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PROVIDE EMPIRICAL SURVEY DATASETS ABOUT THE NORTH AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY FROM NATIONAL AND LOCAL SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES AS WELL AS OTHER TYPES OF CONTEMPORARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.

MAKE AVAILABLE SUBSTANTIVE AND METHODOLOGICAL REPORTS ON THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, IN PARTICULAR, REPORTS BASED ON DATASETS THAT ARE PART OF THE ARCHIVE.

PROMOTE THE DATA BANK TO JEWISH FEDERATIONS, COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS INTERESTED IN RESEARCH CONCERNING JEWISH LIFE IN NORTH AMERICA.

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PREPARE PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER FORMS OF INFORMATION DISSEMINATION CONCERNING SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ABOUT NORTH AMERICAN JEWRY.

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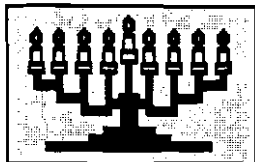
From the Editor

This is the second issue of *Florida Jewish Demography*. About 800 copies of the first issue were distributed throughout the US and Israel. If you have suggestions, would like to contribute items for publication, or know someone who might benefit from this free Newsletter, please write to:

Dr. Ira M. Sheskin
 Editor, *Florida Jewish Demography*
 Department of Geography, Box 248152
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124

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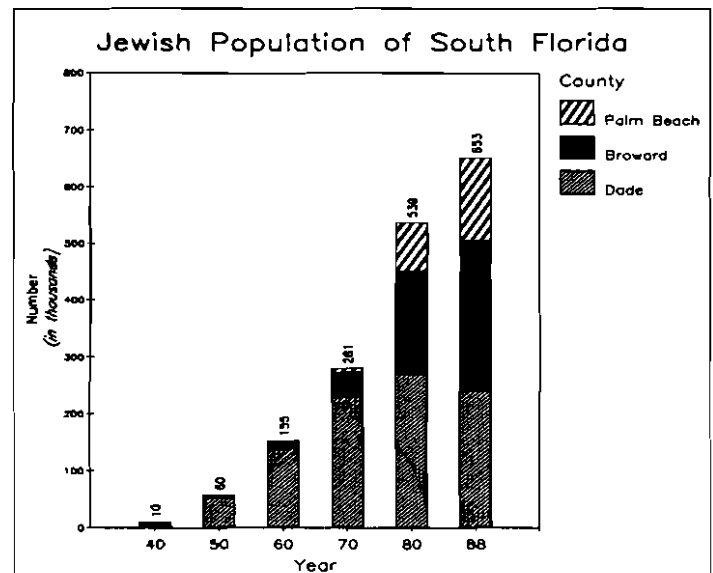


Happy Chanukah

Sponsored and published by the Judaic Studies Program, University of Miami, to inform an interdisciplinary community of scholars, educators, and Jewish professionals in the area of Jewish demography.

South Florida -- 650,000 Jews!!

Adrienne Millon-Levin, a graduate student in the Geography Department, is working on a project (under the direction of Dr. Ira M. Sheskin) designed to examine the changing geographic distribution of the Jewish population of South Florida. A series of maps has been produced illustrating the geographic distribution of the Jewish population in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties for 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1987. Some of the results were released to the press during the summer of 1988. The major findings are reproduced below.



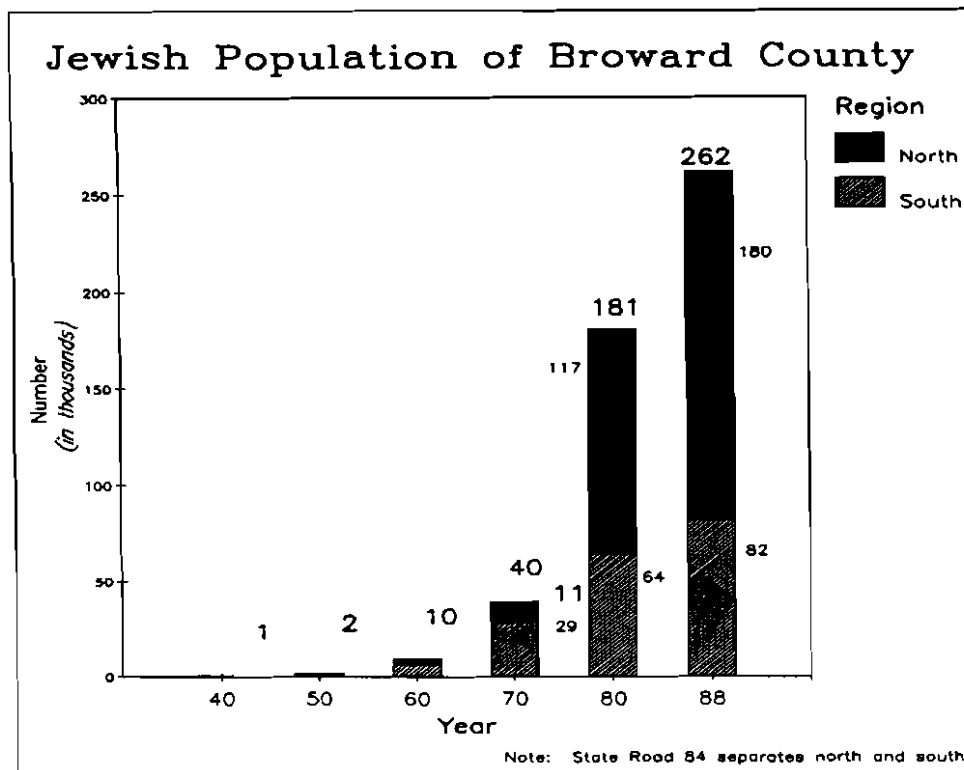
◆ With 653,000 Jews, South Florida is now the second largest Jewish metropolitan area in the United States, after metropolitan New York City.

◆ 17% of the population of South Florida is Jewish. This is the highest percentage Jewish of any major US metropolitan area.

◆ South Florida's Jewish population has grown by 14,000 persons per year during the 1980's.

◆ South Florida's Jewish population grew by almost 26,000 persons per year during the 1970's.

◆ South Florida is now 17% Jewish, 17% black, and 24% Hispanic. It is also 20% elderly.



Broward County as a Whole

- ◆ During the 1980's, the Jewish population of Broward County has been increasing at 10,000/year.
- ◆ During the 1970's, the Jewish population of Broward County had been increasing at 14,000/year.
- ◆ Broward County is now 13.4% black, 5.6% hispanic, and 21.7% Jewish. The total population is 1,206,434. The area is also 21.9% elderly.
- ◆ In 1988, 27% of the Jewish population lives in the Sunrise/Plantation/Lauderhill area, 13% in Margate/Coral Springs, 13% in Tamarac.
- ◆ The fastest growing areas in the 1980's are west of the Turnpike in South Broward (increase of 18,000), Sunrise/Plantation/Lauderhill (increase of 19,000), and Margate/Coral Springs (increase of 25,000).

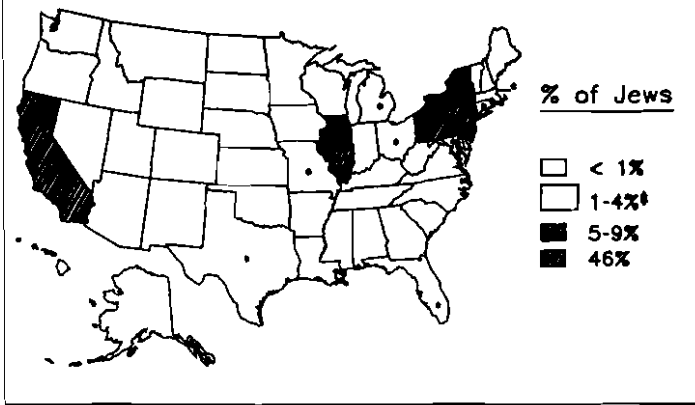
South Broward County

- ◆ Currently (1988), 82,000 Jews live in South Broward County (from the Dade County line to SR 84).
- ◆ During the 1980's, the Jewish population of South Broward County has been increasing at 2,250/year.
- ◆ During the 1970's, the Jewish population of South Broward County had been increasing at 3,500/year.
- ◆ In 1988, 29% of the population lives west of the Turnpike; 22% live between I95 and the Turnpike; 26% live east of I95 (ex. Ocean Blvd); and 22% live on Ocean Blvd.
- ◆ The fastest growing area in the 1980's is west of the Turnpike (increase of about 18,000). The other areas have remained stable.

North Broward County

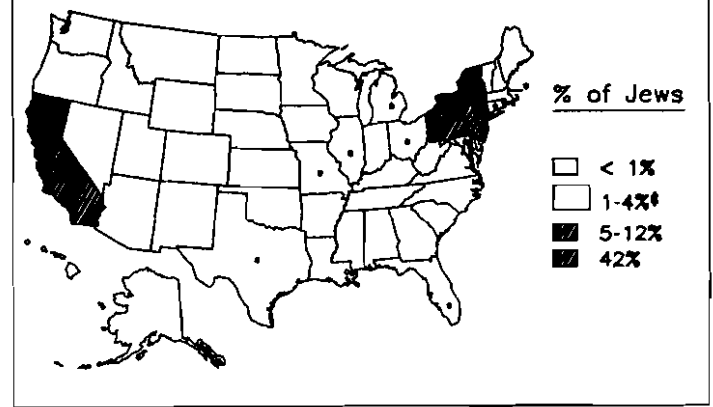
- ◆ Currently (1988), 180,000 Jews live in North Broward County (from the Palm Beach County line to SR 84).
- ◆ During the 1980's, the Jewish population of North Broward has been increasing at 8,000/year.
- ◆ During the 1970's, the Jewish population of North Broward had been increasing at 10,600/year.
- ◆ In 1988, 39% of the population lives in the Sunrise/Plantation/Lauderhill area, 19% in Margate/Coral Springs, 19% in Tamarac.
- ◆ The fastest growing areas in the 1980's are Sunrise/Plantation/Lauderhill area (increase of about 19,000) and Margate/Coral Springs (increase of about 25,000).

1960 Distribution of the Jewish Population



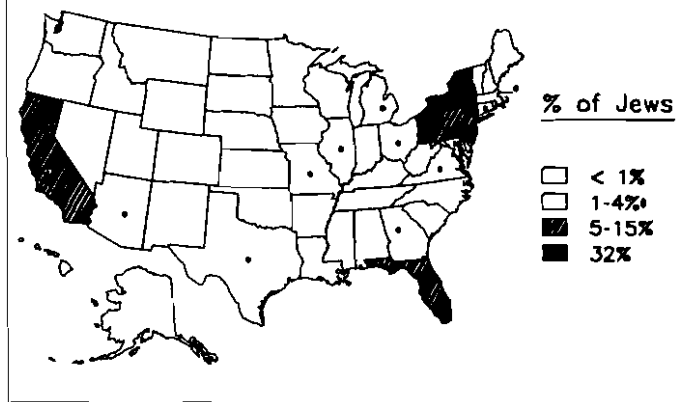
5.5 Million USA Jews / 112,000 in FL

1972 Distribution of the Jewish Population



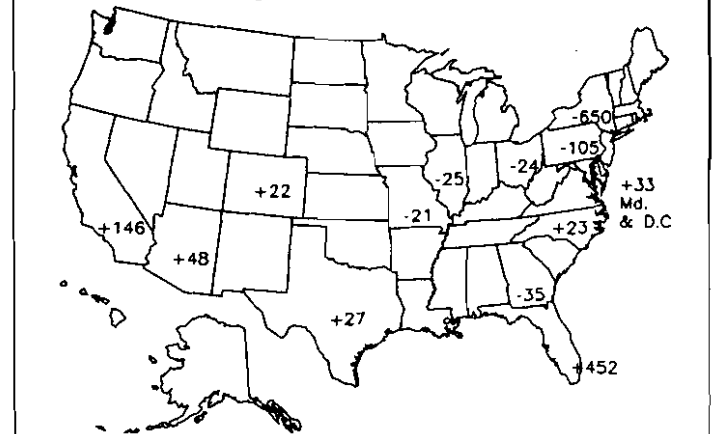
6.1 Million USA Jews / 270,000 in FL

1987 Distribution of the Jewish Population



5.9 Million USA Jews / 721,000 in FL

1972-1987 Changes in the Number of Jews ('000)



- 200,000 USA Jews / + 451,000 in FL

Florida Gains From Major Shift of US Jewish Population to the Sunbelt

From 1960-1987, the percentage of Jews residing in the Northeast and Midwest declined. In 1960, 67% of Jews lived in the Northeast; 14%, in the Midwest. In 1987, these percentages were 52% and 11%. New York contained 46% of American Jews in 1960, but was home to "only" 32% in 1986.

Jews still remain a geographically-clustered population. In 1960, five states (NY, CA, PA, NJ, IL) contained 75% of the USA Jewish population. In 1987, six states (NY, CA, FL, NJ, PA, MA) contained 76% of American Jews, and two of these states are in the sunbelt.

Five cities account for 90% of the loss in the Jewish population of the Snowbelt between 1972 and 1986 [New York - loss of 663,000; Philadelphia - 75,000; Chicago (21,000); Cleveland (10,000); and Detroit (10,000)]. South Florida (increase of 383,500) accounts for over half of the increase in the Jewish population of the Sunbelt. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Phoenix, Denver, and Atlanta have also experienced growth. In total, about six metropolitan areas account for over 70% of the growth of the Jewish population of the Sunbelt. Thus, the migration of Jews from the Snowbelt to the

Sunbelt has been from a limited number of origin cities to a limited number of destination cities.

Implications. Recent studies have commented on the difficulty of involving recent immigrants in Jewish communal life, particularly retirees in Sunbelt cities, even though these persons were involved significantly in a Snowbelt Jewish community. Many Jewish institutions which exist in Northeastern and Midwestern cities will need to be recreated in Southern and Western cities. Problems are also created when the Jewish population of a small sunbelt city does not reach the threshold level for the provision of various types of services usually associated with a Jewish community (Jewish schools, Jewish camping programs, religious institutions, etc.) Important implications are also shown by recent data (Palm Beach demographic study) showing that much of the Jewish population of south Florida is elderly and intends to remain in the area even if their spouse dies. This geographic shift of what will be an elderly, frail population has important implications for agencies delivering social services to the elderly in both the northeast and the Sun Belt.

Population Figures -- *American Jewish Year Book*

Each year the *Yearbook* publishes population figures for communities throughout the country. Reproduced below are the 1987 figures. If you know of a Jewish community in the State of Florida that is not on the current list, or believe one of the figures to be seriously errant, please write to the editor of this *Newsletter*. Such information will be passed on to the *Yearbook*.

Brevard	2,250
Crystal River	100
Daytona Beach	2,000
Fort Pierce	500
Gainesville	1,200
Jacksonville	7,000
Key West	170
Lakeland (including Winter Haven)	800
Lee County (Fort Meyers)	3,500
Naples	750
Ocala	100
Orlando	15,000

Pasco County	1,000
Pensacola	775
Port Charlotte	150
Sarasota	9,000
St. Augustine	100
St. Petersburg (including Clearwater)	9,500
Stuart - Port St. Lucie	3,000
Tallahassee	1,000
Tampa	12,500
Vero Beach	300

Southeast Florida (Updated from the *Yearbook*)

Dade County	241,000
South Broward (Hollywood)	82,000
North Broward (Fort Lauderdale)	180,000
South Palm Beach County	
(Boca Raton/Delray Beach)	74,000
Palm Beach (Boynton Beach to Jupiter)	76,000
Total Southeast Florida	653,000
Total Florida	720,700

IRS Tracks Florida Migration

Based upon 1985 and 1986 income tax returns, the IRS is able to trace the migration of households between counties. The results are consistent with the results of recent Jewish demographic studies in south Florida.

- 4,935 households moved from Broward to Palm Beach.
- 1,710 households moved from Dade to Palm Beach.
- 7,408 households moved from Dade to Broward.
- 2,864 households moved from Palm Beach to Broward.
- 3,903 households moved from Broward to Dade.
- 788 households moved from Palm Beach to Dade.

An important implication of the above data is that twice as many households are moving out of Dade to Broward and Palm Beach than are moving into Dade from these Counties.

The study also shows that Broward has replaced Dade as the dominant location for households leaving New York. Palm Beach now draws as many New Yorkers as Dade.

Mosaic: Jewish Life in Florida

MOSAIC, a project of the University of Miami, Judaic Studies Program, is the first comprehensive study of Florida Jewish history and the contributions of Jews to Florida's development. Highlighting three themes -- family life as a source of ethnic identity, community interaction as transitional elements in cultural assimilation, and identification as Jewish Floridians -- the project will produce a traveling exhibit and a series of monographs based on original research.

The 2,000-square-foot exhibit, which will travel to eight pre-established Florida locations, will open in September, 1990 in Miami. The exhibit will be augmented by a catalogue, broad-scale community educational programming, and curriculum-based educational programs. Demographic panels will be included as part of the exhibit and a resource center will be established to collect important data for further studies. Anyone who has information regarding Jewish life in Florida in the colonial, early statehood, or modern period (including photographs, artifacts, archival documents, Jewish community organizational records, minutes, etc. up to

1980) should contact Dr. Henry Green, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248645, Coral Gables, Florida 33124.

The traveling exhibit, which will cost close to one million dollars, is a collaborative effort with public and private sector agencies (Soref Jewish Community Center, Ft. Lauderdale; Central Agency for Jewish Education; museums; the Secretary of State, Florida; Florida Endowment of Humanities; among others). MOSAIC is part of the Columbus Quincentenary Celebrations planned for 1992 and has been lauded by Florida's legislators in Washington and Tallahassee.

"MOSAIC: JEWISH LIFE IN FLORIDA," a project to recognize, renew and celebrate the kinship to the Jewish ancestors who helped forge Florida's history, is significant... "MOSAIC" is an exciting and important undertaking because Jews have played such a significant and colorful role in the history of Florida.

Senator Lawton Chiles, January 26, 1988
Congressional Record, Vol. 134, No. 2