CAM SURVEY REPORT: Early-State Republican Primary Voters Reject Antisemitism, Support Israel and Shun the Extremist Fringe

TO: Interested Parties
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A new survey conducted by OnMessage Inc. on behalf of Combat Antisemitism Movement (CAM) and CAM Action, examines the attitudes of likely Republican primary and caucus voters toward antisemitism, extremism and Israel heading into the 2028 presidential nominating contest. The poll reached 1,000 likely Republican primary voters in Iowa, New Hampshire, Nevada and South Carolina, the four states that have historically opened the presidential nominating calendar. It also measures the standing of controversial online figures, including Tucker Carlson, Candace Owens and Nick Fuentes, and tests whether voters are more or less likely to support the candidates they endorse.

This study addresses a growing belief that the path to the Republican nomination now runs through the online right, and candidates must court figures that traffic in antisemitism and antisemitic content like Carlson and Fuentes and embrace their ideas to win. These findings show the opposite. Republican primary voters decisively reject extremism, antisemitism and hostility toward Israel, and a clear majority expect any candidate running for President to denounce the figures who promote those views to win their votes.

The voters who matter most in a Republican primary are self-identified “very conservative” voters who make up 51% of the early-state electorate and are the party’s most reliable bloc of primary voters. Their views set the terms for a Republican presidential primary, and they are the voters candidates court most aggressively.

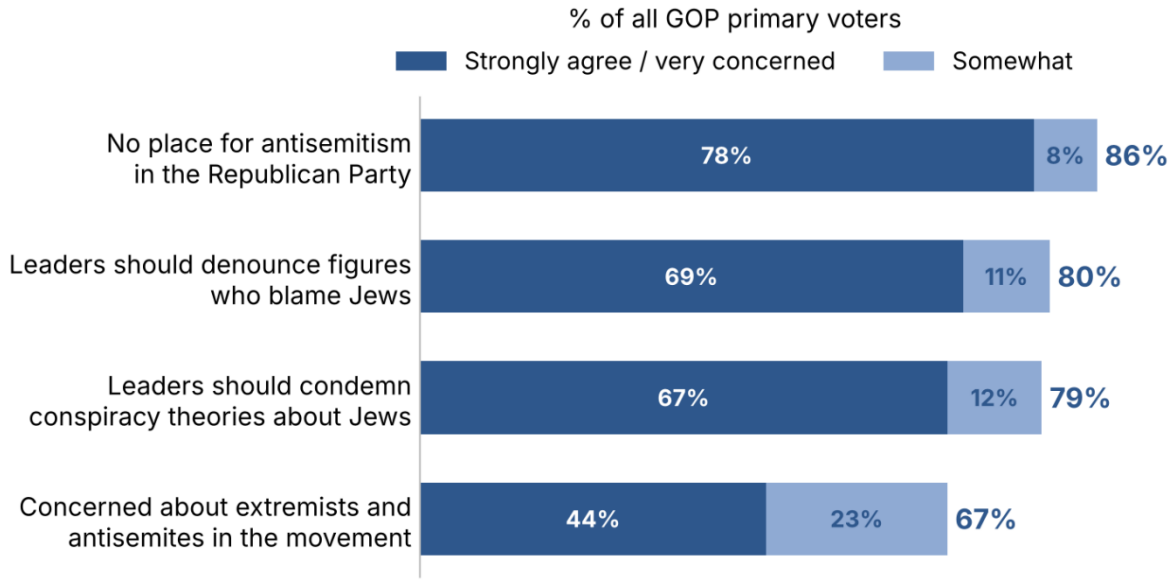
Where the fringe does find an audience is a small bloc of voters who hold multiple extreme views about Jews, the Holocaust or Israel. This bloc makes up just 9.7% of primary voters, and it looks markedly different from the rest of the party: younger, more male and less attached to the Republican Party. More than nine in ten primary voters fall outside this bloc.

Methodology

Between November 7 and 10, 2026, OnMessage Inc. surveyed 1,000 likely Republican presidential primary and caucus voters in Iowa, New Hampshire, Nevada and South Carolina, with 250 interviews in each state. Interviews were conducted by text to web. The sample was stratified to reflect historical primary and caucus turnout. The margin of error is ±3.1 percentage points for the full sample.

The Party Rejects Antisemitism

Figure 1. Primary voters overwhelmingly reject antisemitism



One of the clearest results in the survey is that 86% of primary voters agree there is no place for antisemitism in the Republican Party, with 78% agreeing strongly and only 7% disagreeing. This result holds in every state, from 82% in New Hampshire to 90% in Nevada, and it is nearly identical across the party's ideological spectrum, including 86% of very conservative voters.

Voters also want their leaders to speak up. 79% agree that Republican leaders should strongly condemn anyone who spreads conspiracy theories related to Jews, American history or tragedies like 9/11, and 80% agree leaders should denounce any conservative figure or commentator who "blames all of America's problems on the Jewish people." 90% say the Holocaust happened and the number of Jews who died has been fairly described, while just 7% say the death toll was exaggerated and 3% are not certain it happened. And 67% are concerned about the growing influence of extremists and antisemites in the Republican movement. 69% strongly agree that leaders should denounce figures who blame Jews for America's problems, and 67% strongly agree they should condemn conspiracy theories.

Voters are just as clear about where open antisemites belong. Two-thirds (66%) say there should be no place in the Republican Party for people who openly express hatred toward Jewish people, and another 12% would accept their votes but never give them positions of leadership or influence. In total, 78% would keep open antisemites out of party leadership. Just 8% say such people should be welcome in the party and able to lead, and 7% disagree with their views but want a big-tent party.

Women are slightly firmer than men on these measures, including no place for antisemitism (89% to 83%), affirming the history of the Holocaust (94% to 87%) and concern about extremists in the movement (71% to 62%). Education, by contrast, makes little difference. College graduates (87%) and voters without a degree (86%) are virtually identical in saying there is no place for antisemitism in the party. Evangelicals (86%), Catholics (88%), rural (87%), suburban (86%) and urban (91%) voters all agree.

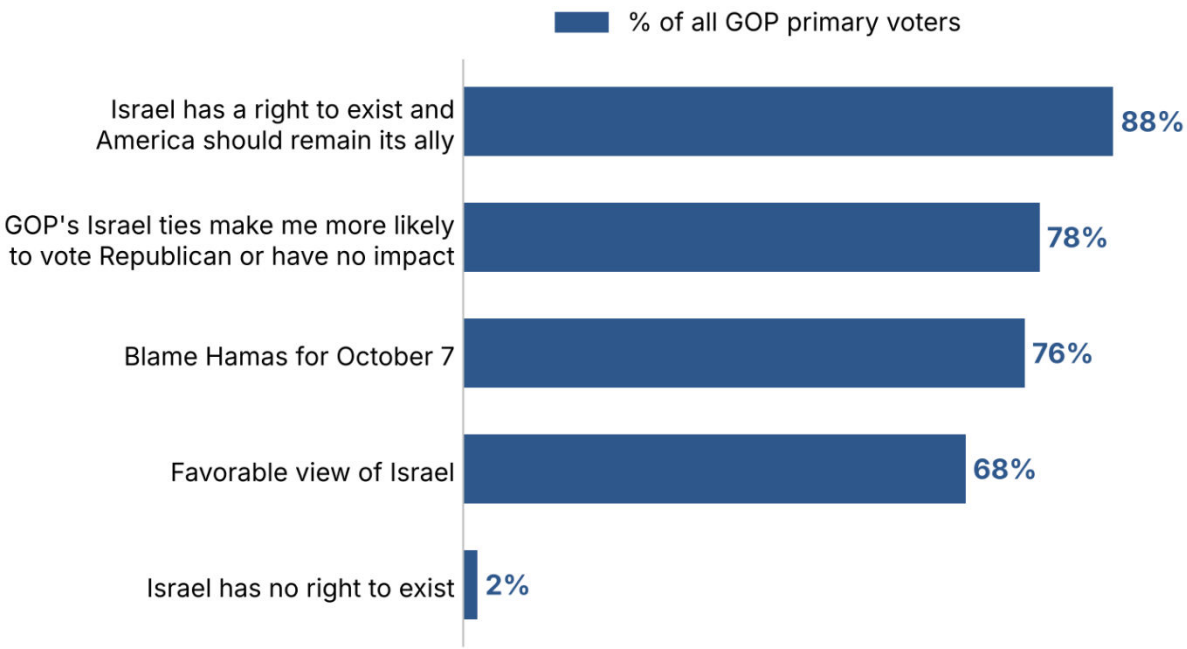
Partisanship sharpens the divide. Self-identified Republicans, who make up 81% of the primary electorate, reject antisemitism more firmly than the small number of independents who also participate in these contests. 88% of Republicans say there is no place for antisemitism in the party, compared with 78% of independents, and Republicans are far more likely to want leaders to denounce those who blame Jews (83% to 66%). Independents are nearly twice as

likely to say open antisemites should be welcomed into the party and its leadership (13% compared to 7% for all primary voters).

Age divides are substantial. Among voters over 55, who make up six in ten primary voters, 93% say there is no place for antisemitism in the party and 89% want leaders to denounce those who blame Jews. The softest support comes from a very small slice of the electorate: voters under 35, who make up just 7% of primary voters. Among them, those figures fall to 59% and 47%. Even so, a majority of these young voters still say there is no place for antisemitism in the party. The extremist fringe, less than one in ten primary voters, stands furthest apart, with only 22% wanting GOP leaders to denounce those who blame Jews, compared with 80% of all primary voters.

Republicans Stand With Israel

Figure 2. Primary voters stand with Israel



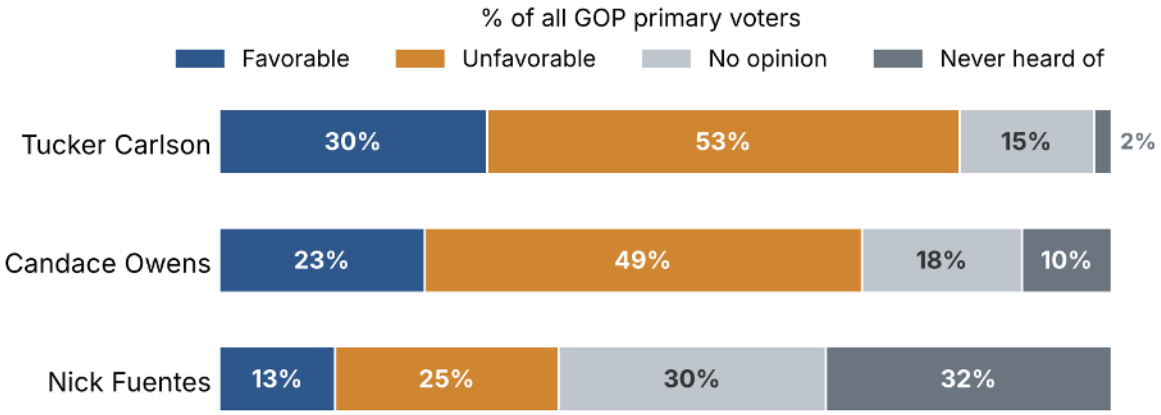
Hostility to Israel has become one of the main vehicles for antisemitic ideas and conventional wisdom often suggests there is a growing dislike for Israel in the GOP. This is not consistent with the views of Republican primary voters. 68% view Israel favorably and 17% unfavorably, with 36% very favorable and just 7% very unfavorable. A powerful 88% say Israel has a right to exist, and America should remain its ally. Only 2% say Israel has no right to exist. 76% blame Hamas for the October 7, 2023 attacks, and just 6% blame Israel. 78% say the party's relationship with Israel makes them either more likely to vote Republican or has no impact on their vote, while 10% say it pushes them toward the Democrats. Among that 10%, just 42% identify as Republicans. Even in this lowest performing segment, the party's base continues to stand firmly with Israel.

Support for Israel is strongest at the conservative and religious core of the party. 77% of very conservative voters and 78% of evangelicals view Israel favorably, compared with 43% of liberal and moderate voters. 54% of very conservatives and 55% of evangelicals say the party's relationship with Israel makes them more likely to vote Republican, and 40% of very conservatives take the firmest position on Israel, that "America should stand firmly behind Israel, and strong opposition to Israel and Zionism is antisemitic." Men and women view Israel favorably at the same rate (68% and 67%), and voters without a college degree are slightly more favorable than college graduates (71% to 64%).

Hostility to Israel sits outside the Republican base. Independents are far less favorable of Israel than Republicans (51% to 72%), and 29% of independents say the party's ties to Israel push them toward Democrats, compared with just 5% of Republicans. That hostility also travels with hostility toward Jews. Among the 17% of primary voters who view Israel unfavorably, 57% agree that Jews have too much power, nearly three times the rate of the full electorate (20%), and only 56% say there is no place for antisemitism in the party. Among the extremist fringe, 77% view Israel unfavorably and 45% say the party's ties to Israel push them toward Democrats. Anyone pushing anti-Israel sentiment is not speaking to the Republican base. They are courting independents and a small fringe, voters who are less attached to the party and, in many cases, already looking toward Democrats.

The Fringe Messengers Are Underwater

Figure 3. Carlson, Owens and Fuentes all hold net negative image ratings



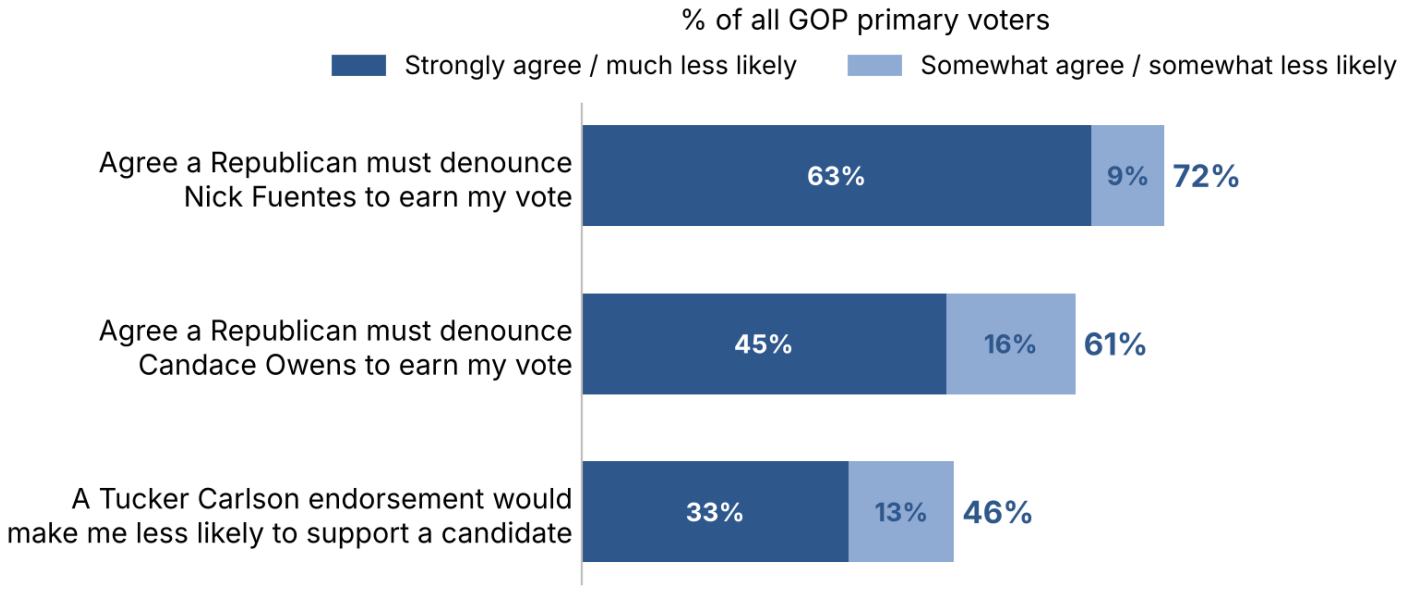
The loudest voices on the online right do not have a real following among the voters who actually pick the nominee. Only 30% of primary voters view Tucker Carlson favorably and 53% view him unfavorably. Candace Owens is at 23% favorable and 49% unfavorable. Nick Fuentes is unknown to most voters, with 61% offering no opinion or saying they have never heard of him, and among those who know him, unfavorable views outnumber favorable ones 2:1. Intensity runs against them too: just 10% view Carlson very favorably, while 31% view him very unfavorably.

All three are underwater with the party's base. Very conservative voters view Carlson unfavorably by 52% to 34% and Owens by 53% to 26%. Women are slightly cooler than men toward all three and only 10% of women view Fuentes favorably. Education again makes little difference. The one group where these figures find a real audience is the 9.7% extremist fringe, where 60% view Carlson favorably and 31% view Fuentes favorably.

Favorability toward these figures also does not mean voters embrace generally extreme views. Even among the 30% of primary voters who view Carlson favorably, 78% say there is no place for antisemitism in the party, 83% affirm the history of the Holocaust, 72% want leaders to denounce those who blame Jews, and 60% say a candidate must denounce Nick Fuentes to earn their vote.

Playing Footsie Costs Votes

Figure 4. Associating with the fringe costs candidates support



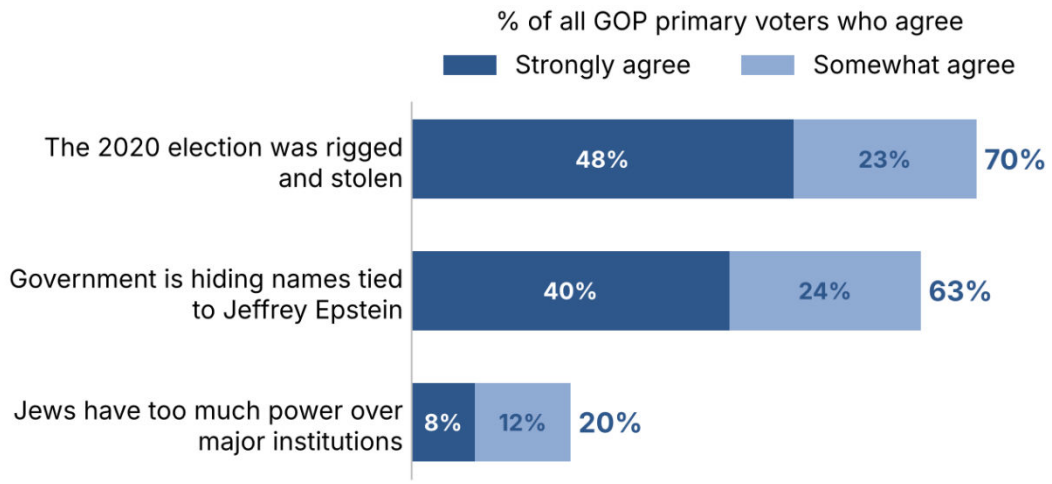
For any candidate, the practical question is whether proximity to these figures helps or hurts. The data shows it hurts. Only 16% of primary voters say a Tucker Carlson endorsement would make them more likely to support a candidate, while 46% say it would make them less likely, including 33% who say much less likely, compared with just 4% who say much more likely. A Carlson endorsement is a net negative with very conservative voters as well (47% less likely to 19% more likely).

We also asked voters what they expect candidates for President to do regarding extremists like Fuentes and 72% agree that "for a Republican to earn my vote for President, they need to strongly denounce extremists like Nick Fuentes who have called for the 'annihilation' of Jews and has said 'Hitler is awesome,' and 'the Holocaust didn't happen,'" including 63% who strongly agree. 61% say a candidate must strongly denounce Candace Owens and her conspiracy theories about Charlie Kirk's assassination to earn their vote, including 45% who strongly agree.

Women are especially firm, with 77% saying a candidate must denounce Fuentes, compared with 66% of men. College graduates (73%) and non-college voters (71%) are nearly identical, and the demand holds among voters over 55 (79%), evangelicals (71%) and very conservative voters (71%). Among the extremist fringe, however, only 28% say a candidate must denounce Fuentes, and 42% say a Carlson endorsement would in fact make them more likely to support a candidate, compared with 16% of all primary voters.

Skeptical of Institutions, Not Hostile to Jews

Figure 5. Distrust of institutions is widespread. Blaming Jews is not.



A complete picture requires an honest look at where the fringe does find an audience. 70% of primary voters agree that the 2020 election was rigged and stolen, and 63% believe the government is hiding the names of powerful people tied to Jeffrey Epstein. Both views are intensely held, with 48% and 40% agreeing strongly. These views reflect deep distrust of institutions, but that distrust does not extend to blaming Jews. Only 20% agree that Jews have too much power and influence over major institutions, and importantly, only 8% strongly agree while a more meaningful 58% disagree.

Among the 70% who believe the 2020 election was stolen, 86% say there is no place for antisemitism in the party, 82% want leaders to denounce those who blame Jews, and 73% view Israel favorably. Just 23% of those who believe the 2020 election was stolen agree Jews have too much power. Among those who believe in an Epstein cover-up, 82% reject antisemitism in the party. Distrust of institutions is somewhat mainstream in today's Republican primary electorate but scapegoating Jews is not.

The Extremist Fringe

To measure the size of the hard core directly, we identified voters who hold at least two of four extreme views: that the Holocaust was exaggerated or may not have happened, that antisemites should be welcome as party leaders, that Jews have too much power, or that Israel is to blame for October 7. This extremist bloc makes up 9.7% of the early-state Republican primary electorate. More than nine in ten primary voters hold fewer than two of these views.

On nearly every question, the fringe stands apart from the rest of the electorate. Only 37% of the bloc say there is no place for antisemitism in the party, compared with 86% of all primary voters, and just 22% want leaders to denounce those who blame Jews, compared with 80%. Only 28% say a candidate must denounce Nick Fuentes to earn their vote. This is where the fringe messengers find their audience. 60% of this bloc views Tucker Carlson favorably and 31% views Fuentes favorably, compared with 30% and 13% of all primary voters. 42% say a Carlson endorsement would make them more likely to support a candidate, compared with 16% of all primary voters. 77% view Israel unfavorably, compared with 17% of all primary voters.

The bloc also looks different from the rest of the party. Half (51%) are under 45, compared with 19% of all primary voters, and nearly two-thirds (64%) are men, compared with 50% of all primary voters. The fringe is also less attached to the party, with 28% identifying as independents compared with 18% of all primary voters.

Conclusion

The online right has spent the last year insisting that it represents the future of the Republican Party. The voters who will choose the party's next presidential nominee have a different view.

These findings underscore a consistent pattern. The voters who form the core of the Republican primary electorate, very conservative, older, self-identified Republicans who turn out reliably, reject antisemitism, extremism and anti-Israel attitudes and the figures who perpetuate those views by overwhelming margins. Where extreme views do surface, they are concentrated in a small fringe, fewer than one in ten primary voters, that is younger, more male and less attached to the Republican Party.

If a candidate wants to be the next Republican nominee for President, they must strongly denounce fringe ideas and refuse the temptation to engage with a movement that has far more reach online than in the homes of the voters who decide the party's nominee.

For candidates preparing for 2028, the message from Iowa, New Hampshire, Nevada and South Carolina is simple. Extremism and scapegoating Israel and America Jews is not a path to the conservative base. Denouncing antisemitism and the figures who traffic in it is.