The Implications of the Pew Study: Jewish Americans in 2020
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Methodology

• The Pew Research Center is the “gold standard” for research on religion, ethnicity, and politics

• https://www.pewforum.org/2021/05/11/jewish-americans-in-2020/

• Survey completed via the internet and mail using Address-Based Sampling (ABS). Thus, the study has a random sample of respondents that did not rely on mailing lists or distinctive Jewish names

• 68,400 interviews completed by both Jews and non-Jews. Hundreds of thousands of invitations were sent

• 4,718 interviews with Jews (margin of error is ±3% on overall results)

• November 19, 2019 to June 3, 2020 (before and during the pandemic)

• Jews by Religion Respondent identified as Jewish when asked their religion
  • What is your present religion, if any?

• Jews of No Religion Respondent did not identify by religion, but identified ethnically, culturally, or because of family background
  • ASIDE from religion, do you consider yourself to be Jewish in any way (for example: ethnically, culturally or because of your family’s background)?

• Where we have results from the Miami 2014 Jewish community study sponsored by the GMJF, such comparisons are in green

• Full disclosure: I was an advisor on Pew 2020 and the Principal Investigator for Miami 2014
Number of American Jews
• **ADULTS (5.8M)**
  • 5.8M Jewish adults
    • 4.2M Jews by Religion
    • 1.5M Jews of No Religion
  • Another 2.8M adults have a **Jewish background** They had at least one Jewish parent or were raised Jewish.
    • 1.9M are Christian
    • 0.7M have no religion (and do not consider themselves Jewish)
    • 0.2M are Jews by Religion, but also profess another religion (part Jewish)
  • Another 1.4M adults have a **Jewish affinity**
    • No Jewish parent or upbringing and do not identify as Jewish by religion but consider themselves Jewish in some other way. (Messianic, Jesus was a Jew, all my friends are Jewish, relatives are Jewish, etc.) 76% raised Christian

• **CHILDREN (1.8M)**
  • 1.8M children being raised Jewish in some way
    • 1.2M being raised as **Jews by Religion**
    • 0.4M being raised as **Jews of No Religion**
    • 0.2M being raised as **Jews by Religion and in another religion**
    • Another 0.6M children in households with at least 1 Jewish adult who are not being raised Jewish in any way
    • Another 1M children in households with at least 1 adult of Jewish background, 0.9M not being raised Jewish in any way

• **PEW TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION IS 7.5M (5.8 + 1.8)**
Number of American Jews- Other Estimates

- **American Jewish Year Book**: 7.3M
- **Pew estimate**: 7.5M
- **Brandeis**: 7.6M

  - Difference between 7.3M (AJYB) and 7.6M (Brandeis) is about 3.9%
  - Pew found that 2.3% of Americans are Jews (7.5/331.5)
  - Had Pew found 2.2%, their estimate would be 331,000 lower or the same 7.2M in the *Year Book*

**Conclusion**: all three methods are in the same ballpark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Jewish Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>6,775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>448,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>393,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>292,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>16,600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US Jewish Population 1780-2020

Jewish Identification
Jews by Religion
Jews of No Religion

Results are consistent with results for All Americans who say they have no religion (28%, the “nones”)

Jews of No Religion are an increasing percentage of younger Jews
**Jewish Identification**

The Jewish middle (Reform + Conservative) is shrinking among younger Jews.

More young people are both Orthodox and “no particular branch”

Ultra-Orthodox are 11% of age 18-29 and 1% for age 65+

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**Compared with older Jews, youngest Jewish adults include larger shares of both Orthodox and people with no denominational identity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of U.S. Jews who are</th>
<th>Orthodox</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>No particular branch</th>
<th>Other branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 18-29</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Figures include both Jews by religion and Jews of no religion. Virtually all Orthodox Jews (99%) and Conservative Jews (99%) in the survey are Jews by religion, as are 85% of Reform Jews. Most Jews who are unaffiliated with a branch are Jews of no religion (65%).


“Jewish Americans in 2020”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Retention of All US Adults Raised Jewish or Who Had at Least 1 Jewish Parent

- Jewish by Religion: 48%
- Jews of No Religion: 19%
- Now Christian: 19%
- Now other faith: 7%
- No Religion/Not Jewish: 7%
Jewish Identification - 1990 - 2020

1990
- Orthodox: 11%
- Conservative: 25%
- Reform: 33%
- Just Jewish: 30%

2020
- Other: 5%
- Miami: 26%
- Conservative: 17%
- Reform: 37%

Source: NJPS 1990
Pew 2020
Miami 2014
Jewish Identification - 2013 - 2020

2013
- Orthodox: 10%
- Conservative: 18%
- Reform: 35%
- Just Jewish: 30%
- Other: 6%

2020
- Orthodox: 9%
- Conservative: 17%
- Reform: 37%
- Just Jewish: 32%
- Other: 5%

Source: Pew 2013
Pew 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Orthodox</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>Just Jewish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 1800 and 1880, what might be viewed today as “Orthodox” was really “traditional.” The Trefa Banquet, at which blatantly non-kosher food was served to UAHC rabbis, was in 1883

Source: Arnold Dashefsky, Ira Sheskin, and J. Alan Winter *Jewish Options* (forthcoming 2022)
Among US Adults Raised

**ORTHODOX THEY ARE NOW:**
- Not Jewish: 6%
- Just Jewish: 7%
- Reform: 10%
- Conservative: 10%
- Orthodox: 67%

**CONSERVATIVE THEY ARE NOW:**
- Not Jewish: 7%
- Orthodox: 2%
- Reform: 30%
- Conservative: 41%
- Just Jewish: 18%

Stayed
Among US Adults Raised

**REFORM THEY ARE NOW:**
- Not Jewish: 12%
- Orthodox: 1%
- Conservative: 4%
- Just Jewish: 17%
- Reform: 66%
- Stayed

**JUST JEWISH THEY ARE NOW:**
- Not Jewish: 21%
- Orthodox: 1%
- Conservative: 7%
- Reform: 10%
- Just Jewish: 61%
- Stayed
Identification of Jews Who Are Not Synagogue Members

Orthodox: 1%
Conservative: 11%
Reform: 36%
Just Jewish: 52%

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Age by Jewish Identification

The median age of adult Jews is 49, compared to 46 for all US adults.

For Reform Jews, 53

For Conservative Jews, 62

For Miami Jews, 58
Nature of Jewish Feelings
Importance of Religion

JEWs
- Very Important: 21%
- Somewhat Important: 26%
- Not Too/Not at All: 53%

All US Adults
- Very Important: 41%
- Somewhat Important: 25%
- Not Too/Not at All: 34%
Religion Is Very Important

Conservative is much higher than Reform

No relationship with age

In-married much higher than intermarried
Being Jewish Is Very Important

Conservative is much higher than Reform

Increases with age

In-married much higher than intermarried

Bar graph showing the percentage of respondents indicating the importance of being Jewish in their life, broken down by religion, age group, and marital status. The graph shows that being Jewish is very important, with Conservative being much higher than Reform. The importance increases with age and is much higher for in-married compared to intermarried individuals.
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of . . .

US JEWS
- Religion: 11%
- Culture: 22%
- Ancestry: 21%
- Religion & Ancestry: 2%
- Religion/Culture: 3%
- Ancestry/Culture: 10%
- All 3: 19%
- Other: 10%

Culture Total: 56%
Ancestry Total: 52%
Religion Total: 36%

MIAMI JEWS
- Religion: 8%
- Culture: 14%
- Ancestry: 11%
- Religion/Culture: 2%
- Ancestry/Culture: 2%
- Religion/Ancestry: 3%
- Culture: 21%

Culture Total: 79%
Ancestry Total: 68%
Religion Total: 54%
Essential Part of Being Jewish

The Holocaust and “leading an ethical and moral life” rate high

“Eating traditional Jewish food” and “observing Jewish law” rate low

Scale was “essential,” “important but not essential,” “not important”
Essential Part of Being Jewish - Reform

Only following Jewish law is significantly different from overall results.
Belief in God

Jews
- Neither: 22%
- God of Bible: 26%
- Other Higher Power/Spiritual Force: 50%

All US Adults
- Neither: 10%
- Other Higher Power/Spiritual Force: 33%
- God of Bible: 56%
Jewish Practices and Customs
Cultural Engagement

Many Jews connect in a cultural manner, but most who connect in a cultural manner also connect religiously.

71% at least sometimes cook or eat traditional Jewish foods

30% at least sometimes engage in political activism as an expression of Jewishness

17% at least sometimes participate in Chabad activities (Miami 25%)

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**Most U.S. Jews at least sometimes eat Jewish foods, share Jewish culture with non-Jews**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook or eat traditional Jewish foods</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit synagogues or historic Jewish sites when traveling</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Shabbat in a way that is meaningful to them</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Jewish culture or holidays with non-Jewish friends</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Jewish newspapers or seek out Jewish news online</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Jewish literature, biographies or books on Jewish history</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen to Jewish or Israeli music</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch TV shows with Jewish themes or content</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage in political activism as an expression of Jewishness</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go to Jewish film festivals or seek out Jewish films</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participate in activities or services with Chabad</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participate in online conversations about Judaism and being Jewish</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Religious Practices

Seder and life milestones most observed

Less than one in five keep kosher at home

One in five attend services monthly or more

Miami shows little difference
Held or Participated in a Seder Last Year

- No relationship with age
- Strong relationship with Jewish identification
- In-married much higher than intermarried
- Increases with household income

![Held or Participated in a Seder](chart.png)
Fasted All or Part of Yom Kippur Last Year

- No relationship with age (Health reasons 65+)
- Strong relationship with Jewish identification
- In-married much higher than intermarried
Often/Sometimes Mark Shabbat in a Meaningful Way

No relationship with age

Strong relationship with Jewish identification

In-married much higher than intermarried

No relationship with education or income
Keep Kosher

Higher for younger people

Strong relationship with Jewish identification

In-married much higher than intermarried

Higher for less educated and lower income
Other Jewish Connections
(among Jews Who Do Not Regularly Attend Synagogue)

- Foods, sharing with non-Jewish friends, and historic sites are most common
- Note that one in four Jews participate in Jewish film festival
- Part of Pew survey was pre-Covid, part during Covid
Political Activism As an Expression of Jewishness

- No relationship with age
- Highest for Conservative Jews
- In-married much higher than intermarried
- No relationship with education or income
Ownership of Jewish Items

More than half of Jews of No religion have a menorah and about 1 in 4 have a mezuzah, siddur, seder plate.

Eight in ten Jews have a menorah.
Almost 6 in 10 of Jews of No Religion have a menorah

3 of 4 intermarried own a menorah

Youngest age group least likely

No relationship with education

Income <$50 are less likely to own a menorah
Mezuzah

About 2 of 3 have a mezuzah

Significant relationship with Jewish identification

Younger people less likely

Income <$50 are less likely to own a mezuzah
Hebrew Language Siddur

6 in 10 have a siddur

Significant relationship with Jewish identification or age

No relationship with education

Income <$50 are less likely to own a mezuzah
56% have a Seder plate

Significant relationship with Jewish identification and age

No relationship with education

Income <$50 are less likely to own a Seder plate
Participation in Chabad Activities

In Miami, 26% of households attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year (47% for under age 35)
Profile of Often/Sometimes Chabad Participants

**TYPE OF JEW**
- Jew by Religion: 90%
- Jews of No Religion: 10%

**JEWISH IDENTIFICATION**
- Orthodox: 24%
- Conservative: 26%
- Reform: 27%
- Just Jewish: 24%
Profile of Often/Sometimes Chabad Participants

**AGE**
- 65+ 30%
- 50-64 17%
- 30-49 35%
- 18-29 18%

**INTERMARRIAGE**
- Not Married 37%
- Intermarried 16%
- In-married 47%

Intermarriage rate is 25%
Synagogue Attendance and Membership
Attendance at Religious Services

JEWS
- Weekly: 12%
- Once or Twice/Month: 8%
- Seldom/Never: 52%
- Few Times/Year: 27%

ALL US ADULTS
- Weekly: 27%
- Once or Twice/Month: 8%
- Seldom/Never: 50%
- Few Times/Year: 15%

Miami 1/Month+ 22%
Attend Services 1/Month+

1 of 5 attend 1/month+

Strong relationship with Jewish identification

No relationship with age

Strong relationship with intermarriage

No relationship with education or sex
Synagogue Membership of Households

No relationship between membership and age

Strong relationship with intermarriage and income
Why Not Attend Services?
(among those who rarely or never do)

Not religious, not interested, express Jewishness otherwise are the top answers

Not knowing enough is cited by 23%

Cost is cited by 17%, not feeling welcome by 11% (7% + 4%)
Why Not Attend Services?
(among those who rarely or never do)
For Age 18-29 and for Reform Jews

Not religious, not interested, express Jewishness otherwise are the top answers

Cost is cited by only 10% of the youngest age group and 24% of Reform Jews
Why I Attend Services?
(among those who attend at least once or twice per month)

- Spiritually meaningful, sense of belonging, and connected to ancestry are top answers
- Because of family and feel guilty are least important
Why I Attend Services?
( among those who attend at least once or twice per month)
For Orthodox and Not Orthodox

Religious obligation, family tradition, and feel guilty are more important for the Orthodox

Learning something new, see friends, and because of family more important for the non-Orthodox
Marriage, Families, and Children
Intermarriage by Year (% of married Jews with a non-Jewish spouse)

Overall, 42% of all married Jews are married to a non-Jew (Miami 16%)

Recent marriages are much more likely to be intermarriages

72% of non-Orthodox Jews who married in 2010-2020 have a non-Jewish spouse
Intermarriage
(% of married Jews with a non-Jewish spouse)

Intermarriages increases significantly from Orthodox to Conservative to Reform to Just Jewish

For those with 1 Jewish parent: 82% are themselves intermarried

For those with 2 Jewish parents: 34% are intermarried
Raising Jewish Children

98% of children in in-married households are being raised with some Jewish identity

70% in intermarried households

Some in intermarried households may not be being raised exclusively Jewish
Rabbis Should Perform Interfaith Marriages

Only 9% of Jewish adults believe that rabbis should never do interfaith marriages.

The greatest opposition is from Orthodox Jews and Republicans.

Reform has the highest level of acceptance.

Little difference by age.
Rabbis Should Perform Same-Sex Marriages

Only 15% of Jewish adults believe that rabbis should never do same-sex marriages.

The greatest opposition is from Orthodox Jews and Republicans.

Reform has the highest level of acceptance.

Little difference by age.
Very Important that Potential Grandchildren Are Jewish

One-third of Jewish adults say it is very important that their grandchildren be Jewish.

Decreases from Orthodox to Conservative to Reform to Just Jewish.

No differences by age.

Much higher for Republicans.
69% of Jewish adults have two Jewish parents

Decreases from Orthodox to Conservative to Reform to Just Jewish

Increases with age

Much higher for In-married adults
Jewish Education of Adults When Children

The 7+ years percentage is included in the total percentage

Over 80% attended received some formal Jewish education

Over 80% attended received some formal Jewish education.
Jewish Education of Adults When Children

Jewish day school decreases from Orthodox to Conservative to Reform to Just Jewish

Other school much lower for Orthodox and Just Jewish

On camp, little difference between Conservative and Reform
Jewish Education of Adults When Children

- No difference in bar/bat Mitzvah
- Camp is higher for adults < 65
- Jewish day school is higher among younger age groups
Jewish Education of Adults When Children

Bar mitzvah is much higher for men than bat mitzvah for women

Both Jewish day school and other school is higher for men

No difference for camp
Jewish Community and Connectiveness
How Many of Your Close Friends Are Jewish?

- All/Most: 30%
- Some: 44%
- Hardly any/None: 25%
All or Most Close Friends Are Jewish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>All Respondents</th>
<th>Jews by Religion</th>
<th>Jews of No Religion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just Jewish</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 18-29</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 30-49</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 50-64</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 65+</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school or less</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Much higher for Jews by Religion
- Significant relationship with Jewish identification
- Age 65+ is much higher
- Much higher in the NE
I Have a Sense of Belonging to the Jewish People

- A great deal: 48%
- Some: 37%
- Not much: 11%
- None at all: 3%
I Have a Sense of Belonging to the Jewish People
(A great deal)

Significant relationship with Jewish identification

Increases with age

92% of Jewish respondents in Miami agree with the statement “I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people”
At Least Some Responsibility to Help Jews in Need around the World

- Some: 51%
- A great deal: 28%
- Not much: 16%
- None at all: 3%
Feel I have At Least Some Responsibility to Help Jews in Need around the World (I feel that way a great deal)

Significant relationship with Jewish identification

No relationship with age

77% of Jewish respondents in Miami agree with the statement “I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world”
Have in Common with Jews in Israel

- A lot: 19%
- Some: 40%
- Not much: 31%
- None at all: 8%
Have A Lot or Some in Common with Jews in Israel

Strong relationship with Jewish identification, intermarriage, political party, and visits to Israel

Weak relationship with age
As a(n) ______ Jew, I Have a Lot in Common with Jews Who Are

Orthodox

- Reform: 9%
- Conservative: 20%
- Orthodox: 79%

Conservative

- Reform: 39%
- Conservative: 60%
- Orthodox: 14%
As a ______ Jew, I Have a Lot in Common with Jews Who Are . . .

Reform

Just Jewish

Orthodox 9%
Conservative 14%
Reform 61%
Orthodox 5%
Conservative 5%
Reform 15%
Orthodox 5%
Antisemitism
Amount of Antisemitism in the US Today

- A lot: 45%
- Some: 47%
- Not much: 6%
- None at all: 1%
Amount of Antisemitism in the US Today (A Lot)

- Only Just Jewish is lower
- Strong relationship with age and gender
- Much higher if one wears Jewish items
Amount of Antisemitism in the US Today Compared to 5 Years Ago (2020 compared to 2015)

More 76%

The same 19%

Less 5%
Amount of Antisemitism in the US Today Compared to 5 Years Ago

Relationship with Jewish identification and age

Democrats higher than Republicans

66% said “more” even for those who said Trump was friendly toward Israel

More Antisemitism in the US Today

- All Respondents: 75%
- Jews by Religion: 80%
- Jews of No Religion: 60%
- Orthodox: 83%
- Conservative: 77%
- Reform: 77%
- Just Jewish: 69%
- Age 18-29: 66%
- Age 30-49: 71%
- Age 50-64: 80%
- Age 65+: 80%
- Women: 78%
- Men: 72%
- Republican: 61%
- Democrat: 81%
- Perceptions of those who thought:
  - Trump Friendly to US Jews: 66%
  - Neutral: 74%
  - Unfriendly: 84%
Perceived Increase in Antisemitism

The reasons for the increase is because more people feel *free to express* antisemitic views, not because more people *hold* antisemitic views.
Feeling of Being Safe As a US Jew Compared to 5 Years Ago (2015-2020)

More safe: 3%

Not much change: 42%

Less safe: 53%
Feeling of Being Less Safe As a US Jew Compared to 5 Years Ago

- Jews of No Religion, Just Jewish, and Republicans are lower
- No relationship with age
- Women feel less safe than men
- Much higher if one wears Jewish items
Safety and Participation in Jewish Events

Only 5% have not participated in Jewish events due to safety concerns

Another 12% hesitated, but did participate

In total, 53% feel less safe today than 5 years ago
Forms of Antisemitism Experienced in the Past Year

Half of Jewish adults experienced antisemitism in the past year.

Anti-Jewish graffiti/vandalism is the most common form.

Been physically threatened or attacked is the least common form.

Forms of Antisemitism

- Experienced at least one of the following: 51%
- Seen anti-Jewish graffiti or vandalism: 37%
- Been made to feel unwelcome: 19%
- Been called offensive names: 15%
- Been harassed online: 8%
- Been physically threatened or attacked: 5%
Antisemitic Tropes

Results for Reform Jews are almost the same

Almost two-thirds have heard Holocaust denial either directly or second hand
Someone Who is Not Jewish Has Expressed Support for Jews in the Past Year

- Decreases with increasing age
- Much higher for Jews who wear Jewish items

% of Non-Jews Who Expressed Support for Jews in the Past Year

- All Respondents: 33%
- Jews by Religion: 37%
- Jews of No Religion: 21%
- Orthodox: 40%
- Conservative: 40%
- Reform: 35%
- Just Jewish: 25%
- Age 18-29: 41%
- Age 30-49: 33%
- Age 50-64: 34%
- Age 65+: 28%
- Women: 36%
- Men: 30%
- Republican: 31%
- Democrat: 35%
- Not wear Wear Jewish items: 29%
Respondent Sees Widespread Discrimination against Various Groups

Muslims and Blacks are highest

Jews see more discrimination for every group except evangelicals
Israel
Been to Israel

In Miami, 71% of households contain a member who has visited Israel

Note: More than once includes adults who have lived in Israel
45% of adults have been to Israel

Strong relationship with Jewish identification

No relationship with age

Republicans more likely to visit than Democrats
Attachment to Israel

In Miami:
- Extremely 32%
- Very 30%
- Somewhat 27%
- Not 11%
Attachment to Israel

33% of the Jews of No Religion and 40% of the Just Jewish are very or somewhat emotionally attached to Israel.

Emotional attachment increases with age.
Attachment to Israel

No difference by gender

Higher for Republicans than Democrats

Higher if been to Israel
Caring about Israel Is an Essential Part of Being Jewish

Highest for Conservative Jews

Increases with age
Caring about Israel is an Essential Part of Being Jewish

Little difference by gender

Higher for Republicans than Democrats

Higher if only high school degree or less
Follow News about Israel

- Somewhat closely: 43%
- Very closely: 14%
- Not too/not at all: 42%
Follow News about Israel

Only Jews of No Religion and Just Jewish are lower

Increases with increasing age

Much higher for Republicans than Democrats
US Support for Israel

- Level about Right 54%
- US too supportive 22%
- Not supportive enough 19%
US Is Too Supportive of Israel

Much higher for Reform and Just Jewish

Decreases with age and increases with education

Much higher for Democrats than Republicans
US Is Not Supportive Enough of Israel

No relationship with Jewish identification or age

Higher for women than men

Higher for Republicans than Democrats
Can a Way Be Found for Israel and an Independent State to Coexist?

- Much lower for Orthodox and Republicans
- No relationship by age
- Increases with level of education
Israeli Government Is Making a Sincere Effort toward Peace

- Highest for Orthodox and Republicans
- Increases with age
- Decreases with level of education
Palestinian Leadership Is Making a Sincere Effort toward Peace

- Relationship with Jewish identification decreases with age.
- No relationship with level of education.
- Higher for Democrats than Republicans.
How Much Have US Jews Heard about the BDS Movement?

- A lot: 24%
- Some: 31%
- Not much: 19%
- Nothing at all: 24%
How Much Have US Jews Heard about the BDS Movement

- Strong relationship with Jewish identification
- Higher over age 50
- Increases with level of education
- Higher for Republicans than Democrats
Support or Oppose BDS among US Jews

- Strongly oppose: 34%
- Somewhat oppose: 9%
- Somewhat support: 8%
- Strongly support: 2%
- Know not much/not at all about BDS: 44%
Believe that God Gave the Land That Is Now Israel to the Jewish People

- God gave the land: 32%
- Not literally: 42%
- Not believe in God: 24%
- No answer: 3%
God Gave the Land That Is Now Israel to the Jewish People

Strong relationship with Jewish identification

Highest for Orthodox and Republicans

No difference by age and gender

Lower for those with a college degree
Political Views
Political Party

Orthodox are 75% Republican

Non-Orthodox are about 20% Republican
Republican or Lean Republican

Orthodox are much more likely to be Republican

No difference by age

Men more likely to be Republican

Lower for those with higher levels of education
Democratic or Lean Democratic

Orthodox are much less likely to be Democratic

No difference by age

Women more likely to be Democratic

High for those with higher levels of education
Political View

**JEWS**
- Conservative: 16%
- Liberal: 50%
- Moderate: 32%

**ALL US ADULTS**
- Conservative: 32%
- Liberal: 25%
- Moderate: 40%
Orthodox are much more likely to be Conservative

No difference by age

Lower for those with higher levels of education

More than half of Republicans are Conservative
Liberal

Orthodox are much less likely to be liberal

Higher for younger age groups

Women more likely to be liberal

Lower for those with lower levels of education

69% of Democrats are liberal

Liberal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Liberal Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Respondents</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews by Religion</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews of No Religion</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Adults</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just Jewish</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 18-29</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 30-49</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 50-64</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 65+</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school or less</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disapproved of Trump’s Job Performance

- Jews are much more likely to disapprove than all US adults
- No difference by age
- Women slightly more likely to disapprove
- Greater disapproval with higher levels of education
- 96% of Democrats disapproved, but only 12% of Republicans
Rated Trump’s Immigration Policy as Excellent or Good

- Orthodox much more likely to approve
- No difference by age
- Men more likely to approve
- Less approval with higher levels of education
- 4% of Democrats approved, but 76% of Republicans did so
Rated Trump’s Environmental Policy as Excellent or Good

Orthodox much more likely to approve

No difference by age or gender

Less approval with higher levels of education

3% of Democrats approved, but 63% of Republicans did so
Rated Trump’s Israel Policy as Excellent or Good

- Orthodox much more likely to approve
- Approval increases with age
- Men more likely to approve than women
- Less approval with higher levels of education
- 21% of Democrats approved, but 89% of Republicans did so
Trump Is Friendly toward:

ISRAEL
- Friendly: 63%
- Neutral: 20%
- Unfriendly: 14%

US JEWS
- Friendly: 31%
- Neutral: 28%
- Unfriendly: 37%
Diverse Jews
Jews of Color

ALL JEWS

Non-Hispanic White 92%
Hispanic 4%
Black 1%
Asian/Other 3%

Miami 15%

All JEWS BY AGE

Asian is <1% in all cases
Other is mostly multi-racial persons

Non-Hispanic White
Hispanic
Black
Asian/Other
Other Signs of Diversity

Sephardic, Israeli, and FSU Jews

13% of respondents live in multi-racial households, but many times it is a non-Jewish adult who is not non-Hispanic white.
Demographics
Regional Distribution of Jews

- Northeast: 38%
- Midwest: 10%
- South: 27%
- West: 25%
Later Marriage Is Becoming the Norm

Jews, as are all Americans, are getting married later

Pew: Jewish women in the US are averaging 1.5 children each (1.7 for all Americans) 2.1 is replacement rate

Pew: Average age at first child is 28.1 years (26 for all Americans)

Fertility for Orthodox is 3.3
Non-Orthodox is 1.4

20% of Jewish women age 40-59 have no children, compared to 10% of all US adults

Significant impact on synagogue membership

Miami 2014 Study

Currently Married, 1994-2014
(Adults in Jewish Households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>1994</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 35</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Age of Adults

**Jews**
- Age 18-29: 18%
- Age 30-49: 32%
- Age 50-64: 20%
- Age 65+: 29%

**Median Age = 49**

**All US Adults**
- Age 18-29: 18%
- Age 30-49: 32%
- Age 50-64: 25%
- Age 65+: 20%

**Median Age = 46**
Age of Adults

**ORTHODOX**
- Age 18-29: 35%
- Age 30-49: 40%
- Age 50-64: 16%
- Age 65+: 9%

Median Age = 35

**CONSERVATIVE**
- Age 18-29: 9%
- Age 30-49: 21%
- Age 50-64: 27%
- Age 65+: 43%

Median Age = 62
Age of Adults

**REFORM**

- Age 18-29: 14%
- Age 30-49: 32%
- Age 50-64: 19%
- Age 65+: 34%

**JUST JEWISH**

- Age 18-29: 23%
- Age 30-49: 37%
- Age 50-64: 19%
- Age 65+: 21%

Median Age = 53

Median Age = 42
Highest Level of Education of Adults

**Jews**
- Postgraduate: 28%
- College degree: 30%
- Some college: 22%
- High School or Less: 20%
- Miami: 32%

**All US Adults**
- Postgraduate: 11%
- College degree: 18%
- Some college: 31%
- High school or less: 40%
- Miami: 15%

129
Household Income
(% of Jewish adults who live in households in each income group)

Jews
- <$30: 10%
- $30-$50: 11%
- $50-$100: 26%
- $100-$150: 18%
- $150-$200: 13%
- $200+: 23%

Miami
- <$30: 26%
- $30-$50: 22%
- $50-$100: 32%
- $100-$150: 4%
- $150-$200: 4%
- $200+: 20%

Total $100+ is 54%

All US Households
- <$30: 26%
- $30-$50: 22%
- $50-$100: 32%
- $100-$150: 4%
- $150-$200: 4%
- $200+: 11%

Total $100+ is 19%
Trouble Paying Bills or Debts in the Past Year (during Covid-19)

- Medical care: 15%
- Rent/Mortgage: 11%
- Food: 8%
- Other bills/debts: 19%
- At least one of the above: 26%
Employment Status of Jews Prior to the Pandemic

- Full-time: 48%
- Part-time: 14%
- Not employed:
  - Looking for work: 4%
  - Not looking for work: 32%

Miami:
- Full-time: 44%
- Part-time: 11%
- Not employed: 45%
  - 4% looking for work
  - 32% not looking for work
Type of Employment of Jews

- For profit company: 48%
- Non-profit: 16%
- Government: 13%
- Self-employed: 21%
One-in-ten or more Jewish workers employed in education, health care or entertainment

Among U.S. Jews who are employed full or part time, % who work in the industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>NET Jewish</th>
<th>Jews by religion</th>
<th>Jews of no religion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation, travel, accommodations or food services</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial services such as banking, investing, accounting, insurance</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale or retail trade</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, manufacturing, transportation, warehousing, utilities, protective services or waste management</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computing or information technology</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications, such as media, social media, marketing, public relations</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law/legal services</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and technical services, such as physical and life sciences, engineering, architecture, social sciences, data analytics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government or public administration</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social or human services</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate, such as development, sales, leasing and rental</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philanthropy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining, quarrying or oil and gas extraction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100 100 100

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.
“Jewish Americans in 2020”
PEW RESEARCH CENTER
So, is it good news for the Jews or bad news for the Jews?

• Yes
• More Jews than we thought, but many are kind of just Jew – “ish”
• There are signs of both strength and weakness
The Implications of the Pew Study: 
*Jewish Americans in 2020*

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