

Codebook for the DIMA (Dimensions of Antisemitism) dataset

When using or referring to DIMA, please cite Enstad, J. D. (2023). Accounting for Contemporary Antisemitism: A Four-Dimensional Framework and a New Dataset. *Antisemitism Studies*, 7(1), 4–49.

The data file is accessible at the C-REX website (<https://www.sv.uio.no/c-rex/english/groups/>).

Last updated 2023.04.24

Variable name	Variable information	Data source(s)
country	Country of observation	
region	Region of country	
year	Year of observation	
adl_index	ADL index score. The Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) Global 100 surveys drew nationally representative samples in 101 countries and presented respondents with a set of 11 statements designed to reflect antisemitic beliefs and the choice to rate each statement as "probably true" or "probably false". Respondents answering "probably true" to 6 or more of the statements were considered to harbor antisemitic attitudes, and the share of such respondents became the index score for each country.	ADL Global 100. Scores were retrieved from https://global100.adl.org/map (accessed 2021-04-26). See also "About the Survey Methodology", ADL Global 100, https://perma.cc/Z7HHFUSE (accessed 2021-04-26).
pewfav_net	Favorability ratings of Jews across 24 countries, based on a survey item from the Pew Global Attitudes surveys. The question wording is as follows: "Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of Jews." Values are net favorability ratings, calculated by subtracting the share of favorable responses from the share of unfavorable ones. The share of "don't know/refused" varied from zero to 34 percent (with a mean value of 12 percent and a median value of 13 percent).	Pew Global Attitudes Project. Compiled based on data retrieved from https://pewresearch.org/global/datasets/ (accessed 2021-04-26).
reject_neighbors	Share of respondents across 55 countries indicating rejection of Jews as neighbors. This is a World/European Values (W/EVS) survey item that measures social distance towards Jews by asking respondents to consider a list of groups and select those they would not like to have as neighbors.	EVS. 2015. "European Values Study Longitudinal Data File 1981-2008 (EVS 1981-2008)." GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Za4804 Data File Version 3.0.0. EVS. 2020. "European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017)." GESIS Data

		<p>Archive, Cologne. Za7500 Data File Version 4.0.0.</p> <p>WVS. 2015. “World Value Survey 1981-2014 Official Aggregate v.20150418, 2015.” World Values Survey Association (www.worldvaluessurvey.org). Aggregate File Producer: JDSystems, Madrid.</p> <p>WVS. 2021. “World Values Survey: Round Seven–Country-Pooled Datafile.” Edited by C. Haerpfer, R. Inglehart, A. Moreno, C. Welzel, K. Kizilova, J. Diez-Medrano, M. Lagos, P. Norris, E. Ponarin, and B. Puranen. Madrid & Vienna: JD Systems Institute & WVSA Secretariat.</p>
obj_exp_1a	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who say they have experienced antisemitic harassment in the past 12 months.	FRA. 2013. “Discrimination and Hate Crime Against Jews in EU Member States: Experiences and Perceptions of Antisemitism.” Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
obj_exp_1b	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who say they have experienced antisemitic harassment in the past 5 years.	FRA. 2018. “Experiences and Perceptions of Antisemitism: Second Survey on Discrimination and Hate Crime against Jews in the EU.” Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.
obj_exp_2	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who say they have personally witnessed other Jews being subjected to antisemitic harassment and/or physical attack in the past 12 months.	Levada Center. 2018. “Antisemitism as perceived by the Jewish population of Russia.” https://perma.cc/9WY6-2VL3 .
sub_exp_1	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who say they worry about becoming a victim of antisemitic verbal insults/harassment in the next 12 months (“very worried” or “fairly worried”).	
sub_exp_2	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by	

	the Levada Center) who say they worry about becoming a victim of an antisemitic physical attack in the next 12 months (“very worried” or “fairly worried”).	
sub_exp_3	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who say they worry about a family member or someone close to them becoming a victim of antisemitic insult/harassment in the next 12 months.	
sub_exp_4	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who say they worry about a family member or someone close to them becoming a victim of antisemitic physical attack in the next 12 months.	
sub_exp_5	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews who say they never wear, carry, or display things that might help people recognize them as a Jew in public because of safety concerns.	
sub_exp_6	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews who say they have considered emigrating in the past 5 years because of not feeling safe as a Jew.	
perp_id_right	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who had been subjected to one or more incidents of antisemitic harassment in the past 5 years perceiving the perpetrator(s) in the most serious incident as “someone with a right-wing political view”.	
perp_id_left	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who had been subjected to one or more incidents of antisemitic harassment in the past 5 years perceiving the perpetrator(s) in the most serious incident as “someone with a left-wing political view”.	
perp_id_christian	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who had been subjected to one or more incidents of antisemitic harassment in the past 5 years perceiving the	

	perpetrator(s) in the most serious incident as “someone with a Christian extremist view”.	
perp_id_muslim	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who had been subjected to one or more incidents of antisemitic harassment in the past 5 years perceiving the perpetrator(s) in the most serious incident as “someone with a Muslim extremist view”.	
perp_id_someone_else	Share of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center) who had been subjected to one or more incidents of antisemitic harassment in the past 5 years perceiving the perpetrator(s) in the most serious incident as either “someone else I cannot describe” or “someone else I can describe” (for Russia: “someone I don’t know”).	
fra_sample_size	Total number of respondents in the 2012/2018 FRA surveys of European Jews (and the analogous 2018 survey of Russian Jews carried out by the Levada Center).	
core_jewish_population	Core Jewish population.	<p>DellaPergola S. 2013. World Jewish Population, 2012. In: Dashefsky A., Sheskin I. (eds) American Jewish Year Book 2012. American Jewish Year Book, vol 109-112. Springer, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5204-7_6.</p> <p>DellaPergola S. 2019. World Jewish Population, 2018. In: Dashefsky A., Sheskin I. (eds) American Jewish Year Book 2018. American Jewish Year Book, vol 118. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-03907-3_8.</p>
fra_margin_of_error	Estimated margin of error at the 95% confidence level, applying to the FRA variables.	

kc_inc_count	Count of antisemitic incidents registered by the Stephen Roth Institute and the Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry at Tel Aviv University.	https://cst.tau.ac.il/annual-reports-on-worldwide-antisemitism/ (accessed 22 June 2022)
inc_violence	Count of antisemitic incidents recorded by national-level monitoring agencies involving physical violence against persons as well as attacks on buildings involving arson, firebombing, or explosives.	Various (see the data file).
inc_vandalism	Count of antisemitic incidents recorded by national-level monitoring agencies involving acts in which property belonging to Jews or Jewish institutions is damaged or desecrated.	Various (see the data file).
inc_both	Sum of inc_violence and inc_vandalism.	
inc_source	Data source for inc_violence and inc_vandalism.	