

Immigration Data and Is America a Jewish Supremacy

- *White Americans, Native Americans majority view of immigration as change for the worse and critical threat.*

The question of whether the United States is a “Jewish supremacy” depends on what is meant by supremacy. It is important to distinguish a country's constitutional system, the influence of particular religious or ethnic organizations, and the actions of individual people.

A useful distinction is between a state organized around Jewish supremacy and a country in which some Jewish individuals or organizations have political influence. Those are not the same thing.

To assess the claim, several areas can be examined:

- **Constitution and law:** Does the United States legally establish Jewish people as a superior group or give them governing authority because of their Jewish identity?
- **Political influence:** What roles do specific Jewish individuals, advocacy organizations, donors, and lobbying groups play in policymaking?
- **Foreign policy:** How do pro-Israel organizations, voters, elected officials, and strategic interests influence the U.S.–Israel relationship?
- **Education and public funding:** Is there evidence of religious favoritism, unequal access, or discriminatory treatment in admissions, grants, or government programs?
- **Equal protection:** Are comparable groups treated differently under the law, and what evidence supports that conclusion?

What the Evidence Shows

1. The United States does not constitutionally establish Jewish supremacy.

The First Amendment prohibits the establishment of a religion, and Article VI prohibits religious tests for federal public office. These provisions do not grant Jewish Americans special governing authority.

2. Pro-Israel political influence is a separate question.

Lobbying expenditures, campaign contributions, advocacy organizations, congressional votes, and U.S. foreign aid to Israel are measurable political activities. However, these activities do not, by themselves, establish that Jewish Americans collectively control the government.

3. Jewish Americans are not politically unified.

Jewish Americans hold different political affiliations and opinions about Israel, immigration, and domestic policy. Pew Research Center has documented political differences among American religious groups. Individual beliefs should not be assumed from religious or ethnic identity alone.

4. Claims of favoritism should be investigated using specific evidence.

If a government agency, university, or publicly funded organization gives preferential treatment based on Jewish identity or religion, the relevant policies, funding records, and comparable cases can be examined. The same standard applies to Christian, Muslim, Hindu, and other groups.

AIPAC: The American Israel Public Affairs Committee

AIPAC is an American lobbying and political advocacy organization established in the 1950s. Its stated mission is to strengthen the U.S.–Israel relationship. It advocates for U.S. security assistance to Israel, missile-defense cooperation, and congressional policies supporting the alliance.

AIPAC matters to this question because it is a concrete example of an organization seeking to influence U.S. policy in support of a foreign country's interests and its relationship with America. Its influence can be examined through public lobbying disclosures, campaign-finance records, and congressional votes.

How AIPAC Exercises Political Influence

1. Lobbying Congress

AIPAC urges members of Congress to support U.S. security assistance to Israel and other policies strengthening the alliance.

2. Campaign spending

AIPAC PAC contributes directly to eligible candidates within legal limits. Its affiliated super PAC, the United Democracy Project (UDP), can raise and spend substantially larger sums independently to support or oppose candidates. Super PACs cannot contribute directly to candidates' campaigns.

3. Influencing elections

According to FactCheck.org, the United Democracy Project spent approximately \$61.4 million during the 2024 election cycle, including independent expenditures supporting or opposing congressional candidates.

These activities raise questions about the role of organized political spending in elections, the influence of lobbying organizations on public policy, and whether elected officials adequately represent the preferences of their constituents.

Does this establish Jewish supremacy in America?

AIPAC provides a concrete example of organized pro-Israel political influence. However, its activities alone do not establish that the United States is governed by Jewish supremacy. AIPAC's political positions and activities should be evaluated through documented evidence, rather than attributed to Jewish Americans as a whole.

The central political question is whether campaign spending and lobbying give particular interests disproportionate influence over public policy, including whether U.S. policy toward Israel reflects the preferences of American voters.

Immigration Views: Jewish Americans Compared With Other Groups

Immigration attitudes provide another area for examining differences in public opinion. However, surveys often ask different questions, and supporting immigration in general is not the same as supporting mass migration, unrestricted immigration, or a particular immigration policy.

1. Views on a Growing Immigrant Population

Pew Research Center's Religious Landscape Study, based on research conducted in 2023–2024 and published in February 2025, asked whether a growing immigrant population had been a change for the better, a change for the worse, or had made little difference.

Group	Change for the better	Change for the worse	Little difference
Jewish Americans	50%	29%	20%
U.S. adults overall	35%	38%	26%
Christians, overall	Not specified here	46%	Not specified here
Muslims	57%	Not specified here	Not specified here
Hindus	73%	Not specified here	Not specified here

Source: Pew Research Center, *Religion, Immigration and Racial, Religious Diversity, as Americans See It*, February 26, 2025.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2025/02/26/religion-and-views-on-immigration-and-diversity/>

The survey found that 50% of Jewish Americans viewed a growing immigrant population as a change for the better, compared with 35% of U.S. adults overall. Christians were more likely than Americans of other religions or those with no religion to say immigration growth was a change for the worse.

These results describe opinions about immigration growth. They do not establish support for mass migration or unrestricted immigration.

2. Jewish American Views on Immigration Levels

The American Jewish Committee's 2018 Survey of American Jewish Opinion asked respondents whether immigration should be kept at its present level, increased, or decreased.

Response	Percentage
Immigration should be increased	46%
Immigration should remain at its present level	34%
Immigration should be decreased	17%
No opinion	3%

Source: American Jewish Committee, *2018 Survey of American Jewish Opinion*.

<https://www.ajc.org/news/survey2018>

This survey found that 46% favored increasing immigration levels. However, it was conducted in 2018, and its findings should not be treated as a current measurement of Jewish American opinion. It also did not define increased immigration as “mass migration.”

The AJC findings and Pew findings measure different things and were collected in different years. They should not be combined as though they were one survey.

Native American Views on Immigration

Native American views are important to consider because Indigenous peoples have distinct histories, experiences, and perspectives on immigration, sovereignty, land, and national identity.

According to the Chicago Council on Global Affairs' analysis of the 2022 Chicago Council Survey, **51% of Native American respondents considered immigration a critical threat to the United States.**

The same analysis reported the following percentages for other racial and ethnic groups:

Group	Considered immigration a critical threat
Native Americans	51%
White Americans	44%
Asian Americans	33%
Hispanic Americans	32%
Black Americans	29%

Source: Chicago Council on Global Affairs, *Race, Ethnicity, and American Views of Immigration and Diversity*.

<https://globalaffairs.org/research/public-opinion-survey/race-ethnicity-and-american-views-immigration-and-diversity>

The survey included 123 American Indian or Alaska Native respondents. Because this subgroup was relatively small, the results should be interpreted cautiously and should not be treated as a definitive statement of all Indigenous people's views.

The finding that 51% considered immigration a critical threat measures perceived threat. It does not necessarily mean those respondents opposed all immigration or supported a specific immigration restriction.

The Chicago Council's analysis also found that political affiliation was an important predictor of immigration concerns across racial and ethnic groups.

Comparing the Findings

The available surveys measure different aspects of immigration attitudes:

- **Pew Research Center, 2023–2024:** Examined whether growing immigration was viewed as a change for the better, worse, or neither.
- **American Jewish Committee, 2018:** Asked Jewish American respondents whether immigration levels should increase, remain the same, or decrease.
- **Chicago Council on Global Affairs, 2022:** Examined whether immigration was considered a critical threat, including among Native American respondents.

These surveys cannot establish a single ranking of groups' support for “mass migration,” because they use different questions, populations, and time periods.

They do, however, provide evidence of differing public attitudes toward immigration and demonstrate why the precise wording of survey questions matters.

Sources for Further Investigation

Political influence and campaign finance

- Federal Election Commission: <https://www.fec.gov/data/> — Official campaign-contribution and independent-expenditure records.
- OpenSecrets: <https://www.opensecrets.org/> — Lobbying expenditures, donors, and campaign-finance information.
- AIPAC: <https://www.aipac.org/> — The organization's stated mission and policy priorities.
- FactCheck.org, United Democracy Project: <https://www.factcheck.org/2026/08/united-democracy-project-3/> — Information on the super PAC and its spending.

Immigration attitudes

- Pew Research Center: <https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2025/02/26/religion-and-views-on-immigration-and-diversity/>
- American Jewish Committee: <https://www.ajc.org/news/survey2018>
- Chicago Council on Global Affairs: <https://globalaffairs.org/research/public-opinion-survey/race-ethnicity-and-american-views-immigration-and-diversity>

Conclusion

The United States does not constitutionally establish Jewish supremacy. Whether specific organizations or institutions exercise disproportionate political influence or receive preferential treatment is a separate question that should be evaluated through documented evidence, comparable cases, and applicable laws.

AIPAC provides an example of organized pro-Israel lobbying and election spending that can be examined through public records. Immigration surveys also document differences in attitudes among Jewish Americans, Christians, Native Americans, and the broader population.

The evidence supports investigating specific political organizations, policies, funding decisions, and public-opinion findings. It does not justify assuming that Jewish Americans collectively control the government or share uniform political beliefs.

Criticism of AIPAC, its political spending, U.S. policy toward Israel, or immigration policy can be examined on its merits without attributing the actions of particular organizations or individuals to an entire religious or ethnic group.

- *White Americans, Native Americans majority view of immigration as change for the worse and critical threat.*
- *As Acadian Americans, a marginalized population with a history of the “Grand Dérangement” and a shared spirit with Native Americans, we stand with the Native American viewpoint that immigration—or invasion—is viewed unfavorably and as a critical threat. Our view does not change simply because we are compelled by Jewish advocates or pressured by modern communists, in fact we are going in the opposite direction as it is clear that modern politics have taken a very dark turn.*