24 July 2020

Dr Orla Muldoon & Dr James Liu,

Editor, *Political Psychology*

Dear Dr Muldoon & Dr Liu,

Along with this letter, we wish to submit a manuscript titled “The Enemy of *‘Ummah*: Belief in Jewish conspiracy theories indirectly affected vaccination decisions” to be considered for a publication in *Political Psychology*. The manuscript is 8884 words long including references and includes three tables and two figures.

Anti-Jews rhetoric is ubiquitous in Indonesia and neighbouring Malaysia. A number of historians suspected that it is benign in nature since it rarely channels into violence or discriminations towards the Jews due to their lack of presence in the region. In our three-preregistered studies, we sought to answer the following questions; (1) do religious individuals tend to endorse conspiracy theories? (2) does belief in Jewish conspiracy lead to real consequences, such as vaccination decisions? And (3) under what circumstances do Indonesian Muslims associate Jewish and vaccine conspiracy?

To unravel those questions, we conducted two cross-sectional surveys and a 2 × 2 between-subject experimental study. We found that religiously zealous participants tended to endorse Jewish conspiracy theories and the effect was fully mediated by collective narcissism and symbolic threat. Moreover, participants who believed Jewish conspiracy theories would be more likely to uphold conspiracy theories regarding vaccinations while believing conspiracy theories about vaccines would impact participants’ decision to delay and refuse vaccinations for their children. At last, we found that those who blamed Jews for coronavirus pandemic were likely to refuse coronavirus vaccination if it is available.

We believe that our article would be a great interest to your readers since the journal has been a respectable venue of many influential studies on conspiracy beliefs and its societal impact. Our article offers a unique perspective by narrating Muslims as a socially and politically dominant group while previous similar studies put Muslims in a picture of a stereotyped group that signifies cultural threats or as deprived religious minorities. Our studies adhered to open scientific practices since we pre-registered all of our studies and we transparently reported all deviations from our pre-specified pre-registrations. To allow other researchers to reproduce our results, we made all study materials, including raw data, codebook, experiment stimulus, and a questionnaire template (Study 3) available in a public repository.

We confirm that our work is original and has not been published in any language nor is under consideration for publication elsewhere. All authors have approved the manuscript and agree with its submission to *Political Psychology.* The research was also conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, although our studies were exempted for ethical clearance in our institution.

At last, please address all correspondence concerning this manuscript at [amelia.zein@psikologi.unair.ac.id](mailto:amelia.zein@psikologi.unair.ac.id).

Thank you for your consideration of this manuscript.