November 2026

Change.org Petition Comments Breakdown

House Speaker Petition Comments Analysis Report

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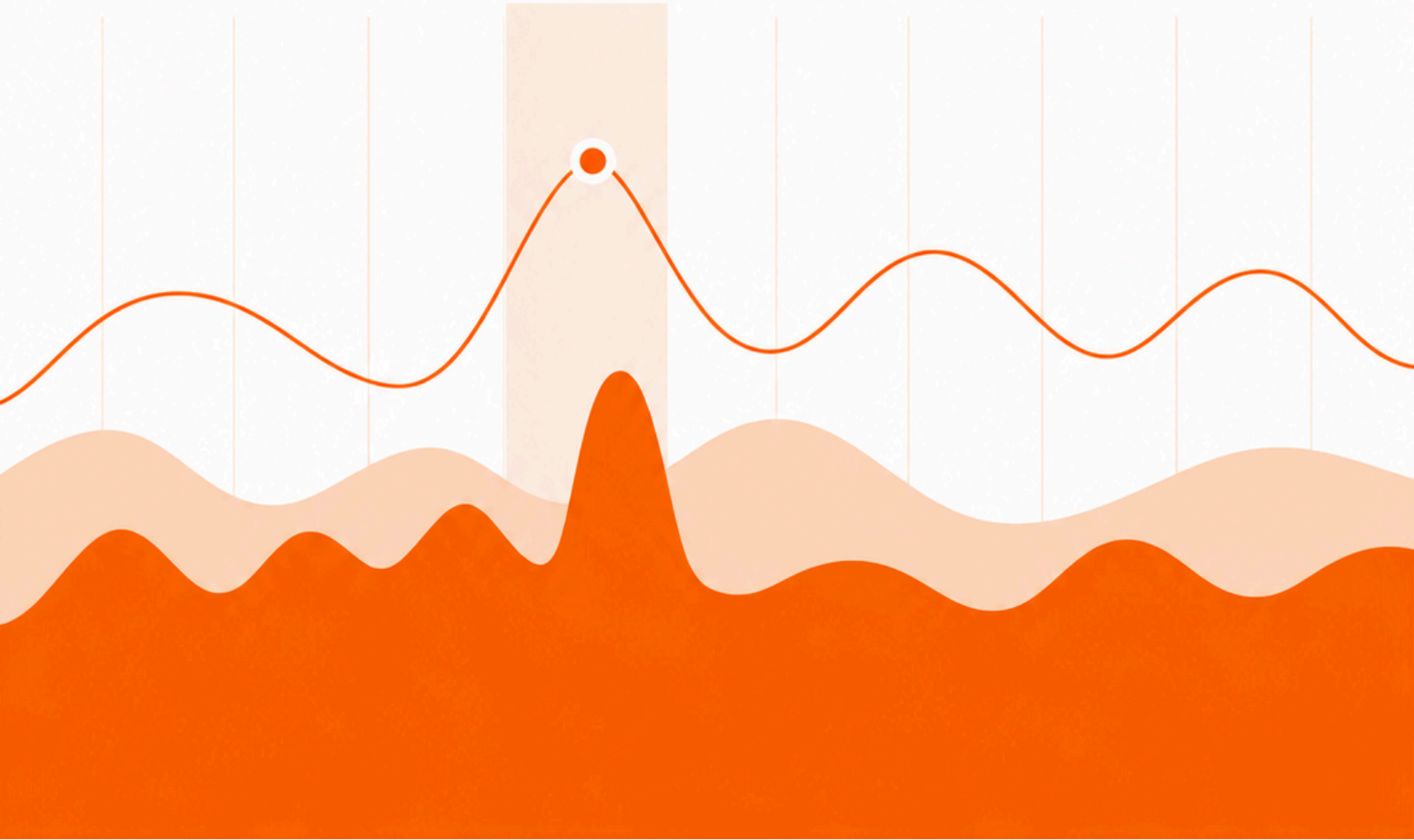


01 Executive Findings

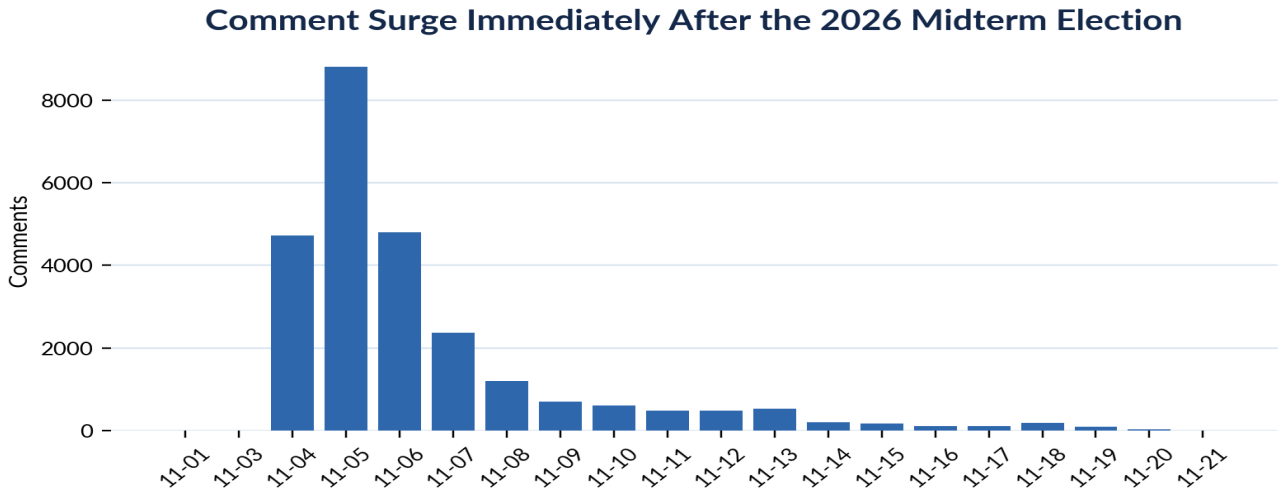
50.5%	83.4%	84.6%	98.6%
from Trump-carried states	outside the 20 largest city clusters	submitted Nov. 4-8, 2026	unique comment text

The central finding is geographic and substantive at the same time. Opposition to Hakeem Jeffries as Speaker is not concentrated in one ideological region or one set of blue-city political environments. The comments come from across the country, and the same broad objections recur in states with very different electoral histories.

More than half of the comments came from states carried statewide by Donald Trump in the 2024 presidential election. At the same time, the reason profile in those states is remarkably similar to the profile in states carried by Kamala Harris: representation, accountability, AIPAC and Israel policy, donor influence, demands for stronger leadership, the 2026 election mandate, and rejection of establishment politics.

The comments are also geographically diffuse below the state level. The largest city-level cluster - Chicago - represents only 1.5% of the corpus. The 20 largest city clusters together account for 16.6%; 83.4% of comments come from everywhere else.

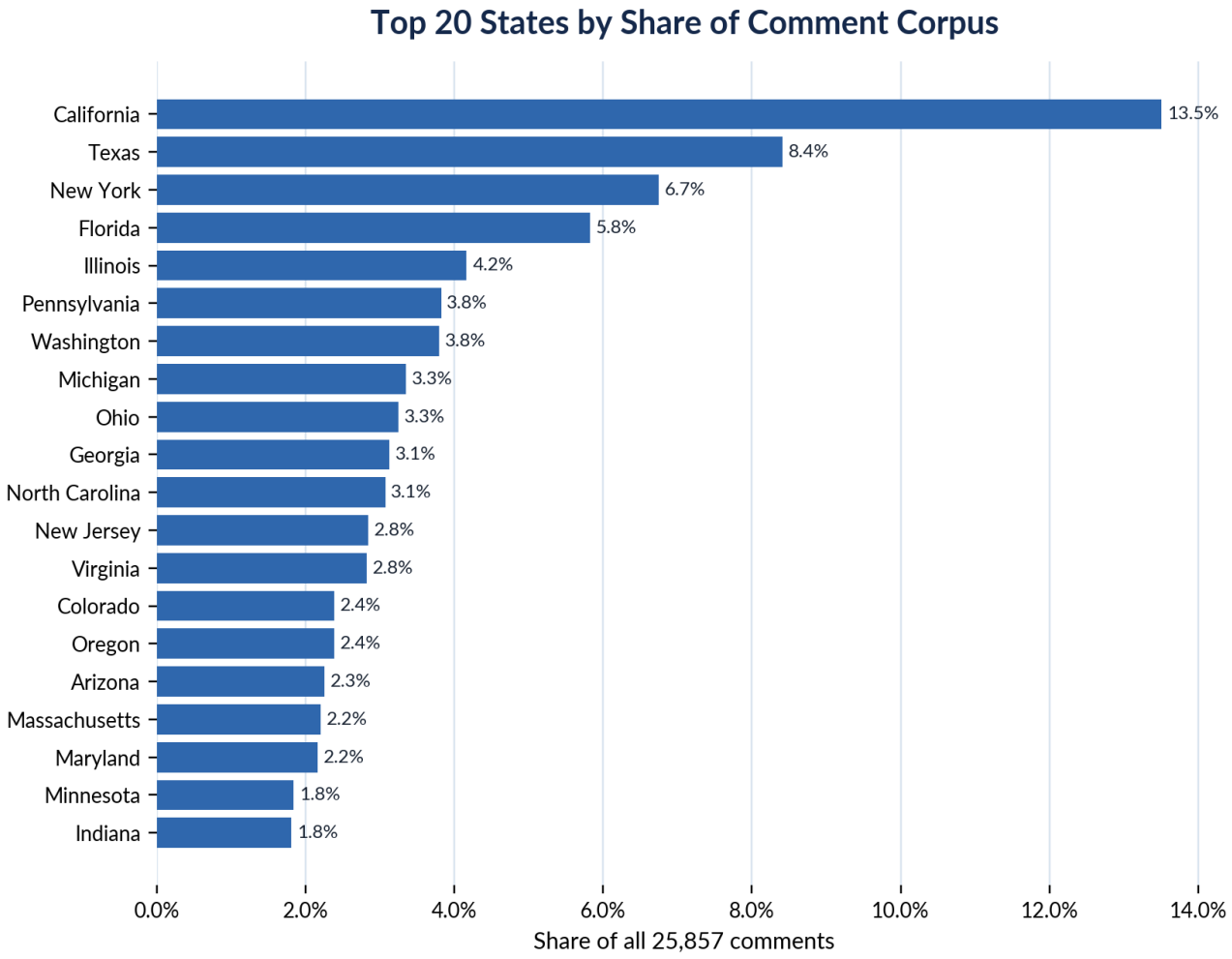
The result is not a single progressive-policy argument repeated in a small number of progressive places. It is a geographically broad anti-Jeffries constituency whose reasons vary by state and political background but repeatedly converge on the same leadership demand: do not make Hakeem Jeffries Speaker of the House.



21,877 comments - 84.6% of the entire geolocated corpus - were submitted from November 4 through November 8, immediately after the 2026 midterm election.

02 Where the 25,857 Comments Came From

The comment corpus spans all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, plus a small number of military and international regional codes. No single state accounts for more than 13.5% of the corpus.



Measure	Finding
Largest state share	California - 13.5%
Second-largest	Texas - 8.4%
Top four states combined	8,918 comments - 34.5%
Outside top four states	16,939 comments - 65.5%
Outside top ten states	11,379 comments - 44.0%

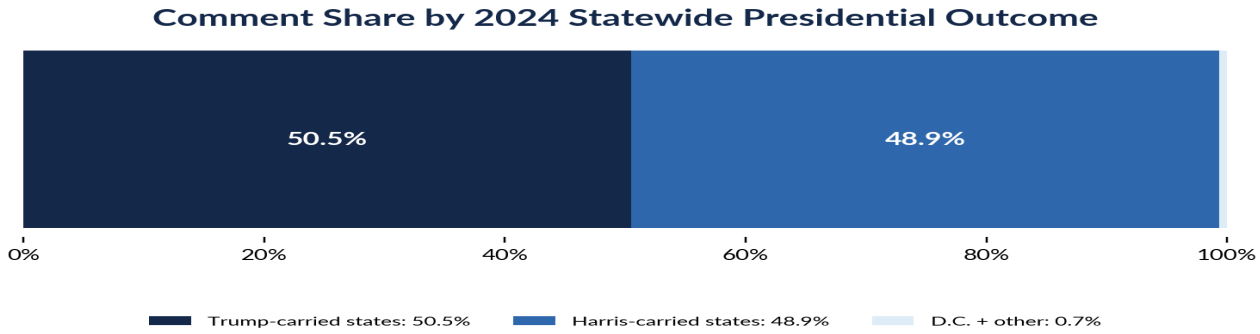
03 Complete State / Territory Distribution

State / Territory	Comments	Share	State / Territory	Comments	Share
California	3,493	13.5%	Kentucky	252	1.0%
Texas	2,175	8.4%	New Mexico	223	0.9%
New York	1,745	6.7%	Oklahoma	222	0.9%
Florida	1,505	5.8%	Alabama	204	0.8%
Illinois	1,077	4.2%	Louisiana	197	0.8%
Pennsylvania	988	3.8%	Kansas	192	0.7%
Washington	981	3.8%	Iowa	157	0.6%
Michigan	865	3.3%	District of Columbia	121	0.5%
Ohio	841	3.3%	Nebraska	120	0.5%
Georgia	808	3.1%	Arkansas	118	0.5%
North Carolina	794	3.1%	New Hampshire	117	0.5%
New Jersey	735	2.8%	Idaho	114	0.4%
Virginia	730	2.8%	Maine	106	0.4%
Colorado	618	2.4%	Hawaii	101	0.4%
Oregon	616	2.4%	Mississippi	86	0.3%
Arizona	583	2.3%	Rhode Island	78	0.3%
Massachusetts	570	2.2%	Montana	77	0.3%
Maryland	560	2.2%	Delaware	76	0.3%
Minnesota	476	1.8%	West Virginia	66	0.3%
Indiana	467	1.8%	Vermont	50	0.2%
Missouri	440	1.7%	Alaska	48	0.2%
Tennessee	385	1.5%	South Dakota	39	0.2%
Wisconsin	359	1.4%	North Dakota	28	0.1%
Nevada	325	1.3%	Wyoming	27	0.1%
Utah	288	1.1%	Puerto Rico	11	0.0%
Connecticut	286	1.1%	U.S. Virgin Islands	2	0.0%
South Carolina	280	1.1%			

Percentage shares use the full 25,857-comment denominator. The remaining 35 comments use military or international region codes rather than a U.S. state/territory code.

04 The Opposition Is Not Concentrated in Blue-State Political Environments

Using the official 2024 statewide presidential result only as a marker of the political environment in which the commenter lives, the corpus divides almost exactly in half.



Political environment	Comments	Share
Trump-carried states	13,050	50.5%
Harris-carried states	12,638	48.9%
District of Columbia	121	0.5%
Territories / military / international codes	48	0.2%

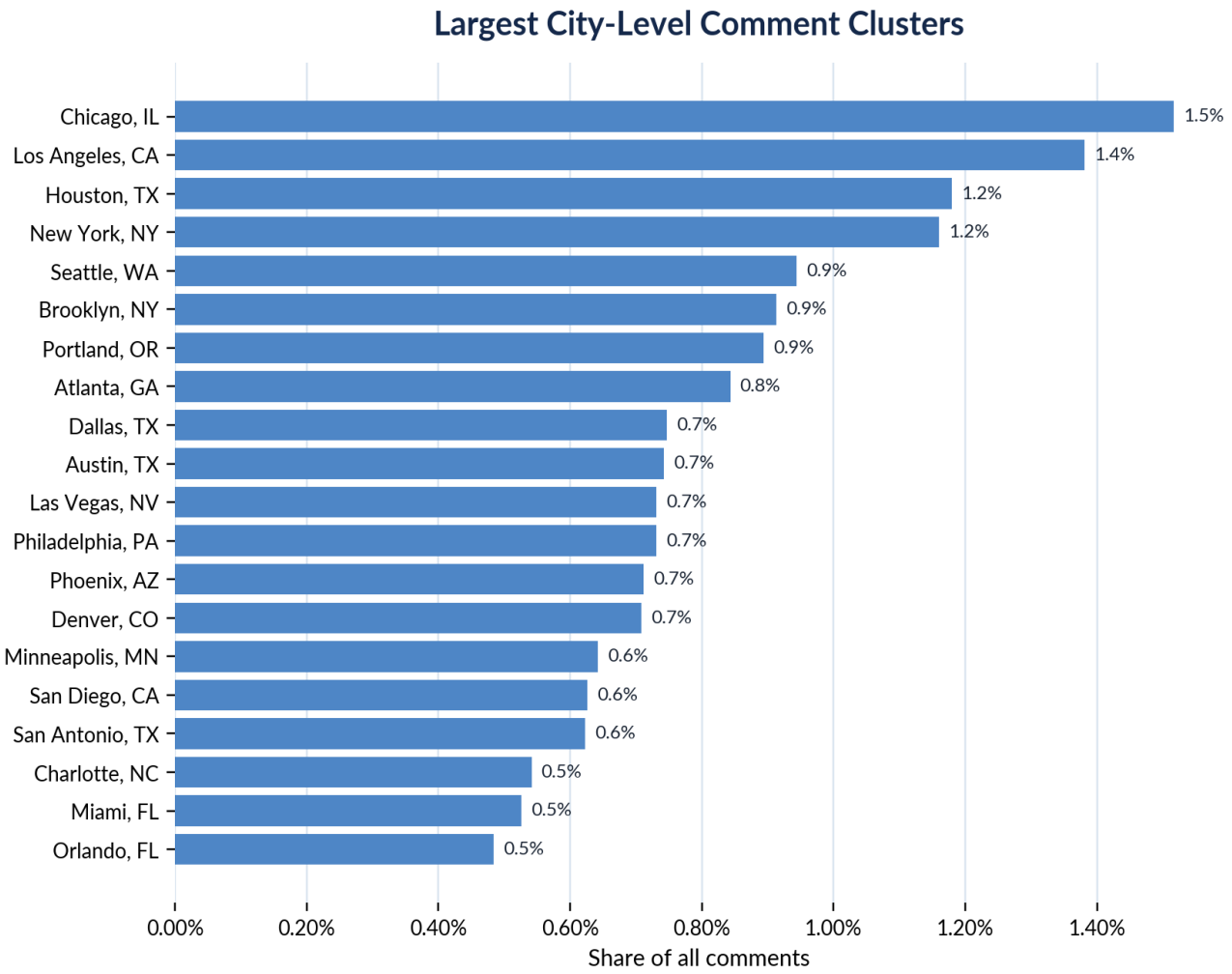
Texas alone contributed 2,175 comments; Florida 1,505; Ohio 841; Georgia 808; North Carolina 794; Indiana 467; Missouri 440; Tennessee 385; Wisconsin 359; Nevada 325; and Utah 288.

That geographic composition directly challenges the idea that the written opposition is mainly a product of California, New York, Massachusetts or a small collection of progressive states.

Source for 2024 statewide presidential outcomes: Federal Election Commission, Official 2024 Presidential General Election Results, compiled from state election offices.

05 The Comments Are Not Concentrated in a Handful of Major Cities

The dataset contains 6,630 distinct city/state location labels. The largest single cluster is Chicago, Illinois, with 392 comments - just 1.5% of the entire corpus.



Geographic concentration test	Share of all comments
Largest city cluster	1.5%
Top 10 city clusters	10.3%
Top 20 city clusters	16.6%
Top 50 city clusters	26.1%
Outside top 20 city clusters	83.4%

06 Even Within Key States, Most Comments Come From Outside the Largest City Clusters

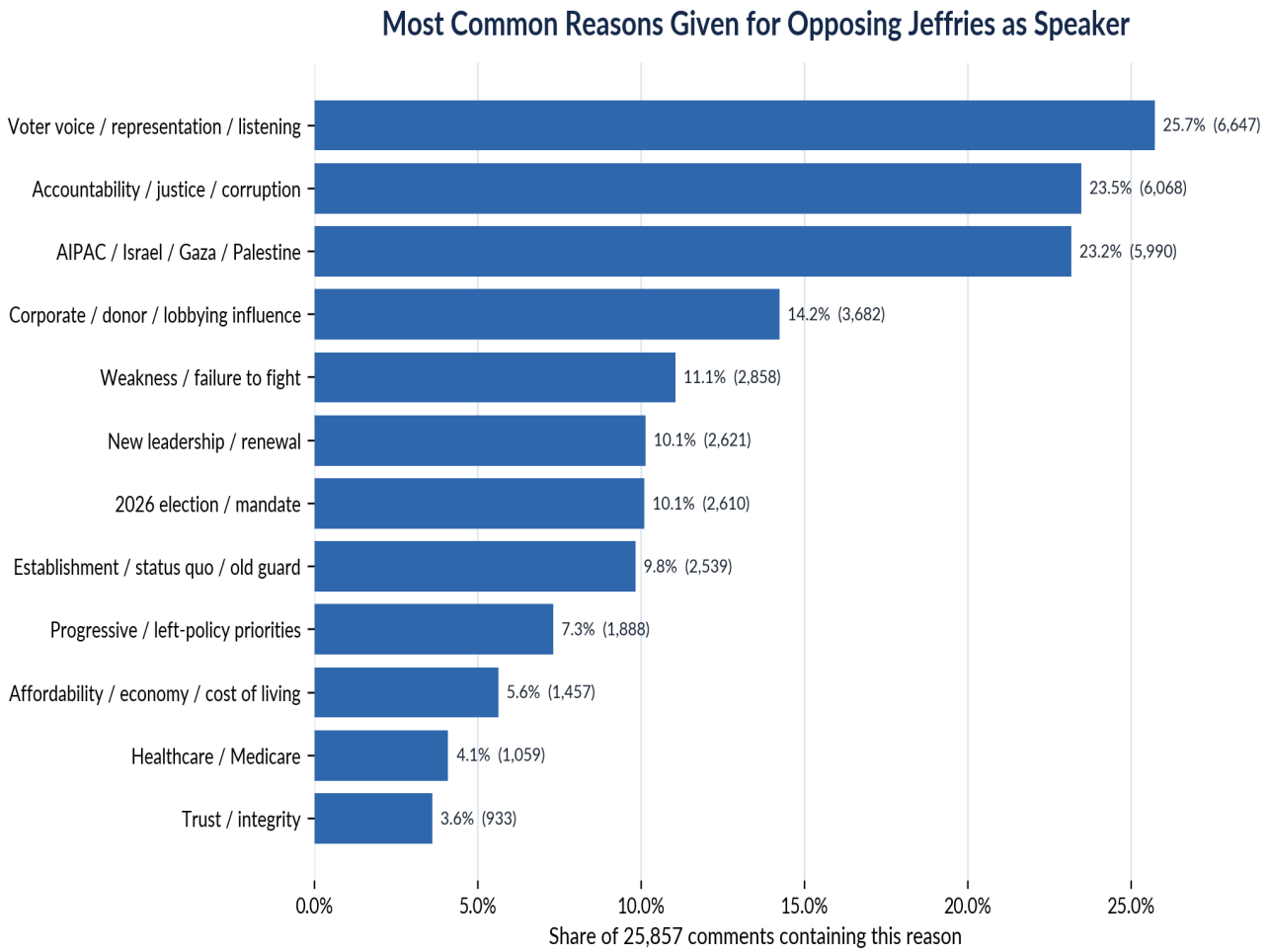
The same pattern holds inside states that are often reduced to one or two large metropolitan areas. In each state below, the majority of comments came from outside its three largest comment-producing city labels.

State	Total comments	Three largest locations	Outside top 3
Texas	2,175	Houston, Dallas, Austin	68.3%
Florida	1,505	Miami, Orlando, Tampa	76.1%
Georgia	808	Atlanta, Marietta, Athens	67.5%
North Carolina	794	Charlotte, Raleigh, Durham	69.3%
Ohio	841	Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati	72.1%
Michigan	865	Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo	83.5%
Pennsylvania	988	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie	68.0%
Wisconsin	359	Milwaukee, Madison, Appleton	66.6%
Indiana	467	Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Bloomington	67.2%
Missouri	440	Kansas City, St Louis, Springfield	64.8%
Tennessee	385	Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville	65.2%
South Carolina	280	Charleston, Columbia, Greenville	74.6%

Examples: 68.3% of Texas comments came from outside Houston, Dallas and Austin; 76.1% of Florida comments came from outside Miami, Orlando and Tampa; 83.5% of Michigan comments came from outside Detroit, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo.

07 What Commenters Say Is Wrong With Jeffries as Speaker

Every reason below is interpreted within the petition context: these are arguments commenters use while opposing Hakeem Jeffries becoming Speaker of the House. A single comment can contain more than one reason.



The three largest reason categories are voter voice/representation (25.7%), accountability/justice/corruption (23.5%), and AIPAC/Israel/Gaza/Palestine (23.2%). Donor/corporate/lobbying influence follows at 14.2%, with weakness/failure to fight at 11.1% and explicit new-leadership language at 10.1%.

08 The Language Commenters Repeat

The recurring phrases make the character of the opposition visible without abstracting the comments into a single ideological label. The language repeatedly returns to accountability, leadership change, the status quo, money and influence, and the meaning of the election.

Recurring language	Comments	Recurring language	Comments
accountability	2,551	held accountable	339
new leadership	1,351	step aside	325
status quo	818	business as usual	264
affordability	743	money out of politics	260
donor / donors	697	old guard	253
AIPAC money	558	backbone	252
blue wave	465	new blood	215
voted for change	346	people have spoken	203

2,551
comments use the word "accountability".

1,351
explicitly use "new leadership".

818
use "status quo".

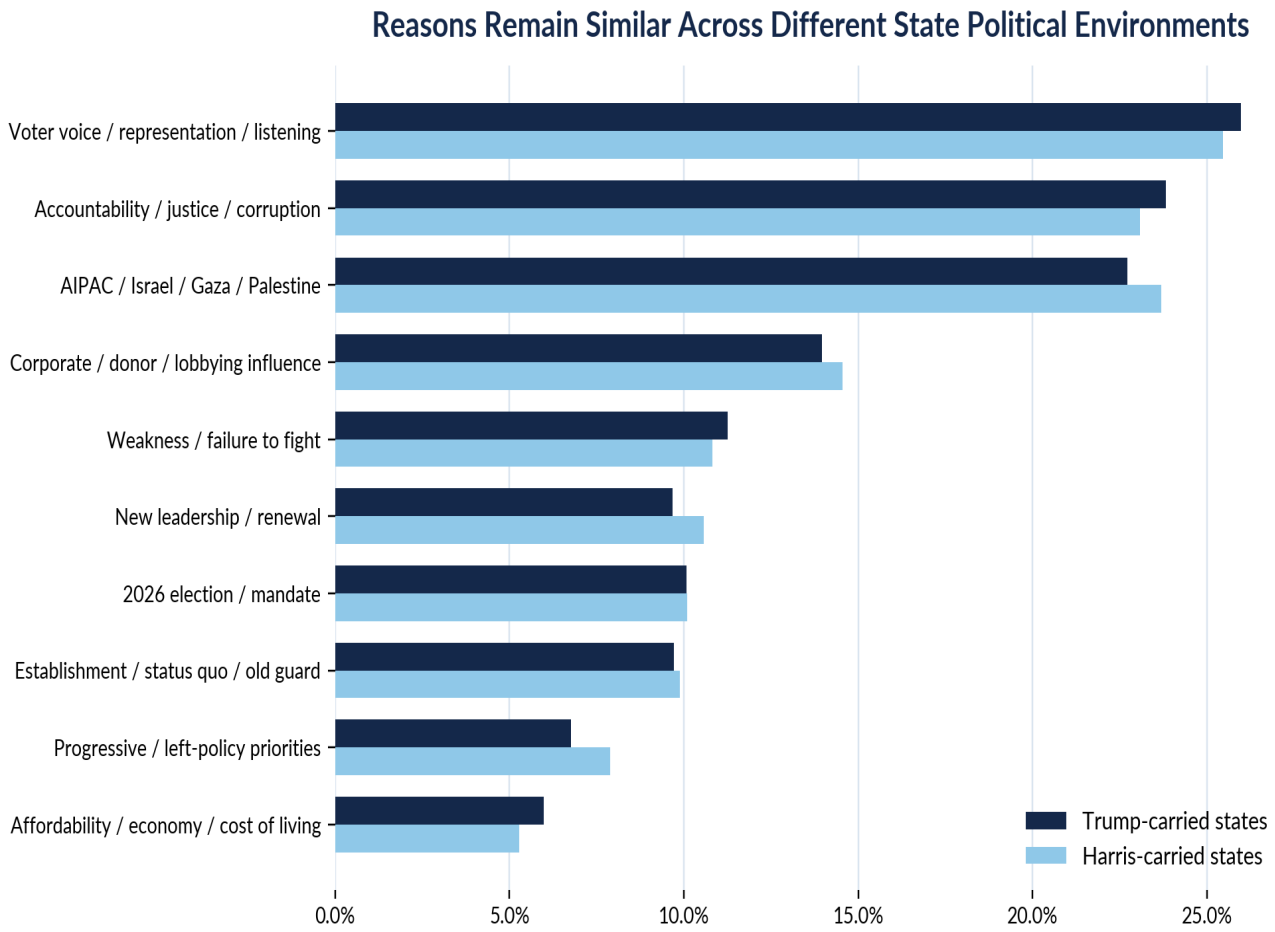
558
use the phrase "AIPAC money".

465
refer to a "blue wave".

346
say "voted for change".

09 Different Political Environments, Nearly the Same Reasons

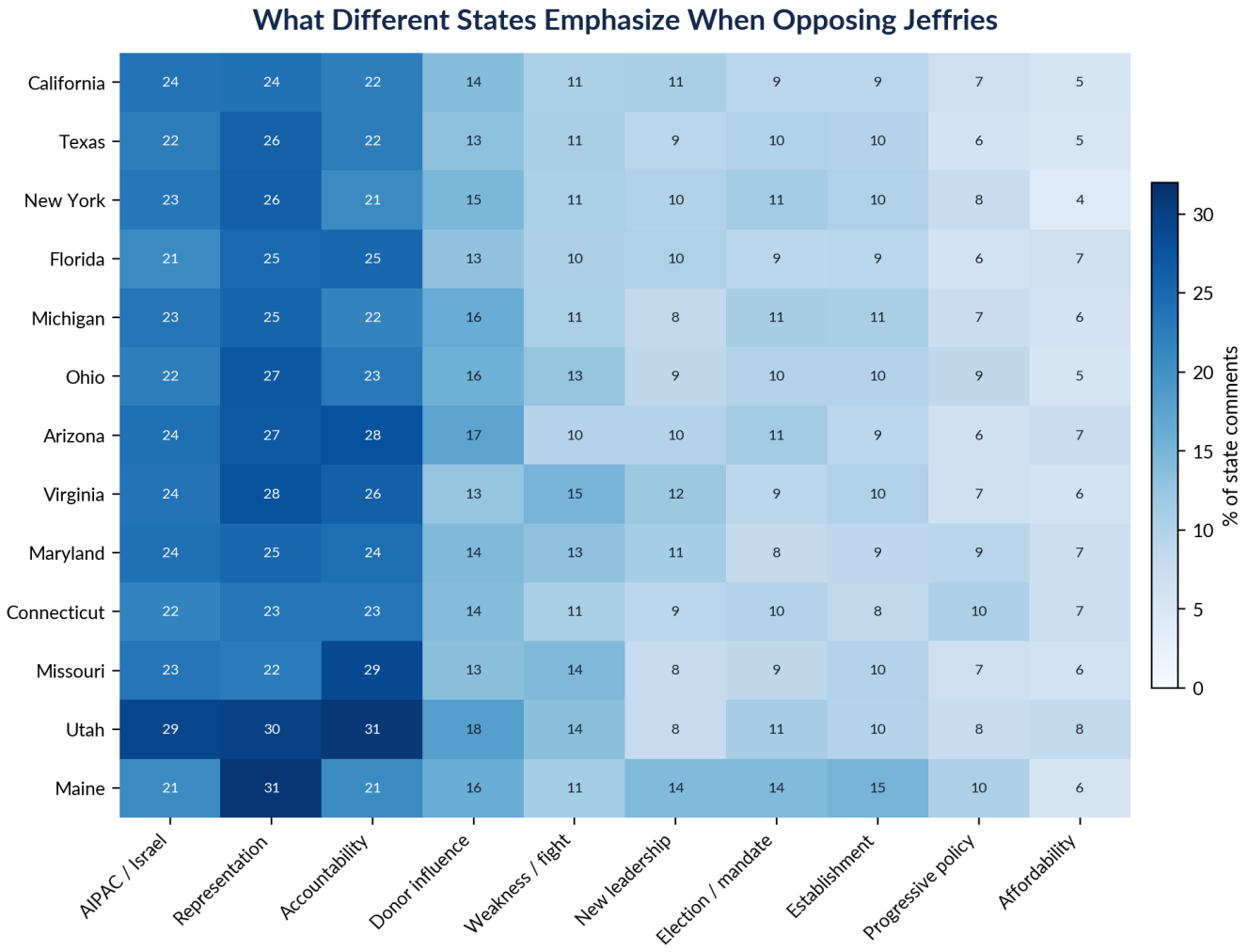
The most important geographic result is not that every state emphasizes the same thing. It is that the broad reason structure survives across sharply different political environments.



Across the ten largest reason categories, the largest gap between the two groups is just over one percentage point. The states differ politically; the core anti-Jeffries objections remain strikingly similar.

10 Where the Reasons Change: State-Level Profiles

The national similarity does not erase meaningful state differences. It allows those differences to be read as changes in emphasis inside a broader anti-Jeffries coalition.



Cell values are the percentage of that state's comments containing the indicated reason. Darker cells indicate a larger within-state share.

11 Selected State Profiles

State	Comments	Most prominent within-state reasons	What stands out
Utah	288	Accountability 30.9%; Voter voice 29.9%; AIPAC 29.2%	Accountability and AIPAC/Israel concerns are unusually prominent. Representation and donor influence also run above the national rate.
Arizona	583	Accountability 28.0%; Voter voice 26.9%; AIPAC 24.2%	Accountability and donor influence rise above the national baseline; affordability and trust language also appear more often than nationally.
Virginia	730	Voter voice 27.7%; Accountability 26.0%; AIPAC 23.7%	Weakness and failure-to-fight language stands out most sharply, alongside above-average accountability and representation concerns.
Maryland	560	Voter voice 25.2%; Accountability 24.3%; AIPAC 24.1%	Progressive-policy language, weakness/fight language and affordability are all above the national baseline.
Connecticut	286	Voter voice 23.4%; Accountability 23.4%; AIPAC 21.7%	Explicit progressive/left-policy language is among the strongest of the larger state samples.
Missouri	440	Accountability 28.6%; AIPAC 23.4%; Voter voice 22.5%	Accountability, weakness/failure to fight, generational change and healthcare all rise above their national rates.
Maine	106	Voter voice 31.1%; Accountability 20.8%; AIPAC 20.8%	Representation, establishment/status-quo language, the election mandate and new-leadership language are all unusually prominent.

The point is not that one state is "more opposed" than another. The point is that different places can emphasize different failures while reaching the same conclusion about the Speakership.

12 The Four Largest State Comment Pools

California, Texas, New York and Florida together account for 34.5% of all comments. Their reason profiles again show different political settings producing substantially similar anti-Jeffries arguments.

California
3,493 comments - 13.5% of corpus

Reason	Within-state share
Voter voice / representation / listening	24.0%
AIPAC / Israel / Gaza / Palestine	23.7%
Accountability / justice / corruption	22.3%
Corporate / donor / lobbying influence	13.9%
New leadership / renewal	10.8%

Texas
2,175 comments - 8.4% of corpus

Reason	Within-state share
Voter voice / representation / listening	25.9%
Accountability / justice / corruption	22.5%
AIPAC / Israel / Gaza / Palestine	22.5%
Corporate / donor / lobbying influence	13.3%
Weakness / failure to fight	10.8%

New York
1,745 comments - 6.7% of corpus

Reason	Within-state share
Voter voice / representation / listening	26.1%
AIPAC / Israel / Gaza / Palestine	23.2%
Accountability / justice / corruption	20.8%
Corporate / donor / lobbying influence	14.7%
2026 election / mandate	11.4%

Florida
1,505 comments - 5.8% of corpus

Reason	Within-state share
Accountability / justice / corruption	25.2%
Voter voice / representation / listening	25.0%
AIPAC / Israel / Gaza / Palestine	20.9%
Corporate / donor / lobbying influence	12.9%
Weakness / failure to fight	10.4%

13 The Progressive Portion Is Real - But It Is Not the Whole Coalition

The corpus contains an explicitly progressive component, but the word "progressive" or "progressives" appears in 1,120 comments - 4.3% of the full dataset. The broader progressive/left-policy category reaches 1,888 comments - 7.3%.

By comparison, representation/listening language appears in 25.7% of the corpus; accountability/justice/corruption in 23.5%; AIPAC/Israel/Gaza/Palestine in 23.2%; and donor/corporate/lobbying influence in 14.2%.

That matters because it shows how the anti-Jeffries coalition can resemble a Venn diagram rather than a single ideological circle. Progressive policy voters are clearly present, but they overlap with people motivated primarily by accountability, anti-corruption, donor influence, foreign policy, leadership strength, generational change, economic concerns, or dissatisfaction with the Democratic establishment.

Observed anti-Jeffries language	Comments	Share
Explicit "progressive/progressives"	1,120	4.3%
Broader progressive / left-policy category	1,888	7.3%
Representation / listening	6,647	25.7%
Accountability / justice / corruption	6,068	23.5%
AIPAC / Israel / Gaza / Palestine	5,990	23.2%
Corporate / donor / lobbying influence	3,682	14.2%

14 Different Political Starting Points, the Same Leadership Objection

Some commenters identify their own political history directly. Those self-descriptions are not the majority of the corpus, but they show that the anti-Jeffries argument is being made from several political starting points.

Explicit self-description	High-confidence comments
Lifelong / longtime Democrat	29
Independent self-identification	13
Republican background / self-identification	10
First-time voter	9
Progressive / left self-identification	5

South Carolina - lifelong Democrat

> *"As a life long democrat in a deep red state I would love to see this momentum continue with new leadership in the house and senate."*

Ohio - Republican crossover voter

> *"I crossed party lines to vote a straight blue ticket... I did not go against my party to have another career sycophant like Jeffries be speaker. We want change..."*

Wisconsin - Ex-MAGA / first Democratic vote in decades

> *"I'm Ex-MAGA and voted Democrat for the first time in over 30 years... Show Americans that you're serious. Listen to the people..."*

Alaska - first-time voter

> *"This is my first time voting... I do not want Hakeem Jeffries as Speaker of the House... We need a real change."*

Texas - Independent leftist

> *"I'm an independent leftist who helped Democrats win in Texas. I want Schumer and Jeffries removed from leadership..."*

15 What Some Commenters Say It Could Cost Democrats

A strict direct-language search identified 30 comments across 17 state/DC codes in which the commenter personally describes a voting, support, or party-affiliation consequence tied to Jeffries, Democratic leadership, or the Speakership decision.

These statements are qualitatively different from general predictions that Democrats may lose future elections. They describe the commenter's own stated response.

Type of direct consequence	Examples found in the corpus
Withhold future Democratic vote	"I will not vote Democrat again" / "they lose my vote"
Vote Republican / red	"I will vote Republican in 2028" / "I will vote red"
Leave or change party affiliation	"I will leave the Democratic Party" / "I will change my party"
Representative-specific consequence	"If my Rep supports them, they lose my vote"
Conditional support	"My continued support for the Democratic Party is conditional"
Withdraw from voting	"I will never vote again"

Connecticut - "I WILL NOT VOTE Democrats again if he is speaker."

Florida - "If Hakeem becomes speaker of the house I will vote Republican in 2028."

New York - "I will leave the Democratic Party if Jeffries is installed as Speaker."

Texas - "If they are not removed I will not vote Democrat in 2028."

Washington - "If my senators or House Rep choose to support either of them they will lose my vote in the future."

California - "If Hakeem Jeffries becomes Speaker of the House, I am leaving the Democratic Party and I am voting red in 2028."

16 What the Congressional Progressive Caucus Is Being Shown

The signature geography established that the movement was nationally dispersed. The comments show what that geographic breadth actually contains.

Half of the written opposition comes from states Trump carried in 2024. More than four-fifths of the comments come from outside the 20 largest city clusters. In major red, blue and competitive states alike, the dominant arguments remain substantially similar: Democratic leadership is not listening; accountability is being sacrificed; donor and AIPAC influence are too strong; Jeffries represents continuity with an establishment the commenters want changed; and the party needs leadership willing to use political power more aggressively.

At the same time, the state-level profiles matter. Utah emphasizes accountability and AIPAC concerns more heavily. Virginia over-indexes on weakness and failure to fight. Connecticut shows stronger explicitly progressive-policy language. Missouri shows stronger accountability, fight and generational-change language. Maine shows a particularly strong focus on representation, the election mandate and leadership renewal.

Those differences are not contradictions. They are the central political finding. People in different places can oppose Jeffries for different reasons while still making the same request of Democratic representatives.

That is why the opposition is poorly described as a narrow progressive-city phenomenon. The dataset instead shows a geographically broad anti-Jeffries constituency containing multiple political motivations, multiple voter histories and multiple kinds of stated political consequence.

Different places. Different reasons. The same conclusion.

APPENDIX A Data and Coding

The source CSV contains 27,133 unique comment records. This report uses the 25,857 records containing both a city and a state/region code. The analysis period runs from September 4 through November 21, 2026.

25,505 of the 25,857 comments contain unique comment text (98.6%).

State percentages use the full 25,857-comment denominator. Within-state reason percentages use that state's own comment count as the denominator. Population weighting is not used in this report because the question is the geographic composition of the written comment corpus, not participation intensity relative to state population.

Reason categories are phrase- and keyword-coded from the comment text. One comment may contain multiple reasons, so reason percentages are not intended to sum to 100%.

The 2024 political-environment comparison groups states by the statewide presidential result reported in the Federal Election Commission's Official 2024 Presidential General Election Results, compiled from state election offices.

Source files: Change.org comment export supplied for this analysis; companion Geographic Distribution Analysis; Federal Election Commission 2024 presidential results.

APPENDIX B1 State-by-State Reason Matrix

Percent of each state's comments containing the indicated reason.

State	N	AIPAC	Voice	Account.	Donor	Fight	New lead.	Election	Estab.	Prog.	Econ.
Alabama	204	16.7%	24.5%	21.6%	13.2%	12.3%	11.3%	11.8%	12.3%	8.8%	5.9%
Alaska	48	25.0%	31.2%	14.6%	10.4%	8.3%	4.2%	4.2%	18.8%	8.3%	2.1%
Arizona	583	24.2%	26.9%	28.0%	17.5%	9.6%	9.8%	11.5%	8.9%	6.3%	7.4%
Arkansas	118	28.8%	29.7%	26.3%	16.9%	16.9%	10.2%	11.9%	11.9%	9.3%	8.5%
California	3,493	23.7%	24.0%	22.3%	13.9%	10.5%	10.8%	9.1%	9.0%	6.8%	5.3%
Colorado	618	25.2%	27.8%	24.1%	16.7%	10.7%	11.5%	12.1%	11.0%	8.4%	4.2%
Connecticut	286	21.7%	23.4%	23.4%	14.0%	10.8%	9.1%	9.8%	8.4%	10.5%	7.0%
Delaware	76	15.8%	23.7%	31.6%	10.5%	9.2%	10.5%	9.2%	5.3%	7.9%	7.9%
District of Columbia	121	19.0%	24.8%	24.0%	14.0%	14.0%	11.6%	9.9%	15.7%	6.6%	3.3%
Florida	1,505	20.9%	25.0%	25.2%	12.9%	10.4%	10.3%	9.0%	9.2%	5.9%	6.6%
Georgia	808	21.7%	23.1%	23.8%	11.1%	11.3%	10.1%	8.0%	7.2%	7.3%	5.2%
Hawaii	101	33.7%	26.7%	20.8%	24.8%	7.9%	9.9%	6.9%	12.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Idaho	114	24.6%	22.8%	22.8%	7.0%	10.5%	15.8%	8.8%	15.8%	5.3%	4.4%
Illinois	1,077	24.0%	26.0%	21.8%	13.4%	9.5%	10.0%	10.2%	8.5%	9.0%	5.1%
Indiana	467	18.4%	26.3%	24.4%	12.4%	10.7%	11.1%	11.3%	12.4%	6.2%	5.8%
Iowa	157	17.2%	28.7%	19.1%	17.2%	7.0%	7.0%	5.7%	8.9%	5.7%	3.8%
Kansas	192	28.1%	28.1%	26.0%	19.3%	9.9%	10.4%	11.5%	10.9%	8.9%	7.8%
Kentucky	252	27.0%	28.2%	27.0%	15.1%	14.7%	11.5%	15.1%	10.7%	6.7%	7.9%
Louisiana	197	27.4%	26.9%	21.3%	10.2%	7.1%	8.1%	9.1%	9.1%	8.1%	4.1%
Maine	106	20.8%	31.1%	20.8%	16.0%	11.3%	14.2%	14.2%	15.1%	10.4%	5.7%
Maryland	560	24.1%	25.2%	24.3%	14.3%	13.0%	11.2%	8.0%	8.6%	9.3%	7.0%
Massachusetts	570	21.6%	22.3%	22.6%	13.7%	10.2%	11.6%	10.9%	9.5%	6.8%	6.1%
Michigan	865	23.5%	25.4%	21.7%	16.2%	10.6%	8.3%	11.0%	10.8%	7.3%	5.8%
Minnesota	476	22.3%	23.9%	25.6%	15.8%	11.8%	10.9%	11.6%	10.3%	8.8%	4.0%
Mississippi	86	20.9%	26.7%	19.8%	10.5%	12.8%	7.0%	10.5%	7.0%	4.7%	8.1%
Missouri	440	23.4%	22.5%	28.6%	13.4%	14.3%	8.0%	8.6%	9.8%	6.8%	5.9%

APPENDIX B2 State-by-State Reason Matrix

Percent of each state's comments containing the indicated reason.

State	N	AIPAC	Voice	Account.	Donor	Fight	New lead.	Election	Estab.	Prog.	Econ.
Montana	77	22.1%	27.3%	29.9%	9.1%	9.1%	11.7%	5.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Nebraska	120	19.2%	29.2%	25.8%	15.0%	9.2%	8.3%	10.8%	12.5%	5.8%	5.0%
Nevada	325	22.2%	24.6%	22.5%	13.2%	11.4%	10.2%	10.5%	10.2%	7.1%	3.7%
New Hampshire	117	25.6%	32.5%	29.1%	19.7%	12.8%	12.0%	11.1%	12.8%	10.3%	5.1%
New Jersey	735	23.4%	23.1%	20.4%	14.7%	9.8%	8.8%	8.7%	9.9%	8.6%	5.6%
New Mexico	223	20.2%	31.8%	25.6%	14.3%	11.7%	12.6%	10.8%	12.6%	10.3%	5.8%
New York	1,745	23.2%	26.1%	20.8%	14.7%	10.5%	9.9%	11.4%	10.2%	7.6%	3.9%
North Carolina	794	23.6%	26.2%	22.4%	13.0%	11.5%	10.6%	10.7%	9.8%	6.3%	6.3%
North Dakota	28	14.3%	25.0%	35.7%	25.0%	3.6%	14.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	7.1%
Ohio	841	22.4%	27.1%	22.9%	15.6%	12.7%	8.7%	9.9%	9.8%	8.7%	5.5%
Oklahoma	222	31.5%	21.2%	25.7%	15.8%	14.0%	7.7%	13.5%	7.7%	7.2%	8.6%
Oregon	616	26.9%	25.8%	27.4%	16.2%	11.9%	9.4%	11.9%	12.3%	9.1%	7.0%
Pennsylvania	988	22.1%	28.5%	23.6%	13.4%	11.8%	9.1%	11.2%	9.5%	5.7%	7.1%
Rhode Island	78	12.8%	21.8%	20.5%	14.1%	3.8%	11.5%	7.7%	10.3%	3.8%	0.0%
South Carolina	280	24.3%	23.6%	20.7%	13.2%	10.4%	13.2%	8.9%	6.8%	8.9%	5.7%
South Dakota	39	17.9%	15.4%	10.3%	12.8%	12.8%	12.8%	10.3%	12.8%	2.6%	5.1%
Tennessee	385	19.7%	26.5%	23.6%	14.0%	9.6%	9.9%	9.1%	8.8%	9.4%	5.7%
Texas	2,175	22.5%	25.9%	22.5%	13.3%	10.8%	9.2%	9.9%	9.7%	5.8%	5.1%
Utah	288	29.2%	29.9%	30.9%	18.1%	13.5%	8.0%	11.1%	9.7%	7.6%	8.3%
Vermont	50	26.0%	24.0%	16.0%	18.0%	10.0%	8.0%	12.0%	14.0%	12.0%	0.0%
Virginia	730	23.7%	27.7%	26.0%	12.7%	15.1%	12.1%	8.9%	10.1%	6.6%	5.9%
Washington	981	24.9%	28.0%	25.0%	15.4%	10.0%	10.4%	10.5%	10.8%	8.1%	5.8%
West Virginia	66	27.3%	24.2%	28.8%	16.7%	12.1%	3.0%	12.1%	12.1%	10.6%	6.1%
Wisconsin	359	24.5%	29.0%	21.7%	16.4%	13.4%	12.3%	8.9%	11.1%	6.1%	4.7%
Wyoming	27	18.5%	11.1%	18.5%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%

GEOGRAPHIC MAP ANALYSIS

What the national and state maps reveal

THE GEOGRAPHY CHANGES THE INTERPRETATION

The maps do more than establish national reach. They show that opposition to Hakeem Jeffries as Speaker is not organized around one geographic base. The same leadership rejection appears across places with sharply different partisan environments, political cultures, and urban-rural patterns. Geography is therefore part of the substantive evidence: the common denominator is opposition to Jeffries as Speaker, not residence in one kind of place.

A BROADER GEOGRAPHIC COALITION

The movement overlaps with the left, but the map does not trace the boundaries of the progressive electorate. It extends through Democratic strongholds, competitive states, Republican-dominated states, large metros, suburbs, smaller cities, and less-populated communities. That distribution weakens the idea that the opposition can be explained by one ideological geography. Across these different settings, the repeated common feature is rejection of Jeffries as Speaker.

DIFFERENT PLACES, DIFFERENT REASONS, SAME LEADERSHIP REJECTION

Read beside the state-level reason analysis, the geographic spread reveals a coalition structure. Different places emphasize different objections: accountability, AIPAC and foreign policy, donor influence, weakness against Republicans, affordability, healthcare, generational change, or frustration with establishment leadership. Those differences do not fragment the finding; they explain it. People are reaching the same anti-Jeffries position through different political concerns, which is why the movement extends beyond a single progressive lane.

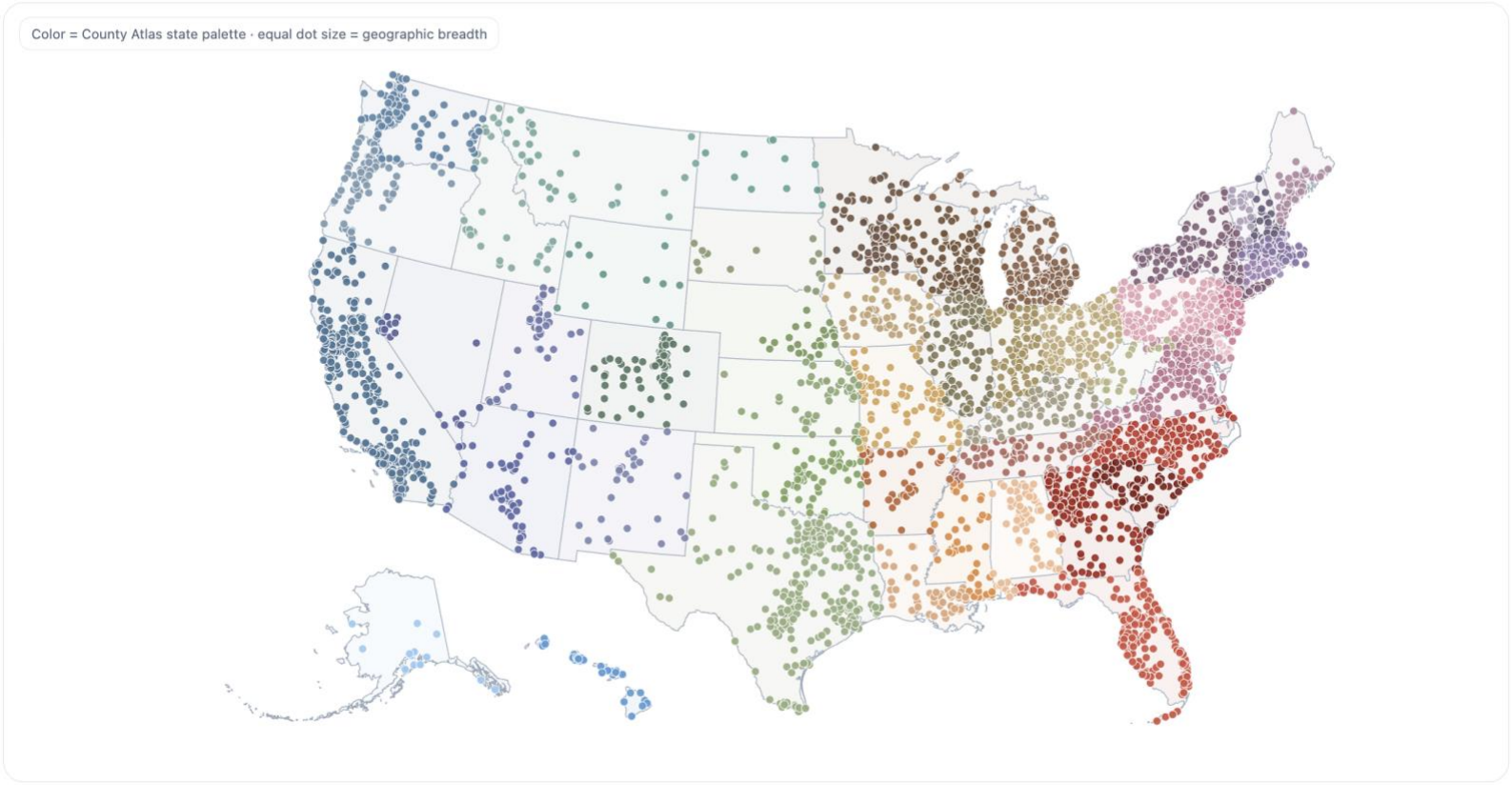
WHAT THE GEOGRAPHY MEANS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS

For the Congressional Progressive Caucus, the map changes the question from how large the progressive opposition is to how broad the constituency is that arrives at the same conclusion. The evidence points to overlap rather than identity: progressive voters are part of the coalition, but the coalition also includes people whose objections are institutional, economic, strategic, foreign-policy driven, or rooted in trust and representation. The geographic pattern makes that distinction visible. Opposition to Jeffries recurs across politically different constituencies instead of remaining confined to the places where a progressive revolt would be expected.

CITY-LEVEL PRESENCE AND CONCENTRATION OF COMMENTERS

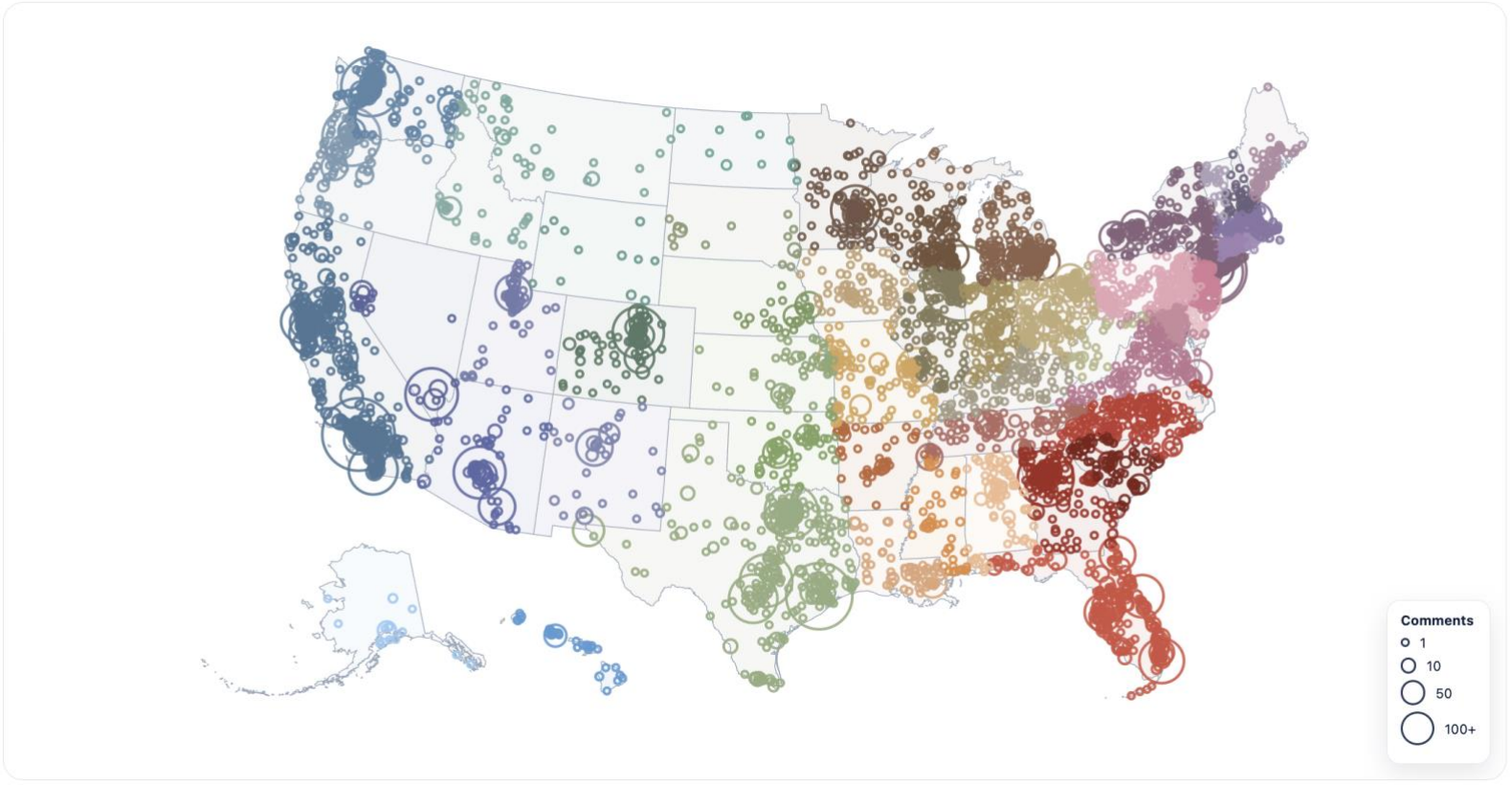
Every Comment Location

One equal-size dot per unique resolved location. Dot color matches that state's exact Politics County Atlas palette.



Comment Volume by Location

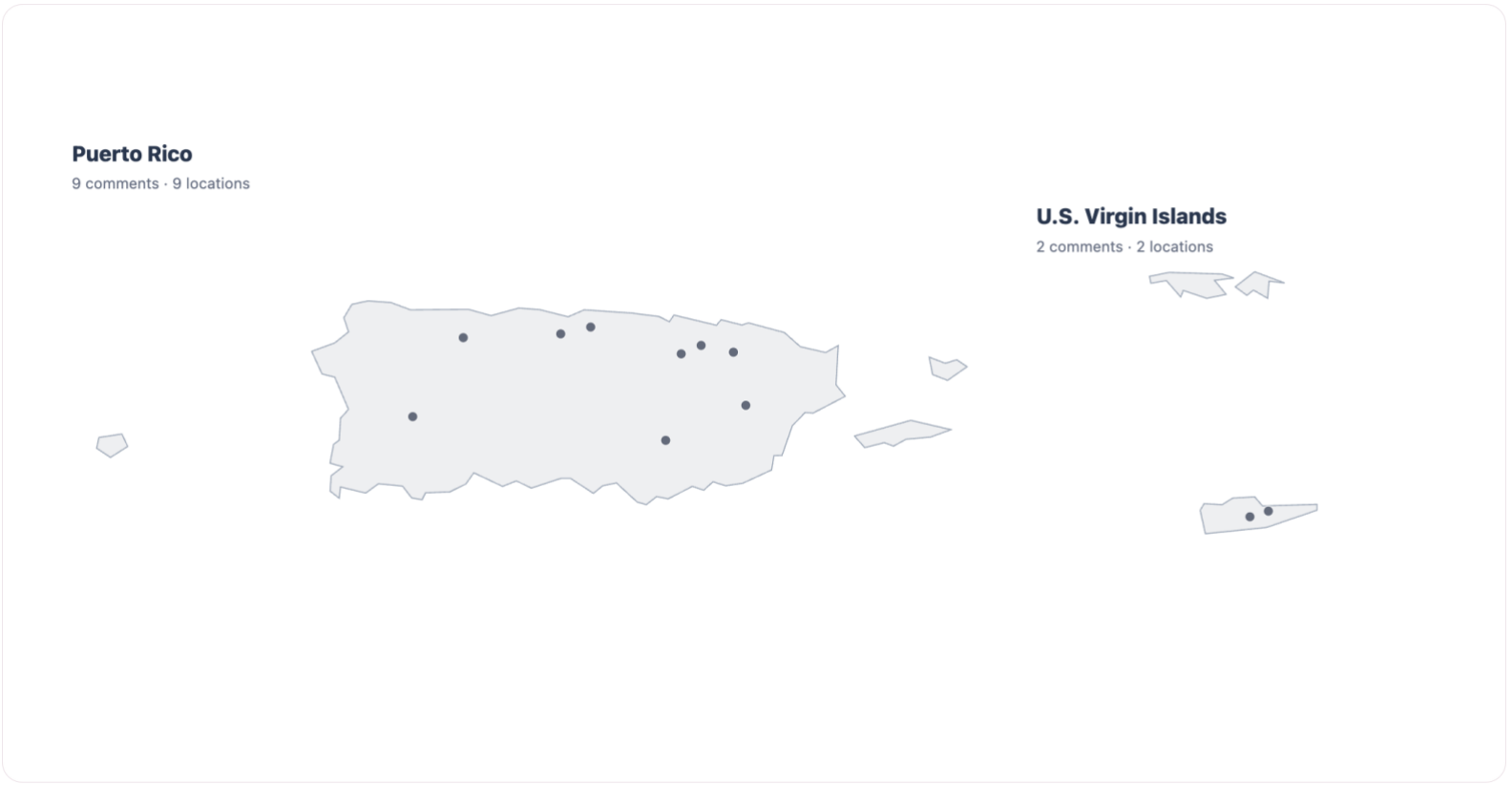
One bold hollow ring per resolved location. Ring area is proportional to comment volume; ring color matches the location's state.



CITY-LEVEL PRESENCE AND CONCENTRATION OF COMMENTERS

Puerto Rico & U.S. Virgin Islands

Dedicated map for resolved petition comment locations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.



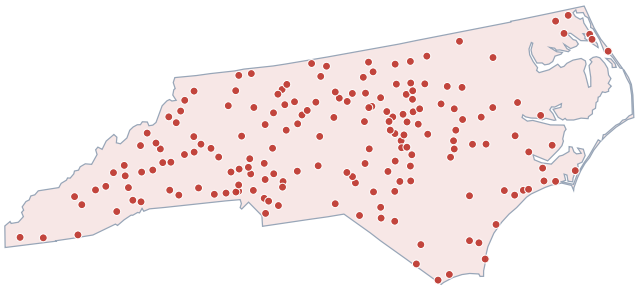
STATE-BY-STATE GEOGRAPHIC PRESENCE

Every Comment Location

How to read these pages:
Each equal-size point represents one unique resolved comment location. The maps emphasize how widely anti-Jeffries comments are distributed within each state rather than how many comments came from a single location.



South Carolina



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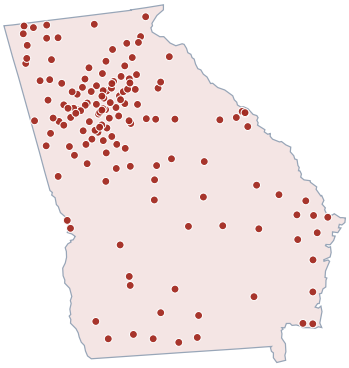

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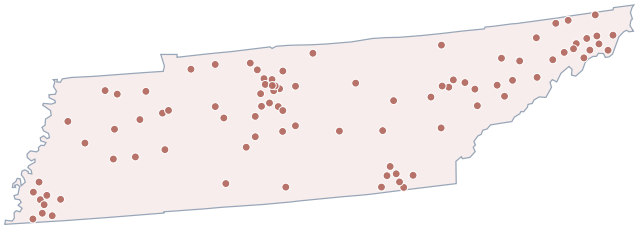

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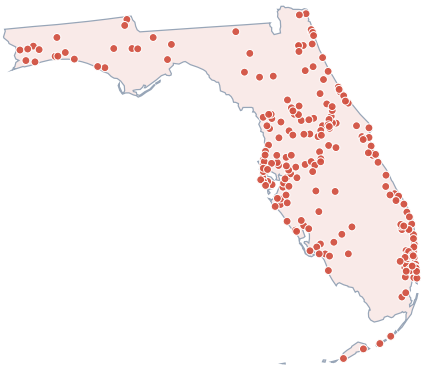

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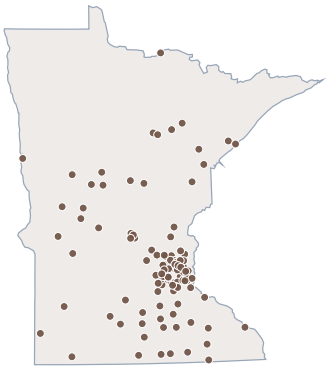

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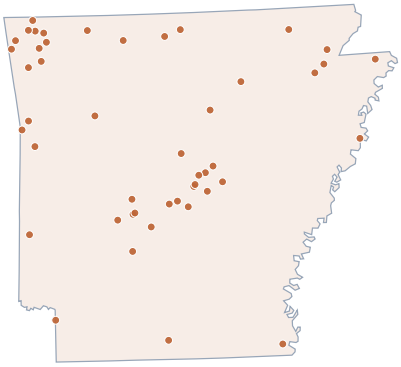

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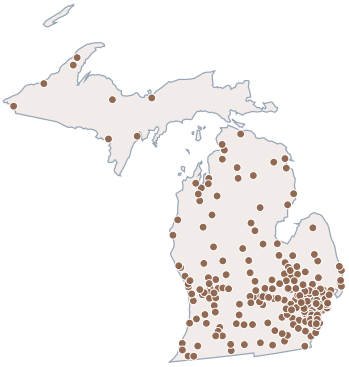

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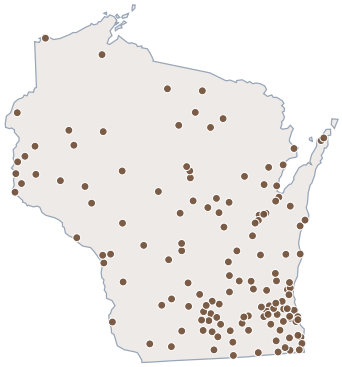

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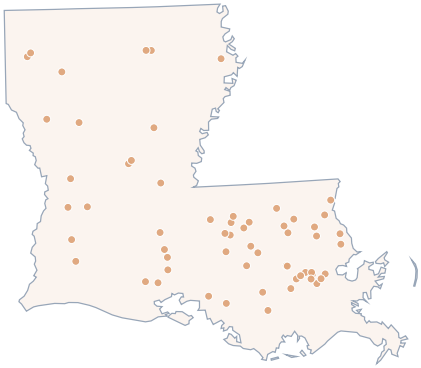

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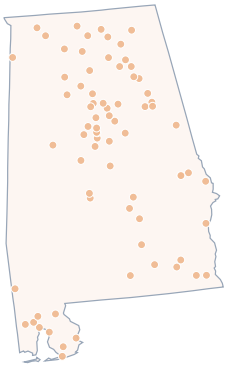

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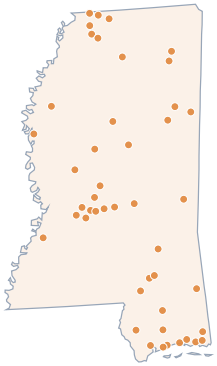

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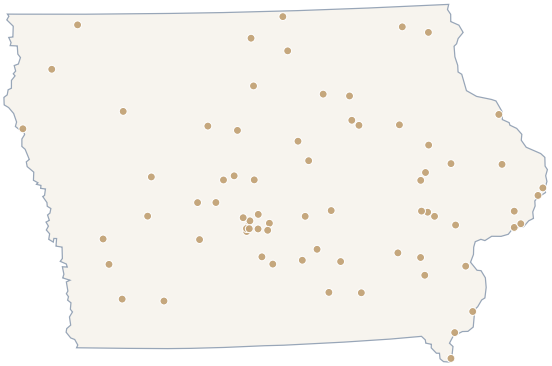

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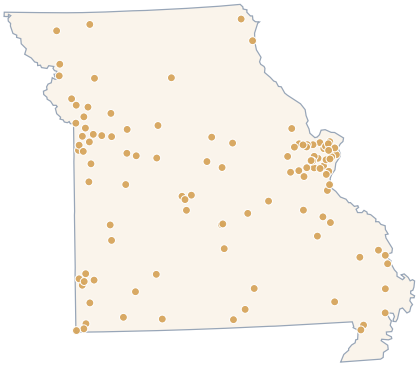

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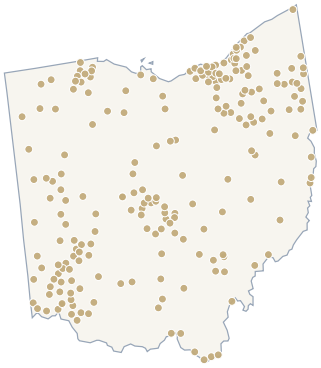

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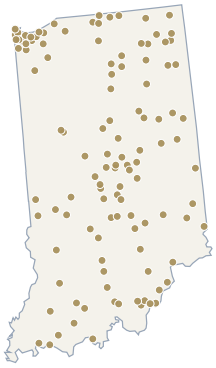

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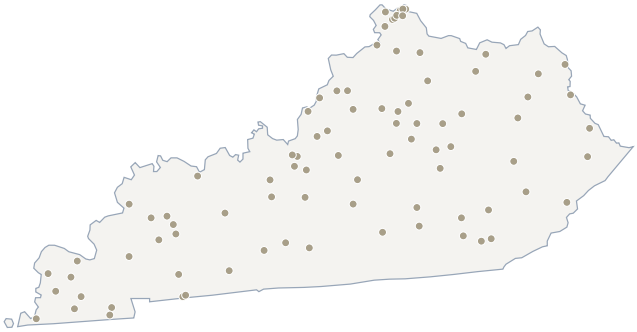

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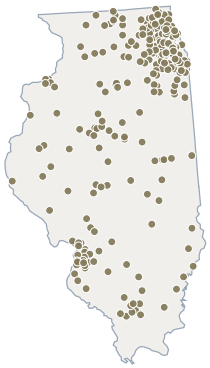

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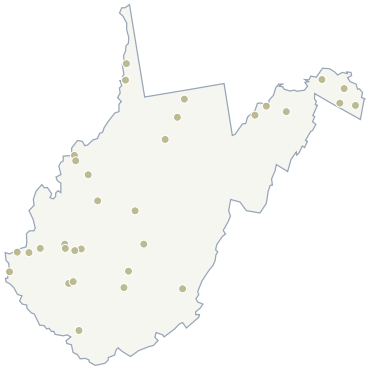

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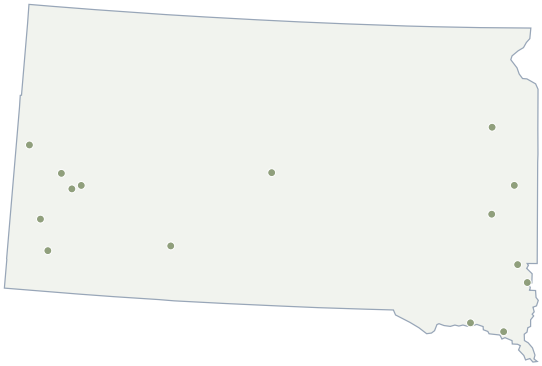

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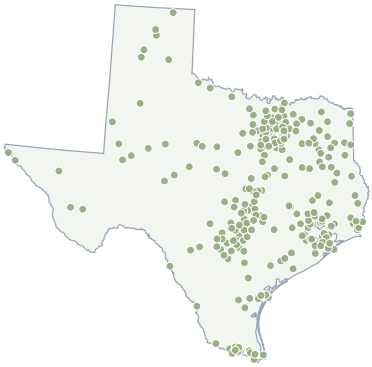

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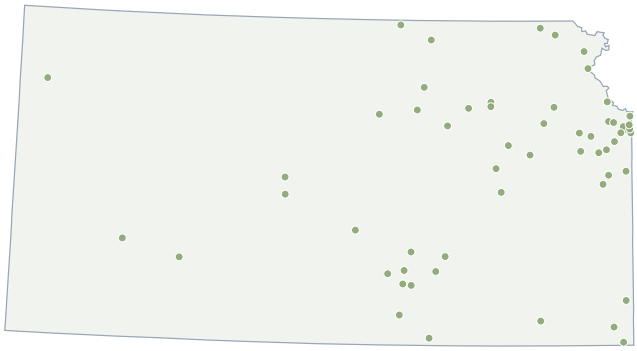

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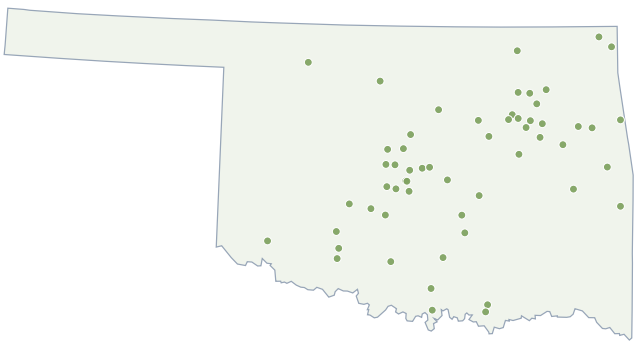

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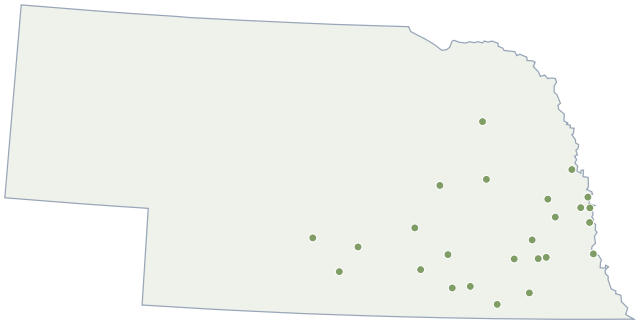

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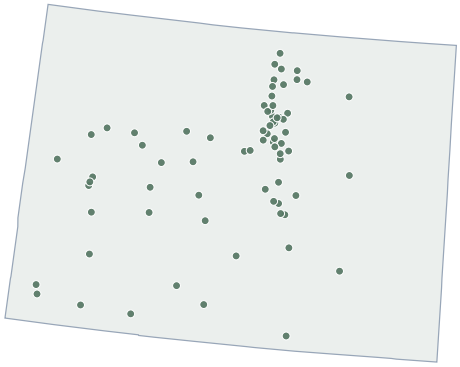

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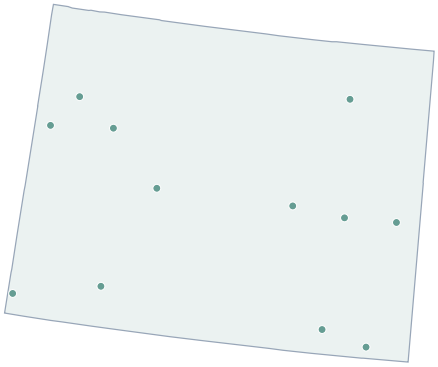

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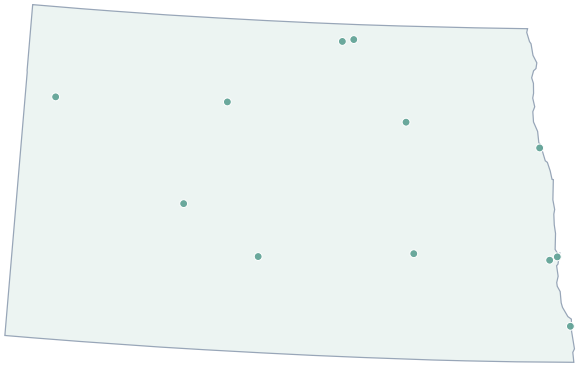

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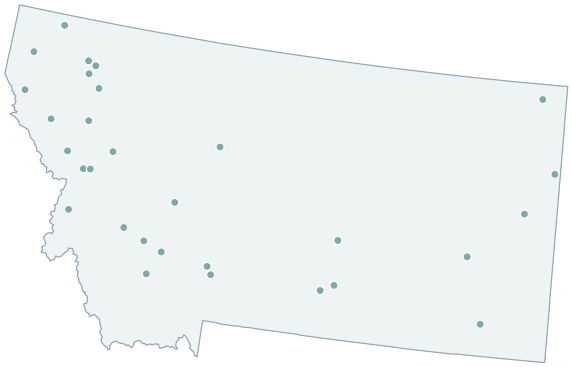

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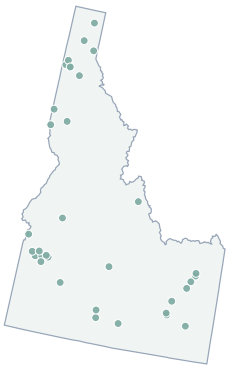

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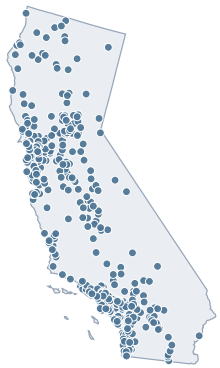

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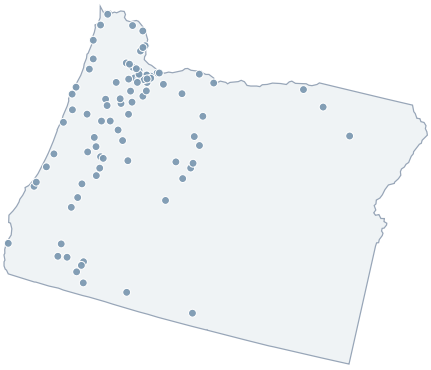

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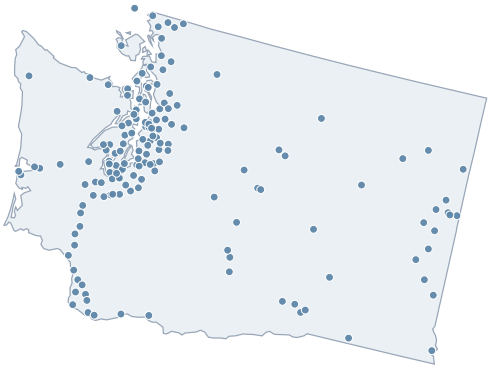

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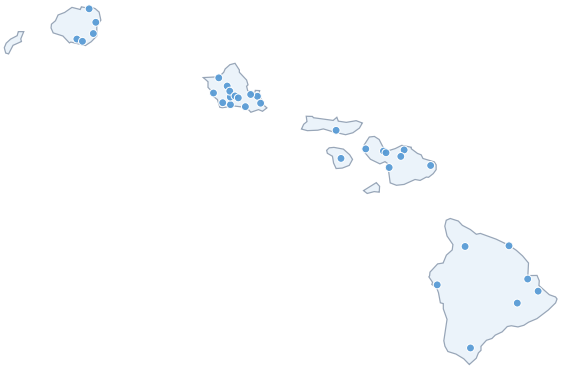

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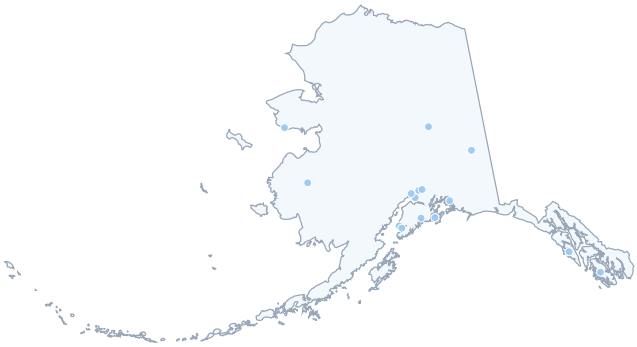

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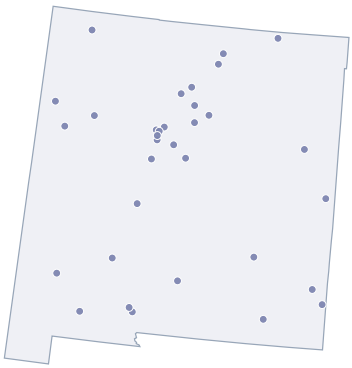

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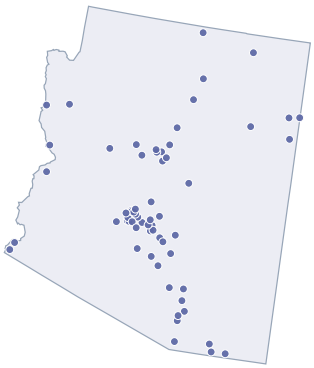

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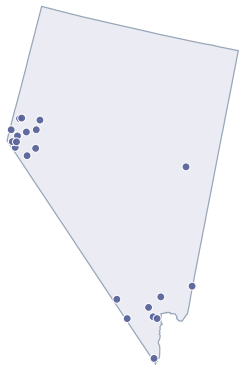

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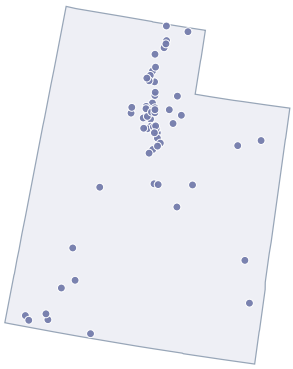

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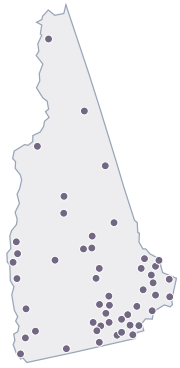

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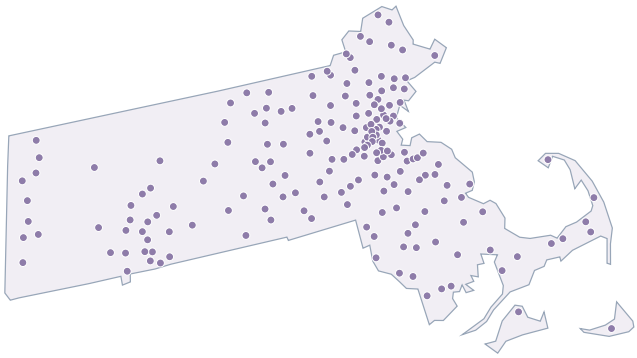

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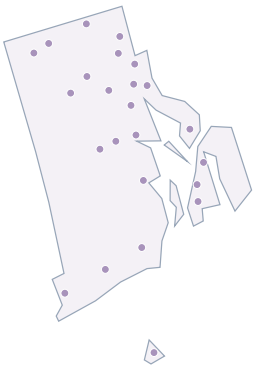

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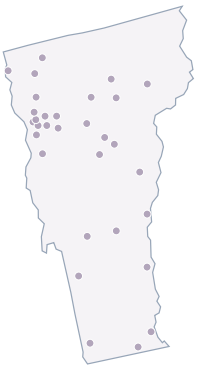

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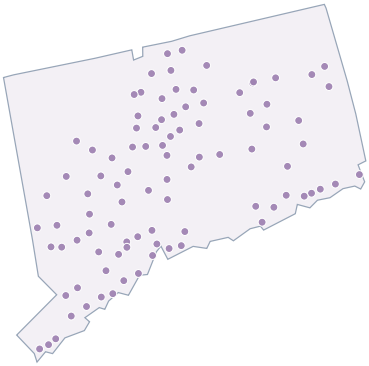

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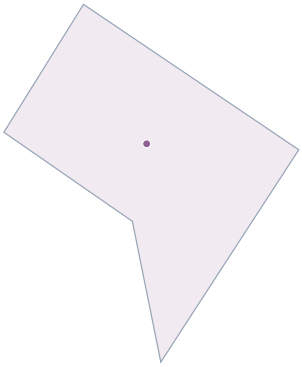

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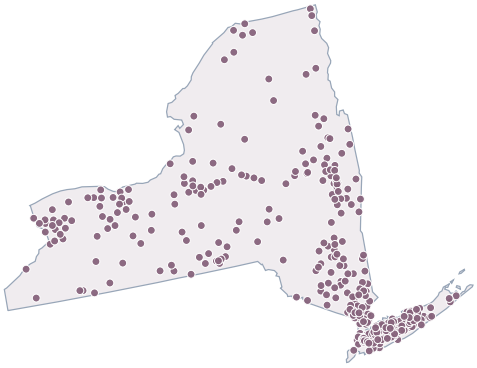

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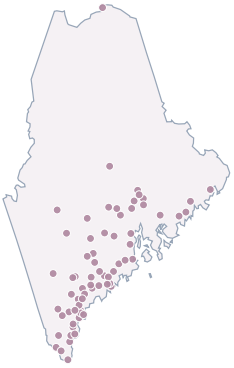

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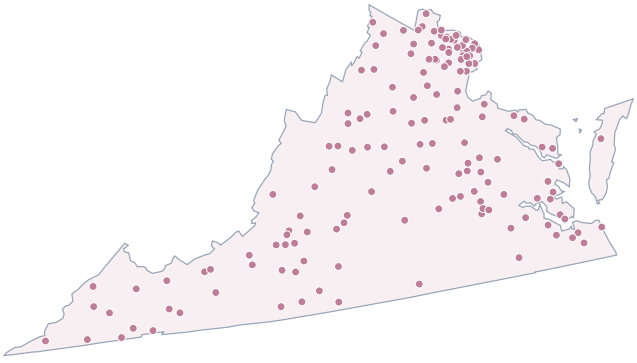

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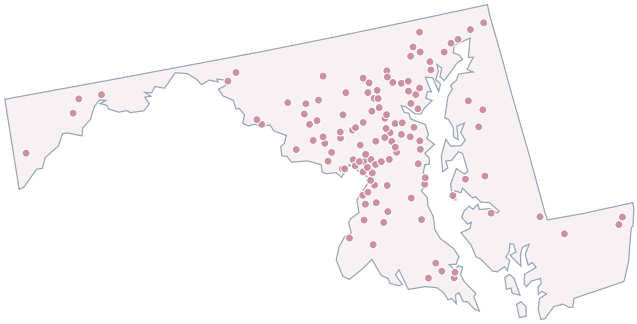

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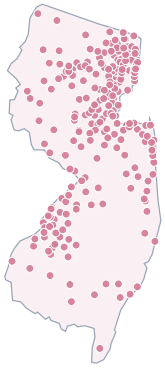

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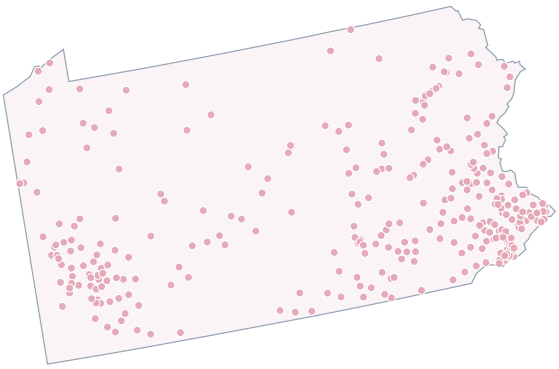

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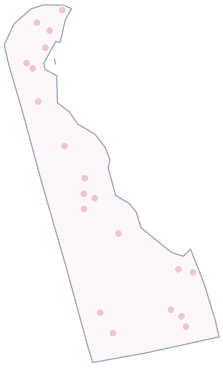
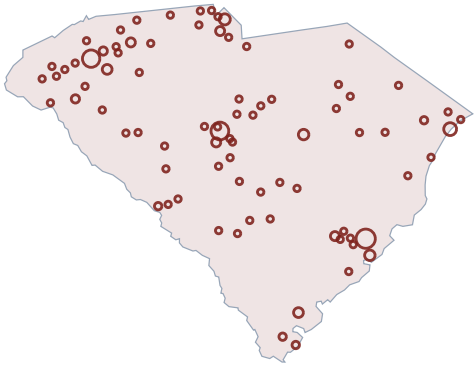


Delaware

STATE-BY-STATE COMMENT CONCENTRATION

Comment Volume by Location

How to read these pages:
Each hollow circle represents a resolved comment location, and circle area increases with comment volume. These maps show where comments are concentrated while retaining the statewide distribution visible in the dot maps.



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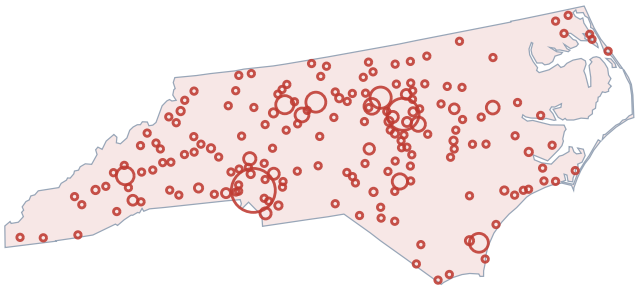

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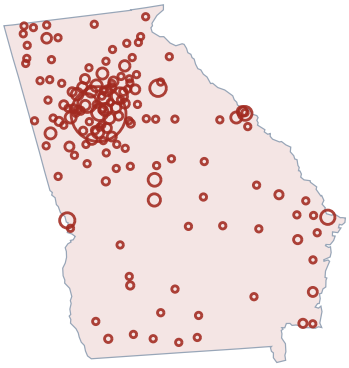

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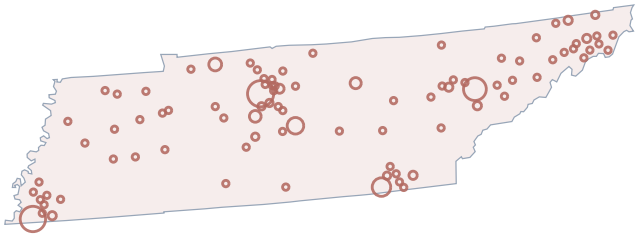

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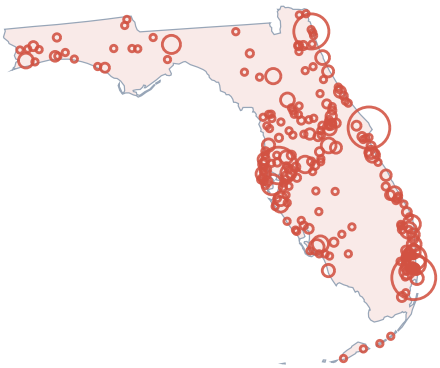

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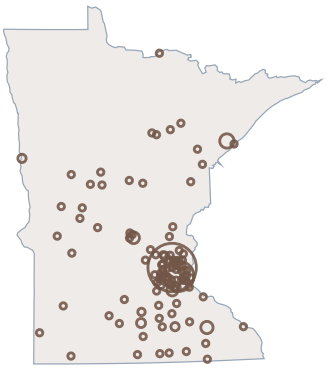

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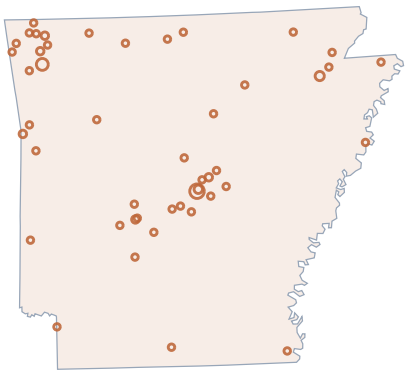

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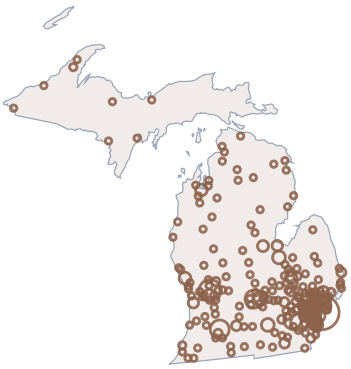

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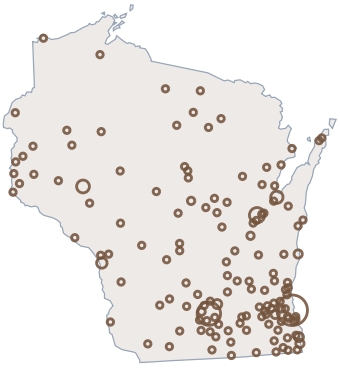

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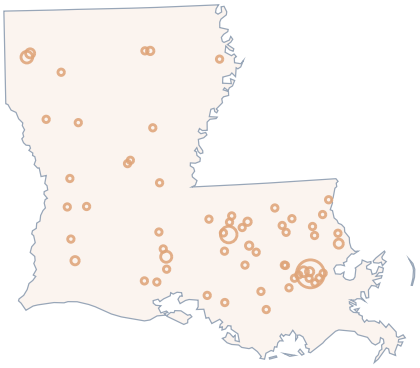

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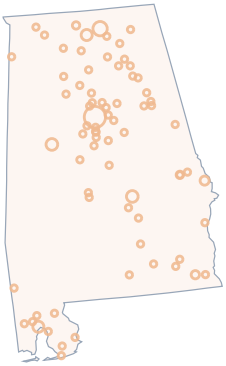

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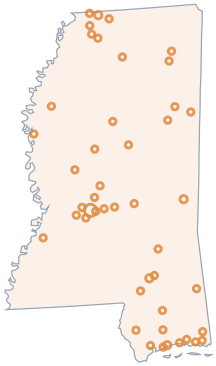

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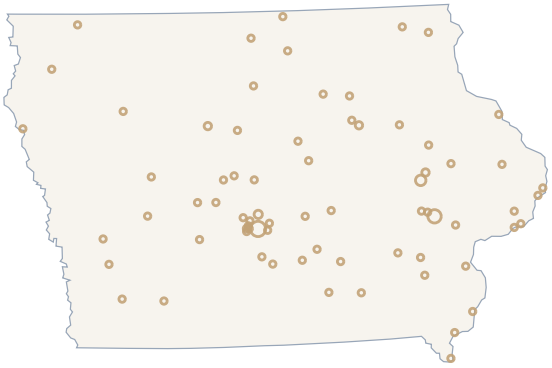

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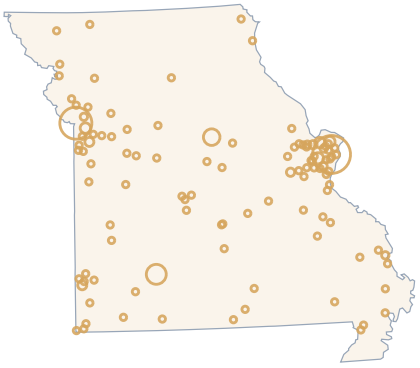

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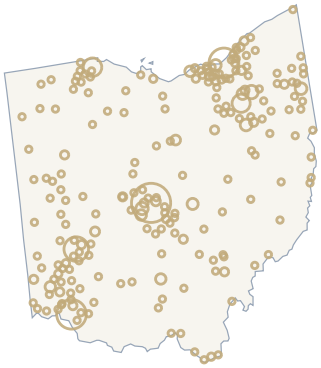

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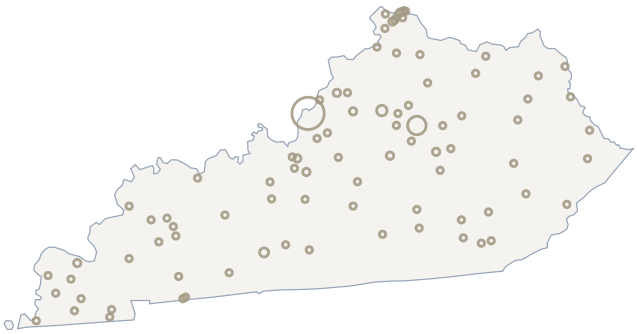

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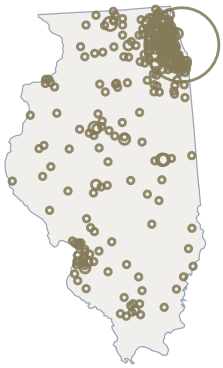

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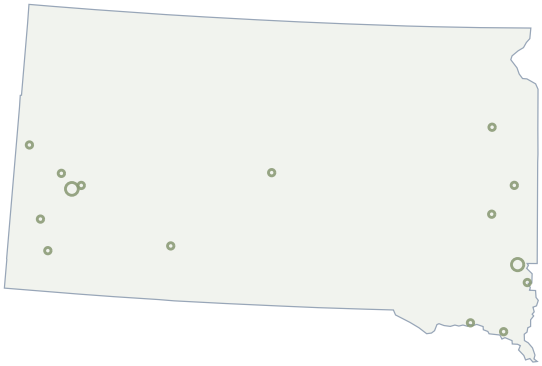

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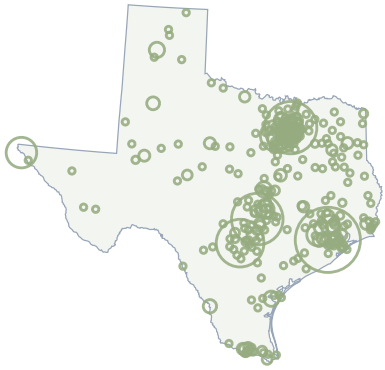

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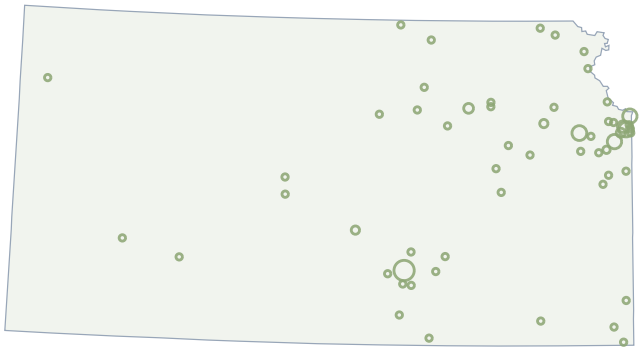

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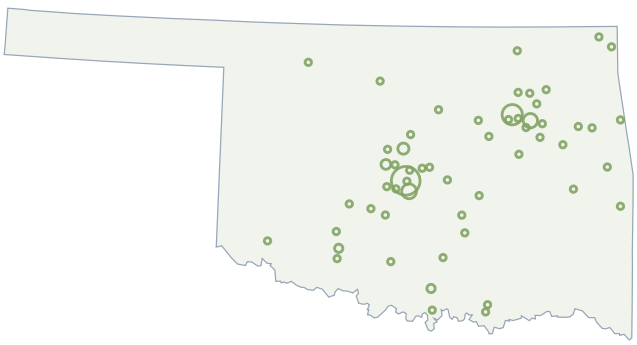

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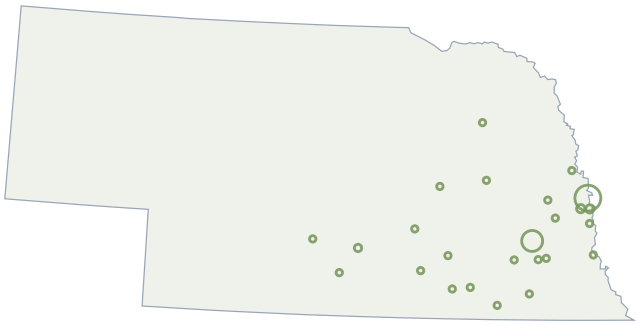

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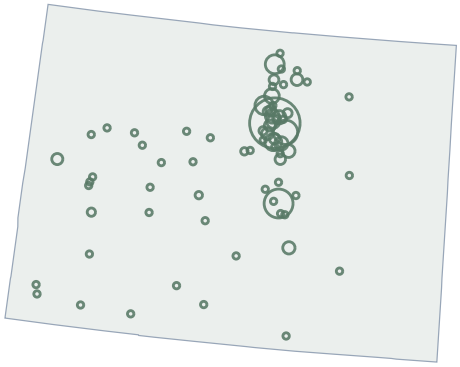

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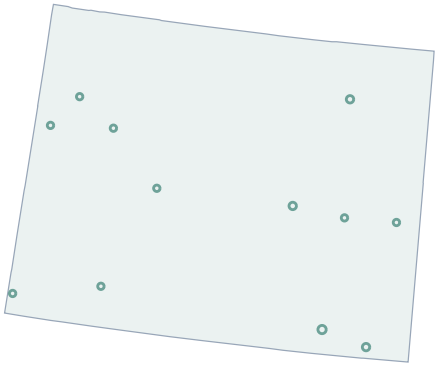

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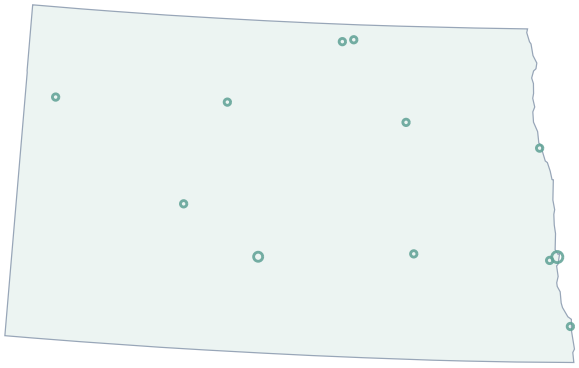

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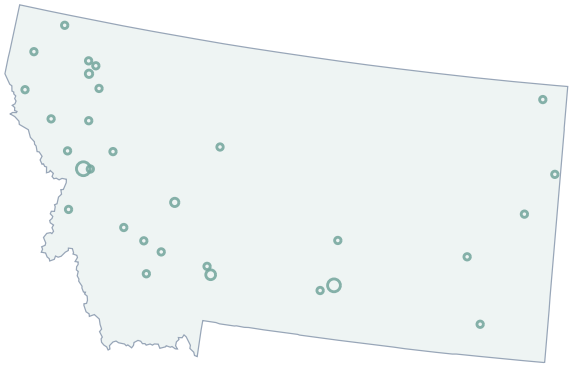

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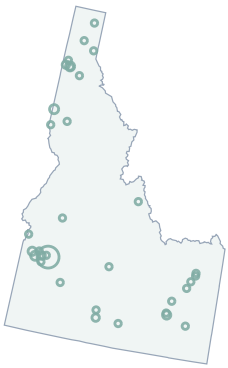

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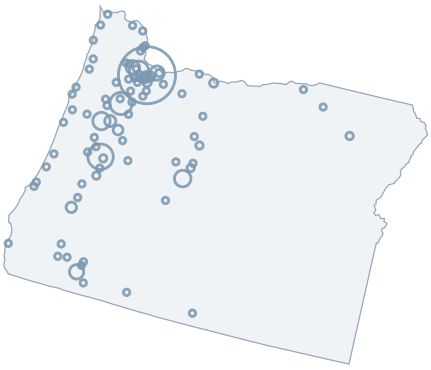

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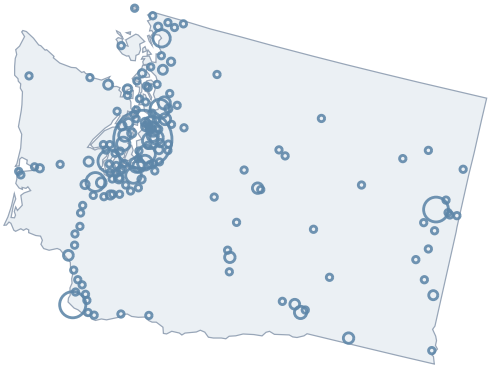

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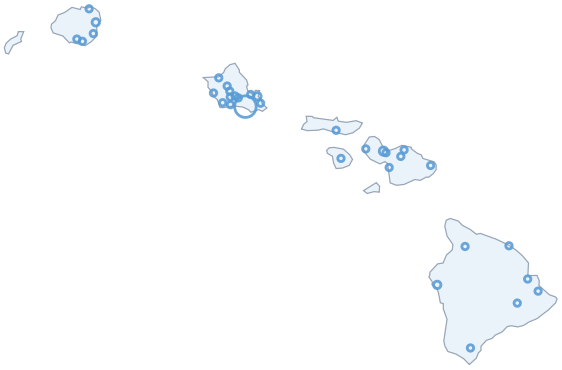

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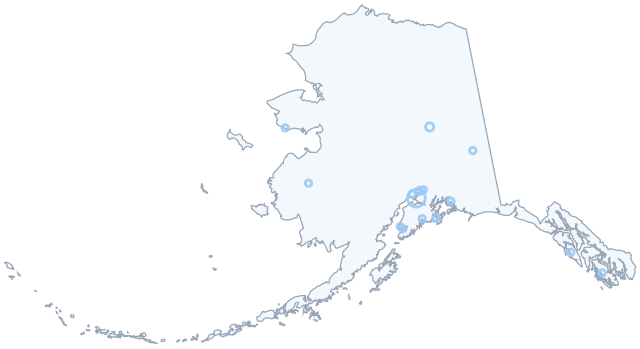

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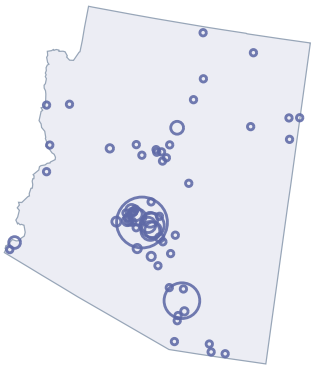

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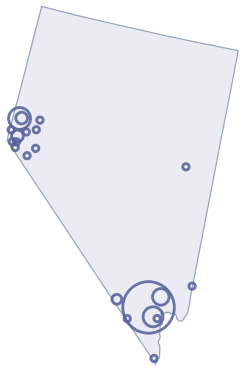

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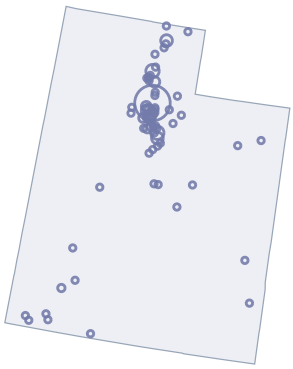

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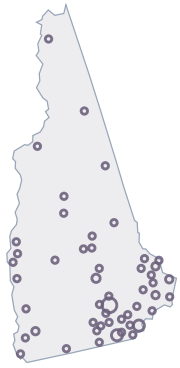

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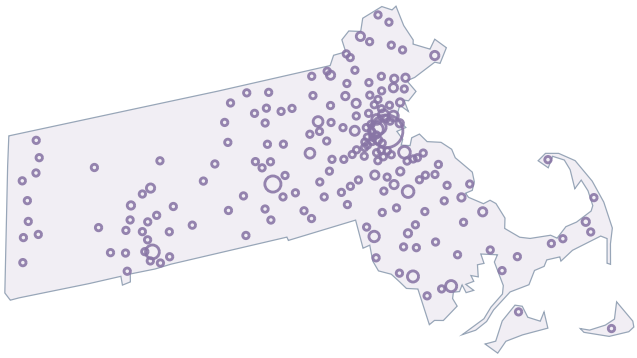

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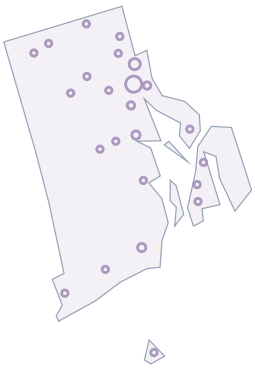

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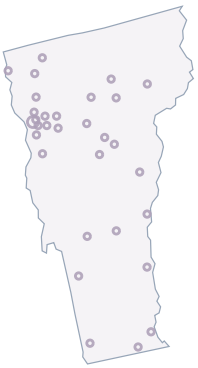

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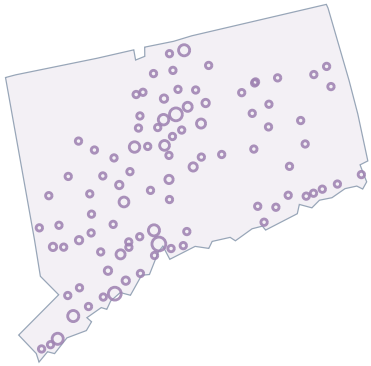

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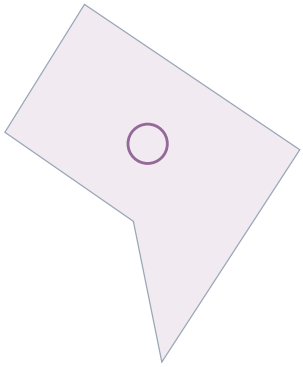

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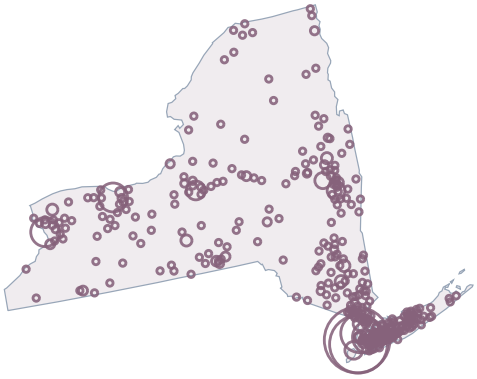

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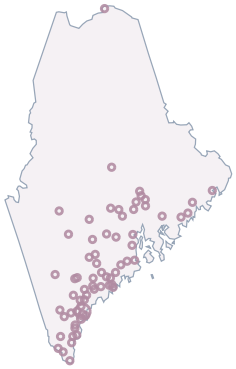

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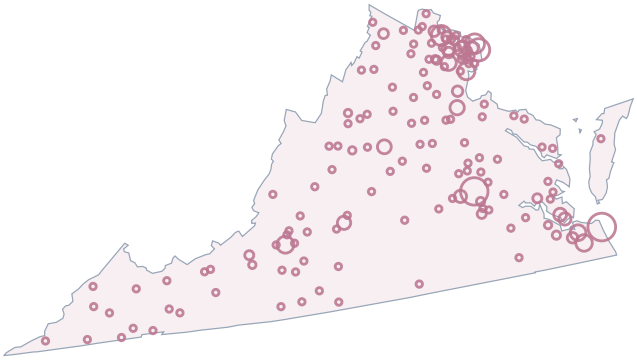

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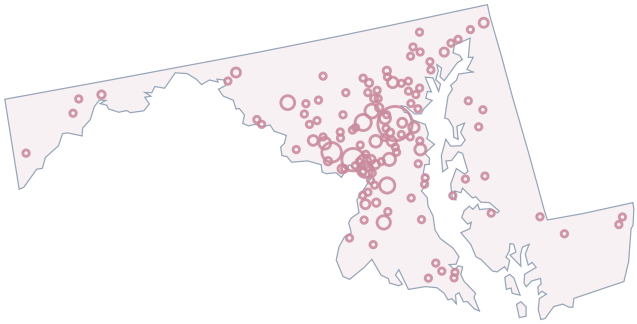

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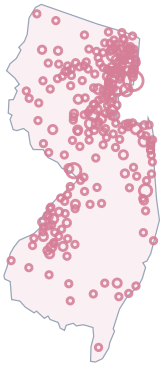

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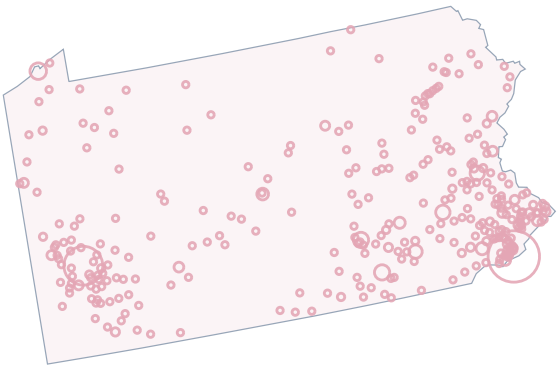

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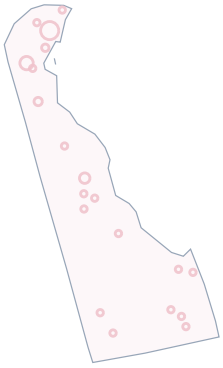

Delaware