

COLORADO REPORT

An Analysis of the Jewish Electorate for the Jewish Electorate Institute by the American Jewish Population Project

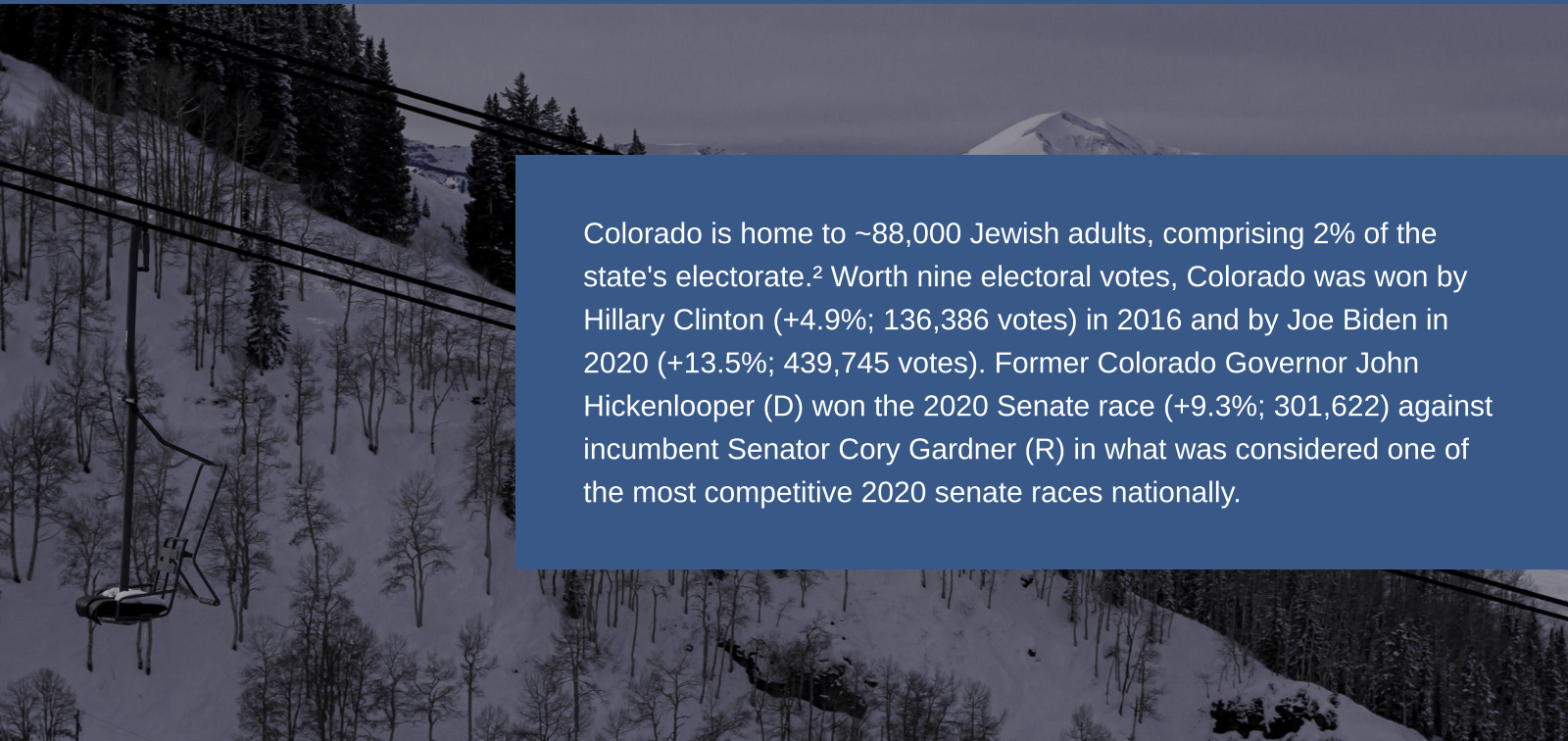
At the request of the non-partisan Jewish Electorate Institute, researchers at the American Jewish Population Project at Brandeis University's Steinhardt Social Research Institute conducted an analysis of hundreds of national surveys of US adults to describe the Jewish electorate in each of the 435 districts 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 percentages of political identity are not sensitive to quick changes in attitudes that can result from current events and they are not necessarily indicative of voting behaviors. The following report presents a portrait of the Jewish electorate in Colorado and its seven congressional districts.¹

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February 2021

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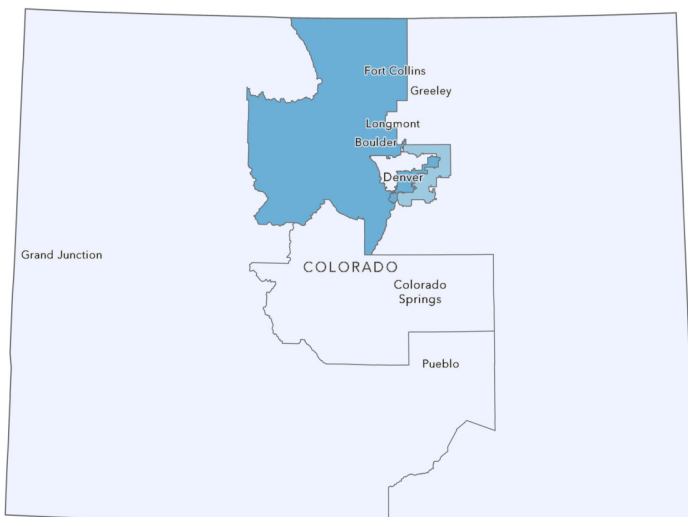


Colorado is home to ~88,000 Jewish adults, comprising 2% of the state's electorate.² Worth nine electoral votes, Colorado was won by Hillary Clinton (+4.9%; 136,386 votes) in 2016 and by Joe Biden in 2020 (+13.5%; 439,745 votes). Former Colorado Governor John Hickenlooper (D) won the 2020 Senate race (+9.3%; 301,622) against incumbent Senator Cory Gardner (R) in what was considered one of the most competitive 2020 senate races nationally.

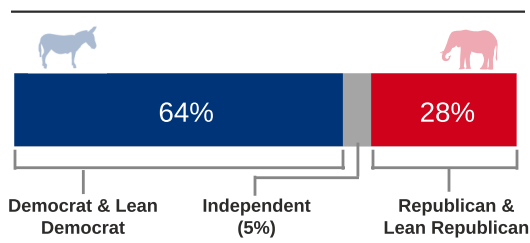
OVERVIEW: THE COLORADO JEWISH ELECTORATE

The majority (~56%) of Jewish adults in Colorado resides in three congressional districts that include much of the metropolitan areas of Denver, Boulder, and Fort Collins.

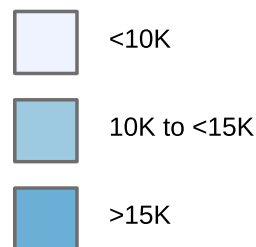
Nearly two thirds (64%) of Colorado's Jewish electorate identifies with or leans toward the Democratic Party compared with 65% of the Jewish electorate nationally.³



JEWISH ADULTS

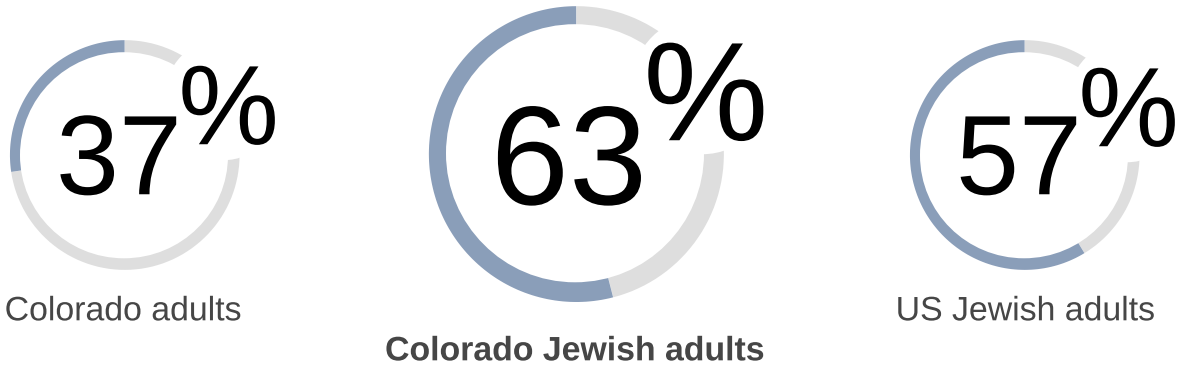


Total does not sum to 100% due to omitted "Other" category.



STATE-LEVEL DEMOGRAPHICS

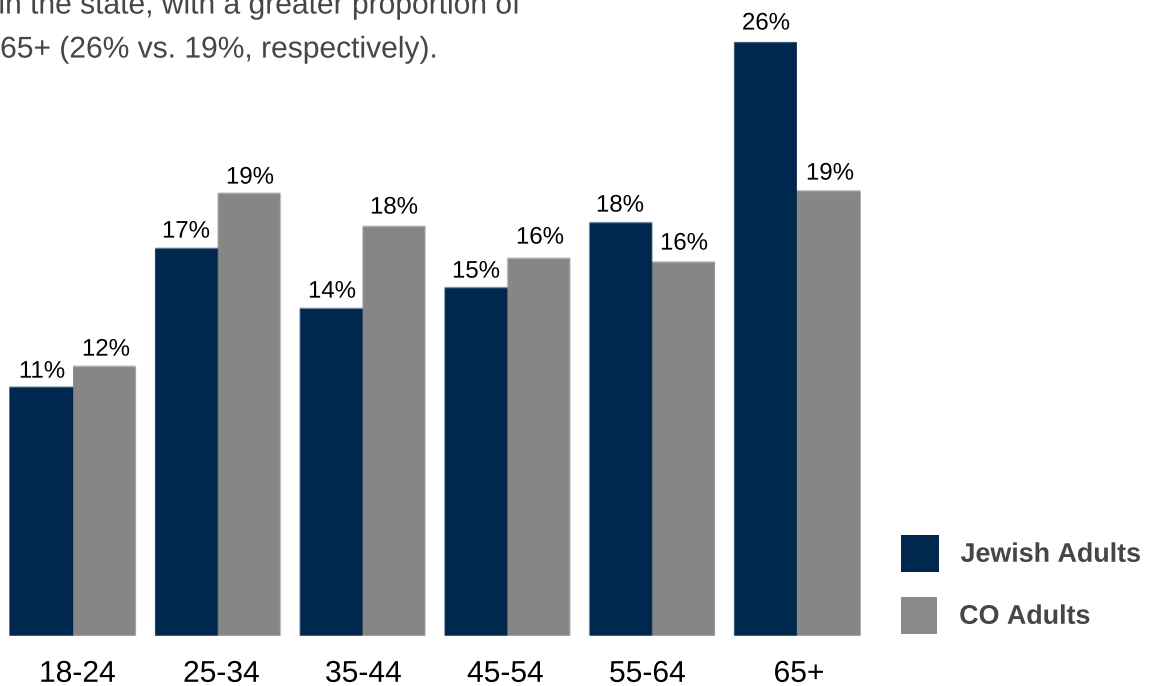
Adults with a College Degree



Nearly two thirds of Jewish adults in Colorado are college educated. Compared to the general adult population of the state, Colorado's Jewish electorate is more likely to be college educated (63% vs. 37%), with educational attainment slightly greater than Jewish adults nationally (63% vs. 57%).

Age

The Colorado Jewish electorate is older compared to all adults in the state, with a greater proportion of adults ages 65+ (26% vs. 19%, respectively).

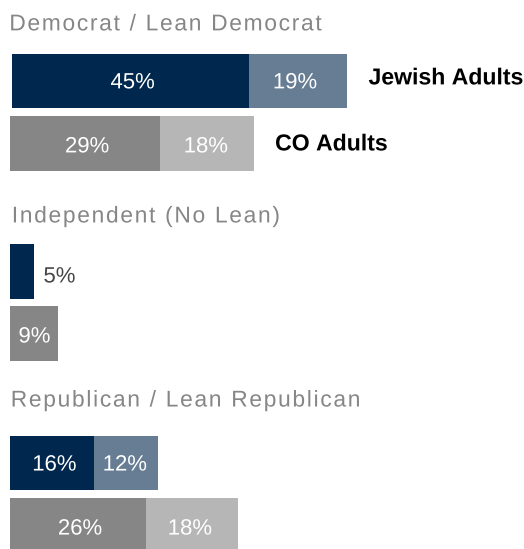


STATE-LEVEL POLITICS

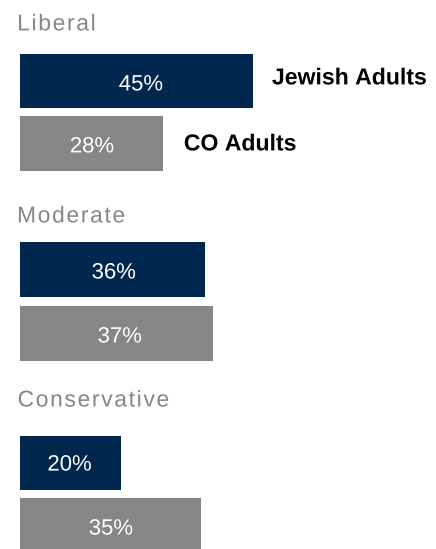
Jewish adults in Colorado are more likely to identify as Democrats (64%) than all adults in the state (47%). Of the 64% of Jewish adults who identify as Democrats in some way, 45% identified as Democrat when asked if they identify with a political party. An additional 19% identify as Independent who lean toward the Democratic Party. Among all Colorado adults, 29% identify as Democrats, and an additional 18% lean Democratic. Jewish adults are also less likely to identify as or lean Republican (28%) and as Independent (5%) than all Colorado adults (44% and 9%, respectively).

When asked about political ideology, Jewish adults in Colorado are far more likely to identify as liberal (45%) than all adults in Colorado (28%). Jewish adults are also far less likely to identify as conservative (20%) than all adults (35%). Both groups, Jewish adults and the general Colorado population, identify as moderate in approximately equal proportions (36% and 37%, respectively).

**Partisan Identification,
Jewish Adults vs. CO Adults**



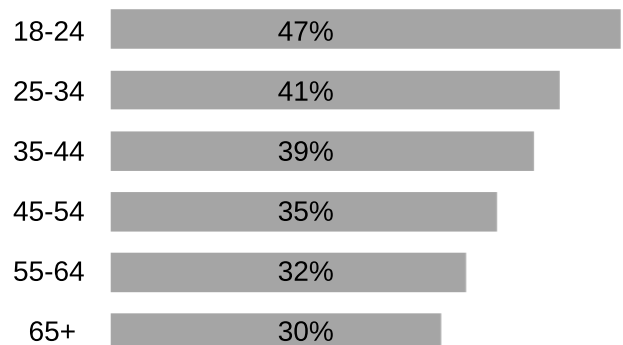
**Political Orientation,
Jewish Adults vs. CO Adults**



Age of Independents

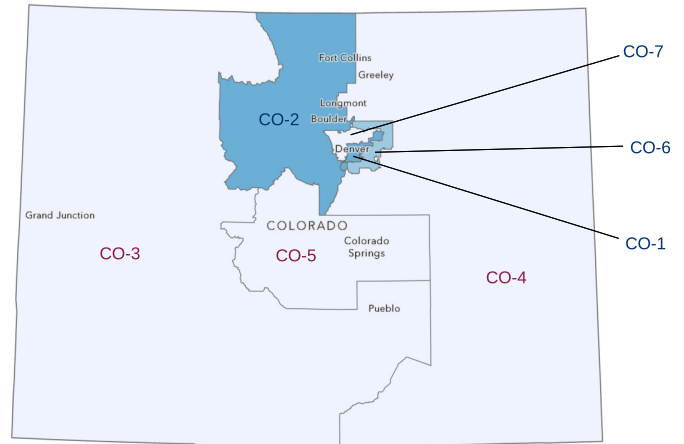
Within Colorado's Jewish electorate, those in younger age groups are more likely to identify as Independent compared with older adults. Jewish adults ages 18-24 are about 55% more likely to identify as Independent than Jewish adults ages 65 or older (47% vs. 30%, respectively).

% Independent among Colorado Jewish Adults, by Age Group



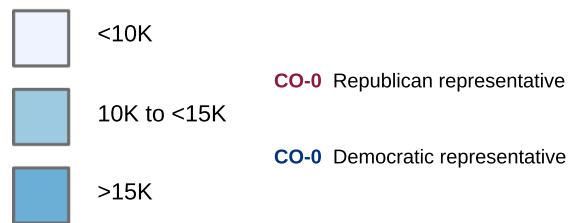
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Districts	Pct. Jewish	Jewish Adults*	Representative
CO-1	2.9	19,000	Diana DeGette (D)
CO-2	2.6	17,000	Joe Neguse (D)
CO-6	2.2	13,000	Jason Crow (D)
CO-4	1.3	8,000	Ken Buck (R)
CO-3	1.1	6,000	Lauren Boebert (R)
CO-7	1.0	6,000	Ed Perlmutter (D)
CO-5	0.9	6,000	Doug Lamborn (R)

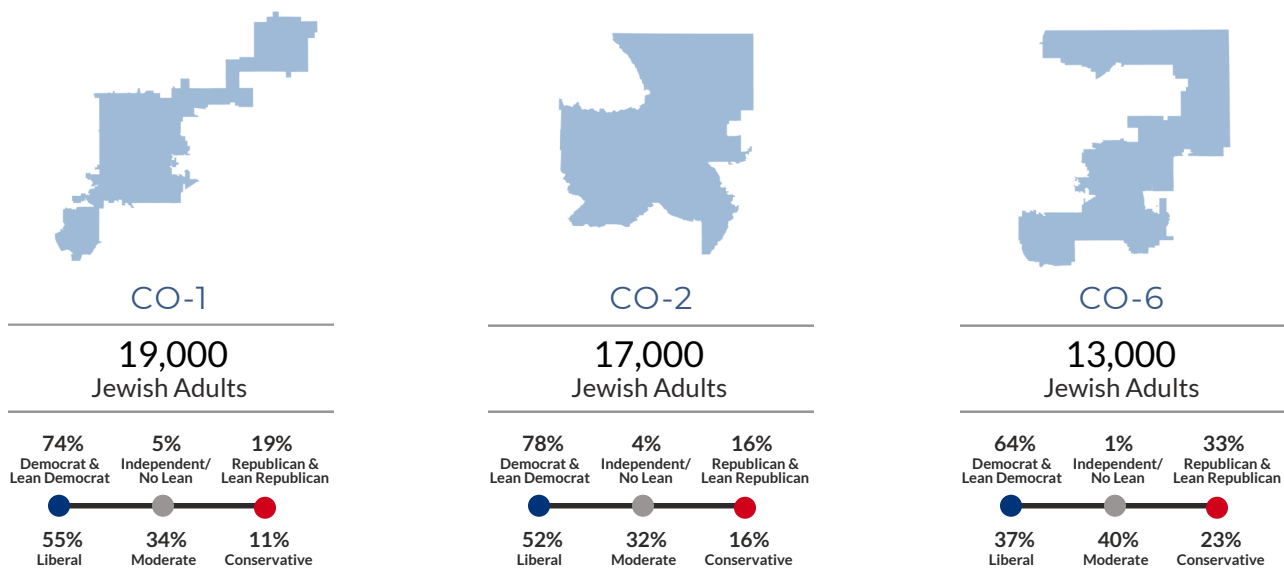


* Estimates are based on a synthesis of sample surveys and may have a margin of error between +/- 1,000 to 5,000, depending on the estimate. Does not sum to Colorado state total, which is estimated from AJPP 2020 Population Estimates.

Of Colorado's seven congressional districts, the top three by Jewish population account for over half (~50,000) of the state's total Jewish electorate (~88,000). The three districts are located within and surrounding Denver, Aurora, Boulder, and Fort Collins.



The top three districts, CO-1, CO-2, and CO-6, are represented by Democrats. Roughly three-quarters of the Jewish electorate identify as or lean Democratic in CO-1 and CO-2 (74% and 78%, respectively), while just less than two-thirds of the Jewish electorate identify as or lean Democratic in CO-6 (64%).

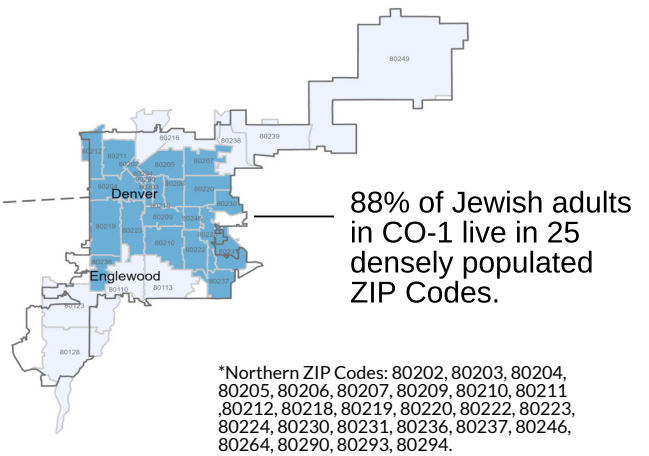
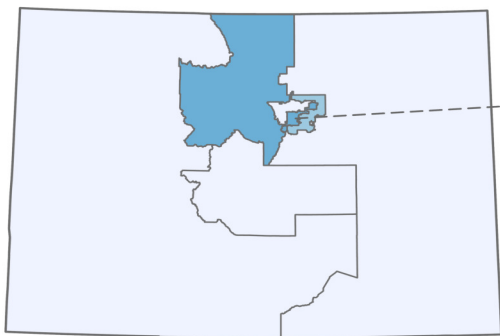
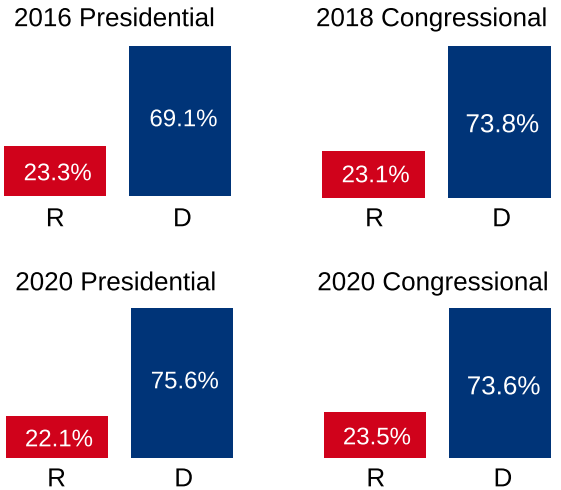


CO-1 District Profile

Democratic stronghold CO-1 has the largest Jewish adult population in the state and is represented by Diana Degette (D). Serving as the representative for the district since 1997, she was again re-elected by a significant margin in 2020 (+50.1%). The district also went for the Democratic presidential candidates in both 2016 (+45.8%) and 2020 (+53.5%).

At ~19,000 Jewish adults, the CO-1 Jewish electorate accounts for 2.9% of the district's voting-age adults. The district spans Denver and the surrounding suburbs of Glendale, Englewood, Sheridan, and Cherry Hills Village. The vast majority (88%) of Jewish adults in this district live in 25 ZIP Codes that encompass the more densely populated areas. A majority of Jewish adults in CO-1 identifies as or leans Democratic (74%), a greater proportion than all adults in the district (66%).

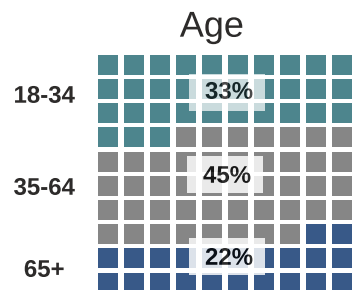
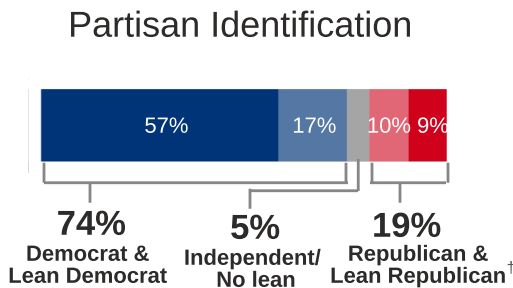
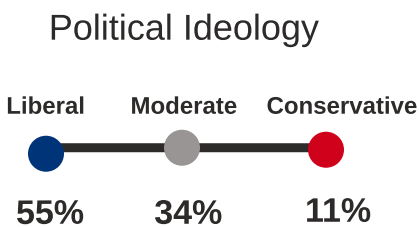
Election Results: CO-1



2.9% of the voting-age population is Jewish

19,000 Jewish Adults

88% of the Jewish electorate lives in 25 ZIP Codes



† Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for the "lean" political estimate is greater than 30%.

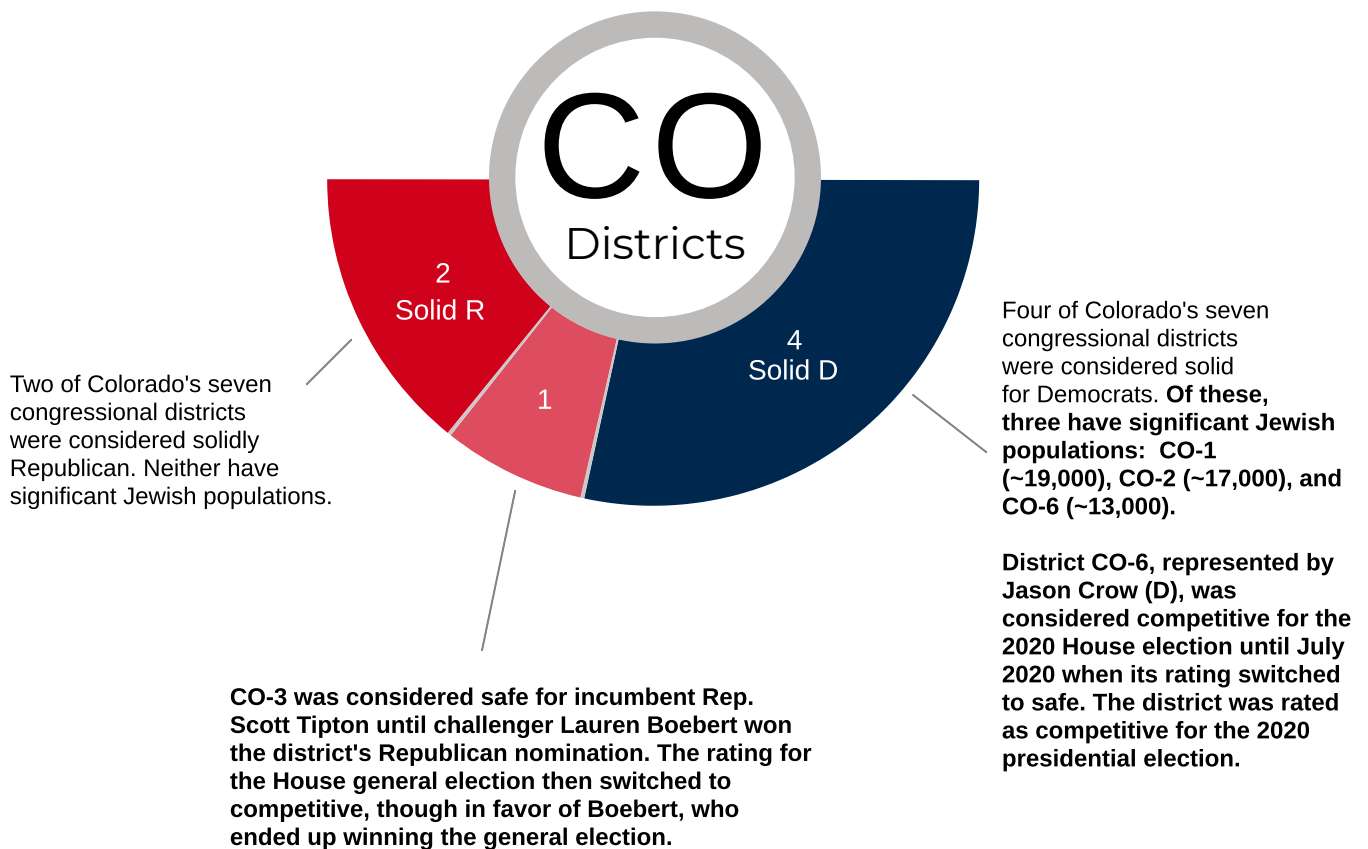
Competitive Districts

In the spring of 2020, the majority of Colorado's congressional districts—six out of seven—were considered safe for incumbent representatives for the 2020 House elections and were split evenly between Democrats and Republicans. The remaining district, CO-6, was rated as competitive. Following Colorado's June 30, 2020 primary elections, CO-6 moved to a safe rating for the Democratic incumbent. Additionally, CO-3 became a competitive race after challenger Lauren Boebert beat incumbent candidate Scott Tipton in the Republican primary.⁴

CO-6, the district with the third largest Jewish population (~13,000), was the only Colorado district rated as competitive in the presidential race.

Colorado Competitive House Race

One of Colorado's seven House races was considered competitive in 2020.



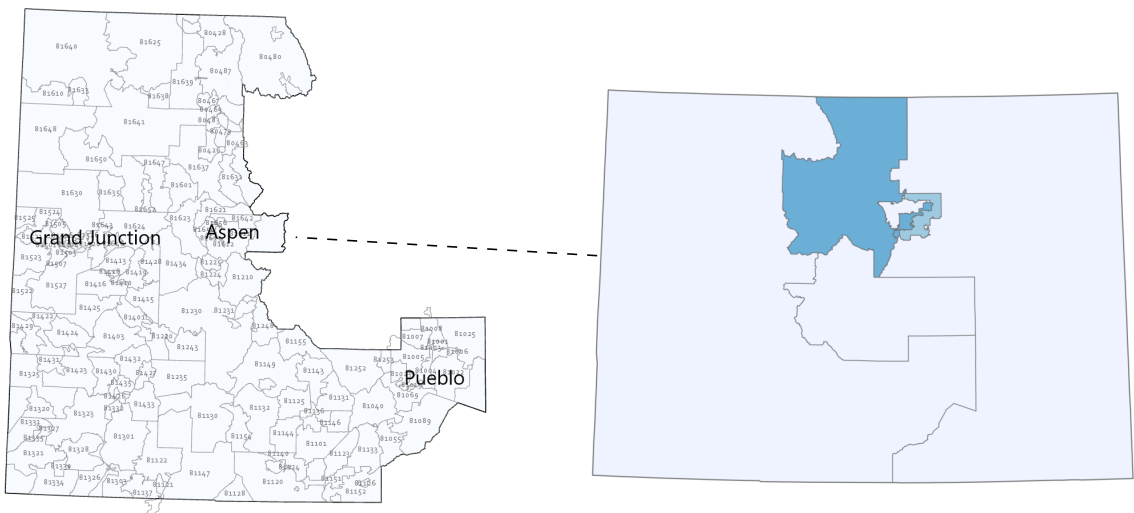
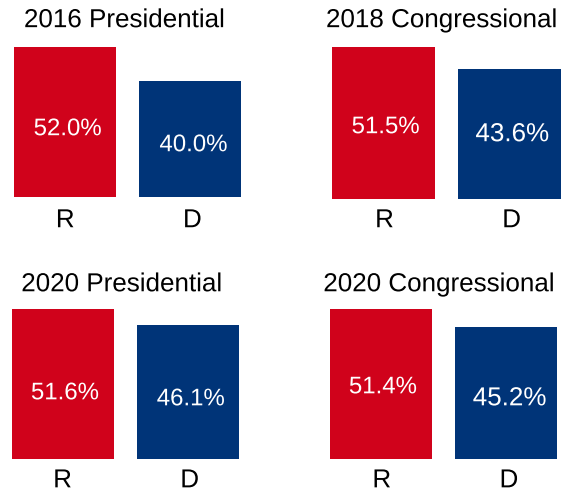
CO-3 District Profile

Following the defeat of incumbent Rep. Scott Tipton in the 2020 Republican primary by Lauren Boebert, the CO-3 general House election rating switched from safe to competitive, though still in favor of the Republican candidate. Boebert ended up winning the seat to become Colorado's only freshman member of the House in 2021. Trump won this district in 2016 (+12.0%) and again in 2020 by a smaller margin (+5.5%).

Spanning the western portion of the state, the district covers roughly half of the area of the state and includes the cities of Pueblo, Grand Junction, and Aspen. CO-3 is home to ~6,000 Jewish adults, accounting for 1.1% of the district's voting-age population.

The CO-3 Jewish electorate is roughly even in their partisan identification between the Democratic (48%) and Republican Parties (46%), and a plurality identifies as politically moderate (38%).

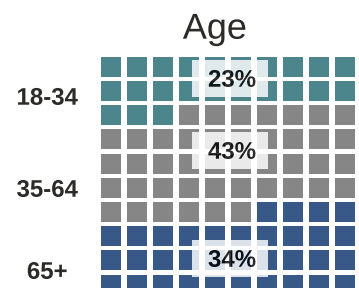
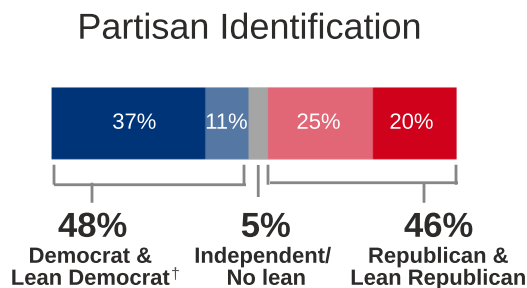
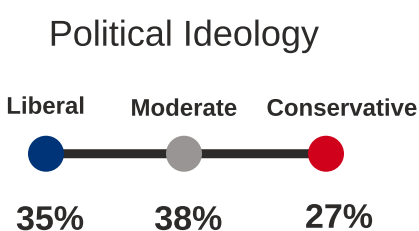
Election Results: CO-3



1.1% of the voting-age population is Jewish

6,000 Jewish Adults

1/3 of the Jewish electorate are age 65 and older



† Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for the Democratic "lean" political estimate is greater than 30%.

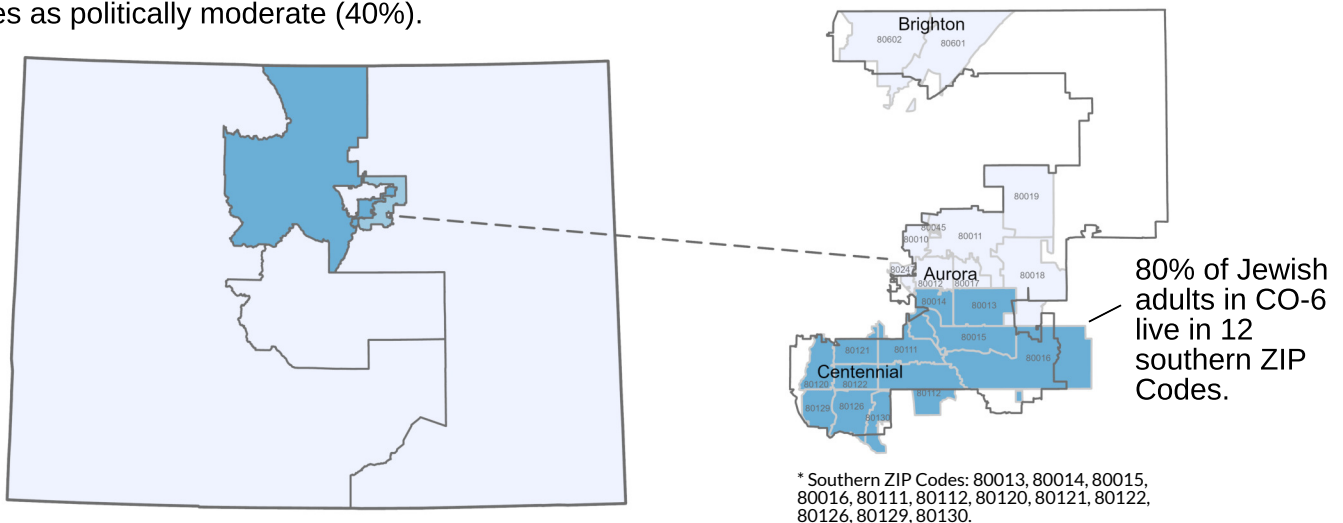
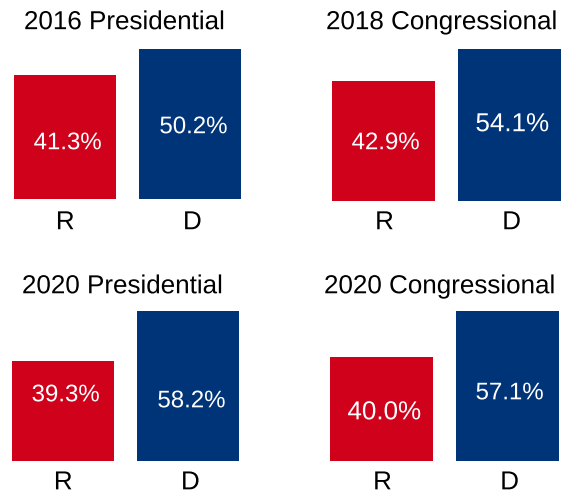
CO-6 District Profile

CO-6 has the third largest Jewish adult population in the state and is represented by Jason Crow (D), who was re-elected in 2020. Clinton won this district in 2016 with slightly over half of votes, and the district was rated as competitive in the 2020 presidential race. Joe Biden won CO-6 with a comfortable vote margin (+17.1%).

Spanning the eastern portion of the Denver metropolitan area, CO-6 is home to ~13,000 Jewish adults, accounting for 2.2% of the district's voting-age population. Four fifths of the CO-6 Jewish electorate live in 12 southern ZIP Codes, encompassing the city of Centennial and portions of southern Aurora.

The majority of the CO-6 Jewish electorate identifies with the Democratic Party (64%), and a plurality identifies as politically moderate (40%).

Election Results: CO-6

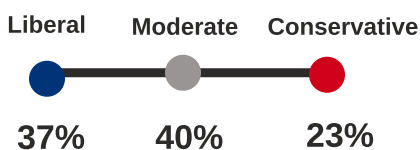


2.2%
of the voting-age
population is Jewish

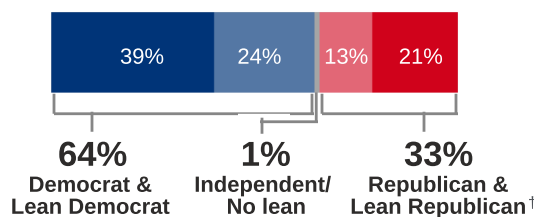
13,000
Jewish Adults

80%
of the Jewish electorate
lives in 12 southern ZIP Codes

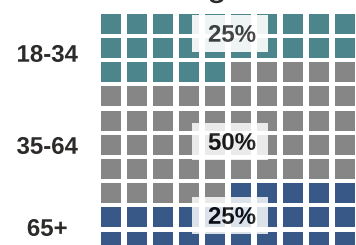
Political Ideology



Partisan Identification



Age



† Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for the "lean" political estimate is greater than 30%.

NOTES

¹ 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.

² State-level Jewish adult totals are estimated from AJPP 2020 models and adjustments for Jewish adults who do not identify religiously as Jewish.

³ 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.

⁴ Congressional district competitive scores from Cook Political Report House Race Ratings (Nov 2, 2020) and FiveThirtyEight's Partisan Lean (Oct 19, 2020); data accessed January 2021.