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Jewish Voters Resource Center Turnout Analysis

May 2025

- **American Jews turned out to vote in 2024 at a higher rate than the general population.**
 - 71 percent of American Jews voted.
 - 64 percent of U.S. voters voted.
- **Jewish turnout in midterm elections does not have the same amount of drop-off as the general population, leading Jewish midterm turnout rates to be significantly higher than the general population.**
 - In 2022, 67 percent of American Jews voted.
 - In 2022, 46 percent of U.S. voters voted.
- **Voter turnout correlates with education levels, and the higher turnout rate among American Jews is largely driven by Jews' higher educational attainment than the general electorate.**

Key Findings – 2024 Turnout Among Jewish Demographics

Figure 3

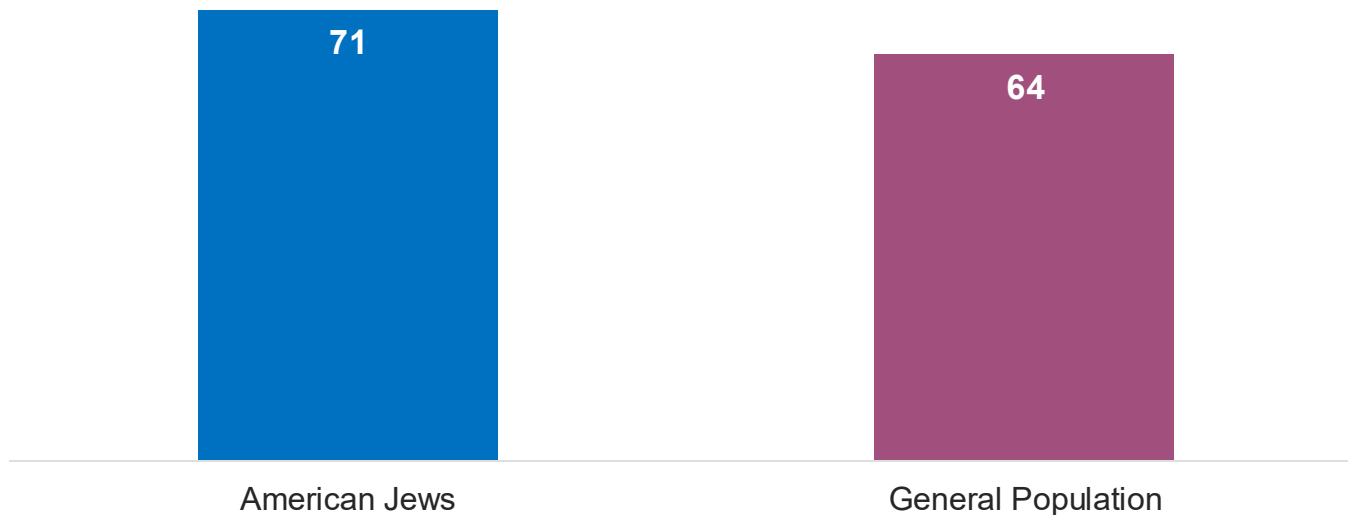
- **Jewish turnout increases with age, reflecting patterns among the general population.**
 - 56 percent of 18-34 years voted.
 - 73 percent of 35-64 years voted.
 - 83 percent of over 64 years voted.
- **Jewish turnout rates by denomination are fairly comparable, except for a higher turnout rate among Reform Jews.**
 - 78 percent of Reform Jews voted.
 - 69 percent of Orthodox Jews voted.
 - 66 percent of Conservative Jews voted.
 - 66 percent of Jews without a particular denomination voted.
- **Jewish women turned out at a slightly higher rate (74 percent) than Jewish men (68 percent).**
- **College educated Jews turned out at significantly higher rate (78 percent) than non-college educated Jews (57 percent).**
- **Jewish Democrats turned out at a higher rate (73 percent) than Jewish Republicans (62 percent).**

Jewish Turnout Outpaced General Population Turnout In 2024

Figure 4

2024 Turnout Comparison

*Turnout rates in this analysis reflect percent of the Voting Eligible Population (VEP)

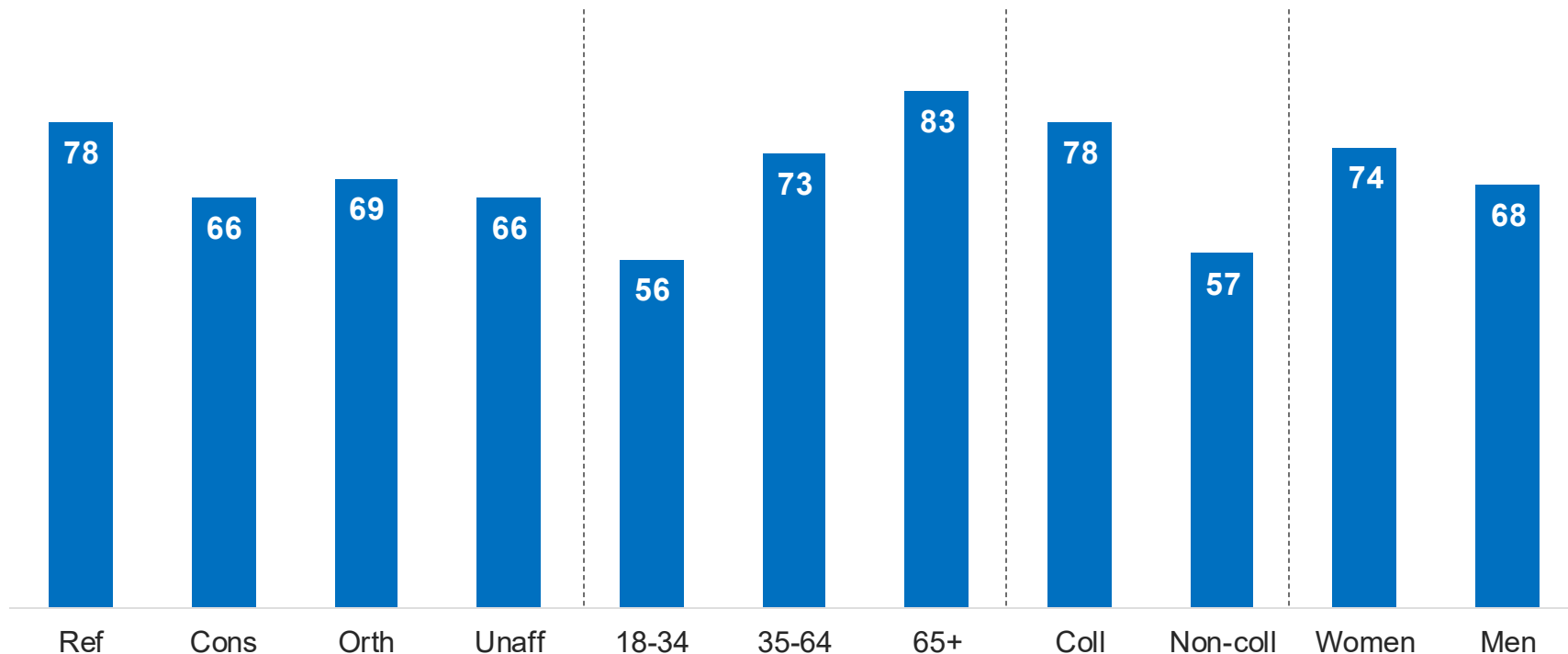


Turnout In 2024 Was Highest Among Reform, Older, College, And Female Jews

Figure 5

Jewish Turnout

● 2024 Turnout

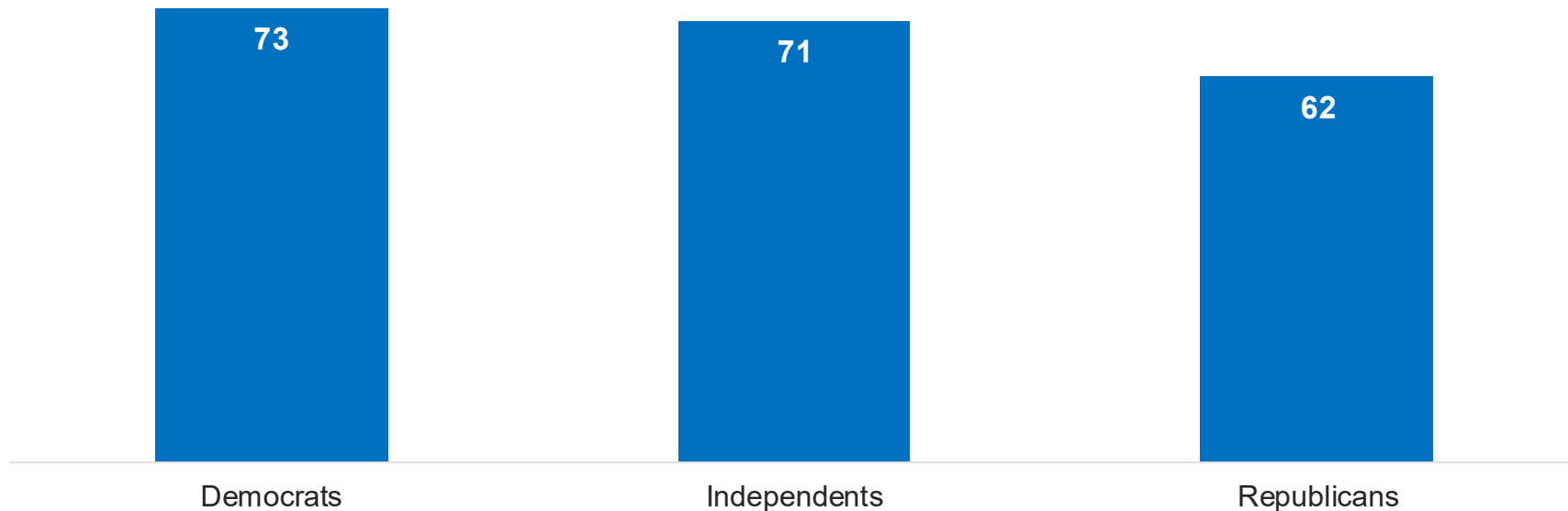


Jewish Democrats Turned Out At Higher Rates Than Jewish Republicans

Figure 6

Jewish Turnout

● 2024 Turnout

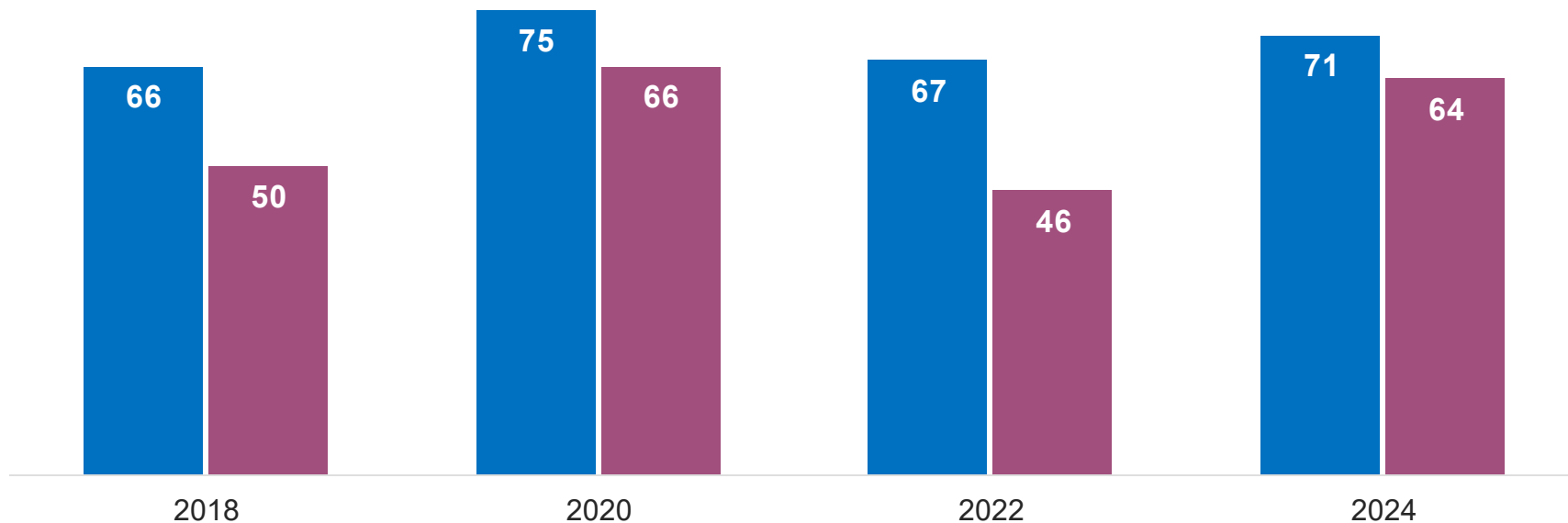


Jewish Turnout Drops In Midterms, But Not As Much As Gen Pop Drop

Figure 7

Turnout Comparison

● Jewish Turnout ● General Population Turnout
(University of Florida Election Lab data)



Younger And Non-College Jews Have Lower Turnout Overall, But Also See Greater Turnout Dropoff In Midterm Years

Figure 8

Jewish Turnout

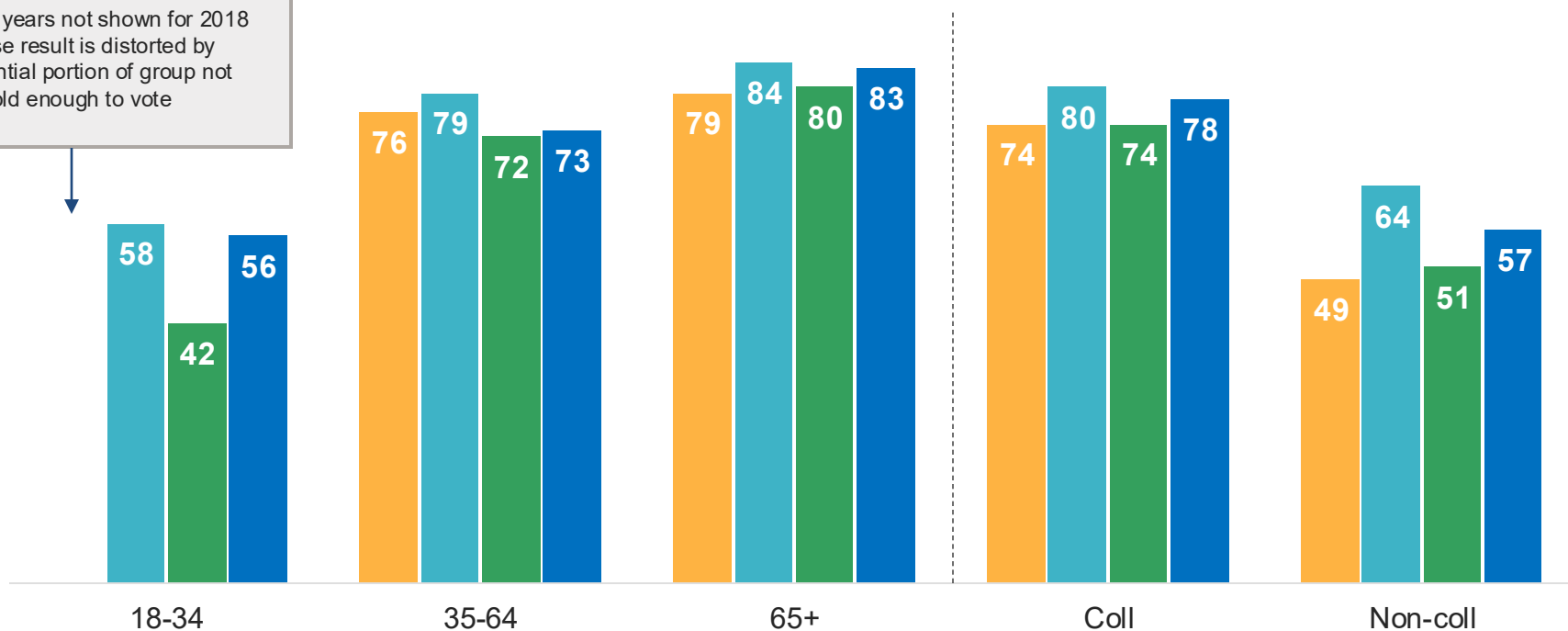
2018

2020

2022

2024

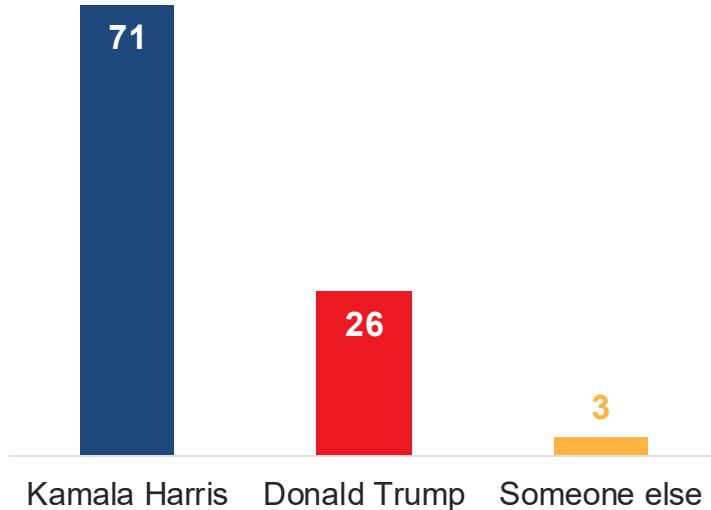
*18-34 years not shown for 2018 because result is distorted by substantial portion of group not being old enough to vote



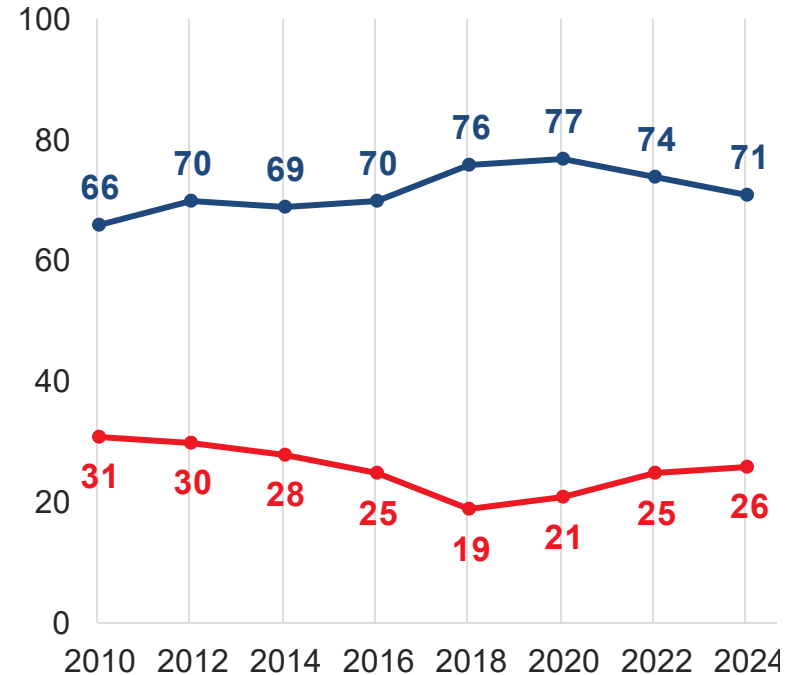
High Jewish Turnout Benefits Democrats Because Jews Overwhelmingly Vote Democratic

Figure 9

2024 Jewish Vote Results



Midterm years reflect congressional vote
Presidential years reflect presidential vote



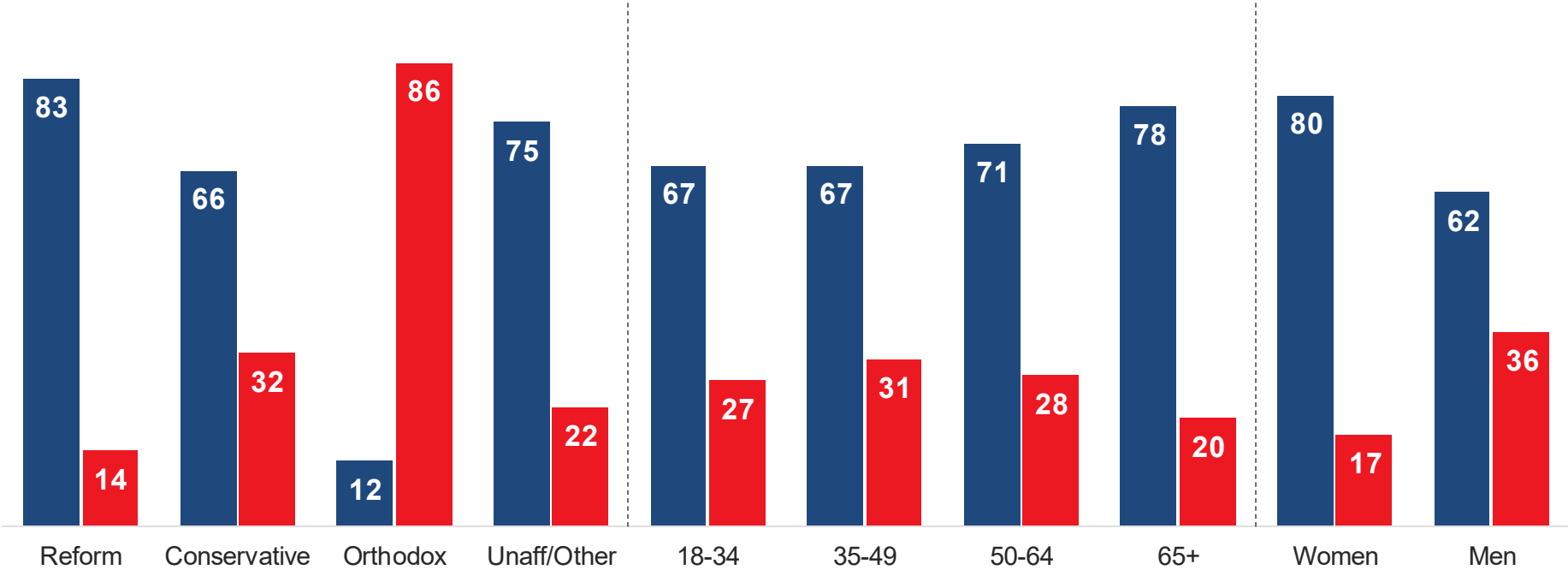
*Results from J Street election night surveys of Jewish voters, conducted by GBAO

2024 Jewish Vote By Denomination, Age, & Gender

Figure 10

2024 Jewish Vote Results

● Kamala Harris ● Donald Trump



**Results from J Street 2024 election night survey of Jewish voters, conducted by GBAO*

- Determining Jewish turnout is difficult and imperfect because religion is not asked on the census or when people register to vote. We recognize the limitations of determining Jewish turnout, and our analysis is a best-effort attempt that uses voter files, FEC reporting, and survey data. JVRC's calculation of Jewish turnout adopted the methodology and approach described below.
 - We conducted two national surveys of 800 registered voters, one of the U.S. general electorate and one of American Jews. Both survey samples were drawn from the Catalist national voter file.
 - Because voters are more likely to take a survey than non-voters, we first assessed the “over-response” rate in the general electorate sample by comparing the survey responses with the actual turnout rate of 64 percent (calculated by UF Election Lab and cited by Catalist). We assumed the over-response rate in the general population to match the over-response rate in the Jewish population, and then corrected for over-response bias in our Jewish survey.
 - We also took into account that turnout is higher in Presidential battleground states (AZ, GA, MI, NC, NV, PA, WI), and Jews disproportionately live outside battleground states (13 percent of Jews live in one of the battleground states, compared to 20 percent of the general population living in one of the battleground states). To address this factor and assess Jewish and general population differences with confidence, we conducted an oversample of Jews in the battleground states. We did not find meaningful differences between our Jewish results inside and outside the battleground.
 - We also used the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Study (CPS) results to gather age and education demographic data that correlate with turnout, and we applied adjustments within these variables to make sure response bias within demographics did not distort the results.
- Respondents in both surveys were contacted by text and then took the survey on a secure link on their phone or computer.
- Jewish survey respondents were initially contacted if they had a likelihood of being Jewish based on their first or last name or their geography. In order to qualify for the Jewish survey, respondents were asked at the beginning of the survey whether they consider themselves Jewish, using the same question wording as the 2020 Pew Research Center study, “Jewish Americans in 2020.”
- The Jewish sample was weighted to Pew's demographic results on key variables, such as gender, denomination, age, and synagogue membership. The general electorate sample was weighted to the data on the Catalist national voter file.

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