

The extent of antisemitism in Norway is similar to that in other countries in northern Europe, and as such are relatively small by European standards. The decrease in antisemitic prejudice between 2011 and 2017 that emerges in our survey is also seen in other European countries, though it varies considerably between countries. As in other European countries, the results from Norway show that antisemitic prejudice in the Muslim sample is more widespread than in the population sample. At the same time, the distance between the general population and Muslims is smaller than that found in other European studies. With respect to Jewish experiences of antisemitism, the results from the Norwegian survey are close to the average for the largest EU study when it comes to the question of whether respondents avoid showing their religious affiliation. However, they seem to be lower than average regarding the question of experiences of discrimination. The extent of Islamophobia in the population can generally be said to be the same as or slightly lower than the average for Europe, though again, this varies considerably between countries. The results show that the extent of Islamophobia among the Jewish respondents is far smaller than in the general population, particularly with regard to prejudice against Muslims. Muslim respondents reported more often having experienced discrimination than did Jewish respondents, though less often than the average reported in the most recent EU study on this subject conducted in 2017.