Florida's Jewish Community Could Make the Difference in the 2020 Election

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Florida Society of Geographers
2020 Gainesville Meeting
Data Sources

* **Probability Samples**
  * **Pew**: 2013 Pew Survey of Jewish Americans
  * **Local Jewish Community Studies**: 45 local Jewish community studies

* **Non-Probability Samples**
  * **Workmen’s Circle**: 2012 American Jews Political Values Survey (not random, although weighted to reflect NJPS 2000-01) (N = 1,000 via Internet, volunteers)
  * **AJC**: American Jewish Committee Panel Surveys
  * **ACS**: The American Community Survey
Outline of Presentation

1. Size and Geographic Distribution of the US Jewish Population
2. The Electoral College
3. Jews in Congress
4. Key Demographic Indicators
5. Political Party
6. Political Views
7. Reasons for Jewish Impact on the Election
8. Jewish Voting in the Presidential Election
Size and Geographic Distribution of the US Jewish Population
Jewish Population of the United States

Source: American Jewish Year Book, various years
Various Ethnic/Religious Groups in the United States

But, 9 million Hispanics voted in 2008, compared to 4.5 million Jews

Source: US Census and www.pewresearch.org
98% of Jews were either raised Jewish or had at least one Jewish parent; 2% converted

Source: Pew 2013
Jewish Identity, by Generation

Greatest (Age 86+): 93% Jewish by Religion, 7% Jews of No Religion.
Silent (69 - 85): 86% Jewish by Religion, 14% Jews of No Religion.
Boomer (48 - 67): 81% Jewish by Religion, 19% Jews of No Religion.
Gen X (33 - 48): 74% Jewish by Religion, 26% Jews of No Religion.
Millennial (< 33): 68% Jewish by Religion, 32% Jews of No Religion.

The 32% is the same for “nones” among all US adults.

Source: Pew 2013
Map 4: Changes in Jewish Population, 2019
Dot = 1,500

(685)

(345)

(2,940)

(7,515)

(1,640)

(1,170)

(1,675)

(1,440)

(369,370)

(121,865)

(4,670)

(3,250)

(102,685)

(5,640)

(16,315)

(5,100)

(50,685)

(103,935)

(43,625)

(55,050)

(10,610)

(3,305)

(2,295)

(31,350)

(1,760)

(3,145)

(2,030)

(91,235)

(6,035)

(32,695)

(8,160)

(94,110)

(189,015)

(6,035)

(8,160)

(94,110)

(189,015)

(5,640)

(16,315)

(5,100)

(50,685)

(103,935)

(43,625)

(55,050)

(10,610)

(3,305)

(2,295)

(31,350)

(1,760)

(3,145)

(2,030)

(91,235)

(6,035)

(32,695)

(8,160)

(94,110)

(189,015)

(6,035)

(8,160)

(94,110)

(189,015)
Geographic Shift in Jewish Population by Census Region

Source: American Jewish Year Book 1955, 1971, 2019
Jews Move to States with More Electoral Votes

1980
The top five states for Jewish population (NY, CA, FL, NJ, PA) contained 71% of Jews and had 147 electoral votes (27% of 538)

2019
The top five states for Jewish population (NY, CA, FL, NJ, PA) contained 64% of Jews and had 147 electoral votes (27% of 538)
### States with the Largest Jewish Population 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Jewish Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,771,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1,182,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>643,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>545,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>450,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>297,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>297,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>236,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>176,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>150,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>147,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>128,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>118,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>106,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>102,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>87,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>76,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>73,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>64,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>57,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>45,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>45,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>40,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>33,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>25,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>22,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>19,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>17,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>16,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>15,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>12,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>12,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>11,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>10,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>9,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawai'i</td>
<td>7,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>7,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>5,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>5,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>5,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>4,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>2,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>2,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>1,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Top 4 states with the largest Jewish populations account for 127 electoral votes
* 60% of Jews in these 4 states

* Top 10 states with the largest Jewish populations account for 237 electoral votes
* 80% of Jews in these 10 states

* 270 electoral votes are needed to secure the White House
* Recall what a difference a few votes in Florida made in 2000
* Elections are often won by only a few percentage points

Source: Sheskin, Ira M. 2019 American Jewish Year Book
### Percentage of Residents Who Are Jewish 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawai‘i</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Jews are a higher percentage of 18+ population
* Jews register to vote at a much higher percentage than other Americans
* Jews vote at a much higher percentage than other Americans

Source: Sheskin, Ira M. 2018 American Jewish Year Book
American Jewish Communities of 50,000+: 2019
(Number of Jews in Jewish Federation Service Areas)

Source: Sheskin, Ira M. 2019 American Jewish Year Book
**Percentage of Households in the Community Who Are Jewish Households**

(Jewish Households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percentage of Jewish Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Palm Beach</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Palm Beach</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard County</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic County</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Bay</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucson</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland (ME)</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh Valley</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidewater</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Electoral College
Jews have moved to states with many electoral votes

Electoral Votes by State - 2016 Election
# States that Were Won by Small Margins of Victory 2016
Where the Jewish Vote Can Easily Tip the Election

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Margin of Victory</th>
<th>Electoral Votes</th>
<th>Winner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Trump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Trump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Trump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Trump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska 2</td>
<td>2.24%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>2.96%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>3.55%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Trump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>3.66%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Trump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trump Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinton Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jews in Congress
# Jewish Senators

**116th Congress (2018 Election)**

9 senators from 9 states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bennet *</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Blumenthal</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Cardin</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianne Feinstein</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacky Rosen</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernie Sanders</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Schatz</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Schumer</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Wyden</td>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Jewish heritage
Jews in the Senate 2018 (116th Congress)
9 Senators

D = Democratic
R = Republican

Jews get elected from states in which Jews are a tiny percentage of the population
# Jewish Representatives

116th Congress (2018 Election)

28 Representatives from 14 states
(6.4% of the total of 435 representatives in the House)

* Newly Elected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzanne Bonamici</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Dean Phillips *</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Cicilline</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Jamie Raskin</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Cohen</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Max Rose *</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Davis</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Jan Schakowsky</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ted Deutsch</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Adam Schiff</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliot Engel</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Brad Schneider</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois Frankel</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Kim Schrier *</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh Gottheimer</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Brad Sherman</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Kustoff</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Elissa Slotkin *</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Levin *</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Debbie Wasserman-Schultz</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Levin *</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Susan Wild</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Lowenthal</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>John Yarmuth</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nita Lowey</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Lee Zeldin</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaine Luria *</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Nadler</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Republican
Jews get elected from states in which Jews are a tiny percentage of the population
Jews Get Elected to the House in Part Because of the Geographic Concentration of Jews at the Local Level

While 47% of Americans live in the top 21 CSAs, 85% of Jews Do (2018)

70% of American Jews live in just 7 CSAs: New York, Los Angeles, Miami, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, Washington DC

But Jews have been elected even from states with very few Jews
Key Demographic Indicators
Age Distribution - All Americans - 2016

- Median Age is 38 Years
- 15% are Age 65 and Over
- 6% are Age 75 and Over

- Males
- Females

Age Group

- 85+
- 80-84
- 75-79
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 5-9
- 0-4
### Age Distribution - Miami - 2014

(People in Jewish Households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Median Age is 50 Years**
- 31% are Age 65 and Over
- 16% are Age 75 and Over
Age 65 and Over

(Persons in Jewish Households)

South Palm Beach: 62%
West Palm Beach: 57%
Sarasota: 53%
St. Petersburg: 44%
Middlesex: 36%
Atlantic County: 34%
Miami: 31%
Broward: 27%
New Haven: 27%
Las Vegas: 26%
Houston: 25%
Omaha: 24%
San Antonio: 24%
Lehigh Valley: 23%
Rhode Island: 23%
Tucson: 23%
Hartford: 23%
Detroit: 21%
New York: 20%
Jacksonville: 20%
Phoenix: 20%
Baltimore: 19%
Cincinnati: 19%
St. Louis: 18%
Cleveland: 18%
Chicago: 18%
Minneapolis: 18%
Pittsburgh: 18%
Bergen: 18%
Philadelphia: 17%
Columbus: 16%
Portland (ME): 16%
St. Paul: 16%
Howard County: 15%
San Diego: 15%
Westport: 14%
Denver: 12%
Boston: 12%
San Francisco: 12%
Tidewater: 12%
Atlanta: 11%
Washington: 10%
Seattle: 9%
Indianapolis: 8%
ACS (US) 2016: 15%

Large percentage elderly in many Jewish communities

Political Implication: Voting for Candidates perceived as being more in favor of benefits for the elderly

81% of Jews are of voting age, compared to 76% of all Americans
Currently Married, 1994-2014
(Adults in Jewish Households)

Under 35
- 1994: 47%
- 2004: 32%
- 2014: 27%

35-49
- 1994: 74%
- 2004: 77%
- 2014: 83%

50-64
- 1994: 80%
- 2004: 74%
- 2014: 75%

Later Marriage
Political Implication: Getting started in “Life” and many of its responsibilities later than previous generations
4-Year College Degree or Higher
(Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households)

Jews nationally:
58% are college graduates (Pew 2013)

Very Highly Educated
Political Implications:
Continued Political Involvement
Less likely to vote Trump this year
Median Household Income

(Adjusted for inflation to 2017 dollars)
(Jewish Households)

High Income Group

Political Implication:
If Vote their interests, more Jews will vote Republican
(But historically “Jews have pockets like Episcopalians, but vote like Puerto Ricans”)
### Earn $100,000 and Over

(NOT adjusted for inflation)

(Jewish Households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westport '00</td>
<td></td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis '17</td>
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<td>63%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howard County '10</td>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston '16</td>
<td></td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Bay '11</td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td></td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen '01</td>
<td></td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven '10</td>
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<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington '03</td>
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<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami '14</td>
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<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middlesex '08</td>
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<td>47%</td>
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<td>San Antonio '07</td>
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<td>46%</td>
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<td>Boston '05</td>
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<td>St. Petersburg '17</td>
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<td>Lehigh Valley '07</td>
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<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omaha '17</td>
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<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland (ME) '07</td>
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<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broward '16</td>
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<td>Philadelphia '09</td>
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<td>Phoenix '02</td>
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<td>Minneapolis '04</td>
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<td>St. Louis '14</td>
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<td>33%</td>
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<td>Hartford '00</td>
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<td>33%</td>
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<td>St. Paul '04</td>
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<td>Jacksonville '02</td>
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<td>Pittsburgh '02</td>
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<td>Columbus '13</td>
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<td>San Diego '03</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego '03</td>
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<td>New York '11</td>
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<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Palm Beach '05</td>
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<td>28%</td>
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<td>Tidewater '01</td>
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<td>Sarasota '01</td>
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<td>Las Vegas '05</td>
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<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Palm Beach '05</td>
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<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tucson '02</td>
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<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle '00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS '16</td>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communities completing studies 2000 to current
Jewish Identification
(Jewish Respondents)

- Reform 35%
- Conservative 18%
- Orthodox 10%
- Reconstructionist 1%
- Just Jewish 36%

Source: Pew Research Center 2013

No real change since 1971
Orthodox Identification

(Jewish Respondents)

Low Percentage Orthodox which has not increased (although participation in Orthodox institutions is on the rise)

Political Implication: Although more likely to vote Republican, not a big percentage of American Jews
High Rates of Intermarriage

Political Implication: Although much data show this is not positive for Jewish continuity, Jews living with non-Jews impacts the political thinking of non-Jews. Jews live in an increasing number of households.
Association with the Jewish Community

(Jewish Households)

St. Paul: 67%
Sarasota: 64%
Bergen: 63%
Lehigh Valley: 62%
San Antonio: 62%
Pittsburgh: 62%
Tidewater: 62%
Hartford: 62%
Minneapolis: 60%
Baltimore: 58%
Middlesex: 58%
Jacksonville: 58%
West Palm Beach: 57%
Atlantic County: 57%
St. Louis: 56%
Houston: 55%
South Palm Beach: 54%
New Haven: 54%
Cleveland: 54%
Rhode Island: 52%
Westport: 52%
Miami: 51%
Howard County: 49%
Indianapolis: 48%
Omaha: 48%
Chicago: 48%
Washington: 48%
Tucson: 48%
Broward: 47%
Portland (ME): 46%
Detroit: 45%
Columbus: 45%
Atlanta: 43%
San Francisco: 37%
Seattle: 37%
St. Petersburg: 23%
Las Vegas: 21%

Association is defined as:

Belong to:
a synagogue
and/or
the JCC
and/or
a Jewish organization

Low Levels of Membership in Jewish Institutions

Political Implication: Less likely to follow the “guidance” of Jewish communal leaders in political affairs
Political Party
Political Party of Jews
Pew 2013

Pew Question Distinguishes:
Democrat or Lean Democrat
Republican or Lean Republican
Political Party of Jews
Pew 2013

- Democrat: 55%
  - 15% Lean Democrat
- Republican: 22%
- Independent and Other: 8%
- US: 39%
  - 13% Republican
  - 8% Lean Republican

Pew Question Distinguishes:
Democrat or Lean Democrat
Republican or Lean Republican
Changes in Party, 2000-2013

Source: 2000 data from National Jewish Population Survey; 2013 data from Pew Research Center
Republican by Age, 2013

Source: Pew Research Center
% of Orthodox Jews Who Are Republican, 2000-2013

Source: 2000 data from National Jewish Population Survey; 2013 data from Pew Research Center
Why Are Orthodox Jews More Likely to Be Republican?

Social Issues:
82% of all Jews say homosexuality should be accepted by society vs. 32% of the Orthodox

Economic Issues:
54% of all Jews prefer bigger government vs. 34% of the Orthodox

Obama’s stance on Israel and Iran
60% of all Jews supported Obama on Iran (sample size of Orthodox is too small, but no doubt support was less by the Orthodox)
Political Party - Miami Jews
(Jewish Respondents)

- Democrat: 53%
- Republican: 18%
- Independent: 21%
- Other: 9%
Percentage Republican

(Jewish Respondents)

Houston: 31%
St. Petersburg: 25%
Miami: 18%
Omaha: 17%
Broward: 17%
Indianapolis: 16%
Detroit: 15%
St. Paul: 13%
Washington: 11%
Bergen: 11%
Minneapolis: 9%
San Francisco: 9%
Seattle: 8%
Percentage Democrat
(Jewish Respondents)

- Washington: 69%
- Minneapolis: 66%
- St. Paul: 63%
- Bergen: 63%
- Seattle: 63%
- San Francisco: 61%
- St. Petersburg: 56%
- Broward: 56%
- Indianapolis: 55%
- Miami: 53%
- Detroit: 51%
- Omaha: 51%
- Houston: 41%
Percentage Independent

(Jewish Respondents)

- Detroit: 34%
- Omaha: 33%
- Indianapolis: 29%
- Broward: 26%
- Seattle: 25%
- Houston: 24%
- Miami: 21%
- St. Petersburg: 19%
- Minneapolis: 19%
- Bergen: 19%
- St. Paul: 18%
- Washington: 17%
- San Francisco: 12%
Political Party by Age - Miami

(Jewish Respondents)

“Other” not shown
Republican - Miami

(Jewish Respondents)
Republican - Miami

(Jewish Respondents)

- **All**: 18%
- **0-4 Years in Miami**: 17%
  - **5-9 Years**: 21%
  - **10-19 Years**: 23%
  - **20+ Years**: 16%
- **Single Family Home**: 19%
  - **High Rise**: 18%
  - **Town House**: 14%
- **Under 35**: 21%
  - **35-49**: 21%
  - **50-64**: 19%
  - **65-74**: 15%
  - **75+**: 15%
  - **65+**: 15%
  - **Male**: 22%
  - **Female**: 15%
- **Household with Children**: 24%
  - **HH with Only Adult Children**: 18%
- **Non-Elderly Couple**: 20%
- **Non-Elderly Single**: 17%
- **Elderly Couple**: 17%
- **Elderly Single**: 11%
Republican- Miami
(Jewish Respondents)

- All: 18%
- Income Under $25,000: 18%
- $25-$50,000: 12%
- $50-$100,000: 19%
- $100-$200,000: 19%
- $200,000 and over: 25%
- Orthodox: 43%
- Conservative: 16%
- Reform: 15%
- Just Jewish: 16%
- In-married: 23%
- Conversionary: 20%
- Intermarried: 13%
- Synagogue Member: 25%
- Non-Member: 14%
- Attended Chabad: 23%
- Did Not Attend: 16%
- JCC Member: 21%
- Non-Member: 18%
- Jewish Organization Member: 18%
- Non-Member: 18%
Republican- Miami

(Jewish Respondents)

- All: 18%
- Very Familiar with Federation: 18%
- Somewhat Familiar: 16%
- Not at All Familiar: 21%
- Jewish Trip to Israel: 17%
- General Trip to Israel: 22%
- Not to Israel: 13%
- Extremely Attached to Israel: 26%
- Very Attached: 19%
- Somewhat Attached: 11%
- Not Attached: 11%
- Donated to Federation: 19%
- Asked, Did Not Donate: 15%
- Not Asked: 19%
- Federation Non-Donor: 18%
- Donated under $100: 14%
- Donated $100-$500: 23%
- Donated $500+: 23%
Democrat - Miami
(Jewish Respondents)

- All: 53%
- 0-4 Years in Miami: 43%
  - 5-9 Years: 43%
  - 10-19 Years: 41%
  - 20+ Years: 58%
- Single Family Home: 56%
  - High Rise: 50%
  - Town House: 49%
- Under 35: 44%
  - 35-49: 41%
  - 50-64: 53%
  - 65-74: 56%
  - 75+: 61%
- 65+: 59%
- Male: 43%
  - Female: 59%
- Household with Children: 42%
  - HH with Only Adult Children: 54%
  - Non-Elderly Couple: 54%
  - Non-Elderly Single: 50%
  - Elderly Couple: 54%
  - Elderly Single: 64%
Democrat - Miami
(Jewish Respondents)

- **All**: 53%
- **Income Under $25,000**: 52%
- **$25-$50,000**: 65%
- **$50-$100,000**: 56%
- **$100-$200,000**: 52%
- **$200,000 and over**: 40%
- **Orthodox**: 24%
- **Conservative**: 55%
- **Reform**: 62%
- **Just Jewish**: 50%
- **In-married**: 48%
- **Conversionary**: 53%
- **Intermarried**: 54%
- **Synagogue Member**: 46%
- **Non-Member**: 56%
- **Attended Chabad**: 41%
- **Did Not Attend**: 56%
- **JCC Member**: 47%
- **Non-Member**: 53%
- **Jewish Organization Member**: 57%
- **Non-Member**: 51%
Democrat- Miami

(Jewish Respondents)

- All: 53%
- Very Familiar with Federation: 55%
- Somewhat Familiar: 54%
- Not at All Familiar: 50%
- Jewish Trip to Israel: 51%
- General Trip to Israel: 47%
- Not to Israel: 62%
- Extremely Attached to Israel: 41%
- Very Attached: 51%
- Somewhat Attached: 61%
- Not Attached: 68%
- Donated to Federation: 56%
- Asked, Did Not Donate: 60%
- Not Asked: 47%
- Federation Non-Donor: 51%
- Donated under $100: 51%
- Donated $100-$500: 49%
- Donated $500+: 49%
And 94% did vote in the last presidential election
Registered to Vote
(Respondents Under Age 35)

- Omaha: 100%
- West Palm Beach: 94%
- Washington: 94%
- Indianapolis: 93%
- Miami: 93%
- Detroit: 92%
- St. Petersburg: 92%
- Broward: 87%
- Houston: 86%
- Columbus: 85%
- South Palm Beach: 83%
- Bergen: 82%
- New York: 72%
- US 2014: 45%
Political Views
Political View
(Jewish Respondents)

- Liberal: 51%
- Conservative: 19%
- Moderate: 21%
- US: 40%
- US: 38%
- US: 22%
Changes in Political View 2000-2013

Source: 2000 data from National Jewish Population Survey; 2013 data from Pew Research Center
Reasons for Jewish Impact on the Elections

* Electoral College
* Voter Registration
* Voter Turnout
* Political Activity
* Donations to Candidates
* Innumeracy
Jews Turnout to Vote at a High Rate
Estimated Turnout in 2008
American National Election Study

- Jews: 96%
- Religious: 87%
- Blacks: 79%
- Union Household: 79%
- Non-Jewish Whites: 76%
- High Income Non-Jewish Whites: 79%
- Low Income Non-Jewish Whites: 63%
Jews Turnout to Vote at a High Rate
Voting Frequency (Always + Nearly Always)
American National Election Study

- Jews: 84%
- Religious: 82%
- Blacks: 59%
- Union Household: 67%
- Non-Jewish Whites: 57%
- High Income Non-Jewish Whites: 64%
- Low Income Non-Jewish Whites: 45%
An Additional Reason for Jewish Impact on the Elections

Estimates are that between

"as much or more than about one third" (Jonathan Tobin)

to

60% (Thomas Edsall and Alan Cooperman)
of donations to the Democratic Party come from Jews
NJDC (National Jewish Democratic Council)

Large donations also go to the Republican Party
RJC (Republican Jewish Coalition - Adelson)
Another Reason for Jewish Impact
What Percentage of Americans Are Jewish?


The Truth is 2.1% of all Americans
Jewish Voting in the Presidential Elections
Jewish Vote for the Republican Candidate in Presidential Elections 1972-2016

Why Do Jews Remain Democrats in Such Overwhelming Numbers?

1. From Jewish culture:
   1. *Tikkun Olam* (2012 Jewish Values Survey--72% of Jews see this as an important value)
   2. *Tzedakah* (80% as important)
   3. Jews generally view the Democratic Party as closer to these ideals

2. Because they are Jews and are reluctant to change philosophy

3. Historically, more anti-Semitism occurred from the right than the left

4. Jews live in cities which are Democratic areas

5. The Republican Party has moved significantly to the right given the base of evangelical Christians

6. The perceived anti-science, anti-intellectualism of the base of the Republican party (evolution)

7. Social Issues (abortion, gay marriage, immigration, Medicare, Social Security)

8. Neo-isolationism of the Tea Party

9. Jews have not yet seen a presidential candidate on the Democratic side who is viewed as sufficiently negative on Israel
   1. 50% of Republican Jews are very attached to Israel, versus 25% of Democratic Jews (Pew 2013)
What Role Does Israel Play in The Jewish Vote?

1. Israel in 2008 was 8th out of 15 issues in terms of importance as an issue in candidate choice

2. Above Israel: health care, gas prices, energy, taxes, education
3. Below Israel: appointments to Supreme Court and the Environment

4. When asked to name the top three issues, 15% chose Israel among the top three (mostly Orthodox Jews)

5. The more one cared about Israel, the more likely one was to vote for McCain
6. At every level of concern for Israel, Jews’ intention to vote for Obama exceeded those of comparable non-Jews

7. Source: AJC Survey 2008
Factors Influencing Voting
Workmen’s Circle Survey, April 2012

1. Social Justice Commitment (abortion, environment, same-sex marriage, and health insurance)
2. Economic Justice Commitment (views on taxes being unfair, raising taxes on the affluent, threat of banks, siding with labor unions, and the need for government to help the poor)
3. Economic Conservatism (concern for high taxes, business climate, and jobs)
4. 1 and 2 vote for Obama, 3 for Romney
5. Notice that Israel is not on this list
6. Standardized regression coefficients predicting vote
   1. Party ID (.38)
   2. Social Issues (.27)
   3. Economic Justice (.21)
   4. Economic issues (jobs, taxes, etc.) (.12)
   5. Israel attachment (.07)

Source: Workmen’s Circle 2012 American Jews’ Political Values Survey
Florida's Jewish Community Could Make the Difference in the 2020 Election

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.
Professor, Department of Geography and
Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the
Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies
University of Miami

Florida Society of Geographers
2020 Gainesville Meeting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>Independent</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>Broward</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<td>Miami</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>31%</td>
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