

Supplementary materials for the article “What drives antisemitic hostility in the 21st century? A comparative case study of Germany, Sweden, and Russia (1990–2020)”

This document describes the procedure for collecting the news articles analyzed in this study.

A target of 250–300 articles for each country was set to obtain a manageable sample for analysis.

GERMANY

For the case of Germany, the *Factiva* database was accessed to collect articles.

For German-language articles, the following query was used: “(antisemit* or judenfeind*) AND (Jud or jüd) AND Deutsch”, searching within *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (going back to 1995). The search returned 702 documents.

The *Süddeutsche Zeitung* was chosen because of its moderate political profile and the historical reach of its archive in *Factiva*, going back to 1995 (no other major German-language newspaper went as far back). From this list, every second article was stored from 1995 to May 2009. For the rest of the period, every third article was collected. This resulted in a total of 232 articles collected.

For English-language articles, the following query was used: “(antisemit* or anti-Sem*) AND (“German Jews” or “Jews in Germany” or “Germany’s Jews” or “Jewish life in Germany”)", searching within Reuters. This search returned 348 documents.

Reuters was chosen due to its strong reputation as a balanced source of news reporting and because of its coverage in the *Factiva* database going all the way back to 1990. From the list of search results, every second article was stored, resulting in a total of 143 articles.

The total set of 398 articles was manually inspected to sort out non-relevant items. This resulted in a total of 265 articles left for analysis.

SWEDEN

For the case of Sweden, the *Atekst* and *Factiva* databases were accessed.

In both databases, the same query was used: “antisem* AND jud*”, within the time period 1990–2019. Articles not relating to Swedish society (e.g., covering antisemitism abroad) were not collected.

A total of 925 articles were collected from a variety of news outlets, including *TT*, the national news agency, *Göteborgs-Posten* (a major regional newspaper with a centrist-liberal orientation), *Aftonbladet* (a major and left-leaning tabloid), *Svenska Dagbladet* (a right-leaning tabloid), and *Dagen* (a Christian newspaper). In addition, 12 articles were collected from online sites via web search (*Dagens Nyheter*, *Expo*, *SKMA*), resulting in a total of 937 articles.

To achieve a manageable sample, a stratified approach based on decade was used, reflecting the increasing availability of articles over time. Given the relatively small number of articles in the 1990s, all items from this period were included. For the 2000s, every second article was

sampled, and for the 2010s, every third. After manually filtering out non-relevant material, a set of 312 articles was left for analysis.

RUSSIA

For the case of Russia, the *Integrum* (for Russian-language articles) and *Factiva* (for English-language articles) databases were accessed. Additionally, the online archive of the *Times of Israel* website was used.

Using *Integrum*, the query applied to search for articles was “антисемит* AND еврей*”.

Articles were collected from a variety of news outlets, including *Evreiskoe slovo*, *Kommersant*, *Komsomolskaia pravda*, *Moskovskie novosti*, *Moskovskii komsomolets*, *Nezavisimaya gazeta*, *Novaya gazeta*, *Ogonek*, *Rossiiskaia gazeta*, *Segodnya*, and *Vremia MN*.

After manually sifting out non-relevant items, a total of 93 Russian-language articles were collected via *Integrum*.

From the *Factiva* database, the query applied was “(antisem* OR anti-Sem*) AND (“Soviet Jews” OR “Russian Jews”).

Articles were again collected from a variety of news outlets, including Reuters, Associated Press, The Washington Post, The New York Times, Agence France-Presse, BBC Monitoring, The Christian Science Monitor, and others.

From the *Times of Israel* website, articles tagged with “Russia” and dealing with antisemitism and/or conditions of Jewish life from the period 2016–2019 were collected.

After sifting out non-relevant items, a total of 144 English-language articles remained for analysis. The final Russian news sample then consisted of 236 articles.