At the request of the non-partisan Jewish Electorate Institute, researchers at the American Jewish Population Project at Brandeis University’s Steinhardt Social Research Institute conducted an analysis of hundreds of national surveys of US adults to describe the Jewish electorate in each of the 435 districts of the 116th US Congress and the District of Columbia. Surveys include the American National Election Studies, the General Social Survey, Pew Political and social surveys, the Gallup Daily Tracking poll, and the Gallup Poll Social Series. Data from over 1.4 million US adults were statistically combined to provide, for each district, estimates of the number of adults who self-identify as Jewish and a breakdown of those individuals by age, education, race/ethnicity, political party self-identification and political ideology. The following report presents a portrait of the Jewish electorate in Pennsylvania and its 18 congressional districts.¹
Pennsylvania is home to ~275,000 Jewish adults, comprising 4.5% of the state's electorate. Worth 20 electoral votes, the state was won by President Obama (+10.3%) in 2012 and narrowly by President Trump (+0.72%) in 2016.

The majority (~84%) of Jewish adults in Pennsylvania resides in eight congressional districts. All, with the exception of PA-18, are located in an Eastern region of the state known as the Delaware Valley.

About two thirds (67%) of Pennsylvania's Jewish electorate, consistent with the Jewish electorate nationally, identifies with or leans toward the Democratic Party.²
A little over half of the Pennsylvania Jewish electorate are college educated. Compared to the general adult population of the state, the Pennsylvania Jewish electorate is more likely to be college educated (55% vs. 29%); however, Jewish adults in Pennsylvania are less likely to have a college degree compared to Jewish adults nationally (57%).

The Jewish electorate is older than all adults in Pennsylvania, with a greater proportion of adults ages 65+ (29% vs. 24%, respectively).
Jewish adults in Pennsylvania are more likely than all Pennsylvania adults to identify as Democrat (67% vs. 49%, respectively) when asked if they identify with a political party. They are less likely to identify as Republican (26%) and as Independent (4%) than all Pennsylvania adults (44% and 7%, respectively).

When asked about political ideology, Jewish adults in Pennsylvania are far more likely to identify as liberal (44%) than all adults in the state (26%). Jewish adults are also far less likely to identify as conservative (19%) than all adults (37%). Both groups, Jewish adults and the general Pennsylvania population, identify as moderate in approximately equal proportions (37% and 38%, respectively).

Within Pennsylvania’s Jewish electorate, those in younger age groups are more likely to identify as Independent, while those in older age groups are more likely to identify with either the Democratic or Republican Party. Jewish adults ages 18-24 are over 50% more likely to identify as Independent than Jewish adults ages 65 or older (34% vs. 20%, respectively).
Eight of Pennsylvania 18 congressional districts account for 84% of the state’s Jewish electorate. Each of the eight districts has an adult Jewish population greater than 10,000, and all except PA-18, which includes Pittsburgh and its surrounding areas, are located in the eastern region of the state known as the Delaware Valley. Pennsylvania’s 2nd, 3rd, and 5th districts span portions of Philadelphia. Of the state’s top eight congressional districts by Jewish adults, only PA-1 is represented by a Republican.

The top four districts alone—PA-4, PA-1, PA-3, and PA-2—account for ~60% of the Pennsylvanian Jewish electorate. PA-4, PA-3, and PA-2 are considered safe for their Democratic incumbents in the 2020 House races, and none are rated as competitive for the presidential race. PA-1, however, is represented by Brian Fitzpatrick (R) and is considered competitive for the House and presidential races.
Competitive Districts

Thirteen of Pennsylvania's 18 congressional districts are considered safe for their incumbent representatives in the upcoming House elections. Of these, six are represented by Democrats and seven by Republicans. Among the five competitive districts, PA-1 and PA-10 lean toward the Republican Party; the remaining seats—PA-7, PA-17, and PA-8—lean toward the Democratic Party.

Six of Pennsylvania's 18 congressional districts are rated competitive in the presidential election. Of these, just two—PA-1 and PA-7—have significant Jewish populations.

Pennsylvania Competitive House Races

Four of Pennsylvania's 18 congressional districts are considered competitive House races in 2020.

- PA-10 is rated as a Republican toss-up district for the upcoming House races. Represented by Scott Perry (R), it does not have a significant Jewish population.
- PA-7 is rated as a Democratic toss-up district for the upcoming House races. Represented by Susan Wild (D), this district is home to ~11,000 Jewish adults, accounting for 4% of the state's Jewish electorate.
- PA-8 is rated as a Democratic toss-up district for the upcoming House races. Represented by Matt Carwright (D), it does not have a significant Jewish population.

Seven of Pennsylvania's 18 congressional districts are reliably Republican. None have a significant Jewish population.

Competitive Districts

- PA-1 is home to the second-largest Jewish adult population in the state, accounting for 15% of the state's Jewish electorate and represented by Brian Fitzpatrick (R).
- PA-7 is represented by Susan Wild (D) and leans toward the Democratic Party.
- PA-17 is represented by Conor Lamb (D) and considered likely to hold on to his seat in PA-17, which does not have a significant Jewish population.
- PA-1 and PA-10 are considered solid Republican districts.
- PA-8 and PA-9 are considered solid Democratic districts, with significant Jewish populations ranging from ~11,000 to ~54,000 adults.
- Six of Pennsylvania's 18 congressional districts are rated competitive in the presidential election.
PA-4 District Profile

PA-4 is home the largest Jewish population in the state and is represented by Democrat Madeleine Dean. Having won the district by a significant margin (+27%), Dean is expected to retain her seat in the upcoming House race. PA-4 is not expected to be competitive in the presidential election.

PA-4 spans the majority of Montgomery County and is home to ~54,000 Jewish adults, accounting for ~10% of the state’s overall electorate. The vast majority (~96%) of Jewish adults in PA-4 reside in 34 ZIP Codes in the eastern half of the district, encompassing the communities of Willow Grove, Glenside, Ambler, Blue Bell, Norristown, King of Prussia, Collegeville, and Harleysville among others.

The majority of the PA-4 Jewish electorate identifies with or leans toward the Democratic Party (69%), and a plurality identifies as liberal (44%).

10% of the voting-age population is Jewish

54,000 Jewish Adults

Political Ideology

Liberal  Moderate  Conservative

44%  40%  16%

Partisan Identification

69% Democrat & Lean Democrat
3% Independent/No lean
26% Republican & Lean Republican

Previous Election Results: PA-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

96% of the Jewish electorate lives in 34 ZIP Codes in the East

Age

- 18-34: 23%
- 35-64: 24%
- 65+: 51%

† Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for the "lean" political estimate is greater than 30%.
PA-1 has the second-largest Jewish population in the state and is represented by Republican Brian Fitzpatrick, who won his seat by a narrow margin in 2018 (+2.6%). The district leans Republican and is rated as competitive in the upcoming House race. It is expected to be competitive in the presidential race as well.

Spanning the entirety of Bucks County, as well as a portion of Montgomery County, PA-1 is home to ~40,000 Jewish adults, accounting for 7% of the district's voting-age adults. A little over two thirds of the Jewish electorate resides in 15 Eastern ZIP Codes, encompassing the communities of Levittown, Fairless Hills, and Richboro among others.

The majority (61%) of Jewish adults in this district identifies with or leans toward the Democratic Party. When asked about their political views, Jewish adults in PA-1 identify as liberal and moderate in approximately equal proportions (40% and 38%, respectively).

~68% of Jewish adults in this district reside in 15 Eastern ZIP Codes just outside of Philadelphia.

* Eastern ZIP Codes: 18940, 18954, 18966, 18974, 19007, 19020, 19021, 19030, 19047, 19053, 19054, 19055, 19056, 19057, 19067.
The 7th district has the eighth-largest Jewish population in the state and is represented by Democrat Susan Wild. Wild won her seat by a significant margin (+10%) in 2018 and the district leans toward the Democratic Party for the upcoming House race. It is expected to be competitive in the presidential election.

PA-7 spans the entirety of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, as well as part of Monroe County. The district is home to ~11,000 Jewish adults, accounting for 2% of the district's voting-age adults. A little over two thirds of the PA-7 Jewish electorate resides in 23 ZIP Codes in the southeastern portion of the district, encompassing the communities of Allentown, Bethlehem, Emmaus, Coopersburg, and Easton among others.

About two thirds of Jewish adults in the 7th district identifies with or leans toward the Democratic Party (62%). When asked about their political views, the proportion of Jewish adults who identify as liberal and moderate is roughly equivalent (40% and 38%, respectively).

### Previous Election Results: PA-7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Republican (%)</th>
<th>Democrat (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>48.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>53.5</td>
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</table>

PA-7 spans the entirety of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, as well as part of Monroe County. The district is home to ~11,000 Jewish adults, accounting for 2% of the district's voting-age adults. A little over two thirds of the PA-7 Jewish electorate resides in 23 ZIP Codes in the southeastern portion of the district, encompassing the communities of Allentown, Bethlehem, Emmaus, Coopersburg, and Easton among others.

About two thirds of Jewish adults in the 7th district identifies with or leans toward the Democratic Party (62%). When asked about their political views, the proportion of Jewish adults who identify as liberal and moderate is roughly equivalent (40% and 38%, respectively).

### Political Ideology

- Liberal: 40%
- Moderate: 38%
- Conservative: 22%

### Partisan Identification

- 52% Democrat & Lean Democrat
- 10% Republican & Lean Republican
- 17% Republican
- 19% Democrat

### Age

- 18-34: 26%
- 35-64: 24%
- 65+: 50%

*Southeastern ZIP Codes: 18015, 18016, 18017, 18018, 18020, 18032, 18034, 18036, 18037, 18042, 18045, 18049, 18052, 18055, 18062, 18068, 18092, 18101, 18102, 18103, 18104, 18105, 18109.

† Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for the “lean” political estimates is greater than 30%.
Methodology: Individual-level data from all surveys were combined using Bayesian multilevel modeling with poststratification. Poststratification included geographic distributions of respondents by ZIP Codes within congressional districts, and demographic characteristics of age, educational attainment, race/ethnicity, population density, as well as interactions of age by educational attainment, population density by age, and population density by educational attainment. Modeling is based to Jewish adults who self-identify as Jewish when asked about their religion. Estimates of "Total Jewish Adults" are obtained by adding to the model-based estimate, independent estimates of the percentage of Jewish adults who do not identify religiously as Jewish. This percentage can range from a low of 10% to a high of 30% depending on the region.

Partisan lean of Independents was estimated using a design-based pooled analysis method in which each survey’s original survey weights were adjusted for survey specific designs and sample sizes. This method is not as sensitive to estimation of rare populations as the Bayesian methods used for the main Jewish population estimates but provides an initial ballpark estimate of the groups of interest. Follow-up studies will compare these estimates to those derived from more fully developed Bayesian model-based estimates.

Congressional district competitive scores from Cook Political Report and fivethirtyeight.com; data accessed May 2020.