

Survey of Antisemitism in New Zealand 2021



**New Zealand
Jewish Council**

Rūnanga Hīral o Aotearoa | המועצה היהודית בנזילנד

A report produced by the
New Zealand Jewish Council

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The cover image was shot during an interview with Holocaust survivor, Moshe Fizman, 1921-2019. © 2011 Perry Trotter, Holocaust and Antisemitism Foundation, Aotearoa New Zealand

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Foreword

By Sir Peter Gluckman ONZ KNZM



For 2000 years, Jews have suffered from stereotyping, stigmatisation, ghettoisation and persecution. The origins of classical antisemitism lie in religious doctrine highlighted by examples such as the 12th Century York massacre and the Spanish and Portuguese inquisitions of the 15-17th Centuries. Then in the 19th Century, antisemitism took a nationalistic and racial turn highlighted by the Dreyfus affair, then by Nazi ideology and the ultimate tragedy of the Holocaust. This antisemitism has re-emerged as these incompletely eradicated memes and Holocaust denial become conflated with conspiracy theories and alternative-right politics. And an even more recent trend has been the global emergence of left-wing associated antisemitism with its own internal paradoxes – for this group, for whom most forms of discrimination are unacceptable, antisemitism does not appear to count.

Recent history tells us that whenever societal cohesion breaks down or is at risk, or whenever an autocracy emerges, or a society wishes to assign blame, antisemitic attitudes, memes and actions soon surface.

Jews first arrived in New Zealand in the 1830s. The first Jewish rituals and celebrations and funerals were held within a year of Te Tiriti being signed. Jewish immigration grew first with the arrival of traders to serve the goldfields in the 19th century, then as pogroms occurred in central Europe at the beginning of the 20th Century when three of my grandparents arrived, and then again in the period before and after the Second World War.

Overt acts of antisemitism have been largely absent in New Zealand, but not entirely. Particularly around the Second World War, Jews suffered many difficulties, migration from Europe was inhibited, those who arrived here suffered from professional exclusion, Jews already here with European names were not trusted, my father in Dunedin had all his letters from his parents in Hamilton opened by censors. These are stories not well told or acknowledged. For decades Jews have had to worship and their children learn under tight security.

Jews have always been a minute component of New Zealand society – there are well less than 10,000 in Aotearoa with most living in Auckland and Wellington. With exceptions, they are not overtly different in dress or habits (other than dietary) from most other New Zealanders. So, do antisemitic attitudes still linger in a significant number of New Zealanders or not? Is the reported increase in antisemitic incidents an artifact of more reporting, is it a result of continuing ignorance, or of increasing fear and anger, or does it bear some relationship to broader and deeper attitudes within a minority of New Zealanders?

In this context, this survey is a valuable contribution. Supported by a grant from the Ministry of Ethnic Communities, it applies globally accepted survey questions to explore what New Zealanders think of Jews living in New Zealand. It explores the different types of antisemitism by applying methodologies used in comparable studies overseas. It explores the rapidly emergent phenomenon of left-wing antisemitism and

the conflation of such attitudes with Zionophobia and an unwillingness to look at Jews independent of Israel. No-one would deny the need for the issues between Israel and Palestine to be resolved in a humane and sustainable manner. But as international scholars have shown, anti-Israel rhetoric has become a convenient cover for deeper antisemitic views. All three monotheistic religions have an attachment to Jerusalem. The oldest of these, by several thousand years, is Judaism. Currently there is a trend towards denying this ancient attachment. Such denial reinforces Jews' sense that wherever they live they carry a stigma and blame that cannot be erased.

New Zealand should be proud of how it has struggled to address many forms of discrimination but this survey suggests that our society cannot be complacent. We face difficult years ahead: the long-term consequences of the pandemic, the growing realisation of the broad impacts of climate change, the unresolved issues of how New Zealand will construct itself as a multicultural society while being respectful of and embedding its bicultural origins, and the challenges of new technology, of growing inequality and geostrategic instability.

In such contexts the risks to social cohesion could grow. Fear, anger and affective polarisation are all possibilities that lie ahead and history suggests that antisemitic attitudes and events will increase. That has been the case in Europe and North America. And conspiracy theories are spilling all over the internet.

In this context, despite the limitations of any attitudinal surveys, there are sobering lessons in this report. Some of the responses may be put down to simple ignorance – given the small number of Jews within New Zealand society – but a study of individual survey questions suggest deeper and concerning attitudes may still exist.

Even if we exclude questions with any link to Israel, only 59% of respondents expressed a positive view of Jews and 13% reported a broadly negative view of Jews. Given the question “Jews don't care what happens to anyone but their own kind” only 52% disagreed with that proposition, 13% directly agreed with it and the remainder (some 35%) claimed they don't know. Is that genuine ignorance or is it a convenient way to avoid an answer that they might otherwise have given?

Jewish people have integrated into every domain of New Zealand life – from sport to politics. They are proud to contribute to the ongoing development of a healthy and cohesive society. But at the same time, they are proud of their identity. It is their intergenerational memory that has allowed them to survive much ugliness, but that leaves them aware that when times get tough, the antisemitic virus soon spreads. This report reminds us that we must all work hard to avoid that.

Community leaders need to be encouraged to call out antisemitism, wherever it occurs. When our leaders are silent, the silence can be interpreted as consent. The damage done from silence cannot be overestimated. Speaking out is part of what it means to be a leader in a civil society. We should not forget Edmund Burke who said “The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good [people] to do nothing.”

The outcomes of this survey also demonstrates a powerful need for education about the Holocaust. Understanding what happened in the lead up to the Holocaust, and then what followed, has a vital role to play in protecting democracy in Aotearoa. As a subject, it is part of world history.

Executive Summary

Background

There has been a sharp rise in the number of reported antisemitic incidents in New Zealand in the past few years. At the same time, the growth of social media has amplified antisemitic attitudes and given a platform to more extreme racial hatred towards Jewish people. More recently, misinformation around the pandemic has fuelled online conspiracy theories and led to a marked increase in circulating antisemitic memes to levels not seen in New Zealand for many decades.

But is this the voice of a loud but small minority? What do most New Zealanders really think about Jewish people? And with Jewish people making up just 0.2 percent of New Zealanders – fewer than 10,000 people according to the 2018 Census – do most New Zealanders even know a Jew?

New Zealanders were last surveyed about antisemitic views in 2014. This 2021 survey*, supported with funding from the Ministry of Ethnic Communities, represents an extension to that work.

Just over one thousand (1,017) New Zealanders over the age of 18 were questioned and had 18 internationally recognised statements put to them to measure the level of their antisemitic views.

For the purposes of the survey, antisemitism was defined in accordance with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s working definition. The statements were divided into classical antisemitic tropes, for example “Jews have too much control over the global media”, and statements reflecting more modern antisemitism and its conflation with Zionophobia (or anti-Israel sentiment, distinct from potentially valid criticism of Israel), for example “Israeli Government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime”.

Overall findings

The Survey of Antisemitism in New Zealand 2021 found concerning levels of antisemitic sentiment which may be influenced to a greater or lesser degree by one of the following forms of antisemitism:

- **Classical antisemitism** that has a deep historical basis in religious discrimination and victimisation.
- **Right-wing and nationalistic antisemitism** based on racial theory such as white supremacy and involving a variety of antisemitic conspiracy theories and tropes.
- **Jihadist inspired antisemitism.**
- **Left-wing antisemitism** which has emerged more recently and often manifests as Zionophobia.

* The survey was conducted online between 4 August and 7 August 2021 by Curia Research in accordance with the Research Association of New Zealand Code of Practice and the International Chamber of Commerce/ European Society for Opinion and Market Research Code on Market and Social Research. The results were audited by Dr Catherine Bentham. It is considered unlikely that conducting the survey online unfairly biased the results given that 94% of New Zealanders have Internet access.

Although one negative view alone does not identify the core values of an individual, a significant number hold multiple negative views which has concerning implications, **63% of New Zealanders surveyed agree with at least one antisemitic view and 6% hold nine or more antisemitic views** out of the 18 questions posed to expose antisemitic views.

This table identifies the 18 questions and the answers as a percentage of those surveyed:

Statement	Antisemitic	Don't know	Not antisemitic
Classical antisemitism			
Jews have too much power in international financial markets	17%	52%	32%
Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust	19%	37%	44%
Jews have too much control over the global media	10%	44%	46%
Jews don't care what happens to anyone but their own kind	13%	35%	52%
Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand	15%	54%	31%
Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society	6%	36%	58%
A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander	6%	25%	69%
The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves	6%	20%	74%
Anti-Israel antisemitism			
The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state	7%	48%	44%
Israel is an apartheid state	21%	62%	17%
People should boycott Israeli goods and products	11%	44%	45%
Israel is committing mass murder	21%	52%	27%
Israel makes a positive contribution to global society	11%	58%	32%
Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime	12%	57%	31%
Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East	20%	66%	14%
Other antisemitism			
All societies should fear Zionists	11%	50%	40%
Jews have White privilege	14%	50%	36%
Jews are indigenous to Israel	16%	60%	23%

Classical and anti-Israel antisemitism

Twenty one percent of New Zealanders held two or more classical antisemitic views (out of eight questions), and 25% held two or more Zionophobic views (out of seven).

This survey found there is a relationship between those holding Zionophobic views and those who hold classical antisemitic views. It shows the more extreme anti-Israel sentiment someone has, the more classical antisemitic tropes they will believe in, and vice versa. For example, there is only a 25% chance that someone who holds four classical antisemitic views will hold no anti-Israel antisemitic views, and only a 29% chance that someone who holds four anti-Israel antisemitic views will hold no classical antisemitic views. This is consistent with a United Kingdom study which also showed a clear empirical link between the two forms of antisemitism.

Many New Zealanders do not admit to a view on Israel. Of those that do, most respect the view that Israel has the right to exist as a majority Jewish state and do not support trade boycotts. However, Nazi, apartheid, and mass murder memes have been much more pervasive.

Political leanings

The survey data shows some evidence of the emergence of left-wing antisemitism.

New Zealanders who voted for the Act Party and the National Party, and those with no politics, were significantly less likely to hold many of the anti-Israel views when compared with Labour voters.

The highest number of Zionophobic views were held by Green Party voters. New Zealanders who voted for NZ First, and those with no politics or who refused to say who they voted for, were significantly less likely to hold a large number of classical antisemitic views when compared with Labour and Green voters.

The recent global emergence of left-wing associated antisemitism creates a particular paradox. While most forms of discrimination are unacceptable in “progressive” thinking, antisemitism does not seem to count as racism because Jews can be accused of “white privilege”, despite Jews being indignant to the Levant and often of colour, and latent hatred can be hidden under a cloak of Zionophobia.

The ‘don’t knows’

Overall, 95.9% of New Zealanders were unsure about at least one question, and 43.5% were unsure about nine or more of the 18 statements.

The large percentages of “don’t knows” may obscure some attitudes that did not want to be declared. But irrespective, it shows the need for education about the Holocaust and geopolitical history, and highlights the huge potential for unaware people to be captured by extremists and online racial hatred.

Warmth toward Jews

While there are some significant proportions of New Zealanders holding antisemitic views, there is also a high level of warmth toward Jews, in general.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, warmth increases when people personally know a member of a particular ethnic or religious group. Similarly, people who are more likely to be warm are also more likely to know members of different ethnic and religious groups.

A surprising result was that almost one third (32%) of New Zealanders said they knew a Jewish person. This compares to 88% who knew an Asian, almost a half (47%) knew a Muslim and just over one quarter (28%) knew a Buddhist. Knowledge of people from these latter groups are likely to represent their relative populations in New Zealand.

The Holocaust

One aspect of antisemitism is Holocaust denial or distortion. Closely associated with this is a lack of understanding of what occurred during the Holocaust.

Of those surveyed only 42% could correctly identify the number of Jewish people killed in the Holocaust: six million. Almost one fifth, or 17%, of New Zealanders said they knew virtually nothing about the Holocaust.

These results mirror a 2019 poll by the Auckland Holocaust Memorial Trust which found only 43% of New Zealanders knew six million Jewish people were murdered in the Holocaust.

This shows the importance of Holocaust education in New Zealand. As Winston Churchill famously quoted: “those who fail to learn from history are condemned to repeat it”.

A final word

The last comprehensive survey of antisemitic feeling among New Zealanders was in 2014, when the Anti-Defamation League undertook a worldwide survey. At that time, 14% of New Zealanders answered “probably true” to a majority of the antisemitic stereotypes tested.

When compared question for question with those that were also asked in 2014, this survey shows little change in racist sentiment towards Jewish people. However, with many of those questions not having a “don’t know” option, it is not possible to conclude that antisemitism in New Zealand is falling.

New Zealand is facing a period of anxiety, instability and anger over the pandemic, economic conditions and geopolitical instability. In this context, a rise in antisemitic incidents and tropes can be anticipated. When societal cohesion breaks down or is at risk, or a society wishes to assign blame, history suggests antisemitic attitudes and events will increase. With 10% of New Zealanders holding seven or more antisemitic views, we cannot afford to be complacent.

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Table of contents

Foreword	iv
Executive Summary	vi
Acknowledgements	x
List of figures	xiv
List of tables	xvi
Section One // Background	1
1.1 Defining antisemitism	1
1.2 Measuring antisemitism	2
Section Two // Survey development	5
Section Three // Context to the survey	6
Section Four // Results	7
4.1 Demographics	7
4.2 Warmth toward Jews (and others)	9
4.3 Personal connections	10
4.4 Holocaust knowledge	11
4.4.1 Self-reported knowledge	11
4.4.2 A test of knowledge about the Holocaust	12
4.5 Antisemitic sentiment	13
4.5.1 Overall	14
4.5.1.1 Antisemitic views held	14
4.5.1.2 Antisemitic views rejected	16
4.5.1.3 Unsure about antisemitic views	17
4.5.2 Classical antisemitism	18
4.5.2.1 “Jews have too much power in international financial markets”	19
4.5.2.2 “Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust”	20
4.5.2.3 “Jews have too much control over the global media”	21
4.5.2.4 “Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind”	22
4.5.2.5 “Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand”	23
4.5.2.6 “Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society”	24
4.5.2.7 “A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander”	25
4.5.2.8 “The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”	26
4.5.3 Anti-Israel Antisemitism	27
4.5.3.1 “The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state”	28
4.5.3.2 “Israel is an apartheid state”	29
4.5.3.3 “People should boycott Israeli goods and products”	30
4.5.3.4 “Israel is committing mass murder”	31
4.5.3.5 “Israel makes a positive contribution to global society”	32
4.5.3.6 “Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime”	33
4.5.3.7 “Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East”	34
4.5.4 Other antisemitism	35
4.5.4.1 “All societies should fear Zionists”	35
4.5.4.2 “Jews have White privilege”	36
4.5.4.3 “Jews are indigenous to Israel”	37
4.5.5 The relationship between classical and anti-Israel antisemitism	38
4.6 Comparisons with other groups	39
4.6.1 Loyalty to another country	40
4.6.2 Countries’ right to exist	41
4.6.3 Boycotting good and products	42
Section Five // Limitations and future work	43
Appendix One // A guide to the results	45
Appendix Two // Supplementary figures and tables	47
References	79

List of figures

Figure 1:	Antisemitic incidents recorded by the Jewish Community in New Zealand over time and by type, up to the end of September 2021. _____	2
Figure 2:	Warmth scores toward each ethnic/religious group. These findings are consistent with research overseas and previous work in New Zealand. _____	9
Figure 3:	Warmth scores toward each ethnic/religious group. These findings are consistent with research overseas and previous work in New Zealand. _____	10
Figure 4:	Percentage of Kiwis who said they knew a lot or a little about the Holocaust from 2019 to 2021. _____	11
Figure 5:	Answers to the question ‘How many Jews were murdered in Europe during the Holocaust?’ - blue is correct [Six million], grey is ‘unsure’, and red are different incorrect answersvi [One hundred thousand, Six hundred thousand, One million, and Two million]. _____	12
Figure 6:	The proportion of those holding various numbers of views. _____	14
Figure 7:	Likert responses for each of the antisemitic view asked, ordered from least to most antisemitic views held. _____	15
Figure 8:	How many views are held overall (x-axis) if a particular antisemitic view is also held (y-axis). _____	47
Figure 9:	The relationship between the total number of antisemitic views held and warmth toward Jews (red line is the linear fit)viii. _____	48
Figure 10:	Total number of antisemitic views held by whether ‘How many Jews were killed in Europe in the Holocaust?’ was correctly answered (blue), incorrectly answered (red), or answered with ‘Unsure’ (grey)ix. _____	48
Figure 11:	The relationship between the total number of antisemitic views rejected and warmth toward Jews (red line is the linear fit)x. _____	48
Figure 12:	Total number of antisemitic views rejected by whether ‘How many Jews were killed in Europe in the Holocaust?’ was correctly answered (blue), incorrectly answered (red), or answered with ‘Unsure’ (grey)xi. _____	48
Figure 13:	The relationship between the total number of antisemitic views respondents were unsure about and warmth toward Jews (red line is the linear fit)xii. _____	48
Figure 14:	Total number of antisemitic views not held by whether ‘How many Jews were killed in Europe in the Holocaust?’ was correctly answered (blue), incorrectly answered (red), or answered with ‘Unsure’ (grey)xiii. _____	48
Figure 15:	The proportion of those holding various numbers of classical antisemitic views. ____	18
Figure 16:	Conditional probability of holding pairs of classical antisemitic statements. ____	47
Figure 17:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews have too much power in international financial markets”. _____	19
Figure 18:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust”. _____	20
Figure 19:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews have too much control over the global media”. _____	21
Figure 20:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind”. _____	22
Figure 21:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand”. _____	23
Figure 22:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably true” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely false” (light/dark red) to “Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society”. _____	24

Figure 23:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably true” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely false” (light/dark red) to “A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander”.	25
Figure 24:	Percentage of respondents who answered “False” (dark blue), “Unsure” (grey), and “True” (dark red) to “The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”.	26
Figure 25:	The proportion of those holding various numbers of classical antisemitic views.	27
Figure 26:	Conditional probability of holding pairs of anti-Israel antisemitic statements.	47
Figure 27:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state”.	28
Figure 28:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel is an apartheid state”.	29
Figure 29:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “People should boycott Israeli goods and products”.	30
Figure 30:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel is committing mass murder”.	31
Figure 31:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel makes a positive contribution to global society”.	32
Figure 32:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime”.	33
Figure 33:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East”.	34
Figure 34:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably False” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely True” (light/dark red) to “All societies should fear Zionists”.	35
Figure 35:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably False” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely True” (light/dark red) to “Jews have White privilege”.	36
Figure 36:	Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “Jews are indigenous to Israel”.	37
Figure 37:	Percentage of respondents (of those who hold at least one view) who hold at least view in each category.	49
Figure 38:	Conditional probabilities of holding at least one view in a category (x-axis) if a view is held in another (y-axis). Colours reflect the stated percentages.	49
Figure 39:	Conditional probability tables for the number of views held in each group (classical antisemitism and anti-Israel antisemitism).	49
Figure 40:	Proportion of respondents who answered “Definitely false” or “Probably false” (blue), “Unsure if true or false” (grey), and “Probably true” or “Definitely true” (red) to each of the ‘loyalty’ statements.	42
Figure 41:	Proportion of respondents who answered “Definitely false” or “Probably false” (blue), “Unsure if true or false” (grey), and “Probably true” or “Definitely true” (red) to each of the ‘right to exist’ statements.	43
Figure 42:	Proportion of respondents who answered “Definitely false” or “Probably false” (blue), “Unsure if true or false” (grey), and “Probably true” or “Definitely true” (red) to each of the ‘boycott’ statements.	44

List of tables

Table 1:	Demographic details - % (N) for each category _____	8
Table 2:	Mean (SD) warmth scores by knowing a person in that ethnic/religious group. ____	9
Table 3:	GLM estimate and mean (SD) scores for Warmth toward Jews by demographic ; and a graphical representation of that. _____	50
Table 4:	Odds of self-reporting a high or low level of knowledge about the Holocaust; the percentage of reporting each; and a graphical representation of each. _____	51
Table 5:	Percentage of each self-reported knowledge group who correctly answered the question about how many Jews were killed in Europe during the Holocaust. _____	12
Table 6:	Odds of correctly answering the number of Jews killed in Europe during the Holocaust; the percent of each group that correctly answered the question; and a graphical representation of that. _____	52
Table 7:	Statements in the survey by group, which scale was used , and whether they were reverse scored for the analysis. _____	13
Table 8:	Odds of holding at least 1 and at least 9 (half) antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views held; the average number of views held; and a graphical representation of that. _____	53
Table 9:	Odds of rejecting at least 1 and at least 9 (half) antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views rejected; the average number of views rejected; and a graphical representation of that. _____	54
Table 10:	Odds of being unsure about at least 1 and at least 9 (half) antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of unsure views; the average number of unsure views; and a graphical representation of that. _____	55
Table 11:	Odds of holding at least 1 and at least 4 (half) classical antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views held; the average number of views held; and a graphical representation of that. _____	56
Table 12:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews have too much power in international financial markets”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	57
Table 13:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	58
Table 14:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews have too much control over the global media”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	59
Table 15:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that ““Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	60
Table 16:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	61
Table 17:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Kiwi Jews[do not] make a positive contribution to NZ society”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	62
Table 18:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “A New Zealand Jew is [not] just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	63

Table 19:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	64
Table 20:	Odds of holding at least 1 and at least 4 (more than half) anti-Israel antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views held; the average number of views held; and a graphical representation of that. _____	65
Table 21:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “The State of Israel [does not have] every right to exist as a majority Jewish state”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	66
Table 22:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Israel is an apartheid state”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	67
Table 23:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “People should boycott Israeli goods and products”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	68
Table 24:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Israel is committing mass murder”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	69
Table 25:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Israel [does not make] a positive contribution to global society”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	70
Table 26:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	71
Table 27:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Israel is [not] the only real democracy in the Middle East”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	72
Table 28:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “All societies should fear Zionists”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	73
Table 29:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews have White privilege”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	74
Table 30:	Odds of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews are [not] indigenous to Israel”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that. _____	75
Table 31:	Odds of believing Indians are more loyal to India and not believing Jews are more loyal to Israel (and vice versa); the average number of people in each group who hold each view; and a graphical representation of those percentages. _____	76
Table 32:	Odds of believing Pakistan does not have the right to exist as a Muslim majority state and not believing Israel does not have the right to exist as a majority Jewish state (and vice versa); the average number of people in each group who hold each view; and a graphical representation of those percentages. _____	77
Table 33:	Odds of believing people should boycott China and not believing people should boycott Israel (and vice versa); the average number of people in each group who hold each view; and a graphical representation of those percentages. _____	78

Section One // Background

1.1 Defining antisemitism

Antisemitism has been called “the oldest hatred”¹. Scholars, community leaders, and commentators have searched for a concise definition over time. The most widely accepted contemporary definition of antisemitism has been put forward by a multi-country group known as the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)² and reads:

“Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

The IHRA working definition of antisemitism is accompanied by eleven contemporary examples of antisemitism. These examples cover classical antisemitic tropes, for example, “[perpetuating the] myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.”, and also more modern manifestations of antisemitism that include, for example “drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.”

The reason for the inclusion of extreme anti-Israel statements in the examples is not always clear to everyone. Legitimate criticism of Israeli policy is certainly not antisemitism. However, mainstream scholars of contemporary antisemitism agree there is a connection between extreme anti-Israel views and anti-Jewish racism. Many commentators have highlighted the parallels between classical antisemitic tropes and imagery in the anti-Israel and anti-Zionist forms of antisemitism³. Furthermore, there is empirical evidence from the UK to support the link between extreme anti-Israel sentiment and classical antisemitic sentiment⁴. The late Rabbi Lord Jonathan Sacks illustrated the link in a seminal speech on the topic in 2016⁵. He compared antisemitism to a mutating virus that changes over time and eloquently stated that:

“Antisemitism means denying the right of Jews to exist collectively as Jews with the same rights as everyone else. It takes different forms in different ages. In the Middle Ages, Jews were hated because of their religion. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century they were hated because of their race. Today they are hated because of their nation state, the state of Israel. It takes different forms but it remains the same thing: the view that Jews have no right to exist as free and equal human beings.”

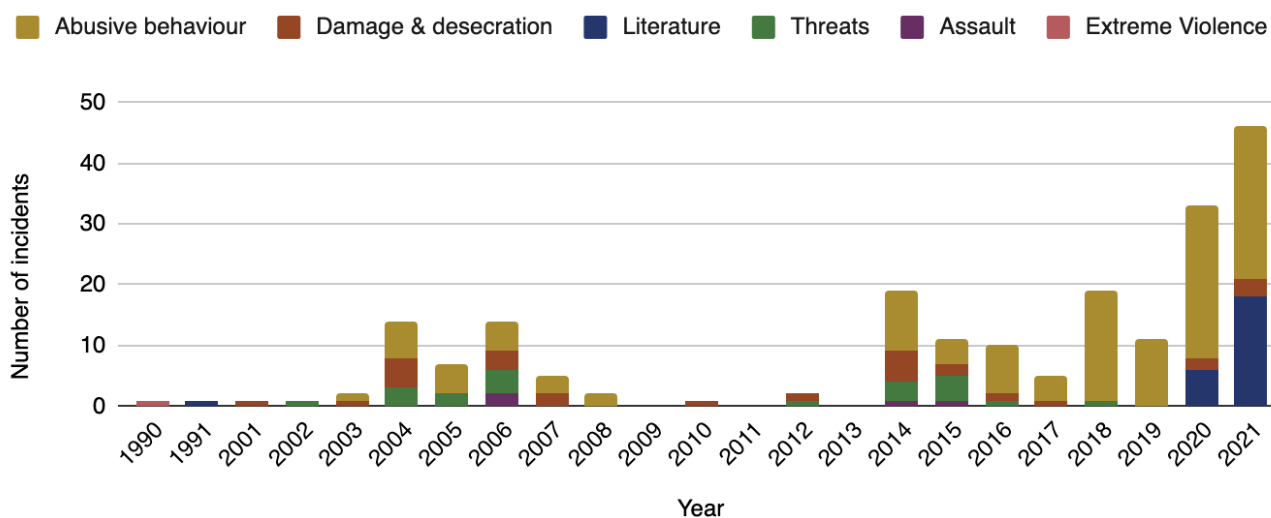


Figure 1: Antisemitic incidents recorded by the Jewish Community in New Zealand over time and by type, up to the end of November 2021¹⁰.

1.2 Measuring antisemitism

At the most extreme end of antisemitism are antisemitic incidents which are criminal - more specifically, Jews murdered or attacked; threats of violence; damage to property; or abusive behaviour. Many countries have Jewish community or state-controlled organisations that collect hate crime statistics. In the United States, Jews comprise approximately 1.7% of the population⁶ yet the FBI has consistently reported that more than 50% of the religiously-motivated hate crimes are antisemitic in nature⁷. In the United Kingdom, Jews comprise approximately 0.4% of the population⁶ yet accounted for 19% of the victims of religious hate crime in 2019-2020⁸.

In New Zealand, the Jewish Community has recorded antisemitic incidents (not all of which are criminal) since the 1990 stabbing of four children at the Jewish Day school in Auckland⁹. Last year (2020) was the worst year on record for antisemitic incidents in New Zealand, with 33 incidents recorded; and this year (2021) has already surpassed that - with 43 incidents to the end of November (Figure 1)¹⁰. This year also includes the worst month on record - 16 incidents were recorded in May, which saw a spike in antisemitism related to the recent conflict in Gaza, similar to other countries¹⁰⁻¹².

Alongside the reporting of incidents, there have also been attempts to measure how Jewish communities perceive the level of antisemitism. In New Zealand, surveys of community member feelings were conducted in 2008 and 2018 and showed an increase from 16% to 44% who thought that antisemitism was either a “very big” or a “fairly big” problem¹³.

This reflects the increase in recorded antisemitic incidents. Anecdotally, there has been

a simultaneous increase in the quantity of antisemitic sentiments expressed online (not included in the incident reports). The two major contributors to this are extreme anti-Israel groups that have posted material including glorification of terror and Holocaust denial¹⁴, and White Supremacists who have published material which is overtly anti-Jewish¹⁵. Increasingly, the antisemitic material posted by each of these groups is almost identical¹⁶.

While antisemitic feeling in a population is not necessarily correlated with incidents¹⁷, it is an important measure of how widespread antisemitism is within a country. The last comprehensive survey of antisemitic feeling among the New Zealand population was in 2014, when the Anti-Defamation League undertook a worldwide survey¹⁸. At that time, 14% of New Zealanders answered “probably true” to a majority of the antisemitic stereotypes tested. The ADL followed up some countries in 2015, 2017, and 2019,¹⁹ and other surveys of antisemitism have been conducted in Australia²⁰ and the UK^{4,21}, for example.

While not comprehensive, a poll in 2017 found that the majority of New Zealanders support the right of Israel to exist as a Jewish state²²; and a 2019 poll found that the majority of New Zealanders were not able to identify the correct number of six million Jews murdered in the Holocaust²³.

The survey conducted here represents an attempt, for the first time in almost one decade, to comprehensively measure the level of antisemitic feeling among New Zealanders.

Section Two // Survey development

In designing the survey, we not only wanted to measure the levels of antisemitic feeling within New Zealand and what form the antisemitism takes, but also wanted to attempt to identify any groups that were more (or less) likely to hold certain antisemitic views so that there might be better targeted interventions or engagement.

To measure antisemitic feeling, we used a direct measure of warmth toward Jews based on the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Survey²⁴ and the polling conducted by Pew Research Centre in the United States²⁵, as well as indirect measures that included repeating previous polling in New Zealand on Holocaust knowledge²³ and asking respondents to rate their options about a range of antisemitic statements.

Identifying and refining the antisemitic statements involved a series of steps. We first compiled a list of survey statements that have been used in other questionnaires, including the ADL Global 100¹⁸, the UK surveys^{4,21}, an Australian on attitudes toward Jews²⁰, and a study conducted in the United States that attempted to tease out possible antisemitic double-standards²⁶. Of particular note, the statements in a UK survey⁴ were largely drawn from perspectives that the European Agency for Fundamental Rights found were considered antisemitic by a large proportion of British Jews. A European survey¹⁷ was published after our data was collected and may help inform future work.

From this list of statements, we identified those that were repeated across surveys. We were also conscious to choose or modify questions so that there were some that were positively worded to account for question wording bias. We also deliberately included statements of ‘Judeophobia’ and ‘anti-Zionism’ as constructs of overall antisemitism²¹ and three statements we hadn’t seen formally asked before (namely “Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”, “All societies should fear Zionists”, and “Jews have White privilege”) to reflect gross Holocaust denial, and forms of antisemitism that is associated with conspiracies and/or identity politic extremists, respectively.

Section Three // Context to the survey

New Zealanders' responses to the survey questions are inevitably influenced by events happening at the time the research is conducted. The following events were occurring around the time of the survey (August 2021) and may have impacted New Zealanders' perceptions:

- The COVID-19 pandemic, including coverage of New Zealand case numbers and assessments about New Zealand's handling of the pandemic, especially compared to Israel. It must be noted that no part of New Zealand was in lockdown at the time of the survey. However, certain groups in New Zealand, like elsewhere²⁷⁻²⁹, have used Nazi imagery to criticise the government handling of the pandemic and/or blamed Israel or Jews for the virus.
- Two months before the survey was conducted there was a Counter-Terrorism Hui in Christchurch where a Jewish community representative was on a panel. Part of her speech was about open support for terror groups, Hamas and Hezbollah, in New Zealand and this led to a walk-out which the media then reported as a response to an "insensitive" speech³⁰.
- The survey was conducted online. Given that 94% of New Zealanders access the internet³¹, this is unlikely to unfairly bias the results.

Section Four //

Results

The survey was conducted between 04 and 07 August 2021. The total sample comprised 1,017 people who live in New Zealand aged 18 or older. The survey was conducted by Curia Research in accordance with the Research Association of New Zealand Code of Practice and the International Chamber of Commerce/ European Society for Opinion and Market Research Code on Market and Social Research. The results were audited by Dr Catherine Bentham.

4.1 Demographics

We collected detailed demographic information to better understand if there were any particular groups of people who were likely to express or agree with antisemitic views and who that might benefit from more education or engagement.

It is conceivable that younger people may have different levels of feeling toward Jews/Israel compared with older people and/or there may be differences in antisemitic views by gender.

Tensions among different ethnicities in multicultural societies may give rise to a difference in antisemitic sentiment among different ethnicities, particularly as Jews have been wrongly viewed as “White” by minority ethnic groups seeking equality in society³³ and “non-White” by White Supremacists¹⁵.

Different political groups and religions have exhibited extremely strong antisemitic feelings over time and more recently. In a 2012 survey of British Jews who had experienced an antisemitic attack, the main source of violence or

harassment was the political left, Muslims, and the political right³⁴. It is also important to note recent terror attacks against Jews have been at the hands of far-right and Islamists³⁵. A recent European survey has also found increased antisemitism among the Muslim population¹⁷.

It would be useful to know if there were any particular regions in New Zealand where antisemitism is likely to be higher. It would also be useful to know if recent immigrants bring stronger antisemitic views with them, and if formal education is a generic bulwark against holding antisemitic views.

Thus, we collected data on respondents’ age, gender, ethnicity, religion, location, which political party they voted for at the last election (in 2020), education level, and how long they have lived in New Zealand.

The 1,017 respondents were weighted using a Random Iterative Method^{36,37} according to age, location, education, ethnicity, religion, politics, and length of time in New Zealand.

Given the small sample size of gender diverse New Zealanders, they were excluded from the analysis. The two Jewish respondents were also removed from the analysis. Similarly, because of small sample sizes, the Buddhist, and Muslim respondents were joined with ‘Other religion’, and people who voted for the Maori Party were added to the ‘Other politics’ group. This was done following application of the weights. A summary of the raw and weighted demographic data is in Table 1. The analysis that follows uses the weighted data only.

	Raw (N=1,017)	Weighted
Age		
18-30	20% (202)	21%
31-45	25% (259)	26%
46-60	25% (254)	25%
61-75	23% (230)	21%
76+	7% (72)	8%
Gender		
Female	52% (525)	50%
Gender Diverse	1% (7)	X
Male	48% (485)	50%
Religion		
No religion	51% (516)	52%
Buddhist	1% (11)	-
Christian	37% (380)	39%
Hindu	2% (25)	3%
Jewish	0% (2)	X
Muslim	1% (13)	-
Other religion	7% (70)	6%
Ethnicity		
European	65% (658)	64%
Asian	11% (113)	13%
Maori	13% (132)	14%
Pacific	4% (40)	6%
Other ethnicity	7% (74)	2%
Location		
Auckland	34% (342)	27%
Christchurch	13% (133)	9%
Prov City	18% (188)	22%
Prov Town	14% (146)	19%
Rural	9% (95)	13%
Wellington	11% (113)	10%
Politics		
Labour	52% (528)	52%
Act	4% (44)	7%
Greens	5% (47)	7%
Maori Party	2% (16)	-
National	19% (191)	23%
NZ First	3% (34)	3%
Other politics	3% (27)	2%
Refuse to answer	4% (39)	1%
No politics	9% (91)	5%
Education		
No education	9% (88)	13%
High School	26% (266)	33%
Certificate	14% (147)	11%
Diploma	16% (163)	13%
Bachelor	23% (236)	19%
Postgraduate	12% (117)	11%
Time in NZ		
Born in NZ	62% (627)	71%
20+ years	20% (201)	11%
16-20 years	4% (42)	4%
11-15 years	4% (42)	4%
6-10 years	5% (55)	5%
1-5 years	5% (50)	5%

Table 1: Demographic details - % (N) for each category

4.2 Warmth toward Jews (and others)

There is a high level of warmth toward Jews, in general, compared with the degree of warmth directed towards other ethnic or religious groups.

A straightforward approach to clarifying the extent of negativity towards Jews is by presenting people with a direct question about their opinion of Jews. An extension of this approach is to compare the feeling toward Jews with the feeling expressed towards other ethnic/religious groups. Warmth was measured by asking respondents “On a scale of 0 to 100 please rate your feelings of warmth towards ...”. Respondents were asked to rate their feeling of warmth toward Jews, Buddhists, Muslims, and Asians on a scale of 0 to 100.

Questions about warmth toward different groups have been used by Research Centre polling in the United States²⁵ and showed people rate their warmth toward

Jews highest (67%), then Buddhists (60%), then Muslims (48%; there was no question about Asians in the Pew data). Similar questions have produced similar results in surveys of British people: Christians, Jews, and Hindus were viewed more favourably compared to Muslims⁴.

A similar trend, albeit with lower overall scores, has also been seen in New Zealand polling²⁴, where 47.7% and 40.9% people had positive views of Buddhists and Jews, respectively, and 34.4% had positive views of Muslims; and in measures of trust³⁸ where Jews and Buddhists are trusted slightly more than Muslims.

Our data confirm this trend (Figure 2), with a verage [median] warmth scores highest for Asians and Jews (73[80]% and 69[75]% respectively), then Buddhists (70[77]%), then Muslims (63[66]%).

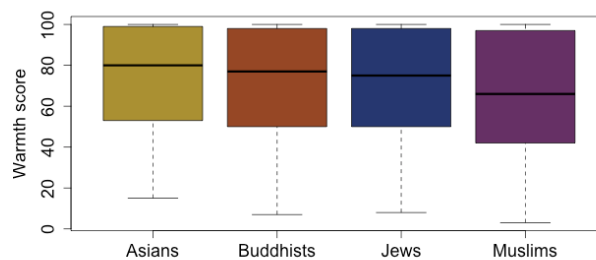


Figure 2: Warmth scores toward each ethnic/religious group. These findings are consistent with research overseas and previous work in New Zealand.

* Warmth toward Muslims is significantly (Tukey HSD test $p < 0.001$) lower than warmth scores toward each of the other ethnic/religious groups; and warmth toward Asians is significantly higher than warmth toward Buddhists (Tukey HSD test $p < 0.007$), and Jews (Tukey HSD test $p = 0.02$).

4.3 Personal connections

Warmth increases when people personally know a member of a particular ethnic/religious group and/or people who are more likely to be warm are also more likely to know members of different ethnic/religious groups.

We also asked respondents if they personally knew a member of a particular religious/ethnic group. Most New Zealanders (88%) knew an Asian, just under half (47%) knew a Muslim, almost a third (32%) knew a Jew, and just over a quarter (28%) knew a Buddhist. These numbers are likely to represent the relative populations of each group in New Zealand and are not surprising.

Another unsurprising, but important, result is that if respondents personally know a member of the ethnic/religious group, their feeling of warmth is significantly increased (Table 2; Figure 3).

Focusing only on the warmth toward Jews and controlling for personal connections (Table 3):

- Men have lower warmth scores compared to women^{*};
- Christians have a higher warmth toward Jews compared to people with no religion; and
- People living in Christchurch have significantly higher warmth toward Jews than people living in Auckland.

	Overall	Know	Not know	Difference
Asian	73.3 (1.1)	75.4 (1.1)	57.7 (4.5)	17.7***
Buddhist	69.6 (1.2)	80.6 (1.9)	65.3 (1.4)	15.3***
Jew	68.5 (1.2)	78.9 (1.8)	63.6 (1.4)	15.3***
Muslim	62.7 (1.3)	72.1 (1.7)	54.1 (1.9)	18***

Table 2: Mean (SD) warmth scores by knowing a person in that ethnic/religious group.

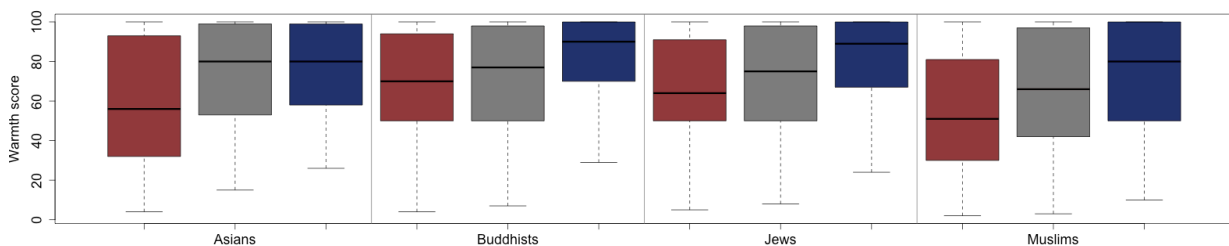


Figure 3: Warmth scores toward each ethnic/religious group. These findings are consistent with research overseas and previous work in New Zealand[†].

^{*} In general, men have lower warmth scores to all groups so this may not indicate any specific animosity toward Jews.

[†] Note, the grey boxes in this plot are equivalent to the coloured boxes in Figure 2.

4.4 Holocaust knowledge

One aspect of antisemitism is Holocaust denial or distortion. Closely associated with this is an understanding of the Holocaust². While difficult to assess in a population-level survey, asking simple questions can help determine the level of perceived and actual knowledge about the Holocaust in New Zealand.

4.4.1 Self-reported knowledge

Overall, almost one fifth (17%) of New Zealanders said they know virtually nothing about the Holocaust.

Respondents were asked how much they knew about the Holocaust. A similar question was asked of New Zealanders in 2019²³. At that time, 30% said they had “little” or “no knowledge” of the Holocaust and 4% claimed to know a lot about the Holocaust. It may also be noteworthy that New Zealand is the only Western country in which a tertiary institute awarded a degree for a thesis that denied the Holocaust by concluding “the weight of evidence supported the view that the Nazis did not systematically exterminate Jews in gas chambers or have extermination policies as such”³⁹.

The survey we conducted showed 19% of Kiwis say they know “a great deal” and 17% say they know “virtually nothing” about the Holocaust. Although the wording of the questions was slightly different, this is a marked improvement in self-reported knowledge from 2019 (Figure 4).

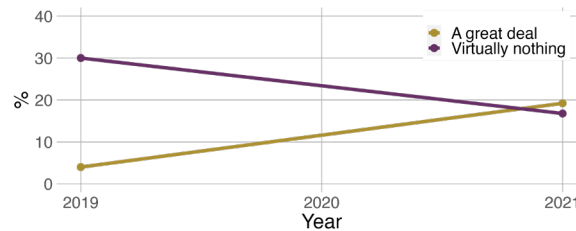


Figure 4: Percentage of Kiwis who said they knew a lot or a little about the Holocaust from 2019 to 2021.

From Table 4, we see:

- There is a trend that older people are more likely to say they know a great deal, with 61-75 year olds 4.1 times more likely to say they know a great deal about the Holocaust compared to 18-30 year olds;
- Men are 1.6 times more likely to say they know a great deal compared to women;
- Hindus are approximately 6 times more likely to say they know virtually nothing when compared to people with no religion;
- More educated people are significantly less likely to say they know virtually nothing about the Holocaust. However, more educated people are not necessarily significantly more likely to say they know a great deal about the Holocaust. For example, people with a postgraduate degree are 4.2 times more likely to say they know a great deal and more than 10 times less likely to say they know virtually nothing about the Holocaust compared to people with no formal education.

4.4.2 A test of knowledge about the Holocaust

Only 42% of New Zealanders correctly answered ‘six million’ to the question ‘How many Jews were killed in Europe during the Holocaust?’.

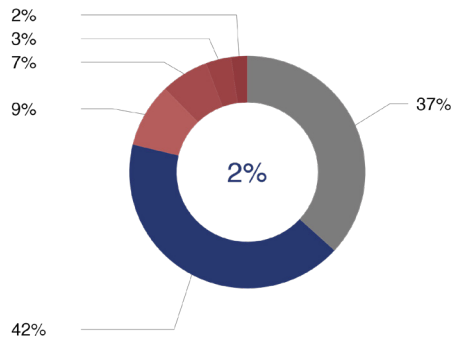


Figure 5: Answers to the question ‘How many Jews were murdered in Europe during the Holocaust?’ – blue is correct [Six million], grey is ‘unsure’, and red are different incorrect answers* [One hundred thousand, Six hundred thousand, One million, and Two million].

Rather than rely only on self-reported or perceived knowledge, we asked a question in order to test actual knowledge. One of the most fundamental questions that can be easily asked about the Holocaust to gauge actual knowledge of it is how many Jews were murdered in Europe in the Holocaust. This was recently asked in the UK⁴⁰, and 52% of respondents did not know 6 million Jews were murdered.

A similar question was asked in New Zealand in 2019²³, at which time 43% of respondents correctly answered six million and 37% were unsure⁴¹. This survey has a similar proportion, 42% correct and 37% unsure (Figure 5).

Breaking down the chance of answering correctly by demographics (Table 6):

- There is a trend that older people are more likely to correctly answer the question, with 61-75 year olds three times as likely to correctly answer the question compared to 18-35 year olds; but even within the 61-75 year old group (which

had the highest proportion correct), only 59% answered correctly;

- Men are 1.8 times more likely to answer correctly, compared to women;
- People living in Wellington are 2.3 times, and people living in Christchurch are 2.4 times more likely to answer correctly compared to people living in Auckland; and
- There is a trend that more educated people are more likely to correctly answer the question, where those with a postgraduate degree are more than 4 times as likely to answer correctly compared with people who have no formal education. However, even among those with a postgraduate degree, only 50% answered correctly.

Furthermore, the more someone said they knew about the Holocaust, the more likely they were to correctly answer the question (Table 5). Only 5% of those who said they knew virtually nothing answered correctly, compared to 77% of those who said they knew a great deal about the Holocaust. However, 13% of those who said they knew “a great deal” about the Holocaust incorrectly answered how many Jews were murdered and a further 10% said they were unsure.

	Wrong	Unsure	Correct
Virtually nothing	16.8	78.0	5.1
A little	26.1	44.3	29.6
Something	23.3	23.4	53.3
A great deal	13.3	10.0	76.7
Overall	21.2	36.8	42.0

Table 5: Percentage of each self-reported knowledge group who correctly answered the question about how many Jews were killed in Europe during the Holocaust.

⁴¹ These are in order from the lowest to the highest answered (e.g. 2% of the population answered “One hundred thousand” and 9% answered “Two million”).

4.5 Antisemitic sentiment

To better understand the level of antisemitic sentiment in New Zealand, we put 18 statements (Table 7) that reflect various aspects of antisemitism to respondents and asked them to rate their level of agreement/perceived truth on a 5-point Likert scale (either “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree” or “definitely false” to “definitely true”) or a 3-point (“Yes”, “Unsure”, “No” scale).

Six of the questions were positively worded and so were reverse coded in the analysis (Table 8). We were primarily interested in whether or not New Zealanders held antisemitic views. After reverse coding the items, if the respondent disagreed with a [reverse coded] statement it was considered that they held that antisemitic view. The questions were divided into classical antisemitic tropes, anti-Israel antisemitism, and ‘other forms of antisemitism’*.

In the sections that follow, we consider the overall results (in terms of antisemitic views held, rejected, and answered as unsure), then split the questions into their two main parts, before looking at each question individually. Note, some of the explanations for each individual statement may be repeated for ease of reference.

Statement	Scale	Reverse
Classical antisemitism		
C1: Jews have too much power in international financial markets	F/T	
C2: Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust	F/T	
C3: Jews have too much control over the global media	F/T	
C4: Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind	F/T	
C5: Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand	F/T	
C6: Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society	F/T	Yes
C7: A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander	F/T	Yes
C8: The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves	Y/N	
Anti-Israel antisemitism		
I1: The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state	D/A	Yes
I2: Israel is an apartheid state	D/A	
I3: People should boycott Israeli goods and products	D/A	
I4: Israel is committing mass murder	D/A	
I5: Israel makes a positive contribution to global society	D/A	Yes
I6: Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime	D/A	
I7: Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East	D/A	Yes
Other antisemitism		
O1: All societies should fear Zionists	F/T	
O2: Jews have White privilege	F/T	
O3: Jews are indigenous to Israel	D/A	Yes

Table 7: Statements in the survey by group, which scale was used (a 5-point Likert [False/True or Disagree/Agree, unsure] or a 3-point Liker [Yes/No/Unsure]), and whether they were reverse scored for the analysis.

* A confirmatory factor analysis showed the statements loaded as expected into the two main groups. The loadings were all significant and there is significant correlation between them.

4.5.1 Overall

4.5.1.1 Antisemitic views held

A total of 63% of New Zealanders hold at least one antisemitic view and 6% hold 9 or more (out of 18) antisemitic views.

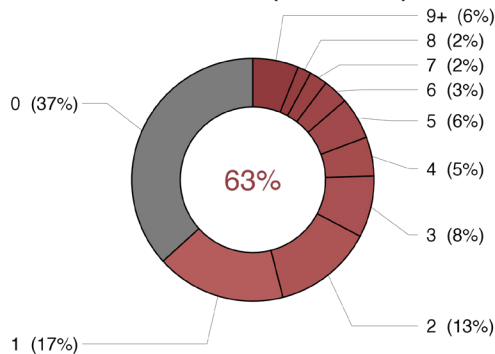


Figure 6: The proportion of those holding various numbers of views.

The average (SD) number of antisemitic views held overall is 2.3 (0.1). Between 6% and 21% of the population hold each antisemitic view (Figure 7). A total of 63% of New Zealanders hold at least one antisemitic view.

This compares with 45% of British people holding at least one view in one study²¹ and 28% who agreed with at least one in another study⁴ (albeit they were presented with different statements representing a range of antisemitic views).

We can also compare the current data to the ADL survey conducted in New Zealand in 2014 which found 14% of the population held 6 or more of the 11 statements they surveyed¹⁸. We asked five of those questions in this survey and they are discussed individually below.

It is curious that there is such a high proportion of questions where respondents were unsure (Figure 7), particularly when the wording of the questions was particularly egregious (for example, 50% were unsure if “all societies should fear Zionists” and one fifth of

New Zealanders were unsure if “Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”). It could be argued that being unsure about the statements is, to a degree, implicitly agreeing with an antisemitic view. However, we have not scored these as such, as it may also be because people did not fully understand the statements.

We can look at which views are more likely to be associated with a high number of other views held by considering the conditional probabilities (Figure 8). This shows that if someone believes “People should boycott Israeli goods and products”, “Jews have too much control over the global media”, “All societies should fear Zionists”, or “Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves” then they are more likely to hold at least 8 other antisemitic views.

Conversely, people who believe “Jews are [not] indigenous to Israel”, “Israel is [not] the only democracy in the Middle East”, or “Kiwi Jews [don’t] make a positive contribution to NZ society” are less likely to hold many more other antisemitic views.

The relationship between warmth toward Jews and the number of antisemitic views is shown in Figure 9. The expected number of antisemitic views held by someone with 0% warmth toward Jews is 4.1, compared to 1.6 views for someone who has 100% warmth toward Jews. This shows that warmth toward Jews does generally reduce the number of antisemitic views held.

If we look at the effect of knowing that

six million Jews were murdered in Europe during the Holocaust, there is a significant difference in the number of antisemitic views held (Figure 10) - with an average of 1 more views held if the answer was incorrect and 0.6 fewer views held if the person was unsure.

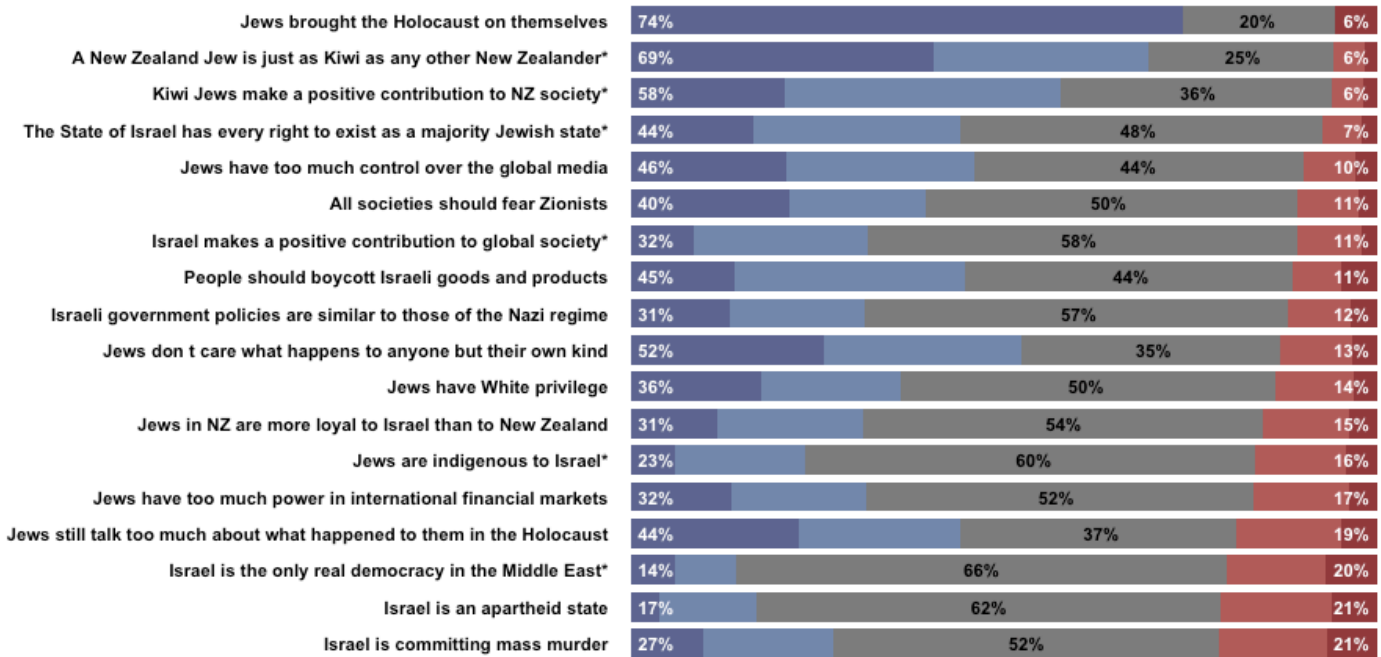


Figure 7: Likert responses for each of the antisemitic view asked, ordered from least to most antisemitic views held. Items with an asterisk are those which were negatively scored.

Overall, from (Table 8):

- Men are more likely to hold an antisemitic view than women;
- People with 'other religion' are significantly more likely to hold antisemitic views (6 times more likely to hold 9 or more views) compared with people of no religion;
- People who voted for Act and those who refused to say who they voted for are significantly less likely to hold more than 9 views compared with people who voted for Labour; and
- There is a small effect on the number of views held with increasing warmth toward Jews.

4.5.1.2 Antisemitic views rejected

Overall, 92% of New Zealanders rejected at least one of the views*, and 41 rejected 9 or more of the 18 views.

As well as looking at the antisemitic views held, it is also instructive to consider the answers which indicate antisemitic views are rejected (i.e. the opposite answers).

Overall, 91.5% of New Zealanders rejected at least one of the views (i.e. disagreed with an antisemitic sentiment), and 40.9 didn't hold 9 or more of the 18 views. The average (SD) number of antisemitic views held overall is 7.1 (0.2).

From Table 9 we see:

- There is a trend toward older people rejecting more antisemitic views, with 61-75 year olds being more than three times more likely to reject at least 9 views compared with 18-30 year olds;
- There is no significant difference between men and women in the number of views rejected;
- Christians are almost twice as likely to reject at least 9 views compared with people who indicated no religion;
- People who voted for Act are 5.4 times more likely to reject at least 9 views compared to people who voted for Labour;
- There is a weak trend that more educated people reject more antisemitic views, with people holding a postgraduate degree rejecting 2 more views compared with people who have no formal education;

- People who were unsure about how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust are significantly less likely to reject at least 1 antisemitic view, and people who incorrectly answered the question reject 1.7 fewer views, on average, compared to people who correctly answered 'Six Million'; and

- Warmth toward Jews has a significant, but small, effect on increasing the number of antisemitic views rejected (also see Figure 11).

The warmth toward Jews has a much larger effect on rejecting antisemitic views than on holding them (compare Figure 11 with Figure 9).

Similarly, people who know something about the Holocaust (that six million Jews were murdered in Europe) have a significantly higher number of views rejected compared to people who answered unsure (Figure 12).

Thus, while Holocaust education and warmth toward Jews may not be a good predictor of how many antisemitic views someone holds, it is important for converting people who may be unsure about their views away from racism.

* That is, they disagreed with an antisemitic sentiment.

4.5.1.3 Unsure about antisemitic views

Overall, 95.9% of New Zealanders were unsure about at least one of the views, and 43.5 were unsure about 9 or more of the 18 views.

As well as looking at the antisemitic views held and rejected, for completeness, we will also consider the ‘unsure’ answers to the statements.

Overall, 95.9% of New Zealanders were unsure about at least one of the views, and 43.5% were unsure about 9 or more of the 18 views. The average (SD) number of antisemitic views people were unsure about is 8.5 (0.2).

From Table 10 we see:

- Pacific Islanders are significantly more likely to be unsure about at least one statement compared to New Zealand Europeans;
 - There is a trend that the more educated people are, the less likely they are to be unsure about statements,
- with people with no education being approximately five times more likely to be unsure about at least 9 statements compared to people who hold a postgraduate degree;
 - People who are unsure about how many Jews were killed in the Holocaust are significantly more likely to be unsure about the antisemitic statements in the survey compared to people who correctly answered the Holocaust question (see also Figure 14); and
 - The more warm a respondent is toward Jews, the less likely they are to be unsure about the antisemitic statements (see also Figure 13).

4.5.2 Classical antisemitism

A total of 41% of New Zealanders held one or more classical antisemitic view, and 8% held 4 or more (out of 8).

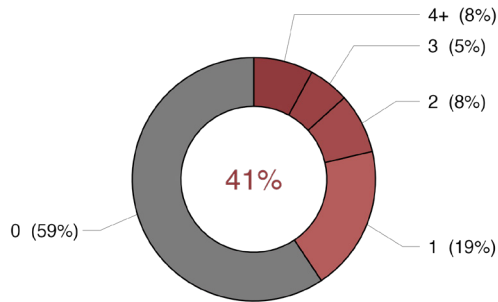


Figure 15: The proportion of those holding various numbers of classical antisemitic views.

The average (SD) number of classical antisemitic views held is 0.9 (0.1).

We have described this category as “classical antisemitism” because most of the questions are associated with classical tropes about Jews - the antisemitism that Rabbi Sacks talks about being present in the Middle Ages and 20th Century, in particular⁵. There were eight questions in this group (Table 7).

Some classical antisemitic views are more likely to be held than others. For example (Figure 7), 19% of New Zealanders think that Jews speak too much about the Holocaust while only 6% believe Kiwi Jews do not make a positive contribution to the country.

Similarly, if one classical antisemitic view is held, it may be more likely for others to be held. For example, 83% of those who agree that “Jews have too much control over the global media” will also agree that “Jews have too much power in international financial markets” (Figure 16).

Looking at the odds of holding at least one and at least 4 antisemitic views in this category (of the 8; Table 11):

- Men are more likely to hold at least 1 view than women and hold an average of 0.5 more classical antisemitic views compared to women;
- People who voted for NZ First, those who did not vote, and those who refused to say who they voted for are all significantly less likely to hold at least 4 (of the 8) views compared with people who voted for Labour; and
- People who incorrectly answered how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust hold an average of 0.5 more classical antisemitic views, and people who are unsure are significantly less likely to hold at least one view compared to people who correctly answered the question; and
- For every point of warmth toward Jews significantly fewer views are held (by 0.01; i.e. if there was a 25% increase in warmth, the average number of views held would reduce by 0.25). This is statistically significant but practically means that self-reported warmth toward Jews does not materially reduce the chance of holding classical antisemitic views.

4.5.2.1 “Jews have too much power in international financial markets”

A total of 17% of New Zealanders thought that Jews have too much power in international financial markets.

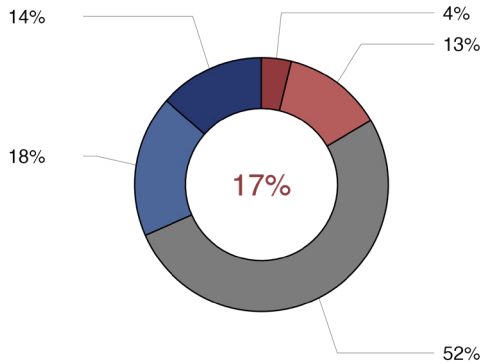


Figure 17: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews have too much power in international financial markets”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

The second example of antisemitism from the IHRA working definition² is “Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.”

Antisemitic expressions often ascribe to Jews irremediable character traits. Such stereotypes are often connected with conspiratorial worldviews and belief systems that perceive Jews as a collective that seeks control - of politics, media, or financial markets³. These conspiracy-inspired images were first mentioned in the early twentieth century forgery, “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion”, a publication that has since been popularised widely and is referenced in

the Charter of the terror group Hamas⁴² and copies were sold at the United Nations Durban Conference in 2001⁴³.

The conspiracy myth that the Rothschild family – having plotted and profited from wars, caused the Holocaust and arranged the assassination of political opponents – secretly control the global economy was also promulgated by members of the UK Labour party⁴⁴. In New Zealand, such conspiracy theories have been put forward by the far-Right and far-Left¹⁶.

The question about Jews controlling financial markets was asked, as part of the ADL Global 100 survey, in New Zealand in 2014¹⁸. At that time (and without the option of “unsure”), 19% of the population agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

In our survey a total of 17% of the population agreed or strongly agreed and 52% were unsure (Figure 17). From Table 12:

- There is a trend that older people are more likely to hold the antisemitic view that Jews have too much control of international financial markets compared to younger people, with 76+ year olds being 4.4 times as likely to hold the view than people aged 18-30;
- There is a small, but statistically significant, reduction in the chance of holding the view with increasing warmth toward Jews.

4.5.2.2 “Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust”

A total of 19% of New Zealanders thought that Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust.

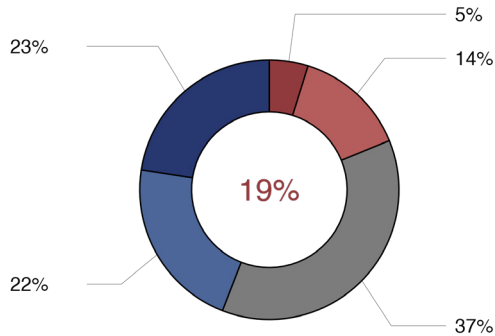


Figure 18: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

In the aftermath of the Holocaust, antisemites have claimed that Jews have used sympathy following the Nazi genocide in order to gain advantage for themselves. This antisemitic myth presupposes that Jews act in a concerted manner in order to pursue a commonly-held objective that comes at the expense of others. It also touches on other antisemitic conspiracy theories about Jewish cabals and power²¹.

As well as being a common feature of antisemitic conspiracy myths, the theme plays a major part in Holocaust denial by providing a supposed motive for Jews to have fabricated the Holocaust.

In New Zealand, some years ago a Labour MP said “I’m sick and tired of hearing how many Jews got gassed [in the Holocaust]”⁴⁵, while social media posts from anti-Israel groups have continued to deny the Holocaust¹⁴, and a Shia leader hosted an event in Auckland where an

Iranian diplomat denied the Holocaust⁴⁶.

The question about Jews talking too much about the Holocaust was asked of New Zealanders as part of the ADL Global 100 survey in 2014¹⁸. At that time (and without the option of “unsure”), 26% of the population agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

A similar question was asked in an Australian survey²⁰ (“Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda”) and 8% of the population agreed with that (without the option of being unsure). This question has also been asked in British surveys over the past 5 years²¹ and in 2020 a total of 8% of the population agreed, with 28% neither agreeing or disagreeing. And a poll of Europeans¹⁷ saw an average of 22% Strongly agree or tend to agree that Jews still talk too much about the Holocaust.

In our survey, a total of 19% agreed or strongly agreed and 37% were unsure (Figure 18). From Table 13:

- Men are almost twice as likely to hold the view compared to women; and
- Act voters are approximately 10 times less likely to hold the antisemitic view compared to Labour voters.

4.5.2.3 “Jews have too much control over the global media”

A total of 10% of New Zealanders thought that Jews have too much control over the global media.

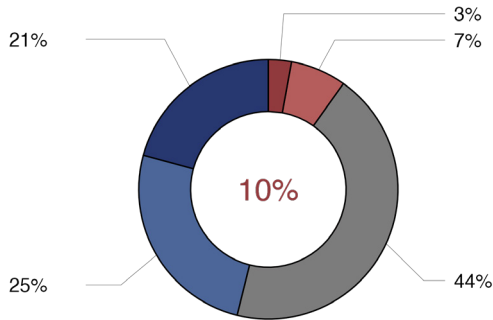


Figure 19: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews have too much control over the global media”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

The second example of antisemitism from the IHRA working definition² is “Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.”

Antisemitic expressions often ascribe to Jews irremediable character traits. Such stereotypes are often connected with conspiratorial worldviews and belief systems that perceive Jews as a collective that seeks control - of politics, media, or financial markets³. These conspiracy-inspired images were first mentioned in the early twentieth century forgery, “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion”, a publication that has since been popularised widely and is referenced in the Charter of the terror group Hamas⁴² and copies were sold at the United

Nations Durban Conference in 2001⁴³.

Since the emergence of mass media, antisemites have sought to portray Jewish involvement in its growth as the result of a conspiracy through which Jews may collectively control public discourse and nefariously influence society according to a common agenda. In New Zealand, such conspiracy theories have been put forward by the far-Right and far-Left¹⁶.

The question about Jewish control of the media was asked as part of the ADL Global 100 survey in New Zealand in 2014¹⁸. At that time (and without the option of “unsure”), 13% of the population agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

A similar question was asked in an Australian survey²⁰ and 20% of the population agreed (without the option of being unsure). This question has also been asked in British surveys over the past 5 years²¹ and, in 2020, a total of 11% of the population agreed, with 47% neither agreeing or disagreeing.

In our survey, a total of 10% agreed or strongly agreed and 44% were unsure (Figure 19). From Table 14:

- Men are 2.8 times more likely to hold the view than women;
- People who refuse to say who they voted for are significantly less likely to hold this view compared to Labour voters; and
- There is a small, but statistically significant, reduction in the chance of holding the view with increasing warmth toward Jews.

4.5.2.4 “Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind”

A total of 13% of New Zealanders thought that Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind.

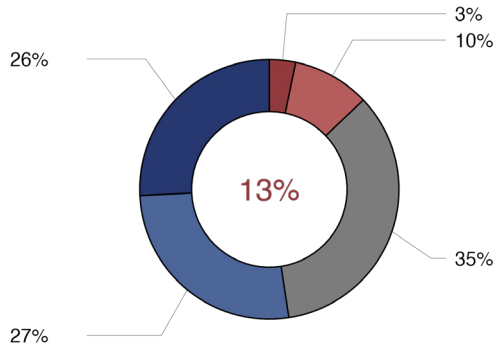


Figure 20: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

One of the examples in the IHRA working definition of antisemitism² is “Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.” We discuss the ‘dual loyalty’ trope in section 4.5.2.5 and it is noteworthy that these views are held simultaneously approximately 50% of the time (see Figure 19).

However, the idea that Jews are not concerned about other groups of people is a trope that has been expressed in multiple ways beyond just loyalty to Israel - most commonly, it has manifest as the idea that Jews are generally deceptive, sneaky, sinister people who manipulate

others by pretending to be authentic members of an in-group while actually only caring about themselves³.

The question about Jews caring only about ‘their own kind’ was asked as part of the ADL Global 100 survey in New Zealand in 2014¹⁸. At that time (and without the option of “unsure”), 20% of the population agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

In our survey, a total of 13% agreed or strongly agreed and 35% were unsure (Figure 20). From Table 15:

- Men are 3.4 times as likely as women to hold this antisemitic view; and
- The more warm someone feels toward Jews, the less likely they are to hold this antisemitic view. However, the difference is small in practical terms.

4.5.2.5 “Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand”

A total of 13% of New Zealanders thought that Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand.

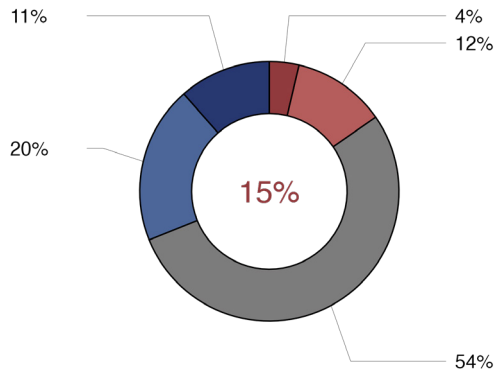


Figure 21: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably false” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely true” (light/dark red) to “Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

One of the examples in the IHRA working definition of antisemitism² is “Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations”. We discuss the idea that Jews only care about themselves in section 4.5.2.4 and it is noteworthy that these views are held together simultaneously approximately 50% of the time (see Figure 19). However, the ‘dual loyalty’ trope about Jews is also rooted in the idea that Jews are not truly a part of society.

The conspiratorial idea that Jews are not loyal to their country of citizenship is contained in the antisemitic forgery, “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion”, which was used to incite violent pogroms against Jews in Tsarist Russia and to dispossess them. It is a publication that has since been popularised widely and is referenced in the Charter of the terror group Hamas⁴² and copies were sold at the United Nations Durban Conference

in 2001⁴³. One of the most notorious incidents of dual loyalty charges was the French Dreyfus Affair in 1895⁴⁷.

Following the establishment of the modern State of Israel, Jewish conspiracy myths often accuse Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel. The theme of Jewish treachery is today found in far-left and far-right claims from New Zealanders¹⁶.

The question about Jewish dual loyalty to Israel was asked as part of the ADL Global 100 survey in New Zealand in 2014¹⁸. At that time (and without the option of “unsure”), 39% of the population agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

The reverse of this question has been asked in British surveys over the past 5 years²¹ (“Jewish people are just as loyal to Britain as other British people.”) and in 2020 5% disagreed with this statement and 30% neither agreed or disagreed. In a 2021 Australian survey²⁰, a related question was asked (“Having a connection to Israel makes Jewish people less loyal to Australia than other Australian people”) and 18% agreed with this statement.

In our survey, a total of 15% agreed or strongly agreed and 54% were unsure (Figure 21). From Table 16:

- There is a small but statistically significant reduction in the odds of holding this antisemitic view with increasing warmth toward Jews.

4.5.2.6 “Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society”

A total of 6% of New Zealanders did not think that Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society.

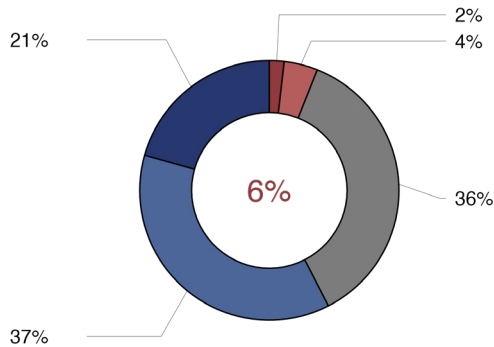


Figure 22: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably true” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely false” (light/dark red) to “Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society”; the total total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

Like the question about Israel (Section 4.5.3.5), this is more specific and local to New Zealand Jews. Although Jews make up a very small proportion of the New Zealand population⁴⁸, Jews arrived with some of the early Europeans and have been leaders in commerce, science, health and education organisations and government ministries. Six mayors of Auckland, two chief justices, and three prime ministers of New Zealand have been Jewish⁴⁹.

A similar question was asked in a British survey⁴ where 4% disagreed (held an antisemitic view) and 35% were unsure. In our survey, similar results were observed, where a total of 6% agreed or strongly agreed and 36% were unsure (Figure 22). From Table 17:

- People who refused to say who they voted for were much less likely to hold this view compared to people who voted Labour.

4.5.2.7 “A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander”

A total of 6% of New Zealanders did not think a New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any toher New Zealander.

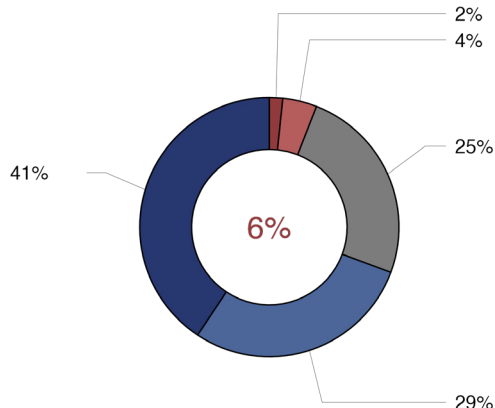


Figure 23: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably true” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely false” (light/dark red) to “A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

Xenophobia is not restricted to anti-Jewish sentiment but we asked this question to gauge how accepted Jews are in New Zealand society as Kiwis. A similar question was asked in a British survey⁴ where 6% disagreed (held the antisemitic/xenophobic view) and 16% were unsure.

In our survey, a total of 6% agreed or strongly agreed and 25% were unsure (Figure 23). From Table 18:

- There is a statistically significant, albeit small, relationship between warmth and holding this view - for every point increase in warmth toward Jews, there is a 3% lower chance of holding the antisemitic view.

4.5.2.8 “The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”

A total of 6% of New Zealanders thought that the Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves.

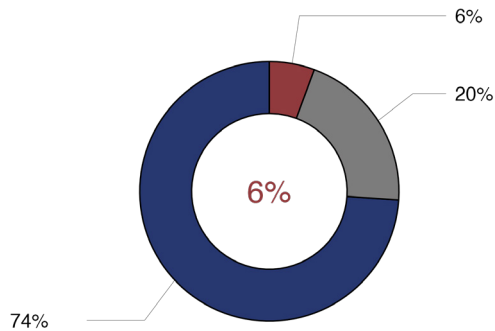


Figure 24: Percentage of respondents who answered “False” (dark blue), “Unsure” (grey), and “True” (dark red) to “The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”; with the total who held the antisemitic view in the middle.

On July 10, 1933, nearly a decade before the Holocaust, Dr Paul Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi Minister of Propaganda, was on the front cover of TIME Magazine, with the quote “Say it in your dreams: ‘The Jews are to blame’”⁵⁰. Most antisemitic sentiment can be boiled down to those last five words – scapegoating Jews for all manner of ills⁵¹. However, to blame the Jews for the Holocaust is one of the more perverse ideas.

It is a form of Holocaust revisionism that casts victims as deserving of a genocide and is, arguably, a more extreme form of antisemitism than the other statements in this survey. Sadly, the idea has been repeated in recent years by a Russian TV anchor⁵², a Cameroon government minister⁵³, and the Palestinian Authority President⁵⁴.

In a poll of Europeans¹⁷, an average of 15% Strongly agreed or tended to agree that Jews are to blame for the persecutions against them. Our results, albeit with an arguably more emotive question, is much lower than that, at 6% (Figure 24). From Table 19:

- People who incorrectly answered the question about how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust are almost 14 times more likely to believe that Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves compared with people who correctly answered the question.

4.5.3 Anti-Israel Antisemitism

A total of 47% of Kiwis held one or more anti-Israel antisemitic view, and 8% held 4 or more (out of 7).

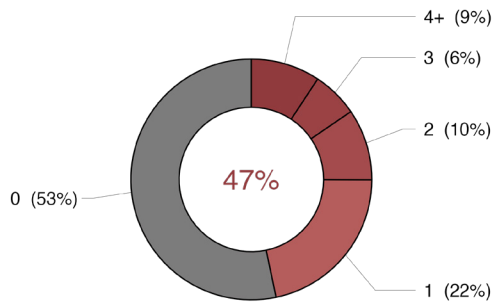


Figure 25: The proportion of those holding various numbers of classical antisemitic views.

The average (SD) number of classical antisemitic views held is 1 (0.1).

We have described this category as “anti-Israel antisemitism” because most of the questions are associated with tropes - the antisemitism that Rabbi Sacks talks about being present in the most modern form⁵. Judea Pearl has also called this form of antisemitism ‘Zionophobia’⁵⁵. There were seven questions in this group (Table 8).

Some ‘Zionophobic’ views are more likely to be held than others. For example (Figure 8), 21% of New Zealanders think Israel is an apartheid state while only 7% believe Israel doesn’t have a right to exist.

Similarly, if one anti-Israel antisemitic view is held, it may be more likely for others to be held. For example, 74% of those who agree that “Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime” will also agree that “Israel is committing mass murder” (Figure 26).

Looking at the odds of holding at least one, and at least 4 antisemitic views in this category (of the 7; Table 20):

- There is a significant difference in the proportions of the supporters of particular political groups, with Labour Party and Green Party voters being much more likely than Act, National and other voters to hold at least 4 anti-Israel antisemitic views; and
- People who correctly answered how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust are approximately 2.5 times more likely to hold at least one anti-Israel antisemitic view compared to those who were unsure.

4.5.3.1 “The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state”

A total of 7% of New Zealanders did not think Israel has a right to exist as a majority Jewish state.

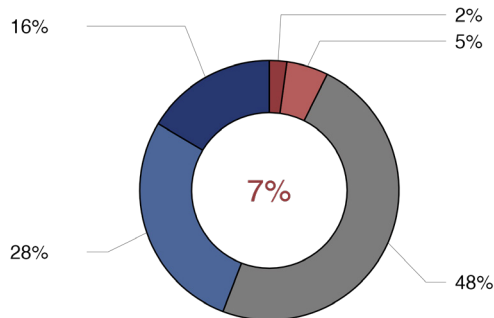


Figure 27: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

Denying the Jewish people the right to self-determination and a national homeland is antisemitic because it denies the religious and historic ties of Jews to the land of Israel. It evades the fact that the State of Israel was founded in 1948 based on Resolution 181 (II) of the United Nations General Assembly (with support from the New Zealand government at the time). This is why these examples are included in the IHRA working definition of antisemitism⁵⁶.

There is also, anecdotally, widespread confusion about what a “Jewish state” means. Many people associate Jews with only a religion and, therefore, consider Israel as a Jewish state to mean that it is a religiously-based nation. This belies the independent [secular] judiciary in Israel and the fact that Jews are also an ethnic group. To most Jews, a “Jewish state” is no different to an “Indian nation” or similar.

A version of this question (“Israel has a right to exist as a homeland for the Jewish people”) was asked in a 2020 British survey²¹ where 51% agreed and 43% were unsure. This question was also asked in New Zealand in 2017 and 55% of Kiwis supported Israel compared to 13% who disagreed with the statement²².

In our survey, a total of 7% disagreed or strongly disagreed and 48% were unsure (Figure 27). From Table 21:

- People with no religion are more than 3 times as likely as those who identified as Christians to say that Israel does not have a right to exist as a Jewish state;
- Labour voters are approximately 2.5 times as likely to hold this antisemitic view than National voters; and
- There is a trend that more educated people are more likely to hold this antisemitic view, with 16% of people with a postgraduate degree holding the antisemitic view compared to 5% of people with no formal education.

4.5.3.2 “Israel is an apartheid state”

A total of 21% of New Zealanders thought that Israel is an Apartheid state.

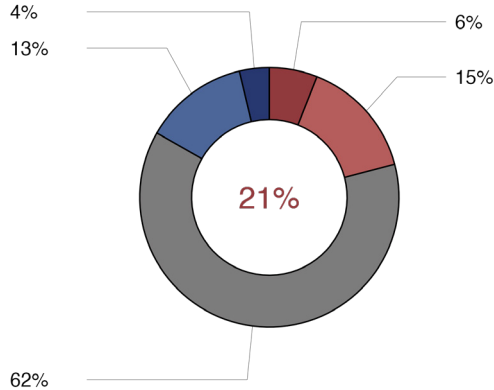


Figure 28: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel is an apartheid state”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

Denying the Jewish people the right to self-determination and a national homeland is antisemitic because it denies the religious and historic ties of Jews to the land of Israel. It evades the fact that the State of Israel was founded in 1948 based on Resolution 181 (II) of the United Nations General Assembly (with support from the New Zealand government at the time). Moreover, asserting that a country is a racist endeavour, by portraying ambivalent aspects of modern statehood in a demonizing manner exclusive to the State of Israel, is an attempt to undermine the international legitimacy of a country. Furthermore, accusing Israel of apartheid is holding the country to a standard that no other nation - especially those involved in complex border disputes and ‘occupations’ - is held to. This is why these examples are included in the IHRA working definition of antisemitism⁵⁶.

Anti-Israel activists have long attempted to demonise and delegitimize the Jewish nation. One of the tropes that is frequently used is to attempt to compare

Israel to apartheid South Africa. This false comparison was also, regrettably, signed into the final declaration of an NGO forum that ran alongside the United Nations Durban Conference in 2001⁵⁷.

The analogy is patently absurd and demeaning to the people who suffered under the South African regime: all Israeli citizens have equal rights and Arab Israelis have risen in the ranks of politics, military, the independent judiciary, sports, and technology⁵⁸. However, the slur has been included in reports from groups like Human Rights Watch⁵⁹⁻⁶¹. We have also heard the accusation of apartheid against Israel from New Zealand activists⁶². A Green Party MP used the term in Jan 2021 in relation to the vaccine roll-out in Israel and was rebuked by the New Zealand Jewish Council⁶³.

This question was asked in a 2017 British survey⁴ in which 21% agreed with the statement and 62% were unsure. In our survey a total of 21% of the population agreed or strongly agreed and 62% were unsure (Figure 28). From Table 22:

- Those people who correctly answered the question about the number of Jews murdered in the Holocaust are more than three times as likely to hold this antisemitic view compared with the those who were unsure; and
- There is a trend that more educated people are more likely to hold this antisemitic view, with those holding a postgraduate degree being at least 1.4 times more likely to hold the view compared with people who have no formal education.

4.5.3.3 “People should boycott Israeli goods and products”

A total of 11% of New Zealanders think people should boycott Israeli goods and products.

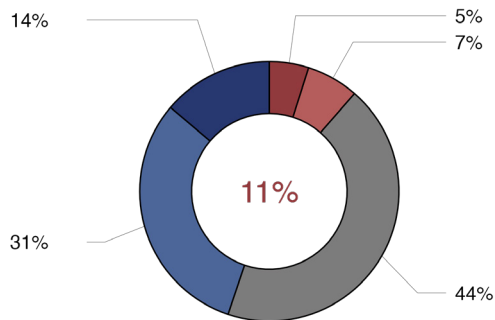


Figure 29: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “People should boycott Israeli goods and products”; the proportion who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

In 1945, the Arab league formally declared a boycott of “Zionist products or manufactured goods”⁶⁴. This state-level boycott of Zionists was reflected in a final declaration of NGOs at the United Nations Durban Conference in 2001 which called for “...the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions and embargoes, the full cessation of all links (diplomatic, economic, social, aid, military cooperation and training) between all states and Israel” as part of the ‘Durban Strategy’⁶⁵.

From these early beginnings, the idea of shunning the only Jewish state has morphed into the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) campaign. Many democratic governments have outlawed the discriminatory action of boycotting Israel⁶⁶. The German government passed a resolution in 2019 that called the BDS campaign antisemitic and reminiscent of the Nazi-era boycotts of Jews⁶⁷, the leader of the Australian Labor Party recently condemned the campaign⁶⁸, the new leader of the UK Labour Party

leader has rejected BDS⁶⁹, and in 2019 the Prime Minister of Canada said BDS was contrary to Canadian values⁷⁰.

The BDS campaign has been empirically linked to the antisemitism from far-Right groups (including neo-Nazis) and vehemently anti-Israel groups⁷¹. British Jews were asked about the tactics used by anti-Israel activists pushing the idea of a boycott and 83% felt intimidated by the activists²¹.

New Zealand activists have promoted BDS and pressured Lorde to cancel her scheduled Israeli shows in 2018⁷². A Labour Party MP has also openly promoted BDS⁷³ and was chair of the Finance Select Committee when the New Zealand Super Fund made a decision to divest from Israeli banks⁷⁴.

The question about boycotting Israel was asked in a British survey where 9% of the respondents agreed with it and 44% were unsure⁴; and an average of 25% of Europeans surveyed¹⁷ strongly agreed or tended to agree that “The Israeli policy towards the Palestinians justifies an international boycott of Israel”. In our survey a total of 11% of the population agreed or strongly agreed and 44% were unsure (Figure 29). Full results are in Table 23.

4.5.3.4 “Israel is committing mass murder”

A total of 21% of New Zealanders think Israel is committing mass murder.

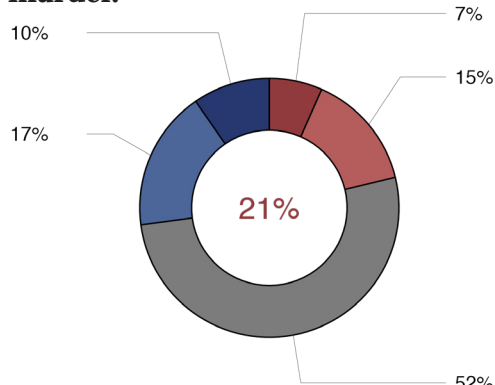


Figure 30: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel is committing mass murder”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

In this form of so-called ‘perpetrator-victim reversal’, the victims of the Holocaust (i.e. Jews) are now portrayed as Nazi-like perpetrators of mass atrocities and genocide. Among other inspirations, this form of antisemitism has origins in Soviet-era propaganda and Soviet anti-Zionism. The purpose of such forms of antisemitism is to suggest that Israel, Israelis or Jews must be stopped by force, just as were the Nazis. Sometimes this mechanism is accompanied with a call for violence against Israel, Israelis, Jews and Jewish institutions.

Uniquely, accusing Israel of committing mass murder holds the Jewish nation to a higher standard than any other country, especially when far more people are killed in other conflicts around the world⁷⁵ and Israel takes extraordinary precautions to prevent innocent lives being lost in conflict⁷⁶.

Moreover, the idea of Jews murdering innocent people has origins in the ‘blood libel’ of early Christianity⁷⁷ that was a source of inspiration for pogroms against

Jews. It is part of a theme of Jews being bloodthirsty and has been promoted, for example, by teachers working for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)⁷⁸, and is consistent with an especially malignant conspiracy theory that Jews kill Palestinian children for their organs³.

Much like the ‘apartheid’ trope (see Section 4.5.3.2), the idea that Israel is committing ‘genocide’ or mass murder is one that has been repeated by anti-Israel activists in New Zealand without substance⁶². A Green Party MP also made the false claim that Israel was committing ‘genocide’ and was rebuked by the Holocaust Centre of New Zealand for her ‘grotesque’ and ‘inflammatory’ language⁷⁹.

A similar question was asked in a British survey⁴ in which 24% of people agreed and 55% were unsure. In our survey a total of 21% of the population agreed or strongly agreed and 52% were unsure (Figure 30). From Table 24:

- People who voted for the Green Party are 2.7 times more likely to hold this antisemitic view compared to people who voted for Labour.

4.5.3.5 “Israel makes a positive contribution to global society”

A total of 11% of New Zealanders do not think Israel makes a positive contribution to the global society.

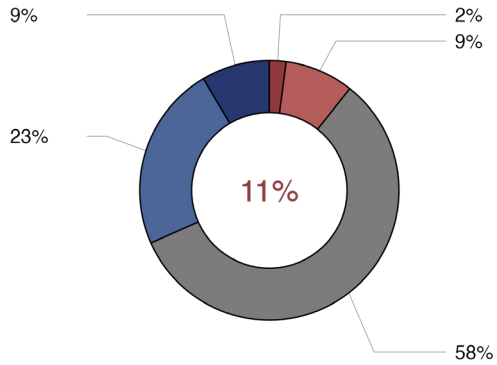


Figure 31: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel makes a positive contribution to global society”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

From agritech to cyber-security, medical advances to green-tech, Israel has world leading solutions^{80,81}. This question is similar to the question about Jews making a positive contribution to New Zealand society (see Section 5.5.2.6).

The question was asked in a British survey⁴ where 14% disagreed (held this antisemitic view) and 60% were unsure. In our survey, a total of 11% agreed or strongly agreed and 58% were unsure (Figure 31). Full results are in Table 25:

4.5.3.6 “Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime”

A total of 12% of New Zealanders think Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime.

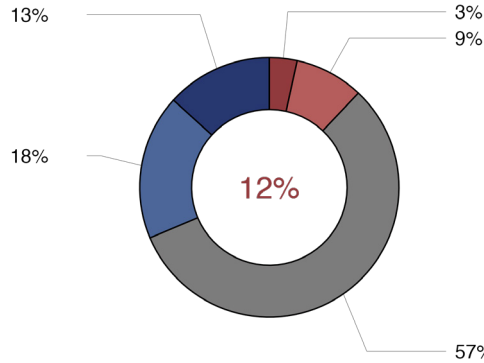


Figure 32: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Disagree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Agree” ([dark] light red) to “Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

A version of this question (“Israel treats the Palestinians like the Nazis treated the Jews”) was asked in a British survey²¹ in which 23% agreed with the statement and 57% were unsure; and “Israelis behave like Nazis towards the Palestinians” was put to Europeans in a recent survey¹⁷, with 26% strongly agreeing or tending to agree. In our survey a total of 12% of the population agreed or strongly agreed and 57% were unsure (Figure 32). From Table 26:

- Labour voters are 2.5 times more likely to hold this antisemitic view compared to National voters.

In this form of so-called ‘perpetrator-victim reversal’, the victims of the Holocaust, i.e., Jews, are now portrayed as Nazi-like perpetrators of mass atrocities and genocide. Among other inspirations, this form of antisemitism has origins in Soviet-era propaganda and Soviet anti-Zionism. The purpose of such forms of antisemitism is to suggest that Israel, Israelis or Jews must be stopped by force, just as were the Nazis. Sometimes this mechanism is accompanied with a call for violence against Israel, Israelis, Jews and Jewish institutions. This is why this example is included in the IHRA working definition⁵⁶.

Rather than the subtler question about mass murder (Section 4.5.3.4) that also reflects the ‘blood libel’, we asked the direct question about whether people thought the policies of Israel were similar to the Nazi regime. This is a comparison that has been made by anti-Israel activists in New Zealand⁸².

4.5.3.7 “Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East”

A total of 20% of New Zealanders did not think Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East.

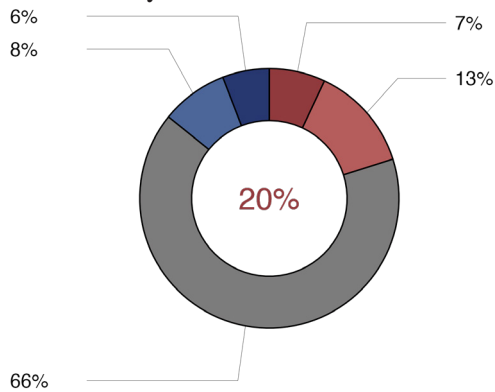


Figure 33: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

This question was asked in a British survey⁴ where 25% of people disagreed (held the antisemitic view) and 59% of people were unsure. In our survey, a total of 20% agreed or strongly agreed and 66% were unsure (Figure 33). From Table 27:

- People who correctly answered how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust are twice as likely to hold this view compared to people who were unsure about the answer.

According to the 2020 Freedom House Freedom Index⁸³, Israel is the most democratic country in the Middle East. Israel received a score of 76 out of 100 (free); the next highest score for a Middle Eastern country was Turkey, which was scored 32 (not free).

Israel has an independent judiciary⁸⁴, free press⁸⁵, and had four elections in two years recently⁸⁶ where all citizens had an opportunity to vote. The result of the final election was a coalition government where, for the first time, an Arab party was represented rather than being in opposition⁸⁷. No other Middle East country can claim such features of democracy.

4.5.4 Other antisemitism

This section reports the results for the three ‘other’ statements.

5.5.4.1 “All societies should fear Zionists”

A total of 11% of New Zealanders think all societies should fear Zionists.

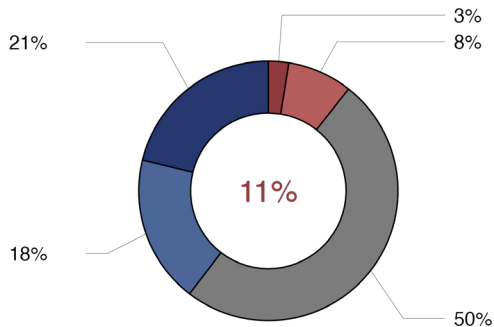


Figure 34: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably False” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely True” (light/dark red) to “All societies should fear Zionists”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

Antisemitic discrimination became official Soviet policy in the 1930s. Antisemitic propaganda, thinly masked as anti-Zionism, accelerated after the Six Day War in 1967. While employing “anti-racism” as a core tool for promoting their influence, Soviets routinely denounced Zionists as a central political enemy⁸⁸. Denouncing Zionism was part of the Communist playbook for maintaining power because: it was popular; it reflected the antisemitism that had been a core component of Russian nationalism since the Czarist era; and the use of “Zionism” camouflaged traditional antisemitic conspiracies and tropes. Many Soviet-era depictions of “Zionists” as animals, insects, lapdogs, or manipulators of major powers (such as the U.S.) were little more than Nazi-era propaganda that simply replaced Jews with “Zionists”³.

Replacing “Zionists” for “Jews” has been used by extremists on the far-left and far-right in New Zealand¹⁶, with some explicitly trying to excuse their tropes on the basis that they aren’t targeting Jews, but only Zionists⁸⁹.

Given that the vast majority of Jews are Zionists^{90,91} (believe that they should be able to self-determine in part of their indigenous land of Israel⁹²), the idea that societies should be afraid of Zionists is almost identical to the idea that societies should fear Jews.

This question has not, to our knowledge, been asked in any other survey. It is designed to capture the shifting language from “Jew” to “Zionist” with an extreme manifestation of antisemitic thought. In our survey a total of 11% of the population agreed or strongly agreed and 50% were unsure (Figure 34). Full results are in Table 28:

4.5.4.2 “Jews have White privilege”

A total of 14% of New Zealanders think Jews have White privilege.

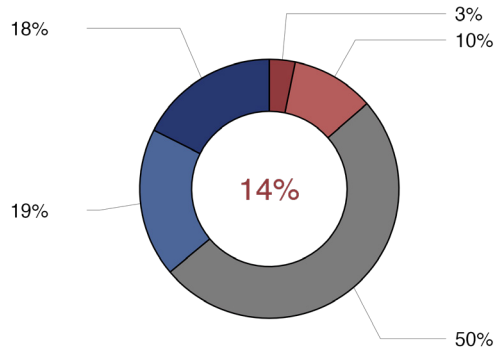


Figure 35: Percentage of respondents who answered “Definitely/Probably False” (dark/light blue), “Unsure” (grey), “Probably/Definitely True” (light/dark red) to “Jews have White privilege”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

The modern phenomenon of ‘intersectionality’ was coined with the intention of indicating the overlapping nature of racial and sexual or gender discrimination in a legal context⁹³. Alongside intersectionality, critical race theory (CRT) was also born. Advocates of CRT say it lays bare “systemic” racism, but its critics say it is itself racist, pitting white against black, peddling damaging notions of “white privilege” and “white supremacy” and making a virtue of victimhood⁹⁴.

Despite these disagreements, a feature of CRT has been that Jews are not seen as the minority, indigenous group they are⁹⁵; but have, instead, been lumped in with the “White” population and even been excluded from intersectional groups overseas⁹⁶.

In New Zealand, we have seen a similar practice of overlooking Jews as a minority group. For example, at the national counter-terror conference in 2021 two speakers omitted any reference to Jews^{97,98} while discussing topics where antisemitism is disproportionately represented⁹⁹.

The question of Jews having ‘White privilege’ has not, to our knowledge, been asked before. In our survey a total of 14% of the population agreed or strongly agreed and 50% were unsure (Figure 35). From Table 29:

- People who voted for National are half as likely to hold the antisemitic view compared with people who voted for Labour, and none of those who refused to say who they voted for agreed with the statement; and
- People who incorrectly answered the question of how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust were two and a half times as likely to agree that Jews have White privilege compared to those people who correctly answered the question, and people who correctly answered the question were approximately 2.5 times as likely to hold this view than those who were unsure how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust.

^{xv} As recorded in the Jewish Community Security Group reports.

4.5.4.3 “Jews are indigenous to Israel”

A total of 16% of New Zealanders do not think Jews are indigenous to Israel.

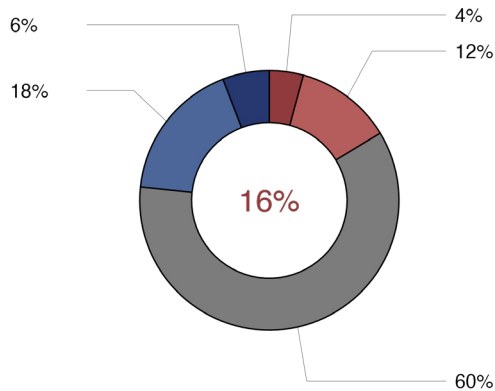


Figure 36: Percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly [Agree]” (dark [light] blue), “Unsure” (grey), “[Strongly] Disagree” ([dark] light red) to “Jews are indigenous to Israel”; the total who held the antisemitic view is in the middle.

One of the more modern attempts to attack Jews is to undermine their history. In no way is this more apparent than the promulgation of the claim that Jews are not indigenous to Israel. Denying this is part of also denying Jewish people the right to self-determination and a national homeland. This is antisemitic.

The evidence is overwhelming - from archaeological to genetic and historic¹⁰⁰ - that Jews are indigenous to the land of Israel. However, it seems to have become fashionable among some antisemites to erase this element of Jewish history.

To our knowledge, the question of indigeneity has not been put to populations before in a survey. In our survey, a total of 16% disagreed or strongly disagreed and 60% were unsure (Figure 36).

From Table 30:

- People aged 76 or over are more than three times as likely as 18-30 year olds to disagree that Jews are indigenous to Israel;
- People who identify as Christians are half as likely to disagree with the statement than those with no religion;
- There is a trend that more educated people are more likely to hold the false, antisemitic view; with people holding a Bachelor’s or postgraduate degree being more than 5 and more than 7 times, respectively, more likely to think that Jews are not indigenous to Israel compared to people with no formal education; and
- People who correctly answered the question of how many Jews were murdered in the Holocaust were more than three times as likely to hold the antisemitic view compared with people who were unsure about the question.

4.5.5 The relationship between classical and anti-Israel antisemitism

The more anti-Israel views a New Zealander has, the more classical antisemitic tropes they will believe, and vice versa.

A majority of people who held a classical or an anti-Israel antisemitic view also held an antisemitic view in the other category; and one quarter of New Zealanders who held an antisemitic view in one category also held at least one in the other two (i.e. at least three views held; Figure 37).

For the ‘other’ antisemitic statements (Section 4.5.4), it is interesting to note that if a person agreed with the statements “Jews have white privilege” or “All societies should fear Zionists”, they are likely to hold classical antisemitic (82% and 85%) and anti-Israel antisemitic (85% and 76%) views, whereas if someone thought

“Jews are [not] indigenous to Israel” they are more likely (79% v 53%) to hold an anti-Israel antisemitic view compared to a classical antisemitic view (Figure 38).

The more classical antisemitic views a respondent holds, the more anti-Israel views are also held and vice-versa (Figure 39). For example, there is only a 25% chance that someone who holds four classical antisemitic views will not hold any anti-Israel antisemitic views; and there is only a 29% chance that someone who holds four anti-Israel antisemitic views will hold no classical antisemitic views.

4.6 Comparisons with other groups

Many people believe that intolerance, in general, and antisemitism in particular, is largely due to ignorance, and so the solution is education. What we have shown in some of the previous analysis is that there are facets of antisemitism that are more likely to be expressed by educated people. A group of researchers in the United States developed a more sophisticated method for measuring antisemitism, particularly where it may occur in an educated population²⁶. Rather than simply asking about feelings toward Jews or egregious comments, they developed a new survey measure based on what Natan Sharansky identifies as a defining feature of antisemitism – the double-standard¹⁰⁰. Specifically, the researchers drafted two versions of the same question, one asking respondents to apply a principle to a Jewish example and another to apply the same principle to a non-Jewish example. Subjects were

randomly assigned to see one version or another so that no one would see both. If the factual circumstances of the Jewish and non-Jewish examples to which respondents were asked to apply a principle were truly comparable, subjects, on average, would be expected to answer both versions the same way. If, however, subjects, on average, applied the principle more harshly to the Jewish example, the reasonable inference is that the difference is evidence of antipathy toward Jews.

We were unable to achieve statistical power by splitting the questions and so we asked three comparator questions that could be seen by all respondents: one about being more loyal to another country, one about boycotting another country, and one about a country having the right to exist.

4.6.1 Loyalty to another country

Fewer New Zealanders think Jews are more loyal to Israel than New Zealand than think Indians are more loyal to India than New Zealand.



Figure 40: Proportion of respondents who answered “Definitely false” or “Probably false” (blue), “Unsure if true or false” (grey), and “Probably true” or “Definitely true” (red) to each of the ‘loyalty’ statements.

The statement “Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand” is discussed in Section 4.5.2.5. We also added a statement “Indians in NZ are more loyal to India than to New Zealand”. There was no strong reason for choosing Indians other than being a recognisable group.

Overall, more respondents thought Indians were more loyal to India than Jews were more loyal to Israel (28% v 15%; Figure 40).

From Table 31:

- Men are more than 2.5 times as likely as women to believe that Jews are more loyal to Israel and Indians are not more loyal to India; and
- Hindus are more than 3.3 times as likely as people with no religion to believe that Indians are more loyal to India and Jews are not more loyal to Israel.

4.6.2 Countries' right to exist

A similar number of New Zealanders do not think Israel does not have a right to exist as think Pakistan does not have a right to exist as a majority state.

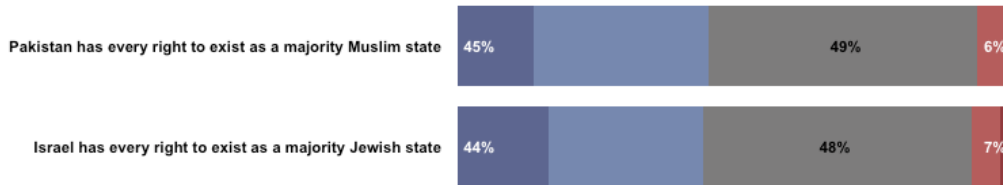


Figure 41: Proportion of respondents who answered “Definitely false” or “Probably false” (blue), “Unsure if true or false” (grey), and “Probably true” or “Definitely true” (red) to each of the ‘right to exist’ statements.

We asked people “The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state” (Section 4.5.3.1), and by way of comparison “The State of Pakistan has every right to exist as a majority Muslim state”.

Israel and Pakistan were founded within months of each other in 1947/8 and each were formed on the basis of being a home for a particular ethno-religious group¹⁰². It is important to highlight that Jews are an ethnic and religious group⁵ who have also been an indigenous national group in history⁹⁵; whereas Muslims are only a religious group. This makes the interpretation of the results in this section more difficult, but the comparison is nonetheless interesting. Especially as Israel’s right to exist is regularly challenged¹⁰³, while the same cannot be said for Pakistan.

Overall, a similar proportion of New Zealanders thought Pakistan did not have a right to exist compared to Israel (6% v 7%; Figure 41). This is a surprising result given the animosity toward Israel and nothing to indicate that New Zealanders think Pakistan has no right to exist as a Muslim majority state.

From Table 33:

- People who identify as Christian are almost 4 times less likely to be anti-Israel and not anti-Pakistan compared to people with no religion;
- Pacific Islanders are significantly less likely to hold anti-Israel and not anti-Pakistan views compared to European New Zealanders;
- No Green Party voters are against the right of Pakistan to be a majority Muslim state, but 10% reject the right of Israel to exist as a Jewish majority state; and
- People with a postgraduate degree are more than 6.6 times as likely as someone with no formal education to be against Israel’s existence as a Jewish nation and not against Pakistan’s existence as a Muslim nation.

4.6.3 Boycotting good and products

Fewer New Zealanders think people should boycott Israel than think people should boycott China.

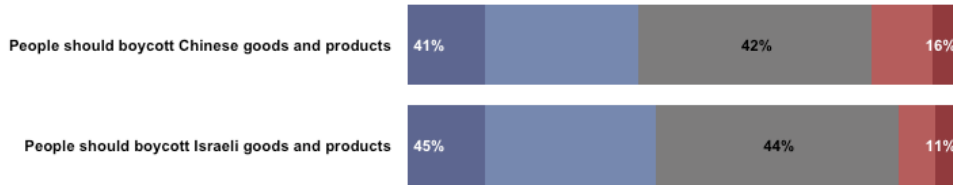


Figure 42: Proportion of respondents who answered “Definitely false” or “Probably false” (blue), “Unsure if true or false” (grey), and “Probably true” or “Definitely true” (red) to each of the ‘boycott’ statements.

As per Section 4.5.3.3, we asked people if Israeli goods and products should be boycotted. By way of comparison, we also asked if “People should boycott Chinese goods and products”.

There is a concerted effort to persuade people to Boycott, Divest, and Sanction (BDS) Israel (see Section 4.5.3.3). However, there are few as vocally calling for a boycott of China. This comparatively muted response is made more pronounced due to the egregious and documented human rights abuses of the Chinese government that include restrictions on association and speech¹⁰⁴, forced labour¹⁰⁵, and recently placing more than one million Uighur Muslims into concentration camps¹⁰⁶.

Overall, more respondents thought people should boycott China than Israel (16% v 11%; Figure 42) and more

respondents disagreed that people should boycott Israel, compared to China (45% v 41%; Figure 42).

This is a surprising result given the animosity toward Israel and the relative silence from New Zealanders about boycotting China.

From Table 34:

- People who refused to say who they voted for are very unlikely to believe Israel should be boycotted and not China when compared to people who voted for Labour.

Section Five //

Limitations and future work

This survey is the first comprehensive research on the prevalence of classical and anti-Israel antisemitic views in the New Zealand population. While the results are interesting and valuable in their own right, repeating the survey in a similar manner over time will give an indication of any changing trends, which is more important for understanding how best to reduce racism.

This study has some limitations which could be overcome in future work. The religious grouping is difficult to fully interpret for two reasons. Firstly, there is a wide range of denominations within Christianity, which were not captured in these data. Furthermore, the small sample size of Buddhists and Muslims is limiting. This is particularly true for the latter group, as overseas research has identified the Muslim community as holding high levels of antisemitism¹⁷.

The choice of reference group in the regression analysis is somewhat arbitrary. Where there was no clear order to the groups, we selected the largest group. While this is fairly standard practice, it does limit the interpretation of comparative results. We have included the overall scores for each group also, to allow simple comparisons between other combinations for those interested.

There is debate about including ‘unsure’ in the likert responses. Our results show that a large proportion of the New Zealand population chose that option for most of the statements, which limits our ability to interpret the results. While it would be difficult to easily compare the data, consideration should be given to an even number of points in future.

The demographic details of how long someone has been in New Zealand did not provide much information and it might be better to replace this question with questions more around socio-economic factors and possibly how respondents source their news - both factors have been associated with antisemitism^{107,108}.

The results relating to Holocaust education and holding antisemitic views are worthy of more research. It may be worthwhile to add a question in the next survey asking respondents if their knowledge has improved to be able to more conclusively demonstrate any effect of improving (or decreasing) Holocaust knowledge on holding antisemitic views.

The comparison questions (Section 4.6) could be refined further. The original work this was based on²⁶ asked the questions in isolation (i.e. not in the same questionnaire). While logistically more difficult, this may provide more accurate results. It may also be worth reconsidering the comparator questions. The comparison between Israel and Pakistan, for example, makes it seem as though Judaism is only a religion when it is compared to Islam. Asking if New Zealanders think “Japan should have every right to be a majority Japanese country” may be a better comparator, for example. Similarly, the comparison of Israel to China could lead some people to consider the two countries as morally comparable. Asking New Zealanders if “people should boycott Australian goods and products” may be a more useful comparison.

Appendix One //

A guide to the results

This report is designed to include summary information as well as more detailed results from the statistical analysis. A high-level overview is contained in the Executive Summary and we recommend reading that section first.

In each of the results sections, below, we have given some background and explanations, as well as data for comparison from studies previously conducted in New Zealand or those carried out overseas, before highlighting the significant results from our data. Full results from the statistical modelling are presented in the appendix for those who are interested.

For those unfamiliar with the more complicated statistical modelling, there are two types of models used in this report: logistic regression and generalised linear models. The former is used when there is a binary outcome (for example holding a view, or correctly answering a question) and the results in the tables are odds ratios³². That is, the ratio of the odds of an event occurring in one group to the odds of it occurring in the reference group. If the odds ratio is greater than 1 then the event is more likely to occur compared to the reference group, and if the odds ratio is less than 1 then the event is less likely to occur.

Generalised linear models are used for when there is a continuous variable (for example, the proportion of people who held a view, or warmth scores) and the output is how different the outcome is in one group compared to the reference group, while controlling for all the other factors in the model. A positive value means the outcome is higher in that group compared to the reference and a negative value means the outcome is less.

For both these models, the estimate is provided and 95% confidence intervals. These are a statistical measure of the lower and upper limits of the estimate and are used to inform how significant the estimate is. We have labeled the significance levels in each table with stars, where '*' is significant at the 0.05 level; '**' at the 0.01 level; and '***' and bold results are significant at the 0.001 level. We have usually only drawn attention to the most significant results in the text. It is also important to be aware that the statistical models take all the factors into account, which is why the results may be different to a naive comparison between two factors.

Appendix Two //

Supplementary figures and tables

The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves	10%	0%	12%	5%	11%	9%	5%	5%	43%
A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander	5%	9%	13%	7%	10%	14%	6%	7%	28%
Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society	24%	12%	10%	6%	7%	17%	4%	6%	14%
The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state	3%	6%	12%	9%	13%	17%	7%	5%	28%
Jews have too much control over the global media	0%	5%	10%	12%	10%	5%	2%	7%	49%
All societies should fear Zionists	8%	10%	6%	3%	11%	4%	8%	8%	42%
Israel makes a positive contribution to global society	6%	14%	10%	10%	9%	15%	9%	8%	19%
People should boycott Israeli goods and products	2%	3%	4%	10%	8%	7%	14%	5%	47%
Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime	2%	12%	2%	4%	12%	11%	14%	4%	39%
Jews don't care what happens to anyone but their own kind	4%	4%	7%	5%	17%	8%	6%	8%	40%
Jews have White privilege	4%	9%	11%	15%	16%	6%	5%	5%	30%
Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand	4%	13%	11%	12%	14%	8%	6%	7%	26%
Jews are indigenous to Israel	12%	18%	17%	8%	11%	9%	5%	6%	13%
Jews have too much power in international financial markets	7%	13%	14%	10%	6%	9%	6%	5%	30%
Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust	14%	10%	14%	7%	13%	6%	5%	6%	27%
Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East	17%	19%	10%	10%	12%	9%	5%	6%	13%
Israel is an apartheid state	6%	12%	14%	11%	14%	7%	8%	6%	21%
Israel is committing mass murder	5%	14%	9%	10%	13%	7%	10%	6%	26%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+

Figure 8: How many views are held overall (x-axis) if a particular antisemitic view is also held (y-axis).

The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves [C8]	29%	37%	25%	41%	42%	39%	33%	100%
A New Zealand Jew is just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander [C7]	43%	47%	37%	55%	44%	9%	100%	18%
Kiwi Jews make a positive contribution to NZ society [C6]	27%	32%	16%	24%	27%	100%	16%	39%
Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand [C5]	41%	50%	32%	49%	100%	10%	31%	16%
Jews don't care what happens to anyone but their own kind [C4]	55%	64%	45%	100%	58%	11%	45%	19%
Jews have too much control over the global media [C3]	83%	61%	100%	59%	49%	10%	40%	15%
Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust [C2]	38%	100%	32%	44%	40%	10%	26%	12%
Jews have too much power in international financial markets [C1]	100%	44%	49%	43%	38%	10%	27%	11%
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8

Figure 16: Conditional probability of holding pairs of classic antisemitic statements.

Israel is the only real democracy in the Middle East [I7]	21%	37%	19%	39%	19%	18%	100%
Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime [I6]	19%	60%	55%	74%	31%	100%	30%
Israel makes a positive contribution to global society [I5]	25%	40%	32%	49%	100%	35%	36%
Israel is committing mass murder [I4]	20%	58%	44%	100%	25%	42%	37%
People should boycott Israeli goods and products [I3]	26%	66%	100%	81%	29%	59%	34%
Israel is an apartheid state [I2]	21%	100%	36%	58%	20%	34%	35%
The State of Israel has every right to exist as a majority Jewish state [I1]	100%	60%	41%	59%	36%	31%	56%
	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7
	hold						

Figure 26: Conditional probability of holding pairs of anti-Israel antisemitic statements.

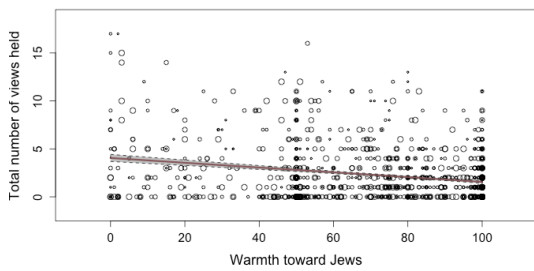


Figure 9: The relationship between the total number of antisemitic views held and warmth toward Jews (red line is the linear fit). The linear fit estimate for the y-intercept is 4.06 and a slope of -0.03 ; both highly significant ($p < 0.001$).

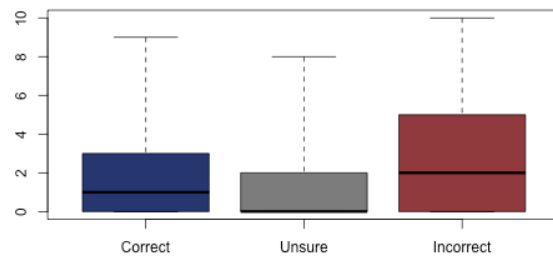


Figure 10: Total number of antisemitic views held by whether 'How many Jews were killed in Europe in the Holocaust?' was correctly answered (blue), incorrectly answered (red), or answered with 'Unsure' (grey). Compared to those who answered correct, significantly more views were held by people who answered incorrectly (1 [0.3, 1.6], ANOVA $p < 0.001$) and significantly fewer views were held by people who were unsure ($-0.6 [-1.1, -0.1]$, ANOVA $p < 0.05$)

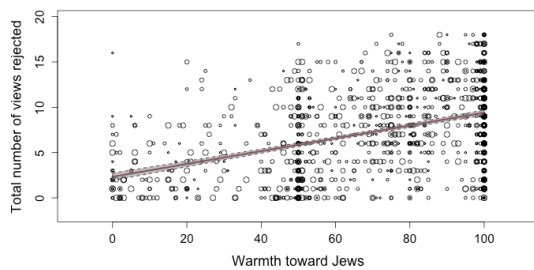


Figure 11: The relationship between the total number of antisemitic views rejected and warmth toward Jews (red line is the linear fit). The linear fit estimate for the y-intercept is 2.33 and a slope of 0.07; both highly significant ($p < 0.001$).

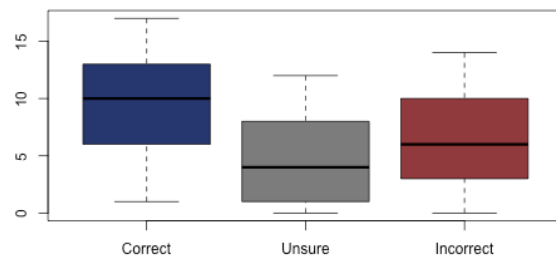


Figure 12: Total number of antisemitic views rejected by whether 'How many Jews were killed in Europe in the Holocaust?' was correctly answered (blue), incorrectly answered (red), or answered with 'Unsure' (grey). Compared to those who answered correct, significantly fewer views were not held by people who answered incorrectly ($-2.8 [-3.9, -1.8]$, ANOVA $p < 0.001$) and by people who were unsure ($-4.7 [-5.5, -3.9]$, ANOVA $p < 0.001$)

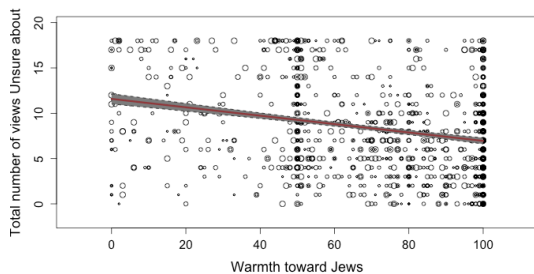


Figure 13: The relationship between the total number of antisemitic views respondents were unsure about and warmth toward Jews (red line is the linear fit). The linear fit estimate for the y-intercept is 11.58 and a slope of -0.05 ; both highly significant ($p < 0.001$).

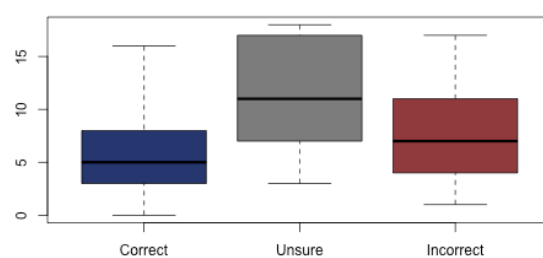


Figure 14: Total number of antisemitic views not held by whether 'How many Jews were killed in Europe in the Holocaust?' was correctly answered (blue), incorrectly answered (red), or answered with 'Unsure' (grey). Compared to those who answered correct, people who answered incorrectly were unsure about significantly more views (1.9 [0.7, 3.1], ANOVA $p < 0.001$) and so were people who were unsure (5.3 [4.4, 6.3], ANOVA $p < 0.001$).

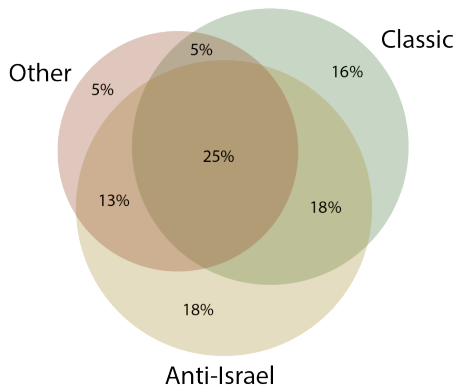


Figure 37: Percentage of respondents (of those who hold at least one view) who hold at least view in each category.

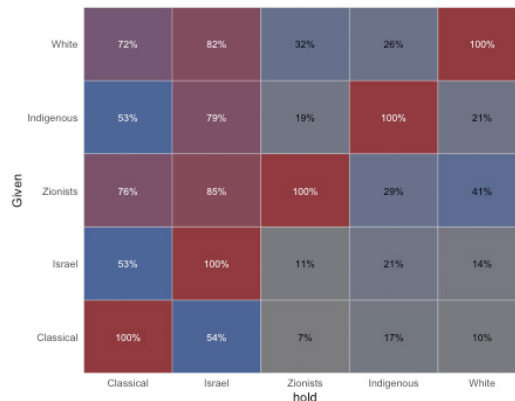


Figure 38: Conditional probabilities of holding at least one view in a category (x-axis) if a view is held in another (y-axis). Colours reflect the stated percentages.

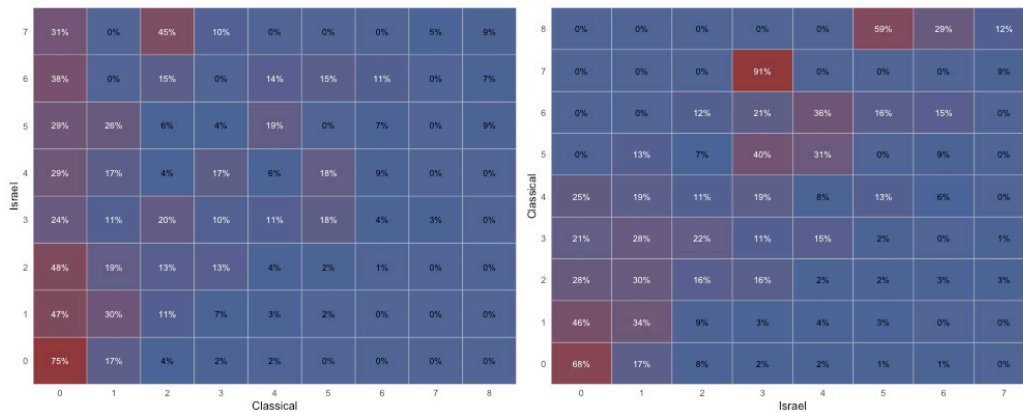


Figure 39: Conditional probability tables for the number of views held in each group (classical antisemitism and anti-Israel antisemitism). Colours reflect the stated percentages. Linear model applied to the relationships (left intercept is 0.4 and slope of 0.47; right intercept is 0.6 and slope of 0.49; both intercepts and slopes are significant: $p < 0.001$).

	GLM estimate	Warmth score	Warmth plot
Age (18-30)		66.7 (61, 72.4)	
31-45	4 (-3.4, 11.3)	67.6 (63.2, 72)	
46-60	3.4 (-4.3, 11.1)	69.1 (64, 74.1)	
61-75	6.9 (-1.3, 15.1)	74 (69.7, 78.2)	
76+	-3.2 (-15, 8.6)	59.7 (48.8, 70.7)	
Gender (Female)		71.8 (68.6, 75.1)	
Male	-8.4 (-13.2, -3.7) **	65.2 (61.7, 68.7)	
Religion (No religion)		65.9 (62.4, 69.3)	
Christian	6.9 (2.1, 11.7) **	73.5 (70.4, 76.6)	
Hindu	7.4 (-3.6, 18.3)	67 (56.6, 77.4)	
Other religion	-4.4 (-21.7, 12.9)	59.3 (43.2, 75.4)	
Ethnicity (European)		69.5 (66.7, 72.3)	
Asian	-3.8 (-12.9, 5.3)	60.2 (54.3, 66.1)	
Maori	0.9 (-7.7, 9.5)	68.6 (61.8, 75.3)	
Pacific	5.3 (-6.4, 17.1)	75.3 (65.4, 85.2)	
Other ethnicity	5.8 (-26.6, 38.2)	71.9 (30.9, 112.9)	
Location (Auckland)		66.5 (61.8, 71.3)	
Christchurch	8.8 (-1.3, 18.8)	76.2 (69, 83.5)	
Prov City	2.5 (-4.6, 9.5)	70.4 (65.5, 75.3)	
Prov Town	-1 (-8.9, 7)	67.7 (61.6, 73.7)	
Rural	-5 (-14.3, 4.2)	64 (55.6, 72.5)	
Wellington	1 (-7, 8.9)	70.2 (63.4, 77)	
Politics (Labour)		69.3 (66.1, 72.4)	
Act	-1.6 (-9.6, 6.3)	67.5 (59.9, 75.2)	
Greens	2.3 (-7.6, 12.2)	72.3 (62.8, 81.9)	
National	-2.5 (-8.2, 3.2)	67.2 (62.3, 72.1)	
NZ First	-2 (-15.4, 11.5)	68.2 (57.1, 79.4)	
Other politics	-1.6 (-17.7, 14.5)	66.8 (46.6, 86.9)	
Refuse to answer	6.7 (-22.6, 36)	74.3 (48.4, 100.2)	
No politics	-4.5 (-25.1, 16.1)	61.8 (45.2, 78.4)	
Education (None)		63.2 (55, 71.4)	
High School	6.1 (-2.9, 15.1)	69.6 (65.3, 74)	
Certificate	2.1 (-9, 13.1)	65.3 (58.3, 72.4)	
Diploma	6.6 (-3.3, 16.4)	70.9 (64.6, 77.2)	
Bachelor	6.7 (-2.8, 16.2)	69.7 (64.9, 74.4)	
Postgraduate	6.2 (-4.5, 16.8)	69.6 (63.4, 75.7)	
Time in NZ (Born here)		69.6 (66.8, 72.3)	
20+ years	-1.2 (-8.9, 6.4)	71.4 (64.9, 78)	
16-20 years	-8.2 (-19.8, 3.5)	62.1 (49.6, 74.6)	
11-15 years	-5.2 (-18.3, 7.9)	61.7 (49.1, 74.3)	
6-10 years	-9.6 (-27.4, 8.2)	59.8 (42.5, 77.2)	
1-5 years	-3.2 (-19, 12.6)	65.3 (54.9, 75.6)	
Personal connection (none)		63.6 (60.9, 66.4)	
Know a Jew	14 (9.4, 18.7) ***	78.9 (75.3, 82.5)	

Table 3: GLM estimate (95% CI) and mean (SD) scores for Warmth toward Jews by demographic; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	A great deal	PC Great	Virtually nothing	PC Nothing	Know plot
Age (18-30)		9.1 (3.8,14.4)		20.5 (10.2,30.7)	
31-45	1.3 (0.5, 3.1)	13.3 (8,18.5)	1.8 (0.5, 6.1)	25.1 (17.2,33)	
46-60	2.2 (1, 4.8)	19.9 (13.4,26.3)	1 (0.4, 2.6)	17.2 (10.6,23.8)	
61-75	4.2 (1.7, 10.3) **	31.5 (23,40.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9) *	5.9 (1.8,10)	
76+	3.1 (1.1, 8.7) *	31.4 (17.7,45)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	6.8 (0,13.6)	
Gender (Female)		13.2 (9.6,16.9)		21.2 (15.2,27.1)	
Male	1.6 (1, 2.6) *	25.3 (20.1,30.5)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	12.3 (8.2,16.5)	
Religion (No religion)		16 (12,19.9)		17.6 (13,22.2)	
Christian	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	24.3 (18.7,29.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	12 (7.7,16.3)	
Hindu	0.9 (0.1, 6)	13.9 (0,30.2)	6 (1.2, 29.1) *	39.4 (16.3,62.4)	
Other religion	1.2 (0.4, 3.5)	17.1 (3.5,30.8)	1.7 (0.2, 17.7)	29.5 (0,65.8)	
Ethnicity (European)		21.3 (17.5,25.1)		14.7 (11.3,18.2)	
Asian	1.2 (0.5, 2.7)	15.2 (7,23.4)	1.9 (0.3, 12.8)	25.9 (17,34.8)	
Maori	1.1 (0.6, 2.3)	14.6 (7.2,22.1)	0.8 (0.3, 1.8)	19.4 (10.4,28.4)	
Pacific	1.1 (0.3, 3.7)	11.1 (0,22.4)	0.6 (0.1, 3)	16.5 (2.6,30.3)	
Other ethnicity	2.7 (0.1, 135.3)	32.9 (0,100)	0.3 (0, 1e05)	6.1 (0,83)	
Location (Auckland)		15.5 (10,20.9)		18.2 (8.4,28.1)	
Christchurch	1.9 (0.8, 4.1)	22.8 (12.7,32.9)	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)	17 (7.6,26.4)	
Prov City	1.4 (0.6, 3)	22.3 (15.2,29.5)	1 (0.4, 2.8)	20 (13.2,26.8)	
Prov Town	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	20.4 (13,27.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	13.6 (6.6,20.6)	
Rural	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	13.7 (5.9,21.5)	0.8 (0.2, 3.5)	18.4 (8.8,28)	
Wellington	1.6 (0.7, 3.4)	24 (13.8,34.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9) *	9.3 (2.5,16.1)	
Politics (Labour)		16.2 (12.3,20)		18.9 (14.4,23.3)	
Act	1 (0.4, 2.7)	19.7 (6.5,32.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	8.2 (0,17.6)	
Greens	2.5 (1.1, 5.8) *	30.4 (16,44.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)	9.5 (0,20.5)	
National	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	24 (17.2,30.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	12 (6.4,17.6)	
NZ First	1.8 (0.3, 9.9)	27.3 (4.9,49.8)	0.3 (0, 2.1)	6.7 (0,16.2)	
Other politics	1.6 (0.4, 6.8)	20.5 (0,42.4)	1 (0.2, 4.8)	17.5 (0,38.4)	
Refuse to answer	0.5 (0, 9.1)	8 (0,27.5)	1.1 (0, 4e03)	24.7 (0,100)	
No politics	0.9 (0, 25.8)	11 (0,27)	2.1 (0.6, 7.5)	41.9 (0,85.3)	
Education (None)		11.9 (4.6,19.2)		33.6 (22.7,44.5)	
High School	1.8 (0.8, 4.1)	19.1 (13.6,24.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8) **	19.8 (14.1,25.4)	
Certificate	1.1 (0.4, 3.3)	12.9 (5.2,20.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8) *	15.2 (6.3,24.2)	
Diploma	2.1 (0.9, 5.1)	23.9 (14.7,33)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5) **	10.7 (4.3,17.1)	
Bachelor	1.5 (0.6, 4.1)	16 (9.3,22.7)	0.1 (0, 0.7) *	11.1 (0,22.5)	
Postgraduate	4.2 (1.5, 11.2) **	34.2 (22.4,46)	0.1 (0, 0.2) ***	6.9 (1,12.8)	
Time in NZ (Born here)		19.4 (15.9,23)		16.9 (13.4,20.3)	
20+ years	0.8 (0.3, 1.8)	20.9 (10.1,31.6)	0.9 (0.3, 2.1)	11.5 (2,21)	
16-20 years	1 (0.2, 4.4)	26.3 (2.7,50)	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)	13.4 (0,26.9)	
11-15 years	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)	20.1 (3.9,36.4)	1 (0.2, 5.4)	19.3 (3.1,35.5)	
6-10 years	0.8 (0.2, 3.6)	15.1 (0,31)	0.3 (0, 2.6)	10.9 (0,26)	
1-5 years	0.8 (0.1, 7.6)	11.3 (0,24.1)	1 (0.1, 11.9)	31.9 (1.4,62.3)	

Table 4: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% ci) of self-reporting a high or low level of knowledge about the Holocaust; the percentage (2SE) of reporting each; and a graphical representation of each (where the x-axis is from 0-100; red for 'Virtually nothing' and blue for 'A great deal').

	Odds Estimate	Percent correct	Correct plot
Age (18-30)		23.1 (15.1, 31.2)	
31-45	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	34.8 (26.6, 43)	
46-60	2.2 (1.2, 4.1) ***	48.7 (41, 56.5)	
61-75	3 (1.4, 6.1) ***	58.6 (49.5, 67.8)	
76+	1.8 (0.7, 4.2)	51 (34.5, 67.5)	
Gender (Female)		33.7 (27.2, 40.3)	
Male	1.7 (1.2, 2.6) ***	50.5 (44.6, 56.3)	
Religion (No religion)		41.1 (35.9, 46.2)	
Christian	1 (0.7, 1.6)	47.2 (40, 54.3)	
Hindu	0.4 (0.1, 2.2)	11.4 (0, 25.6)	
Other religion	1.1 (0.3, 3.4)	32.6 (11.4, 53.8)	
Ethnicity (European)		50.1 (45.5, 54.8)	
Asian	0.4 (0.2, 1) ***	22.5 (13.4, 31.6)	
Maori	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	32.5 (22.7, 42.3)	
Pacific	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	22.8 (7.1, 38.5)	
Other ethnicity	0.7 (0.1, 10)	38 (0, 100)	
Location (Auckland)		31.6 (23.8, 39.4)	
Christchurch	2.4 (1.1, 5.1) ***	52.5 (38.8, 66.2)	
Prov City	1.4 (0.7, 3)	47.1 (38.5, 55.7)	
Prov Town	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	42.6 (33.2, 52.1)	
Rural	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	40.1 (27.9, 52.3)	
Wellington	2.3 (1.1, 4.7) ***	51 (39.7, 62.3)	
Politics (Labour)		37.9 (32.5, 43.2)	
Act	2 (1, 4.1)	60 (43.6, 76.3)	
Greens	2.1 (1, 4.3)	58 (40.5, 75.6)	
National	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	47.1 (39, 55.3)	
NZ First	0.9 (0.2, 4.3)	37.6 (15.3, 59.9)	
Other politics	1.5 (0.4, 5.5)	43.9 (14.6, 73.3)	
Refuse to answer	0.7 (0.1, 9.3)	27.9 (0, 89.4)	
No politics	1 (0.1, 9.5)	21.5 (0, 51.5)	
Education (None)		25.4 (15.4, 35.5)	
High School	2.3 (1.2, 4.3) ***	38.7 (31.9, 45.6)	
Certificate	3.1 (1.4, 6.6) ***	45.9 (33.9, 57.9)	
Diploma	3.6 (1.8, 7.5) ***	52.4 (41, 63.7)	
Bachelor	3.9 (1.6, 9.5) ***	44.9 (33.4, 56.4)	
Postgraduate	4.3 (2.1, 9.1) ***	50.3 (39.3, 61.3)	
Time in NZ (Born here)		43.5 (39.1, 47.9)	
20+ years	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	56.9 (45.8, 68)	
16-20 years	0.8 (0.2, 3.3)	41.1 (14.3, 68)	
11-15 years	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)	32.7 (14.8, 50.7)	
6-10 years	1 (0.2, 4.4)	28 (4.7, 51.3)	
1-5 years	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)	13.3 (0, 26.9)	

Table 6: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of correctly answering the number of Jews killed in Europe during the Holocaust; the percent (2SE) of each group that correctly answered the question; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	At least 1	At least 9	GLM	Average held	Held plot
Age (18-30)				2.2 (1.7, 2.8)	
31-45	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	-0.4 (-1.1, 0.3)	2.5 (2, 3)	
46-60	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	1.2 (0.3, 5.9)	-0.3 (-0.9, 0.4)	2 (1.6, 2.5)	
61-75	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	1.9 (0.4, 8.8)	0.3 (-0.6, 1.2)	2.4 (1.9, 3)	
76+	2 (0.8, 5.4)	1.5 (0.2, 11.7)	0.5 (-0.5, 1.5)	2.9 (1.9, 3.9)	
Gender (Female)				1.8 (1.5, 2.1)	
Male	1.7 (1.1, 2.6) *	1.9 (0.6, 5.8)	0.8 (0.3, 1.3) ***	2.9 (2.5, 3.3)	
Religion (No religion)				2.3 (1.9, 2.6)	
Christian	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.9 (0.3, 2.8)	-0.5 (-1, 0)	2.1 (1.7, 2.4)	
Hindu	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	5.4 (0.9, 33.9)	0.5 (-1.2, 2.2)	3.8 (1.9, 5.6)	
Other religion	1.7 (0.2, 12.1)	6.1 (1.8, 20.3) ***	1.5 (-0.3, 3.3)	4.2 (2.3, 6.2)	
Ethnicity (European)				2.1 (1.9, 2.4)	
Asian	1 (0.3, 3)	1.4 (0.3, 6)	-0.3 (-1.5, 0.9)	3.1 (2.4, 3.9)	
Maori	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	0.4 (0.1, 2.1)	0.6 (0, 1.2)	2.5 (2, 3.1)	
Pacific	0.7 (0.3, 2)	0.9 (0.1, 6)	-0.4 (-1.5, 0.7)	2.1 (1.1, 3.1)	
Other ethnicity	0.8 (0, 15.5)	0.2 (0, 9.4)	-0.6 (-3.9, 2.7)	2.4 (0, 6.8)	
Location (Auckland)				2.8 (2.2, 3.5)	
Christchurch	1.3 (0.6, 3)	0.2 (0, 4.5)	-0.1 (-0.9, 0.8)	1.9 (1.2, 2.7)	
Prov City	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.4 (0.1, 2.1)	-0.5 (-1.2, 0.3)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	
Prov Town	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	1.3 (0.4, 4.4)	-0.2 (-1.2, 0.7)	2.3 (1.7, 2.9)	
Rural	1.3 (0.5, 3.4)	0.4 (0.1, 2.4)	-0.2 (-1.2, 0.7)	2.2 (1.6, 2.9)	
Wellington	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	0.9 (0.2, 4)	-0.2 (-1, 0.6)	2.7 (1.9, 3.4)	
Politics (Labour)				2.5 (2.2, 2.8)	
Act	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0 (0, 0) ***	-0.8 (-1.7, 0)	2 (1.3, 2.7)	
Greens	0.5 (0.2, 1) *	1.3 (0.4, 4.9)	0.1 (-0.9, 1.2)	2.9 (1.6, 4.1)	
National	0.7 (0.4, 1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8) *	-0.8 (-1.2, -0.3) ***	2.1 (1.7, 2.5)	
NZ First	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)	0.1 (0, 595.2)	-0.8 (-2.2, 0.7)	1.9 (0, 3.8)	
Other politics	2.2 (0.6, 8)	1.5 (0.1, 27.8)	1.5 (-0.3, 3.3)	4.3 (2.1, 6.4)	
Refuse to answer	0.4 (0, 19.3)	0 (0, 0) ***	-1 (-5.1, 3.2)	1.3 (0, 3.3)	
No politics	0.3 (0, 2.5)	0.1 (0, 3.4)	-1.5 (-3.5, 0.5)	1.3 (0, 3.2)	
Education (None)				2.3 (1.6, 3)	
High School	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	0.7 (0.2, 2.9)	-0.7 (-1.4, 0)	1.7 (1.4, 2.1)	
Certificate	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	-0.2 (-1.1, 0.8)	2.4 (1.7, 3.2)	
Diploma	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.2 (0, 2.3)	-0.7 (-1.6, 0.2)	1.8 (1.2, 2.3)	
Bachelor	2.9 (1, 8.4)	0.3 (0, 1.8)	0.4 (-0.6, 1.4)	3 (2.4, 3.6)	
Postgraduate	2.3 (0.9, 5.4)	0.8 (0.1, 4.8)	0.8 (-0.2, 1.9)	3.6 (2.7, 4.4)	
Time in NZ (Born here)				2 (1.7, 2.2)	
20+ years	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	3.2 (1, 10.4)	0.7 (0.1, 1.4) *	2.7 (2, 3.5)	
16-20 years	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)	7.2 (1.4, 36.2) *	1.1 (-0.8, 3)	3.5 (1.3, 5.8)	
11-15 years	3.1 (0.8, 11.5)	4.3 (0.8, 22.6)	1.8 (0.1, 3.4) *	4.3 (2.8, 5.8)	
6-10 years	3 (0.8, 11.2)	2.6 (0.3, 24)	1.2 (-0.1, 2.6)	3.5 (1.8, 5.2)	
1-5 years	1.8 (0.2, 13.9)	5.3 (0.2, 121.4)	1.5 (-0.8, 3.7)	3.1 (1.1, 5.2)	
Answer to How many Jews killed (Correct, 6m)				2.4 (2, 2.7)	
Incorrect	1 (0.6, 1.7)	2.3 (0.7, 7.2)	0.6 (-0.1, 1.4)	3.3 (2.8, 3.9)	
Unsure	0.4 (0.2, 0.6) ***	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	-0.7 (-1.3, -0.1) *	1.8 (1.4, 2.2)	
Warmth (0-100)					
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)	1 (1, 1) ***	0 (0, 0) ***		

Table 8: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding at least 1 and at least 9 (half) antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views held; the average (2SE) number of views held; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-9).

	At least 1	At least 9	GLM	Average rejected	Rejected plot
Age (18-30)				5.8 (5, 6.6)	
31-45	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	-0.5 (-1.5, 0.5)	6.2 (5.4, 7)	
46-60	0.3 (0.1, 0.9) *	1.5 (0.7, 3)	-0.3 (-1.3, 0.7)	7 (6.2, 7.8)	
61-75	0.7 (0.2, 2.7)	3.2 (1.3, 7.6) *	1.1 (-0.1, 2.3)	9.2 (8.2, 10.1)	
76+	0.9 (0.1, 5)	3.5 (1.3, 9.2) *	1.4 (0, 2.8)	8.7 (7.1, 10.4)	
Gender (Female)				6.7 (6.1, 7.3)	
Male	1.5 (0.8, 3)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0 (-0.7, 0.7)	7.6 (7, 8.2)	
Religion (No religion)				6.5 (6, 7)	
Christian	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	1.8 (1.1, 3) *	0.9 (0.2, 1.7) *	8.5 (7.8, 9.2)	
Hindu	1.6 (0.2, 12.1)	0.8 (0.2, 3.4)	-0.2 (-1.9, 1.5)	4.8 (3.2, 6.5)	
Other religion	0.9 (0.2, 4.3)	0.6 (0.1, 2.1)	-0.3 (-2.5, 1.9)	5.2 (2.8, 7.6)	
Ethnicity (European)				7.8 (7.3, 8.2)	
Asian	1.2 (0.3, 4.2)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)	-0.5 (-2.2, 1.1)	5.5 (4.6, 6.4)	
Maori	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.9)	-0.2 (-1.3, 0.8)	6.1 (5.1, 7)	
Pacific	1.4 (0.2, 9.2)	1 (0.4, 2.5)	-0.5 (-2.1, 1.1)	5.9 (4.4, 7.5)	
Other ethnicity	5.7 (0, 5e04)	1.8 (0.1, 32.6)	1.1 (-5.7, 7.9)	8.4 (0, 18.3)	
Location (Auckland)				6.4 (5.4, 7.3)	
Christchurch	1.8 (0.5, 6.7)	1.5 (0.6, 3.9)	0.4 (-1.1, 1.8)	7.8 (6.5, 9.1)	
Prov City	4.9 (1.4, 16.4) *	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.4 (-0.9, 1.7)	7.4 (6.6, 8.1)	
Prov Town	1.4 (0.5, 3.6)	1.2 (0.5, 2.6)	0.1 (-1.5, 1.7)	7 (6, 8)	
Rural	3.3 (1, 11.2)	1 (0.4, 2.4)	0.6 (-0.9, 2.1)	6.9 (5.8, 8.1)	
Wellington	4.7 (1, 21.8)	2.1 (0.9, 4.6)	1.7 (0.5, 3) *	8.5 (7.5, 9.5)	
Politics (Labour)				6.5 (6.1, 7)	
Act	0.8 (0.2, 2.8)	5.4 (2.1, 13.8) ***	2.3 (0.9, 3.6) ***	9.6 (8, 11.1)	
Greens	1.2 (0.2, 7)	1.8 (0.8, 4)	0.4 (-0.7, 1.5)	7.9 (6.3, 9.5)	
National	1 (0.4, 2.6)	1.8 (1, 3) *	1.1 (0.4, 1.8) ***	8.2 (7.3, 9)	
NZ First	0.2 (0, 1.2)	1 (0.2, 4.3)	0 (-2.6, 2.5)	7 (3.7, 10.4)	
Other politics	3.5 (0.1, 186.9)	0.4 (0, 2.9)	-0.2 (-2.1, 1.7)	6.4 (3.5, 9.2)	
Refuse to answer	0.1 (0, 3.1)	1.4 (0.1, 14.3)	0 (-6.9, 6.8)	6.2 (0, 14.9)	
No politics	0.6 (0.2, 2.4)	1.6 (0.1, 30.2)	0.2 (-4.1, 4.5)	4.9 (2.2, 7.5)	
Education (None)				4.9 (3.9, 6)	
High School	1.7 (0.7, 4.1)	2.3 (1.1, 4.8) *	1.3 (0.2, 2.4) *	7 (6.3, 7.6)	
Certificate	2.2 (0.6, 7.9)	2.4 (0.7, 8.6)	1.4 (-0.4, 3.3)	7.2 (6, 8.5)	
Diploma	1.8 (0.5, 6.5)	1.6 (0.7, 3.9)	1.1 (-0.2, 2.4)	7.7 (6.5, 8.8)	
Bachelor	3.8 (0.8, 17.9)	2.1 (0.9, 4.8)	2 (0.6, 3.5) *	7.9 (6.6, 9.1)	
Postgraduate	1.8 (0.5, 6.3)	2.5 (1, 6.4)	2 (0.7, 3.4) ***	8.2 (7.1, 9.2)	
Time in NZ (Born here)				7.2 (6.8, 7.6)	
20+ years	4.7 (0.9, 24.3)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	-0.1 (-1.2, 1)	8.2 (6.9, 9.6)	
16-20 years	0.8 (0.1, 4.5)	2.6 (0.3, 19)	1.1 (-2.4, 4.7)	8.2 (4.2, 12.2)	
11-15 years	3.6 (0.3, 37.7)	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)	0.7 (-0.8, 2.2)	6.8 (5.3, 8.3)	
6-10 years	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)	1 (0.1, 6.5)	-0.8 (-3.1, 1.6)	5.2 (3, 7.4)	
1-5 years	1.1 (0.3, 4.4)	0.6 (0.1, 2.9)	-0.8 (-3.9, 2.3)	5.1 (3, 7.2)	
Answer to How many Jews killed (Correct, 6m)				9.5 (8.9, 10)	
Incorrect	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8) *	-1.7 (-2.7, -0.6) ***	6.6 (5.7, 7.5)	
Unsure	0.1 (0, 0.4) ***	0.2 (0.1, 0.4) ***	-3 (-3.8, -2.2) ***	4.8 (4.2, 5.3)	
Warmth (0-100)					
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***	1 (1, 1) ***	0.1 (0, 0.1) ***		

Table 9: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of rejecting at least 1 and at least 9 (half) antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views rejected; the average (2SE) number of views rejected; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-18).

	At least 1	At least 9	GLM	Average unsure	Unsure plot
Age (18-30)				9.9 (8.8, 11)	
31-45	1.9 (0.3, 11.3)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	0.9 (-0.5, 2.2)	9.3 (8.3, 10.2)	
46-60	1.2 (0.2, 5.3)	1.4 (0.7, 2.7)	0.4 (-0.8, 1.7)	8.9 (8, 9.8)	
61-75	0.7 (0.2, 2.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	-1.5 (-3.2, 0.2)	6.3 (5.4, 7.3)	
76+	0.5 (0.1, 2.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	-2.1 (-3.6, -0.5) *	6.1 (4.7, 7.5)	
Gender (Female)				9.5 (8.7, 10.2)	
Male	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	0.6 (0.4, 1)	-0.8 (-1.6, 0)	7.4 (6.8, 8.1)	
Religion (No religion)				9.2 (8.6, 9.8)	
Christian	1.4 (0.6, 3.5)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	-0.4 (-1.4, 0.5)	7.4 (6.6, 8.2)	
Hindu	3e07 (2e06, 5e08) ***	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)	-0.3 (-2.8, 2.1)	9.4 (6.9, 11.9)	
Other religion	0.7 (0.1, 4.7)	0.5 (0.1, 2.2)	-1.2 (-4.1, 1.6)	8.5 (5.2, 11.8)	
Ethnicity (European)				8 (7.5, 8.5)	
Asian	0.7 (0.2, 2.7)	1.3 (0.5, 3.7)	0.9 (-1.3, 3)	9.3 (8.2, 10.4)	
Maori	1.2 (0.3, 5.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	-0.4 (-1.6, 0.8)	9.4 (8.1, 10.6)	
Pacific	3e07 (5e06, 2e08) ***	1.6 (0.6, 4.3)	0.9 (-1.1, 2.9)	9.9 (8.1, 11.7)	
Other ethnicity	1 (0, 47.8)	1 (0, 22.9)	-0.5 (-9.1, 8.1)	7.1 (0, 18.1)	
Location (Auckland)				8.8 (7.7, 9.9)	
Christchurch	0.5 (0.1, 1.6)	0.8 (0.3, 1.7)	-0.4 (-2.2, 1.4)	8.1 (6.4, 9.7)	
Prov City	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)	0.9 (0.5, 2)	0.1 (-1.5, 1.8)	8.7 (7.8, 9.6)	
Prov Town	1.5 (0.4, 5.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.9)	0.1 (-1.9, 2.1)	8.6 (7.5, 9.7)	
Rural	1.6 (0.3, 8.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	-0.4 (-2.3, 1.5)	8.8 (7.5, 10)	
Wellington	0.7 (0.2, 2.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8) *	-1.5 (-3, 0) *	6.7 (5.5, 7.9)	
Politics (Labour)				8.9 (8.3, 9.5)	
Act	1 (0.2, 5.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9) *	-1.4 (-2.9, 0.1)	6.4 (4.7, 8)	
Greens	2 (0.2, 15.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	-0.5 (-1.6, 0.7)	7.3 (5.6, 8.9)	
National	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	-0.3 (-1.2, 0.5)	7.7 (6.8, 8.5)	
NZ First	2.2 (0.2, 26.6)	1.6 (0.3, 8.3)	0.9 (-2.6, 4.4)	9 (4.2, 13.9)	
Other politics	0.4 (0, 4)	0.8 (0.2, 3.6)	-1.4 (-3.9, 1.1)	7.2 (4.7, 9.7)	
Refuse to answer	0.3 (0, 65.6)	1.4 (0, 74.7)	1.1 (-9, 11.2)	10.5 (0.4, 20.6)	
No politics	2.5 (0, 2e03)	3.3 (0.5, 21.1)	1.4 (-4.3, 7)	11.8 (8.6, 15)	
Education (None)				10.7 (9.4, 12)	
High School	0.6 (0.1, 3.5)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	-0.6 (-1.9, 0.8)	9.2 (8.5, 10)	
Certificate	0.6 (0.1, 4.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	-1.2 (-3.5, 1.1)	8.3 (6.9, 9.8)	
Diploma	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	-0.3 (-1.9, 1.2)	8.5 (7.3, 9.7)	
Bachelor	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	-2.3 (-4.2, -0.4) *	7.1 (5.6, 8.5)	
Postgraduate	0.4 (0, 3.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6) ***	-2.9 (-4.4, -1.3) ***	6.2 (5.1, 7.2)	
Time in NZ (Born here)				8.8 (8.3, 9.2)	
20+ years	1.3 (0.3, 5.7)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	-0.7 (-1.8, 0.4)	6.9 (5.5, 8.3)	
16-20 years	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	0.5 (0.1, 3.2)	-2.2 (-6.8, 2.4)	6.1 (1.3, 10.9)	
11-15 years	0.6 (0.1, 4.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1)	-2.5 (-4.6, -0.4) *	6.8 (4.8, 8.9)	
6-10 years	1.2 (0.1, 19)	1.3 (0.4, 4.6)	-0.4 (-2.9, 2)	9.3 (7.3, 11.3)	
1-5 years	0.2 (0, 4.1)	0.8 (0.1, 4.5)	-0.7 (-5.6, 4.2)	9.8 (6.1, 13.5)	
Answer to How many Jews killed (Correct, 6m)				6.1 (5.6, 6.7)	
Incorrect	1.3 (0.4, 4.1)	1.9 (0.9, 4.1)	1 (-0.4, 2.5)	8 (6.9, 9)	
Unsure	5e07 (9e06, 3e08) ***	5.2 (3.1, 8.8) ***	3.7 (2.6, 4.8) ***	11.4 (10.7, 12.2)	
Warmth (0-100)					
Warmth to Jews	1 (0.9, 1) *	1 (1, 1) ***	0 (0, 0) ***		

Table 10: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of being unsure about at least 1 and at least 9 (half) antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of unsure views; the average (2SE) number of unsure views; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-18).

	At least 1	At least 4	GLM	Average held	Held plot
Age (18-30)				0.9 (0.6, 1.1)	◆
31-45	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	1.5 (0.3, 7)	-0.1 (-0.4, 0.2)	1 (0.7, 1.2)	◆
46-60	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	2.6 (0.3, 21.8)	0 (-0.4, 0.3)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	◆
61-75	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	3.8 (0.4, 32.8)	0.2 (-0.2, 0.7)	1 (0.7, 1.2)	◆
76+	2 (0.8, 5.4)	8.4 (1, 69.8)	0.3 (-0.2, 0.9)	1.3 (0.7, 1.9)	◆
Gender (Female)				0.6 (0.4, 0.7)	◆
Male	1.7 (1.1, 2.6) *	2.9 (0.9, 9.2)	0.5 (0.2, 0.7) ***	1.2 (1, 1.4)	◆
Religion (No religion)				0.8 (0.6, 1)	◆
Christian	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	-0.1 (-0.3, 0.2)	0.9 (0.7, 1)	◆
Hindu	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	2 (0.2, 16.8)	0.1 (-0.6, 0.8)	1.6 (0.8, 2.3)	◆
Other religion	1.7 (0.2, 12.1)	3 (0.7, 12.6)	0.8 (-0.1, 1.7)	1.9 (0.9, 2.8)	◆
Ethnicity (European)				0.8 (0.6, 0.9)	◆
Asian	1 (0.3, 3)	4 (0.6, 29.1)	0.2 (-0.4, 0.8)	1.5 (1.1, 1.9)	◆
Maori	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	1.4 (0.3, 7.9)	0.1 (-0.2, 0.5)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	◆
Pacific	0.7 (0.3, 2)	0.7 (0, 21.4)	0.1 (-0.5, 0.7)	1.1 (0.6, 1.6)	◆
Other ethnicity	0.8 (0, 15.5)	0.3 (0, 22.4)	-0.2 (-1.9, 1.5)	0.8 (0, 3.2)	◆
Location (Auckland)				1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	◆
Christchurch	1.3 (0.6, 3)	0.6 (0.1, 4.7)	0 (-0.4, 0.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1)	◆
Prov City	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.8 (0.1, 3.9)	-0.2 (-0.6, 0.2)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	◆
Prov Town	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	1.2 (0.3, 4.7)	-0.1 (-0.6, 0.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	◆
Rural	1.3 (0.5, 3.4)	0.7 (0.2, 3.4)	-0.1 (-0.6, 0.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	◆
Wellington	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	1 (0.2, 4.8)	-0.1 (-0.5, 0.3)	1 (0.6, 1.3)	◆
Politics (Labour)				0.9 (0.8, 1.1)	◆
Act	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.1 (0, 1)	-0.4 (-0.8, 0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.1)	◆
Greens	0.5 (0.2, 1) *	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)	-0.1 (-0.6, 0.4)	0.7 (0.2, 1.3)	◆
National	0.7 (0.4, 1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	-0.2 (-0.4, 0.1)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	◆
NZ First	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)	0 (0, 0) ***	-0.2 (-0.9, 0.5)	0.9 (0.2, 1.6)	◆
Other politics	2.2 (0.6, 8)	3.5 (0.4, 32.7)	1.1 (0.2, 2) *	2.1 (1.1, 3.2)	◆
Refuse to answer	0.4 (0, 19.3)	0 (0, 0) ***	-0.4 (-2, 1.3)	0.4 (0, 1.3)	◆
No politics	0.3 (0, 2.5)	0 (0, 0) ***	-0.6 (-1.7, 0.5)	0.6 (0, 1.6)	◆
Education (None)				1 (0.7, 1.4)	◆
High School	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)	-0.3 (-0.7, 0)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	◆
Certificate	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.9)	-0.2 (-0.7, 0.3)	1 (0.6, 1.3)	◆
Diploma	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.4 (0, 2.6)	-0.3 (-0.8, 0.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1)	◆
Bachelor	2.9 (1, 8.4)	0.2 (0, 1.5)	0 (-0.6, 0.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.5)	◆
Postgraduate	2.3 (0.9, 5.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.7)	-0.1 (-0.6, 0.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	◆
Time in NZ (Born here)				0.7 (0.6, 0.8)	◆
20+ years	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	2.1 (0.6, 7.6)	0.2 (-0.1, 0.6)	1 (0.6, 1.5)	◆
16-20 years	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)	5.1 (1.1, 23.9) *	0.7 (-0.4, 1.7)	1.7 (0.5, 2.9)	◆
11-15 years	3.1 (0.8, 11.5)	0.9 (0.1, 9.5)	0.4 (-0.3, 1.1)	1.4 (0.9, 2)	◆
6-10 years	3 (0.8, 11.2)	1.7 (0.2, 12)	0.7 (-0.1, 1.5)	1.7 (0.7, 2.7)	◆
1-5 years	1.8 (0.2, 13.9)	5.2 (0.2, 126.6)	0.5 (-0.5, 1.5)	1.4 (0.4, 2.4)	◆
Answer to How many Jews killed (Correct, 6m)				0.7 (0.6, 0.9)	◆
Incorrect	1 (0.6, 1.7)	5.3 (1.3, 21) *	0.5 (0.2, 0.9) ***	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	◆
Unsure	0.4 (0.2, 0.6) ***	1.5 (0.4, 5)	-0.1 (-0.3, 0.2)	0.8 (0.6, 1)	◆
Warmth (0-100)					
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)	1 (0.9, 1) ***	0 (0, 0) ***		

Table 11: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding at least 1 and at least 4 (half) classical antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views held; the average (2SE) number of views held; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-9).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			11.2 (5.8, 16.6)	
31-45	1.1 (0.3, 3.3)		17.3 (8.3, 26.4)	
46-60	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)		13.6 (8.4, 18.7)	
61-75	3.4 (1.2, 9.3) ***		19.6 (12.9, 26.4)	
76+	4.4 (1.3, 14.2) ***		30.4 (16.2, 44.5)	
Gender (Female)			9.3 (4.5, 14.2)	
Male	2.3 (1, 5.2)		23.9 (19, 28.7)	
Religion (No religion)			14 (10.5, 17.6)	
Christian	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)		16 (11.6, 20.5)	
Hindu	1.2 (0.2, 6.3)		33.1 (11.8, 54.4)	
Other religion	2.3 (0.2, 33)		34.1 (5.1, 63.2)	
Ethnicity (European)			13.6 (10.4, 16.8)	
Asian	3 (0.4, 20.9)		37.4 (26.4, 48.4)	
Maori	1.5 (0.6, 3.9)		13.8 (7.1, 20.4)	
Pacific	0.8 (0.1, 3.9)		8.9 (0, 18.1)	
Other ethnicity	0.8 (0, 242.7)		14.1 (0, 75.2)	
Location (Auckland)			23.4 (14, 32.9)	
Christchurch	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)		11.2 (3.3, 19.2)	
Prov City	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)		14.1 (8.3, 20)	
Prov Town	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)		16.2 (9.4, 22.9)	
Rural	0.6 (0.1, 3.3)		11.9 (3.9, 19.9)	
Wellington	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)		15.1 (6.6, 23.6)	
Politics (Labour)			15.4 (11.8, 19.1)	
Act	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)		15.5 (4.2, 26.7)	
Greens	0.8 (0.2, 3.3)		14 (2.7, 25.4)	
National	1 (0.6, 1.8)		21.3 (14.8, 27.7)	
NZ First	0.7 (0.1, 5.5)		12.4 (0, 38.1)	
Other politics	3.7 (0.9, 14.4)		33.8 (9.2, 58.5)	
Refuse to answer	0.9 (0, 278.4)		9.7 (0, 38.5)	
No politics	0.2 (0, 505.8)		7.6 (0, 41)	
Education (None)			11.7 (4.2, 19.3)	
High School	0.7 (0.3, 2)		10.9 (6.9, 14.9)	
Certificate	0.7 (0.2, 2.6)		12.5 (5.1, 19.8)	
Diploma	1 (0.3, 3.2)		14.1 (6.5, 21.8)	
Bachelor	2 (0.4, 8.9)		27.1 (15.3, 38.8)	
Postgraduate	1.8 (0.6, 5.8)		27.2 (16.6, 37.8)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			12 (9, 14.9)	
20+ years	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)		21.3 (10.4, 32.2)	
16-20 years	2.3 (0.9, 5.8)		39.9 (18.2, 61.7)	
11-15 years	2.6 (0.7, 9.7)		38.4 (17.1, 59.6)	
6-10 years	1.3 (0, 39.9)		27.5 (0, 61.8)	
1-5 years	2.5 (0.2, 38.7)		25.5 (2.9, 48.2)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			15.6 (11.3, 20)	
Incorrect	1.6 (0.7, 3.5)		23.3 (13.8, 32.8)	
Unsure	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)		13.8 (9.3, 18.2)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 12: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews have too much power in international financial markets”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			19.8 (13, 26.6)	
31-45	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)		16.8 (7.2, 26.4)	
46-60	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)		13.8 (8.5, 19.1)	
61-75	1.5 (0.7, 3.6)		21.9 (14.8, 29.1)	
76+	2.4 (0.9, 6)		30.7 (17.4, 44)	
Gender (Female)			13.4 (8.1, 18.6)	
Male	1.9 (1.1, 3.3) ***		24.3 (19.2, 29.5)	
Religion (No religion)			16.5 (12.5, 20.5)	
Christian	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)		19.6 (14.9, 24.4)	
Hindu	0.6 (0.1, 2.9)		21 (1.1, 40.9)	
Other religion	2.1 (0.3, 18)		33.3 (4.1, 62.6)	
Ethnicity (European)			16.6 (13.2, 20)	
Asian	1.3 (0.2, 7.2)		24.1 (14.7, 33.5)	
Maori	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)		22 (14.2, 29.8)	
Pacific	1 (0.3, 3.4)		24.9 (10.4, 39.4)	
Other ethnicity	0.8 (0, 291)		15.8 (0, 100.6)	
Location (Auckland)			22.8 (13.3, 32.3)	
Christchurch	0.7 (0.2, 2.5)		14.4 (6, 22.7)	
Prov City	0.8 (0.3, 2)		16.9 (10.7, 23)	
Prov Town	0.6 (0.2, 2.2)		16.6 (9.5, 23.7)	
Rural	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)		17.9 (7, 28.7)	
Wellington	0.9 (0.3, 2.2)		22.1 (11.5, 32.7)	
Politics (Labour)			22.1 (17.7, 26.5)	
Act	0.1 (0, 0.3) ***		3.5 (0, 8.6)	
Greens	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)		11.9 (1.7, 22)	
National	0.6 (0.3, 1)		17.2 (11.2, 23.2)	
NZ First	0.6 (0.1, 2.3)		19.6 (0.7, 38.4)	
Other politics	2.9 (1, 8.7)		43.1 (20.9, 65.2)	
Refuse to answer	0.9 (0, 62.5)		19.1 (0, 62.7)	
No politics	0.3 (0, 31.2)		10.2 (0, 50.5)	
Education (None)			23.7 (14, 33.3)	
High School	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)		17.7 (12.6, 22.9)	
Certificate	0.7 (0.3, 2.1)		19.6 (9.5, 29.7)	
Diploma	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)		15.3 (7.3, 23.2)	
Bachelor	0.7 (0.2, 2.7)		19.3 (8, 30.6)	
Postgraduate	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)		18.8 (9.4, 28.3)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			16.6 (13.3, 19.8)	
20+ years	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)		23.5 (11.1, 35.9)	
16-20 years	1.5 (0.5, 4.4)		25 (8, 42)	
11-15 years	0.9 (0.2, 3.8)		18 (1.8, 34.3)	
6-10 years	2.4 (0.2, 36.3)		29.8 (0, 68.4)	
1-5 years	2.1 (0.3, 14.4)		25.5 (5.5, 45.5)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			16 (11.4, 20.5)	
Incorrect	2 (1.1, 3.8) ***		29.6 (20.2, 39.1)	
Unsure	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)		15.9 (11.2, 20.6)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 13: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			9.5 (4.1, 15)	
31-45	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)		11.1 (2.8, 19.4)	
46-60	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)		8 (3.9, 12.1)	
61-75	1.2 (0.4, 3.6)		9.7 (5.1, 14.3)	
76+	1.2 (0.3, 4.4)		12.8 (3.1, 22.5)	
Gender (Female)			5.2 (0.9, 9.4)	
Male	2.8 (1.2, 6.7) ***		14.6 (10.6, 18.5)	
Religion (No religion)			8.6 (5.6, 11.6)	
Christian	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)		7.5 (4.4, 10.6)	
Hindu	1.1 (0.2, 6.8)		19.5 (2.3, 36.6)	
Other religion	4.3 (0.4, 41.1)		31.6 (0.5, 62.7)	
Ethnicity (European)			7.8 (5.3, 10.3)	
Asian	1.4 (0.2, 11.1)		20.4 (12.1, 28.7)	
Maori	1 (0.3, 3.3)		9.5 (3.7, 15.3)	
Pacific	1 (0.2, 6.2)		9.4 (0, 18.9)	
Other ethnicity	0.5 (0, 5e03)		8.3 (0, 92)	
Location (Auckland)			15.1 (6.4, 23.9)	
Christchurch	0.5 (0.1, 2.7)		5.6 (0, 11.1)	
Prov City	0.5 (0.1, 2)		6.8 (2.4, 11.2)	
Prov Town	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)		11.4 (5.6, 17.1)	
Rural	0.6 (0.1, 2.6)		7.6 (2, 13.2)	
Wellington	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)		6.1 (0.4, 11.7)	
Politics (Labour)			9.1 (6.1, 12.2)	
Act	0.8 (0.2, 3.2)		11.5 (1.6, 21.4)	
Greens	1.1 (0.3, 4.3)		10.6 (0.7, 20.4)	
National	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)		9.8 (5.1, 14.6)	
NZ First	1.1 (0.2, 6)		8.7 (0, 19.9)	
Other politics	4.7 (1, 23)		31 (3.9, 58.1)	
Refuse to answer	0 (0, 0) ***		0 (0, 0)	
No politics	0.7 (0, 276.2)		7 (0, 44.9)	
Education (None)			7.7 (1.7, 13.8)	
High School	0.8 (0.2, 2.4)		7.8 (4.2, 11.4)	
Certificate	1 (0.3, 3.9)		11.4 (5, 17.8)	
Diploma	0.6 (0.1, 2.7)		6.6 (1.1, 12)	
Bachelor	1.2 (0.2, 8)		13.3 (2.4, 24.3)	
Postgraduate	1.3 (0.3, 4.6)		14.4 (5.9, 22.8)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			7 (4.7, 9.3)	
20+ years	1.8 (0.8, 4.2)		11.8 (4.6, 19.1)	
16-20 years	2.9 (0.7, 11.6)		25.1 (5.5, 44.7)	
11-15 years	2.8 (0.4, 20.1)		26.5 (6.7, 46.2)	
6-10 years	2 (0.1, 62.3)		19.5 (0, 56.4)	
1-5 years	1.4 (0.1, 16)		12.2 (0, 28.1)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			8.8 (5.3, 12.2)	
Incorrect	1.8 (0.8, 4)		16.3 (7.6, 24.9)	
Unsure	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)		7.3 (4, 10.7)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 14: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews have too much control over the global media”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			10.6 (4.8, 16.4)	
31-45	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)		14.1 (8.9, 19.2)	
46-60	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)		8.9 (4.3, 13.4)	
61-75	2.3 (0.8, 6.9)		16.5 (9.5, 23.5)	
76+	1.6 (0.5, 5.5)		18.8 (6.7, 31)	
Gender (Female)			6.1 (3.6, 8.6)	
Male	3.4 (1.8, 6.4) ***		19.8 (14.8, 24.8)	
Religion (No religion)			11.8 (8.2, 15.3)	
Christian	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)		10.8 (6.5, 15)	
Hindu	2.8 (0.7, 10.9)		38.2 (17, 59.4)	
Other religion	1.7 (0.7, 4.6)		23.9 (8.7, 39.1)	
Ethnicity (European)			11.3 (8.3, 14.4)	
Asian	1.3 (0.5, 3.8)		24.1 (14.9, 33.2)	
Maori	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)		10.5 (4.8, 16.1)	
Pacific	0.8 (0.1, 4.8)		11.4 (0, 24.2)	
Other ethnicity	0.7 (0, 28.3)		10.2 (0, 40.3)	
Location (Auckland)			16.8 (10.7, 22.9)	
Christchurch	0.6 (0.2, 2)		6.3 (0.7, 12)	
Prov City	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)		9.1 (4.5, 13.7)	
Prov Town	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)		12.5 (5.8, 19.1)	
Rural	0.8 (0.2, 2.3)		12.3 (4.7, 20)	
Wellington	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)		18.7 (8.1, 29.3)	
Politics (Labour)			13.5 (9.8, 17.1)	
Act	0.6 (0.2, 2.1)		11.6 (1.3, 21.9)	
Greens	1.1 (0.3, 3.2)		12.2 (2, 22.4)	
National	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)		11.3 (6.3, 16.4)	
NZ First	0.7 (0, 9.8)		12.9 (0, 41.4)	
Other politics	4.2 (1, 17.7) ***		29.7 (3.1, 56.4)	
Refuse to answer	0.1 (0, 25.7)		1.8 (0, 8.8)	
No politics	0.5 (0, 9.6)		12.3 (0, 29.4)	
Education (None)			18.2 (9.5, 27)	
High School	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)		10.1 (5.9, 14.3)	
Certificate	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)		11.7 (4.6, 18.7)	
Diploma	0.3 (0.1, 1)		8.2 (2.3, 14.1)	
Bachelor	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)		15.2 (8.5, 22)	
Postgraduate	0.7 (0.3, 2)		17.5 (8.5, 26.4)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			10.2 (7.5, 13)	
20+ years	1.8 (0.8, 3.9)		15.8 (5.7, 25.8)	
16-20 years	1.2 (0.3, 4)		18.5 (2.1, 34.8)	
11-15 years	1.8 (0.5, 6.9)		21.2 (4.3, 38)	
6-10 years	1.8 (0.4, 8.9)		26.2 (2.2, 50.3)	
1-5 years	2.3 (0.4, 12.5)		20.8 (2.6, 38.9)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			10.5 (6.8, 14.3)	
Incorrect	1.9 (0.9, 4.1)		19.5 (12, 27)	
Unsure	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)		11.8 (7.6, 16.1)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 15: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews don’t care what happens to anyone but their own kind”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			18.5 (11.6, 25.5)	
31-45	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)		16 (10.1, 21.8)	
46-60	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)		13 (7.8, 18.1)	
61-75	0.9 (0.4, 2.2)		14.3 (8, 20.7)	
76+	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)		14.5 (4.3, 24.7)	
Gender (Female)			11.6 (8.2, 15)	
Male	1.7 (1, 2.8)		19.1 (14.4, 23.8)	
Religion (No religion)			13.2 (9.2, 17.1)	
Christian	1 (0.6, 1.6)		14.8 (10.4, 19.2)	
Hindu	2 (0.6, 7.4)		30.3 (8.2, 52.3)	
Other religion	1.9 (0.6, 5.6)		29.6 (8.8, 50.4)	
Ethnicity (European)			12.1 (8.9, 15.2)	
Asian	1.4 (0.5, 3.7)		25.6 (16.2, 35)	
Maori	1.6 (0.7, 3.5)		17.2 (9.9, 24.5)	
Pacific	1.5 (0.5, 4.4)		21.9 (6.8, 36.9)	
Other ethnicity	1.2 (0.1, 16.7)		16.6 (0, 55.6)	
Location (Auckland)			20.5 (14, 27)	
Christchurch	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)		16.6 (7.4, 25.8)	
Prov City	0.8 (0.3, 1.6)		10.5 (5.5, 15.4)	
Prov Town	0.9 (0.4, 2)		13.9 (7.1, 20.6)	
Rural	1.2 (0.4, 3.1)		16.5 (7.7, 25.2)	
Wellington	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)		11.9 (3.5, 20.2)	
Politics (Labour)			14.9 (11.1, 18.7)	
Act	1.9 (0.8, 4.5)		24.1 (10.6, 37.6)	
Greens	0.6 (0.2, 2.1)		7.9 (0, 16.8)	
National	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)		15.6 (9.9, 21.3)	
NZ First	0.6 (0.1, 4.6)		12.1 (0, 30.9)	
Other politics	3 (0.8, 11.3)		33.8 (9.6, 58.1)	
Refuse to answer	0.6 (0, 41)		9 (0, 33.7)	
No politics	0.4 (0, 6.2)		11.6 (0, 28.1)	
Education (None)			19.2 (10.3, 28.2)	
High School	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)		12.9 (8.1, 17.7)	
Certificate	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)		16.6 (7.4, 25.8)	
Diploma	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)		12.8 (6.2, 19.3)	
Bachelor	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)		16.8 (9.8, 23.8)	
Postgraduate	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)		16.8 (8.1, 25.5)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			12.3 (9.3, 15.4)	
20+ years	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)		18.4 (8.4, 28.3)	
16-20 years	1.6 (0.5, 5.5)		20 (3.1, 36.9)	
11-15 years	1.3 (0.4, 4.8)		19.3 (3, 35.7)	
6-10 years	1.8 (0.5, 6.7)		27.3 (3, 51.7)	
1-5 years	3.1 (0.6, 15.5)		30.8 (3.2, 58.3)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			13 (9.1, 17)	
Incorrect	1.7 (0.9, 3.3)		24.9 (16.3, 33.5)	
Unsure	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)		12.5 (8, 16.9)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 16: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews in NZ are more loyal to Israel than to New Zealand”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			4.1 (0.8, 7.5)	
31-45	1.6 (0.6, 4.8)		5.5 (2.3, 8.7)	
46-60	1.3 (0.4, 4.1)		4.4 (1.3, 7.6)	
61-75	2.4 (0.7, 8.1)		8.2 (3.1, 13.3)	
76+	3.1 (0.9, 10.3)		12.5 (2.8, 22.2)	
Gender (Female)			4.4 (2.2, 6.7)	
Male	1.8 (0.8, 3.8)		7.6 (4.7, 10.6)	
Religion (No religion)			5.2 (2.8, 7.7)	
Christian	1.4 (0.7, 2.7)		7.7 (4.5, 10.9)	
Hindu	0.3 (0, 5.4)		3.6 (0, 11.2)	
Other religion	0.7 (0.1, 6.6)		2.8 (0, 8.3)	
Ethnicity (European)			6.2 (3.8, 8.6)	
Asian	0.2 (0, 1.7)		3 (0, 5.9)	
Maori	1 (0.4, 2.5)		5.5 (1.2, 9.8)	
Pacific	2.5 (0.7, 8.8)		12.8 (1.5, 24.2)	
Other ethnicity	1 (0, 173.6)		5.3 (0, 21)	
Location (Auckland)			5.3 (2.2, 8.4)	
Christchurch	2.2 (0.7, 6.5)		9.1 (2.3, 15.8)	
Prov City	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)		3.7 (0.8, 6.6)	
Prov Town	1.1 (0.3, 3.2)		6.5 (1.6, 11.4)	
Rural	1.1 (0.3, 4.4)		5.8 (0.1, 11.5)	
Wellington	1.8 (0.7, 4.4)		9.8 (2.8, 16.7)	
Politics (Labour)			6.4 (3.9, 9)	
Act	0.8 (0.2, 4.1)		5.1 (0, 12.3)	
Greens	0.6 (0.1, 2.9)		3.2 (0, 9.1)	
National	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)		7 (2.9, 11.1)	
NZ First	1.3 (0.2, 10.9)		8.5 (0, 20.8)	
Other politics	0.6 (0.1, 4.6)		6 (0, 15.7)	
Refuse to answer	0 (0, 0) ***		1.8 (0, 11.3)	
No politics	0.4 (0, 84.5)		2.2 (0, 6.9)	
Education (None)			7.2 (1.1, 13.2)	
High School	1.1 (0.4, 3.3)		5.5 (2.3, 8.6)	
Certificate	1.2 (0.3, 4.3)		7.3 (1.5, 13)	
Diploma	1.3 (0.3, 4.6)		6.4 (1.2, 11.5)	
Bachelor	1.9 (0.5, 6.8)		7.5 (3, 12.1)	
Postgraduate	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)		2.3 (0, 5.9)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			6.1 (3.9, 8.3)	
20+ years	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)		4.9 (0.2, 9.5)	
16-20 years	2.8 (0.6, 14.1)		11.6 (0, 26)	
11-15 years	0.5 (0.1, 4.6)		1.6 (0, 5.1)	
6-10 years	5.5 (1, 31.2)		13.5 (0, 27.5)	
1-5 years	0.1 (0, 22.4)		0.4 (0, 2.6)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			4.6 (2.1, 7.2)	
Incorrect	1.8 (0.7, 4.8)		7.8 (3.6, 12)	
Unsure	2.1 (0.9, 5.2)		6.5 (3.2, 9.9)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)			

Table 17: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Kiwi Jews[do not] make a positive contribution to NZ society”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			4.3 (0.3, 8.2)	
31-45	1.8 (0.3, 9.4)		7.8 (3.9, 11.7)	
46-60	1.7 (0.4, 7.6)		6.2 (2.4, 10)	
61-75	1.4 (0.2, 8.5)		4.2 (0.8, 7.6)	
76+	1.8 (0.2, 20.8)		7.9 (0, 16.6)	
Gender (Female)			4.7 (2.4, 7)	
Male	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)		7.2 (4.3, 10)	
Religion (No religion)			5.4 (3.1, 7.7)	
Christian	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)		5.7 (2.8, 8.5)	
Hindu	0 (0, 0) ***		0 (0, 0)	
Other religion	2.8 (0, 174.8)		15.6 (0.3, 31)	
Ethnicity (European)			5.6 (3.4, 7.9)	
Asian	0.3 (0, 17.5)		5.4 (1, 9.8)	
Maori	1 (0.1, 6.7)		7.8 (2.3, 13.4)	
Pacific	0.7 (0.1, 5.5)		4.1 (0, 10.2)	
Other ethnicity	1.2 (0, 3e05)		9.2 (0, 33.2)	
Location (Auckland)			7.3 (3.6, 10.9)	
Christchurch	0.5 (0, 22.6)		3.3 (0, 10.2)	
Prov City	0.7 (0.1, 4.7)		5.4 (1.7, 9)	
Prov Town	0.4 (0, 3.8)		3.8 (0.2, 7.3)	
Rural	1 (0.2, 6.8)		9.9 (3.1, 16.6)	
Wellington	0.5 (0.1, 3.3)		5 (0, 10.4)	
Politics (Labour)			5.4 (3, 7.7)	
Act	0.2 (0, 3.5)		1.8 (0, 5.5)	
Greens	1.5 (0.4, 5.3)		8.4 (0, 17.4)	
National	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)		6.4 (2.4, 10.4)	
NZ First	0.6 (0, 8.8)		2.4 (0, 10.2)	
Other politics	7.1 (0.5, 105)		25.7 (0, 53)	
Refuse to answer	0.3 (0, 1e08)		3.5 (0, 35.7)	
No politics	1.1 (0, 4e04)		5.2 (0, 13.7)	
Education (None)			7.8 (1.8, 13.8)	
High School	0.5 (0.1, 2)		3.6 (1, 6.2)	
Certificate	1.3 (0.2, 6.9)		8.7 (2.6, 14.8)	
Diploma	0.7 (0.1, 4)		4.2 (0, 8.7)	
Bachelor	1.5 (0.1, 47.1)		7.5 (3.2, 11.8)	
Postgraduate	1.5 (0.3, 8.4)		7 (1, 12.9)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			5.5 (3.4, 7.6)	
20+ years	0.8 (0.2, 3.4)		4.1 (0, 8.3)	
16-20 years	2.5 (0.2, 27)		14.9 (0, 30.7)	
11-15 years	0.5 (0, 14.3)		6.1 (0, 14.7)	
6-10 years	5.5 (0, 741.3)		11.8 (0, 25.9)	
1-5 years	0.6 (0, 119.2)		4 (0, 10.8)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			3.3 (1.2, 5.3)	
Incorrect	4 (0.6, 27.2)		10.2 (5.3, 15.1)	
Unsure	2 (0.7, 6)		6.5 (3.1, 9.9)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 18: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “A New Zealand Jew is [not] just as Kiwi as any other New Zealander”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			10 (5, 15)	
31-45	0.3 (0.1, 0.9) ***		6.6 (2.8, 10.4)	
46-60	0.7 (0.2, 2.6)		5.1 (1.5, 8.7)	
61-75	0.1 (0, 1.7)		1.1 (0, 3.2)	
76+	0.6 (0.1, 3.1)		4.4 (0, 10.7)	
Gender (Female)			4.7 (2.4, 7.1)	
Male	2.1 (0.8, 5.9)		6.5 (3.6, 9.4)	
Religion (No religion)			4.4 (2.1, 6.7)	
Christian	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)		5.4 (2.6, 8.3)	
Hindu	0.5 (0.1, 2.9)		10.2 (0, 23.7)	
Other religion	2.6 (0.6, 11.4)		15.8 (3.3, 28.2)	
Ethnicity (European)			3.7 (1.7, 5.6)	
Asian	1 (0.2, 4.6)		10.8 (4.2, 17.3)	
Maori	0.8 (0.3, 2.6)		6 (1.5, 10.4)	
Pacific	1.8 (0.2, 13.3)		16.6 (4.1, 29.1)	
Other ethnicity	0.1 (0, 206.2)		1.8 (0, 15)	
Location (Auckland)			8 (3.7, 12.3)	
Christchurch	0.9 (0.2, 5)		5.4 (0, 11.5)	
Prov City	1.3 (0.3, 5.8)		3.9 (0.5, 7.3)	
Prov Town	1 (0.3, 3)		4.3 (0.4, 8.1)	
Rural	0.8 (0.1, 5.5)		3.2 (0, 6.9)	
Wellington	1.5 (0.3, 6.1)		9 (1.6, 16.4)	
Politics (Labour)			7.1 (4.4, 9.9)	
Act	0 (0, 0) ***		0 (0, 0)	
Greens	0.8 (0.2, 3.3)		6.3 (0, 14.8)	
National	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)		3.3 (0.2, 6.5)	
NZ First	2 (0.4, 9.7)		13.2 (0, 32.4)	
Other politics	2 (0.1, 28.5)		13.2 (0, 35.6)	
Refuse to answer	0 (0, 0) ***		0 (0, 0)	
No politics	0.1 (0, 31.5)		0.9 (0, 6.3)	
Education (None)			8.9 (2, 15.7)	
High School	0.2 (0, 0.9) ***		2.8 (0.3, 5.3)	
Certificate	1.2 (0.2, 6.5)		8.7 (2.6, 14.8)	
Diploma	0.1 (0, 0.8) ***		1.7 (0, 3.9)	
Bachelor	0.8 (0.2, 3.3)		9.2 (3.3, 15)	
Postgraduate	0.6 (0.1, 2.7)		5.7 (0.3, 11)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			3.4 (1.7, 5.1)	
20+ years	2.8 (0.8, 10.3)		5 (0, 10.7)	
16-20 years	6.2 (1.7, 23.2) ***		14.4 (0, 30.3)	
11-15 years	3.7 (0.8, 17.3)		13.9 (0, 28.7)	
6-10 years	8.7 (1, 75.1) ***		13.7 (0, 27.3)	
1-5 years	5.4 (1, 29.2) ***		16.7 (0.8, 32.5)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			1.4 (0.1, 2.7)	
Incorrect	14 (4, 48.7) ***		16.5 (10, 23.1)	
Unsure	1.9 (0.5, 7.8)		4.2 (1.3, 7.1)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 19: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “The Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	At least 1	At least 4	GLM	Average held	Held plot
Age (18-30)				1 (0.7, 1.2)	◆
31-45	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.3 (0, 1.7)	-0.1 (-0.5, 0.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.4)	◆
46-60	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	1.6 (0.4, 6.4)	-0.1 (-0.5, 0.3)	1 (0.7, 1.2)	◆
61-75	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	2.7 (0.5, 13.9)	0.1 (-0.3, 0.5)	1 (0.8, 1.3)	◆
76+	2 (0.8, 5.4)	3 (0.3, 26.2)	0.1 (-0.4, 0.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	◆
Gender (Female)				0.9 (0.7, 1)	◆
Male	1.7 (1.1, 2.6) *	1 (0.4, 2.5)	0.2 (0, 0.5)	1.2 (1, 1.4)	◆
Religion (No religion)				1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	◆
Christian	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1)	-0.3 (-0.6, -0.1) *	0.8 (0.6, 1)	◆
Hindu	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	1.2 (0.1, 19.8)	0.3 (-0.7, 1.2)	1.6 (0.6, 2.6)	◆
Other religion	1.7 (0.2, 12.1)	2.6 (0.7, 10)	0.5 (-0.4, 1.4)	1.7 (0.9, 2.6)	◆
Ethnicity (European)				1 (0.8, 1.1)	◆
Asian	1 (0.3, 3)	1.6 (0.3, 8.3)	-0.3 (-0.9, 0.2)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	◆
Maori	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	3.6 (0.9, 14.2)	0.4 (0, 0.7) *	1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	◆
Pacific	0.7 (0.3, 2)	0.5 (0, 11.4)	-0.4 (-0.9, 0.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.1)	◆
Other ethnicity	0.8 (0, 15.5)	2.2 (0.1, 76.8)	-0.3 (-2, 1.4)	1.1 (0, 3.2)	◆
Location (Auckland)				1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	◆
Christchurch	1.3 (0.6, 3)	0.5 (0, 13)	0 (-0.5, 0.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.3)	◆
Prov City	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)	-0.2 (-0.5, 0.2)	0.9 (0.7, 1.1)	◆
Prov Town	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	1.7 (0.4, 7)	0 (-0.4, 0.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	◆
Rural	1.3 (0.5, 3.4)	1 (0.2, 4.5)	-0.1 (-0.6, 0.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	◆
Wellington	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	0.8 (0.1, 4.3)	0 (-0.4, 0.4)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	◆
Politics (Labour)				1.1 (1, 1.3)	◆
Act	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0 (0, 0) ***	-0.4 (-0.9, 0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	◆
Greens	0.5 (0.2, 1) *	1.8 (0.6, 5.2)	0.2 (-0.2, 0.7)	1.6 (1, 2.2)	◆
National	0.7 (0.4, 1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7) *	-0.4 (-0.7, -0.2) ***	0.8 (0.6, 1)	◆
NZ First	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)	0.3 (0, 162.8)	-0.5 (-1.2, 0.3)	0.7 (0, 1.6)	◆
Other politics	2.2 (0.6, 8)	0.5 (0, 11.2)	0 (-0.8, 0.8)	1.3 (0.4, 2.2)	◆
Refuse to answer	0.4 (0, 19.3)	0 (0, 0) ***	-0.4 (-2.4, 1.7)	0.7 (0, 2)	◆
No politics	0.3 (0, 2.5)	0 (0, 4e04)	-0.8 (-1.6, 0.1)	0.5 (0, 1.5)	◆
Education (None)				1 (0.6, 1.3)	◆
High School	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	-0.3 (-0.7, 0)	0.7 (0.6, 0.9)	◆
Certificate	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	1.1 (0.1, 8.1)	-0.1 (-0.6, 0.3)	1 (0.7, 1.4)	◆
Diploma	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	-0.4 (-0.8, 0.1)	0.7 (0.5, 1)	◆
Bachelor	2.9 (1, 8.4)	1.4 (0.3, 6.1)	0.2 (-0.3, 0.7)	1.3 (1, 1.6)	◆
Postgraduate	2.3 (0.9, 5.4)	3.4 (0.7, 17)	0.6 (0, 1.2) *	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	◆
Time in NZ (Born here)				0.9 (0.8, 1)	◆
20+ years	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	2 (0.5, 7.5)	0.3 (0, 0.7)	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	◆
16-20 years	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)	1.9 (0.2, 14.6)	0.3 (-0.4, 1)	1.3 (0.5, 2.2)	◆
11-15 years	3.1 (0.8, 11.5)	5.4 (1.2, 24.2) *	1 (0.1, 2) *	2.1 (1.2, 3)	◆
6-10 years	3 (0.8, 11.2)	2.9 (0.4, 18.7)	0.4 (-0.3, 1.1)	1.3 (0.7, 2)	◆
1-5 years	1.8 (0.2, 13.9)	1.3 (0, 246.8)	0.7 (-0.3, 1.7)	1.3 (0.5, 2.1)	◆
Answer to How many Jews killed (Correct, 6m)				1.2 (1, 1.4)	◆
Incorrect	1 (0.6, 1.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0 (-0.4, 0.3)	1.2 (1, 1.5)	◆
Unsure	0.4 (0.2, 0.6) ***	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	-0.4 (-0.7, -0.1) *	0.8 (0.6, 1)	◆
Warmth (0-100)					
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)	1 (1, 1) *	0 (0, 0) ***		

Table 20: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding at least 1 and at least 4 (more than half) anti-Israel antisemitic views; a GLM estimate of the number of views held; the average (2SE) number of views held; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			4.2 (0.4, 8)	
31-45	1.6 (0.3, 7.6)		10.6 (2.7, 18.5)	
46-60	1 (0.3, 3.6)		5.9 (2.5, 9.4)	
61-75	1.5 (0.4, 6)		6 (2.1, 9.8)	
76+	3.4 (0.6, 20.1)		13.9 (4.3, 23.4)	
Gender (Female)			5 (0.8, 9.2)	
Male	2.1 (0.8, 5.6)		9.7 (6.5, 13)	
Religion (No religion)			9.6 (6.7, 12.5)	
Christian	0.3 (0.1, 0.6) ***		3.5 (1.3, 5.6)	
Hindu	0.3 (0, 9.9)		6.9 (0, 20.4)	
Other religion	1.6 (0.1, 34.4)		13.8 (0, 44)	
Ethnicity (European)			7.5 (5.2, 9.9)	
Asian	0.3 (0, 3.5)		7.8 (2.1, 13.5)	
Maori	1.7 (0.5, 5.6)		8.4 (2.8, 14)	
Pacific	0.4 (0, 4.3)		2.7 (0, 7.9)	
Other ethnicity	0.3 (0, 4e04)		5.3 (0, 72.9)	
Location (Auckland)			8 (0.5, 15.6)	
Christchurch	1.2 (0.2, 8.9)		7.4 (1.2, 13.5)	
Prov City	1 (0.2, 4.8)		7.9 (3.6, 12.2)	
Prov Town	0.5 (0.1, 3.7)		5.2 (1.1, 9.4)	
Rural	0.6 (0.1, 5.2)		5.5 (0, 11)	
Wellington	1.1 (0.2, 5.1)		10.9 (3.9, 17.9)	
Politics (Labour)			8.8 (5.9, 11.8)	
Act	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)		3.5 (0, 8.6)	
Greens	0.8 (0.3, 2.7)		12.2 (2.2, 22.3)	
National	0.4 (0.2, 0.9) ***		5.1 (1.7, 8.6)	
NZ First	1.6 (0.2, 12)		8.6 (0, 21.7)	
Other politics	0.2 (0, 3.8)		3.3 (0, 10.1)	
Refuse to answer	0.7 (0, 622.1)		8 (0, 39.2)	
No politics	0.3 (0, 2e07)		2 (0, 38.6)	
Education (None)			5.2 (0.3, 10)	
High School	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)		4.6 (1.8, 7.4)	
Certificate	2 (0.5, 8.5)		8.5 (2, 15.1)	
Diploma	0.8 (0.2, 3.9)		3.6 (0, 8.2)	
Bachelor	2.8 (0.3, 28)		10.3 (0.5, 20.1)	
Postgraduate	3.7 (0.9, 15.2)		16 (7.8, 24.3)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			5.6 (3.6, 7.6)	
20+ years	2.4 (1.1, 5.4) ***		10.1 (3.8, 16.4)	
16-20 years	4.4 (1.3, 14.5) ***		16.4 (0.5, 32.4)	
11-15 years	2.6 (0.3, 26.2)		14.2 (0, 28.8)	
6-10 years	6.8 (0.3, 165)		15.6 (0, 49.5)	
1-5 years	3.7 (0, 716.8)		6.6 (0, 16.2)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			8.7 (5.4, 12.1)	
Incorrect	1 (0.2, 4.3)		7.8 (0, 16.7)	
Unsure	0.6 (0.3, 1.7)		5.6 (2.7, 8.4)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)			

Table 21: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “The State of Israel [does not have] every right to exist as a majority Jewish state”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			19 (11.9, 26.1)	
31-45	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)		19 (13, 25.1)	
46-60	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)		19.3 (13.1, 25.6)	
61-75	1.3 (0.7, 2.7)		26 (18.6, 33.3)	
76+	1 (0.4, 2.4)		23.9 (12.1, 35.7)	
Gender (Female)			16.3 (12.2, 20.5)	
Male	1.7 (1, 2.7) ***		25.5 (20.9, 30.1)	
Religion (No religion)			23 (18.8, 27.3)	
Christian	0.5 (0.3, 0.8) ***		16.4 (11.2, 21.6)	
Hindu	2.3 (0.7, 7.5)		34.7 (13.1, 56.3)	
Other religion	1.2 (0.4, 3.3)		24.3 (7.6, 41.1)	
Ethnicity (European)			21.9 (17.8, 25.9)	
Asian	0.4 (0.2, 0.9) ***		17.4 (9.7, 25.2)	
Maori	1.6 (0.9, 3)		21.4 (13.4, 29.5)	
Pacific	0.6 (0.2, 2)		16 (2.4, 29.6)	
Other ethnicity	0.7 (0.1, 9)		23 (0, 66.3)	
Location (Auckland)			23.1 (16.4, 29.7)	
Christchurch	1.1 (0.4, 2.5)		20.1 (8.8, 31.4)	
Prov City	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)		14.4 (8.5, 20.3)	
Prov Town	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)		21.3 (13.6, 29)	
Rural	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)		25.1 (14.8, 35.5)	
Wellington	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)		23.6 (13.5, 33.6)	
Politics (Labour)			21.2 (16.9, 25.5)	
Act	0.9 (0.4, 2.4)		21.3 (8, 34.7)	
Greens	1.6 (0.8, 3.3)		35.1 (20.5, 49.7)	
National	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)		19 (12.7, 25.2)	
NZ First	0.5 (0.1, 4.1)		10.8 (0, 35.4)	
Other politics	1.2 (0.4, 3.6)		27.4 (2.9, 52)	
Refuse to answer	0.2 (0, 3e03)		3.5 (0, 41.7)	
No politics	0.6 (0.1, 5)		13.3 (0, 31.4)	
Education (None)			18.3 (9, 27.6)	
High School	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)		15.7 (10.8, 20.7)	
Certificate	0.9 (0.4, 2.4)		21.3 (10.6, 31.9)	
Diploma	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)		11.9 (5.5, 18.3)	
Bachelor	1.2 (0.5, 2.8)		22.9 (15.4, 30.5)	
Postgraduate	3.5 (1.4, 9) ***		44.7 (33.2, 56.3)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			18.6 (15.1, 22.1)	
20+ years	1.8 (1, 3.2)		27 (16.8, 37.2)	
16-20 years	1.5 (0.5, 5)		26.5 (7.1, 45.9)	
11-15 years	3.3 (1.1, 9.4) ***		36.6 (17, 56.1)	
6-10 years	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)		18.5 (2, 35)	
1-5 years	3.1 (0.6, 15.3)		25 (2.6, 47.5)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			27.8 (22.6, 33.1)	
Incorrect	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)		23.7 (16.2, 31.2)	
Unsure	0.3 (0.2, 0.6) ***		11.3 (7, 15.6)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)			

Table 22: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that "Israel is an apartheid state"; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			14.4 (8.7, 20.1)	
31-45	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)		12.9 (7.3, 18.5)	
46-60	1 (0.5, 2.1)		11.2 (6.3, 16)	
61-75	0.7 (0.3, 1.9)		7.3 (2.9, 11.6)	
76+	0.9 (0.3, 3.4)		10.1 (0.6, 19.5)	
Gender (Female)			10.2 (6.8, 13.6)	
Male	1.2 (0.6, 2.2)		12.6 (8.9, 16.4)	
Religion (No religion)			9.4 (6.3, 12.5)	
Christian	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)		9.6 (5, 14.3)	
Hindu	5.7 (1.8, 18) ***		38 (16.7, 59.3)	
Other religion	2.9 (1.2, 7.2) ***		26.7 (10.6, 42.8)	
Ethnicity (European)			7.9 (5.3, 10.5)	
Asian	0.8 (0.3, 1.8)		18.1 (11, 25.1)	
Maori	2.2 (1, 4.8) ***		18.2 (10.7, 25.7)	
Pacific	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)		15.7 (3.8, 27.6)	
Other ethnicity	1.3 (0.1, 27.1)		15.9 (0, 51.4)	
Location (Auckland)			16.8 (11.2, 22.4)	
Christchurch	0.6 (0.1, 5.9)		6 (0, 18.7)	
Prov City	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)		8 (3.8, 12.3)	
Prov Town	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)		12.5 (6, 18.9)	
Rural	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)		7.2 (1.7, 12.7)	
Wellington	0.8 (0.3, 2)		12.7 (4.8, 20.7)	
Politics (Labour)			13.5 (9.9, 17.1)	
Act	0.3 (0.1, 1.8)		4.7 (0, 11.3)	
Greens	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)		16 (4.6, 27.4)	
National	0.4 (0.2, 0.8) ***		6.9 (3, 10.8)	
NZ First	1.3 (0.4, 4.6)		16.8 (0, 35)	
Other politics	2.7 (0.7, 9.8)		32.9 (5.7, 60.1)	
Refuse to answer	0 (0, 0) ***		0 (0, 0)	
No politics	0.1 (0, 66.7)		2.8 (0, 18.7)	
Education (None)			8.4 (1.9, 15)	
High School	1.4 (0.4, 4.1)		10.1 (5.9, 14.3)	
Certificate	1.4 (0.4, 4.6)		10.6 (3.9, 17.2)	
Diploma	0.9 (0.2, 3.4)		6.9 (2, 11.9)	
Bachelor	2.1 (0.7, 6.4)		15.2 (8.6, 21.8)	
Postgraduate	2.5 (0.6, 9.5)		18 (6.7, 29.2)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			8.6 (6, 11.2)	
20+ years	1.7 (0.6, 4.8)		11.2 (0.7, 21.6)	
16-20 years	2.5 (0.8, 7.6)		23 (4.3, 41.7)	
11-15 years	3 (0.9, 9.6)		28.7 (9.9, 47.5)	
6-10 years	1.5 (0.4, 6.3)		20.1 (3.7, 36.4)	
1-5 years	2.4 (0.4, 15.3)		20 (1.1, 38.9)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			10.1 (6.1, 14.1)	
Incorrect	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)		17 (10.4, 23.6)	
Unsure	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)		9.7 (5.6, 13.8)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 23: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “People should boycott Israeli goods and products”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			20.4 (12.8, 28)	
31-45	1 (0.5, 2)		26.5 (19.5, 33.4)	
46-60	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)		19.2 (13, 25.4)	
61-75	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)		20.7 (13.5, 27.8)	
76+	0.7 (0.3, 1.9)		13.7 (4.6, 22.8)	
Gender (Female)			20.6 (15.7, 25.4)	
Male	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)		21.8 (17.2, 26.5)	
Religion (No religion)			23 (18.5, 27.4)	
Christian	0.6 (0.3, 1) ***		14.4 (9.5, 19.4)	
Hindu	1.3 (0.4, 4)		33.9 (13.2, 54.6)	
Other religion	2.2 (0.7, 7.6)		44.1 (12.3, 75.8)	
Ethnicity (European)			19.8 (16.1, 23.6)	
Asian	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)		26.6 (17.5, 35.6)	
Maori	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)		23.6 (15.2, 32)	
Pacific	0.7 (0.2, 2.6)		18.5 (4.8, 32.1)	
Other ethnicity	0.5 (0, 21.2)		19.9 (0, 56.3)	
Location (Auckland)			25 (17.9, 32.2)	
Christchurch	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)		11.2 (0, 23.3)	
Prov City	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)		19.2 (12.8, 25.5)	
Prov Town	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)		19.9 (12.3, 27.4)	
Rural	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)		18.4 (9.4, 27.5)	
Wellington	1.2 (0.6, 2.7)		30.8 (19.6, 42.1)	
Politics (Labour)			22.9 (18.4, 27.5)	
Act	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)		15.2 (4.2, 26.2)	
Greens	2.6 (1.3, 5.1) ***		46.9 (31.7, 62.1)	
National	0.5 (0.3, 0.9) ***		14.2 (8.6, 19.7)	
NZ First	0.3 (0, 7.9)		8.4 (0, 34.3)	
Other politics	2.3 (0.5, 10)		37.5 (5.8, 69.1)	
Refuse to answer	0.3 (0, 18.6)		8 (0, 35.3)	
No politics	0.4 (0, 4.6)		10.8 (0, 27.2)	
Education (None)			22.1 (12.5, 31.6)	
High School	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)		16.4 (11.1, 21.7)	
Certificate	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)		18.3 (9.6, 27)	
Diploma	0.6 (0.3, 1.6)		16.6 (8.9, 24.3)	
Bachelor	1.1 (0.4, 2.5)		25.5 (16.8, 34.2)	
Postgraduate	1.5 (0.6, 3.7)		34.6 (23, 46.3)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			19 (15.5, 22.5)	
20+ years	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)		19.6 (8.7, 30.5)	
16-20 years	1 (0.4, 2.9)		25.1 (5.7, 44.5)	
11-15 years	3.1 (1.1, 8.4) ***		48.5 (29, 68.1)	
6-10 years	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)		27.6 (8.2, 47)	
1-5 years	1.3 (0.2, 6.5)		24.5 (5.6, 43.4)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			22.6 (17.6, 27.7)	
Incorrect	1.1 (0.6, 2)		27.3 (19.4, 35.3)	
Unsure	0.5 (0.3, 1) ***		16 (11, 21)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 24: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that "Israel is committing mass murder"; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			10 (4.7, 15.3)	
31-45	0.8 (0.3, 2)		10.9 (2.3, 19.6)	
46-60	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)		11.1 (6.1, 16.2)	
61-75	1.3 (0.5, 3.7)		10.8 (5.7, 16)	
76+	0.8 (0.2, 3)		9.4 (1.2, 17.7)	
Gender (Female)			8.7 (3.5, 13.8)	
Male	1.7 (0.8, 3.8)		12.7 (8.7, 16.6)	
Religion (No religion)			12.2 (8.7, 15.7)	
Christian	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)		7.9 (4.5, 11.3)	
Hindu	0.4 (0, 6.1)		6.9 (0, 20.4)	
Other religion	1.1 (0, 40.2)		17.1 (0, 53.5)	
Ethnicity (European)			9.9 (7, 12.7)	
Asian	0.7 (0.1, 8)		11.9 (4.6, 19.2)	
Maori	2.6 (1, 6.7)		16.2 (8.7, 23.7)	
Pacific	0.2 (0, 2.7)		1.3 (0, 4.3)	
Other ethnicity	1 (0, 853)		13.7 (0, 96.3)	
Location (Auckland)			9.6 (0.9, 18.3)	
Christchurch	1.9 (0.3, 10.6)		11.3 (3.5, 19.1)	
Prov City	1.8 (0.4, 8.3)		13.7 (8.1, 19.3)	
Prov Town	1.3 (0.2, 7)		11.6 (5.4, 17.9)	
Rural	0.6 (0.1, 5)		6.3 (0.3, 12.3)	
Wellington	1 (0.2, 4.3)		9.9 (3.3, 16.4)	
Politics (Labour)			12 (8.4, 15.5)	
Act	0.9 (0.3, 3)		11.5 (1.4, 21.6)	
Greens	0.5 (0.1, 2.2)		7.6 (0, 16)	
National	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)		9.3 (4.5, 14.2)	
NZ First	1 (0.2, 5.3)		10 (0, 26.1)	
Other politics	0.1 (0, 2.4)		2.1 (0, 8.1)	
Refuse to answer	1.7 (0, 231.6)		20 (0, 69.6)	
No politics	0.6 (0, 199.7)		7.8 (0, 45.5)	
Education (None)			12.8 (5.2, 20.4)	
High School	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)		6.2 (2.9, 9.5)	
Certificate	0.7 (0.2, 2.8)		10.2 (1.9, 18.5)	
Diploma	0.8 (0.3, 2.6)		12.2 (4.9, 19.4)	
Bachelor	1.2 (0.2, 7.3)		13.4 (3.1, 23.6)	
Postgraduate	1.4 (0.4, 4.9)		15 (5.3, 24.7)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			9.8 (7.1, 12.6)	
20+ years	1.2 (0.4, 3.1)		10 (2.5, 17.6)	
16-20 years	0.5 (0.1, 3.2)		4.2 (0, 11.9)	
11-15 years	4.6 (0.7, 28.7)		29.9 (7.6, 52.2)	
6-10 years	2.3 (0.1, 57.8)		14 (0, 48.8)	
1-5 years	2.1 (0.1, 34.7)		9.5 (0, 22.7)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			9.3 (5.5, 13.1)	
Incorrect	1.7 (0.7, 3.9)		13 (3.5, 22.4)	
Unsure	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)		10.9 (6.6, 15.2)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)			

Table 25: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Israel [does not make] a positive contribution to global society”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			15.5 (8.5, 22.4)	
31-45	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)		11.8 (6, 17.6)	
46-60	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)		9.2 (4.8, 13.5)	
61-75	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)		11.4 (5.5, 17.3)	
76+	0.8 (0.3, 2.6)		14.8 (4.8, 24.9)	
Gender (Female)			10.3 (6.7, 13.8)	
Male	1.4 (0.7, 2.5)		13.8 (9.9, 17.7)	
Religion (No religion)			11.4 (7.9, 15)	
Christian	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)		10.2 (5.5, 14.8)	
Hindu	2.8 (0.7, 10.4)		33.2 (12, 54.3)	
Other religion	1.3 (0.4, 4.1)		18.8 (6.1, 31.4)	
Ethnicity (European)			10 (7.1, 12.9)	
Asian	1.4 (0.5, 4.3)		21 (12.4, 29.7)	
Maori	1.8 (0.8, 3.7)		14.8 (7.7, 22)	
Pacific	0.3 (0, 2)		5.1 (0, 13)	
Other ethnicity	1.4 (0.1, 36.8)		15.6 (0, 53.2)	
Location (Auckland)			14.9 (9.2, 20.5)	
Christchurch	0.7 (0.1, 4.1)		6.5 (0, 17.7)	
Prov City	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)		8.5 (3.9, 13.1)	
Prov Town	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)		13.4 (7, 19.9)	
Rural	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)		10.4 (3.5, 17.4)	
Wellington	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)		17.2 (7.1, 27.2)	
Politics (Labour)			15.4 (11.5, 19.2)	
Act	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)		5.8 (0, 12.5)	
Greens	1.1 (0.4, 2.8)		16.3 (4.6, 28.1)	
National	0.4 (0.2, 0.8) ***		7.6 (3.3, 11.9)	
NZ First	0.3 (0.1, 1.8)		7.1 (0, 18.8)	
Other politics	0.5 (0.1, 4.4)		9.4 (0, 26.2)	
Refuse to answer	1.3 (0, 84.6)		15.2 (0, 47.9)	
No politics	0.1 (0, 30)		3.6 (0, 20.9)	
Education (None)			13.9 (6.2, 21.7)	
High School	0.4 (0.2, 0.9) ***		7.5 (3.8, 11.1)	
Certificate	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)		8.9 (2.9, 14.8)	
Diploma	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)		8.2 (2.6, 13.9)	
Bachelor	1 (0.4, 2.6)		14.8 (8.4, 21.3)	
Postgraduate	2 (0.7, 5.7)		25.7 (13.9, 37.6)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			10.6 (7.7, 13.4)	
20+ years	1.2 (0.5, 3.1)		11.1 (2.2, 20)	
16-20 years	1 (0.3, 3.4)		15.8 (0.4, 31.3)	
11-15 years	1.7 (0.5, 5.6)		23.6 (7, 40.2)	
6-10 years	1.2 (0.3, 4.7)		22.5 (3.2, 41.9)	
1-5 years	1.2 (0.1, 14.2)		13.3 (0, 28.6)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			9.6 (5.8, 13.5)	
Incorrect	2 (0.9, 4.6)		19.3 (11.9, 26.7)	
Unsure	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)		10.6 (6.3, 15)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 26: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Israeli government policies are similar to those of the Nazi regime”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			12.1 (6.5, 17.8)	
31-45	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)		21.4 (14.6, 28.1)	
46-60	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)		21.4 (14.8, 28)	
61-75	1.6 (0.7, 3.9)		23.5 (16.5, 30.4)	
76+	1.7 (0.6, 5.1)		24.1 (11.7, 36.6)	
Gender (Female)			16.1 (11.8, 20.5)	
Male	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)		24.1 (19.2, 28.9)	
Religion (No religion)			20.3 (15.8, 24.8)	
Christian	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)		19.2 (14.3, 24.1)	
Hindu	0.3 (0, 2.3)		9.7 (0, 23.8)	
Other religion	1.7 (0.4, 7.3)		30.3 (9.2, 51.3)	
Ethnicity (European)			21.4 (17.5, 25.4)	
Asian	0.8 (0.3, 2)		19.9 (11.4, 28.4)	
Maori	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)		17.1 (9.5, 24.7)	
Pacific	0.8 (0.2, 2.6)		13.1 (1.7, 24.5)	
Other ethnicity	0.7 (0, 13.3)		21.6 (0, 65.1)	
Location (Auckland)			19.2 (13.2, 25.1)	
Christchurch	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)		21.3 (11.1, 31.6)	
Prov City	1 (0.5, 1.9)		18.8 (12.2, 25.4)	
Prov Town	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)		22 (14.3, 29.7)	
Rural	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)		20.4 (9.3, 31.5)	
Wellington	1 (0.5, 2.1)		20.5 (11, 30)	
Politics (Labour)			21.6 (17.1, 26.1)	
Act	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)		20.5 (7.9, 33.1)	
Greens	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)		25.1 (11.1, 39.1)	
National	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)		18.9 (12.5, 25.4)	
NZ First	0.2 (0, 7.6)		7.2 (0, 31.6)	
Other politics	0.8 (0.1, 4.5)		18.2 (0, 39)	
Refuse to answer	0.7 (0, 70)		16.8 (0, 56.4)	
No politics	0.3 (0, 3.2)		11.4 (0, 30.5)	
Education (None)			18.5 (9.1, 27.8)	
High School	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)		13.8 (8.9, 18.6)	
Certificate	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)		24.8 (14.6, 35)	
Diploma	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)		14.9 (7.4, 22.4)	
Bachelor	1.4 (0.6, 3.3)		27.9 (19.1, 36.8)	
Postgraduate	1.4 (0.6, 3.4)		28.2 (17.8, 38.5)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			17.6 (14.1, 21)	
20+ years	2 (1.1, 3.6) ***		30 (18.9, 41.1)	
16-20 years	1.2 (0.4, 3.7)		20.9 (2.9, 38.8)	
11-15 years	2.1 (0.7, 6.9)		30.6 (11.5, 49.7)	
6-10 years	1.3 (0.2, 8.3)		15.9 (0, 37.8)	
1-5 years	5 (1.1, 22.2) ***		28.6 (9, 48.1)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			27.3 (21.5, 33.1)	
Incorrect	0.5 (0.3, 1)		16.8 (10.5, 23.1)	
Unsure	0.5 (0.3, 0.9) ***		13.8 (9.3, 18.3)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)			

Table 27: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Israel is [not] the only real democracy in the Middle East”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			12.5 (6.6, 18.4)	
31-45	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)		9.9 (5.5, 14.3)	
46-60	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)		11.5 (6.6, 16.3)	
61-75	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)		8.1 (2.9, 13.3)	
76+	0.9 (0.3, 2.7)		12 (1.8, 22.2)	
Gender (Female)			7.5 (4.5, 10.5)	
Male	1.8 (0.9, 3.6)		13.8 (9.7, 17.9)	
Religion (No religion)			8.6 (5.6, 11.7)	
Christian	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)		10 (6, 14)	
Hindu	5.2 (1.5, 17.9) ***		28.2 (8.2, 48.1)	
Other religion	3 (1.1, 7.8) ***		23.2 (8.1, 38.3)	
Ethnicity (European)			8.7 (6, 11.5)	
Asian	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)		14.2 (7.2, 21.2)	
Maori	2 (0.8, 4.8)		14.5 (7, 22)	
Pacific	0.9 (0.3, 2.7)		11.4 (1.2, 21.7)	
Other ethnicity	1.2 (0.1, 20)		15 (0, 52.6)	
Location (Auckland)			15 (9.6, 20.4)	
Christchurch	1.3 (0.5, 3.7)		12.1 (3.6, 20.5)	
Prov City	0.4 (0.2, 0.9) ***		5.7 (2, 9.4)	
Prov Town	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)		9.6 (4, 15.2)	
Rural	0.9 (0.3, 2.3)		10.9 (3.6, 18.2)	
Wellington	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)		9.8 (2.7, 16.9)	
Politics (Labour)			10.8 (7.7, 14)	
Act	0.8 (0.2, 2.6)		9.3 (0.1, 18.6)	
Greens	2 (0.9, 4.7)		17.6 (5.8, 29.4)	
National	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)		8.7 (4, 13.4)	
NZ First	1 (0.1, 7.8)		12.8 (0, 36.2)	
Other politics	1.8 (0.4, 7.9)		24.3 (0, 48.6)	
Refuse to answer	0.1 (0, 6e07)		1.8 (0, 34.7)	
No politics	0.2 (0, 4.2)		3.8 (0, 11.8)	
Education (None)			8.3 (1.9, 14.7)	
High School	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)		8.8 (4.9, 12.7)	
Certificate	0.8 (0.2, 2.7)		10.4 (3.4, 17.5)	
Diploma	1 (0.3, 3.5)		11.2 (4.1, 18.2)	
Bachelor	0.9 (0.3, 2.8)		11.8 (5.9, 17.8)	
Postgraduate	1.3 (0.4, 4.6)		16 (7.4, 24.6)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			8.7 (6.1, 11.4)	
20+ years	1.2 (0.5, 3)		10.4 (2.1, 18.8)	
16-20 years	1.9 (0.7, 5.6)		17.6 (1.7, 33.4)	
11-15 years	2.7 (0.9, 8.5)		23.1 (6.3, 39.9)	
6-10 years	1.4 (0.3, 5.9)		16.8 (1.7, 31.9)	
1-5 years	3.6 (0.7, 18)		16.1 (0.3, 31.9)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			11.4 (7.3, 15.5)	
Incorrect	1 (0.5, 2)		14.8 (7.9, 21.7)	
Unsure	0.5 (0.2, 1)		7.3 (3.8, 10.8)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1) ***			

Table 28: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “All societies should fear Zionists”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			15 (8.8, 21.2)	
31-45	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)		17.1 (10, 24.2)	
46-60	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)		9.4 (4.8, 14)	
61-75	0.9 (0.3, 2.4)		14.8 (8.4, 21.2)	
76+	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)		8 (0, 16.4)	
Gender (Female)			12.2 (8, 16.4)	
Male	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)		15 (11, 18.9)	
Religion (No religion)			11.8 (8.4, 15.3)	
Christian	1 (0.5, 2)		14.1 (8.5, 19.7)	
Hindu	1.4 (0.3, 6.1)		21.2 (3, 39.4)	
Other religion	1.6 (0.6, 4.4)		21.6 (7.3, 35.8)	
Ethnicity (European)			12.4 (9.3, 15.6)	
Asian	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)		17.8 (9.7, 25.8)	
Maori	0.8 (0.4, 1.9)		13.1 (6.6, 19.7)	
Pacific	0.6 (0.2, 2.2)		16.1 (4.2, 28)	
Other ethnicity	0.7 (0, 28)		16.3 (0, 53.9)	
Location (Auckland)			15.9 (10.4, 21.4)	
Christchurch	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)		12.6 (0, 25.7)	
Prov City	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)		8.9 (4, 13.8)	
Prov Town	1 (0.5, 2.3)		13.6 (7.3, 19.9)	
Rural	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)		14.6 (6.6, 22.6)	
Wellington	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)		17.2 (7.6, 26.8)	
Politics (Labour)			15.1 (11.4, 18.8)	
Act	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)		12.1 (1.8, 22.4)	
Greens	1 (0.4, 2.8)		16.3 (4.6, 28.1)	
National	0.5 (0.3, 1) ***		9.1 (4.6, 13.7)	
NZ First	0.3 (0.1, 2.1)		8.6 (0, 20.6)	
Other politics	3.7 (1.2, 11.5) ***		39.5 (16.4, 62.6)	
Refuse to answer	0 (0, 0) ***		0 (0, 0)	
No politics	0.5 (0, 9.5)		10.2 (0, 31.6)	
Education (None)			11.4 (4.2, 18.7)	
High School	0.8 (0.3, 2)		10.7 (6.6, 14.8)	
Certificate	1.2 (0.4, 3.3)		16.1 (8.1, 24.2)	
Diploma	0.7 (0.3, 2.1)		10.1 (3.7, 16.6)	
Bachelor	1.3 (0.5, 3.7)		18.1 (11.1, 25.1)	
Postgraduate	1.6 (0.4, 5.6)		17.9 (6, 29.9)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			11.1 (8.2, 13.9)	
20+ years	1.6 (0.6, 4.3)		16 (4.1, 28)	
16-20 years	1.5 (0.5, 5)		18.2 (4.4, 32)	
11-15 years	2 (0.6, 6.5)		22.9 (5.7, 40.2)	
6-10 years	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)		13.6 (0.5, 26.6)	
1-5 years	3.2 (0.7, 15.8)		31.2 (0.8, 61.7)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			12.3 (7.3, 17.2)	
Incorrect	2.5 (1.2, 5.3) ***		28.9 (20.6, 37.3)	
Unsure	0.4 (0.2, 0.9) ***		6.3 (3.1, 9.5)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)			

Table 29: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews have White privilege”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Odds estimate	Likert chart	PC Held	PC Held plot
Age (18-30)			12.3 (6.6, 17.9)	
31-45	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)		14.4 (9.1, 19.6)	
46-60	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)		12.8 (7.8, 17.8)	
61-75	1.4 (0.6, 3.2)		20.7 (14.1, 27.4)	
76+	3.2 (1.2, 8.6) ***		34 (20.8, 47.2)	
Gender (Female)			13.4 (9.7, 17)	
Male	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)		19.3 (15.2, 23.5)	
Religion (No religion)			18.3 (14.3, 22.4)	
Christian	0.5 (0.3, 0.8) ***		14 (10, 18)	
Hindu	0.5 (0.1, 2.9)		7.4 (0, 18.8)	
Other religion	1.5 (0.3, 6.7)		18.4 (3.3, 33.5)	
Ethnicity (European)			19.1 (15.5, 22.6)	
Asian	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)		9.6 (3.3, 15.9)	
Maori	1.2 (0.6, 2.6)		14.9 (7.7, 22)	
Pacific	0.4 (0.1, 2.3)		5.8 (0, 13.1)	
Other ethnicity	0.6 (0, 58.6)		15.6 (0, 46.8)	
Location (Auckland)			16.3 (10.6, 22)	
Christchurch	0.9 (0.4, 2.4)		16.3 (7.1, 25.5)	
Prov City	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)		15.6 (9.5, 21.8)	
Prov Town	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)		14.7 (8.2, 21.3)	
Rural	1 (0.4, 3)		19 (9.9, 28.1)	
Wellington	1 (0.4, 2.3)		17.5 (8.9, 26)	
Politics (Labour)			16 (12.2, 19.8)	
Act	1.2 (0.4, 3.1)		22.9 (9.5, 36.3)	
Greens	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)		18.1 (6.1, 30.1)	
National	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)		17.1 (11.1, 23.1)	
NZ First	0.9 (0.2, 3.5)		12.9 (0, 32.1)	
Other politics	1.3 (0.2, 10)		19.7 (0, 43.5)	
Refuse to answer	0.7 (0, 12.4)		11.5 (0, 51.7)	
No politics	0.9 (0, 90.7)		6.3 (0, 17.3)	
Education (None)			7.5 (1.2, 13.8)	
High School	1.4 (0.5, 3.8)		10.2 (6, 14.5)	
Certificate	2.5 (0.8, 7.7)		16.4 (7.9, 24.8)	
Diploma	1.5 (0.5, 4.6)		13.2 (6.4, 20)	
Bachelor	5.3 (1.7, 16.4) ***		24.2 (16.1, 32.2)	
Postgraduate	7.6 (2.6, 21.8) ***		34 (22.9, 45.1)	
Time in NZ (Born here)			15.3 (12.1, 18.5)	
20+ years	2 (1, 4)		24.6 (14.4, 34.8)	
16-20 years	1.3 (0.4, 4.2)		18.9 (0.8, 37)	
11-15 years	3 (0.7, 12.8)		27.5 (9.6, 45.3)	
6-10 years	2.3 (0.3, 17.9)		16 (1.3, 30.7)	
1-5 years	0.5 (0, 7.4)		4.1 (0, 11)	
Answer to Holocaust question (Correct)			23.9 (19, 28.9)	
Incorrect	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)		16.6 (10.6, 22.7)	
Unsure	0.3 (0.2, 0.6) ***		7.5 (4.1, 10.9)	
Warmth (0-100)				
Warmth to Jews	1 (1, 1)			

Table 30: Odds (logistic regression estimates and 95% CI) of holding the antisemitic view that “Jews are [not] indigenous to Israel”; a graphical representation of the Likert responses; the percentage (2SE) of each group that held the antisemitic view; and a graphical representation of that (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Hold J not I	Hold I not J	Average I	Average J	Average plots
Age (18-30)					
31-45	0.8 (0.3-2.4)	1.2 (0.6-2.2)			
46-60	0.4 (0.1-1.2)	1.1 (0.5-2.2)			
61-75	1 (0.3-3.3)	1.1 (0.5-2.2)			
76+	0.4 (0.1-2.2)	1 (0.4-2.8)			
Gender (Female)					
Male	2.5 (1.1-5.7)*	1 (0.6-1.6)			
Religion (No religion)					
Christian	0.8 (0.4-1.8)	1.3 (0.8-2.1)			
Hindu	2 (0.4-9.5)	3.4 (1.1-10.1)*			
Other religion	2.5 (0.5-12.7)	0.6 (0.2-2.3)			
Ethnicity (European)					
Asian	3.4 (0.7-16.2)	1.9 (0.8-4.5)			
Maori	0.6 (0.1-2.4)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)			
Pacific	1.1 (0.2-5)	1.2 (0.4-3.6)			
Other ethnicity	2.8 (0.1-72.5)	1.3 (0.1-21.8)			
Location (Auckland)					
Christchurch	2.8 (0.8-9.1)	1.7 (0.6-4.6)			
Prov City	0.9 (0.2-3.3)	1.3 (0.6-2.7)			
Prov Town	1.4 (0.4-5.2)	1.2 (0.5-2.5)			
Rural	1.2 (0.3-4.9)	1.6 (0.7-3.5)			
Wellington	1.1 (0.2-4.7)	1.7 (0.8-3.7)			
Politics (Labour)					
Act	0.9 (0.2-3.4)	1.1 (0.4-2.7)			
Greens	0.2 (0-1.9)	0.8 (0.3-2.1)			
National	0.6 (0.3-1.5)	1.6 (0.9-2.7)			
NZ First	0.4 (0-724.8)	0.8 (0.2-3)			
Other politics	1 (0.1-12.8)	0.3 (0-4.5)			
Refuse to answer	0 (0-0)***	1 (0.1-13.6)			
No politics	0.7 (0-11.1)	0.8 (0.1-4.5)			
Education (None)					
High School	0.4 (0.1-1.4)	0.8 (0.4-1.6)			
Certificate	0.9 (0.2-3.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.6)			
Diploma	0.7 (0.2-2.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.7)			
Bachelor	0.4 (0.1-1.7)	0.6 (0.2-1.3)			
Postgraduate	0.4 (0.1-1.9)	0.8 (0.3-2.2)			
Time in NZ (Born here)					
20+ years	1 (0.3-3.2)	0.8 (0.4-1.6)			
16-20 years	0 (0-0)***	0.2 (0-1.6)			
11-15 years	3.1 (0.6-14.8)	0.1 (0-0.9)*			
6-10 years	1.1 (0.1-7.8)	1 (0.4-2.7)			
1-5 years	1 (0.2-6.7)	0.5 (0.1-2.8)			

Table 31: Odds of believing Indians are more loyal to India and not believing Jews are more loyal to Israel (and vice versa); the average (2SE) number of people in each group who hold each view; and a graphical representation of those percentages (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

V1	Hold I not P	Hold P not I	Average I	Average P	Average plots
Age (18-30)					
31-45	1.5 (0.2-9.5)	0.5 (0.2-1.5)			
46-60	0.8 (0.2-2.8)	0.5 (0.1-1.8)			
61-75	1.4 (0.3-5.9)	0.4 (0.1-1.8)			
76+	3.7 (0.4-29.9)	0.2 (0-2.9)			
Gender (Female)					
Male	3 (0.7-13)	0.9 (0.4-2.1)			
Religion (No religion)					
Christian	0.2 (0.1-0.7)*	3.4 (1.4-8.5)*			
Hindu	0.5 (0-13.1)	2.1 (0.1-28.8)			
Other religion	0.8 (0-1185.6)	0.4 (0-6)			
Ethnicity (European)					
Asian	0.3 (0-8.8)	2.1 (0.4-11.1)			
Maori	1.6 (0.4-6.6)	1.8 (0.5-6)			
Pacific	0 (0-0)***	0 (0-0)***			
Other ethnicity	0.2 (0-300428275.8)	0.3 (0-12.8)			
Location (Auckland)					
Christchurch	0.6 (0-10.8)	0.9 (0.2-4.9)			
Prov City	0.8 (0.1-5.9)	0.7 (0.2-2.4)			
Prov Town	0.4 (0-6.4)	2 (0.7-6.1)			
Rural	0.7 (0.1-8.9)	1.3 (0.4-4.1)			
Wellington	0.7 (0.1-5.9)	0.8 (0.1-4.2)			
Politics (Labour)					
Act	0.4 (0.1-2.3)	0.4 (0-3.8)			
Greens	1 (0.2-4.3)	0 (0-0)***			
National	0.4 (0.2-1.1)	2 (0.8-5.1)			
NZ First	2.1 (0.3-17.5)	0.2 (0-304.5)			
Other politics	0.2 (0-4.4)	4.7 (1-20.6)*			
Refuse to answer	0.6 (0-101)	2.2 (0.1-32.4)			
No politics	0.3 (0-2825574794.4)	0.1 (0-7.3)			
Education (None)					
High School	1.9 (0.3-10.1)	0.4 (0.1-1.8)			
Certificate	2 (0.3-14.4)	0.8 (0.2-3.8)			
Diploma	1.4 (0.2-8.5)	0.6 (0.1-3.2)			
Bachelor	4 (0.2-78.7)	0.6 (0.2-2.5)			
Postgraduate	6.6 (1.1-38)*	0.8 (0.2-3.7)			
Time in NZ (Born here)					
20+ years	2.4 (0.8-7.2)	0.7 (0.1-2.8)			
16-20 years	5.6 (1.7-18.5)*	0.2 (0-2.1)			
11-15 years	1.8 (0.1-26.7)	0.7 (0.1-5.8)			
6-10 years	3.7 (0-1236.9)	1.2 (0.2-8.2)			
1-5 years	5 (0-9728.7)	0 (0-0)***			

Table 32: Odds of believing Pakistan does not have the right to exist as a Muslim majority state and not believing Israel does not have the right to exist as a majority Jewish state (and vice versa); the average (2SE) number of people in each group who hold each view; and a graphical representation of those percentages (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

	Hold I not C	Hold C not I	Average I	Average C	Average plots
Age (18-30)					
31-45	0.7 (0.3-1.4)	1 (0.4-2.5)			
46-60	0.8 (0.3-2)	0.8 (0.3-2)			
61-75	0.9 (0.3-2.6)	1.6 (0.7-4)			
76+	2.2 (0.6-8.1)	2.1 (0.8-6)			
Gender (Female)					
Male	0.9 (0.5-1.7)	0.9 (0.5-1.5)			
Religion (No religion)					
Christian	1.2 (0.6-2.4)	1.3 (0.8-2.3)			
Hindu	1.5 (0.3-7.1)	7.6 (1.9-30.7)***			
Other religion	2.9 (1.1-7.3)*	0.9 (0.2-4.3)			
Ethnicity (European)					
Asian	0.9 (0.4-2.4)	0.4 (0.1-1.4)			
Maori	2.7 (1.2-6)*	1.2 (0.6-2.7)			
Pacific	1.3 (0.4-4)	1.4 (0.4-5.3)			
Other ethnicity	1.3 (0.1-20.1)	0.6 (0-8.5)			
Location (Auckland)					
Christchurch	0.3 (0-2.6)	1.3 (0.5-3.3)			
Prov City	0.7 (0.3-1.5)	0.8 (0.3-2)			
Prov Town	0.8 (0.3-2.1)	1.4 (0.6-3.5)			
Rural	0.5 (0.2-1.8)	1.7 (0.6-4.6)			
Wellington	1 (0.4-2.6)	1.1 (0.4-3)			
Politics (Labour)					
Act	0.3 (0-3.5)	2.1 (0.8-6)			
Greens	1.2 (0.4-3.4)	2.8 (1.1-7.4)*			
National	0.6 (0.2-1.3)	1.7 (0.8-3.3)			
NZ First	2 (0.5-7.6)	1.6 (0.3-7.6)			
Other politics	1.8 (0.3-8.9)	1.6 (0.4-6.1)			
Refuse to answer	0 (0-0.9)	3.9 (0.3-51.9)			
No politics	0.2 (0-13.1)	2.2 (0.4-11.3)			
Education (None)					
High School	1.9 (0.4-8.9)	1.4 (0.6-3.3)			
Certificate	2.9 (0.6-14.8)	0.9 (0.3-2.6)			
Diploma	1.7 (0.3-8.8)	1.1 (0.4-3.1)			
Bachelor	2.9 (0.6-15.3)	1.7 (0.7-4.6)			
Postgraduate	3.1 (0.6-16.5)	1.5 (0.5-4.1)			
Time in NZ (Born here)					
20+ years	1 (0.3-3.6)	1 (0.4-2.5)			
16-20 years	3.6 (1.1-11.6)*	0.1 (0-3.7)			
11-15 years	3.7 (0.9-14.7)	4.6 (1.4-15.1)*			
6-10 years	1.7 (0.3-8.2)	1.6 (0.3-7.1)			
1-5 years	2.8 (0.5-14.3)	2 (0.4-10.8)			

Table 33: Odds of believing people should boycott China and not believing people should boycott Israel (and vice versa); the average (2SE) number of people in each group who hold each view; and a graphical representation of those percentages (where the x-axis is from 0-100).

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