

Annex 7

Disproportionate complaints against and investigations of left-wing Jewish members

According to the Labour Party, as of March 2021, there had been 1,450 actioned complaints against Labour Party members in relation to allegations of antisemitism (1-3).

From other published data (4) we estimate there have been on average 500,000 Labour members between 2015 and 2020, the period covering most complaints.

Actioned antisemitism complaints have therefore involved a maximum of 0.29% of Labour Party members. (In fact, the proportion is certainly lower, since some members have been subject to more than one actioned complaint.)

Jewish members

By the end of 2020, there were reportedly at least 35 antisemitism-related investigations of Jewish Labour members (5).

It is not known with certainty how many Labour members are Jewish. Applying conservative assumptions, we estimate an approximate Jewish membership of 2,500.

It follows from this estimate that as many as **1.4% of Jewish members have been the subject of an actioned complaint of antisemitism.**

Assuming similar levels of repeat complaints, it would appear that, as a population share, **almost five times more Jewish than non-Jewish Labour members have faced actioned complaints of antisemitism.**

Jewish Voice for Labour members

The Jewish members of Jewish Voice for Labour (JVL) has ranged between 300 and 400 since JVL was formed in 2017. . Of the approximately 30 Jewish members whom we know have been investigated for antisemitism, 21 are JVL members.

Approximately 6% of JVL's Jewish members has therefore been investigated for antisemitism, with quite a few of these members having been targeted with multiple such complaints.

This means that **Jewish JVL members have been subject to actioned antisemitism complaints at a rate 20 times greater than non-Jewish Labour members.**

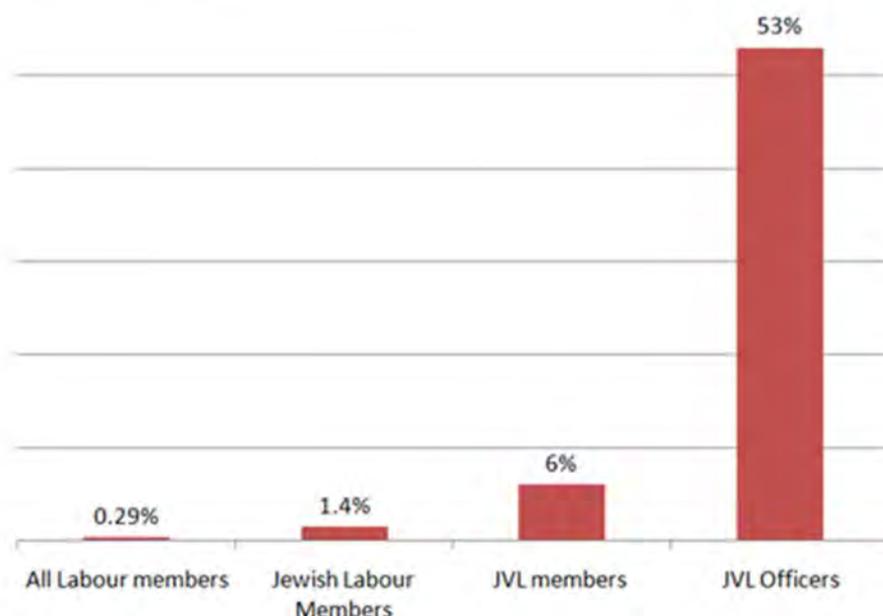
JVL officers and committee

Of JVL's 17 officers and committee members, 9 have been investigated for antisemitism – several of them more than once. Three are currently suspended.

This means that **53% of JVL officers have faced actioned complaints of antisemitism**, a rate **180 times higher than non-Jewish Labour Party members**.

The overall estimates are illustrated below.

Estimates* of the proportion of Labour members from various Jewish groups facing complaint allegations of antisemitism in the Party



** There is a slight over-estimate where it is assumed one complaint for each member, when we know there have been complaints made more than once against the same. This is not the case for data concerning JVL members and officers.*

Conclusion

There is strong evidence that Jewish members have been disproportionately singled out as subjects for complaints about antisemitism. This disproportionality increases for Jewish members and officers of Jewish Voice for Labour.

The numbers are far too high to be the result of chance or attributable to circumstances specific to individual cases. On the contrary, they suggest that Jewish Party members are disproportionately exposed to being investigated for antisemitism, that is to say, for racism against their own religions, traditions, communities, histories and loved ones.

The Party must have noticed this systematic targeting of left-wing Jewish members. But while there have been frequent leaks about those Jews accused of antisemitism, the names of their accusers have been carefully protected by the Party.

To add to the outrage felt by Jews investigated for antisemitism, their cases are reviewed almost exclusively by non-Jewish staff who do not carry the inheritance of antisemitism as Jews do.

It is interesting to note that the prevalence of antisemitism as measured by the Jewish Policy Research (JPR) group is considered to be around 5% of the general population and is slightly lower on the left (6). Importantly, though other religious groups were assessed, the Jewish researchers did not deem it necessary to investigate antisemitism prevalence in Jewish responders.

Our evidence suggests that allegations of antisemitism directed at Jewish people, have been motivated for political ends very remote from fighting genuine antisemitism; see the annexes relating to Stephen Marks, Diana Neslen and Naomi Wimborne- Idrissi in this document.

References

1. <https://labourlist.org/2019/02/jennie-formby-provides-numbers-on-labour-antisemitism-cases/>
2. <https://labourlist.org/2020/01/new-antisemitism-data-shows-labour-is-taking-decisive-action-says-party/>
3. <https://labour.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/March-2021-Disputes-Report.pdf>
4. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn05125/>
5. [Labour slammed by Jewish members for pursuing them on 'antisemitism' charges](#) | Morning Star
6. https://www.jpr.org.uk/documents/JPR.2017.Antisemitism_in_contemporary_Great_Britain.pdf