

# CROSSROADS21: Australian attitudes to Jewish people, anti- Semitism and Israel

Emeritus Professor Andrew Markus



Australia, Israel and the Jewish world



**MONASH**  
University

**MONASH**  
AUSTRALIAN  
CENTRE FOR  
JEWISH CIVILISATION

# CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CONTEXTUAL FINDINGS	5
ANTISEMITISM	7
ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT AND THE MIDDLE EAST	14
SUB-GROUPS	17
Gender	17
Age	18
Political alignment	19
Education	22
ARE EDUCATED PEOPLE MORE ANTISEMITIC?	24
TABLES	228

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Plus61J survey on attitudes to Israel, Jews and antisemitism was conducted between 18 January and 1 February 2021 by the Social Research Centre on its probability-based Life in Australia™ panel. The survey was completed by 3,459 respondents. The survey comprised 17 substantive questions covering three thematic areas: questions dealing with antisemitism, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the knowledge base on which opinions were based. The large sample enabled statistically reliable disaggregation of responses by a range of demographic and attitudinal variables.

A particular strength of the survey, unusual in surveying, was the testing of the level of self-assessed knowledge on issues considered. The importance of this dimension of the survey is that it provides insight into the knowledge on which opinions are based and provides scope to differentiate informed and uninformed views. The survey found that more than four-in-five respondents over-estimated the size of the Jewish population, with 40% indicating that it was over 5% of the population, when the actual proportion is 0.4%.

With reference to knowledge of the Holocaust, close to one-in-five indicated that they 'knew a great deal', 45% that they knew 'something', while 30% knew 'little' or 'virtually nothing.'

When asked to indicate level of interest in the Middle East and Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a substantial majority, 66%, indicated that they were 'not at all interested' or only 'a little bit interested'; only 8% were 'very interested,' 24% 'somewhat interested.' Knowledge of Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine was indicated by 16%, while 57% indicated that they knew 'virtually nothing.'

To gauge the level of antisemitism in Australian society, respondents were presented with six stereotypical statements about Jewish behaviour and a question about openness to friendship with Jewish people. The findings indicate a low level of antisemitism in Australian society.

A large majority of respondents indicate a positive attitude to Jewish Australians. This is most evident in response to the proposition that 'I am just as open to having Jewish friends as I am to having friends from other sections of Australian society'; 64% of respondents indicated that they 'definitely' agreed, 27% agreed, a total of 91%, while only 8% disagreed.

For six of the questions in the survey, the proportion indicating a strongly negative attitude was in the range 2%-5%, the next (lower) level of negative attitude in the range 6%-15%, when combined in the range of 8%-20%.

The outlier in terms of agreement with a prejudicial statement was the response to the proposition that 'Australian Jewish people chase money more than other Australian people'; 5% indicated that the proposition was 'definitely true, 22% that it was 'probably true', a combined 27%, while a large majority of 71% indicated that it was 'probably not true' or 'definitely not true.'

A majority indicated support for action against antisemitism in response to the statement that 'To protect Jewish people from antisemitism, the Nazi symbol should be banned in Australia'; just 12% disagreed, 25% indicated that they neither agreed nor disagreed, while a substantial majority, 62% agreed.

With regard to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in response to a question that asked, 'who do your sympathies mainly lie?', the largest proportion (62%) indicated 'equally with both', while 19% indicated Palestinians and 11% Israelis. A relatively high 9% indicated that they did not know or declined to answer.

In response to a question that asked if their views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict had changed over the past five years, by far the largest proportion, 79%, indicated that their views had not changed. Of the small minority who indicated that their views had changed, a net 5% indicated decreased support of Israel and a net 5% indicated increased support of Palestinians.

The small minority of respondents, 15% of the sample (533 respondents out of the total of 3,459), who indicated that they 'knew something' or 'knew a great deal' about Australian foreign policy towards Israel were asked for their views on aspects of that policy: 47% indicated agreement with the proposition that 'the Australian government was not critical enough of Israel', 22% disagreed, while 31% neither agreed nor disagreed. In a similar distribution of attitudes, when asked if the 'Australian government should do more to support Israel', 43% disagreed, 19% agreed, while 39% 'neither agreed nor disagreed.'

A final section of the report disaggregates findings by five variables: gender, age, level of education, location, and political alignment, indicated by response to a question that asked respondents who they had voted for at the last federal election. The variable that obtained the largest differentiation was political alignment. With regard to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, support for Israel was highest among supporters of the Liberal/ National coalition, lower among Labor and Greens voters. The majority of respondents (in the range 54%-65%) indicated that in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict their sympathies were 'equally with both,' but among those favouring one side, 19% of Liberal/ National voters favoured Israel, also favoured by 6% Labor, 6% Greens, while support for Palestinians was indicated by 34% Greens, 25% Labor, and 8% Liberal/National.

However, with regard to level of antisemitism, the strongest rejection of stereotypical statements was by Greens voters. For example, the statement 'Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda' was indicated to be 'definitely not true' by 37% of Liberal/ National voters, 45% Labor, and 66% Greens.

## The Plus61J survey

The Plus61J survey on attitudes to Israel, Jews and antisemitism was conducted between 18 January and 1 February 2021 by the Social Research Centre, a subsidiary of the Australian National University, on its probability-based Life in Australia™ panel. A total of 4,055 active panel members were invited to take part and 3,459 (85.3%) completed the survey.

## Life in Australia™ panel

The Life in Australia panel, established by the Social Research Centre in 2016, comprises 4,600 active members. It is Australia's first and only national probability-based online panel and is the most methodologically rigorous panel in Australia. The Plus61J survey was part of the 45<sup>th</sup> wave of data collection on the Life in Australia panel.

Life in Australia panel members were initially recruited via their landline or mobile phone and paid \$20 to join the panel; additional panel members were recruited in October–December 2019 via a sample drawn from the Geocoded National Address File. Panel members are offered an incentive of \$10 for each survey completed, paid by gift voucher, deposit into a PayPal account or charitable donation.

Unlike most other research panels, Life in Australia includes people both with and without internet access. Those without internet access or those who are not comfortable completing surveys over the internet are able to complete surveys by telephone. Of those completing the Plus61J survey, 95% were online, 5% by telephone.

## Panel weights

Design weights for original panel recruits were derived as the inverse of their probability of selection and then adjusted to reflect the population distributions for sex, location, age group, highest level of education, household internet access and telephone status. As is typical for a panel survey, not all members respond to all waves, some withdraw or are retired from the panel and new members are recruited. To limit the impact of such events on the representativeness of estimates made from respondents, panel weights were adjusted through the use of propensity scores. The model for the current wave incorporated a wide range of demographic and lifestyle characteristics, including location, socio-economic status, age group, gender, income, citizenship status, speaking a language other than English, and country of birth.

Because the panel is recruited using probability-based sampling methods, survey results are generalisable to the Australian adult population with known sampling errors and known confidence intervals. These statistics are not calculable from surveys conducted with panels that recruit panel members on a non-probability ('opt-in') basis.

The sample base of the Life in Australia survey is expected to yield a maximum sampling error of approximately  $\pm 2$  percentage points 19 times out of 20, with additional margin of close to  $\pm 2$  percentage points associated with the establishment of the panel. For sub-groups analysis, the margin of sampling error is larger.

## Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire comprised 17 substantive questions.

Four contextual questions tested factual knowledge with reference to the substantive questions asked in the survey. This attention to context adds a level of precision unusual in surveying. The contextual questions were:

- What proportion of the Australian population is Jewish?
- How much, if at all, do you know about the Holocaust?
- How interested are you in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?
- How much do you know about Australia's policy towards Israel and Palestine?

One section of the survey considered the extent of antisemitism in Australia. Respondents were presented with six stereotypical statements about Jewish behaviour and a seventh question about openness to friendship with Jewish people, all taken from the British Antisemitism Barometer. For each statement, the respondent was asked if they considered it to be 'definitely true', 'probably true', 'probably not true', or 'definitely not true.'

Willingness to support action to combat antisemitism was gauged by a question which asked respondents if they agree that 'to protect Jewish people from antisemitism, the Nazi symbol should be banned in Australia.'

The second section presented respondents with three questions on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Respondents were asked if their sympathies were mainly with Israelis, Palestinians, or neither, and how, if at all, their views had changed over the past five years. A third question asked the small minority who indicated that they had knowledge of government policy towards Israel for their view of that policy.

The survey was funded to obtain a large sample, to enable disaggregation of responses by a range of demographic and attitudinal variables. The completion of the survey by almost 3,500 respondents, a very large number by surveying standards, and the demographic data collected from panel members, enables statistically reliable disaggregation by eight demographic variables:

- gender
- age
- highest educational qualification
- language spoken in the home (English, Language other than English)
- country/ region of birth (Australia, mainly English-speaking background, mainly non-English speaking background)
- state of residence
- residence in capital city or other region of a state
- region of residence classified in quintiles on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage

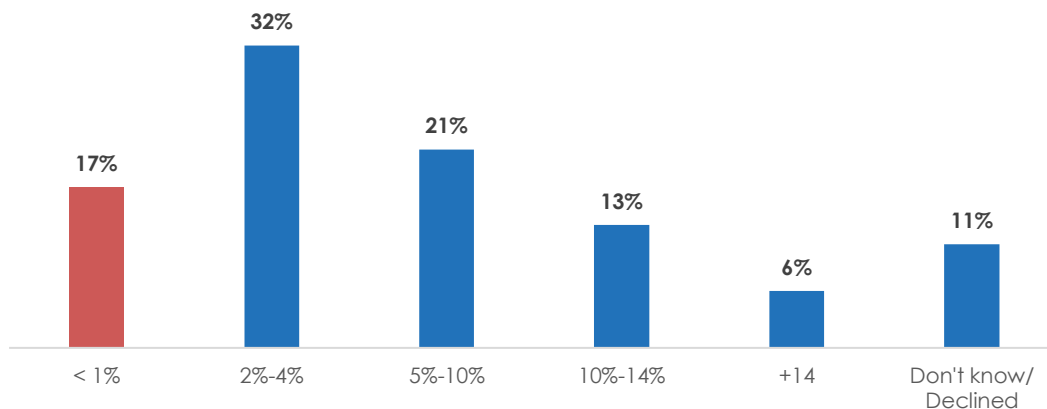
It is also possible to analyse findings by correlation with a number of attitudinal variables, including political alignment, perception of the Jewish community and knowledge of the Holocaust. In the following discussion, attention is limited to the variables of gender, age, education, and political alignment. There is scope for further data analysis at a later time.

# CONTEXTUAL FINDINGS

A feature of the Plus61J survey, unusual in surveying, was the testing of the level of self-assessed knowledge with relevance to the issues considered.

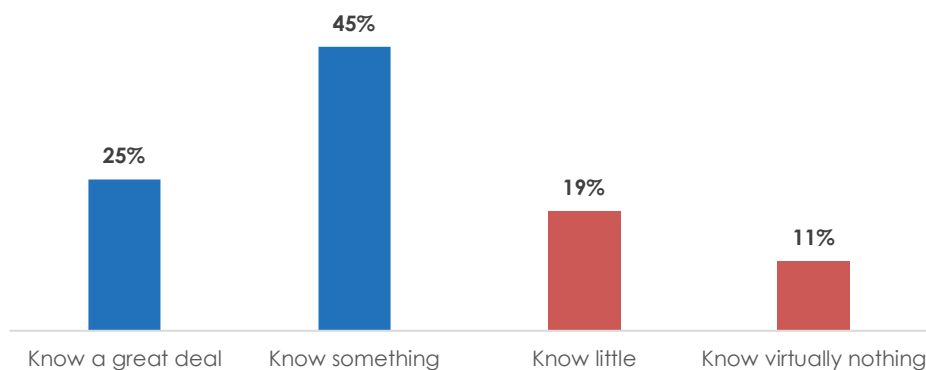
[1] In response to a question that asked, 'what proportion of the Australian population is Jewish?', just 17% of respondents were close to the correct proportion (0.4%). Of those who overestimated the Jewish population, 19% indicated that it was over 10%, a higher proportion than those who indicated the correct range.

Figure 1: 'What proportion of the Australian population is Jewish?'



[2] With reference to the Holocaust, respondents were asked, 'How much, if at all, do you know about the Holocaust?' 25% of respondents indicated that they knew 'a great deal' and a further 45% that they knew 'something', a combined 70%. Of the remainder, 19% indicated that they knew 'little' and the smallest proportion, 11%, indicated 'virtually nothing.' Just 1% declined to answer or did not know.

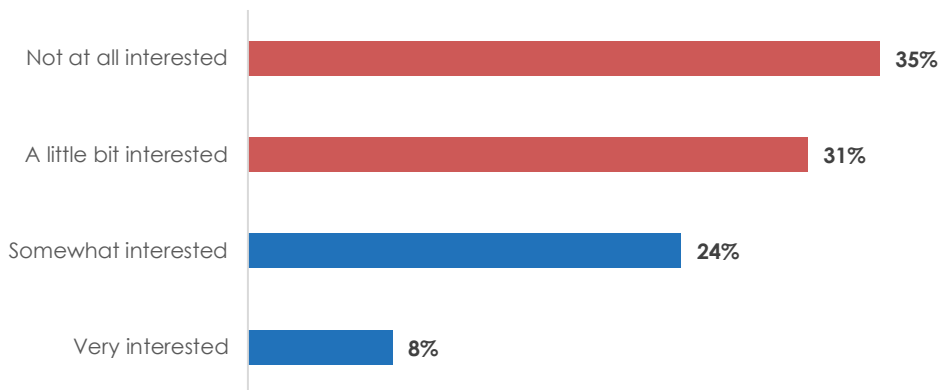
Figure 2: 'How much, if at all, do you know about the Holocaust?'



[3] A high proportion of respondents indicated that they had limited interest in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and limited knowledge of Australian foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine.

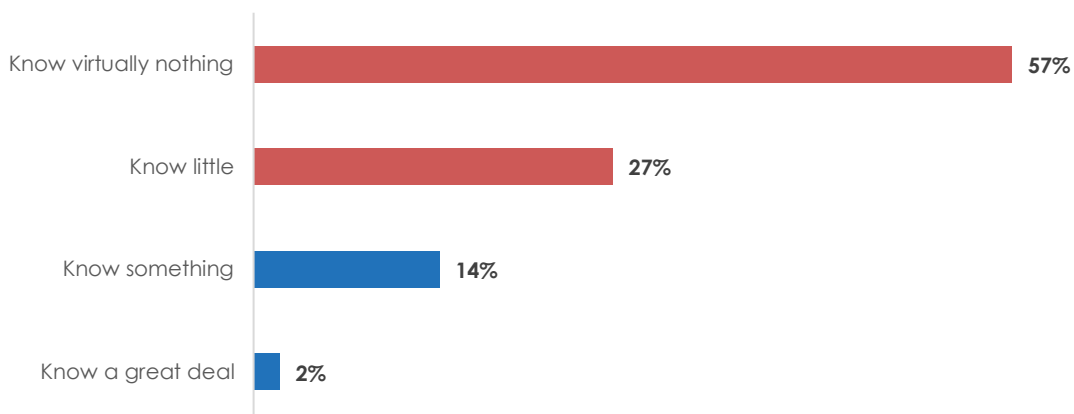
When asked to indicate their level of interest in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, 35% of respondents indicated that they were 'not at all interested' and a further 31% that they were 'a little bit interested', a combined 66% indicating lack of interest; only 8% were 'very interested' and 24% 'somewhat interested.'

Figure 3: 'How interested are you in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?'



[4] When asked concerning their knowledge of Australian foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine, a majority, 57%, indicated that they knew 'virtually nothing,' while a further 27% knew 'little', a combined 84%, in contrast with just 2% who indicated that they knew 'a great deal' and 14% who knew 'something'.

Figure 4: 'How much do you know about Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine?'





# ANTISEMITISM

To gauge level of antisemitism in Australian society, respondents were presented with six stereotypical statements about Jewish behaviour and a seventh question about openness to friendship with Jewish people, replicating questions asked in a British survey which presents its findings in an annual Antisemitism Barometer (Campaign Against Antisemitism, 2019).

The findings indicate a relatively low level of antisemitism in Australian society, one that parallels the findings obtained by the British survey to the extent to which comparison is possible. A problem in comparing the results of the Australian and British surveys arises because the British survey provided a 'don't know' response in the list options, whereas in the Australian survey, on the advice of the Social Research Centre, the 'don't know' response option was only shown when a respondent attempt to move to the next screen (showing the next question) without providing an answer. As a result, a much higher proportion of respondents indicated a 'don't know' response in the British survey – for example, in response to the statement that 'British Jewish people chase money more than other British people,' 27% in the British survey and a much smaller 3% in the Australian survey selected the 'don't know' response option.

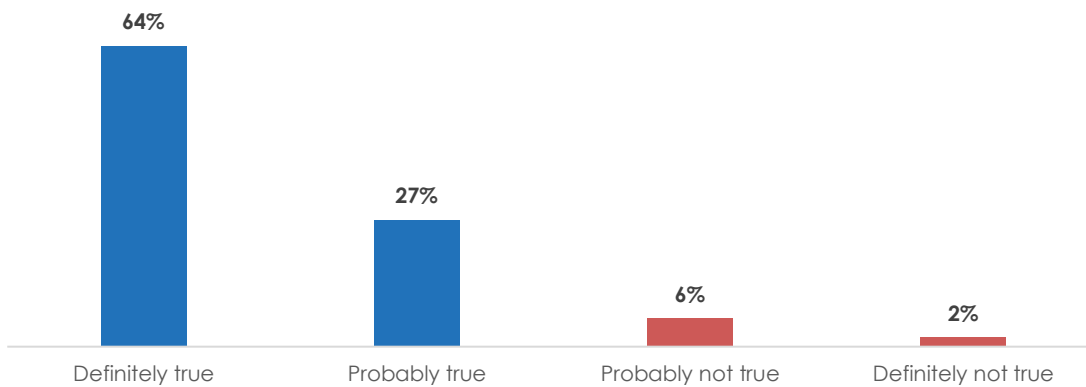
With the 'don't know' response excluded and the proportions recalculated, the findings of the two surveys closely align. Thus, 27% of respondents in the Plus61J survey and 27% in the British survey indicate that the proposition that 'Australian/ British Jewish people chase money more than other Australian/ British people' is 'definitely true' or 'probably true'; 20% of respondents in the Plus61J survey and 21% in the British survey indicate that the proposition that 'compared to other groups, Jewish people have too much power in the media' is 'definitely true' or 'probably true'; 15% of respondents in the Plus61J survey and 13% in the British survey indicate that the proposition that 'Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda' is 'definitely true' or 'probably true'; 15% of respondents in the Plus61J survey and 12% in the British survey indicate that the proposition that 'Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian/ British people in business' is 'definitely not true' or 'probably not true.'

For six of the questions in the Plus61J survey, the proportion indicating a strongly negative attitude was in the range 2%-5%, the next (lower) level of negative attitude in the range 6%-15%, when combined in the range of 8%-20%.

The finding of a low level of antisemitism is supported by the findings obtained by the Scanlon Foundation social cohesion surveys conducted in July and November 2020. In a differently worded approach, the Scanlon Foundation survey asked indication of attitudes to six faith groups: 4%-5% of respondents indicated that they were negative towards Buddhists, 9% towards Jews, 11%-12% Christians, 12% Hindus, 13%-14% Sikhs, and 35%-37% Muslims. (Andrew Markus, *Mapping Social Cohesion: The Scanlon Foundation Surveys, 2020*, p. 82)

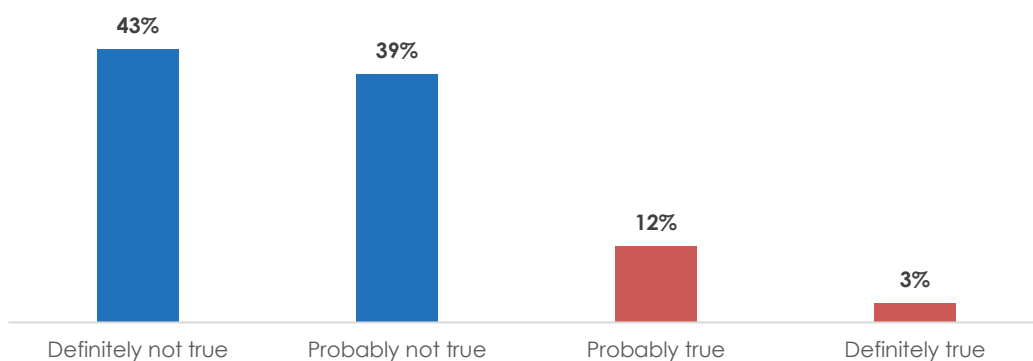
[5] A large majority of the survey respondents indicate a positive attitude to Jewish Australians. This is most evident in response to the proposition that 'I am just as open to having Jewish friends as I am to having friends from other sections of Australian society,' 64% of respondents indicated that they 'definitely' agreed, 27% agreed, a total of 91%, while only 8% disagreed.

Figure 5: 'I am just as open to having Jewish friends as I am to having friends from other sections of Australian society'



[6] A high proportion of respondents also rejected the proposition that 'Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda': 43% indicated that the proposition was 'definitely not true' and 39% that it was 'probably not true', a combined 82%; 3% indicated that the proposition was 'definitely true', 12% that it was 'probably true', a combined 15%.

Figure 6: 'Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda'



[7] For six of the seven propositions, the level of agreement with prejudicial statements was confined to a minority, 20% or less. The most striking findings is the consistency of response.

The consistent pattern is that strong agreement with the negative depiction of Jewish Australians is consistently in the range 2%-5%, and the next level of agreement is in the range 6%-15%.

Close examination of the pattern of response indicates a minor shift, depending on the question asked, between the strong rejection of prejudicial statement and the next level of rejection, as indicated in the following table. Thus 81% indicate that it is 'definitely true' or 'probably true' that Jewish people can be trusted in business, and almost the same proportion, 80% indicate that it is 'definitely not true' or 'probably not true' that having a connection to Israel makes Jewish people less loyal to Australia. But the strongest response ('definitely') declined from 36% to 28%, while the 'probably' response increased from 45% to 52%.

Table 1: Pattern of response to prejudicial statements about Jewish Australians, selected questions

	<b>Definitely not true</b>	<b>Probably not true</b>	<b>Probably true</b>	<b>Definitely true</b>
'Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian people in business'	4%	11%	45%	36%
	<b>Definitely true</b>	<b>Probably true</b>	<b>Probably not true</b>	<b>Definitely not true</b>
'Jewish people consider themselves to be better than other Australian people'	4%	15%	48%	30%
'Compared to other groups, Jewish people have too much power in the media'	5%	15%	49%	28%
'Having a connection to Israel makes Jewish people less loyal to Australia than other Australian people'	3%	15%	52%	28%

Figure 7: 'Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian people in business'

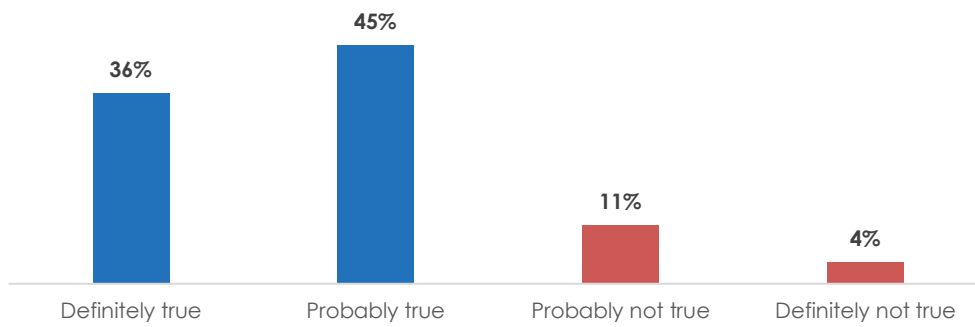
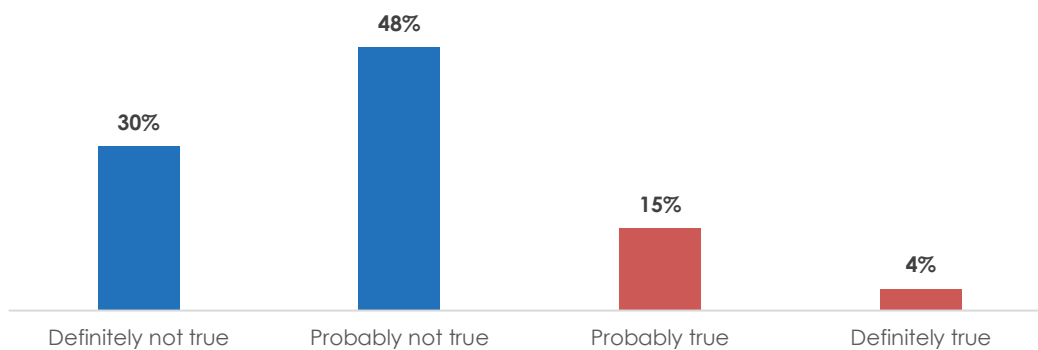
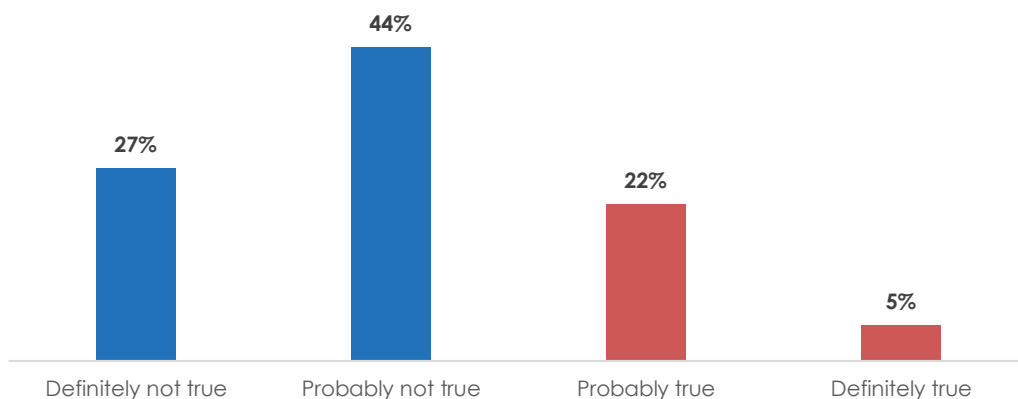


Figure 8: 'Jewish people consider themselves to be better than other Australian people'



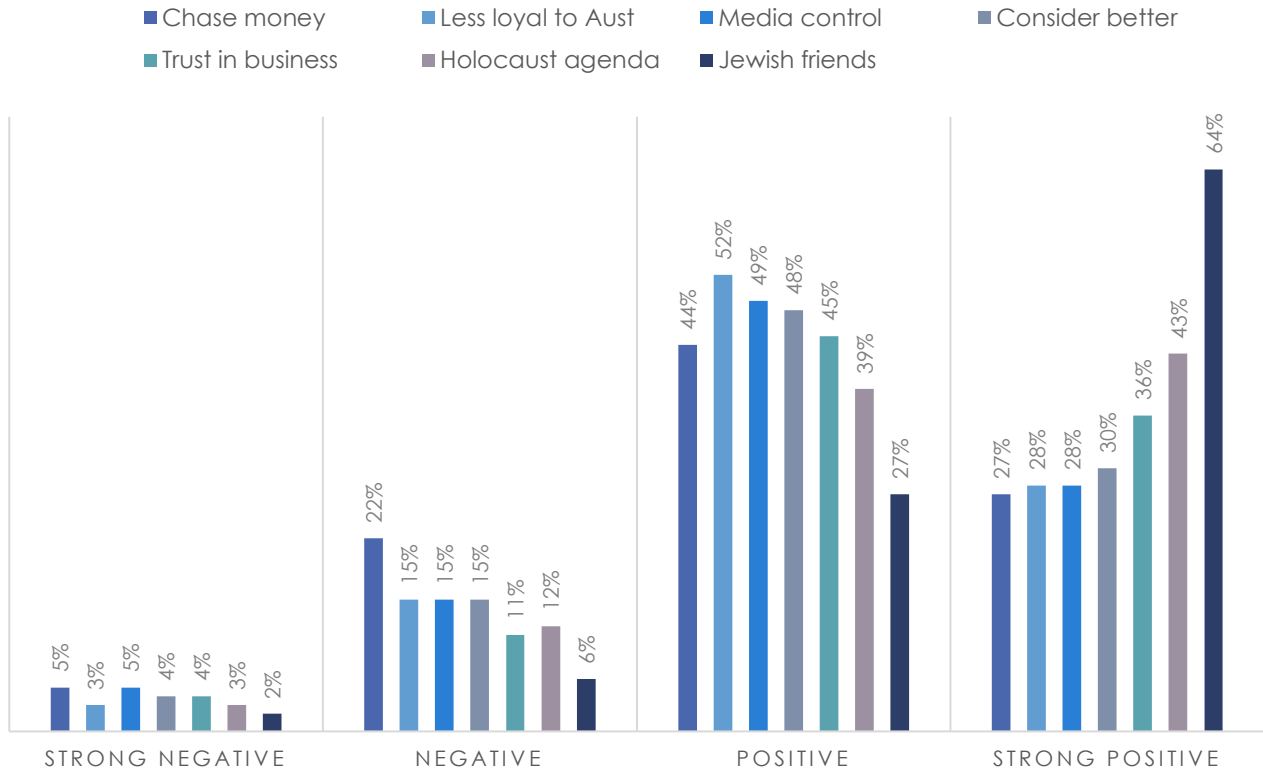
[8] The outlier in terms of agreement with a prejudicial statement was the proposition that 'Australian Jewish people chase money more than other Australian people'; 5% indicated that the proposition was 'definitely true, 22% that it was 'probably true', a combined 27%, while 71% indicated that it was 'probably not true' or 'definitely not true.'

Figure 9: 'Australian Jewish people chase money more than other Australian people'



[9] Figure 10 combines responses to the seven propositions in the one graph; it highlights the difference in the response to the question on Jewish friends and the stereotypical statements about Jewish people.

Figure 10: Stereotypical statements about Australian Jewish people and openness to friendship with Jewish people



[10] An additional form of analysis undertaken counted the proportion of respondents who agreed with one or more prejudicial statement.

The finding is that 10.9% of respondents agreed with at least one strong negative statement, for example the response 'definitely not true' to the statement 'Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian people in business.' Of these, just 0.3% indicated strong agreement with all seven statements, 0.1% with six statements, and 0.6% with five statements, a total 1% of respondents indicating agreement with 5-7 statements.

A second perspective is provided by combing agreement at the strong negative and negative level, for example the responses 'definitely not true' and 'probably not true' to the statement 'Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian people in business.' Nearly half the sample (48.3%) indicated a negative response to at least one statement, or to reverse this finding, 51.7% of respondents did not indicate a negative response to any of the seven statements; of those agreeing with a negative statement, 20.2% indicated a negative response to 3 or more statements, while a larger proportion, 28.1% indicated a negative response to 1 or 2 statements.

Figure 11: Number of prejudicial statements about Jewish Australians to which agreement was indicated, strong negative and negative response

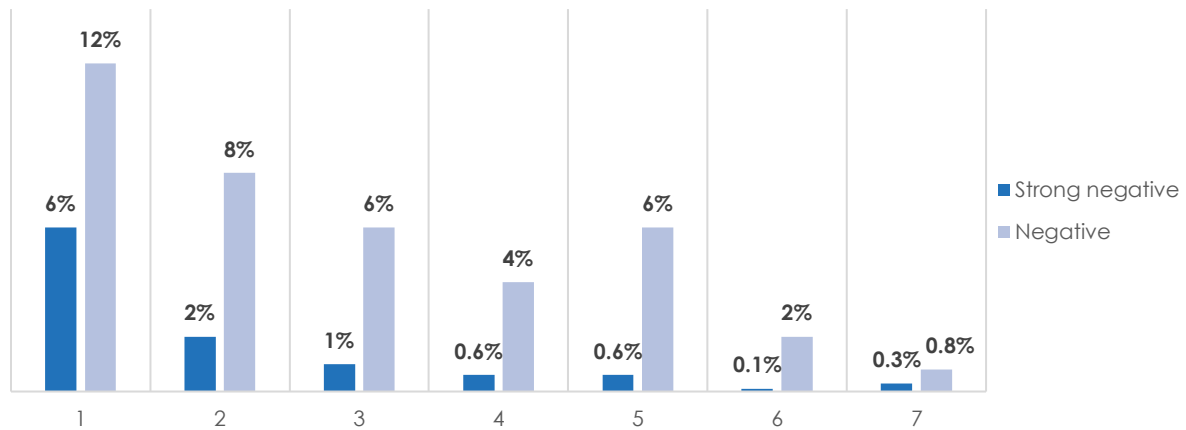


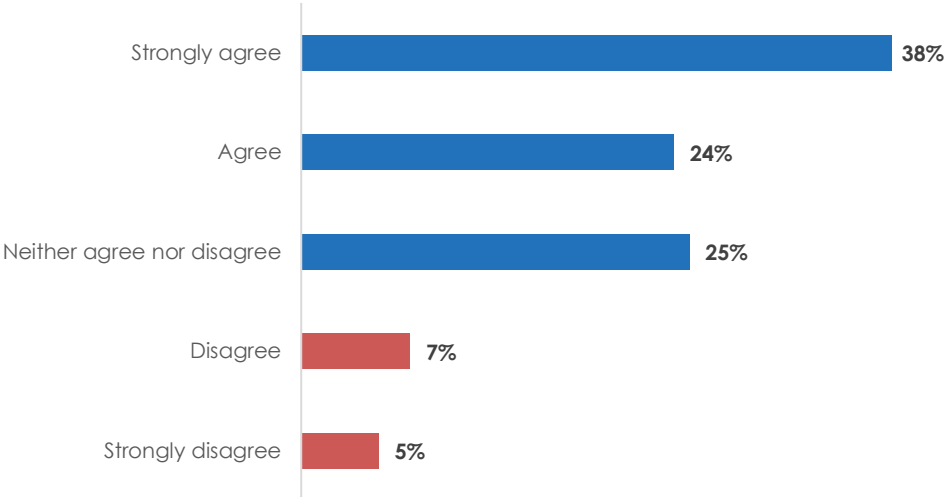
Table 2: Number of prejudicial statements about Jewish Australians to which agreement was indicated, strong negative and negative response (%)

Number of statements agreed	Strong negative	Cumulative strong negative	Negative	Strong negative and negative combined	Cumulative strong negative and negative
1	6.1		11.7	17.8	
2	2.1	8.2	8.2	10.3	28.1
3	1.0	9.2	5.7	6.7	34.8
4	0.6	9.8	4.0	4.6	39.4
5	0.6	10.4	5.5	6.1	45.5
6	0.1	10.5	1.9	2.0	47.5
7	0.3	10.8*	0.5	0.8	48.3
Agreed with at least one statement	10.9		37.4	48.3	

\*Does not total exactly due to rounding

[11] A majority indicated support for action against antisemitism in response to the statement that 'To protect Jewish people from antisemitism, the Nazi symbol should be banned in Australia'; just 12% disagreed, 25% indicated that they neither agreed nor disagreed, while a substantial majority, 62% agreed.

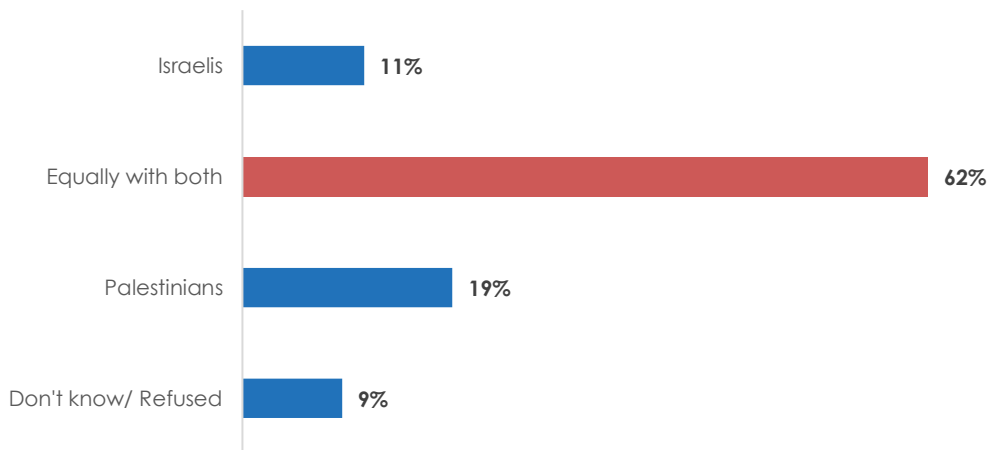
Figure 12: 'To protect Jewish people from antisemitism, the Nazi symbol should be banned in Australia'



# ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT AND THE MIDDLE EAST

[12] When asked 'Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, who do your sympathies mainly lie?', the largest proportion (62%) indicated 'equally with both', while 19% indicated Palestinians and 11% Israelis. A relatively high 9% indicated that they did not know or declined to answer.

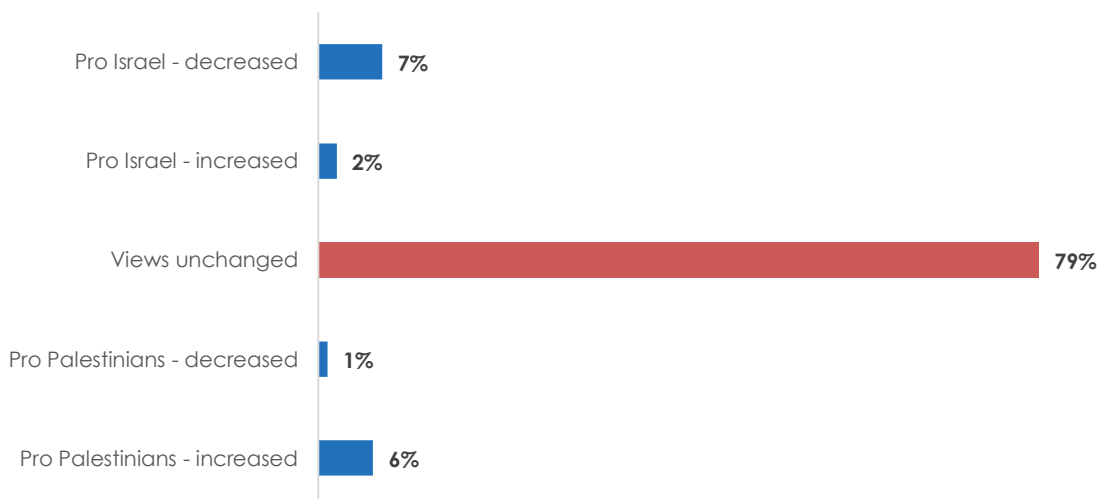
Figure 13: 'Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, who do your sympathies mainly lie?'



[13] In response to a question that asked if their views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict had changed over the past five years, by far the largest proportion, 79%, indicated that their views had not changed.

Of the small minority who indicated that their views had changed, a net 5% indicated decreased support of Israel and a net 5% indicated increased support of Palestinians.

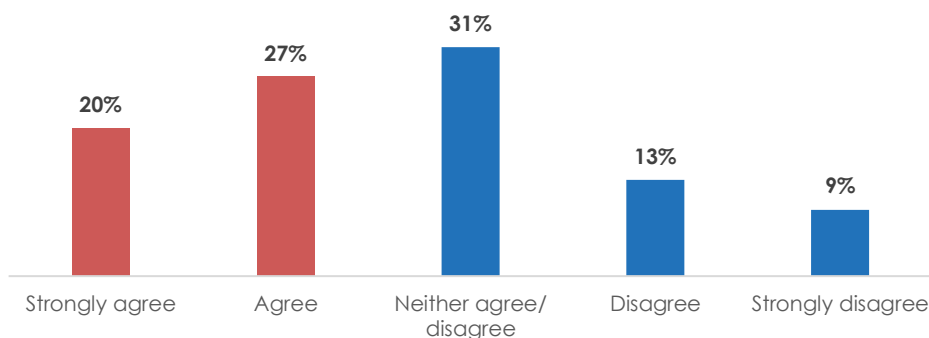
Figure 14: 'Views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over the past five years'





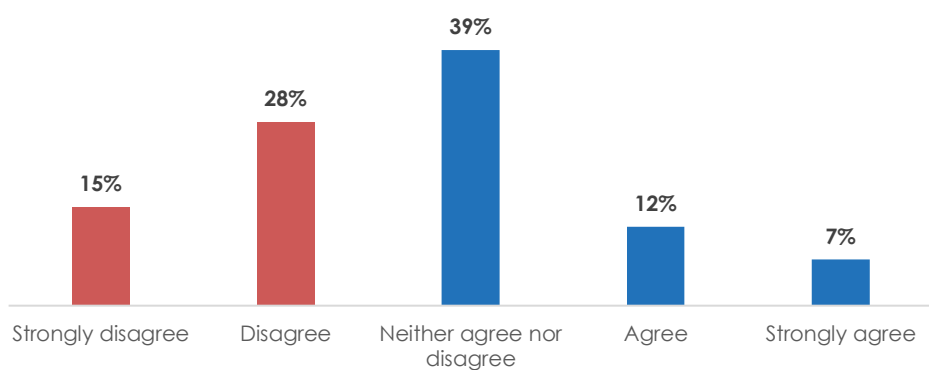
[14] The small minority of respondents, 15% of the sample (533 respondents out of the total of 3,459), who indicated that they 'knew something' or 'knew a great deal' about Australian foreign policy towards Israel were asked for their views on aspects of that policy: 47% indicated agreement with the proposition that 'the Australian government was not critical enough of Israel,' 22% disagreed, while 31% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Figure 15: 'The Australian government is not critical enough of Israel.' Respondents who indicated that they 'knew something' or 'knew a great deal' about Australian policy. (15% of the sample)



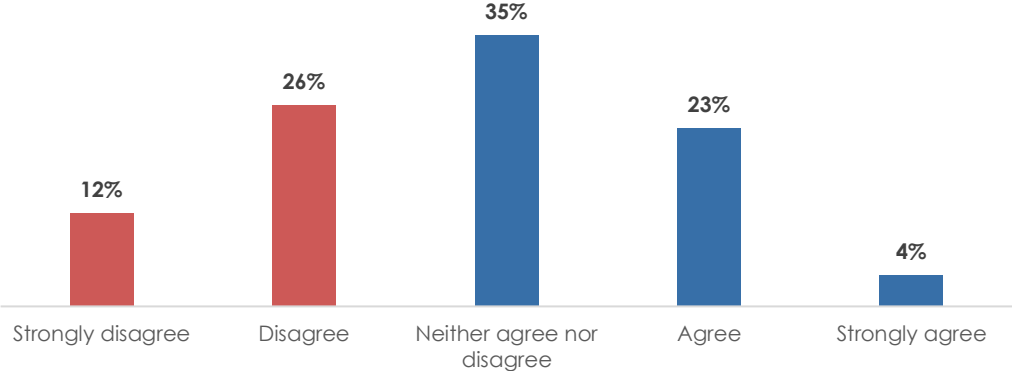
[15] In response to a second proposition, that the 'Australian government should do more to support Israel', 43% disagreed, 19% agreed, while 39% 'neither agreed nor disagreed.'

Figure 16: 'The Australian government should do more to support Israel'. Respondents who indicated that they 'knew something' or 'knew a great deal' about Australian policy. (15% of the sample)



[16] A third proposition, that 'the Australian government's policy on Israel is about right', found that a lower 38% disagreed, 27% agreed, while again a substantial minority was non-committal, with 35% indicating 'neither agree nor disagree', indicating that even among those with some knowledge of Australian foreign policy there is substantial equivocation.

Figure 17: 'The Australian government's policy on Israel is about right.' Respondents who indicated that they 'knew something' or 'knew a great deal' about Australian policy. (15% of the sample)



# SUB-GROUPS

As discussed, the large sample provides scope for disaggregating the survey findings by sub-groups, to provide insight into the variability of attitudes across the population. In the following, four variables are discussed: gender, age, educational level, and political alignment.

## Gender

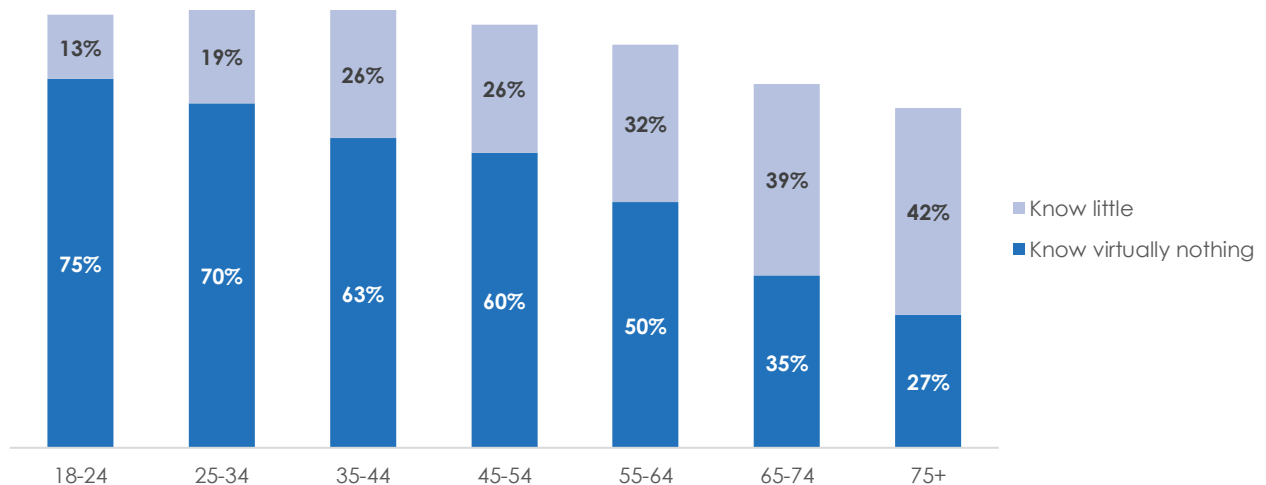
A higher proportion of women than men indicate lack of knowledge in response to the contextual questions in the survey, but many questions find women more positive in their attitude to Jewish Australians.

- Women overestimate the Jewish population by a substantial margin; 49% of women, 32% men, indicated that Jewish people comprise more than 4% of the Australian population.
- A relatively high proportion of women indicate that they know 'virtually nothing' about Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine: 65%, compared with 47% men; women also indicate lower interest in the Middle East and Israeli-Palestinian conflict: 39% women indicated that they were 'not at all interested', 31% men.
- A higher proportion of women indicate that they are undecided in their loyalties with regard to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, 13% women compared with 6% men, and a higher proportion indicate a less partisan position, with 65% (58% men) indicating that their sympathies are 'equally with both sides.'
- Fewer women indicate strong disagreement with prejudicial statements about Jewish people: for the proposition that Jewish people 'chase money more than other Australian people,' the 'definitely not true' option was selected by 31% women, 22% men; 'less loyal to Australia', 'definitely not true,' 34% women, 22% men; 'too much power in the media,' 'definitely not true,' 32% women, 24% men'; 'talk about the Holocaust to further political agenda', 'definitely not true' 47% women, 38% men.'
- A higher proportion of women 'strongly agree' with banning of the 'Nazi symbol' – 45% women, 31% men.

## Age

- A relatively high proportion of young people overestimate the Jewish population by a substantial margin: 51% aged 18-24 indicated that the Jewish population comprised more than 4% of the Australian population, 42% aged 25-34, and 36% aged 35-44.
- A higher proportion over the age of 55 indicated that they 'know a great deal' or 'know something' about the Holocaust: 78% aged 55-64, 81% aged 65-74, and 85% aged 75 or over, compared with 65% aged 18-24, 64% aged 25-34, and 60% aged 35-44.
- There is majority support across all age groups for banning 'the Nazi symbol in Australia.' 'Strong agreement' or 'agreement' was indicated by 66% aged 18-24, 60% aged 25-34, 71% aged 65-74, and 70% aged 75 or over. More than one-in-five indicated that they 'neither agree nor disagree' with the banning, while the highest level of disagreement is in the age group 35-44 at just 14%.
- A high proportion aged 18-24 (75%) and 25-34 (70%) indicate that they know 'virtually nothing about Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine, double the proportion aged 65-74 (35%) and 75+ (27%). Indication of 'knowing a great deal' was in the range 1%-3% in age groups over 24, 0% aged 18-24.

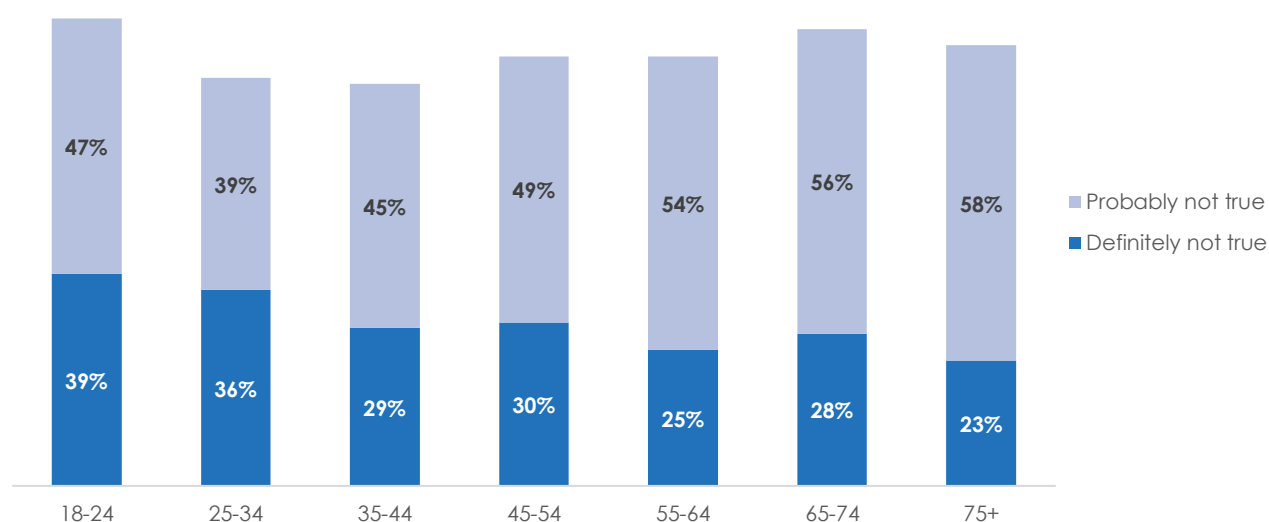
Figure 18: 'How much do you know about Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine?'



- The different levels of interest and knowledge by age group was also indicated in response to the question on interest in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with interest at the level of 'very' and 'somewhat' indicated by 25%-30% in the age groups 18-54, 46% aged 65-74 and 52% aged over 75.
- A relatively high level of sympathy for the Palestinians was indicated by those aged 18-24, 25%, compared with 13% aged 45-54, and 17%-19% aged 55 and over.
- A consistently low proportion of young people indicate agreement with prejudicial statements about Jewish Australians; for example, 10% aged 18-24 agree that Jewish people are less loyal to Australia, 17% aged 24-34, 20% aged 55-64; 11% aged 18-24

agree that Jewish people consider themselves to be better than other Australians, 22% aged 35-44, 19% aged 55-64; agreement that Jewish people have too much power in the media is at 14% aged 18-24, 27% aged 35-44, and 20% aged 55-64.

Figure 19: 'Jewish people consider themselves to be better than other Australian people'

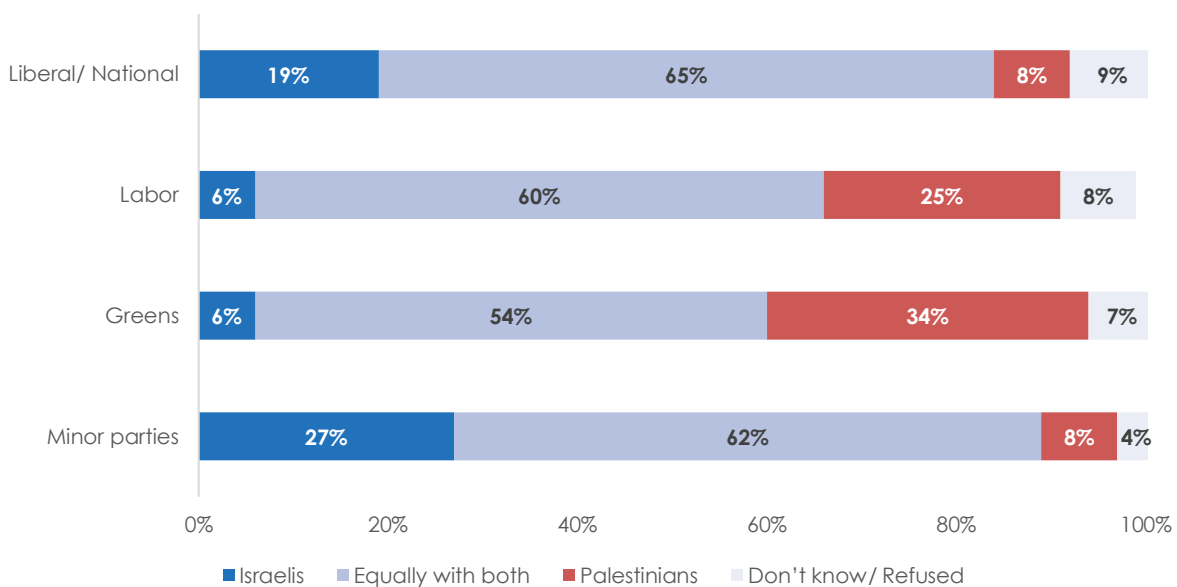


## Political alignment

- As with other variables, analysis by political alignment finds little difference in ability to correctly indicate the proportion of the population that is Jewish: 18% who indicated that they voted Liberal/National at the last election, 16% Labor, 19% Greens, and 20% minor parties, for this analysis comprising those who indicated that they voted for the minor right-wing parties of Pauline Hanson, Clive Palmer, Bob Katter, Fraser Anning, and Shooters, Fishers and Farmers.
- With regard to self-assessed knowledge of the Holocaust, there is little difference among those who voted for a major party; indication of knowing a 'great deal' was in the range 23%-26% among voters for a major parties, a higher 34% for a minor party; knowing 'virtually nothing' or 'little' was indicated by 28% Liberal/ National, 29% Labor, 33% minor parties, and a lower 20% Greens voters.
- The highest proportion indicating that they agreed with the banning the 'Nazi symbol' were Greens voters at 72%, followed by Labor 68%, Liberal/ National 63%, and a substantially lower 45% minor parties.
- A very low proportion, 2% or lower, indicate that they 'know a great deal' about Australian foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine; the majority indicate that they 'know virtually nothing', 53% Liberal/ National, 56% Labor, 57% Greens, and 50% minor parties.

- Level of interest in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was indicated at the level of 'very interested' or 'somewhat interested' in a narrow range for Liberal National at 31%, 33% Labor, 31% minor parties, and a higher 43% Greens.
- In contrast with the above indication of minor difference between the parties, with the partial exception of the Greens, a marked difference was indicated in response to the question which asked where 'sympathies mainly lie' regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: 'equally with both' was indicated by a majority in the range 54%-65%, sympathy with Palestinians was indicated by 8% of Liberal/National and minor party voters, in contrast with 25% Labor and 34% Greens.

Figure 20: 'Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, who do your sympathies mainly lie with?' By political alignment



- In response to the question that asked for indication of change of views over the last five years, 16% of Greens voters indicated that their support for Palestinians had increased, compared with 7% Labor, 6% minor party, and 2% Liberal/ National. While a shift was thus indicated, the key finding is that a large majority had not changed their sympathies over the last five years: 70% of Greens voters had not changed, 80% Labor, 80% Liberal/ National, and 87% minor party.
- The views of the small minority (15% of the sample) who indicated that they knew 'a great deal' or 'knew something' about Australia's foreign policy towards Israel were analysed by voting indication. The minor parties were not included in this analysis as 15% of the sample for minor parties is too small for this purpose. The analysis found a large measure of alignment between the views of Labor and Greens voters, differentiated from Liberal/ National voters. Just 12% Greens voters, 13% Labor and 48% Liberal/ National agreed that Australian government policy on Israel 'is about right.' In response to three questions, a substantial minority, in the range 24%-34% Greens voters, 27%-37% Labor, and 35%-48% Liberal/ National took a neutral position, neither agreeing nor disagreeing. A critical view of Australian government policy among those with knowledge of that policy was indicated by 17%-24% Liberal/ National, 50%-63% Labor, and 59%-67% Greens.

- The stereotypical statements about Jewish people found substantial rejection of such statements, but with differentiation by political alignment. With the strongest positive and next positive response combined (for example, in response to a prejudicial statement, 'definitely not true' or 'probably not true'), the average for the seven statements was 71% minor party, 79% Liberal/ National, 81% Labor, and a higher 90% Greens. With attention narrowed to the strongest positive response, differentiation is more substantial: 24% of minor party supporters indicate the most positive response, 31% Liberal/ National, 38% Labor, and 57% Greens. For example, the statement 'Australian Jewish people chase money more than other Australian people' is indicated as 'definitely not true' by 15% of minor party voters, 20% Liberal/ National, 28% Labor, and 48% Greens. The statement 'Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda' is indicated to be 'definitely not true' by 29% of minor party voters, 37% Liberal/ National, 45% Labor, and 66% Greens.

Figure 21: 'Australian Jewish people chase money more than other Australian people.' By political alignment

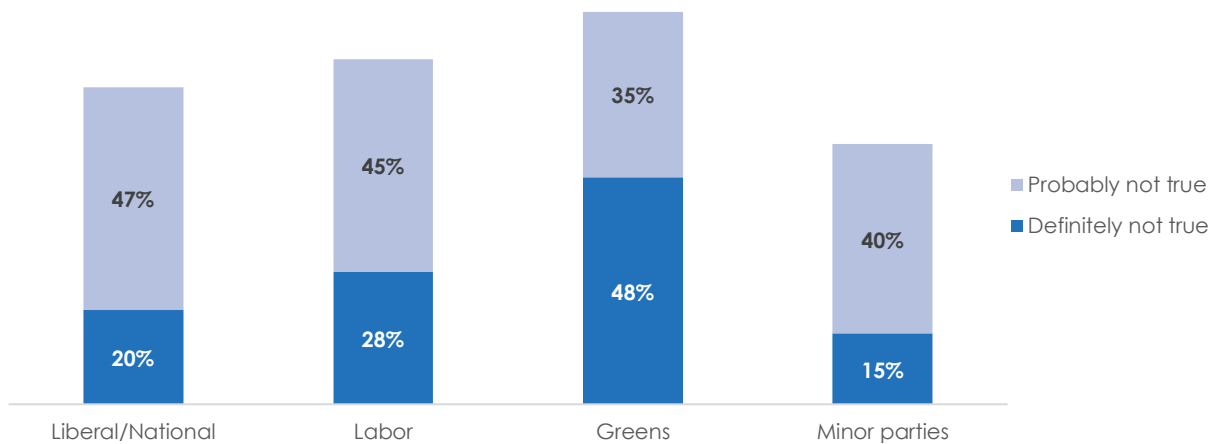
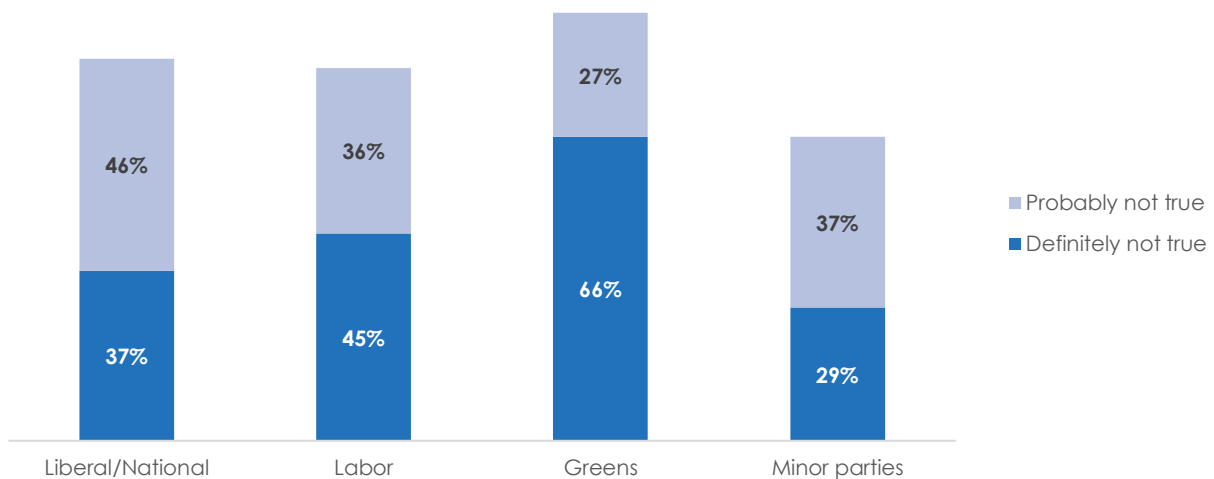


Figure 202: 'Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda.' By political alignment



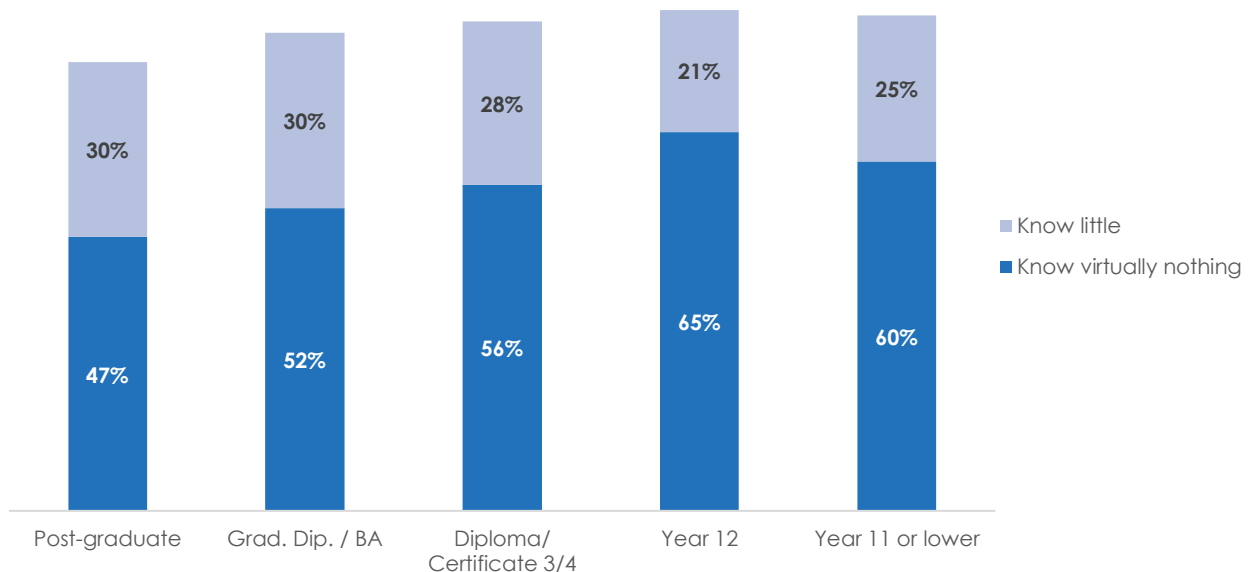
## Education

There is surprising little difference in the pattern of response by highest educational attainment, especially at the level of post-graduate qualification, bachelor's degree and education to Year 12.

- Of those with university level education, only close to one in five (21%) were correct in indicating that the Jewish population is less than 1% of the total population; the correct proportion was indicated by 17% with education to the diploma level, 16% to Year 12, and a substantially lower 11% with education to Year 11.
- There was surprisingly little difference in self-assessed knowledge of the Holocaust by level of education, the lowest proportion (21%) indicating that they 'knew a great deal' was among those with education to Year 11, marginally lower than the 23%-24% indicated by those with Diploma or Year 12, different to those with a university degree by three to four percentage points (27%-28%); indication of knowing 'virtually nothing' or 'little' was almost the identical (27%-30%) for those with university level education, diploma and education to Year 12.
- A very low proportion indicate knowledge at the level of 'a great deal' about Australian foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine: 4% of those with a post-graduate degree, 2% Year 12 to bachelor's degree, 1% to Year 11; indication of knowing 'little' or 'virtually nothing' ranges from 77% post-graduate degree, 82% bachelor's degree, 84% diploma, 86% Year 12, 85% Year 11.

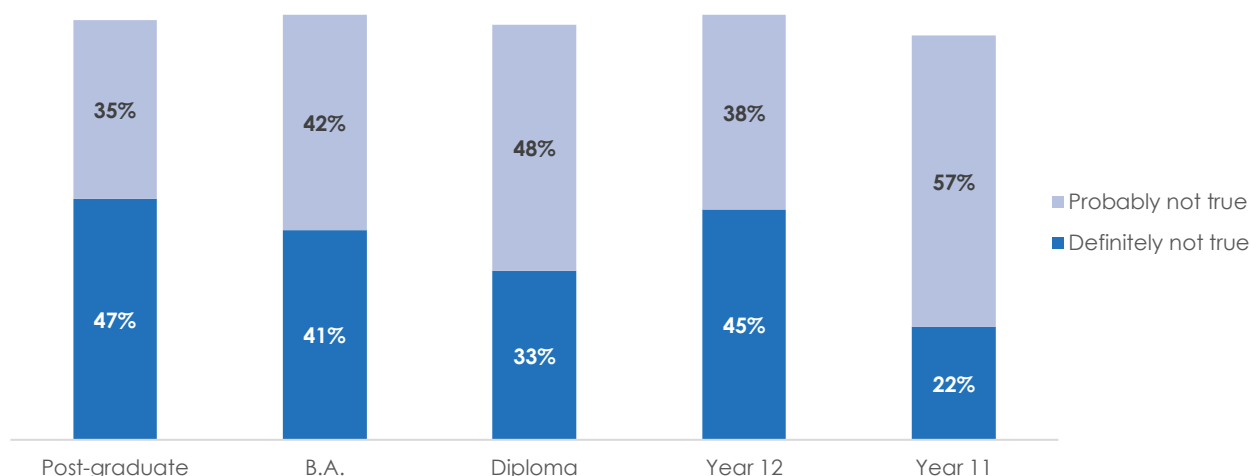


Figure 213: 'How much do you know about Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine?' By educational attainment



- 'Somewhat' or 'very interested in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was indicated in a narrow range, from 39% post-graduate, 37% bachelor's degree, and 30%-31% at other educational levels.
- Levels of sympathy with Palestinians spanned a broader range, although at the level of a minority: sympathy 'equally with both' was indicated in the range 57%-58% by those with a university degree, 61%-66% with diploma and education to Year 11 and 12; sympathy with Palestinians was indicated by 25%-26% by those with a university degree, 16% diploma, 21% Year 12, and 12% to Year 11
- Change in views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was indicated by a small minority across the educational levels: of those with a university degree, 8%-10% indicated decreased support for Israel (2% increased), a corresponding 8%-9% increased (1%-2% decreased) support for Palestinians; for other levels of education there was a similar limited range, 6%-7% indicating decreased support for Israel (1%-3% increased), 5%-7% increased (1% decreased) support for Palestinians.
- Six stereotypical statements about Jewish behaviour and a seventh question about openness to friendship with Jewish people finds a consistent pattern. With strongest positive and next positive response (for example, to a prejudicial statement, 'definitely not true' and 'probably not true') combined there is little difference when the seven questions are averaged: the proportion rejecting prejudicial statements averages 81% among postgraduates, 81% bachelor's degree, 79% diploma, 83% to Year 12, and 77% to Year 11. However, with attention narrowed to the strongest positive response, the highest proportions are indicated by university educated and education to Year 12: 45% post-graduate degree, 41% bachelor's degree, 44% to Year 12, lower proportions at 34% diploma, and 24% to Year 11. For example, in response to the statement 'Jewish people can be trusted as much as other Australian people in business,' the response 'definitely true' was indicated by 47% of respondents with a post-graduate degree, 41% bachelor's degree, 45% education to Year 12, and lower 33% diploma and 22% to Year 11.

Figure 224: 'Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian people in business.' By educational attainment



## ARE EDUCATED PEOPLE MORE ANTISEMITIC?

An article published in the 30 March 2021 edition of *Tablet* magazine titled “Are educated people more anti-Semitic” challenges the widely held view that higher levels of education are associated with lower incidence of antisemitism. The authors, Jay Greene, Albert Cheng and Ian Kingsbury, researchers in the field of educational policy from the University of Arizona, critique survey findings such as the Anti-Defamation League’s Global 100 survey of antisemitism, which concluded that “among Christians and the non-observant, higher education levels lead to fewer anti-Semitic attitudes.”

The authors argue that surveys have failed to accurately establish the extent of antisemitism among the well-educated because respondents are simply asked how they feel about Jews, or whether they agree with antisemitic stereotypes. They argue, without citing any evidence, that “educated people, being experienced test takers” do not give truthful responses – rather, they give socially desirable answers. Contrary to this claim, it is established that respondents give socially desirable responses to some types of questions to an interviewer, but not that they do this in an anonymous, online self-completion survey, which is now the dominant mode of surveying.

The article presents the stark finding that “more-highly educated people in the United States tend to have greater antipathy toward Jews than less-educated people do.” If this finding is well grounded it is of the first rate importance – and challenges the Plus61J survey which does not find significantly “greater antipathy” when attitudes are considered from the perspective of educational attainment.

The findings reported in the *Table* have gained uncritical media attention, for example in a *Jerusalem Post* article headlined “Educated people may actually be more antisemitic, Tablet Mag claims” or in a Caroline Glick column in *Israel Hayom* which reports that “contrary to what Jewish organizations have long claimed, it turns out that the more educated Americans are, the more anti-Semitic they are.”

A close reading of the article raises issues warranting attention, one related to methodology, the second to questionnaire construction.

The *Tablet* article fails to provide substantive detail on its methodology, for example sampling procedure, nor does it refer the reader to a publication or website where details may be accessed.

Are the findings based on a random sample of the American population, or the results obtained from a non-probability, opt in panel? The sample size is indicated as 1,800, but there is no information on key sub-samples. We are told that for key questions the sample was divided into two, presumably each of 900 respondents. What number within that were the (undefined) 'general public,' holders of a four-year university degree, and those with more than four-year degree? Information on other variables, if provided, would have been of relevance for informed understanding of the findings. Is there difference in attitudes by field of study, for example Engineering, Computer Science, Humanities, etc.? Do findings vary by age of the respondent, years since graduation, gender, political affiliation? The article notes that the "study oversampled K-12 teachers and higher education professors in order to provide additional backing to draw conclusions about people with higher education levels." Does that mean that the "people with higher education levels" surveyed were disproportionately school teachers and university professors?

Putting these issues aside, there is another and perhaps more significant issue to be resolved before the findings are accepted at face value.

The key innovation of the survey, one which is to be commended, is its attempt to explore double standards towards Jews and others. Double standards were tested using "two versions of the same question" which required respondents to apply a principle to a Jewish example and non-Jewish example:

We 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 respondent would see both versions of the question. Since no one would see both versions of the question, sophisticated respondents would have no way of knowing that we were measuring their sentiment toward Jews, and no cue to game their answers.

The questionnaire comprised 29 items "about a variety of political issues and controversies as well as demographic and background information." Among the 29 items there were seven that tested double standards. The assumption informing the study was that:

Regardless of how subjects feel about each of these substantive issues, they should not, in the aggregate, answer them differently if they are shown Jewish or non-Jewish examples.

It seems that after the survey had been conducted, the researchers decided that three of their questions did not present equivalent choices and hence had to be discarded: "the circumstances between the Jewish and non-Jewish items may have been different enough that a person could answer them differently without it reflecting antipathy or favouritism toward Jews."

Presumably, this problem could have been identified before the questionnaire was administered but be that as it may the researchers were left with only four of the seven questions on which to rest their findings. The questions were:

1. Whether “the government should set minimum requirements for what is taught in private schools,” with Orthodox Jewish or Montessori schools given as the illustrating example.
2. Whether “a person’s attachment to another country creates a conflict of interest when advocating in support of certain U.S. foreign policy positions,” with Israel or Mexico offered as the illustrating example.
3. Whether “the U.S. military should be allowed to forbid” the wearing of religious headgear as part of the uniform, with a Jewish yarmulke or Sikh turban offered as the illustrating example.
4. Whether public gatherings during the pandemic “posed a threat to public health and should have been prevented,” with Orthodox Jewish funerals or Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests offered as the illustrating example.

The findings immediately presented another problem: the question on schooling did not produce indication of double standards – there was no difference in attitude to an Orthodox Jewish school or to a Montessori school. This finding warranted serious reflection, because if there is an embedded antisemitic bias among the highly educated, as is claimed, then it should have been in evidence in the case of Orthodox Jewish schooling.

The authors merely note this anomaly and pass on to their three remaining questions. For these three questions the finding was that “subjects with college degrees were 5% more likely to apply a principle more harshly to Jews than to non-Jews. The likelihood increased among subjects with advanced degrees who were 15% more likely to apply principles more harshly to Jews than to non-Jews.”

The critical issue for the validity of the study is equivalence: were the choices provided to respondents equivalent?

The question that receives most attention in the article is the juxtaposition of an Orthodox funeral and a Black Lives Matter protest. It is possible that these two examples are far from being equivalent.

While an Orthodox Jewish funeral and a Black Lives Matter protest are public gatherings, they are gatherings of a very different nature. The addition of the term “Orthodox” adds a further layer of complication to the claim of equivalence: it may be likened to adding a descriptor to the term “Black Lives Matter protest” which may influence response, such as “violent Black Lives Matter protest.”

A better equivalent choice for an “Orthodox Jewish funeral” would have been an “Orthodox Catholic funeral” or an “Orthodox Baptist funeral,” whatever “Orthodox” might mean in such a context.

The three question that supposedly indicate double standards may indeed be relevant for assessing antisemitic attitudes. But it is also possible that they evoke heightened sympathy amongst the highly educated for minorities who are seen as disempowered in American society (Mexicans, Sikhs, Blacks), in contrast with Jews in the United States who are not seen as (and are not) a disempowered minority. The survey could have tested for this possibility by questions juxtaposing Mexicans, Sikhs and Blacks with white Protestant Americans.

The *Tablet* article concludes not with an acknowledgment of the limitations of the study and recommendation for further research into a complex issue, but rather with a root and branch call for educational reform, a somewhat bold projection from the findings of three survey questions:

Addressing anti-Semitism and prejudice more generally may require the cultivation of virtue. Specifically, it requires the formation of a kind of character that is not only familiar with other outgroups and democratic norms, but also has the integrity to behave in ways that demonstrate consideration of their interests and restraint in the use of political power in the pursuit of personal interests.

# TABLES

Table 3: 'What proportion of the Australian population is Jewish?' (percentage)

		Lower than 1%	Between 2% and 4%	Between 5% and 10%	Between 10% and 14%	More than 14%	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	32	37	19	9	4	9	100	1,524
	Female	12	27	23	17	9	12	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	15	28	29	15	7	15	100	137
	25-34	13	34	21	16	5	11	100	451
	35-44	20	35	19	11	6	9	100	564
	45-54	17	33	23	11	8	9	100	565
	55-64	21	27	20	12	8	12	100	672
	65-74	17	31	20	12	7	12	100	723
	75+	15	33	24	14	4	11	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	21	36	18	12	5	8	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	21	36	20	12	4	7	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	17	30	22	12	8	11	100	917
	Year 12	16	35	18	13	6	12	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	11	26	26	16	7	14	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	17	32	20	14	7	11	100	2,323
	Rest of state	18	32	22	12	5	12	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	18	31	19	14	7	11	100	1,229
	Labor	16	35	22	12	7	9	100	1,085
	Greens	19	31	21	13	6	10	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	20	33	23	17	3	5	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding of fractions

Table 4: 'How much, if at all, do you know about the Holocaust?' (percentage)

		Know a great deal	Know something	Know little	Know virtually nothing	Don't know	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	28	45	16	10	0	100	1,524
	Female	21	45	22	12	0	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	22	43	22	10	3	100	137
	25-34	20	44	20	15	1	100	451
	35-44	21	39	25	16	0	100	564
	45-54	24	42	20	13	0	100	565
	55-64	26	52	16	5	0	100	672
	65-74	30	51	14	4	1	100	723
	75+	39	46	12	3	0	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	28	43	17	12	0	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	27	45	17	10	0	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	24	45	20	10	1	100	917
	Year 12	23	47	17	13	1	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	21	44	23	11	2	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	25	44	19	11	1	100	2,323
	Rest of state	24	48	18	10	0	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	26	46	18	10	1	100	1,229
	Labor	23	48	20	9	0	100	1,086
	Greens	25	54	16	4	1	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	34	33	22	11	0	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding of fractions

Table 5: 'To what extent to you agree or disagree with the following statement: To protect Jewish people from antisemitism, the Nazi symbol should be banned in Australia' (percentage)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	31	27	24	9	8	1	100	1,524
	Female	45	21	25	5	3	1	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	41	25	21	5	5	2	100	137
	25-34	38	22	27	5	6	2	100	451
	35-44	30	24	30	8	6	2	100	564
	45-54	35	24	28	7	5	1	100	565
	55-64	43	22	21	7	6	1	100	672
	65-74	43	28	20	6	2	1	100	723
	75+	45	25	16	7	5	1	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	35	24	24	9	7	1	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	37	25	25	7	4	1	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	36	22	27	7	5	2	100	917
	Year 12	40	24	23	6	6	1	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	44	25	22	5	4	1	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	39	24	24	7	5	2	100	2,323
	Rest of state	38	25	25	7	5	1	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	37	26	23	8	5	1	100	1,229
	Labor	43	25	22	6	3	1	100	1,086
	Greens	52	20	16	8	5	0	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	23	22	23	13	20	0	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding of fractions



Table 6: Stereotypical statements about Australian Jewish people, summary table (%)

	<b>Definitely true</b>	<b>Probably true</b>	<b>Combined true</b>	<b>Probably not true</b>	<b>Definitely not true</b>	<b>Don't know/ Refused</b>
'Australian Jewish people chase money more than other Australian people'	5	22	27	44	27	3
'Compared to other groups, Jewish people have too much power in the media'	5	15	20	49	28	3
'Jewish people consider themselves to be better than other Australian people'	4	15	18	48	30	3
'Having a connection to Israel makes Jewish people excluding loyal to Australia than other Australian people'	3	15	18	52	28	3
'Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda'	3	12	15	39	43	3
	<b>Definitely not true</b>	<b>Probably not true</b>	<b>Combined not true</b>	<b>Probably true</b>	<b>Definitely true</b>	<b>Don't know/ Refused</b>
'Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian people in business'	4	11	16	45	36	2
'I am just as open to having Jewish friends as I am to having friends from other sections of Australian society'	2	6	8	27	64	2

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 7: To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Australian [British] Jewish people chase money more than other Australian [British] people (%)

Note: There are minor differences in the proportions indicated in Tables comparing Australian and British findings as 'don't know' and 'refused' responses, indicated in other tables of Australian responses, are not included in the comparative tables.

	Australia January 2021 [excluding don't know, refused]	Britain September 2019 [excluding don't know]
Definitely true	5	7
Probably true	22	20
Probably not true	45	41
Definitely not true	28	32
Refused	--	--
Don't know	--	--
Total	100	100

Table 8: 'To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Australian Jewish people chase money more than other Australian people' by subgroups (%)

		Definitely true	Probably True	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Don't know/ Refused	Total	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	6	25	45	22	2	100	1,524
	Female	4	19	43	31	3	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	3	20	40	35	3	100	137
	25-34	5	17	40	35	3	100	451
	35-44	5	25	43	25	3	100	564
	45-54	6	19	44	27	5	100	565
	55-64	6	22	48	22	3	100	672
	65-74	4	25	48	21	3	100	723
	75+	6	33	43	17	1	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	3	19	40	36	2	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	4	23	40	31	3	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	6	23	45	23	3	100	917
	Year 12	5	18	40	35	2	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	6	25	49	15	5	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	5	23	41	28	4	100	2,323
	Rest of state	4	21	48	25	2	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	6	24	47	20	3	100	1,229
	Labor	4	21	45	28	2	100	1,086
	Greens	2	14	35	48	1	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	3	41	40	15	1	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 9: To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Having a connection to Israel makes Jewish people less loyal to Australia [Britain] than other Australian [British] people (%)

	Australia January 2021 [excluding don't know, refused]	Britain September 2019 [excluding don't know]
Definitely true	3	4
Probably true	15	16
Probably not true	53	47
Definitely not true	29	33
Refused	--	--
Don't know	--	--
Total	100	100

Table 10: 'To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Having a connection to Israel makes Jewish people less loyal to Australia than other Australian people' by subgroups (%)

		Definitely true	Probably True	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Don't know/ Refused	Total	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	3	18	55	22	1	100	1,524
	Female	2	12	49	34	3	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	1	9	49	39	3	100	137
	25-34	3	14	45	36	3	100	451
	35-44	3	18	51	26	3	100	564
	45-54	2	15	49	29	5	100	565
	55-64	3	17	55	23	3	100	672
	65-74	3	16	59	21	1	100	723
	75+	3	16	62	19	1	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	3	12	47	36	2	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	2	15	48	32	3	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	3	15	54	24	3	100	917
	Year 12	1	12	48	36	2	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	3	18	58	17	4	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	3	15	50	30	2	100	2,323
	Rest of state	2	16	55	24	3	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	3	15	56	24	3	100	1,229
	Labor	2	18	50	28	2	100	1,086
	Greens	1	6	45	48	2	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	5	22	51	22	1	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 11: To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Jewish people consider themselves to be better than other Australian [British] people (%)

	Australia January 2021 [excluding don't know, refused]	Britain September 2019 [excluding don't know]
Definitely true	4	5
Probably true	15	12
Probably not true	49	46
Definitely not true	31	36
Refused	--	--
Don't know	--	--
Total	100	100

Table 12: 'To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Jewish people consider themselves to be better than other Australian people' by subgroups (%)

		Definitely true	Probably True	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	5	16	50	27	2	100	1,524
	Female	3	13	47	34	4	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	1	10	47	39	3	100	137
	25-34	5	18	39	36	3	100	451
	35-44	3	19	45	29	1	100	564
	45-54	3	12	49	30	1	100	565
	55-64	5	14	54	25	3	100	672
	65-74	3	11	56	28	3	100	723
<b>Highest completed education</b>	75+	3	14	58	23	2	100	344
	Post-graduate	4	17	40	38	2	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	3	15	45	35	3	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	4	13	51	28	3	100	917
	Year 12	3	14	43	37	3	100	409
<b>Location</b>	Year 11 or lower	4	16	59	17	4	100	423
	Capital city	4	15	47	31	3	100	2,323
<b>Political party preference</b>	Rest of state	3	14	52	29	2	100	1,135
	Liberal/ National	3	16	53	25	4	100	1,229
	Labor	4	14	50	31	2	100	1,086
	Greens	2	8	38	52	2	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	10	18	48	23	1	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 13: To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Compared to other groups, Jewish people have too much power in the media (%)

	Australia January 2021 [excluding don't know, refused]	Britain September 2019 [excluding don't know]
Definitely true	5	6
Probably true	15	15
Probably not true	51	47
Definitely not true	29	32
Refused	--	--
Don't know	--	--
Total	100	100

Table 14: 'To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Compared to other groups, Jewish people have too much power in the media', by subgroups (%)

		Definitely true	Probably True	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	6	18	50	24	2	100	1,524
	Female	3	12	48	32	4	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	3	11	42	42	3	100	137
	25-34	6	12	43	36	3	100	451
	35-44	5	22	42	27	4	100	564
	45-54	5	13	49	28	6	100	565
	55-64	5	15	57	20	3	100	672
	65-74	4	14	58	22	3	100	723
	75+	3	17	58	19	2	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	5	15	42	35	3	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	4	16	44	33	3	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	6	15	51	24	3	100	917
	Year 12	2	12	45	37	4	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	6	17	58	15	5	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	5	15	47	29	4	100	2,323
	Rest of state	3	15	53	25	3	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	4	15	55	23	4	100	1,229
	Labor	4	15	48	30	2	100	1,086
	Greens	3	9	42	44	3	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	11	19	56	13	1	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 15: To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda (%)

	Australia January 2021 [excluding don't know, refused]	Britain September 2019 [excluding don't know]
Definitely true	3	4
Probably true	12	9
Probably not true	40	30
Definitely not true	44	57
Refused	--	--
Don't know	--	--
Total	100	100

Table 16: 'To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Jewish people talk about the Holocaust just to further their political agenda' by subgroups (%)

		Definitely true	Probably True	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	4	15	41	38	1	100	1,524
	Female	2	10	37	47	5	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	3	7	35	53	3	100	137
	25-34	4	11	35	48	1	100	451
	35-44	4	17	33	42	4	100	564
	45-54	3	13	41	38	6	100	565
	55-64	4	13	41	40	2	100	672
	65-74	3	9	46	40	3	100	723
<b>Highest completed education</b>	75+	1	12	47	38	1	100	344
	Post-graduate	4	13	28	52	2	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	2	13	34	48	3	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	4	12	40	41	3	100	917
	Year 12	3	10	37	48	3	100	409
<b>Location</b>	Year 11 or lower	3	15	50	29	4	100	423
	Capital city	3	12	39	43	4	100	2,323
<b>Political party preference</b>	Rest of state	3	13	40	42	3	100	1,135
	Liberal/ National	3	11	46	37	4	100	1,229
	Labor	4	12	36	45	2	100	1,086
	Greens	1	5	27	66	2	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	6	27	37	29	1	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 17: To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian [British] people in business (%)

	Australia January 2021 [excluding don't know, refused]	Britain September 2019 [excluding don't know]
Definitely true	38	44
Probably true	47	43
Probably not true	11	7
Definitely not true	4	5
Refused	--	--
Don't know	--	--
Total	100	100

Table 18: 'To what extent do you think the following statements are true - Jewish people can be trusted just as much as other Australian people in business', by subgroups (%)

		Definitely true	Probably True	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	33	49	12	5	1	100	1,524
	Female	39	42	11	4	4	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	53	28	12	5	2	100	137
	25-34	42	36	14	6	2	100	451
	35-44	36	44	13	4	3	100	564
	45-54	33	47	11	4	5	100	565
	55-64	31	52	10	5	2	100	672
	65-74	30	58	8	3	2	100	723
	75+	30	58	7	2	2	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	47	35	12	4	1	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	41	42	10	5	2	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	33	48	12	4	3	100	917
	Year 12	45	38	11	4	2	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	22	57	13	5	3	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	38	43	12	4	3	100	2,323
	Rest of state	33	50	10	5	3	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	29	53	12	4	3	100	1,229
	Labor	37	45	12	4	2	100	1,086
	Greens	61	30	3	5	1	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	17	63	13	6	1	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 19: To what extent do you think the following statements are true - I am just as open to having Jewish friends as I am to having friends from other sections of Australian [British] society (%)

	Australia January 2021 [excluding don't know, refused]	Britain September 2019 [excluding don't know]
Definitely true	65	57
Probably true	27	38
Probably not true	6	3
Definitely not true	2	1
Refused	--	--
Don't know	--	--
Total	100	100

Table 20: 'To what extent do you think the following statements are true - I am just as open to having Jewish friends as I am to having friends from other sections of Australian society', by subgroups (%)

		Definitely true	Probably True	Probably not true	Definitely not true	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	60	30	6	2	1	100	1,524
	Female	67	23	5	2	3	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	69	20	7	3	2	100	137
	25-34	63	24	9	3	2	100	451
	35-44	64	25	8	2	2	100	564
	45-54	67	25	4	1	4	100	565
	55-64	63	30	4	2	1	100	672
	65-74	61	34	2	2	1	100	723
<b>Highest completed education</b>	75+	61	31	5	2	1	100	344
	Post-graduate	69	23	7	1	1	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	70	21	5	2	2	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	63	28	5	2	2	100	917
	Year 12	67	23	7	2	2	100	409
<b>Location</b>	Year 11 or lower	51	38	7	2	2	100	423
	Capital city	64	25	6	2	3	100	2,323
<b>Political party preference</b>	Rest of state	62	29	5	2	2	100	1,135
	Liberal/ National	58	33	6	2	2	100	1,229
	Labor	66	25	6	1	1	100	1,086
	Greens	82	12	2	3	1	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	47	39	10	3	1	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding



Table 21: 'How much do you know about Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine?', by subgroups (%)

		Know a great deal	Know something	Know little	Know virtually nothing	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	3	19	31	47	1	100	1,524
	Female	1	9	24	65	1	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	0	12	13	75	1	100	137
	25-34	3	7	19	70	0	100	451
	35-44	2	8	26	63	1	100	564
	45-54	2	11	26	60	1	100	565
	55-64	1	17	32	50	1	100	672
	65-74	2	25	39	35	0	100	723
	75+	1	30	42	27	1	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	4	18	30	47	1	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	2	15	30	52	1	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	2	13	28	56	2	100	917
	Year 12	2	11	21	65	0	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	1	12	25	60	1	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	2	14	27	56	2	100	2,323
	Rest of state	2	13	27	58	0	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	2	14	31	53	0	100	1,229
	Labor	2	14	27	56	1	100	1,086
	Greens	2	18	23	57	0	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	0	17	33	50	0	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 22: 'How interested are you in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?', by subgroups (%)

		Very interested	Somewhat interested	A little but interested	Not at all interested	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	11	26	32	31	1	100	1,524
	Female	6	23	31	39	1	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	8	21	30	37	3	100	137
	25-34	8	18	30	44	1	100	451
	35-44	6	19	32	42	2	100	564
	45-54	8	22	30	39	1	100	565
	55-64	8	26	32	33	1	100	672
	65-74	10	36	33	20	0	100	723
	75+	15	37	35	12	0	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	13	26	31	29	1	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	9	28	30	31	1	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	7	23	32	38	1	100	917
	Year 12	8	22	33	36	1	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	7	24	30	37	2	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	9	24	32	34	1	100	2,323
	Rest of state	8	25	29	36	1	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	7	24	33	36	1	100	1,229
	Labor	8	25	31	36	1	100	1,086
	Greens	11	32	27	27	2	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	13	18	33	33	3	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 23: 'Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, who do your sympathies mainly lie with?' by subgroups (%)

		Israelis	Equally with both	Palestinians	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	15	58	22	6	100	1,524
	Female	7	65	16	13	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24 <sup>^</sup>	6	53	25	17	100	137
	25-34	7	62	21	10	100	451
	35-44	10	64	20	7	100	564
	45-54	13	65	13	9	100	565
	55-64	13	63	17	8	100	672
	65-74	12	63	19	6	100	723
	75+	21	54	18	7	100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	10	58	26	6	100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	12	57	25	6	100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	12	63	16	9	100	917
	Year 12	7	61	21	11	100	409
	Year 11 or lower	13	66	12	9	100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	10	62	20	9	100	2,323
	Rest of state	13	61	16	10	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	19	65	8	9	100	1,229
	Labor	6	60	25	8	100	1,086
	Greens	6	54	34	7	100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	27	62	8	4	100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

<sup>^</sup> 18-24 age group significantly different (at p<0.05) for the following response options: 'Israelis', significantly different from age groups 45-54, 55-64, 75+; 'equally with both,' significantly different from age groups 35-44, 45-54; 'Palestinians' significantly different from 45-54 age group; 'Don't know/ Refused' significantly different from all other age groups

Table 24: Views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over the past five years, by subgroups (%)

		'I was supportive of Israelis and that support has increased'	'I was supporting of Israelis and that support has decreased'	'My views have not changed'	'I was supportive of Palestinians and that support has decreased'	'I was supportive of Palestinians and that support has increased'	Don't know/ Refused	Total*	Unweighted n
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,459</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	3	8	78	2	7	4	100	1,524
	Female	1	6	79	1	5	9	100	1,920
<b>Age</b>	18-24	1	6	72	2	10		100	137
	25-34	0	9	78	1	6		100	451
	35-44	3	4	82	1	5		100	564
	45-54	3	5	83	1	3		100	565
	55-64	2	6	82	1	5		100	672
	65-74	6	10	76	1	8		100	723
	75+	2	9	74	3	6		100	344
<b>Highest completed education</b>	Post-graduate	2	10	74	2	8		100	525
	Grad. Dip. / BA	2	8	77	1	9		100	1,061
	Diploma/ Certificate 3/4	2	6	81	1	5		100	917
	Year 12	1	7	76	1	7		100	409
	Year 11 or lower	3	6	80	1	6		100	423
<b>Location</b>	Capital city	2	7	77	1	7	6	100	2,323
	Rest of state	3	6	80	1	4	6	100	1,135
<b>Political party preference</b>	Liberal/ National	4	6	80	1	2		100	1,229
	Labor	1	7	80	2	7		100	1,086
	Greens	1	10	70	0	16		100	393
	Minor parties (Hanson, Shooters, Palmer, Katter, Anning)	5	5	87	1	6		100	73

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 25: Views on the Australian government's foreign policy towards Israel (%)

Note: This question was only asked of those who indicated that they 'know a great deal' or 'know something' of Australia's foreign policy towards Israel and Palestine' – 15% of the sample, 533 respondents.

	'The Australian government is not critical enough of Israel'	'The Australian government should do more to support Israel'	'The Australian government's policy on Israel is about right'
Strongly agree	20	7	4
Agree	27	12	23
<b>Sub-total agree</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>
Neither agree nor disagree	31	39	35
Disagree	13	28	26
Strongly disagree	9	15	12
<b>Sub-total disagree</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>
Don't know/ Refused	1	0	0
Total*	100	100	100

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

Table 26: Views on the Australian government's foreign policy towards Israel, by political party preference (%)

	'The Australian government is not critical enough of Israel'			'The Australian government should do more to support Israel'			'The Australian government's policy on Israel is about right'		
	Liberal/National	Labor	Greens	Liberal/National	Labor	Greens	Liberal/National	Labor	Greens
Strongly agree	8	23	36	13	2	3	5	2	8
Agree	16	40	31	19	8	4	43	11	4
<b>Sub-total agree</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
Neither agree nor disagree	38	27	24	48	31	34	35	37	28
Disagree	22	8	8	14	42	34	12	37	41
Strongly disagree	16	3	1	7	17	25	5	13	20
<b>Sub-total disagree</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>61</b>
Don't know/ Refused	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

\*May not sum exactly due to rounding

NB: Liberal/National significantly different (at p<0.05) from Labor and Greens for all three questions