 4% the year before. The proportion of disabled respondents otherwise remained similar. Disabled people also reported a 10-point increase in harassment year over year, to 45% from 35%, including an 11-point rise in severe harassment, 31% from 20%. Disabled people were harassed at considerably higher rates than non-disabled, (45% versus 36%) and were 12 points more likely to experience severe harassment (31% versus 19%).

As in past years, harassment happened most frequently on Meta's Facebook (six out of ten people who were harassed online experienced harassment there). The platforms where experiences of harassment increased the most were both messaging apps, WhatsApp (an 11-point increase) and Telegram (a six-point increase).

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14. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/doxing-should-be-illegal-reporting-extremists-should-not
15. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/what-swatting
16. https://translegislation.com/learn
17. https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/01/18/hate-speech-antisemitism-antigay-twitter/
18. https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/investigations/2023/11/02/libs-of-tiktok-tweets-death-bomb-threats/71409213007/
19. https://www.nytimes.com/2023/01/06/opinion/lgbtq-rights-activism-alabama.html

Is online harassment illegal? What recourse is there for targets?

Online harassment can have devastating consequences, harming individuals and communities. Determining whether such harassment crosses the line into unlawful behavior depends on various factors, with the legal landscape surrounding online harassment varying across jurisdictions. In the U.S., specific acts of online harassment may fall under existing cyberstalking or harassment statutes, which can differ at the state and federal levels. Lawmakers must consider the implications of evolving technology on targets of digital abuse and address any gaps or loopholes in the law.

For targets of online harassment, seeking recourse can be a daunting endeavor that encompasses legal, technological, and social dimensions. Those targeted can pursue redress by reporting the harassment to law enforcement, documenting evidence, and, if necessary, seeking protective orders. Though not a formal legal avenue, online platforms have implemented reporting mechanisms to address harassment and support victims.

As ADL research[20] shows, platforms' abuse reporting mechanisms fall short. Notably, these systems can and should be better resourced to adequately support those facing severe online harassment. Through initiatives like Backspace Hate[21], ADL advocates for stronger legislation, enhanced enforcement mechanisms, and increased public awareness to safeguard individuals facing online harassment. ADL actively collaborates with legislators to update cyberharassment laws, particularly concerning doxing and swatting, with the goal of providing greater protection to victims and targets of digital abuse.

Recommendations

Online antisemitism is surging, while hate and harassment continue plaguing social media platforms. Governments and tech companies must take more decisive steps to curb online abuse and identity-based harassment, especially severe harassment. We make the following recommendations to hold tech companies accountable, provide recourse for targets, and prepare for the new challenges that AI poses.

Recommendations for tech companies

1. **Address hate on messaging apps:** Messaging platforms should strengthen anti-hate policies and invest in tools to combat hate and harassment.

   Hate and harassment increased on messaging apps Telegram and Meta's WhatsApp over the past year. Platforms like these with end-to-end encryption must ensure that their terms of service and community guidelines include clear, enforceable terms to mitigate hate and harassment. In Telegram's case, it is especially important that the company introduce guidelines that make it clear that terrorism, violent extremism, and hate are not allowed on their platforms. Tech companies must also invest in and empower Trust and Safety teams that can quickly respond to user flags of hate and harassment.

2. **Support targets of hate:** Platforms should implement recommended reporting tools and features that reduce hate and improve abuse reporting.

   ADL's abuse reporting scorecard, Block/Filter/Notify[22], evaluated major platforms' abuse reporting tools and support for targets. The report builds on ADL's Social Pattern Library[23] of anti-hate user interface designs. Platforms should implement the report's recommended features, including fundamental ones such as batch reporting, delegated access for peer moderation, and keyword filtering, along with additional support systems like reporting portals and real-time support for severe harassment.

20. https://www.adl.org/resources/report/blockfilternotify-support-targets-online-hate-report-card
21. https://www.adl.org/backspace-hate
22. https://www.adl.org/resources/report/blockfilternotify-support-targets-online-hate-report-card
23. https://socialpatterns.adl.org/

Additionally, reporting features for content violations should be easy to find and use. This includes communicating with users about their report's outcome and, if the content has not been removed, explaining the decision. These features should be accessible in all languages utilized on a given platform. Platforms should collaborate with vulnerable and marginalized communities to further develop and implement tools that will minimize the impact of online hate on those most directly and adversely affected by it.

3. **Invest in trust and safety:** Increase trust and safety resources (human and automated) to ensure platforms are enforcing their rules around hate speech and violence.

   This includes monitoring for content that might incite violence. Platforms need to be as transparent as possible with users who report violative content, including reversing decisions if over-moderation occurs. Since time is of the essence to mitigate the spread of violative content and ensure good actors are not silenced, platforms need to enforce their content moderation policies fairly and consistently and explain how and why they took actions—or why they did not.

4. **Push online hate out of the mainstream:** Enact strong policies against hate and harassment and enforce them transparently, equitably, and at scale.

   As ADL has continuously urged, effective content moderation cannot exist without strong content policies that condemn hate, harassment, and abuse. In addition to prohibiting this conduct and establishing effective consequences for policy violations, a platform's content policies should be clear and easy to understand. These policies should be enforced transparently, equitably, and at scale. Additionally, platforms should limit high-profile user exceptions and be transparent about any exceptions that are absolutely necessary. In addition to prohibiting hateful content, platforms should incentivize and encourage positive online interactions, including by creating engagement models that reward pro-social behavior.

5. **Foster trust and accountability:** Be transparent with users, lawmakers, and civil society.

   ADL's latest review of platform transparency efforts, Platform Transparency Reports - Just How Transparent?[24], shows that tech companies have not taken the necessary steps to be transparent and accountable to the public. Their reports are often hard to locate, provide limited insight into how they enforce their rules, and cannot be verified independently. Instead, tech companies must prioritize transparency and explainability by providing clear and practical information on how their systems handle online hate, harassment, and abuse. They must also work to regain public trust, by undergoing regular independent audits so the public can understand the scale of these issues and the actions taken to address them.

   Transparency also requires that independent researchers and civil society have access to platform data, yet tech companies have been reducing rather than expanding such access, as ADL's latest report on data accessibility found[25]. By providing researchers with free or affordable access to data, including privacy-protected archives of moderated content, and partnering with researchers, platforms can benefit from partners' insights and implement sound, evidence-based policies.

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24. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/platform-transparency-reports-just-how-transparent

25. https://www.adl.org/resources/blog/data-accessibility-update-x-takes-tumble-tiktok-inches-forward

Recommendations for government

1. **Allow researchers inside the black box:** The federal government should follow California's lead and require technology companies to standardize transparency reporting and broaden data access.

   Surveys like this only provide one view of how users experience online hate and harassment. Tech companies must standardize the reports they publish on their rules enforcement efforts, called transparency reports. California recently passed a law (A.B. 587[26]) requiring large social media companies to report on their content moderation practices on a recurring basis. This is a critical first step, and the federal government should make this a national requirement while expanding it to all online social spaces and taking action to ensure compliance.

   To hold tech companies accountable for enforcing their content moderation rules, researchers, journalists, and civil society must have access to random samples of platform data and archives of moderated content. Technology companies, including social media platforms and online games companies, should be required by law to provide data to researchers with minimal friction. We cannot know enough about hate and harassment in these social spaces until policymakers require companies to allow researchers to look under the hoods of their systems. To begin to remedy this, Congress should enact the Platform Accountability and Transparency Act (S.5339), which would require platforms to furnish relevant data to researchers studying online hate and harassment if their projects receive approval.

2. **Give victims a chance in court:** Congress should build on state efforts to rein in the perpetrators of doxing and swatting.

   Law enforcement needs the best available tools to pursue cases on behalf of victims of hate and harassment online. Two severe types of harassment with potentially lethal outcomes — doxing and swatting — merit additional federal protection. ADL's Backspace Hate[27] initiative has led efforts to pass innovative anti-doxing and anti-swatting legislation at the state level, and it's time for federal laws that provide protections across the country.

3. **Address the potential harms of emerging tech like AI and generative AI:** Policymakers must consider hate and harassment as human-driven, structural inputs in how our data systems are built and operated when considering regulations to keep up with new tech, including AI and chatbots.

   We learned the hard way that algorithmic recommendation engines can drive hate, harassment, and extremism online. Policymakers should apply those lessons to generative AI. We should question the motives and business models of AI companies, ask the reasons individuals and groups are using AI and chatbots, and empower regulators to take action quickly when they see issues bubbling up. When policymakers and civil society talk about the dangers of generative AI, large language models, and chatbots, they should consider how these technologies could drive and amplify hate, harassment, and extremism online.

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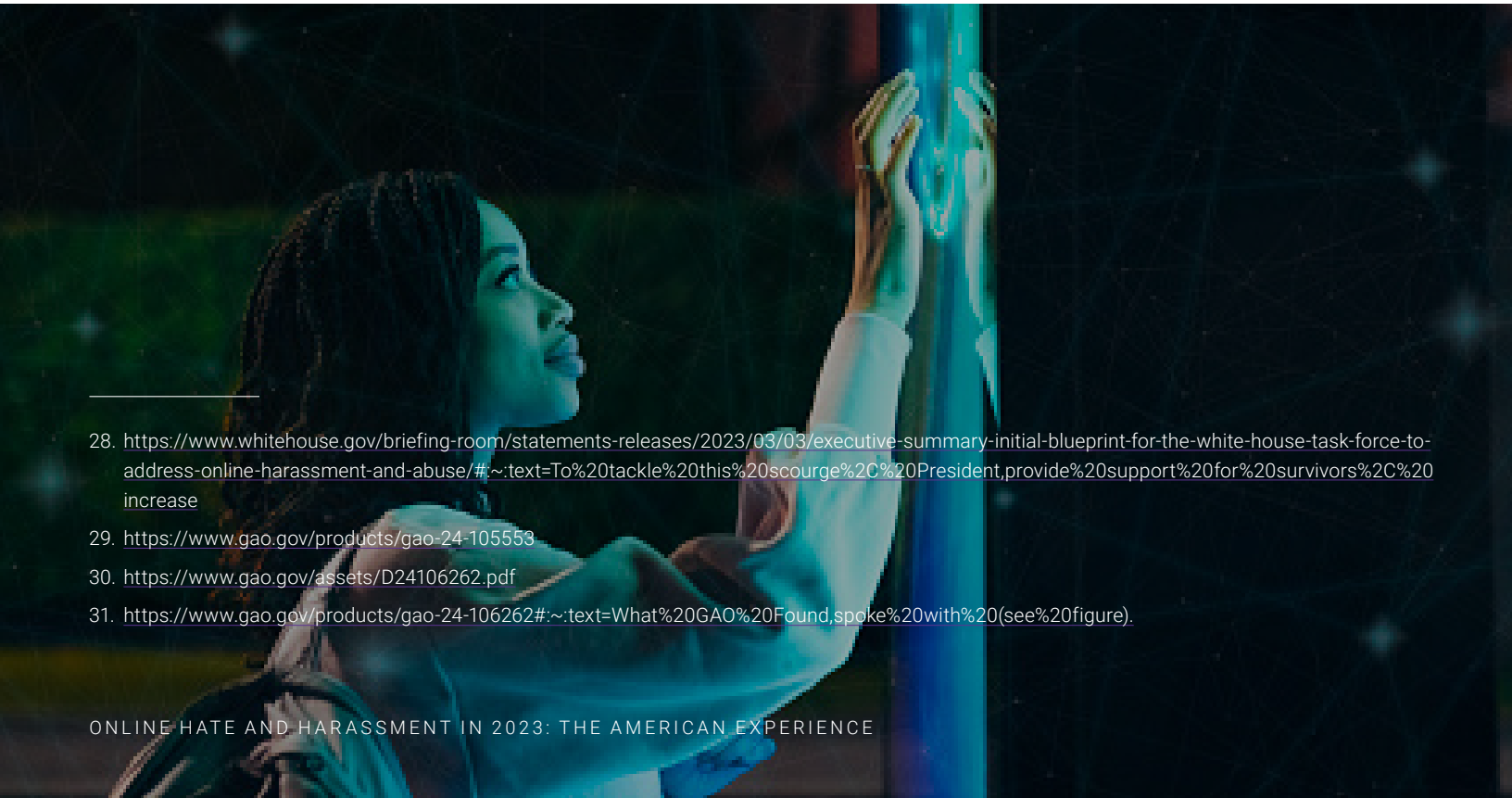
26. https://oag.ca.gov/ab587
27. https://www.adl.org/backspace-hate

4. **Hold tech companies accountable for harms they cause:** As Congress considers updates to the new regulatory regime around the Internet, policymakers should be aware of platforms' practices surrounding how user data is used and shared, how violations of terms of service are addressed, and how bad actors can manipulate systems wired for profit rather than safety.

   Congress should update the outdated internet governance regime to reflect the realities of the modern internet and tech companies' harmful business models. Given how social media platforms' own tools and policies exacerbate hate, harassment, and extremism, Congress must incentivize companies to protect users proactively. This could include revising Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act to make exceptions to platforms' liability protections for content amplified by their own algorithms or paid content while enabling platforms to moderate hate, disinformation, and harassment under their terms of service and First Amendment rights.

5. **Build for the future:** Policymakers should devote time and resources to fighting hate online and funding research to further understand the problem of online hate.

   The government has a pivotal role to play in fighting hate online. The federal government has the most levers: the recommendations from the White House's Task Force[28] to Address Online Harassment and Abuse need particular attention. However, across a range of agencies, from the Bureau of Justice Statistics[29] at the Department of Justice to the Office of Intelligence and Analysis[30] at the Department of Homeland Security, many executive bodies play a role in fighting hate and harassment online. Similar to the recent report[31] by the Government Accountability Office, projects must be funded at the federal level to produce reports inquiring into the intersection of online hate and critical real-world security issues like violent extremism.



28. https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/03/03/executive-summary-initial-blueprint-for-the-white-house-task-force-to-address-online-harassment-and-abuse/#:~:text=To%20tackle%20this%20scourge%2C%20President,provide%20support%20for%20survivors%2C%20increase
29. https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105553
30. https://www.gao.gov/assets/D24106262.pdf
31. https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-106262#:~:text=What%20GAO%20Found,spoke%20with%20(see%20figure).

Notable Findings: Adults 18+

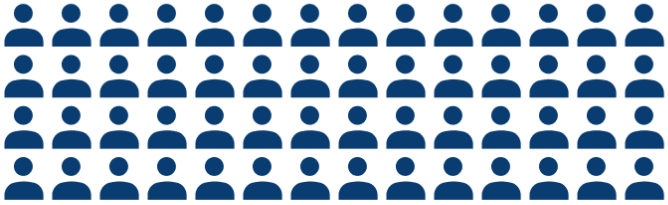
Overall harassment

More than half of Americans have been harassed at some point in their lifetime to date.

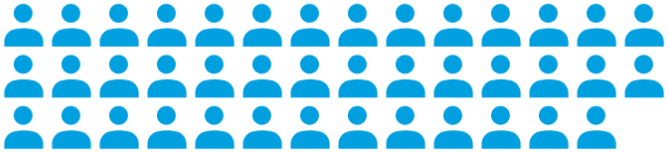
Lifetime harassment

Share of American adults who have experienced online harassment in their lifetime

56%
of Americans experienced any online harassment



41%
of Americans experienced severe harassment



*Unweighted N: **2,479***

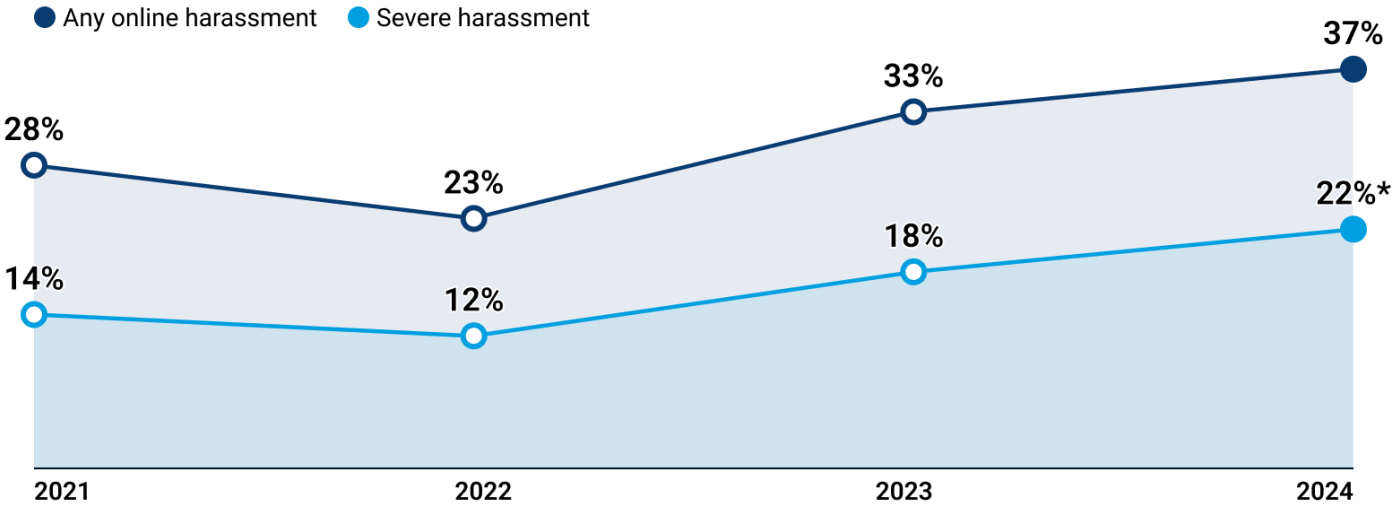
Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Severe harassment in the past 12 months has increased.

Any and severe harassment in the past 12 months

Share of American adults who have experienced online harassment in the past 12 months



*Unweighted N: **2,251** (2021); **2,330** (2022); **2,139** (2023); **2,479** (2024).*

**Significant increase from 2023 ($p<0.05$)*

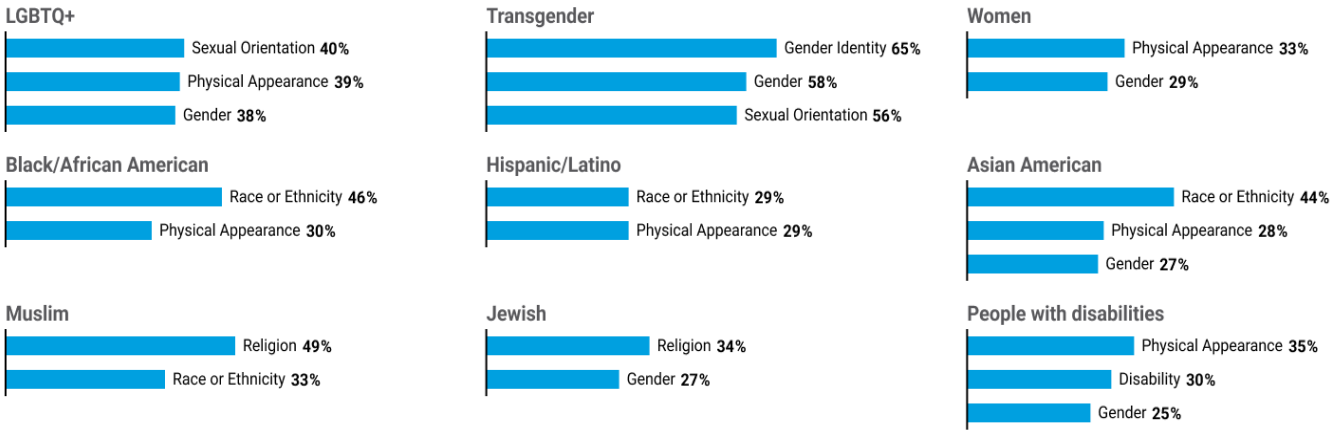
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Identity-based harassment

Identity-based harassment refers to harassment based on membership in a marginalized group. Transgender people were most likely to be harassed in the past 12 months for their gender identity, LGBTQ+ people for their physical appearance, Black/African American and Asian Americans for their race/ethnicity, and Muslims for their religion.

Top reasons for identity-based harassment among marginalized groups

Share of American adults who reported the following reasons for online harassment, by demographic group



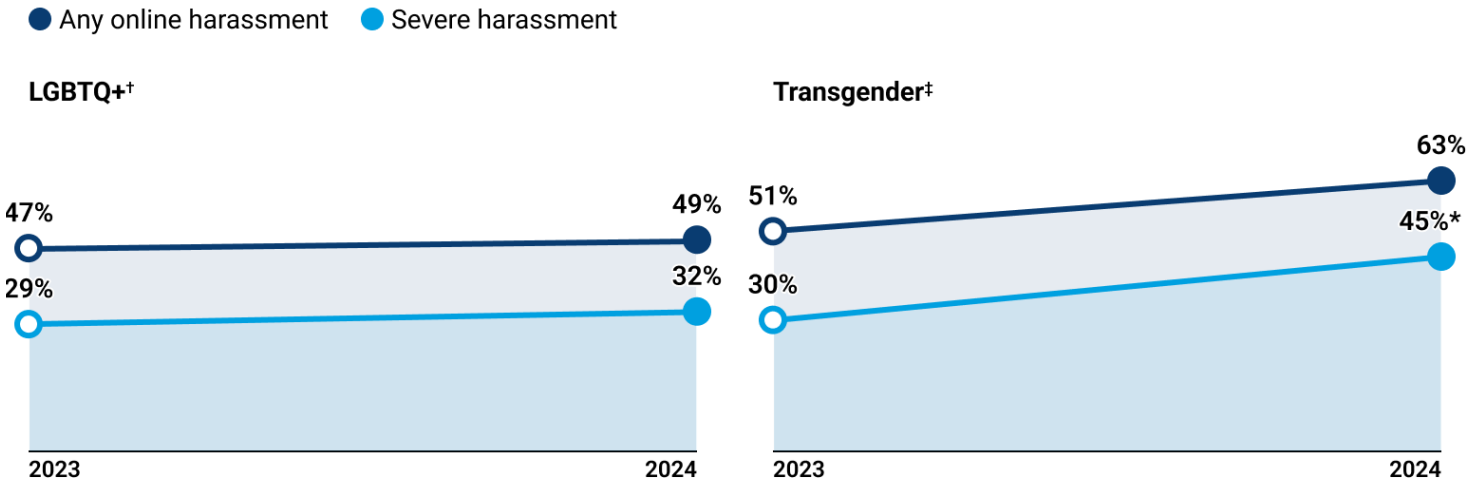
*Unweighted N: **246** (LGBTQ+); **130** (Black/African American); **119** (Muslim); **118** (Transgender); **75** (Hispanic/Latino); **113** (Jewish); **409** (women); **63** (Asian American); **228** (people with disabilities).*

LGBTQ+ people continued to experience the highest rates of harassment among marginalized groups.

Any and severe harassment for LGBTQ+ by year

Any and severe harassment for LGBTQ+ by year

Share of American adults who identify as LGBTQ+, including transgender adults, who experienced online harassment in the past 12 months



*† Unweighted N: **206** (2023); **246** (2024).*
*‡ Unweighted N: **137** (2023); **118** (2024).*

**Significant increase from 2023 (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

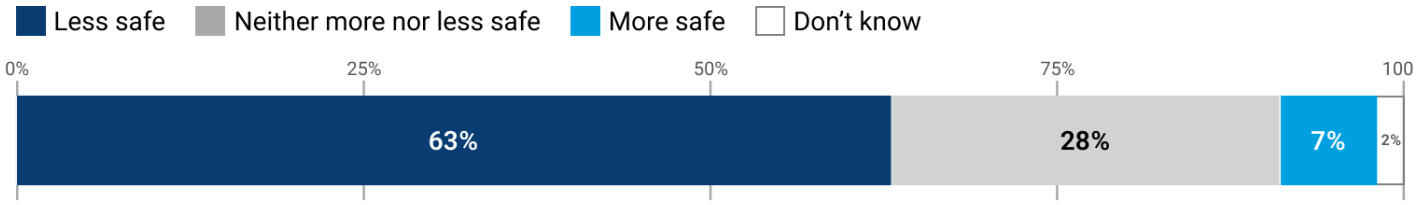
Harassment by religion: Jews

Two-thirds of Jewish adults perceived themselves generally as being less safe compared to last year.

A third of Jews reported being harassed for religion, and four in ten have changed their behavior online to avoid being recognized as Jewish, including a quarter who avoided engaging with content on the Gaza/Israel conflict for fear of being targeted or harassed.

Online Safety: Jews

Share of Jewish adults who believe they are less safe, more safe, or neither this year compared to last†



34% ‡ of Jewish adults reported being harassed for their religion, compared to **18%** of non-Jews.

41% † of Jewish adults changed their behavior online to avoid being recognized as Jewish, including **25%** who avoided engaging with content on the Gaza/Israel conflict for fear of being targeted or harassed

*† Unweighted N: **539***
*‡ Unweighted N: **113** (Jewish); **706** (non-Jewish).*

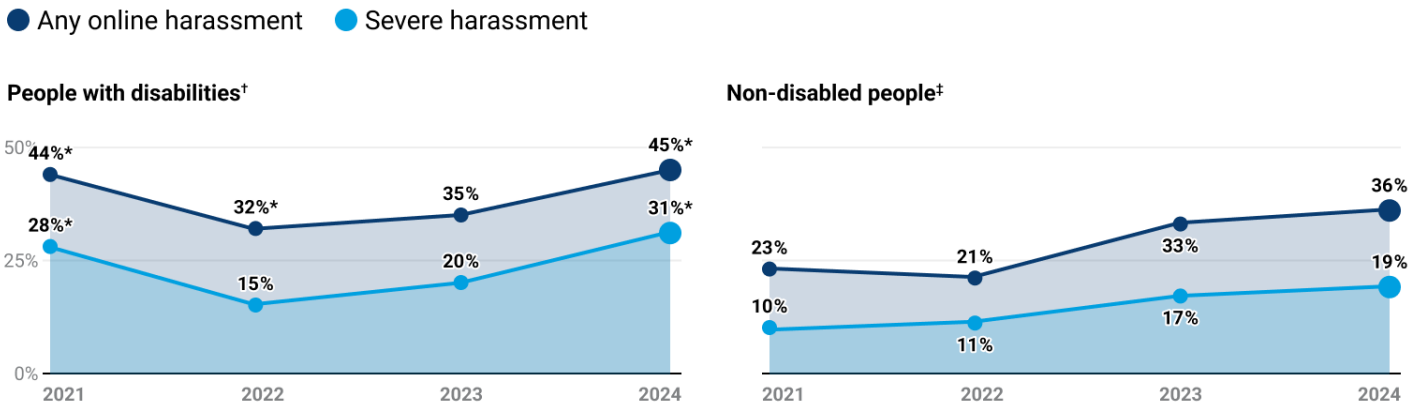
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Harassment by disability

People with disabilities were harassed both at a greater rate than the previous year and were more likely to be harassed, including severely, than non-disabled people.

Any and severe harassment by disability status

Share of American adults who experienced online harassment in the past 12 months, by disability status and level of harassment



*† Unweighted N: **470** (2021); **421** (2022); **441** (2023); **533** (2024).*
*‡ Unweighted N: **1,714** (2021); **1,853** (2022); **1,639** (2023); **1,880** (2024).*

**Statistically significantly higher harassment (any or severe) relative to non-disabled people in the same wave ($p<0.05$)*

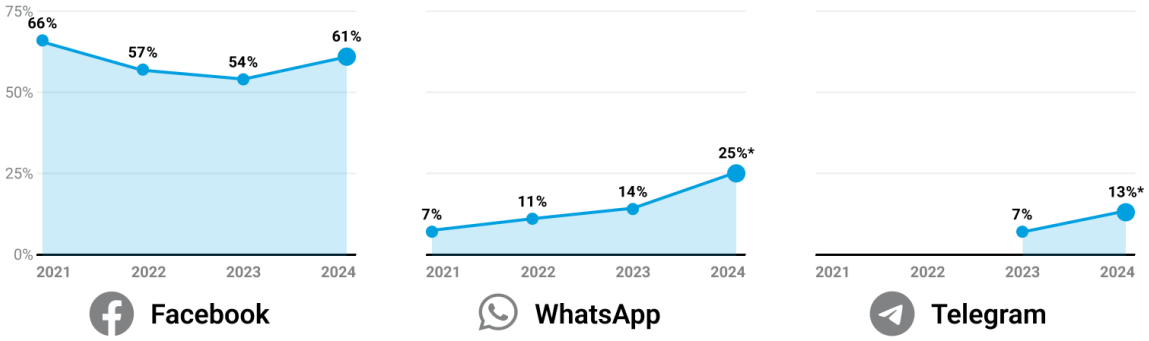
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Platforms where harassment happens

Facebook continued to be where most harassment happens, but there were significant spikes on messaging apps WhatsApp and Telegram. Harassment is also more likely to happen on Facebook as a proportion of usage, not just because of its popularity.

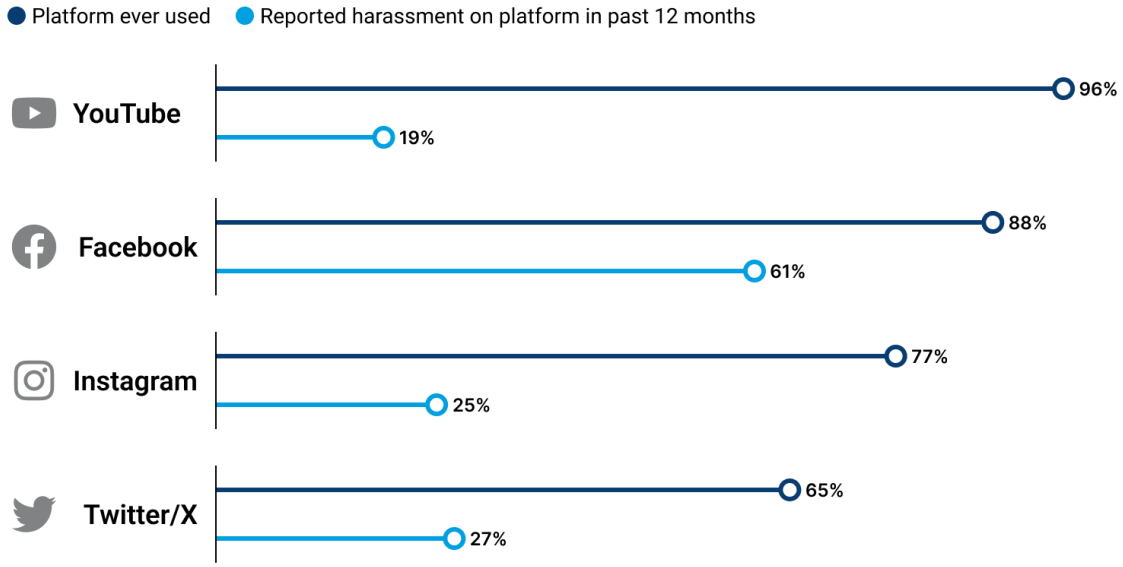
Platforms where harassment happens, highlights

Share of American adults who experienced harassment on the following platforms in the past 12 months among those who experienced online harassment



** Significant change from 2023 (p<0.05)*

Facebook was also the platform where harassment was most likely to happen, compared to platform usage



*Unweighted N: **819** (harassed in past 12 months)*

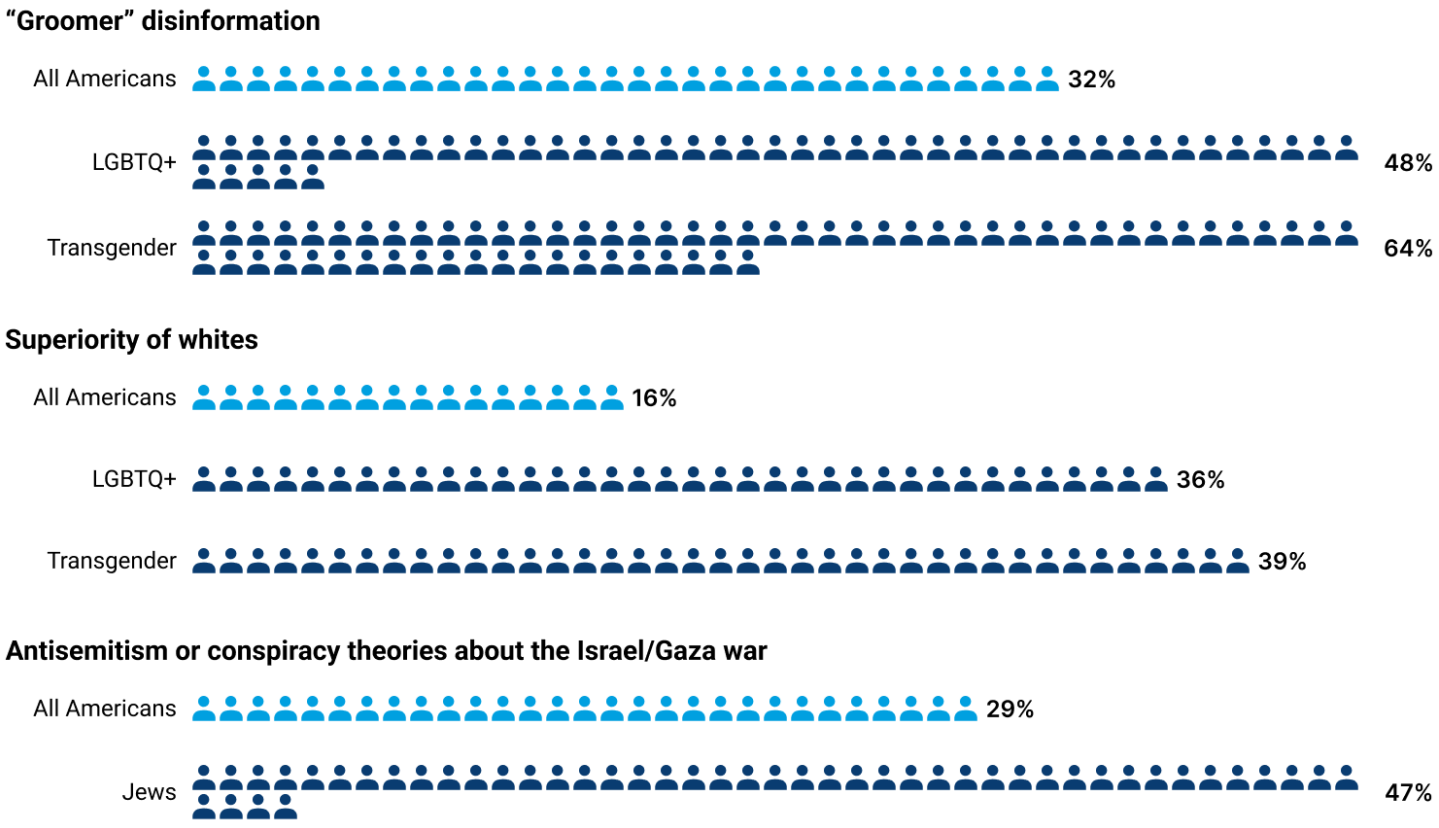
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Exposure to hate and disinformation

Marginalized groups were exposed to hate and disinformation at greater rates than the general population.

Exposure to hate and disinformation among marginalized groups

Share of American adults who were exposed to the following controversial topics



Unweighted N: ***2,139*** *(all Americans);* ***525*** *(LGBTQ+);* ***210*** *(transgender);* ***539*** *(Jews).*

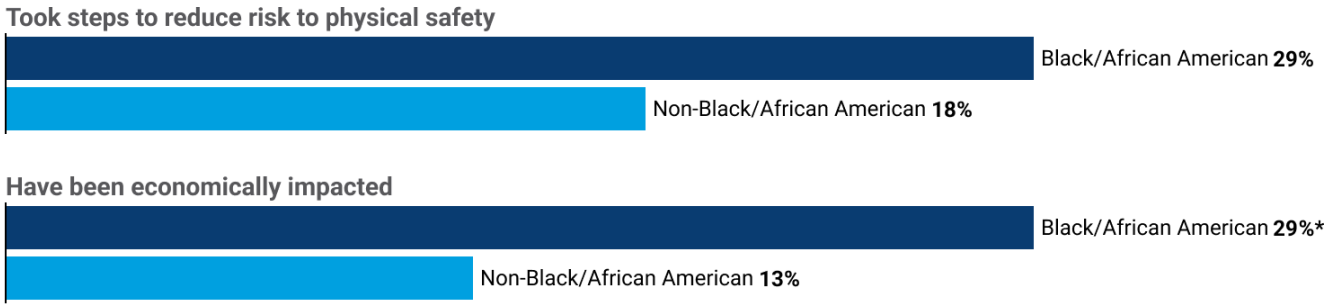
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Outcomes

Black and African Americans were more likely than non-Black or African Americans to take steps to say they were economically impacted by harassment.

Outcomes by race or ethnicity

Share of American adults who indicated the following outcomes of online harassment



*Unweighted N: **130** (Black/African Americans); **689** (non-Black/African American).*

**Statistically significantly higher relative to non-Black/African Americans (p<0.05)*



Notable Findings: Teens 13-17

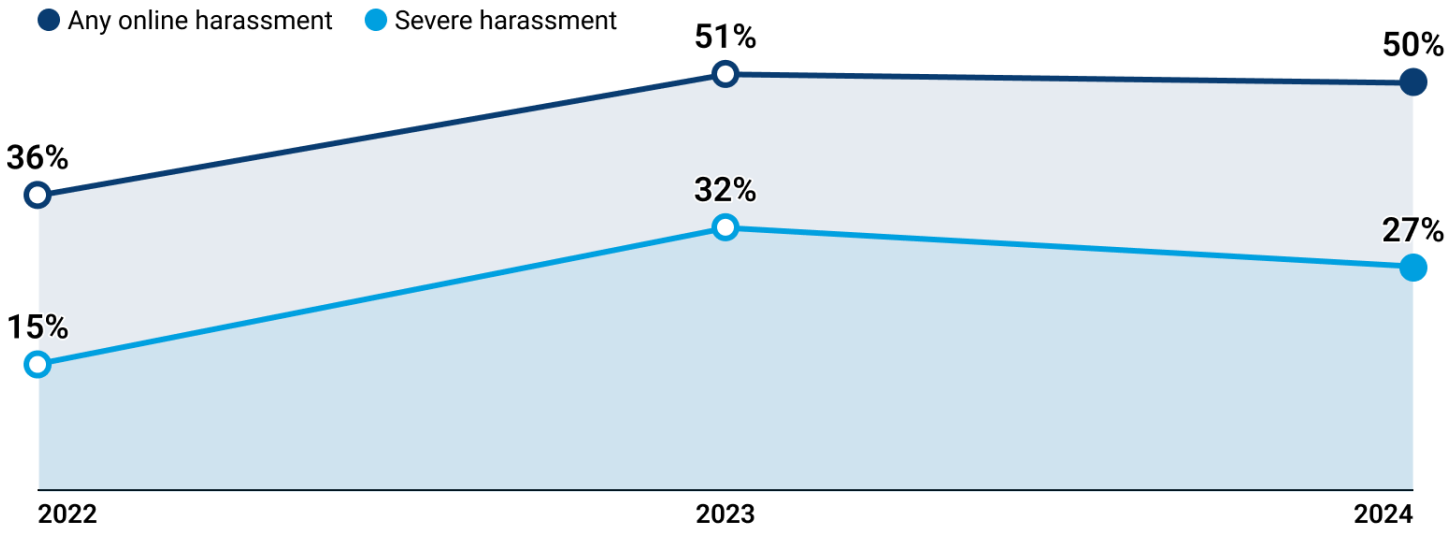
ADL has surveyed teens 13-17 since 2022. In our 2024 report, overall online harassment remained consistent from the year before, with half (50%) of teens experiencing any harassment in the past 12 months. Facebook and Instagram remain the platforms where the most harassment occurs: among teens who were harassed online, nearly two-thirds experienced harassment on Facebook (61%), trending upwards from over half (53%) the year before, while decreasing on Instagram to nearly two in five (39%) from just under half (48%). Just under three out of five (59%) of teens worried about being harassed, threatened, or otherwise targeted online in the future. Over three-quarters (76%) of teens agreed or strongly agreed that content that expresses hate based on identity should be banned, up from 68% in 2023, while nearly four out of five (79%) agreed or strongly agreed that platforms should ban content that encourages violence against a person or group because of their identity, up seven percentage points from 72%. Teens were most likely to be exposed to disinformation about the 2020 presidential election (over a third, 37%, saw content that the 2020 presidential election was not legitimate) or that was antigay (almost a third, 31%, that LGBTQ+ people are grooming children to adopt their lifestyle).

Overall harassment, teens

Overall harassment in the past 12 months among teens remained consistent from 2023.

Overall harassment in the past 12 months, teens

Share of American teens who have experienced online harassment in the previous 12 months



*Unweighted N: **500** (2022); **550** (2023); **532** (2024).*

Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

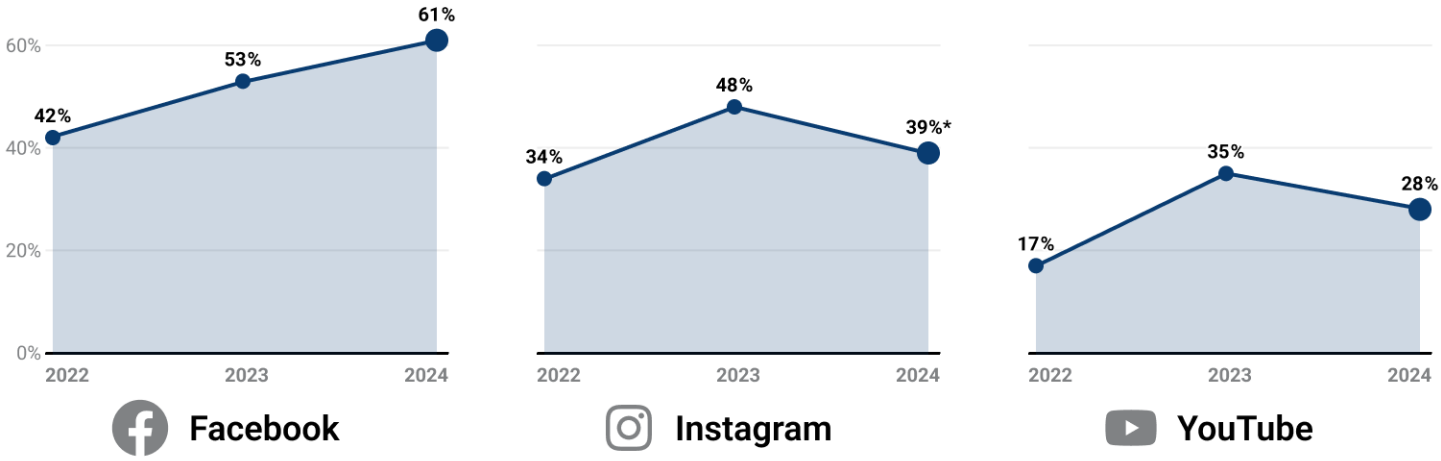
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Platforms where harassment happens, teens

Facebook and Instagram remain the platforms where most harassment against teens occurs.

Top platforms where harassment took place, teens

Harassment of American teens occurred on the following platforms



Unweighted N: ***180*** *(2022);* ***287*** *(2023);* ***264*** *(2024).*

**Significantly different from 2023 (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Worry about future harassment, teens

The majority of teens were worried about being harassed, threatened, or otherwise targeted online in the future.

Worry about future harassment, 2023 vs. 2024, teens

Share of American teens who were worried about being harassed, threatened, or otherwise targeted online



Unweighted N: ***550*** *(2023);* ***532*** *(2024).*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Outcomes of harassment, teens

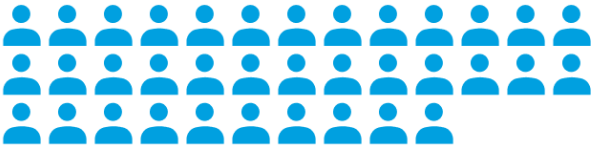
Online information or harassment sometimes leads to offline harassment.

Outcomes that led to offline harassment, teens

Share of American teens who indicated the following outcomes of online harassment



26%
of teens reported that information available about them online has led to them being harassed offline/in-person†



36%
of teens reported that online harassment led to offline harassment‡

*† Unweighted N: **532***
*‡ Unweighted N: **264***
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Exposure to hate and disinformation, teens

Many teens were exposed to hate and disinformation, most often election disinformation and anti-gay rhetoric.

Exposure to election disinformation and anti-gay rhetoric, teens

Share of American teens who were exposed to the following topics

The 2020 presidential election was not legitimate


37%

LGBTQ+ people are grooming children to adopt their lifestyle


31%

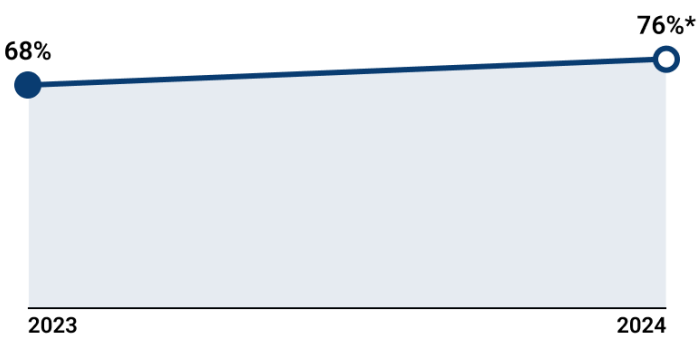
*Unweighted N: **532***
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Solutions and attitudes, teens

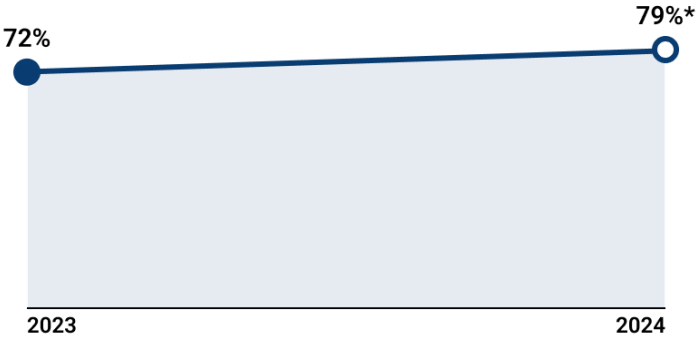
Teens were more likely this year to agree or strongly agree that platforms should ban content expressing hate or that encourages violence because of someone's identity.

> Share of American teens who agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements that online platforms:

Should ban content that expresses hate against a person or group because of their identity



Should ban content that encourages violence against a person or group because of their identity



*Unweighted N: **550** (2023); **532** (2024).*

**Significantly different from 2023 ($p<0.05$)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Methodology

The annual online hate and harassment survey of American adults is conducted by YouGov, a public opinion and data analytics firm, on behalf of ADL. The survey examines American adults' experiences with and views of online hate and harassment. A total of 2,479 completed surveys were collected to form a nationally representative base of Americans aged 18 and older, including oversamples from those who self-identified as Jewish, Muslim, Black or African American, Asian American, Hispanic or Latino, Transgender, or LGBQ+. All displayed values are rounded.

Since 2023, we have oversampled transgender respondents to ensure we have a large enough sample to draw statistically valid conclusions about transgender people's experiences. We oversampled the Jewish population until at least 500 Jewish Americans responded. Responses were collected for other oversampled target groups until at least 200 Americans were represented from each. Data was weighted on the basis of age, gender identity, race, census region, and education to adjust for national representation.

All respondents were based in the United States, and the survey was conducted in English. YouGov surveys are taken independently online by a prescreened set of panelists representing many demographic categories. Panelists are weighted for statistical relevance to national demographics. Participants are rewarded for general participation in YouGov surveys, but ADL did not directly reward them for their participation in this survey. Surveys were conducted from January 19 – February 5, 2024. Data for ADL's previous annual online harassment surveys was collected in January 2021, January 2022, and March 2023.

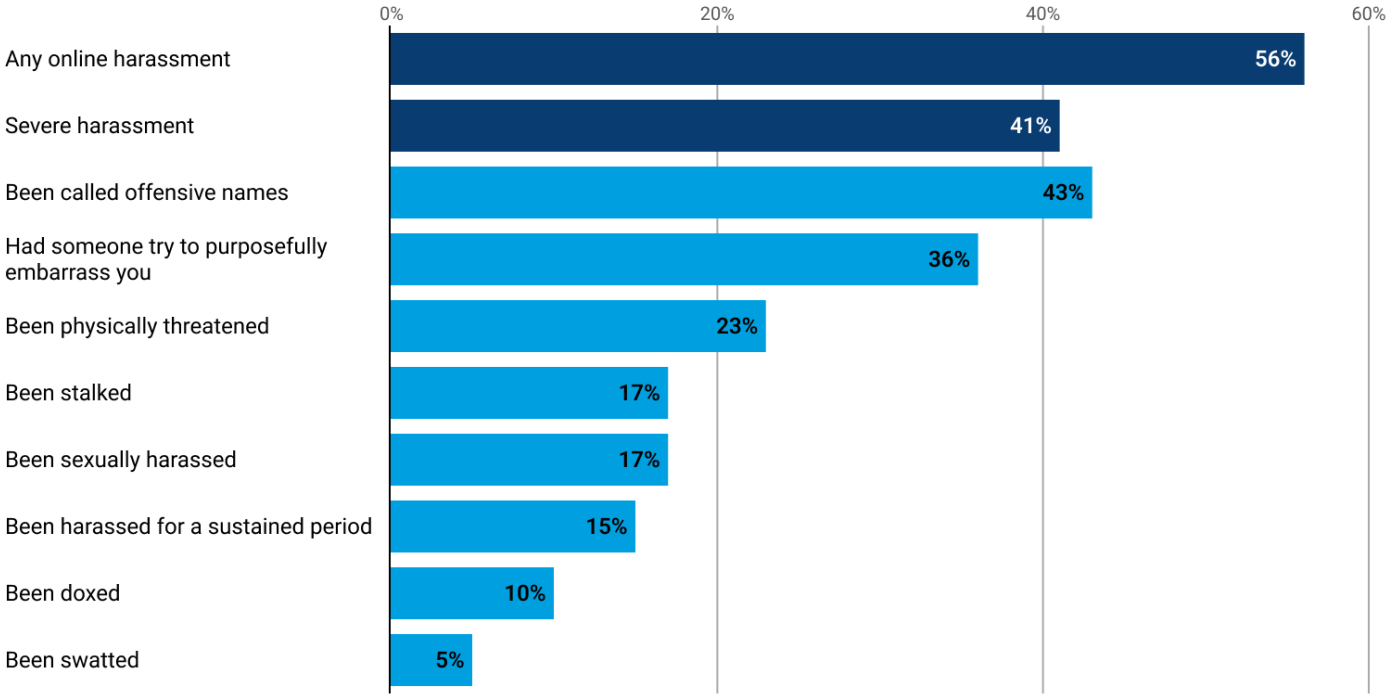
The surveys asked about lifetime experiences online as well as experiences in the past 12 months. The margin of sampling error for the complete sample of respondents is plus or minus two percentage points. Unless otherwise noted, year-over-year differences are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level or higher.

YouGov also conducted the youth survey of 532 13- to 17-year old on behalf of ADL. Surveys were conducted from January 25 - February 5, 2024. The survey examines American teens' experiences with and views of online hate and harassment. Data was weighted on the basis of age, gender identity, census region and race to adjust for national representation. The margin of sampling error for the complete sample of youth is plus or minus four percentage points.

Full Results: Adults 18+

1 All harassment among adults, lifetime

Share of American adults who have experienced the following types of online harassment in their lifetime



Unweighted N: ***2,479***

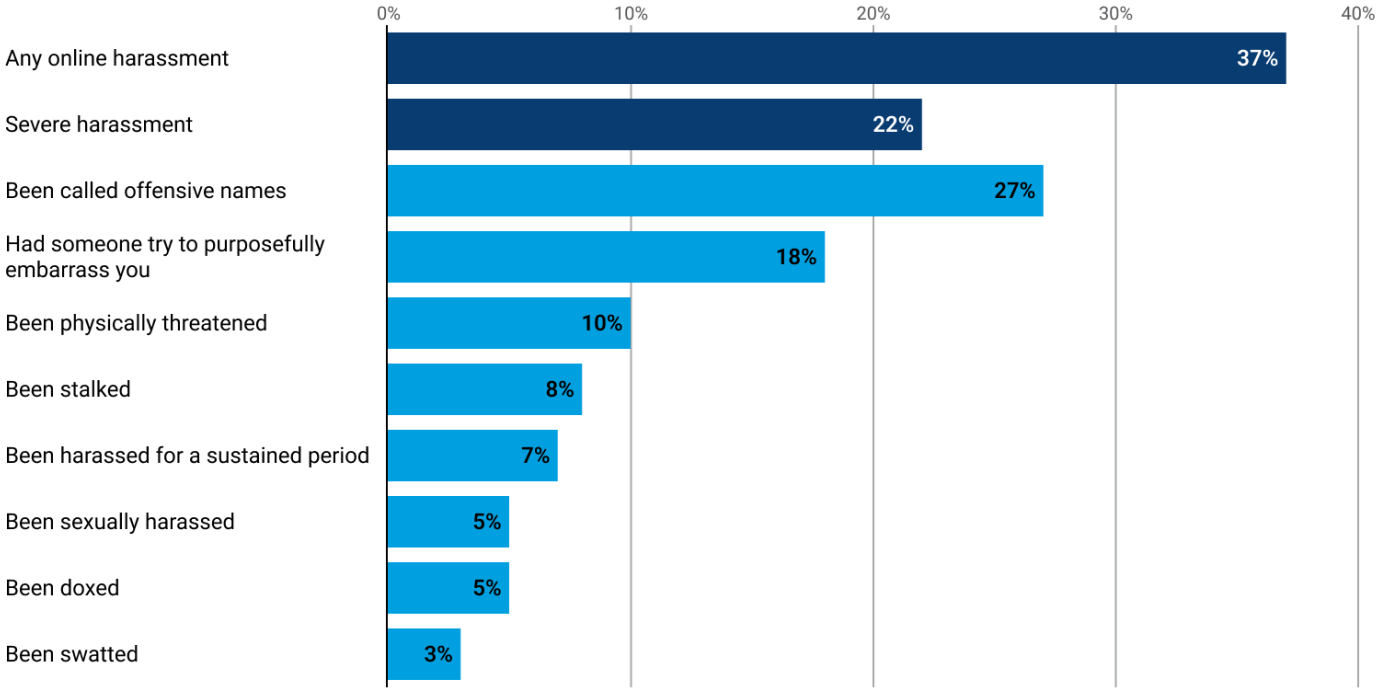
Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

2

All harassment among adults, past 12 months

Share of American adults who have experienced the following types of online harassment in the past 12 months



Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

3 Reasons for harassment among marginalized groups, in the past 12 months

Share of American adults who reported the following reasons for online harassment, by demographic group

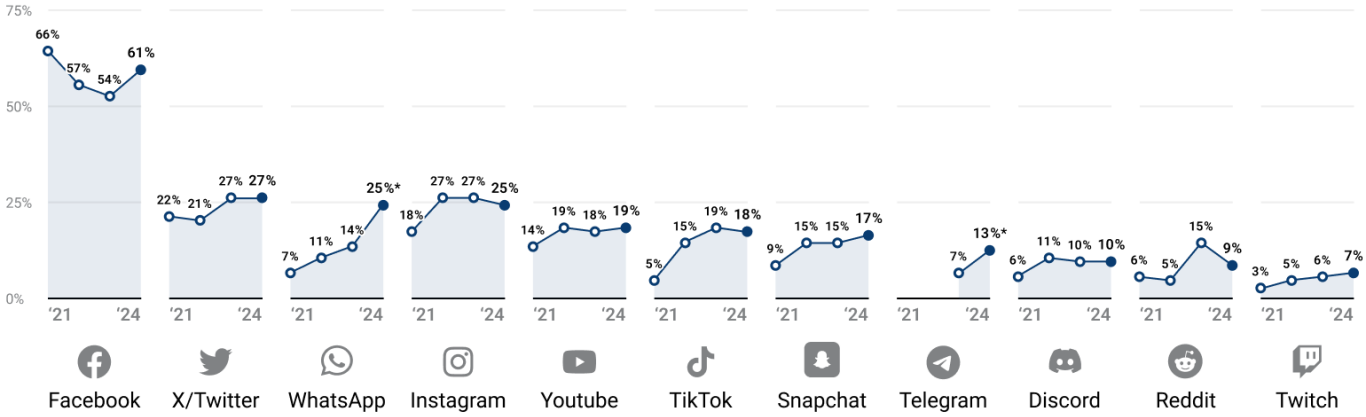
Lower share — Higher share

	TRANSGENDER	LGBQ+	WOMEN	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN AMERICAN	MUSLIM	JEWISH	OVERALL
Gender	58%	26%	29%	21%	18%	27%	12%	27%	22%
Physical Appearance	46%	40%	33%	30%	29%	28%	20%	26%	30%
Sexual Orientation	56%	27%	7%	15%	13%	13%	5%	17%	12%
Political Views	41%	31%	28%	28%	31%	16%	38%	36%	37%
Religion	21%	26%	17%	21%	19%	14%	34%	34%	18%
Race or Ethnicity	35%	21%	17%	46%	29%	44%	33%	16%	24%
Gender Identity	65%	14%	9%	12%	4%	18%	6%	21%	10%
Disability	22%	10%	10%	4%	9%	14%	26%	5%	12%
Unweighted N	118	208	409	130	75	63	119	113	819

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

4 Platforms where harassment takes place, 2021–2024

Share of American adults who have experienced any harassment on the following platforms in the past 12 months, 2021–2024



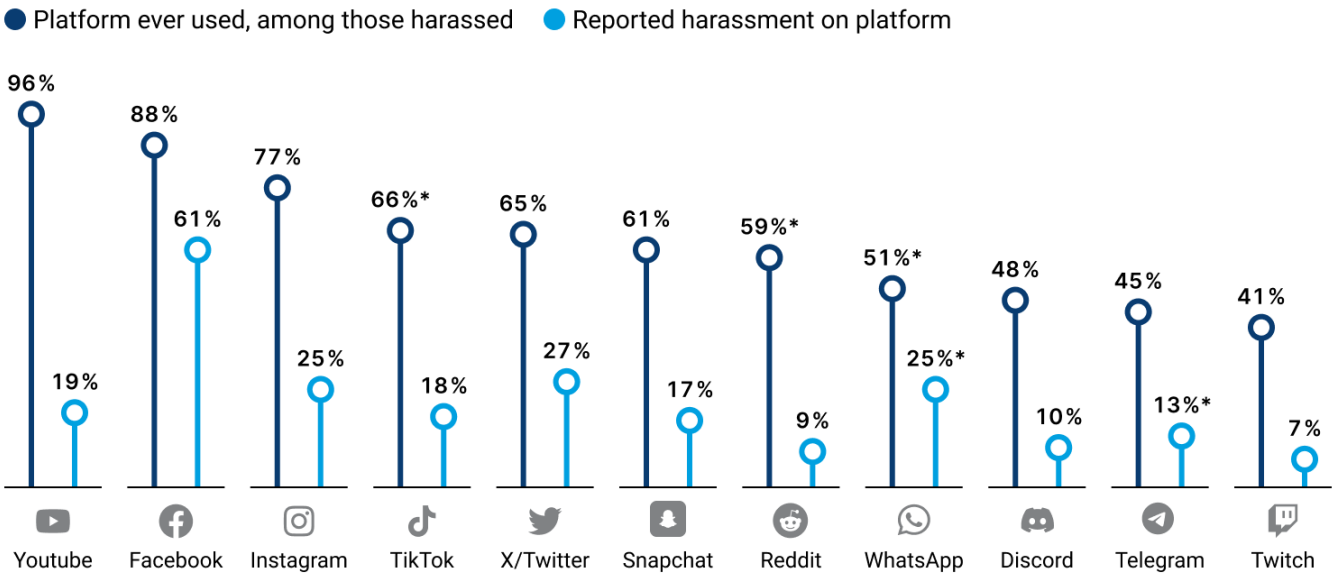
Unweighted N: ***819*** *(2024);* ***697*** *(2023);* ***613*** *(2022);* ***646*** *(2021).*

**Values that are significantly different from previous year (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

5 Platforms where Americans were most likely to be harassed compared to usage

Social media platforms ever used versus reported harassment, by platform



Unweighted N: 819

**Significant change from 2023 (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

6

Types of harassment by gender

Share of American adults who have experienced the following types of online harassment in the past 12 months, by gender

Values that are significantly different from the opposite gender — Significantly higher (p<.05)

	MEN	WOMEN	OVERALL
Any online harassment	**40%**	**35%**	**37%**
Severe harassment	**23%**	**20%**	**22%**
Been called offensive names	**31%**	**23%**	**27%**
Had someone try to purposefully embarrass you	**18%**	**19%**	**18%**
Been physically threatened	**13%**	**7%**	**10%**
Been harassed for a sustained period	**7%**	**6%**	**7%**
Been stalked	**7%**	**9%**	**8%**
Been sexually harassed	**4%**	**7%**	**5%**
Been doxed	**6%**	**4%**	**5%**
Been swatted	**3%**	**2%**	**3%**
Unweighted N	1,091	1,329	2,479

*Unweighted N: **2,479***

Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

7

Types of harassment by race or ethnicity

Share of American adults who have experienced the following types of online harassment in the past 12 months, by race or ethnicity

Values that are significantly different from the overall population — Significantly lower (p<.05) — Significantly higher (p<.05)

	WHITE	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC/ LATINO	ASIAN AMERICAN	OTHER †	OVERALL
Any online harassment	39%	36%	34%	24%	39%	37%
Severe harassment	23%	21%	18%	15%	27%	22%
Been called offensive names	28%	26%	28%	15%	27%	27%
Had someone try to purposefully embarrass you	19%	17%	16%	13%	26%	18%
Been physically threatened	11%	8%	9%	6%	12%	10%
Been harassed for a sustained period	7%	5%	4%	7%	10%	7%
Been stalked	8%	7%	7%	5%	12%	8%
Been sexually harassed	5%	8%	5%	5%	8%	5%
Been doxed	5%	6%	4%	3%	6%	5%
Been swatted	4%	2%	1%	0%	3%	3%
Unweighted N	1,544	316	235	245	129	2,479

Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

† Other race includes Native or Indigenous American, Middle Eastern, two or more races, and other.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

8

Types of harassment by sexuality

Share of American adults who reported the following types of online harassment in the past 12 months, by sexuality

Values that are significantly different from the other group **Significantly higher (p<.05)**

	LGBTQ+	NON-LGBTQ+
Any online harassment	**49%**	**37%**
Severe harassment	**32%**	**21%**
Been called offensive names	**38%**	**27%**
Had someone try to purposefully embarrass you	**25%**	**18%**
Been physically threatened	**14%**	**10%**
Been harassed for a sustained period	**9%**	**6%**
Been stalked	**11%**	**8%**
Been sexually harassed	**13%**	**5%**
Been doxed	**5%**	**5%**
Been swatted	**3%**	**3%**
Unweighted N	525	1,954

*Unweighted N: **2,479***

Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

9

Types of harassment by gender identity

Share of American adults who have experienced the following types of online harassment in the past 12 months, by gender identity

Values that are significantly different from the other group **Significantly higher (p<.05)**

	TRANSGENDER	NOT TRANSGENDER
Any online harassment	**63%**	**37%**
Severe harassment	**45%**	**21%**
Been called offensive names	**53%**	**27%**
Had someone try to purposefully embarrass you	**34%**	**18%**
Been physically threatened	**20%**	**10%**
Been harassed for a sustained period	**18%**	**6%**
Been stalked	**18%**	**8%**
Been sexually harassed	**25%**	**5%**
Been doxed	**12%**	**5%**
Been swatted	**3%**	**3%**
Unweighted N	210	2,226

Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

10

Types of harassment by religion

Share of American adults who have experienced the following types of online harassment in the past 12 months, by religion

Values that are significantly different from the overall population — Significantly lower (p<.05) — Significantly higher (p<.05)

	CHRISTIAN†	JEWISH	MUSLIM	ATHEIST/ NOTHING	AGNOSTIC	OVERALL
Any online harassment	40%	26%	47%	35%	26%	37%
Severe harassment	24%	13%	30%	21%	9%	22%
Been called offensive names	26%	22%	32%	30%	19%	27%
Had someone purposefully try to embarrass you	19%	14%	27%	14%	15%	18%
Been physically threatened	11%	3%	18%	9%	3%	10%
Been harassed for a sustained period	7%	3%	5%	7%	1%	7%
Been stalked	8%	3%	21%	9%	2%	8%
Been sexually harassed	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%
Been doxed	5%	1%	4%	5%	3%	5%
Been swatted	5%	1%	4%	0%	0%	3%
Unweighted N	807	539	249	558	122	2,479

*Unweighted N: **2,479***

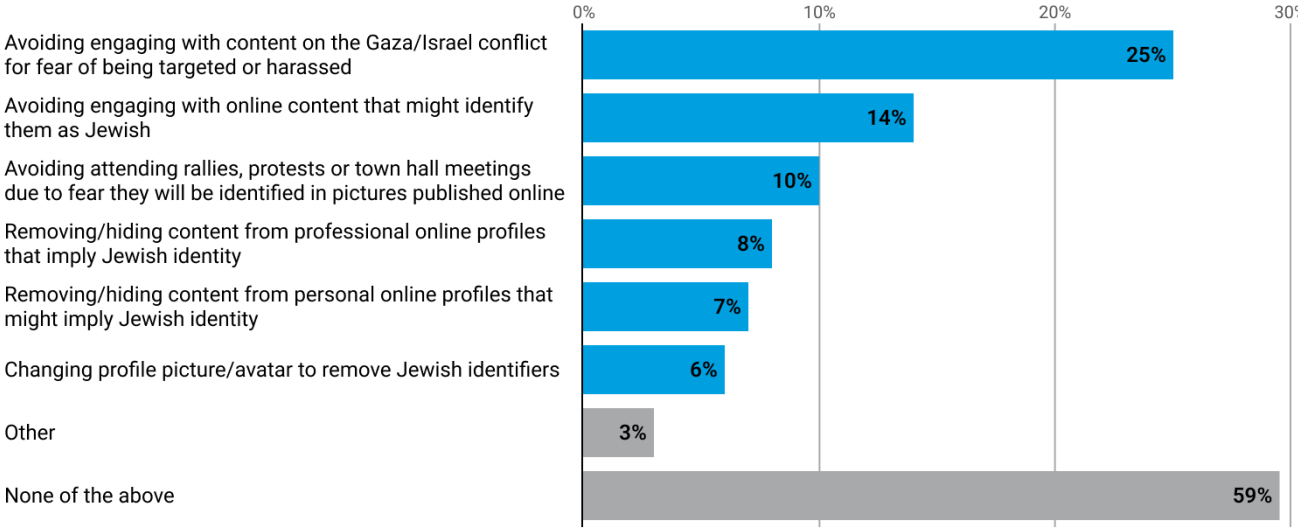
Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

† Christian includes Roman Catholic, Protestant, Mormon, and Eastern or Greek Orthodox.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

11 Online behavior changes among Jews

Share of Jewish adults who reported the following online behavior changes

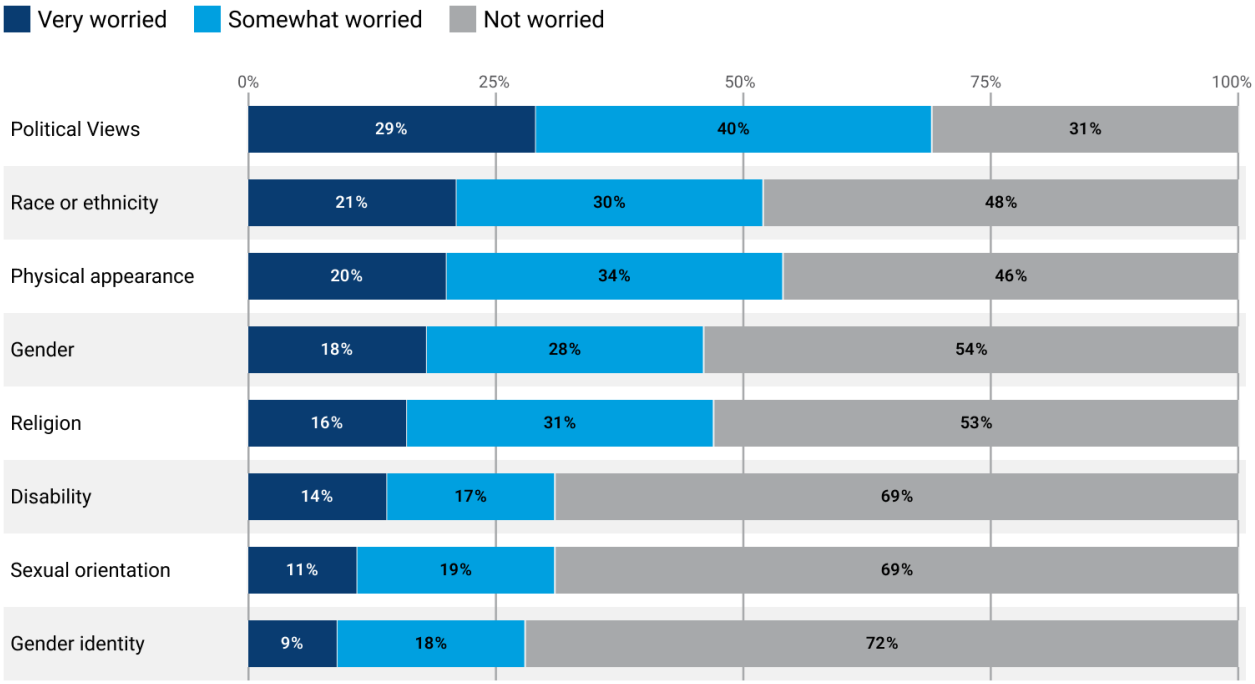


Unweighted N: ***539***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

12 Worry about future harassment by reason

Share of American adults who worry about online hate and harassment for the following reasons

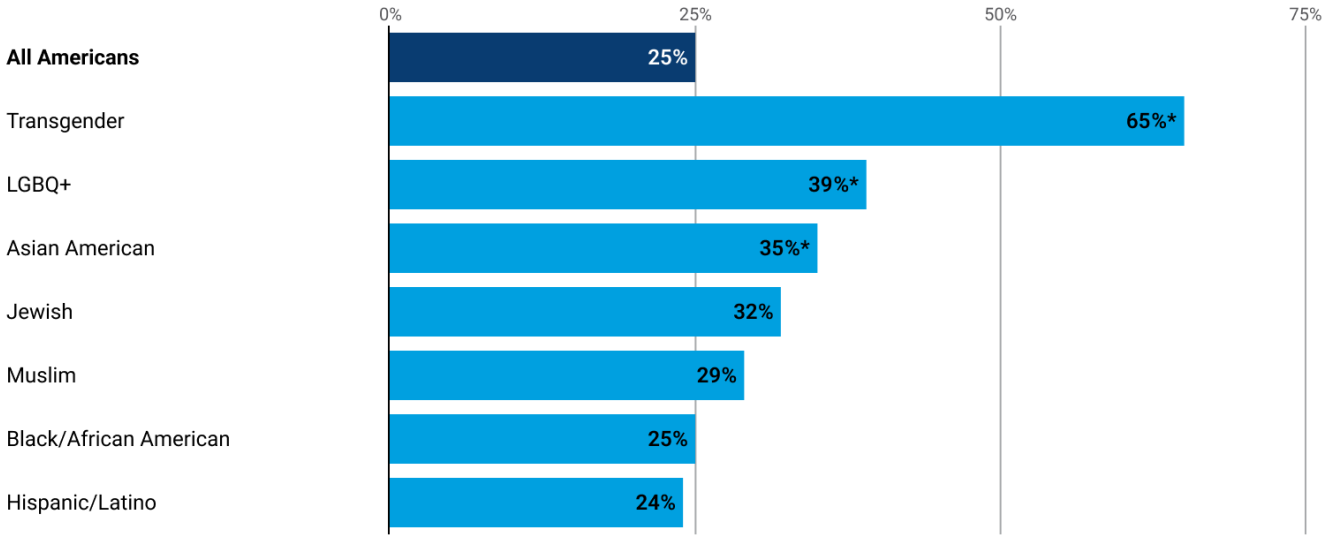


Unweighted N: ***703***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

13 Worry about future harassment among marginalized groups

Share of American adults who said they are worried about future harassment, by demographic group



*Unweighted N: **2,479** (all Americans); **525** (LGBTQ+); **316** (Black/African American); **249** (Muslim); **210** (transgender); **235** (Hispanic/Latino); **539** (Jewish); **245** (Asian American).*

**Values that are significantly different from the overall population (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

White adults [illegible] more worried about being harassed for their race or ethnicity. People with disabilities were almost three times as likely to worry about being harassed for their disability than non-disabled.

Key reasons for worrying about future harassment, by demographic group

74%

of white adults were very or somewhat worried about being harassed based on **political views**, compared to **58%** of people of color.

68%

of people of color were very or somewhat worried about being harassed based on their **race/ethnicity** compared to **43%** of white adults.

58%

of people with disabilities were very or somewhat worried about being harassed because of their **disability** compared to **20%** of non-disabled people.

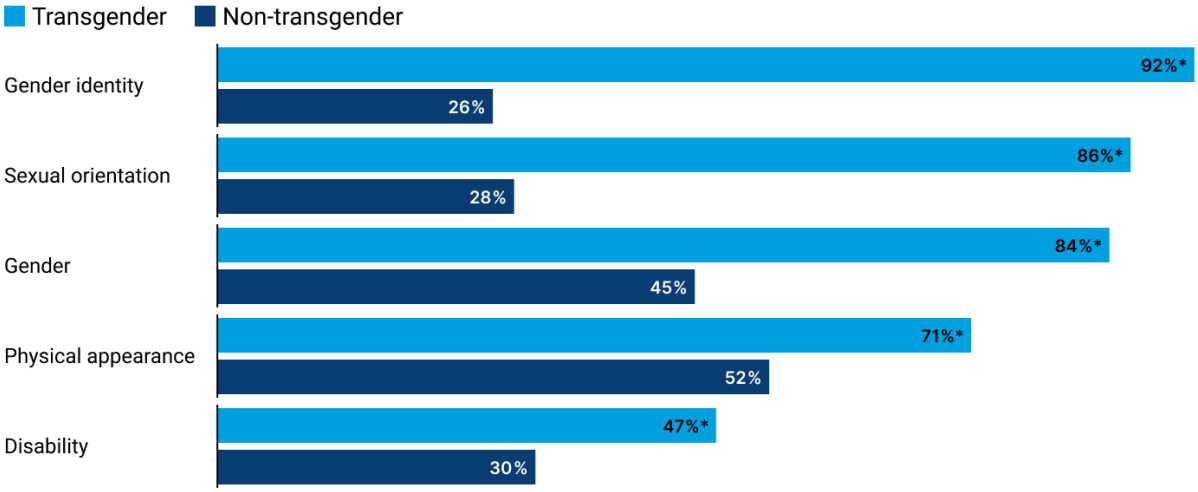
*Unweighted N: **418** (white adults); **266** (people of color); **200** (people with disabilities); **482** (non-disabled people).*

**People of color includes Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian American, Middle Eastern, Native or Indigenous American, two or more races.*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

14 Worry about future harassment, transgender adults

Transgender adults are more likely than non-transgender adults to worry about being harassed in the future based on:



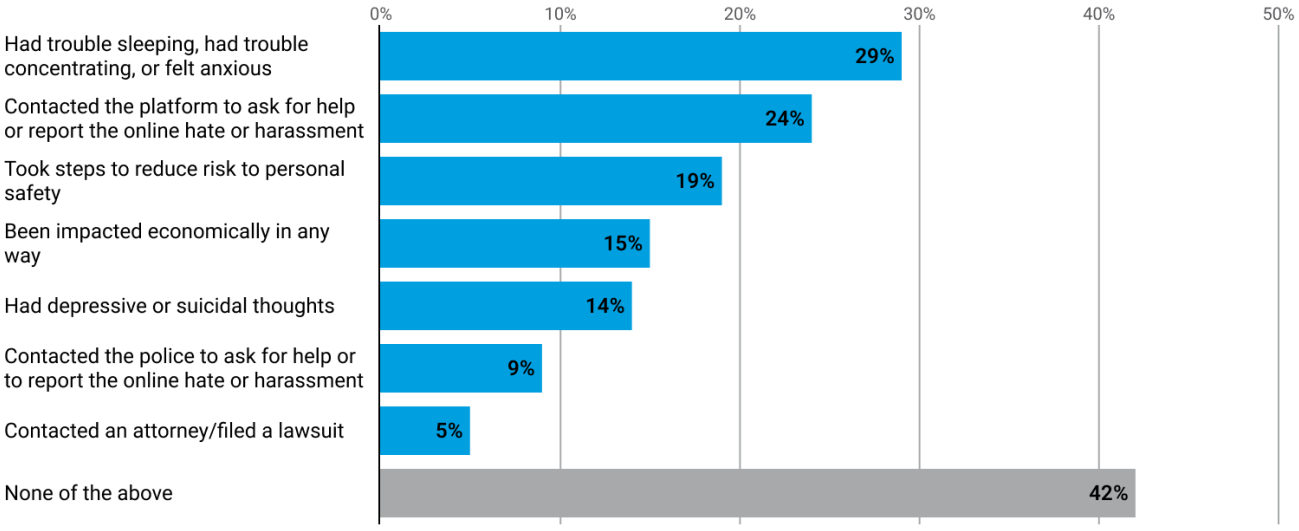
Unweighted N: ***210*** *(Transgender);* ***2,226*** *(non-Transgender).*

**Values that are significantly different from non-transgender (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

15 Outcomes of harassment

Share of American adults who reported the following outcomes of online harassment, among those harassed



Unweighted N: ***819***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

16 Reporting harassment: physical threats

Of all American adults who were physically threatened online in the past 12 months

38% **did report** it to the platform

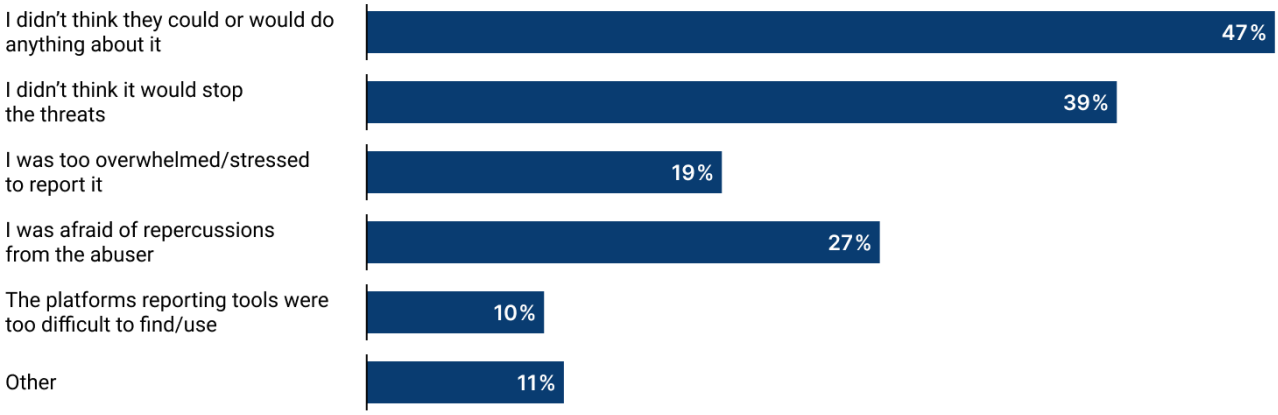
Did the platform take any action to address the physical threat in any way?



*Unweighted N: **196** (2024)*

62% **did not report** it to the platform

Why did you not report the physical threat to the platform?

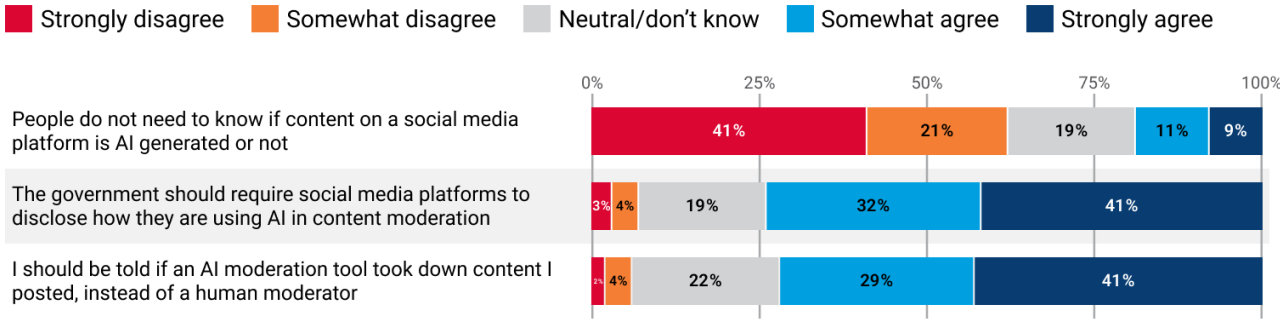


*Unweighted N: **104** (2024)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

17 Solutions and attitudes: AI content

Share of American adults who agree with the following statements about AI content

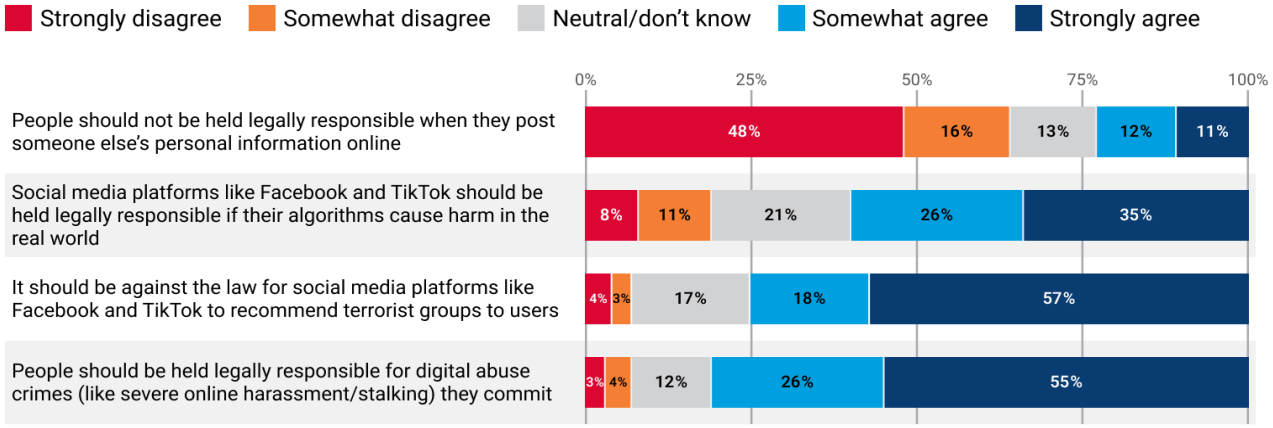


Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

18 Solutions and attitudes: legal responsibility

Share of American adults who agree with the following statements about legal responsibility



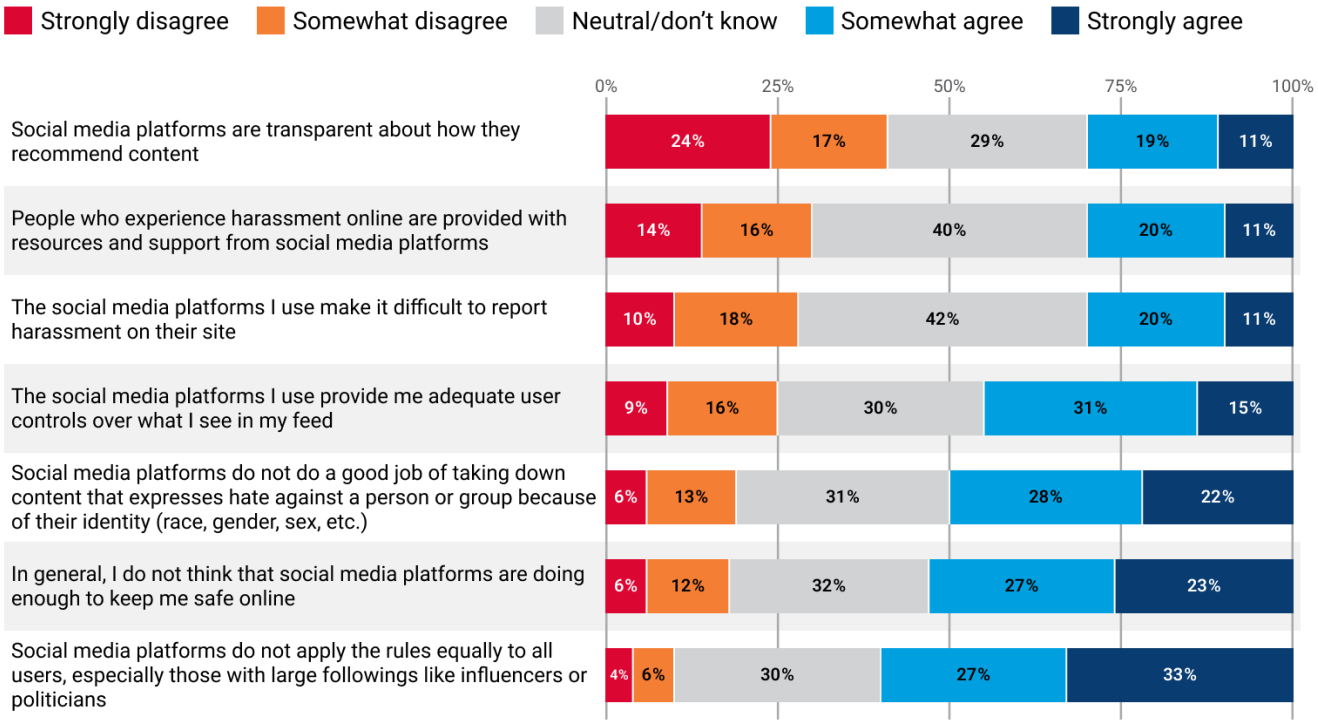
Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

19

Solutions and attitudes: user moderation features

Share of American adults who agree with the following statements about user moderation features



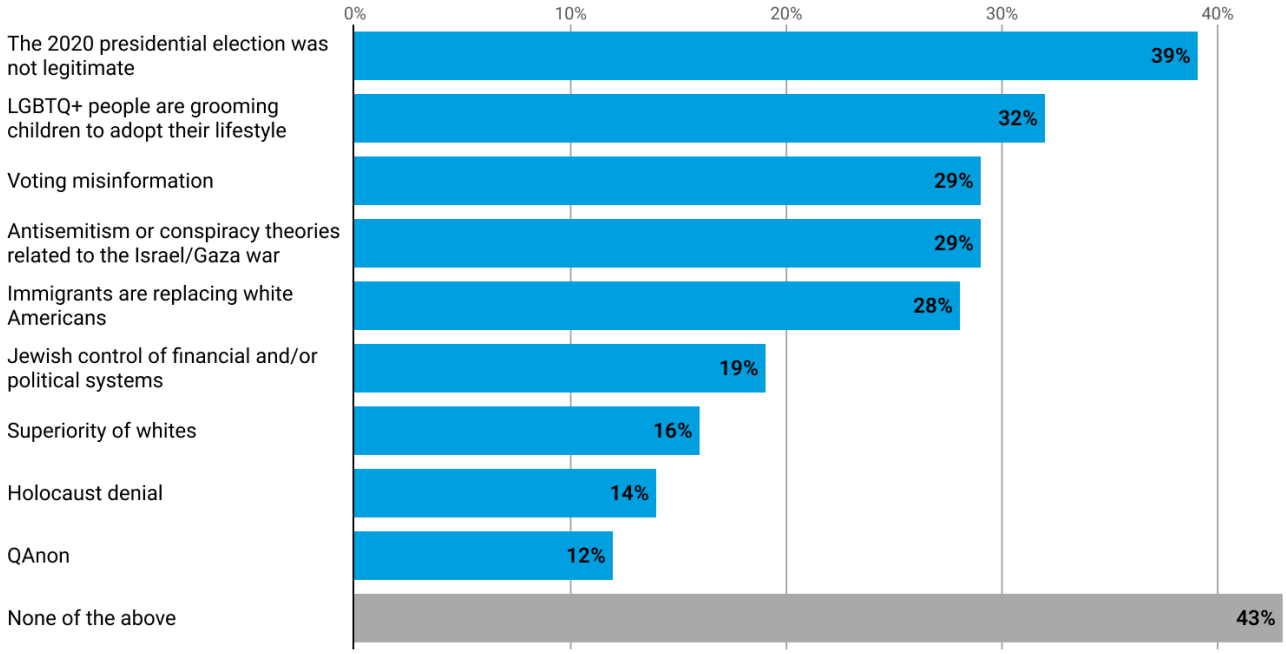
Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

20

Exposure to hate and disinformation

Share of American adults who were exposed to the following topics in the past 12 months



Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

21 Exposure to hate and disinformation among marginalized groups

Share of American adults who were exposed to the following topics in the past 12 months, by demographic group

Values that are significantly different from the overall population — Significantly lower (p<.05) — Significantly higher (p<.05)

	TRANSGENDER	LGBQ+	WOMEN	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN AMERICAN	MUSLIM	JEWISH	OVERALL
The 2020 presidential election was not legitimate	48%	43%	36%	27%	36%	33%	27%	46%	39%
LGBTQ+ people are grooming children to adopt their lifestyle	64%	42%	28%	21%	30%	25%	21%	30%	32%
Voting mis-information	53%	33%	29%	21%	24%	24%	24%	40%	29%
Antisemitism or conspiracy theories related to the Israel/Gaza war	51%	37%	27%	17%	23%	24%	16%	47%	29%
Immigrants are replacing white Americans	47%	33%	25%	21%	26%	22%	24%	33%	28%
Jewish control of financial and/or political systems	35%	24%	16%	14%	16%	14%	21%	37%	19%
Superiority of whites	39%	25%	17%	18%	14%	16%	13%	22%	16%
Holocaust denial	30%	17%	14%	10%	13%	13%	8%	31%	14%
QAnon	25%	18%	11%	7%	8%	10%	4%	13%	12%
Unweighted N	210	467	1,329	316	235	245	249	539	2,479

Unweighted N: ***2,479***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

Full Results: Teens 13-17

1 All harassment in the past 12 months by type, teens

Share of American teens who have experienced online harassment in the past 12 months, by type

Values that are significantly different from the previous year — Significantly lower (p<.05) — Significantly higher (p<.05)

	2022	2023	2024
Any online harassment	**36%**	**51%**	**50%**
Severe harassment	**15%**	**32%**	**27%**
Been called offensive names	**23%**	**25%**	**26%**
Had someone try to purposefully embarrass you	**18%**	**18%**	**16%**
Been physically threatened	**5%**	**8%**	**7%**
Been harassed for a sustained period	**6%**	**7%**	**6%**
Been stalked	**5%**	**6%**	**8%**
Been sexually harassed	**5%**	**7%**	**6%**
Been doxed	**5%**	**11%**	**6%**
Been swatted	**2%**	**7%**	**4%**
Unweighted N	500	550	532

Severe harassment includes physical threats, sustained harassment, stalking, sexual harassment, doxing, and swatting.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

2 Severe harassment, lifetime, teens

Share of American teens who have experienced severe harassment in their lifetimes



37%
of teens

Unweighted N: ***532***

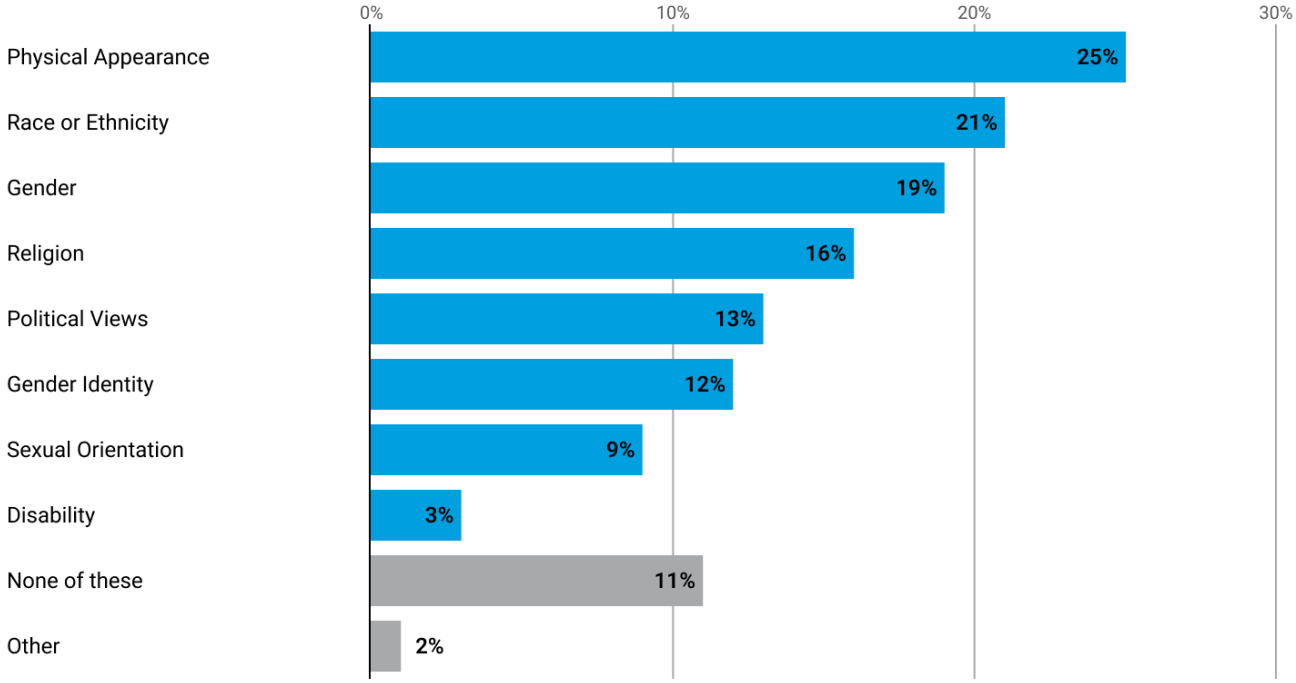
Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

3 Reasons for harassment, teens

Share of American teens who reported the following reasons for online harassment in the past 12 months

78%* of teens reported any identity-related harassment, an increase from **66%** since 2022.

**Significantly different from 2023 (p<0.05)*



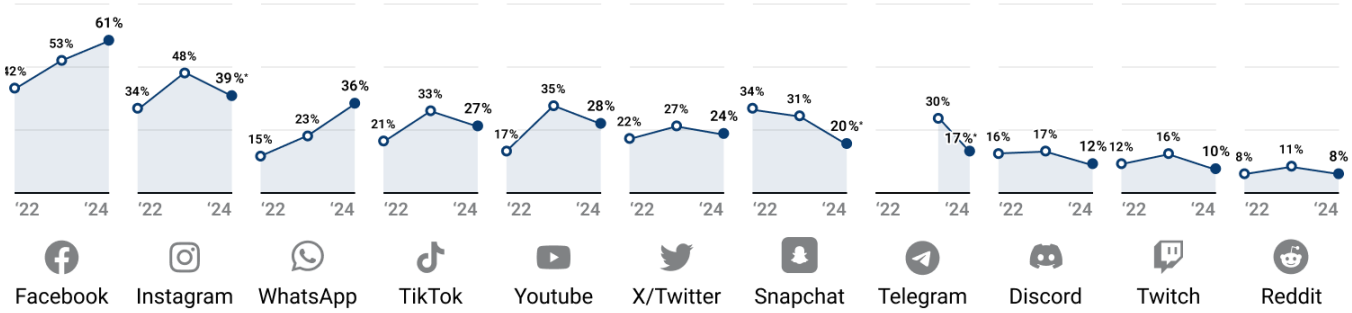
Unweighted N: ***264***

Identity-related harassment includes harassment based on physical appearance, race or ethnicity, gender, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability.

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

4 Platforms where harassment took place, teens, 2021–2024

Distribution of harassment over time, by platform, among those harassed



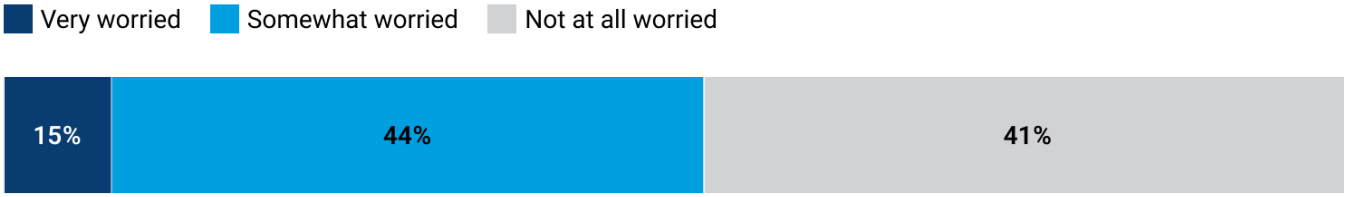
Unweighted N: ***180*** *(2022),* ***287*** *(2023),* ***264*** *(2024).*

**Significantly different from 2023 (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

5 Worry about future harassment, teens

Share of American teens who worry about future online hate and harassment



Unweighted N: ***532***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

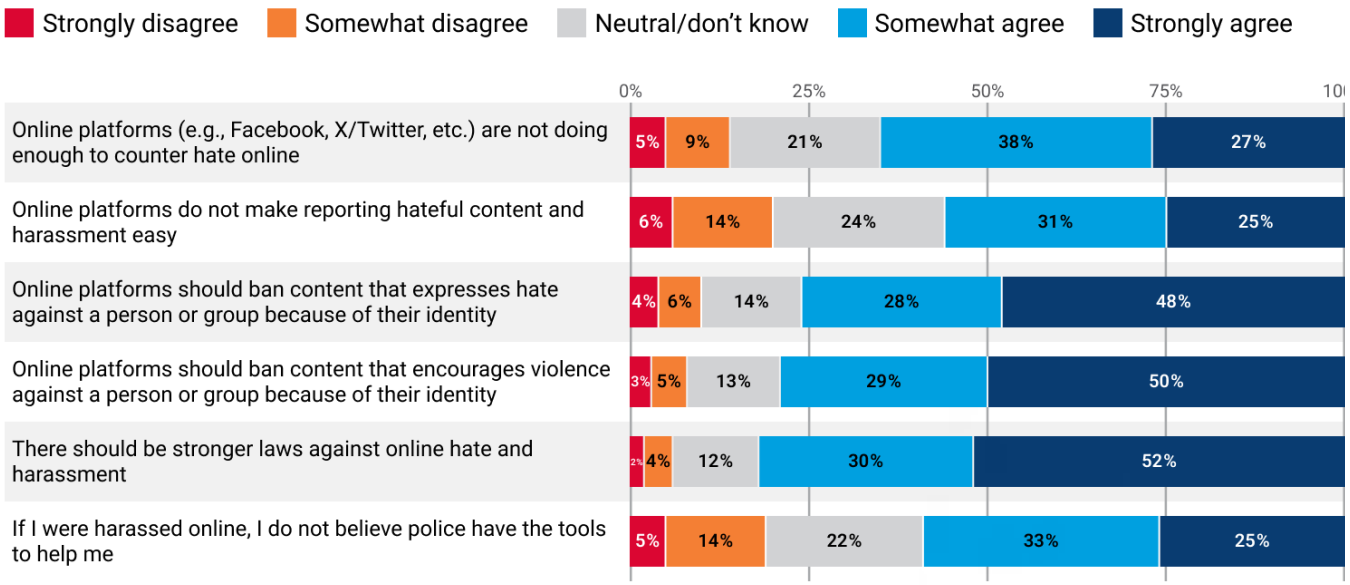
6 Solutions and attitudes, teens

Share of American teens who agree with the following statements

76%* of teens strongly or somewhat agree with the statement "Online platforms (e.g., Facebook, X/Twitter etc.) should ban content that expresses hate against a person or group because of their identity," an increase from **68%** in 2023.

79%* of teens somewhat agree with the statement "Online platforms (e.g., Facebook, X/Twitter, etc.) should ban content that encourages violence against a person or group because of their identity," an increase from **72%** in 2023.

**Significantly different from 2023 ($p<0.05$)*



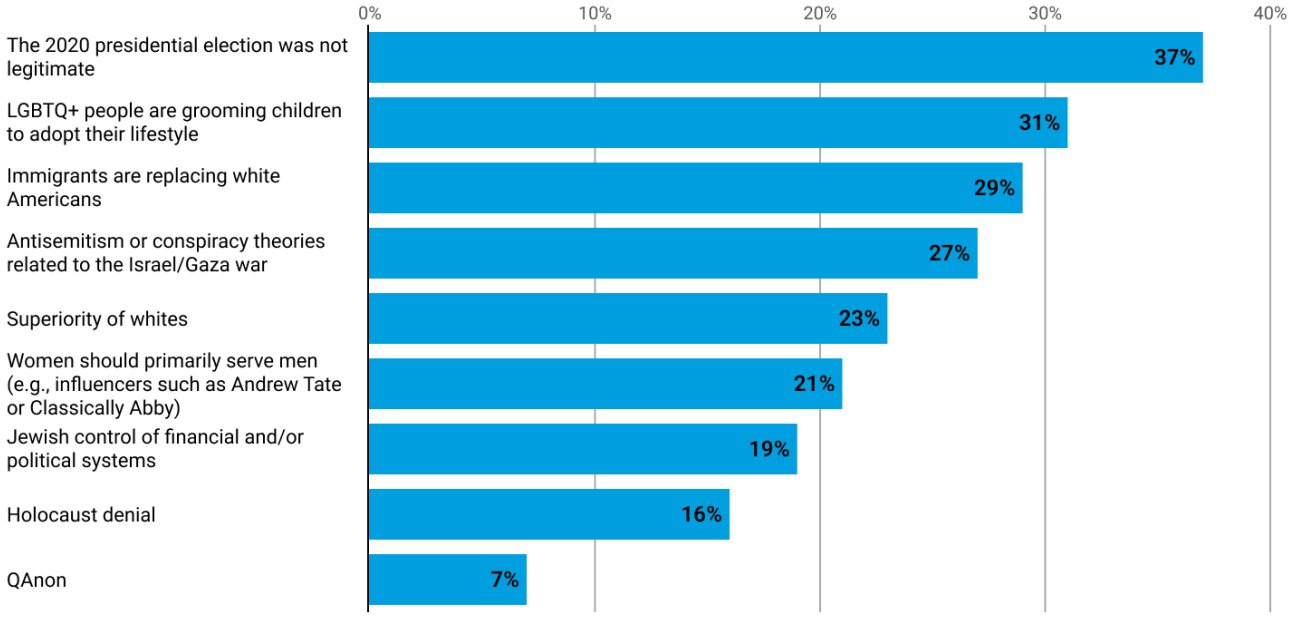
Unweighted N: ***532***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

7

Exposure to hate and disinformation, teens

Share of American teens who were exposed to the following topics on social media in the past 12 months



Unweighted N: ***532***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

8

Exposure to hate and disinformation, teens, notable findings

Share of American teens who were exposed to the following topics on social media, by demographic group

White teens were more likely than the general population to...

Encounter disinformation about the 2020 Presidential election's legitimacy



Hispanic/Latino teens were more likely than the general population to...

Encounter groomer conspiracies about LGBTQ+ people



Teen boys were more likely than teen girls to...

Encounter controversial statements about the superiority of whites



Teen girls were more likely than teen boys to...

Encounter controversial statements about the 2020 Presidential election's illegitimacy



Encounter controversial statements about Jewish control of financial and/or political systems



Encounter controversial statements about antisemitism or conspiracy theories about the Israel/Gaza war



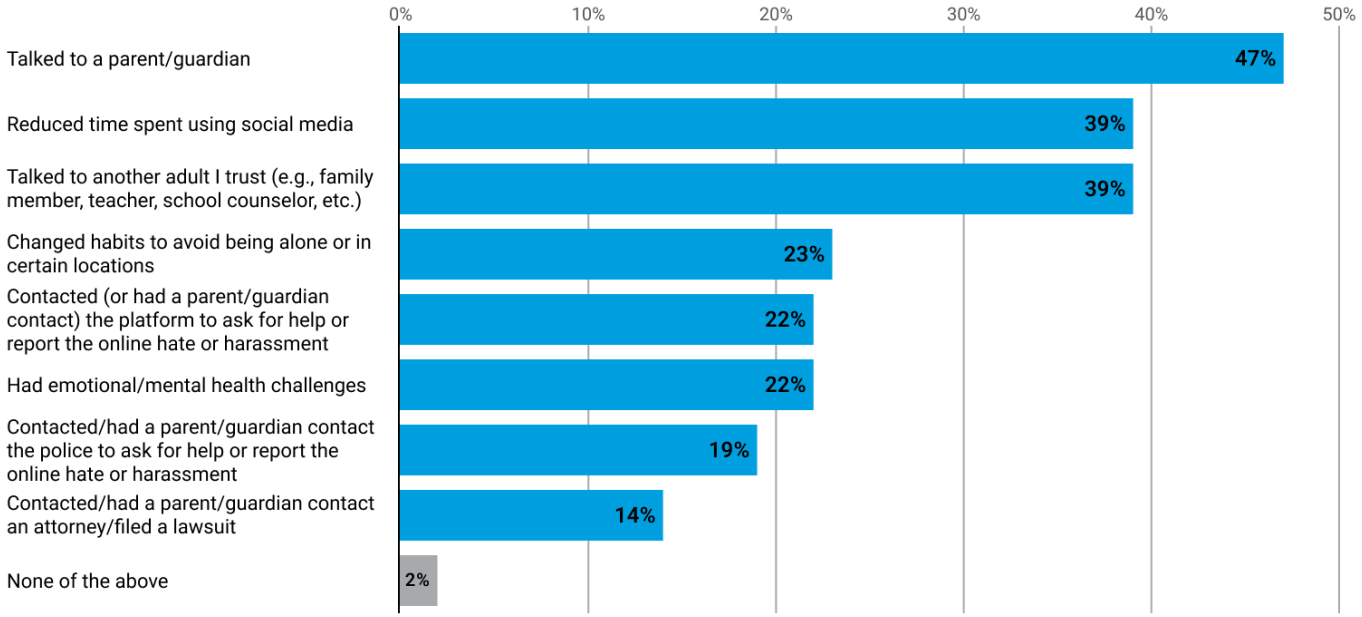
Unweighted N: 278 (white teens); 254 (non-white teens); 123 (Hispanic teens); 409 (non-Hispanic teens); 262 (teen girls); 268 (teen boys).

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

9

Outcomes of online harassment

Share of American teens who reported the following outcomes of online harassment, among those harassed



Unweighted N: ***264***

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

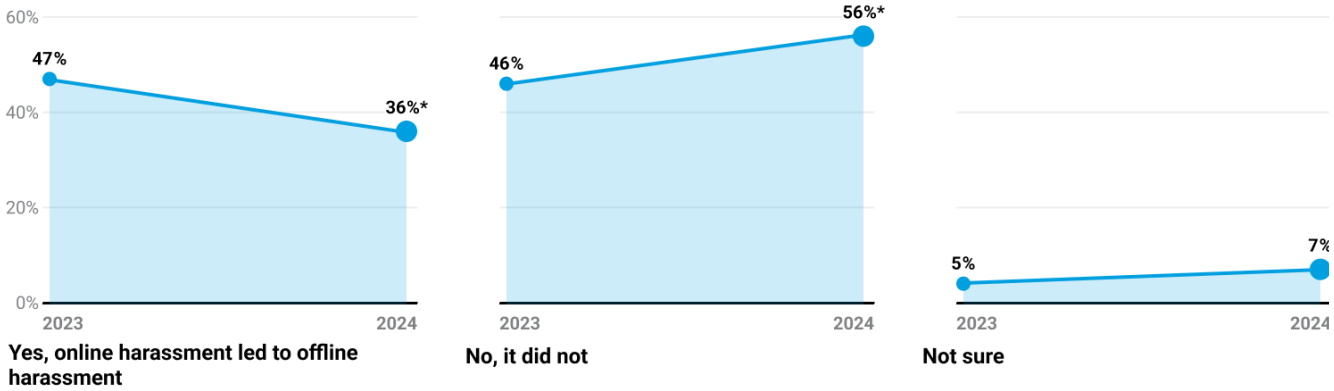
10 Online harassment leading to offline harassment, teens

26% of American teens reported that information available about them online has led to them being harassed offline/in-person

*Unweighted N: **532***

36% reported online harassment led to offline harassment, among those harassed in the past 12 months

> Share of American teens who reported online harassment leading to offline harassment, among those harassed in the past 12 months



*Unweighted N: **287** (2023), **264** (2024).*

**Significant change from 2023 (p<0.05)*

Source: YouGov Survey on behalf of ADL

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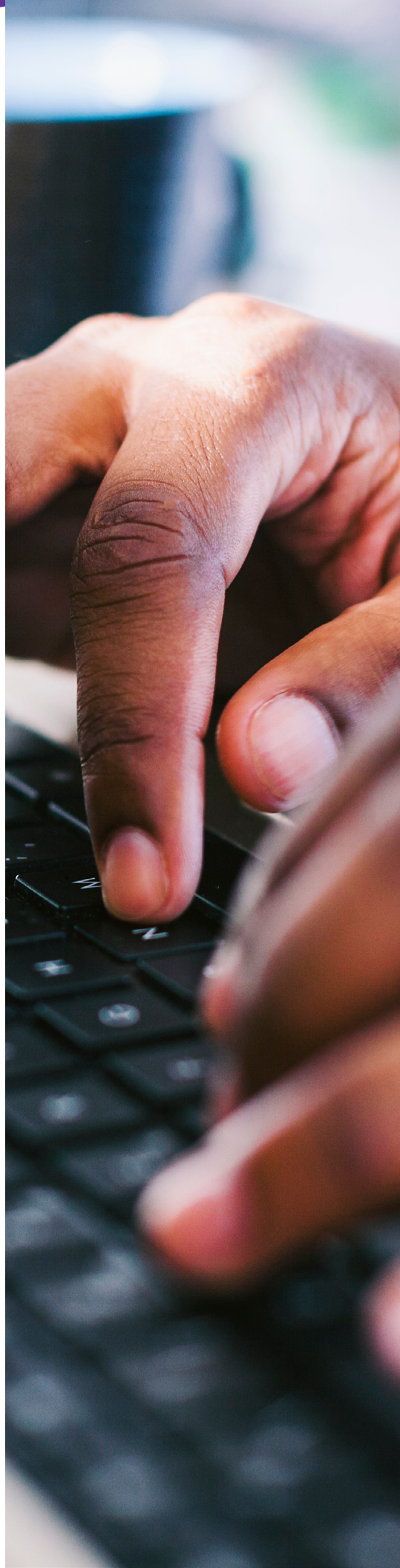
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Creative Director: Bernardo Torres

Take Action

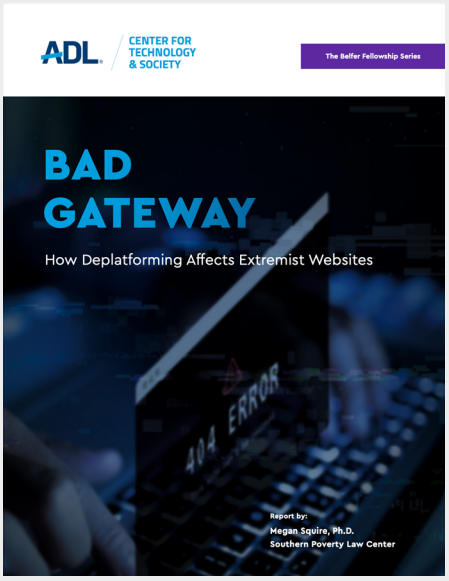
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- Get involved with ADL in your region.



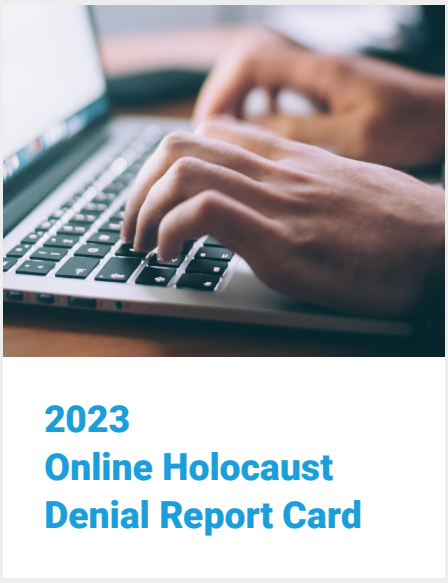
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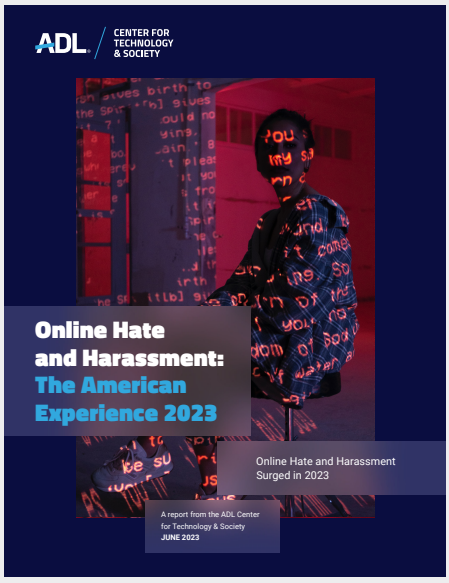
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How deplatforming affects extremist websites

https://www.adl.org/resources/report/bad-gateway-how-deplatforming-affects-extremist-websites



Online Holocaust Denial Report Card

https://www.adl.org/resources/report/2023-online-holocaust-denial-report-card



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