



2014 Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study:

A Portrait of the Miami Jewish Community



Main Report



In your hands is a document that paints a portrait of the Miami Jewish community. It tells the story of our size, where we live, our practices, what we care about, and how we connect Jewishly. Every decade, the Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study of Miami-Dade County's Jewish community tries to answer these and many other questions. The results of this study allow Federation to adjust to new realities and plan for the long term.

We are pleased to present this *Main Report* of the study's findings on Miami's ever-evolving, robust and diverse Jewish community. The Miami Jewish community experienced a 9% population growth over the past 10 years and has the highest percentage of foreign-born Jewish adults in the nation. We are also the community with the strongest connection to Israel in the US.

The 2014 *Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study* is not just a snapshot of who we are. It also serves as a valuable resource for Federation, our agencies, local synagogues and other Jewish organizations, to help them understand the makeup of our Jewish community and determine how to best meet the needs of their constituents. Federation ultimately applies the information gathered from the Population Study to fulfill our philanthropic and communal responsibilities.

This *Population Study* is the result of tireless efforts by the members of the Population Study Committee under the dedicated leadership of its Chair, Amy Berger Chafetz, and Michelle Labgold, Chief Planning Officer of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. We offer our sincerest thanks to them for their commitment and intensive involvement throughout this important undertaking. Our community has been truly fortunate to have Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D., a renowned authority on demographics and the Jewish community, as the Research Team Director for this project. Dr. Sheskin designed his research model using the most updated technology available and incorporating the valuable suggestions of the Committee. The outcome is a survey with the greatest possible degree of reliability and accuracy. The methodology used for this study is further explained in Chapter 2 of this *Main Report*.

We are proud of the successful completion of the *2014 Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study* and look forward with determination to utilizing the data as a tool with which to improve the quality of Jewish life and to address emerging needs in Miami-Dade County. We are confident the information revealed through this study will be essential for Federation and all Jewish institutions in Miami, as we strive collectively to strengthen Jewish life and enhance connections to Jews in Miami, in Israel and worldwide.

We invite you to read these findings carefully and join us in shaping the future of Miami's Jewish community.

Robert G. Berrin
Chair of the Board

Jacob Solomon
President and Chief Executive Officer



**The 2014 Greater Miami Jewish Federation
Population Study:
*A Portrait of the Miami Jewish Community***

Main Report

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and

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January 2015
Tevet 5775

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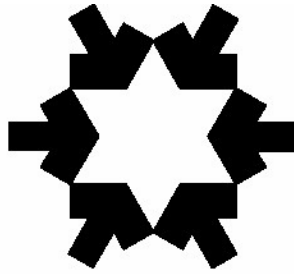
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Greater Miami Jewish Federation

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, we are pleased to present this *Main Report* of the comprehensive population study of Miami's Jewish community. This document paints a portrait of a community that is vastly diverse, with the highest percentage of foreign-born Jewish adults in the nation. It also describes a community that is deeply connected to Israel and to Jewish practice and ritual.

These data will serve as an invaluable resource for the Federation, our beneficiary agencies, and local synagogues and organizations to determine how to best meet the needs of our constituents and the community.

The 2014 Jewish Population Study is the result of tireless effort by the members of the Demographic Study Committee under the dedicated leadership of Amy Berger Chafetz. We offer our sincerest thanks to them for their commitment and intensive involvement throughout this important undertaking.

Our community has been truly fortunate to have Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D. a renowned authority on demographics and the Jewish community, as study director for this commission. Dr. Sheskin designed his research model using the most updated technology available and incorporating the requests and concerns of the Committee. The outcome is a survey with the greatest possible degree of reliability and accuracy.

We are proud of the successful completion of this *Main Report* and look forward with determination to utilizing the data as a tool with which to improve the quality of Jewish life in Miami. We are confident that the information revealed through this study will be essential for Federation and all Jewish institutions in Miami as we strive collectively to advance Jewish life, build Jewish community and enhance connections to Jews in Miami, in Israel and worldwide.

Robert G. Berrin
Chair of the Board

Jacob Solomon
Executive Vice President

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is the fourth Jewish population study that I have had the pleasure to complete for the Miami Jewish community. I lived in this community from 1977 until 1993 and have worked in this community (at the University of Miami) from 1977 to the present. Although I now live in Broward County (about 10 minutes north of Miami), Miami remains my Jewish community. The most enjoyable part of my participation in this study is the knowledge that I have played a role in assisting in the strengthening of my own Jewish community.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Jewish Population Study Committee (Amy Berger Chafetz, Chair) who assisted in the design of the project. Amy was active during all phases of the project. She is one of the best of the more than 40 Jewish Population Study Committee chairs with whom I have worked.

David Dutwin, Executive Vice President and Chief Methodologist at Social Science Research Systems (SSRS), is thanked for reviewing both the population estimate procedures and weighting factors.

The Jewish Population Study Committee was staffed by Michelle Labgold, Chief Planning Officer. Michelle's dedication to this project was obvious from our first meeting and I owe her a significant debt of gratitude for her work. In Michelle's office, Maayan Blum was largely responsible for collecting much of the data for the Jewish institutions survey. In a Jewish community with more than 80 synagogues, this was a major task and she deserves a special thank you. Shelley Eder, Assistant to Michelle Labgold, provided significant support.

Jacob Solomon, President and Chief Executive Officer, also played a key role in helping to shape the study. Jacob and I have worked together since about 1982 and his wisdom and commitment to the Jewish community is unmatched.

Robert G. Berrin, Chair of the Board of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, asked a very important question at an early presentation of the results which led to the definition of The Central Region and some of the most important findings of the study.

My wife, Karen Tina Sheskin, M.S.Ed. (Community Counseling), deserves special recognition for her assistance in all stages of the project. She served as Assistant Field Supervisor and spent countless hours on many aspects of the project. A special thanks goes to my assistants, Roberta Pakowitz and Sarah Markowitz for their hard work on this project. This team of three assistants has been together for more than a decade bringing more than 60 years of experience with demographic studies to the project.

A special thank you goes to our interviewing team for their dedicated efforts and to all 2,020 respondents for agreeing to be interviewed. Also, more than 50 people participated in about 10 focus groups which helped us to design the questionnaire. Some of their suggestions for questions led to some of the more important results.

This project is dedicated to Fay Rosenblatt, who has worked on 21 different projects for me since 1990. She is unparalleled in soliciting cooperation from elderly respondents and has always been a model interviewer (and is my mother-in-law!).

L'dor V'dor (From Generation to Generation),
Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

January 2015

Tevet 5775

SUMMARY TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Methodology

Chapter 3: Size of the Jewish Population

Chapter 4: Geographic Profile

Chapter 5: Demographic Profile

Chapter 6: Religious Profile

Chapter 7: Membership Profile

Chapter 8: Jewish Education

Chapter 9: Jewish Agencies

Chapter 10: Social Service Needs

Chapter 11: Israel

Chapter 12: Anti-Semitism and Anti-Israelism

Chapter 13: The Media

Chapter 14: Philanthropic Profile—Behavior

Chapter 15: Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes

Chapter 16: Political Profile

Appendix A: Questionnaire

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction

	Page
Purposes of the Study.	1-2
Definitions of the Study Area and Geographic Areas.	1-4
Definitions.	1-6
Community Comparisons.	1-11
Comparisons with NJPS 2000-01.	1-22
Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.	1-22
Reading the Tables.	1-23
Rounding of Numbers and Percentages.	1-25

Chapter 2: Methodology

	Page
Questionnaire Design.	2-2
Telephone Survey.	2-2
Weighting of the Sample.	2-4
Definition of an Eligible Household.	2-5
Definition of an Eligible Respondent.	2-5
Field Work.	2-6
Publicity.	2-7
Relationships Between Variables.	2-7
Creation Versus Collection of Data.	2-7
Sample Size and Margin of Error.	2-7
Significant Differences Between Percentages.	2-10
Jewish Institutions Survey.	2-17

Chapter 3: Size of the Jewish Population

	Page
Current Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community.	3-2
Percentage Jewish.	3-7
Changes in the Size of the Jewish Community, 1926-2014.	3-10
Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 1926-1994.	3-13
Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 1994-2014.	3-15
Community Comparisons.	3-22
Jewish Communities in Florida.	3-24

Chapter 4: Geographic Profile

	Page
Location of the Jewish Population.	4-2
Place of Birth.	4-10
Households from the Former Soviet Union.	4-18
Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis.	4-21
United States Citizenship.	4-29
LGBT Population.	4-35
Months in Residence.	4-36

Location Where Part-Year Households Spend the Remainder of the Year.	4-41
Location of Residence Prior to Miami.	4-43
Length of Residence in Miami.	4-46
Profiles of New and Longer-Term Households.	4-56
Length of Residence at Current Address.	4-62
Home Ownership.	4-66
Type of Housing.	4-72
Moving Plans.	4-78
Expected Destination for Households Who Are Moving.	4-83
Location of Adult Children.	4-89

Chapter 5: Demographic Profile

	Page
Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households.	5-2
Age Distribution of Jews.	5-20
Age Distribution by Months in Residence.	5-28
Age Distribution by Geographic Area.	5-30
Changes in the Age Distribution, 1994-2014.	5-44
Age Distribution of FSU, Hispanic, Sephardic, and Israeli Households.	5-58
Age and Sex Distribution of Holocaust Survivors.	5-61
Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership, Jewish Community Center Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership.	5-62
Household Size.	5-68
Household Structure.	5-77
Living Arrangements of Children.	5-111
Living Arrangements of the Elderly.	5-116
Marital Status.	5-121
Single Jewish Adults.	5-136
Level of Secular Education.	5-137
Employment Status.	5-153
Housing Value.	5-170
Low Income Households.	5-201
Households Living Below the Poverty Levels.	5-202
Household Financial Situation.	5-206
Changes in Household Financial Situation in the Past Five Years.	5-211

Chapter 6: Religious Profile

	Page
Jewish Identification.	6-2
Importance of Being Jewish.	6-22
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of.....	6-30
Proud to Be Jewish.	6-37
Strong Sense of Belonging to the Jewish People.	6-37
Have a Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World.	6-44
Religious Practices.	6-45
Practice.	6-47
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door.	6-54

Participate in a Passover Seder.	6-61
Light Chanukah Candles.	6-70
Light Sabbath Candles.	6-79
Keep Kosher.	6-89
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath.	6-99
Have a Christmas Tree.	6-106
Synagogue Attendance.	6-114
Types of Marriage.	6-128
Religion of Children in Jewish Households.	6-144
Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish.	6-152
Jews-by-Choice.	6-154

Chapter 7: Membership Profile

	Page
Summary of Memberships.	4-2
Synagogue Membership.	4-9
Location of Synagogue Membership.	4-18
Results of the Synagogue Survey–Synagogue Membership.	4-20
Attend Any Activities Organized by Chabad in the Past Year.	4-35
Jewish Community Center Membership.	4-36
Location of JCC Membership.	4-53
Results of the JCC Survey–Jewish Community Center Membership.	4-60
Major Reasons for Not Joining the Jewish Community Center.	4-64
Jewish Community Center Participation in the Past Year.	4-90
Jewish Organization Membership.	4-105
Association with the Jewish Community.	4-108
Profiles of Member Households and Chabad Attendees.	4-111
Feel Part of the Miami Jewish Community.	4-121
Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity.	4-131

Chapter 8: Jewish Education

	Page
Formal Jewish Education of Adults.	8-2
Informal Jewish Education of Adults.	8-17
Attended Any Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year.	8-28
Results of the Jewish Institutions Survey–Jewish Education of Children.	8-39
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children.	8-45
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children.	8-52
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School.	8-68
Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School.	8-75
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a New Non-Orthodox Jewish High School in Your Area of Miami.	8-86
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children.	8-89
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education.	8-101
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer.	8-111

Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer.....	8-120
Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group.....	8-133
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education.....	8-139

Chapter 9: Jewish Agencies

	Page
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies.....	9-2
Perception of Jewish Agencies.....	9-5
Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.....	9-6
Familiarity with the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.....	9-6
Perception of the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.....	9-13
Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.....	9-20
Familiarity with the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.....	9-20
Perception of the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.....	9-24
Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.....	9-28
Familiarity with the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.....	9-28
Perception of the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.....	9-33
The Greater Miami Jewish Federation.....	9-37
Familiarity with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.....	9-37
Perception of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.....	9-44
Miami Jewish Health Systems.....	9-51
Familiarity with Miami Jewish Health Systems.....	9-51
Perception of Miami Jewish Health Systems.....	9-58
Jewish Community Services.....	9-65
Familiarity with Jewish Community Services.....	9-65
Perception of Jewish Community Services.....	9-73

Chapter 10: Social Service Needs

	Page
Limiting Physical, Mental, and Other Health Conditions.....	10-2
Disabled Adults.....	10-13
Households with Disabled Adult Children at Home.....	10-13
Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year.....	10-14
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person.....	10-14
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person.....	10-14
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling.....	10-15
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation.....	10-15
Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Special Needs.....	10-15
Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and over in the Past Year.....	10-16
In-Home Health Care.....	10-16
Senior Transportation.....	10-17
Assisted Living Facility.....	10-17
Home-Delivered Meals.....	10-17
Need for Selected Social Services Among Population Subgroups in the Past Year....	10-34
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person.....	10-34

Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person.	10-34
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling.	10-34
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation.	10-34
Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Special Needs.	10-34
Social Services for Persons Age 75 and Over.	10-35
Caring for Elderly Relatives.	10-44
The Sandwich Generation.	10-44
Local Adult Children.	10-49
Low Income Households.	10-49

Chapter 11: Israel

	Page
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel.	11-2
Trips to Israel by Jewish Children.	11-12
Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel.	11-16
Emotional Attachment to Israel.	11-20
Emotional Attachment to Israel.	11-18

Chapter 12: Anti-Semitism

	Page
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year.	12-2
Jewish Children Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year.	12-9
Perception of Anti-Semitism in Miami.	12-12
Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami in the Past Year.	12-20
Perception of Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami	12-26
Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors	12-32

Chapter 13: The Media

	Page
Readership of the <i>Miami Herald</i> and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i>	13-2
Belong to an Online Jewish Group or List.	13-9
Used the Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year.	13-14

Chapter 14: Philanthropic Profile–Behavior

	Page
Definitions and Methodological Issues.	14-2
Donated to Charities in the Past Year.	14-4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year.	14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-24
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year.	14-35
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-45
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-56
Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-59
Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Annual Campaign.	14-63
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-71

Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year.	14-82
Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year.	14-86
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-95
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-107
Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year.	14-119
Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year.	14-124
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities.	14-128
Volunteered in the Past Year.	14-135

Chapter 15: Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes

	Page
Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization.	15-2
Helping Jews Locally who Cannot Afford Food or Shelter.	15-6
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly.	15-8
Providing Jewish Education for Children.	15-11
Supporting the People of Israel.	15-14
Helping Jewish Children Go to Jewish Summer Camp and on Trips to Israel.	15-21
Motivations to Donate More to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.	15-25

Chapter 16: Political Profile

	Page
Political Party.	16-2
Profiles of Republicans and Democrats.	16-10
Registered to Vote.	16-17
Politically Active.	16-25

Appendix A: Questionnaire

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 1: Introduction

	Page
Table 1-1: Jewish Population Size, Community Comparisons.	1-14
Table 1-2: Dates, Sampling Methods, and Sample Sizes of Local Jewish Community Studies, Community Comparisons.	1-18

Chapter 2: Methodology

	Page
Table 2-1: Margins of Error Around Percentages.	2-9
Table 2-2: Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Around 5% or 95% Are Statistically Significantly Different.	2-11
Table 2-3: Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Around 10% or 90% Are Statistically Significantly Different.	2-12
Table 2-4: Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Around 20% or 80% Are Statistically Significantly Different.	2-13
Table 2-5: Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Around 30% or 70% Are Statistically Significantly Different.	2-14
Table 2-6: Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Around 40% or 60% Are Statistically Significantly Different.	2-15
Table 2-7: Differences in Percentages That Must Exist to Conclude That Two Percentages Around 50% Are Statistically Significantly Different.	2-16

Chapter 3: Size of the Jewish Population

	Page
Table 3-1: Current Size of the Jewish Community.	3-4
Table 3-2: Current Size of the Jewish Community Based on Months in Residence.	3-5
Table 3-3: Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community.	3-6
Table 3-4: Percentage Jewish, Community Comparisons.	3-8
Table 3-5: Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households, 1926-2014.	3-12
Table 3-6: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households, 1994, 2004, and 2014.	3-15
Table 3-7: Changes in the Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households, 1994-2004.	3-17
Table 3-8: Changes in the Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households, 2004-2014.	3-18
Table 3-9: Number of Persons in Jewish Households by Geographic Area, 1994, 2004, and 2014.	3-19
Table 3-10: Jewish Population of Jewish Federation Service Areas with 20,000 or More Jews.	3-23
Table 3-11: Jewish Communities in Florida.	3-24

Chapter 4: Geographic Profile

	Page
Table 4-1: Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code.	4-3
Table 4-2: Households Living in the Top Zip Code Areas Comparison with Other Communities.	4-6
Table 4-3: Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List Comparison with Other Communities.	4-8

Table 4-4: Place of Birth.....	4-12
Table 4-5: Place of Birth, Comparison with Other Communities.	4-13
Table 4-6: Place of Birth by Large Geographic Area.	4-16
Table 4-7: Place of Birth by Age.....	4-18
Table 4-8: Households from the Former Soviet Union.	4-19
Table 4-9: Households from the Former Soviet Union Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-20
Table 4-10: Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis by Geographic Area.....	4-25
Table 4-11: Sephardic Jews and Israelis, Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-26
Table 4-12: Geographic Distribution of Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis. ...	4-27
Table 4-13: Country from Which Hispanic Jewish Adults Come.	4-28
Table 4-14: Months in Residence.....	4-30
Table 4-15: Part-Year Households.....	4-31
Table 4-16: Part-Year Households, Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-34
Table 4-17: Location Where Part-Year Households Spend the Remainder of the Year. .	4-35
Table 4-18: Location Where Part-Year Households Spend the Remainder of the Year Comparison with Other Florida Communities.....	4-36
Table 4-19: Probability of Part-Year Households Becoming Full-Year Households Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-37
Table 4-20: Location of Residence Prior to Miami.	4-39
Table 4-21: Location of Residence Prior to the Local Metropolitan Area Comparison with Other Florida Communities.....	4-40
Table 4-22: Length of Residence in Miami.....	4-43
Table 4-23: Length of Residence in the Local Metropolitan Area Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-47
Table 4-24: Profile of New Households.	4-51
Table 4-25: Length of Residence at Current Address.	4-58
Table 4-26: Length of Residence at Current Address Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-59
Table 4-27: Home Ownership.....	4-63
Table 4-28: Home Ownership, Comparison with Other Communities.	4-67
Table 4-29: Type of Housing.	4-71
Table 4-30: Moving Plans.....	4-75
Table 4-31: Moving Plans, Comparison with Other Communities.	4-77
Table 4-32: Expected Destination for Households Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving..	4-81
Table 4-33: Expected Destination for Households Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-82
Table 4-34: Definitely Moving Out of the Local Metropolitan Area Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-85
Table 4-35: Location of Adult Children.....	4-89
Table 4-36: Households with Local Adult Children Comparison with Other Communities.....	4-92
Table 4-37: Local Adult Children, Comparison with Other Communities.	4-93

Chapter 5: Demographic Profile

	Page
Table 5-1: Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households.....	5-6
Table 5-2: Age Distribution, Community Comparisons.....	5-8
Table 5-3: Age 0-17, Community Comparisons.	5-11
Table 5-4: Age 18-34, Community Comparisons.	5-12
Table 5-5: Age 35-49, Community Comparisons.	5-13
Table 5-6: Age 50-64, Community Comparisons.	5-14
Table 5-7: Age 65 and Over, Community Comparisons.....	5-15
Table 5-8: Number of Persons Age 65 and Over, Community Comparisons.....	5-16
Table 5-9: Age 75 and Over, Community Comparisons.....	5-17
Table 5-10: Median Age, Community Comparisons.....	5-18
Table 5-11: Percentage Female, Community Comparisons.....	5-19
Table 5-12: Age Distribution of Jews in Jewish Households	5-22
Table 5-13: Number of Children Age 0-5 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons.	5-24
Table 5-14: Number of Children Age 6-12 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons.	5-25
Table 5-15: Number of Children Age 13-17 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons.	5-26
Table 5-16: Number of Children Age 0-17 Being Raised Jewish Community Comparisons.	5-27
Table 5-17: Age Distribution by Months in Residence.	5-28
Table 5-18: Summary of Age Distribution by Geographic Area.	5-31
Table 5-19: Age Distribution by Large Geographic Area.	5-32
Table 5-20: Age Distribution by Geographic Area in North Dade.....	5-34
Table 5-21: Age Distribution by Geographic Area in South Dade.....	5-36
Table 5-22: Age Distribution by Geographic Area in The Beaches.	5-38
Table 5-23: Geographic Distribution of Age Groups.....	5-40
Table 5-24: Geographic Distribution of Age Groups in North Dade.	5-41
Table 5-25: Geographic Distribution of Age Groups in South Dade.....	5-42
Table 5-26: Geographic Distribution of Age Groups in The Beaches.....	5-43
Table 5-27A: Summary of Age Distribution by Large Geographic Area, 1994-2014.	5-49
Table 5-27B: Summary of Age Distribution by Large Geographic Area, 1994-2014.	5-49
Table 5-28: Changes in the Age Distribution, 1994-2014.....	5-50
Table 5-29: Changes in the Age Distribution in North Dade, 1994-2014.	5-52
Table 5-30: Changes in the Age Distribution in South Dade, 1994-2014.....	5-54
Table 5-31: Changes in the Age Distribution in The Beaches, 1994-2014.....	5-56
Table 5-32: Age Distribution of Persons in FSU, Hispanic, Sephardic, and Israeli Households.....	5-59
Table 5-33: Age and Sex Distribution of Holocaust Survivors.	5-61
Table 5-34: Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership and Attended Chabad in the Past Year.	5-64
Table 5-35: Age Distribution by JCC Membership and Jewish Organization Membership.	5-66
Table 5-36: Household Size.....	5-70
Table 5-37: Average Household Size, Community Comparisons.....	5-73

Table 5-38: Household Size, Community Comparisons.....	5-74
Table 5-39: Household Structure.....	5-81
Table 5-40: Households with Children or Only Adult Children at Home Community Comparisons.....	5-83
Table 5-41: Married Households with No Children at Home Community Comparisons.....	5-86
Table 5-42: Single Person Households, Community Comparisons.....	5-89
Table 5-43: Household Structure by Months in Residence.....	5-92
Table 5-44: Household Structure by Large Geographic Area.....	5-96
Table 5-45: Household Structure by Geographic Area in North Dade.....	5-98
Table 5-46: Household Structure by Geographic Area in South Dade.....	5-100
Table 5-47: Household Structure by Geographic Area in The Beaches.....	5-102
Table 5-48: Geographic Distribution of Household Structures.....	5-106
Table 5-49: Geographic Distribution of Household Structures in North Dade.....	5-106
Table 5-50: Geographic Distribution of Household Structures in South Dade.....	5-107
Table 5-51: Geographic Distribution of Household Structures in The Beaches.....	5-107
Table 5-52: Changes in Household Structure, 1994-2014.....	5-109
Table 5-53: Household Structure by Jewish Identification.....	5-110
Table 5-54: Children Age 0-12 Living in Households with Working Parents by Large Geographic Area.....	5-112
Table 5-55: Children Living in Single Parent Households by Large Geographic Area.....	5-112
Table 5-56: Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Has Been Divorced by Large Geographic Area.....	5-112
Table 5-57: Children Age 0-12 Living in Households with Working Parents Community Comparisons.....	5-113
Table 5-58: Children Living in Single Parent Households Community Comparisons.....	5-114
Table 5-59: Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Was Divorced, Community Comparisons.....	5-115
Table 5-60: Living Arrangements of the Elderly.....	5-117
Table 5-61: Elderly Persons Who Live Alone, Community Comparisons.....	5-118
Table 5-62: Marital Status by Jewish Status.....	5-124
Table 5-63: Marital Status, Community Comparisons.....	5-125
Table 5-64: Marital Status by Large Geographic Area.....	5-128
Table 5-65: Marital Status by Geographic Area in North Dade.....	5-129
Table 5-66: Marital Status by Geographic Area in South Dade.....	5-130
Table 5-67: Marital Status by Geographic Area in The Beaches.....	5-131
Table 5-68: Marital Status by Sex.....	5-132
Table 5-69: Marital Status by Age.....	5-133
Table 5-70: Marital Status by Age for Adult Males.....	5-134
Table 5-71: Marital Status by Age for Adult Females.....	5-135
Table 5-72: Age and Sex Distribution of Single Jewish Adults.....	5-136
Table 5-73: Level of Secular Education by Jewish Status.....	5-141
Table 5-74: Level of Secular Education, Community Comparisons.....	5-142
Table 5-75: Level of Secular Education by Large Geographic Area.....	5-145
Table 5-76: Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area in North Dade.....	5-146

Table 5-77: Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area in South Dade.	5-147
Table 5-78: Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area in The Beaches.	5-148
Table 5-79: Level of Secular Education by Sex.	5-149
Table 5-80: Level of Secular Education by Age.	5-150
Table 5-81: Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Males.	5-151
Table 5-82: Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Females.	5-152
Table 5-83: Employment Status by Jewish Status.	5-156
Table 5-84: Employment Status, Community Comparisons.	5-157
Table 5-85: Elderly Persons Employed Full Time or Part Time, Community Comparisons.	5-160
Table 5-86: Employment Status by Large Geographic Area.	5-162
Table 5-87: Employment Status by Geographic Area in North Dade.	5-163
Table 5-88: Employment Status by Geographic Area in South Dade.	5-164
Table 5-89: Employment Status by Geographic Area in The Beaches.	5-165
Table 5-90: Employment Status by Sex.	5-166
Table 5-91: Employment Status by Age.	5-167
Table 5-92: Employment Status by Age for Adult Males.	5-168
Table 5-93: Employment Status by Age for Adult Females.	5-169
Table 5-94: Housing Value.	5-171
Table 5-95: Housing Value Cooperation Rate, Community Comparisons.	5-174
Table 5-96: Household Income by Months in Residence.	5-180
Table 5-97: Household Income Cooperation Rate, Community Comparisons.	5-181
Table 5-98: Median Household Income (Adjusted for Inflation to 2013 Dollars) Community Comparisons.	5-184
Table 5-99: Median Household Income of Households with Children (Adjusted for Inflation to 2013 Dollars), Community Comparisons.	5-185
Table 5-100: Median Household Income of Elderly Households (Adjusted for Inflation to 2013 Dollars), Community Comparisons.	5-186
Table 5-101: Household Income (Not Adjusted for Inflation) Community Comparisons.	5-187
Table 5-102: Household Income by Large Geographic Area.	5-190
Table 5-103: Household Income by Geographic Area in North Dade.	5-191
Table 5-104: Household Income by Geographic Area in South Dade.	5-192
Table 5-105: Household Income by Geographic Area in The Beaches.	5-193
Table 5-106: Household Income by Population Groups.	5-194
Table 5-107: Household Income by Length of Residence.	5-195
Table 5-108: Household Income by Home Ownership and Type of Housing.	5-196
Table 5-109: Household Income by Age of Head of Household.	5-197
Table 5-110: Household Income by Household Structure.	5-198
Table 5-111: Household Income by Jewish Identification.	5-199
Table 5-112: Household Income by Synagogue Membership, Chabad Attendance, JCC Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership.	5-200
Table 5-113: Households Living Below the Federal Poverty Levels Community Comparisons.	5-204
Table 5-114: Households with Elderly Persons Living Below the Federal Poverty Levels, Community Comparisons.	5-205
Table 5-115: Household Financial Situation.	5-207
Table 5-116: Change in Financial Situation in the Past Five Years.	5-212

Chapter 6: Religious Profile

	Page
Table 6-1: Households and Persons by Jewish Identification.	6-6
Table 6-2: Jewish Identification.	6-7
Table 6-3: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups.	6-12
Table 6-4: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups in North Dade.	6-13
Table 6-5: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups in South Dade.	6-13
Table 6-6: Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups in The Beaches.	6-13
Table 6-7: Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups.	6-14
Table 6-8: Jewish Identification, Community Comparisons.	6-15
Table 6-9: Orthodox Identification, Community Comparisons.	6-18
Table 6-10: Conservative Identification, Community Comparisons.	6-19
Table 6-11: Reform Identification, Community Comparisons.	6-20
Table 6-12: Just Jewish Identification, Community Comparisons.	6-21
Table 6-13: Importance of Being Jewish.	6-23
Table 6-14: Importance of Being Jewish, Community Comparisons.	6-29
Table 6-15: Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of.....	6-31
Table 6-16: Jewish Identity Attitudes	6-38
Table 6-17: Summary of Results on Religious Practices.	6-46
Table 6-18: Practice.	6-48
Table 6-19: Practice, Community Comparisons.	6-53
Table 6-20: Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door.	6-55
Table 6-21: Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door, Community Comparisons.	6-60
Table 6-22: Participate in a Passover Seder.	6-62
Table 6-23: Participate in a Passover Seder, Community Comparisons.	6-67
Table 6-24: Light Chanukah Candles.	6-71
Table 6-25: Light Chanukah Candles, Community Comparisons.	6-76
Table 6-26: Light Sabbath Candles.	6-81
Table 6-26: Light Sabbath Candles, Community Comparisons	6-86
Table 6-28: Keep Kosher.	6-91
Table 6-29: Keep Kosher, Community Comparisons.	6-96
Table 6-30: Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath.	6-100
Table 6-31: Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath Community Comparisons.	6-105
Table 6-32: Have a Christmas Tree.	6-107
Table 6-33: Have a Christmas Tree in the Home, Community Comparisons.	6-112
Table 6-34: Synagogue Attendance.	6-117
Table 6-35: Synagogue Attendance, Community Comparisons.	6-123
Table 6-36: Synagogue Attendance Once per Month or More by Age of Respondent, Community Comparisons.	6-126
Table 6-37: Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household.	6-132
Table 6-38: Types of Marriage.	6-132
Table 6-39: Intermarriage, Community Comparisons.	6-138
Table 6-40: Couples Intermarriage Rate by Age of Head of Household Community Comparisons.	6-141
Table 6-41: Religion of Children Being Raised in Intermarried Households Community Comparisons.	6-145

Table 6-42: Jewish Children Being Raised Within Each Type of Marriage Community Comparisons.	6-148
Table 6-43: Children in Jewish Households Who Are Being Raised Jewish Only Community Comparisons.	6-151
Table 6-44: Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish, Community Comparisons.	6-153
Table 6-45: Jews Who Are Jews-by-Choice, Community Comparisons.. . . .	6-155

Chapter 7: Membership Profile

	Page
Table 7-1: Memberships.	7-3
Table 7-2: Synagogue Membership, Community Comparisons.	7-11
Table 7-3: Synagogue Membership by Age of Head of Household Community Comparisons.	7-12
Table 7-4: Synagogue Membership of Households with Children Community Comparisons.	7-14
Table 7-5: Synagogue Membership by Type of Marriage, Community Comparisons.. . . .	7-15
Table 7-6: Location of Synagogue Membership.	7-18
Table 7-7: Synagogue Member Households Who Are Synagogue Members in the Local Community, Community Comparisons.	7-19
Table 7-8: Results of the Synagogue Survey—Number of Member Households.	7-23
Table 7-9: Comparison of Synagogue Membership in the Local Community Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the Synagogue Survey Community Comparisons.	7-28
Table 7-10: Denomination of Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey, Community Comparisons.	7-30
Table 7-11: Orthodox Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey, Community Comparisons.	7-32
Table 7-12: Conservative Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey, Community Comparisons.	7-33
Table 7-13: Reform Synagogue Membership Based upon the Synagogue Survey, Community Comparisons.	7-34
Table 7-14: Membership in the Michael-Ann Russell JCC and Participation in the Past Year.	7-39
Table 7-15: Membership in the Dave and Mary Alper JCC and Participation in the Past Year.	7-44
Table 7-16: Membership in the Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC and Participation in the Past Year.	7-48
Table 7-17: Location of JCC Membership.	7-53
Table 7-18: Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center Community Comparisons.	7-54
Table 7-19: Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center of Households with Children, Community Comparisons.. . . .	7-55
Table 7-20: Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center of Intermarried Households, Community Comparisons.	7-56
Table 7-21: Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households, Community Comparisons.	7-57

Table 7-22: Results of the JCC Survey–Number of Member Households.	7-61
Table 7-23: Comparison of Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the JCC Survey Community Comparisons.	7-62
Table 7-24: Summary of Major Reasons for Not Joining the Michael Ann Russell JCC. . .	7-67
Table 7-25: Major Reasons for Not Joining the Michael Ann Russell JCC.	7-68
Table 7-26: Summary of Major Reasons for Not Joining the Dave and Mary Alper JCC. . .	7-74
Table 7-27: Major Reasons for Not Joining the Dave and Mary Alper JCC.	7-75
Table 7-28: Summary of Major Reasons for Not Joining the Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC.	7-81
Table 7-29: Major Reasons for Not Joining the Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC.	7-82
Table 7-30: No Need for the Services Offered as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local JCC, Community Comparisons.	7-85
Table 7-31: Cost as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local JCC Community Comparisons.	7-86
Table 7-32: Lack of Time as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local JCC Community Comparisons.	7-87
Table 7-33: Distance from Home as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local JCC Community Comparisons.	7-88
Table 7-34: Quality of the Programs as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local JCC Community Comparisons.	7-89
Table 7-35: Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	7-94
Table 7-36: Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC Community Comparisons.	7-96
Table 7-37: Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships, Community Comparisons.	7-102
Table 7-38: Jewish Organization Membership, Community Comparisons.	7-106
Table 7-39: Jewish Organization Membership of Households Who Are Not Members of a Synagogue or JCC, Community Comparisons.	7-107
Table 7- 40: Association with the Jewish Community, Community Comparisons.	7-109
Table 7-41: Profiles of Member Households.	7-113
Table 7-42: Feel Part of the Miami Jewish Community.	7-123
Table 7-43: Feel Part of the Local Jewish Community, Community Comparisons.	7-129
Table 7-44: Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity.	7-132
Table 7-45: Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity, Community Comparisons.	7-137

Chapter 8: Jewish Education

	Page
Table 8-1: Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as a Child.	8-4
Table 8-2: Jewish Day School Education of Adults as a Child.	8-10
Table 8-3: Received Some Formal Jewish Education as a Child Community Comparisons.	8-15
Table 8-4: Attended a Jewish Day School as a Child, Community Comparisons.	8-16
Table 8-5: Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children.	8-20

Table 8-6: Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child Community Comparisons.	8-25
Table 8-7: Participated in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers Community Comparisons.	8-26
Table 8-8: Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays) Community Comparisons.	8-27
Table 8-9: Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, or Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year.	8-31
Table 8-10: Attended an Adult Jewish Education Program or Class in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	8-38
Table 8-11: Results of the Jewish Institutions Survey– Jewish Education of Children.	8-40
Table 8-12: Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children.	8-47
Table 8-13: Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children Community Comparisons.	8-50
Table 8-14: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17.	8-56
Table 8-15: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-17 Community Comparisons.	8-61
Table 8-16: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 5-12 Community Comparisons.	8-64
Table 8-17: Type of School Attended by Jewish Children Age 13-17 Community Comparisons.	8-66
Table 8-18: Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School.	8-69
Table 8-19: Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School.	8-70
Table 8-20: Did Not/Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons.	8-74
Table 8-21: Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School.	8-77
Table 8-22: Tuition Cost as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons.	8-78
Table 8-23: Belief in Public Schools/Ethnically Mixed Environment as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School Community Comparisons.	8-79
Table 8-24: Distance from Home as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons.	8-80
Table 8-25: School Is Too Religious for Family/Family Is Not Religious as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons.	8-81
Table 8-26: Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School Community Comparisons.	8-82
Table 8-27: Quality of Other Private or Public Schools as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School Community Comparisons.	8-83

Table 8-28: Have a Special Needs Child as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons.	8-84
Table 8-29: Intermarriage as a Major Reason for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School, Community Comparisons.	8-85
Table 8-30: Seriously Investigate Sending Child to a New Jewish High School.	8-87
Table 8-31: Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children.	8-93
Table 8-32: Jewish Children Who Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education Community Comparisons.	8-98
Table 8-33: Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education.	8-104
Table 8-34: Jewish Children Who Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education Age 5-17, Community Comparisons.	8-109
Table 8-35: Jewish Children Who Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education Age 13-17: Community Comparisons.	8-110
Table 8-36: Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer.	8-113
Table 8-37: Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer, Community Comparisons.	8-118
Table 8-38: Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer.	8-122
Table 8-39: Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer, Community Comparisons.	8-127
Table 8-40: Jewish Overnight Camp Prevented by Cost.	8-130
Table 8-41: Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group.	8-135
Table 8-42: Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group Based upon the Telephone Survey, Community Comparisons.	8-137
Table 8-43: Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group Based upon the Jewish Institutions Survey, Community Comparisons.	8-138
Table 8-44: Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education.	8-140
Table 8-45: Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education, Community Comparisons.	8-144

Chapter 9: Jewish Agencies

	Page
Table 9-1: Familiarity with Jewish Agencies.	9-2
Table 9-2: At Least Somewhat Familiar with at Least One Jewish Agency Queried Community Comparisons.	9-3
Table 9-3: Perception of Jewish Agencies.	9-5
Table 9-4: Familiarity with the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.	9-7
Table 9-5: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Community Center Community Comparisons.	9-11
Table 9-6: Perception of the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.	9-14
Table 9-7: Perception of the Local Jewish Community Center Community Comparisons.	9-18
Table 9-8: Familiarity with the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.	9-21
Table 9-9: Perception of the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.	9-25
Table 9-10: Familiarity with the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.	9-29
Table 9-11: Perception of the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.	9-34

Table 9-12: Familiarity with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.	9-38
Table 9-13: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons.	9-42
Table 9-14: Perception of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.	9-45
Table 9-15: Perception of the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons.	9-49
Table 9-16: Familiarity with Miami Jewish Health Systems (Douglas Gardens).	9-52
Table 9-17: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Nursing Home, Community Comparisons.	9-56
Table 9-18: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Nursing Home of Respondents Age 65 and Over, Community Comparisons.	9-57
Table 9-19: Perception of Miami Jewish Health Systems (Douglas Gardens).	9-59
Table 9-20: Perception of the Local Jewish Nursing Home, Community Comparisons.	9-63
Table 9-21: Perception of the Local Jewish Nursing Home by Respondents Age 65 and Over, Community Comparisons.	9-64
Table 9-22: Familiarity with Jewish Community Services.	9-66
Table 9-23: Familiarity with the Local Jewish Family Service, Community Comparisons.	9-71
Table 9-24: Perception of Jewish Community Services.	9-74
Table 9-25: Perception of the Local Jewish Family Service, Community Comparisons.	9-78

Chapter 10: Social Service Needs

	Page
Table 10-1: Households in Which an Adult Is Health Limited.	10-4
Table 10-2: Households in Which a Member Is Health Limited, Community Comparisons.	10-7
Table 10-3: Elderly Couple Households in Which a Member Is Health Limited Community Comparisons.	10-9
Table 10-4: Elderly Single Households Who Are Health Limited Community Comparisons.	10-11
Table 10-5: Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year.	10-18
Table 10-6: Need for Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly or Disabled Person in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	10-19
Table 10-7: Need for Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	10-20
Table 10-8: Need for Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	10-22
Table 10-9: Need for Programs for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	10-24
Table 10-10: Need for In-Home Health Care for the Elderly in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	10-26
Table 10-11: Need for Senior Transportation in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	10-28
Table 10-12: Need for Assisted Living Facility in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	10-30
Table 10-13: Need for Home-Delivered Meals in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	10-31
Table 10-14: Need for Help in Coordinating Services for Elderly, Non-Elderly Disabled Persons and Counseling in the Past Year.	10-36
Table 10-15: Need for Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation in the Past Year.	10-39
Table 10-16: Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Physical, Developmental, or Learning Disabilities, or Other Special Needs in the Past Year.	10-41

Table 10-17: Need for Selected Social Services for the Elderly in the Past Year..	10-42
Table 10-18: Where Elderly Person Needing Care Lives.	10-45
Table 10-19: Caregiver Households, Community Comparisons.	10-47
Table 10-20: Households with Children Who Are Caregiver Households (The Sandwich Generation), Community Comparisons.	10-48
Table 10-21: Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 75 or Over with Local Adult Children, Community Comparisons.	10-50

Chapter 11: Israel

	Page
Table 11-1: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel.	11-4
Table 11-2: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel, Community Comparisons. . .	11-9
Table 11-3: Types of Trips to Israel, Community Comparisons.	11-10
Table 11-4: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel.	11-13
Table 11-5: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel Community Comparisons.	11-14
Table 11-6: Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel.	11-17
Table 11-7: Emotional Attachment to Israel.	11-23
Table 11-8: Emotional Attachment to Israel, Community Comparisons.	11-29
Table 11-9: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Age of Respondent, Community Comparisons.	11-31
Table 11-10: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Jewish Identification, Community Comparisons.	11-33
Table 11-11: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Type of Marriage, Community Comparisons.	11-35

Chapter 12: Anti-Semitism

	Page
Table 12-1: Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year.	12-3
Table 12-2: Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	12-8
Table 12-3: Households in Which a Jewish Child Age 6-17 Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year.	12-9
Table 12-4: Households in Which a Jewish Child Age 6-17 Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	12-10
Table 12-5: Perception of Anti-Semitism in Miami.	12-13
Table 12-6: Perception of Anti-Semitism in the Local Community, Community Comparisons.	12-18
Table 12-7: Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel by Personal Acquaintances in Miami in the Past Year.	12-21
Table 12-8: Perception of Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami.	12-27
Table 12-9: Holocaust Survivors, Children of Survivors, and Grandchildren of Survivors.	12-33
Table 12-10: Holocaust Survivors and Children of Survivors, Community Comparisons.	12-34

Chapter 13 The Media

Table 13-1: Readership of the <i>Miami Herald</i> and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in Print and Online in the Past Week.	13-4
Table 13-2: Readership of the <i>Miami Herald</i> and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in the Past Week.	13-5
Table 13-3: Belong to a Online Jewish Group or List.	13-10
Table 13-4: Used the Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year.	13-17
Table 13-5: Used the Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	13-22
Table 13-6: Used the Internet for Local Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	13-23
Table 13-7: Visited the Local Jewish Federation Website in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	13-23

Chapter 14: Philanthropic Profile–Behavior

	Page
Table 14-1: Donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Other Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year by Level of Donations.	14-5
Table 14-2: Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year.	14-11
Table 14-3: Local Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	14-18
Table 14-4: Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household, Community Comparisons.	14-20
Table 14-5: Fair/Poor Perceptions of the Local Jewish Federation by Respondents in Households Who Were Asked but Did Not Donate to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	14-22
Table 14-6: Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-26
Table 14-7: Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	14-32
Table 14-8: Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year.	14-37
Table 14-9: Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-48
Table 14-10: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	14-57
Table 14-11: Comparison of Households Who Donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the Jewish Federation Survey, Community Comparisons.	14-61
Table 14-12: Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Annual Campaign 1994-2013.	14-65
Table 14-13: Local Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, Community Comparisons.	14-66
Table 14-14: Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List Community Comparisons.	14-69
Table 14-15: Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-74
Table 14-16: Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	14-80
Table 14-17: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	14-83

Table 14-18: Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year.....	14-88
Table 14-19: Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	14-94
Table 14-20: Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-97
Table 14-21: Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	14-104
Table 14-22: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year.....	14-109
Table 14-23: Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	14-116
Table 14-24: Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year Community Comparisons.	14-121
Table 14-25: Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	14-126
Table 14-26: Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities.	14-128
Table 14-27: Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities Community Comparisons.	14-133
Table 14-28: Volunteered for Jewish Organizations and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year.	14-138
Table 14-29: Volunteered for Jewish Organizations and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year, Community Comparisons.	14-144

Chapter 15: Philanthropic Profile–Attitudes

	Page
Table 15-1: Importance of Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization.....	15-3
Table 15-2: Importance of Various Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization Community Comparisons.	15-4
Table 15-3: Helping Jews Locally Who Cannot Afford Food or Shelter as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization.....	15-7
Table 15-4: Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization.....	15-9
Table 15-5: Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons.	15-10
Table 15-6: Providing Jewish Education for Children as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization.....	15-12
Table 15-7: Providing Jewish Education for Children as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons.	15-13
Table 15-8: Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization.	15-15
Table 15-9: Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons.	15-16
Table 15-10: Importance of Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization by Age, Community Comparisons.	15-17
Table 15-11: Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization.....	15-19
Table 15-12: Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization, Community Comparisons.	15-20
Table 15-13: Helping Jewish Children Go to Jewish Summer Camp and on Trips to Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization.....	15-22
Table 15-14: Motivations to Donate More to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.....	15-27

Table 15-15: More of the Money Went to Local Needs as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons.	15-28
Table 15-16: Had More Say Over How the Money Was Spent as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons.	15-29
Table 15-17: Asked by a Close Friend as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation, Community Comparisons.	15-30
Table 15-18: More of the Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation Community Comparisons.	15-31
Table 15-19: Would Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation If More Money Went to Local Needs Compared to Needs in Israel and Overseas Community Comparisons.	15-32

Chapter 16: Political Profile

	Page
Table 16-1: Political Party.	16-3
Table 16-2: Political Party, Community Comparisons.	16-9
Table 16-3: Profiles of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.	16-11
Table 16-4: Registered to Vote and Politically Active.	16-18
Table 16-5: Registered to Vote, Community Comparisons.	16-24
Table 16-6: Registered to Vote Under Age 35, Community Comparisons.	16-24

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Purposes of the Study.	1-2
Definitions of the Study Area and Geographic Areas.	1-4
Definitions.	1-5
Community Comparisons.	1-10
Comparisons with NJPS 2000-01.	1-21
Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.	1-21
Reading the Tables.	1-22
Rounding of Numbers and Percentages.	1-24

In the beginning . . .

(Genesis 1:1)

PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

This is the Main Report arising from the 2014 demographic study of the Jewish population in the service area of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. The study commenced in May 2013 and was completed in January 2015. Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was engaged to undertake the effort. The project was funded by the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. Previous studies of this community were conducted by Dr. Sheskin in 1982, 1992, 1994, and 2004 and the results of these studies are available on www.jewishdatabank.org.

As shown by the recent Pew Research Center Survey on Jewish Americans,¹ significant changes in the American Jewish community present major challenges. Research and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. Scientific Jewish community studies have been completed in more than 55 American Jewish communities since 1993 (**Table 1-1**), covering more than 85% of the more than 6.7 million American Jews counted in the *American Jewish Year Book*.²

National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations (which merged into United Jewish Communities) in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities (now The Jewish Federations of North America) in 2000-01.

This study will assist the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations in developing the community's strengths and in designing projects and programs to address its needs. It will provide information to help the community set priorities and guide decision making for the next decade and beyond.

In many ways, the term *demographic study* is a misnomer, for studies such as this one are actually designed to collect information about more than just strict demographic factors. Thus, this is called a *Jewish population study*. This study has collected data about a broad range of demographic and geographic characteristics, religious and community involvement, service delivery, and philanthropic behavior. The relationship between the first three types of data (demographic, geographic, and religious) and service delivery and campaign information are of particular importance, as are issues of Jewish continuity. More specifically, this study was designed to collect information about the following:

¹ Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center) at www.pewforum.org.

² Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2014). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2014," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2014) *American Jewish Year Book, 2014, Volume 114* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 215-283 at www.jewishdatabank.org.

- ◆ Jewish Population Size
- ◆ Geographic Distribution
- ◆ Geographic Profile
- ◆ Demographic Profile
- ◆ Religious Profile
- ◆ Membership Profile
- ◆ Jewish Education
- ◆ Jewish Agencies
- ◆ Social Service Needs
- ◆ Israel
- ◆ Anti-Semitism and Anti-Israelism
- ◆ The Media
- ◆ Philanthropic Profile

Three driving forces helped to define the need for, and the nature of, this study.

First, the 1990³ and 2000-01⁴ National Jewish Population Surveys and the 2013 Pew Research Center study of Jewish Americans⁵ and their reports of significant rates of intermarriage and issues of Jewish continuity have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Miami as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations with information to enable them to provide services and programs to contribute to the development of a Jewish community that will offer compelling reasons for all Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

Second, complex decisions must be made by the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Miami is diverse demographically (with large numbers of both children and elderly) and, as a result, the social service network is critical to the continuing strength of the community. This study provides the data to help fine tune this network and prioritize the services offered.

Third, while the Greater Miami Jewish Federation plays a central role in Jewish fund raising, it is felt that there is potential for increased giving across the community. To help meet Jewish needs in Miami, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful to financial resource development by the Jewish community.

³ Barry A. Kosmin et al. (1991). *Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish Population Survey*. New York: Council of Jewish Federations at www.jewishdatabank.org .

⁴ Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Steven Cohen, Jonathan Ament, Vivian Klaff, Frank Mott, and Danyelle Peckerman (2003). *Strength, Challenge and Diversity in the American Jewish Population*. New York: United Jewish Communities at www.jewishdatabank.org.

⁵ Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center at <http://www.pewforum.org>.

DEFINITIONS OF THE STUDY AREA AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The study area includes all of Miami-Dade County, Florida. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into three geographic areas (North Dade, South Dade, and The Beaches) and nine geographic subareas (see the map at the front of this report):

North Dade. This area includes all zip codes north of Flagler Street, but excludes the offshore islands south of Haulover Cut.

① **North Dade Core East** includes zip codes 33160 and 33180. Includes Aventura, Golden Beach, and parts of North Miami Beach.

② **North Dade Core West** includes zip codes 33162 and 33179. Includes Ojus and parts of North Miami Beach.

③ **Other North Dade** includes zip codes 33010, 33012, 33013, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33018, 33054, 33055, 33056, 33122, 33125, 33126, 33127, 33132, 33136, 33137, 33138, 33142, 33147, 33150, 33153, 33161, 33166, 33167, 33168, 33169, 33172, 33178, 33181, 33182, and 33192. Includes Carol City, Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, North Miami, Miami Shores, Miami Springs, Opa Locka, and parts of the City of Miami.

South Dade. This area includes all zip codes south of Flagler Street and the offshore city of Key Biscayne.

④ **West Kendall** includes zip codes 33031, 33032, 33033, 33034, 33035, 33170, 33173, 33175, 33176, 33177, 33183, 33184, 33185, 33186, 33187, 33193, and 33196. Includes Homestead and Florida City.

⑤ **East Kendall** includes zip codes 33143, 33156, 33157, 33158, 33189, and 33190. Includes Pinecrest, South Miami, and parts of Coral Gables.

⑥ **NE South Dade** includes zip codes 33114, 33128, 33129, 33130, 33131, 33133, 33134, 33135, 33144, 33145, 33146, 33149, 33155, 33159, 33165, and 33174. Includes Key Biscayne and parts of the City of Miami.

The Beaches. This area includes all offshore islands from Fisher Island to Haulover Cut.

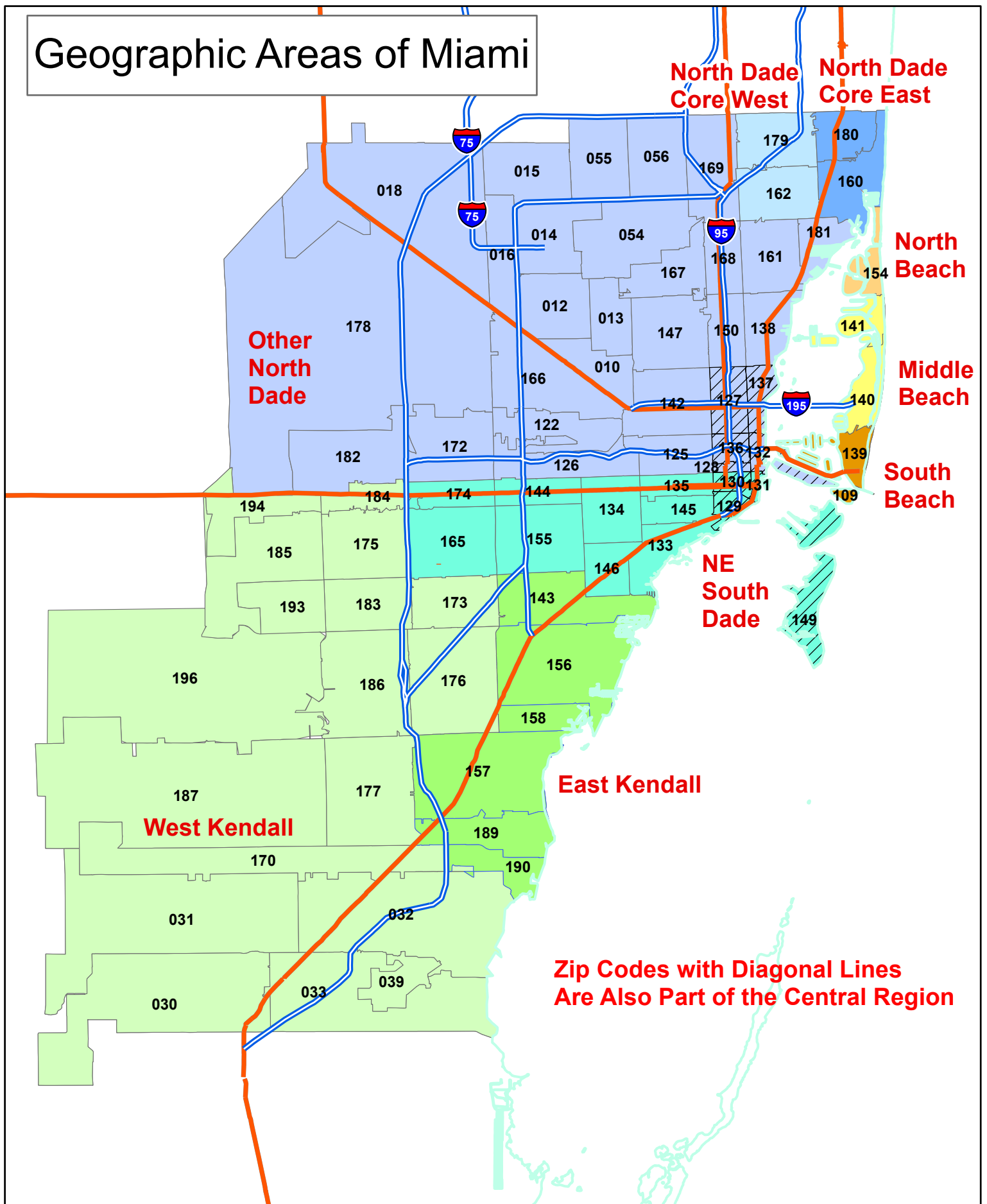
⑦ **North Beach** includes zip code 33154. Includes all areas north of 88th Street, including Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Indian Creek Village, and Surfside.

⑧ **Middle Beach** includes zip codes 33140 and 33141. Includes parts of the City of Miami Beach.

⑨ **South Beach** includes zip codes 33109 and 33139. Includes parts of the City of Miami Beach.

The Central Area. This area includes zip codes 33127, 33128, 33129, 33130, 33131, 33132, 33136, 33137, and 33149. This is the area from Brickell to the Midtown area. It also includes Key Biscayne.

Geographic Areas of Miami



DEFINITIONS

Key definitions of terms used throughout this report are provided below. Terms used only in certain chapters are defined within those chapters.

• Jewish Person

A *Jewish person* is any person who currently considers himself/herself Jewish (or who is identified as such by the respondent) or who was born Jewish or raised Jewish and has not formally converted to another religion and does not regularly attend religious services of another religion (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Note that whether a person was born Jewish, was raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish is based on self-identification. A person who was born Jewish or raised Jewish (excluding any such person who has formally converted to another religion or who regularly attends religious services of another religion [*irrespective* of formal conversion]), but currently considers himself/herself to be secular, agnostic, atheist, non-practicing, non-religious, non-observant, nothing, no religion, or a non-Western religion is considered to be Jewish. Adults (but not children) who consider themselves *part Jewish* are considered to be Jewish. Children who are part Jewish (being raised both Jewish and in another religion) are *not* considered to be Jewish when examining Jewish educational issues, but are counted in the overall count of Jews. Persons who are Messianic are *not* considered to be Jewish. *Persons of Jewish background* who do not consider themselves to be Jewish are *not* considered to be Jewish.

• Jewish Household

A *Jewish household* is any household containing a Jewish person. See the “Definition of an Eligible Household” section in Chapter 2 for a list of exclusions.

• Persons in Jewish Households

Persons in Jewish households are any persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) living in a Jewish household. Some results in this report are shown for persons in Jewish households, while other results are shown only for Jewish persons or only for non-Jewish persons in Jewish households. Children who are temporarily away at school are included as persons in Jewish households. Paid Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are included as persons in Jewish households. Paid non-Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are *not* included as persons in Jewish households.

• Jew-by-Choice

For adults, a *Jew-by-Choice* is any person age 18 or over who was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). For children, a Jew-by-Choice is any person age 0-17 who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Children who were not born Jewish but are being raised both Jewish and in another religion (part Jewish) are *not* considered to be Jews-by-Choice.

- **Born or Raised Jewish Adult**

A *born or raised Jewish adult* is any Jewish person age 18 or over who was born or raised Jewish. Jews-by-Choice (since they were not born or raised Jewish) and persons of Jewish background who do not consider themselves to be Jewish (since they are not currently Jewish) are *not* considered to be born or raised Jewish adults.

- **Respondent**

The *respondent* is the person in a Jewish household who was queried in the Telephone Survey. Some questions were asked of the respondent only, while other questions were asked of the respondent about the household or about other persons in the household. Some results in this report are shown for respondents only. Some results are shown for all respondents (both Jewish and non-Jewish), while other results are shown only for Jewish respondents. See the “Definition of an Eligible Respondent” section in Chapter 2 for procedural considerations.

- **Head of Household**

In most cases, the respondent is the *head of household*. In cases in which the respondent is not Jewish, the Jewish spouse (or partner or significant other), Jewish parent, or other Jewish adult is generally designated as the head of household.

In households in which the respondent is an adult child, an elderly relative, or another member of the household who is clearly not the head of household, a Jewish head of household is designated at random from the husband and wife in the household or the single parent is designated as the head of household.

- **Age of Head of Household and Age of Respondent**

Data are shown for the *age of head of household* when examining questions in which the head of household is instrumental in making a household decision (such as synagogue membership or charitable donations). Data are shown for the *age of respondent* when examining questions in which the respondent is expressing an opinion (such as emotional attachment to Israel) and questions asked only of the respondent (such as volunteering).

- **Children in Jewish Households and Jewish Children**

Children in Jewish households are any persons age 0-17 (both Jewish and non-Jewish) living in a Jewish household. *Jewish children* are any persons age 0-17 living in a Jewish household who are identified by the respondent as being raised Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Children who are part Jewish (being raised both Jewish and in another religion) are *not* considered to be Jewish children, but are counted in the overall count of Jews. Some results in this report are shown for children in Jewish households or Jewish households with children, while other results are shown only for Jewish children or households with Jewish children. In a few cases, results are shown for Jewish and part Jewish children combined.

- **Part-Year and Full-Year Households**

Part-year households are Jewish households who live in the study area for 3-7 months of the year. *Full-year households* are Jewish households who live in the study area for 8-12 months of the year. *Visitor households* are Jewish households who live in the study area for less than three months of the year.

- **FSU Households**

FSU households are Jewish households in which an adult was born in one of the republics of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) or in which the respondent's location of residence prior to the study area was in the FSU.

- **Hispanic Households, Sephardic Households, and Israeli Households**

Hispanic households are Jewish households in which an adult considers himself/herself Hispanic. *Sephardic households* are Jewish households in which an adult considers himself/herself Sephardic. *Israeli households* are Jewish households in which an adult considers himself/herself Israeli.

- **Age Groups**

Except as otherwise specified in this report, *children* refers to persons age 0-17, *teenagers* refers to persons age 13-17, *adults* refers to persons age 18 and over, *non-elderly* refers to adults under age 65, and *elderly* refers to adults age 65 and over.

- **Household Structure**

Household with children refers to Jewish households containing children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Household with only adult children* refers to Jewish households containing adult children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 18-29 (unless otherwise specified) at home and no children age 0-17 at home. *Non-elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 18-64. *Non-elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 18-64. *Elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 65 or over. *Elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 65 or over.

- **Jewish Identification**

With the exception of the data on the denomination of synagogue membership in Chapter 7, results reported for Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and *Just Jewish* subgroups refer to the respondent's self-identification, not the denomination of synagogue membership. In cases in which the respondent is not Jewish, the Jewish identification is that of the Jewish spouse (or partner or significant other), Jewish parent, or other Jewish adult as reported by the non-Jewish respondent (in a *proxy* fashion). See the "Definition of an Eligible Respondent" section in Chapter 2 for more information on proxy responses.

• Types of Marriage

① **In-marriage:** An *in-marriage* is a marriage in which both spouses were born or raised Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish.

② **Conversionary In-marriage:** A *conversionary in-marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective of formal conversion*).

③ **Intermarriage:** An *intermarriage* is a marriage in which one spouse currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

• Jewish Organization

A *Jewish organization* is a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center. In querying whether anyone in the household is currently a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith and Hadassah.

• Jewish and General Trips to Israel

① **Jewish Trip:** A *Jewish trip* to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, Birthright, Jewish agency, synagogue, or Jewish organization. Households containing members who lived or studied in Israel (excluding households containing Israelis) are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip. Households containing members who visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

② **General Trip:** A *general trip* to Israel is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or commercial company or a trip in which the household member visited Israel on his/her own or with family. Households containing Israelis are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip.

• Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Respondents were asked whether their households donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. If their households did not donate, the respondents were asked whether the Jewish Federation contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their households to donate. "Don't know" responses were treated as negative responses. From these two questions, three *Jewish Federation market segments* are developed:

① **Donated to Federation:** Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

② **Asked, Did Not Donate:** Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year but they did not donate.

⊖ **Not Asked:** Includes households who reported that they did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year and were not asked to donate.

- **Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year**

The variable *Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year* refers only to households who donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. Households who donated only to Jewish Federations outside Miami are not included.

- **Median**

The *median* is a measure of the central tendency of a distribution. For example, if the median age is 40, then half of the population is under age 40 and half of the population is over age 40.

- **Base**

The *base* refers to the set of households or persons in a household about whom the results of each question on the Telephone Survey are reported. The base is the denominator used in calculating the percentages shown in the text and tables in this report. The base is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels. Examples of bases used in this report include, among others, Jewish Households, Persons in Jewish Households, Respondents, Adults in Jewish Households, and Jewish Children Age 0-17.

COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

In many cases this report compares Miami with other American Jewish communities (Table 1-1). About 200 *Comparison with Other Communities* tables are presented in this report.⁶

Reasons for Exercising Caution in Comparing Miami with Other Jewish Communities. The comparisons of Miami with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution for the following major reasons:

❶ **Different Dates of the Studies.** The Jewish community studies included in the comparison tables were completed over a 21-year period. Differences between Place A in 1993 and Place B in 2014 may be due to the temporal differences in the community studies. For example, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B simply because the community study in Place A was completed 21 years earlier, when intermarriage rates generally were lower. Obviously, this is an extreme example since most comparisons are between studies completed closer in time than in this example.

❷ **Different Sampling Methods.** Three different sampling methods generally have been used in Jewish community studies: a random digit dialing (RDD) only sample (drawn from randomly generated telephone numbers); an RDD sample combined with a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample (drawn from a telephone directory); and an RDD sample combined with a List sample (usually drawn from the local Jewish Federation mailing list). Only Jewish communities that used RDD sampling for at least part of the sample are included as comparison Jewish communities. Different sampling methods may lead to differences in survey results. Thus, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B because the community study in Place A used RDD and List samples, where the List sample included proportionately fewer intermarried households, while the community study in Place B used an RDD only sample. (See the “Telephone Survey” section in Chapter 2 for a further discussion of RDD and List sampling methods.) Table 1-2 shows the sampling methods and sample sizes for each of the community studies included in the comparison tables.

❸ **Different Questionnaires.** A variety of questionnaires have been used in Jewish community studies. The survey research literature indicates that even small changes in question wording or in the sequence in which questions are asked on a telephone survey can have a significant impact upon survey results.

⁶ Other comparison tables may be found in Ira M. Sheskin (2013). *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America at www.jewishdatabank.org. For older comparisons of Miami with other Jewish communities, see Ira M. Sheskin (2001). *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies*. New York: City University of New York, Berman Jewish DataBank at www.jewishdatabank.org.

④ **Small Sample Sizes.** In general, when comparing the overall results for Jewish households or persons in Jewish households among the comparison Jewish communities, the sample sizes used in the community studies are such that results which are at least five percentage points apart may be considered to be statistically significantly different. On the other hand, when comparing the results among the comparison Jewish communities for population subgroups (such as households with children or respondents under age 35), the sample sizes may be considerably smaller such that even differences of 10-15 percentage points may not be considered to be statistically significantly different.

In summary, while problems do exist in comparing the results among the comparison Jewish communities, this researcher has every confidence that despite these problems community comparisons help provide an important context for understanding the Miami Jewish community.

Rules for Inclusion of Comparison Jewish Communities. To be included in the comparison tables, a community study had to meet the following major criteria:

① A telephone survey using an RDD sample had to be used for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation.

② The study had to be completed since 1993, a 21-year period. If a community completed multiple studies during this period, only the results of the most recent study are shown.

③ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables using wording similar to Miami and to have reported the results in a manner facilitating comparison. In some cases where the original results were not reported in a manner facilitating comparison, this researcher has obtained the original data and produced results that permit comparisons.

④ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables of the same set of households or persons in a household (*base*) as Miami. For example, if the question in Miami was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, then only other Jewish communities querying this set of persons could be included in the table. Minor differences in the set of persons queried are noted in the footnotes to the tables. In some cases, communities for which the base is significantly different from that used in the table are listed below a thick horizontal line at the end of the table, with the alternative base noted. This is done for informational purposes only, and these communities are not included in the discussion of community comparisons.

⑤ The community study report had to be made available to the Berman Jewish DataBank or this researcher.

Order of Communities in the Comparison Tables. Each comparison table is ordered based upon one particular data column (the *ordered column*), in descending order of magnitude of the data. Except for those comparison tables with only one data column, the ordered column has an *italicized* heading. The choice of ordered column is determined by the data thought to be most interesting. Thus, for example, the household size table is ordered by the percentage of single person households, and the employment status table is ordered by the percentage employed full time. While listing the communities in alphabetical order might simplify finding the results quickly for a particular community, such a presentation would be much less helpful in facilitating comparisons among the Jewish communities.

When two or more communities show the same percentage (or number) in the ordered column, three rules are followed to determine the order in which the communities are listed:

❶ The first rule applies when a secondary column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the ordered column.

In some cases, when the ordered column is the sum of two (or more) other columns, the communities are listed according to the community that has the higher percentage on the more “extreme” of the columns being summed. For example, if two communities show the same percentage for “always/usually,” the community with the highest “always” percentage is listed first.

In other cases, a comparison table is ordered on a particular column, but a secondary “related” column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the ordered column. For example, in the employment status table, if two communities show the same percentage for “full time,” the community with the highest “part time” percentage is listed first.

If the communities continue to show the same percentages after applying this rule, the process is continued using the next appropriate column.

❷ The second rule applies when the first rule is not applicable or does not resolve the situation, that is, the communities show the same percentages in all the data columns. In this case, the community with the most recent study is listed first.

❸ The third rule applies when the first two rules do not resolve the situation, that is, the communities also have the same year of study. In this case, the communities are listed in alphabetical order.

Communities for which the data are unavailable for the ordered column (but are available for other columns) are listed below a thick horizontal line.

Particularly Instructive Comparison Jewish Communities. It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Miami, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Miami: Atlanta, Broward, Cleveland, New York, South Palm Beach, Washington, DC, and West Palm Beach (**Table 1-1**). These communities are shown in **boldface type** in the comparison tables.

Ranking of Miami Compared to Other Jewish Communities. For the data in the ordered column and such other data columns that are deemed to be most interesting in each comparison table, the text of the report indicates whether Miami is well below average, below average, about average, above average, or well above average compared to other Jewish communities. In some cases, Miami is identified as being among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities on a particular measure. These *rankings* are determined based upon the number of comparison Jewish communities, the relative magnitude of the values (usually a percentage) being compared, and the spread between the value for Miami and the median value for the data being compared. In general, if the value for Miami is within four percentage points of the median value, Miami is identified as about average. If the value for Miami is five to eight percentage points from the median value, Miami is identified as either above average or below average, or, if appropriate, as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities. If the value for Miami is more than eight percentage points from the median value, Miami is identified as either *well* above average or *well* below average, or, if appropriate, as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

Other Notes. The year for each community study reported in the comparison tables is the year in which the telephone survey was completed.

Comparative information for residents of Miami-Dade County (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) was generally obtained from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) at www.census.gov. Note that the ACS data includes all persons in institutions while the data from the Telephone Survey excludes Jews in institutions without their own telephone number.

See www.jewishdatabank.org for copies of the questionnaires and community study reports for many of the comparison Jewish communities.

Most of the results for the comparison Jewish communities derive from the community study reports produced by this and other researchers. In some cases, as indicated above, the results for community studies not conducted by this researcher are based upon analysis of the data sets for these communities available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

**TABLE 1-1
JEWISH POPULATION SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews ¹
Atlanta	2006	61,300	156,900	119,800
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	23,100	20,400
Baltimore	2010	42,500	108,100	93,400
Bergen	2001	28,400	78,000	71,700
Boston	2005	105,500	265,500	210,500
Broward	1997	133,000	269,100	241,000
Buffalo	1995	11,520	31,600	26,400
Charlotte	1997	4,000	10,600	7,800
Chicago	2010	148,100	381,900	291,800
Cincinnati	2008	12,500	33,000	27,000
Cleveland	2011	38,300	98,300	80,800
Columbus	2001	11,878	32,000	22,000
Denver	2007	47,500	117,200	83,900
Detroit	2005	30,000	78,000	72,000
East Bay	2011	51,400	NA	100,700
Essex-Morris	1998	47,000	117,100	96,000
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	8,600	7,100
Hartford	2000	14,800	36,900	32,800
Howard County	2010	7,500	20,400	17,200
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	16,200	13,000
Las Vegas	2005	42,000	89,000	67,500
Lehigh Valley	2007	4,000	9,800	8,050
Los Angeles	1997	247,668	590,000	519,200
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2,700	5,800	5,000

**TABLE 1-1
JEWISH POPULATION SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

<i>Community</i>	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews ¹
MIAMI	2014	55,700	129,700	123,200
Middlesex	2008	24,000	56,600	52,040
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	25,400	21,100
Minneapolis	2004	13,850	35,300	29,300
Monmouth	1997	26,000	72,500	65,700
New Haven	2010	11,000	27,800	23,000
New York	2011	694,000	1,769,000	1,538,002
Orlando	1993	9,044	23,400	19,200
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	15,850	13,850
Philadelphia	2009	116,700	251,400	214,600
Phoenix	2002	44,000	106,900	82,900
Pittsburgh	2002	20,900	54,200	42,200
Portland (ME)	2007	4,300	11,825	8,350
Rhode Island	2002	9,550	23,000	18,750
Richmond	1994	6,000	15,300	12,150
Rochester	1999	10,230	25,600	21,000
San Antonio	2007	4,500	11,200	9,170
San Diego	2003	46,000	118,000	89,000
San Francisco	2004	125,400	291,500	227,800 ³
Sarasota	2001	8,800	17,500	15,500
Seattle	2000	22,490	53,500	37,200
South Palm Beach	2005	73,000	136,800	131,300
St. Louis	1995	24,600	59,400	54,000
St. Paul	2004	5,150	13,400	10,940
St. Petersburg	1994	13,006	30,200	25,700

**TABLE 1-1
JEWISH POPULATION SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews ¹
Tidewater	2001	5,400	13,800	10,950
Tucson	2002	13,400	28,600	22,400
Washington (DC)	2003	110,000	267,800	215,600
West Palm Beach	2005	69,000	137,300	124,250
Westport	2000	5,000	13,600	11,450
Wilmington ⁴	1995	5,700	15,100	11,900
York	1999	925	2,400	1,800
Total		2,707,361	6,430,975	5,322,652
<i>American Jewish Year Book 2014</i> ⁵	2014			6,768,980
NJPS ⁶	2000	2,900,000	6,700,000	5,237,700
Brandeis University Meta-Analysis ⁷	2013			6,800,000
Pew Research Center ⁸	2013			6,700,000

TABLE 1-1
JEWISH POPULATION SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

<i>Community</i>	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews ¹
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¹ Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available. Estimates are for the year of the study. Current estimates may differ, see Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2014). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2014," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2014) *American Jewish Year Book, 2014, Volume 114* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 215-284 at www.jewishdatabank.org.

² As per report, includes about 100,000 persons who identify as Christian.

³ As per report, includes almost all children in Jewish households with at least one Jewish parent.

⁴ Population estimates are for New Castle County (Wilmington and Newark). In addition, the Jewish Federation of Delaware serves the remainder of the state with 2,200 Jewish households, 5,000 persons in Jewish households, and 3,200 Jews.

⁵ Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2014). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2014," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2014) *American Jewish Year Book, 2014, Volume 114* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 215-284 at www.jewishdatabank.org.

⁶ See Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2006). "Jewish Population of the United States, 2006," in David Singer and Lawrence Grossman (Editors) *American Jewish Year Book 2006, Volume 106* (New York: The American Jewish Committee) pp.133-193 for an explanation of the differences between the *American Jewish Year Book* and NJPS results. The NJPS results are at Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz et al. (2003). *Strength, Challenge and Diversity in the American Jewish Population*. (New York: United Jewish Communities) at www.jfna.org/NJPS.

⁷ Elizabeth Tighe et al. (2013). *American Jewish Estimates: 2012*. Waltham, MA: Brandeis University, Steinhardt Social Research Institute at www.brandeis.edu/ssri.

⁸ Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center) at www.pewforum.org.

Notes:

1) For a detailed description of the geographic extent of each community, consult the community study reports available at www.jewishdatabank.org. All study areas correspond to the local Jewish Federation's service area. Study areas range in size from the better part of a county to multi-county areas.

2) Data are reported for the *Year of Study*. Current population estimates may differ.

3) Only Jewish community studies conducted since 1993 that used random digit dialing (RDD) sampling for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation are listed.

**TABLE 1-2
DATES, SAMPLING METHODS, AND SAMPLE SIZES
OF LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List ¹	Total
Atlanta	1996	2006	322	0	685	1,007
Atlantic County	1985	2004	212	412	0	624
Baltimore	1999	2010	193	49	971	1,213
Bergen	None	2001	1,003	0	0	1,003
Boston	1995	2005	401	0	1,365	1,766
Broward	None	1997	1,023	0	0	1,023
Buffalo	None	1995	582	0	483 ²	1,065
Charlotte	None	1997	186	298	0	484
Chicago	2000	2010	152	204	1,637	1,993
Cincinnati	None	2008	228	0	684	912
Cleveland	1996	2011	114	36	894	1,044
Columbus	1990	2001	369	0	370	739
Denver	1997	2007	227	70	1,102	1,399
Detroit	1989	2005	403	871	0	1,274
East Bay	1986	2011	621	199	0	820
Essex-Morris	1986	1998	1,446	0	0	1,446
Harrisburg	None	1994	186	289	0	475
Hartford	1982	2000	216	547	0	763
Howard County	1999	2010	49	0	204	253
Jacksonville	None	2002	209	226	166	601
Las Vegas	1995	2005	398	799	0	1,197
Lehigh Valley	None	2007	217	320	0	537

TABLE 1-2
DATES, SAMPLING METHODS, AND SAMPLE SIZES
OF LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List ¹	Total
Los Angeles	1979	1997	1,080	0	1,560	2,640
Martin-St. Lucie	None	1999	23	180	0	203
Miami	1994	2004	1,808	0	0	1,808
MIAMI	2004	2014	590	0	1,430	2,020
Middlesex	None	2008	469	607	0	1,076
Milwaukee	1983	1996	308	531	0	839
Minneapolis	None	2004	208	538 *	0	746
Monmouth	None	1997	395	401 ³	0	796
New Haven	None	2010	297	536	0	833
New York	2002	2011	3,377	451	2,165	5,993
Orlando	None	1993	204	467	0	671
Palm Springs	None	1998	77	0	325	402
Philadelphia	1997	2009	362	101	754	1,217
Phoenix	1983	2002	229	0	564	793
Pittsburgh	None	2002	341	0	972	1,313
Portland (ME)	None	2007	150	271	0	421
Rhode Island	1987	2002	306	523	0	829
Richmond	None	1994	191	432	0	623
Rochester	1986	1999	213	495	0	708
San Antonio	None	2007	290	385	0	675
San Diego	None	2003	531	0	549	1,080
San Francisco	1986	2004	500	0	1,121	1,621

**TABLE 1-2
DATES, SAMPLING METHODS, AND SAMPLE SIZES
OF LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List ¹	Total
Sarasota	1992	2001	189	427	0	616
Seattle	1990	2000	217	0	600	817
South Palm Beach	1995	2005	1,511	0	0	1,511
St. Louis	None	1995	198	424	833	1,455
St. Paul	None	2004	203	291 *	0	494
St. Petersburg	None	1994	204	412	0	616
Tidewater	1988	2001	182	446	0	628
Tucson	None	2002	300	505	0	805
Washington	1983	2003	400	801	0	1,201
West Palm Beach	1999	2005	1,534	0	0	1,534
Westport	None	2000	202	422	0	624
Wilmington	None	1995	157	318	0	475
York	None	1999	23	90	283	396
Total			26,026	14,374	19,717	60,117

* Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling was supplemented with Russian Jewish (First) Name (RJN) sampling.

¹ Except as noted, the list sample is drawn from the Jewish Federation mailing list, sometimes combined with sampling from synagogue and organizational mailing lists.

² List sample was drawn from synagogue member lists.

³ Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling was supplemented with Distinctive Sephardic Name (DSN) sampling.

Note: Only Jewish community studies conducted since 1993 that used random digit dialing (RDD) sampling for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation are listed.

COMPARISONS WITH NJPS 2000-01

Many of the comparison tables include results from the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (*NJPS 2000*). This researcher believes that community comparisons based upon local community studies are more instructive than comparisons with NJPS 2000.

The NJPS 2000 questionnaire was administered to 4,523 respondents who represent the 5.1 million American Jews estimated by the study who live in households. Of the 4,523 respondents, 4,220 respondents (representing 4.3 million *more Jewishly-connected* American Jews) received a longer 43-minute questionnaire. The other 303 respondents (representing 800,000 *less Jewishly-connected* American Jews who live in households) received a 21-minute questionnaire. The shorter questionnaire consisted of a subset of questions from the longer questionnaire, omitting many questions about Jewish identity. As a result, the NJPS 2000-01 results for most demographic measures presented in this report (Chapters 4-5) represent all 5.1 million American Jews who live in households, while the NJPS 2000-01 results for most Jewish identity measures presented in this report (Chapters 6-8 and 11-14) reflect only the 4.3 million more Jewishly-connected American Jews. Results on Jewish identity measures for the more Jewishly-connected sample are, in most cases, more positive than they would have been had these data been collected from all respondents representing the 5.1 million American Jews who live in households. An additional 100,000 Jews were estimated by the study to live in institutions for a total NJPS 2000-01 estimate of 5.2 million American Jews. See www.jewishdatabank.org for more information on the NJPS 2000-01 methodology.

In the comparison tables, NJPS 2000-01 results shown for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*, reflecting the 4.3 million American Jews, are footnoted. In the text, NJPS 2000-01 results are referred to as *nationally* in comparison to Miami results, using the phrase “the xx% [Miami results] compares to xx% nationally [NJPS 2000 results].”

COMPARISONS AMONG POPULATION SUBGROUPS

Throughout this report, in the tables showing selected crosstabulations by population subgroup, comparisons are made between the percentages for particular population subgroups, such as geographic area and age, and the *overall percentage* for Miami as a whole shown in the first row of each table.

In general, the percentage for a particular population subgroup in a particular table is identified as being *much higher* or *much lower* than the overall percentage if that percentage differs by at least ten percentage points from the overall percentage. For example, if the overall percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox is 11% and 24% of respondents in synagogue member households identify as Orthodox, then the percentage of respondents in synagogue member households who identify as Orthodox be identified as being *much higher* than the overall percentage because 24% is at least ten percentage points higher than 11%.

An exception to this guideline is made when the sample size for a population subgroup is less than 50. In such cases, the percentage for a particular population subgroup in a particular table is identified as being *much higher* or *much lower* than the overall percentage if that percentage differs by at least 20 percentage points from the overall percentage.

A second exception to this guideline is made when the overall percentage is less than 10%. In such cases, subjective judgment is used in determining what constitutes *much higher* or *much lower*.

A third exception to this guideline is made in Chapter 5 of this report, where differences as large as ten percentage points are rare for many of the demographic measures reported therein. In such cases, subjective judgment is used in determining what constitutes *much higher* or *much lower*.

READING THE TABLES

Percentage distributions for each question in the Telephone Survey are shown in a table, along with selected crosstabulations by various *population subgroups* such as geographic area, length of residence, age, sex, household structure, household income, Jewish identification, type of marriage, synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center membership, Jewish organization membership, formal and informal Jewish education of respondents as children, and such other variables as are deemed relevant.

In some tables, “don’t know” responses are included in the computations, while in other tables they are excluded. The inclusion or exclusion of “don’t know” responses depends on whether the “don’t know” is a statement of value (generally included) or merely an inability to remember or a refusal to respond (generally excluded). In some tables, “don’t know” responses are treated as negative responses. Missing responses are excluded from the tables.

Three important items of information are shown in each table of Miami data: the **sample size**, or actual number of interviews obtained for a particular population subgroup, the projected **number of Jewish households** (or persons, adults, children, married couples, etc.) for a particular population subgroup, and the **base** (set of households or persons queried), or denominator used in calculating the percentages (shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels).

Data for population subgroups with sample sizes of less than 25 are generally omitted from the tables. See the “Sample Size and Margin of Error” section in Chapter 2.

When reading the tables, percentages and corresponding numbers **add down** when the percent signs appear across the top of the columns, and percentages and corresponding numbers **add across** when the percent signs appear down the first column.

In instances where a single percentage is shown in a table, this percentage is essentially the percentage of households (or persons, adults, children, married couples, etc.) about whom a question was answered in the affirmative. In instances where every percentage in a table is shown with a percent sign, it means that each percentage is calculated on an independent base. In instances where percent signs are shown in columns surrounded by thick vertical lines, it means that these percentages are summed or calculated based upon information in the other columns in the table.

Demographic data are easily misunderstood. The data in the text and tables in this report should be examined carefully. The most common error in interpretation occurs when readers do not concentrate on the *nature of the denominator* (or **base**) *used in calculating a percentage*. As an example, note that this study reports that 12% of *Jewish respondents in North Dade* identify as Orthodox. Yet, 62% of *Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox* live in North Dade. The base in each table is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels.

Another common error is to interpret results in terms of the number of *households* when results are shown in terms of the number of *persons*, or vice versa. Also, some of the results in this report are shown for *persons in Jewish households* (both Jewish and non-Jewish), while other results are shown only for *Jewish persons* or only for *respondents*.

Typographic Devices

✓ A check mark is used to indicate that information appears in the text which cannot be determined from the tables.

White numbers in black circles (❶, ❷, ❸, etc.) are used in the column headings or row labels of tables to indicate that definitions of the terms are provided in the text of that particular chapter.

➔ An arrow is used in some tables to designate a row which is a combination of the rows just above it. For example, the row “65 and over” is a combination of the rows “65-74” and “75 and over.”

☞ A pointing finger is used to designate a row which is a subgroup of the row immediately above it. For example, the row “Intermarried with Jewish Children” is a subgroup of the row “Intermarried.”

Boldface type is used to draw the reader’s attention to particularly instructive comparison Jewish communities in the comparison tables. **Boldface type** also is used to draw the reader’s attention to small sample sizes (sample sizes of 25-49) in the tables showing crosstabulations by population subgroup. See the “Sample Size and Margin of Error” section in Chapter 2 for a discussion of small sample sizes.

Italics is used to indicate the column on which a comparison table is ordered.

ROUNDING OF NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES

The reader may notice small differences in the percentages and numbers of households and persons shown in various parts of this report due to rounding. At times, also due to rounding, the reported percentages may not sum to 100% and the reported numbers may not sum to the appropriate numerical total. However, the convention employed shows the total as 100% or the appropriate numerical total.

Although most percentages for Miami presented in the tables are shown to the nearest tenth and most numbers are shown to the nearest integer, it should be noted that all percentages and numbers are estimates.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Questionnaire Design.....	2-2
Telephone Survey.	2-2
Weighting of the Sample.	2-4
Definition of an Eligible Household.....	2-5
Definition of an Eligible Respondent.....	2-5
Field Work.	2-6
Publicity.	2-7
Relationships Between Variables.....	2-7
Creation Versus Collection of Data.....	2-7
Sample Size and Margin of Error.	2-7
Significant Differences Between Percentages.	2-10
Jewish Institutions Survey.	2-17

Without understanding there is no knowledge; without knowledge there is no understanding.

(Pirkei Avot 3:17)

This study of the Miami Jewish community consisted of a Telephone Survey of 2,020 Jewish households in Miami and a Jewish Institutions Survey.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The questionnaire was designed through a cooperative effort by the Demographic Study Committee, Greater Miami Jewish Federation staff, community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami. Focus groups about questionnaire content were held with the Campaign Cabinet, the Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education, the Day School Committee, Israel & Overseas, Israel programs, the Jewish Community Relations Council, Jewish Federation agencies, the Latin Division, the Planning & Distribution Committee, the Rabbinic Association, The Tribe, and The Network.

TELEPHONE SURVEY

Consistent with many other Jewish community studies, this study involved a Telephone Survey with a random digit dialing (RDD) sample combined with a list sample from the Greater Miami Jewish Federation mailing list supplemented with phone numbers from a group called The Tribe (www.thetribe.org). In total, 2,020 20-minute telephone interviews were conducted, including 590 interviews from the RDD sample (both landlines and cell phones) and 1,430 interviews from the List sample.

The sample size of 2,020 is adequate so that we can be 95% certain that the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 2,020 interviews) is no greater than $\pm 2.2\%$. When results are *not* based upon the total sample size of 2,020 (for example, when results are presented for households with elderly persons), the margin of error is greater than $\pm 2.2\%$. (See the “Sample Size and Margin of Error” section in this Chapter for more information.) The 2,020 interviews represent 3.6% of the 55,700 Jewish households in Miami.

RDD Sample. The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. The major advantage of this methodology is that it produces a random sample of Jewish households to be interviewed. When done well, the RDD methodology will yield a high *survey cooperation rate* (the percentage of households who identify themselves as containing one or more Jewish persons who agree to be interviewed). The RDD methodology also guarantees anonymity to respondents.

An important aspect of the RDD methodology is that it provides the ability to interview households who are not listed in the telephone directory. The RDD methodology facilitates calling households who have recently migrated into the study area and other households whose telephone numbers are not yet published in the local area telephone directory. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center, or other Jewish organizations, or by donating money to a Jewish fund raising campaign, which would result in a sample that is inherently biased toward more

Jewishly-connected households. Thus, a more accurate representation of the Jewish community should be obtained with the RDD methodology than with telephone directory methods or methods that rely upon randomly selecting households from Jewish organization mailing lists.

The RDD Telephone Survey proceeded as follows. For all six digit area code/telephone exchange codes in the study area, four-digit random numbers were generated by a computer to produce ten-digit telephone numbers. These numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling International of Fairfield, Connecticut. When a number was dialed, there was no guarantee that a household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. In fact, 100,000 different numbers were dialed more than 140,000 times to obtain the 590 RDD interviews. This is a yield rate of 0.6% (590 divided by 100,000). The remainder of the numbers dialed were either disconnected, not in service, changed to unlisted or other listed numbers, business numbers, government numbers, fax machines, non-Jewish households, ineligible Jewish households, not answered by a person after multiple attempts, or answered by persons who refused to respond to the screener (the introduction to the survey which determined if we were speaking with a Jewish household—see Appendix A) or who refused to cooperate with the survey. In total, 83% (the *screener cooperation rate*) of households reached cooperated with the screener to identify whether the households were Jewish or non-Jewish. This compares to 90% in 2004. Of the Jewish households reached, 75% (the *survey cooperation rate*) cooperated with the survey. This compares with 86% in 2004. These types of decreases in cooperation rates are being experienced throughout the survey research industry.

Of the 590 RDD surveys, 71 were completed on cell phones.

GMJF List Sample. After the completion of the RDD Telephone Survey, an additional 1,430 telephone interviews were conducted with households on the Greater Miami Jewish Federation mailing list. The GMJF list was first supplemented with households from The Tribe to eliminate the traditional bias due to the fact that Jewish Federation mailing lists contain a disproportionately low percentage of younger people.

This allowed us to call households with cell phones at a far more reasonable cost than with RDD, where the 71 RDD cell-phone interviews took about 10 hours each to complete. Of the 1,430 List surveys, 600 were completed on landlines; 294 on cell phones with non-local area codes (not 305 or 786), and 536 on local cell phones (with a 305 or 786 area code).

In total, 590 surveys were completed via RDD and 1,430 via list. 1,119 were completed on landlines and 901 on cell phones.

WEIGHTING OF THE SAMPLE

Five different sets of weights were sequentially applied to the survey results to adjust for biases inherent in the survey process.

① **Multiple Telephone Numbers.** The number of valid telephone numbers (landline plus cell) in each household interviewed was queried. Because households with multiple telephone numbers had more than one chance to be included in the RDD survey, appropriate weighting factors were applied to eliminate this bias. Weights of 0.5 were applied to households with two telephone numbers. Weights of 0.33 were applied to households with three or more telephone numbers.

② **Geographic Bias.** For the first 20,000 RDD telephone numbers dialed, all telephone exchange codes in the Greater Miami Jewish Federation service area were included in the sample. However, for budgetary reasons, the calling area was then restricted such that the more densely-settled Jewish areas were over sampled. Appropriate weighting factors were applied to adjust for the geographic bias introduced by this over sampling.

③ **Cell Phone Numbers.** Based upon the answers to survey questions about the number of landlines and cell phones in Jewish households, weights were added to merge the landline RDD and cell RDD samples.

④ **Out of Area Cells.** From the Federation list, out of area cell phones were oversampled. Weights were added to the Federation list sample to adjust this.

⑤ **Mailing List Bias.** The List sample was compared to the RDD sample on a number of *key variables*: geographic area, at least one adult in the household is a Hispanic Jew, age of the head of the household, household size, household structure, length of residence, household income, Jewish identification (Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, Just Jewish), type of marriage (in-married, conversionary in-married, intermarried), synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center membership, familiarity with the Jewish Federation, visits to Israel, and donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Because it would be expected that the Jewish Federation mailing list would contain a disproportionate percentage of synagogue members, JCC members, respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation, and households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, weights were added to adjust these percentage so that (using chi-square tests) each was within the margin of error of the RDD results for these questions.

DEFINITION OF AN ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD

An eligible household is one that contains at least one person who is Jewish as defined in the “Definitions” section in Chapter 1. The following were excluded from the study:

- ❶ Persons in institutions, such as nursing homes, who do not have their own telephone numbers at bedside.
- ❷ Households without telephones. In Miami-Dade County, 1.35% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) do not have telephones. This percentage is probably lower, and negligible, for Jewish households.
- ❸ Households containing no persons capable of being interviewed due to physical (including hearing impairments) or mental health limitations.

DEFINITION OF AN ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT

No procedure was used to select a person at random to be interviewed within each Jewish household in Miami. Rather, an attempt was made to interview a Jewish person within each household who was age 18 or over. The only known bias resulting from this procedure was that 60% of respondents were female, whereas 53% of adults in Jewish households in Miami are female. Because all basic demographic and education questions are asked about *all* adults in the household, this bias does not influence the results in any significant manner. Where the reported results are based on the respondent’s own behavior, such as volunteerism, or on his/her opinion, such as the perception of anti-Semitism, results are shown separately for males and females.

Any respondent age 18 or over who identified himself/herself as Jewish was interviewed. In households containing non-Jewish members, the Jewish member was interviewed whenever possible because some questions are not applicable to non-Jews.

Note that the respondent in 1.5% of the 2,020 interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In most cases, questions that were respondent-only questions were asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a *proxy* fashion). A few attitudinal questions were *not* asked of non-Jewish respondents.

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with the survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

FIELD WORK

Interviewers from the Miami Jewish community were found locally via advertisements placed in the Jewish newspaper and in synagogue and Jewish organization bulletins, flyers distributed to Jewish day school and supplemental school teachers, posters placed in prominent locations in Jewish institutions, and announcements sent to Jewish college students (particularly via e-mail), and from among current Jewish community employees. ParnossahWorks Miami was particularly helpful. This procedure for recruiting interviewers resulted, for the most part, in Jews calling other Jews, which is essential in gaining respondent cooperation and quality interviews. More than 200 persons inquired about the interviewer positions. All interviewers were themselves interviewed for the positions.

Two four-hour training sessions were held for interviewers at the Federation building and at the University of Miami prior to the commencement of the survey. A 33-page training manual and a copy of the questionnaire were provided to each interviewer via e-mail prior to the training session. The team consisted of 38 interviewers who were paid \$18 per hour. Each interviewer averaged about 50 completed interviews. The interviews averaged about 20 minutes each.

The Telephone Survey commenced on January 17, 2014 and continued through February 16, 2014. To facilitate contacting respondents, each telephone number was dialed up to four times: at least once in the early evening, at least once later in the evening, at least once on a Sunday, and once during the day on a weekday. Once a respondent was known to be Jewish and had indicated some degree of cooperation, as many as 20 calls were made in an attempt to conduct an interview. More than 900 of the 2,020 interviews were completed by appointment.

Interviews were conducted from 10:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. No interviews were conducted on Friday evening or Saturday. The Telephone Survey was conducted from the Jewish Federation building. Because personal questions were asked, each interviewer was required to sign an *Ethics Statement*, modified from the *Code of Professional Ethics and Practices* of the American Association of Public Opinion Research. To assure confidentiality, interviewers did not use their surnames, and respondents were not asked for their names or addresses.

The high survey cooperation rate (83%) may be attributable, in part, to the effort made to convert refusals. Initial refusals were called back at least two more times. In some cases, Dr. Sheskin or the Assistant Field Supervisor personally explained the purpose of the study to reluctant respondents.

Most interviews were conducted in English, but 44 were conducted in Spanish, 6 in Russian, and 2 in Hebrew.

PUBLICITY

A post card about the study was sent to all Jewish households and an e-mail was sent to all known Jewish households. Advertisements were placed in the local Jewish newspaper and synagogue bulletins. Letters were sent to all local area rabbis, synagogue presidents, and Jewish institutions. Flyers were distributed around the community. Pulpit announcements were distributed to all local synagogues. A billboard was placed at the entrances to the Jewish Community Centers. The purpose of this publicity was to notify potential respondents that they might be contacted to participate in the study and to make them more receptive and cooperative.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VARIABLES

An important distinction must be made between *correlation* and *cause and effect*. Simply because a correlation—a *relationship*—is found between two variables, it **does not necessarily imply** that one *causes* the other. Thus, because one finds a relationship between, for example, synagogue membership and charitable donations, it does not necessarily imply a cause and effect relationship. That is, if it is shown that synagogue members are more likely to donate to charities, it does not imply that joining a synagogue causes one to be more philanthropic. Separately, it could be that higher income households are more likely to both join a synagogue and be philanthropic. That is, the relationship shown between synagogue membership and charitable donations could actually reflect a relationship between synagogue membership and household income and between philanthropy and household income.

CREATION VERSUS COLLECTION OF DATA

Surveys often create data rather than collect it. That is, persons are asked to think about some issues that they have probably not thought about before in quite the same way (terms such as *definitely* and *very familiar*). Also, groups of people react to questions in varying ways. Thus, if one finds a significant difference between, for example, the responses of the elderly and the non-elderly, it may be due to a real difference in attitudes between the two subgroups resulting from the different environments in which the two subgroups matured, or to a real difference in experiences between the two subgroups. On the other hand, the difference may very well be attributable to the varying manner in which persons of different ages respond to questions.

SAMPLE SIZE AND MARGIN OF ERROR

Since this study of the Miami Jewish community is based upon a sample of the total Jewish population of Miami, the results are subject to *sampling error*. Sampling error is an estimate of random variation of a *sample statistic* around its true *population parameter*, which would be obtained if data were collected from every Jewish household in Miami. Sampling error does not bias our estimates, but defines a *margin of error* around each percentage.

For example, a sample size of 400 is needed so that one can be 95% (the *confidence level*) certain that no reported percentage varies by more than $\pm 5.0\%$ (the *margin of error*). That is, with 400 interviews, if 50% of respondents were to report that, for example, someone in their household visited Israel, one could be 95% certain that if every Jewish household in the area were interviewed, we would find that the percentage of respondents who reported that someone in their household visited Israel lies between 45% and 55% ($50\% \pm 5.0\%$).

The margin of error is widest around percentages that are near 50%. As percentages approach the extremes of 0% or 100%, the sampling error decreases and the width of the margin of error narrows. For example, with a sample size of 400, if 90% of respondents answered *yes* to a question, the margin of error would be $\pm 3.0\%$ rather than the $\pm 5.0\%$ in the above example.

Table 2-1 indicates that, given a percentage from the survey sample and the sample size on which the percentage is based, chances are that 95 times out of 100, the real population percentage (if the whole Jewish population was interviewed) would lie within the range defined by adding and subtracting the number indicated in the body of the table to the percentage obtained from the sample.

Consider the following as an example of the use of **Table 2-1**. Suppose that 26% of a particular population subgroup (Jewish non-elderly single households) reported that they visited Israel. Further suppose that the survey included 77 interviews with Jewish non-elderly single households. In **Table 2-1**, the row labeled *25% or 75%* would be consulted because 26% is closest to 25%. The column labeled as having a sample size of 75 would be consulted because 77 is closest to 75. The number at the intersection of the *25% or 75% Estimated Percentage* row and the *75 Sample Size* column is 10%. The conclusion is that one could be 95% certain that if every Jewish non-elderly single household in the area were interviewed, we would find that the percentage who visited Israel lies between 16% and 36% ($26\% \pm 10\%$). As implied by this example, the margin of error around a percentage based upon a small sample can be very wide. Thus, because of limited sample sizes and the wide margins of error they imply, it is not always possible to show in this report detailed analyses for every combination of variables and population subgroups that one might desire.

Due to the very wide margins of error around sample sizes of less than 25, results for population subgroups with sample sizes of less than 25 are rarely shown in this report.

Statistical significance tests are not included in this report. While useful to social scientists, such tests would not be very informative for most readers.

TABLE 2-1 MARGINS OF ERROR AROUND PERCENTAGES (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)									
Estimated Percentage	Sample Size								
	25	50	75	100	150	200	250	300	400
2% or 98%	5.6	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4
5% or 95%	8.6	6.2	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2
10% or 90%	12.0	8.5	6.9	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.0
20% or 80%	16.0	11.3	9.2	8.0	6.5	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.0
25% or 75%	17.3	12.2	10.0	8.7	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.3
30% or 70%	18.3	13.0	10.6	9.2	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.6
40% or 60%	19.6	13.9	11.3	9.8	8.0	6.9	6.2	5.5	4.9
50%	20.0	14.1	11.5	10.0	8.2	7.1	6.3	5.8	5.0

TABLE 2-1 CONTINUED MARGINS OF ERROR AROUND PERCENTAGES (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)										
Estimated Percentage	Sample Size									
	500	600	750	900	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
2% or 98%	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
5% or 95%	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
10% or 90%	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
20% or 80%	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8
25% or 75%	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
30% or 70%	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
40% or 60%	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
50%	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PERCENTAGES

Tables 2-2 to 2-7 allow for the comparison of percentages for two population subgroups. The tables indicate the approximate size of the difference between two percentages that must exist to conclude that a *statistically significant difference* exists between the two percentages.

As can be observed from **Tables 2-2 to 2-7**, the size of the difference between two percentages that must exist to conclude that a statistically significant difference exists is dependent upon two factors. First, the larger the sample size for each of the two subgroups, the smaller the difference in the percentages must be between the two subgroups to achieve statistical significance. Second, the closer the percentages are to 0% or 100%, the smaller the difference in the percentages must be between the two subgroups to achieve statistical significance.

Consider the following as an example of the use of **Tables 2-2 to 2-7**. Suppose that 45% of households under age 65 (Group 1) and 55% of households age 65 and over (Group 2) practice a particular ritual. Further suppose that 400 interviews were conducted in Group 1 and 300 interviews were conducted in Group 2. Consulting **Table 2-7** for percentages around 50%, for a Group 1 sample size of 400 and a Group 2 sample size of 300, the two percentages must be at least 7.5 percentage points apart for one to conclude that the two percentages are statistically significantly different. In this example, the two percentages (45% and 55%) are 10 percentage points apart. The conclusion is that one could be 95% certain that if every Jewish household in the area were interviewed, we would find that households age 65 and over are more likely to practice this particular ritual than are households under age 65.

Statistical significance tests are not included in this report. While useful to social scientists, such tests would not be very informative for most readers.

See the “Comparisons Among Population Subgroups” section in Chapter 1 for a discussion of the *much higher* and *much lower* designations used throughout this report to discuss differences between percentages.

JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY

Brief surveys, comprising the Jewish Institutions Survey, were administered to the synagogues in Miami, the Jewish Community Centers in Miami, the Jewish day schools in Miami, and the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. The results appear in Chapters 4, 7, 8, and 14.

Synagogue Survey. The Synagogue Survey was completed by the executive director, rabbi, synagogue president, or another member of the synagogue staff of each synagogue.

The Synagogue Survey queried the number of member households in 2014 and information on synagogue mergers. Also collected were preschool/child care, supplemental school, and day camp enrollments, and the number of participants in Jewish teenage youth groups in 2014.

Jewish Community Center (JCC) Survey. The JCC Survey was completed by the executive directors of each of the JCCs in Miami.

The JCC Survey queried the number of Jewish member households in 2014 and preschool/child care and day camp enrollments in 2014.

Jewish Day School Survey. The Jewish Day School Survey was completed by the principal or executive director of each Jewish day school in Miami.

The Jewish Day School Survey queried Jewish day school enrollments by grade in 2014.

Jewish Federation Survey. The Jewish Federation Survey was completed by the Director of Planning and Community Development of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation with assistance from Jewish Community Services.

The Jewish Federation Survey queried the number of Jews without telephones in nursing homes, group quarters for mentally handicapped persons, group quarters for physically handicapped persons, prisons, and military bases, if any; the number of Jewish students in college dormitories whose parents do not live in Miami; and the number of participants in independent Jewish teenage youth groups in 2014. Also collected were data on the current number of Jewish households on the Jewish Federation mailing list by zip code as well as the number of Jewish donors to the Annual Campaign, number of Jewish households who donated to the Annual Campaign, and amount raised by the Annual Campaign for each year from 2004-2014.

CHAPTER 3

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Current Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community.....	3-2
Percentage Jewish.	3-7
Changes in the Size of the Jewish Community, 1926-2014.	3-10
Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 1926-1994....	3-13
Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 1994-2014....	3-15
Community Comparisons.	3-22
Jewish Communities in Florida.....	3-24

*Take a census of the whole Israelite community by the clans of
its ancestral houses, listing the names, every male, head by head.*

(NUMBERS 1:2)

CURRENT SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Table 3-1 shows that 129,700 persons live in 55,700 Jewish households in Miami. Jewish households include households in residence for three or more months of the year. Of the 129,700 persons in Jewish households, 122,200 persons (94%) are Jewish. (See the “Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish” section in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage of persons who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) Note that the 0.8% of persons who consider themselves “part Jewish” are included here as Jewish.

In addition to the 129,700 persons in Jewish households, it is estimated that 1,000 Jewish persons live in institutions without their own telephone numbers and 1,000 Jewish students (whose parents do not live in Miami) live in dormitories at area universities. Thus, in total, the Jewish community contains more than 130,000 persons.

Note that the number of Jews is shown in various sections of this report as 123,200 Jews (the *resident Jewish population*), which includes Jews in Jewish households and Jews in institutions, but excludes Jewish college students from outside Miami who live in dormitories in Miami.

North Dade

Table 3-1 shows that in **North Dade Core East**, a total of 38,744 persons live in 18,158 Jewish households. 2% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 37,891 Jews live in North Dade Core East.

In **North Dade Core West**, a total of 19,119 persons live in 7,520 Jewish households. 2% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 18,717 Jews live in North Dade Core West.

In **Other North Dade**, a total of 10,728 persons live in 4,679 Jewish households. 13% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 9,387 Jews live in Other North Dade.

Thus, in **North Dade**, a total of 68,589 persons live in 30,357 Jewish households. 4% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 65,982 Jews live in North Dade.

South Dade

In **West Kendall**, a total of 18,863 persons live in 8,330 Jewish households. 8% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 17,411 Jews live in West Kendall.

In **East Kendall**, a total of 7,687 persons live in 2,680 Jewish households. 11% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 6,833 Jews live in East Kendall.

In **NE South Dade**, a total of 13,679 persons live in 6,090 Jewish households. 10% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 12,284 Jews live in NE South Dade.

Thus, in **South Dade**, a total of 40,228 persons live in 17,100 Jewish households. 9% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 36,527 Jews live in South Dade.

The Beaches

In **North Beach**, a total of 4,938 persons live in 1,894 Jewish households. 4% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 4,765 Jews live in North Beach.

In **Middle Beach**, a total of 10,859 persons live in 4,010 Jewish households. 7% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 10,142 Jews live in Middle Beach.

In **South Beach**, a total of 5,093 persons live in 2,339 Jewish households. 6% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 4,767 Jews live in South Beach.

Thus, in **The Beaches**, a total of 20,883 persons live in 8,243 Jewish households. 6% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 19,672 Jews live in The Beaches.

TABLE 3-1					
CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY					
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS					
Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households		Number of Jews
			Number of Persons	Percentage Jewish	
North Dade	30,357	2.2594	68,589	96.2%	65,982
North Dade Core East	18,158	2.1337	38,744	97.8%	37,891
North Dade Core West	7,520	2.5424	19,119	97.9%	18,717
Other North Dade	4,679	2.2928	10,728	87.5%	9,387
South Dade	17,100	2.3525	40,228	90.8%	36,527
West Kendall	8,330	2.2645	18,863	92.3%	17,411
East Kendall	2,680	2.8681	7,687	88.9%	6,833
NE South Dade	6,090	2.2462	13,679	89.8%	12,284
The Beaches	8,243	2.5334	20,883	94.2%	19,672
North Beach	1,894	2.6070	4,938	96.5%	4,765
Middle Beach	4,010	2.7079	10,859	93.4%	10,142
South Beach	2,339	2.1774	5,093	93.6%	4,767
All	55,700	2.3286	129,700	94.2%	122,200
Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers					1,000
Total Resident Jewish Population					123,200
Jewish Students (Whose Parents Do Not Live in Miami) in Dormitories					1,000
Total Number of Persons in the Jewish Community (including non-Jews in Jewish households, Jewish persons in institutions, and Jewish students in dormitories): 130,700					

Table 3-2 shows the current size of the Jewish community based on months in residence. Only 4.3% (2,395 households) of Jewish households are in residence for only 3-7 months of the year (part-year households). (See the “Months in Residence section in Chapter 4 for a comparison with other Jewish communities.) 125,485 persons live in 53,305 full-year Jewish households. Of the 125,485 persons in full-year Jewish households, 118,082 persons (94%) are Jewish. An additional 1,000 Jewish persons in institutions (**Table 3-1**) brings the total number of full-year residents to 119,082.

TABLE 3-2					
CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY BASED ON MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS					
			Persons in Jewish Households		
Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons	Percentage Jewish	Number of Jews
Part-Year Residents	2,395	1.7694	4,238	97.9%	4,149
Full-Year Residents	53,305	2.3541	125,485	94.1%	118,082
All	55,700	2.3286	129,700	94.2%	122,200

Table 3-3 shows that 55% of *Jewish households* live in North Dade; 31%, in South Dade; and 15%, in The Beaches. By geographic subarea, 33% of households live in North Dade Core East; 15%, in West Kendall; 14%, in North Dade Core West; 11%, in NE South Dade; 8%, in Other North Dade; 7%, in Middle Beach; and 5% or less in each of East Kendall, South Beach, and North Beach.

Table 3-3 also shows that the distribution of *persons in Jewish households* and the distribution of *Jews* does not differ significantly from the distribution of Jewish households.

The geographic distribution of *persons in Jewish households* and the geographic distribution of *Jews* are different from the distribution of Jewish households due to variations among the geographic areas in household size and in the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish. Thus, for example, while 55% of Jewish households live in North Dade, 54% of Jews do so.

TABLE 3-3						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY						
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS						
	Jewish Households		Persons in Jewish Households		Jews in Jewish Households	
Geographic Area	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<i>North Dade</i>	30,357	54.5%	68,589	52.9%	65,982	54.0%
N Dade Core East	18,158	32.6	38,744	29.9	37,891	31.0
N Dade Core West	7,520	13.5	19,119	14.7	18,717	15.3
Other North Dade	4,679	8.4	10,728	8.3	9,387	7.7
<i>South Dade</i>	17,100	30.7%	40,228	31.0%	36,527	29.9%
West Kendall	8,330	15.0	18,863	14.5	17,411	14.2
East Kendall	2,680	4.8	7,687	5.9	6,833	5.6
NE South Dade	6,090	10.9	13,679	10.5	12,284	10.1
<i>The Beaches</i>	8,243	14.8%	20,883	16.1%	19,672	16.1%
North Beach	1,894	3.4	4,938	3.8	4,765	3.9
Middle Beach	4,010	7.2	10,859	8.4	10,142	8.3
South Beach	2,339	4.2	5,093	3.9	4,767	3.9
All	55,700	100.0%	129,700	100.0%	122,200	100.0%

PERCENTAGE JEWISH

Table 3-4 shows three measures of the percentage of the Jewish population that have been calculated with respect to the Miami Jewish community.

❶ **Percentage of Jewish Households.** The number of Jewish households divided by the total number of households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study.

❷ **Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households.** The number of persons in Jewish households divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study.

❸ **Percentage of Jews.** The number of Jews (both in households and institutions) divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study. (Note that the number of Jews in institutions is added to the number of Jews in households in communities for which this information is available.)

The 55,700 Jewish households constitute 6.0% of the estimated 931,678 *households* in Miami. The 129,700 persons in Jewish households constitute 5.0% of the estimated 2,617,176 *persons* in Miami. The resident Jewish population of 123,200 Jews constitute 4.7% of the estimated 2,617,176 *persons* in Miami.

✓ 11% of persons age 65 and over in Miami are Jewish.

Community Comparisons. Table 3-3 shows that the 6.0% of Jewish households is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48.6% in South Palm Beach, 21.2% in Broward, 16.7% in West Palm Beach, 16.0% in New York, 6.8% in Washington, 5.1% in Cleveland, and 4.3% in Atlanta. The 6.0% compares to 6.5% in 2004 and 9.5% in 1994. The 6.0% compares to 2.7% nationally.

✓ According to the 2013 American Community Survey, 66% of *persons* in Miami-Dade County are Hispanic, 19% are Black, and 2% are Asian.

✓ 15% (397,811 persons) of persons in Miami-Dade County are white, non-Hispanic. The 123,200 persons in Jewish households constitute 31% of the white, non-Hispanic population.

TABLE 3-4 PERCENTAGE JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
Community	Year	Percentage of Jewish Households ①	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ②	Percentage of Jews ③
S Palm Beach	2005	48.6%	41.5%	39.8%
Broward	1997	21.2%	18.2%	16.3%
W Palm Beach	2005	16.7%	13.5%	12.2%
New York	2011	16.0%	15.0%	13.0%
Monmouth	1997	12.2%	12.1%	10.9%
Westport	2000	9.7%	10.1%	8.5%
Miami	1994	9.5%	7.1%	6.7%
Middlesex	2008	8.9%	7.4%	6.8%
Bergen	2001	8.6%	8.9%	8.1%
Palm Springs	1998	7.9%	5.7%	5.1%
Los Angeles	1997	7.6%	6.3%	5.5%
Philadelphia	2009	7.5%	6.5%	5.5%
Howard County	2010	7.4%	7.4%	6.3%
Baltimore	2010	7.0%	6.8%	5.9%
Washington	2003	6.8%	6.3%	5.1%
Atlantic County	2004	6.8%	6.1%	5.3%
Miami	2004	6.5%	5.0%	4.7%
MIAMI	2014	6.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Las Vegas	2005	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%
East Bay	2011	5.1%	NA	3.2%
Cleveland	2011	5.1%	4.9%	4.0%
Chicago	2010	4.9%	4.6%	3.5%
Hartford	2000	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%

**TABLE 3-4
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Percentage of Jewish Households ①	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ②	Percentage of Jews ③
Denver	2007	4.6%	4.4%	3.2%
San Diego	2003	4.5%	4.1%	3.1%
New Haven	2010	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%
Atlanta	2006	4.3%	NA	NA
Phoenix	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Tucson	2002	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%
St. Louis	1995	3.9%	NA	NA
Rochester	1999	3.8%	3.6%	2.9%
Sarasota	2001	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%
Wilmington	1995	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%
St. Petersburg	1994	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%
Buffalo	1995	3.0%	3.3%	2.7%
Minneapolis	2004	3.0%	3.2%	2.6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	3.0%	NA	NA
Seattle	2000	2.9%	NA	NA
Columbus	2001	2.7%	3.0%	2.1%
Rhode Island	2002	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Portland (ME)	2007	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%
Richmond	1994	2.2%	NA	NA
Orlando	1993	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%
Milwaukee	1996	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%
Detroit	2005	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%

TABLE 3-4 PERCENTAGE JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
Community	Year	Percentage of Jewish Households ①	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ②	Percentage of Jews ③
Harrisburg	1994	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Cincinnati	2008	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Charlotte	1997	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
St. Paul	2004	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%
Jacksonville	2002	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%
Tidewater	2001	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%
San Antonio	2007	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
York	1999	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
San Francisco	2004	NA	12.0%	10.0%
Boston	2005	NA	9.1%	7.2%
NJPS	2000	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%

Note: See page 3-7 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.

CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY 1926-2014

Table 3-5 shows the changes in the size of the Jewish community of Miami since 1926. The estimates prior to 1994 are based upon counts of households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in old telephone directories, calculating a ratio between the RDD estimate of Jews from 1994 and the number of households with a DJN in the 1994 telephone directory and applying this ratio to DJN counts from old telephone directories.⁷

⁷ For a full explanation of this procedure, see Ira M. Sheskin (1998). "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography*, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 97-116.

Caution should be exercised in interpreting the older data, particularly the data from before 1970. Measures of Jewish household size are available at only three points in time: 1971, 1982, 1994, 2004, and 2014. Certain assumptions were made in deriving data before 1970 that become more problematic as one moves further back in time. Such assumptions include that over the time period covered: ❶ the percentage of unlisted telephone numbers remained constant; ❷ the percentage of Jewish households with telephones remained constant; ❸ the percentage of households with a DJN remained constant; and ❹ the relationship between the average household size of Jewish households and all Miami households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) remained constant.

Despite these methodological problems, it is clear that the Jewish population of Miami increased significantly from 1926 to 1975. After decreases that continued for almost one-quarter of a century (1980 to 2004), the number of Jewish households remained fairly constant from 2004 to 2014. As a result of the small increase in the number of Jewish households from 2004-2014 (1,700 households), combined with an increase in average household size from 2.25 persons per household in 2004 to 2.33 in 2014, the number of persons in Jewish households increased from 121,300 to 129,700 (7%). The number of Jews in Jewish households also increased from 112,300 to 122,200 (8%), reflecting a small increase as well in the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish (from 92.6% in 2004 to 94.2% in 2014).

The table below summarizes some of the most important changes over the past decade.

AN INCREASING JEWISH POPULATION, 2004-2014				
Number of:	2004	2014	Increase	% Increase
Jewish households	54,000	55,700	1,700	3%
Persons living in Jewish households	121,300	129,700	8,400	7%
Jewish Persons	113,300	123,200	9,900	9%

TABLE 3-5 JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1926-2014				
Year	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews in Jewish Households
1926	275	1,000		
1937	1,400	4,000	300.0%	
1940	2,300	6,400	60.0%	
1945	4,300	12,000	87.5%	
1950	15,000	42,000	250.0%	
1955	25,700	72,000	71.4%	
1960	38,400	107,500	49.3%	
1965	44,600	125,000	16.3%	
1970	63,500	177,800	42.2%	
1975	87,400	218,500	22.9%	
1980	90,000	207,000	(5.3)%	
1985	85,700	188,500	(8.9)%	
1990	69,500	152,200	(19.3)%	
1994	67,000	146,600	(3.7)%	136,300 *
2004	54,000	121,300	(17.3)%	112,300
2014	55,700	129,700	6.9%	122,200

* The 2004 report revised the data reported in the 1994 report.
 Note: This table excludes Jews in institutions to make the data from 1994-2014 comparable to the data from 1926-1990 for which years data on Jews in institutions are not available.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY 1926-1994

In the late **1920's**, about 1,000 persons in Jewish households lived in Miami, mostly in Shenandoah (in South Dade), which became the first Core Area of Jewish settlement.

By **1940**, the Jewish population increased to about 6,400 persons in Jewish households, with a second Core Area established in South Beach (in The Beaches).

By **1945**, both Core Areas showed significant growth, and the number of persons in Jewish households almost doubled, to about 12,000 persons. 60% of the Jewish population now lived in South Beach, and Jews began to spread westward out of Shenandoah into Westchester (in South Dade).

By **1950**, the Jewish population increased to about 42,000 persons. The two Core Areas remained strong, with Shenandoah spreading westward and South Beach spreading northward. By 1955, about 72,000 persons in Jewish households lived in Miami. Jews began to settle in the City of North Miami (in North Dade). While the two Core Areas still contained 75% of the Jewish population, significant numbers were seen for the first time in East Kendall (in South Dade).

From **1955-1960**, three significant changes occurred as the number of persons in Jewish households increased to about 107,500 persons. First, the Jewish population in Shenandoah and Westchester decreased, although these areas were still home to over 18,000 persons in Jewish households. Second, North Miami Beach (in North Dade) saw explosive growth, with the Jewish population increasing by over 13,400 persons. Third, East Kendall saw significant growth.

By **1965**, the number of persons in Jewish households increased to about 125,000 persons, more than half of whom lived in The Beaches. Growth continued in North Miami Beach, while the Jewish population in Shenandoah and Westchester continued to decrease.

By **1970**, about 177,800 persons in Jewish households lived in Miami. Shenandoah and Westchester contained only 10% of the Jewish population. The two Core Areas were now The Beaches (with 54% of persons in Jewish households) and North Miami Beach (with 20% of persons in Jewish households).

By **1975**, the Jewish population increased to about 218,500 persons, only 4% of whom lived in Shenandoah and Westchester. The percentage of the Jewish population in The Beaches began to decrease. The Jewish population in East Kendall, on the other hand, continued to increase and to spread westward of Florida's Turnpike into West Kendall. Almost 30% of the Jewish population now lived in North Miami Beach.

From **1975-1994**, Miami's Jewish population decreased from about 218,500 persons in 1975 to about 207,000 persons in 1980, about 188,500 persons in 1985, about 152,200 persons in 1990, and finally, to about 146,600 persons in 1994. Much of this decrease was attributable to mortality among the elderly population in North Dade and The Beaches. In addition, migration occurred from Miami to Broward and Palm Beach Counties, particularly after Hurricane Andrew in 1992. More importantly, much of the Jewish migration from the northeastern United States began to head to Broward and Palm Beach Counties, where large adult retirement communities, such as Century Village and King's Point, were built.

The next section examines the 1994-2014 period.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, 1994-2014

Table 3-6 shows how the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Miami changed from 1994-2014. The percentage of households living in North Dade increased from 45% in 1994 to 51% in 2004 and 55% in 2014. The percentage in South Dade remained relatively stable during the period. The percentage in The Beaches decreased from 26% in 1994 to 17% in 2004 and 15% in 2014.

TABLE 3-6						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
1994, 2004, AND 2014						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Geographic Area	1994		2004		2014	
	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage
North Dade	30,418	45.4%	27,270	50.5%	30,357	54.5%
ND Core East	16,013	23.9	19,224	35.6	18,158	32.6
ND Core West	10,720	16.0	5,562	10.3	7,520	13.5
Other ND	3,685	5.5	2,484	4.6	4,679	8.4
South Dade	19,363	28.9%	17,334	32.1%	17,100	30.7%
West Kendall	9,112	13.6	6,642	12.3	8,330	15.0
East Kendall	5,159	7.7	6,264	11.6	2,680	4.8
NE South Dade	5,092	7.6	4,428	8.2	6,090	10.9
The Beaches	17,219	25.7%	9,396	17.4%	8,243	14.8%
North Beach	3,484	5.2	2,160	4.0	1,894	3.4
Middle Beach	8,978	13.4	4,806	8.9	4,010	7.2
South Beach	4,757	7.1	2,430	4.5	2,339	4.2
All	67,000	100.0%	54,000	100.0%	55,700	100.0%

Table 3-7 shows the changes in the geographic distribution of Jewish households from 1994-2004. **Table 3-8** shows the changes from 2004-2014. **Table 3-9** shows the changes in the geographic distribution of persons in Jewish households from 1994-2004 and 2004-2014.

From 2004-2014, the increase in the number of Jewish households in North Dade offset the decline that occurred from 1994-2004. The number of households in North Dade Core East declined by 6% from 2004-2014, while the number of households in North Dade Core West increased by 35% and the number of households in Other North Dade increased by 88%. In 2014, as in 2004, North Dade Core East accounts for one-third of the households in Miami.

The number of households in South Dade remained about the same from 2004-2014, following a decline of about 2,000 households from 1994-2004. The increase in the number of households in West Kendall from 2004-2014 offset much of the decline that occurred from 1994-2004. East Kendall shows a 57% decrease in the number of households from 2004-2014, following a 21% increase from 1994-2004. The number of households in NE South Dade in 2014 exceeds the number it had in 1994 and 2004.

Finally, the number of households in The Beaches, which decreased by almost 8,000 from 1994-2004, continued to decrease from 2004-2014, but only by about 1,150 households, mainly in North Beach and Middle Beach.

Despite changes in some of the geographic areas, overall, the number of Jewish households in Miami remained relatively stable in the past decade.

**TABLE 3-7
CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS,
1994-2004**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households		Increase/(Decrease) in Jewish Households	
	1994	2004	Number	Percentage
North Dade	30,418	27,270	(3,148)	(10.3)%
North Dade Core East	16,013	19,224	3,211	20.1%
North Dade Core West	10,720	5,562	(5,158)	(48.1)%
Other North Dade	3,685	2,484	(1,201)	(32.6)%
South Dade	19,363	17,334	(2,029)	(10.5)%
West Kendall	9,112	6,642	(2,470)	(27.1)%
East Kendall	5,159	6,264	1,105	21.4%
NE South Dade	5,092	4,428	(664)	(13.0)%
The Beaches	17,219	9,396	(7,823)	(45.4)%
North Beach	3,484	2,160	(1,324)	(38.0)%
Middle Beach	8,978	4,806	(4,172)	(46.5)%
South Beach	4,757	2,430	(2,327)	(48.9)%
All	67,000	54,000	(13,000)	(19.4)%

**TABLE 3-8
CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS,
2004-2014**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households		Increase/(Decrease) in Jewish Households	
	2004	2014	Number	Percentage
North Dade	27,270	30,357	3,087	11.3%
North Dade Core East	19,224	18,158	(1,066)	(5.5)%
North Dade Core West	5,562	7,520	1,958	35.2%
Other North Dade	2,484	4,679	2,195	88.4%
South Dade	17,334	17,100	(234)	(1.4)%
West Kendall	6,642	8,330	1,688	25.4%
East Kendall	6,264	2,680	(3,584)	(57.2)%
NE South Dade	4,428	6,090	1,662	37.5%
The Beaches	9,396	8,243	(1,153)	(12.3)%
North Beach	2,160	1,894	(266)	(12.3)%
Middle Beach	4,806	4,010	(796)	(16.6)%
South Beach	2,430	2,339	(91)	(3.7)%
All	54,000	55,700	1,700	3.1%

TABLE 3-9 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1994, 2004, AND 2014					
				Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households	
Year	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number	Percentage
NORTH DADE					
1994	30,418	2.0041	60,961		
2004	27,270	2.1086	57,502	(3,459)	(5.7)%
2014	30,357	2.2594	68,589	11,087	19.3%
NORTH DADE CORE EAST					
1994	16,013	1.8591	29,770		
2004	19,224	2.0300	39,025	9,255	31.1%
2014	18,158	2.1337	38,744	(281)	(0.7)%
NORTH DADE CORE WEST					
1994	10,720	2.1834	23,406		
2004	5,562	2.4936	13,869	(9,537)	(40.7)%
2014	7,520	2.5424	19,119	5,249	37.8%
OTHER NORTH DADE					
1994	3,685	2.0961	7,724		
2004	2,484	1.8565	4,612	(3,113)	(40.3)%
2014	4,679	2.2928	10,728	6,116	132.6%

TABLE 3-9 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1994, 2004, AND 2014					
				Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households	
Year	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number	Percentage
SOUTH DADE					
1994	19,363	2.6293	50,911		
2004	17,334	2.4971	43,285	(7,626)	(15.0)%
2014	17,100	2.3525	40,228	(3,057)	(7.1)%
WEST KENDALL					
1994	9,112	2.6913	24,523		
2004	6,642	2.4168	16,052	(8,471)	(34.5)%
2014	8,330	2.2645	18,863	2,811	17.5%
EAST KENDALL					
1994	5,159	2.9729	15,337		
2004	6,264	2.8035	17,561	2,224	14.5%
2014	2,680	2.8681	7,687	(9,875)	(56.2)%
NE SOUTH DADE					
1994	5,092	2.1527	10,962		
2004	4,428	2.1828	9,665	(1,296)	(11.8)%
2014	6,090	2.2462	13,679	4,014	41.5%

TABLE 3-9 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1994, 2004, AND 2014					
				Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households	
Year	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number	Percentage
THE BEACHES					
1994	17,219	2.0015	34,464		
2004	9,396	2.1854	20,534	(13,930)	(40.4)%
2014	8,243	2.5334	20,883	349	1.7%
NORTH BEACH					
1994	3,484	1.7853	6,220		
2004	2,160	1.9512	4,215	(2,005)	(32.2)%
2014	1,894	2.6070	4,938	723	17.2%
MIDDLE BEACH					
1994	8,978	2.1946	19,703		
2004	4,806	2.5294	12,156	(7,547)	(38.3)%
2014	4,010	2.7079	10,859	(1,298)	(10.7)%
SOUTH BEACH					
1994	4,757	1.8447	8,775		
2004	2,430	1.7166	4,171	(4,604)	(52.5)%
2014	2,339	2.1774	5,093	922	22.1%
ALL					
1994	67,000	2.1881	146,600		
2004	54,000	2.2466	121,300	(25,300)	(17.3)%
2014	55,700	2.3286	129,700	8,400	6.9%

COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Table 3-10 compares the number of Jews in Miami with that of other Jewish communities with at least 20,000 Jews. Each community is defined by its Jewish Federation service area. Miami is the eleventh largest American Jewish community and the 123,200 Jews in Miami compares to 1,538,000 in New York, 215,600 in Washington, 186,300 in Broward County, 131,200 in South Palm Beach, 124,300 in West Palm Beach, 119,800 in Atlanta, and 80,800 in Cleveland.

Notes for Table 3-10

Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available.

St. Petersburg includes Pasco County.

Source: Revised from Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2014). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2014," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2014) *American Jewish Year Book, 2014, Volume 114* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 215-283 at www.jewishdatabank.org.

TABLE 3-10						
JEWISH POPULATION OF JEWISH FEDERATION SERVICE AREAS WITH 20,000 OR MORE JEWS						
	Community	Number of Jews		Community	Number of Jews	
1	New York	1,538,000		27	San Jose	63,000
2	Los Angeles	519,200		28	Ocean County (NJ)	61,500
3	Chicago	291,800		29	Southern NJ	56,700
4	Boston	229,100		30	St. Louis	54,000
5	San Francisco	227,800		31	Middlesex Cnty (NJ)	52,000
6	Washington	215,600		32	Houston	45,000
7	Philadelphia	214,600		33	Pittsburgh	42,200
8	Broward County	186,300		34	Seattle	37,200
9	South Palm Beach	131,200		35	Portland (OR)	36,400
10	West Palm Beach	124,300		36	St. Petersburg	36,000
11	Miami	123,200		37	Hartford	32,800
12	Atlanta	119,800		38	Orange County (NY)	31,500
13	MetroWest NJ	115,000		39	Orlando	30,600
14	Northern NJ	102,500		40	San Gabriel (CA)	30,000
15	East Bay (Oakland)	100,750		41	Minneapolis	29,300
16	San Diego	100,000		42	Cincinnati	27,000
17	Denver	95,000		43	Columbus	25,500
18	Baltimore	93,400		44	Long Beach (CA)	23,750
19	Rockland County (NY)	91,100		45	New Haven	23,000
20	Phoenix	82,900		45	Tampa	23,000
21	Cleveland	80,800		47	Tucson	21,400
22	Orange County (CA)	80,000		48	Sacramento	21,300
23	Las Vegas	72,300		49	Milwaukee	21,100
24	Dallas	70,000		50	Kansas City	20,000
24	Monmouth County	70,000		50	Somerset (NJ)	20,000
26	Detroit	67,000		See notes on previous page.		

JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN FLORIDA

Table 3-11 compares the number of Jews in Miami with that of other Jewish communities in Florida. Communities shown in *italics* have completed a scientific study. Other communities reflect estimates based upon local informants.

TABLE 3-11 JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN FLORIDA			
Community	Number of Jews in		Number of Persons in Jewish Part-Year and Full-Year Households
	<i>Full-Year House- holds</i>	<i>Part-Year and Full-Year Households</i>	
* Orlando (2010) **	30,600	31,100	38,300
* St. Petersburg (2010) **	25,000	26,600	31,300
Tampa (2010) ***	23,000	<i>23,000</i>	NA
* Sarasota (2014)	12,200	15,500	17,500
* Jacksonville (2002)	12,900	13,000	16,200
Naples (2010) ***	8,000	<i>10,000</i>	NA
Pasco County (2010) ***	8,400	<i>8,400</i>	NA
Fort Myers (2001)	8,000	<i>8,000</i>	NA
* Martin-St. Lucie (2004)	5,800	6,700	6,800
Brevard/Indian River Counties (2001)	5,000	<i>5,000</i>	NA
Daytona Beach (2007)	4,000	<i>4,000</i>	NA
Tallahassee (2010) ***	2,800	<i>2,800</i>	NA
Gainesville (2008)	2,500	<i>2,500</i>	NA
Fort Pierce (2001)	1,060	<i>1,060</i>	NA
Lakeland (1997)	1,000	<i>1,000</i>	NA
Pensacola (2001)	975	<i>975</i>	NA
Key West (2001)	650	<i>650</i>	NA
Marion County (Ocala) (2001)	500	<i>500</i>	NA
Spring Hill (2012)	350	<i>350</i>	NA
Winter Haven (1997)	300	<i>300</i>	NA
Crystal River (1997)	100	<i>100</i>	NA

TABLE 3-1 1
JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN FLORIDA

Community	Number of Jews in		Number of Persons in Jewish Part-Year and Full-Year Households
	<i>Full-Year Households</i>	Part-Year and Full-Year Households	
Total (excluding S Florida)	153,135	161,535	NA
SOUTH FLORIDA			
* Broward (2008)	170,700	186,275	206,700
* MIAMI (2014)	118,100	123,200	130,700
* South Palm Beach (2005) (Boca Raton/Delray Beach)	107,500	131,300	136,800
* West Palm Beach (2005) (Boynton Beach to Jupiter)	101,350	124,250	137,300
Total South Florida	497,650	565,025	611,500
Total Florida	650,785	726,560	NA
* Total Palm Beach County	208,850	255,550	274,100

Notes:

- 1) Full-year households live in Florida for 8-12 months of the year.
 - 2) Part-year households live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year.
 - 3) Dates in parentheses indicate the date of the most recent estimate. Some of the dates differ from the dates shown in **Table 1-1** because *Update Studies* were completed since the RDD study or local community informants suggested changes to or confirmed the earlier estimates.
 - 4) For communities without RDD scientific community studies, the number of Jews in part-year households and the number of persons in Jewish households are not available.
 - 5) Numbers in italics in the *Number of Jews in Part-Year and Full-Year Households* column are repeated from the *Number of Jews in Full-Year Households* column because no estimate of part-year households is available for these communities.
 - 6) * indicates that an RDD survey was completed in a community.
 - 7) ** indicates a DJN update to an earlier RDD survey.
 - 8) *** indicates a DJN estimate.
 - 9) Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available.
- Source: Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2014). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2014," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2014) *American Jewish Year Book, 2014, Volume 114* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 215-283 at www.jewishdatabank.org.

CHAPTER 4

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Location of the Jewish Population.	4-2
Place of Birth.	4-10
Households from the Former Soviet Union.. . . .	4-18
Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis.. . . .	4-21
United States Citizenship.	4-29
LGBT Population.	4-35
Months in Residence.	4-36
Location Where Part-Year Households Spend the Remainder of the Year.	4-41
Location of Residence Prior to Miami.. . . .	4-43
Length of Residence in Miami.	4-46
Profiles of New and Longer-Term Households.. . . .	4-56
Length of Residence at Current Address.	4-62
Home Ownership.	4-66
Type of Housing.	4-72
Moving Plans.	4-78
Expected Destination for Households Who Are Moving.. . . .	4-83
Location of Adult Children.	4-89

ACS refers to the American Community Survey conducted by the US Census Bureau annually. ACS replaced the “long form” of the decennial census.

*All the nations of the earth shall bless themselves by your descendants,
because you have obeyed my commandments.*

(GENESIS 22:18)

LOCATION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION

Table 4-1 shows that 25% of Jewish households in Miami live in zip code 33180 (14,148 households); 10%, in 33179 (5,459 households); 7% in 33160 (4,010 households); 6%, in 33176 (3,231 households); and 5% in 33140 (2,507 households).

25% of households live in the top zip code area; 42%, in the top three zip code areas; and 53%, in the top five zip code areas.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-2 shows that the 25% who live in the **top zip code area** is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in West Palm Beach, 22% in South Palm Beach, 19% in Cleveland, 7% in both Atlanta and Broward, 5% in Washington, and 3% in New York. The 25% compares to 19% in 2004 and 14% in 1994.

The 42% who live in the **top three zip code areas** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 54% in South Palm Beach, 41% in Cleveland, 20% in Broward, 17% in Atlanta, 13% in Washington, and 9% in New York. The 42% compares to 43% in 2004 and 35% in 1994.

The 53% who live in the **top five zip code areas** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in South Palm Beach, 66% in West Palm Beach, 53% in Cleveland, 32% in Broward, 25% in Atlanta, 20% in Washington, and 14% in New York. The 53% compares to 54% in 2004 and 50% in 1994.

Sample Size Caution: The sample sizes for all zip code areas below the first thick line in Table 4-1 are generally about **25** or less. While this does not affect the accuracy of the *number and percentage of Jewish households* in each zip code area, little accuracy should be ascribed to the *average household size* and the *persons in Jewish households* data in each zip code area below this line. The sample sizes below the second very thick line are generally about **10** or less, and even less accuracy should be ascribed to the *average household size* and the *persons in Jewish households* data in each zip code area below this line.

TABLE 4-1						
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
33180	North Dade Core East	14,148	25.4%	2.08	29,427	22.7%
33179	North Dade Core West	5,459	9.8	2.31	12,609	9.7
33160	North Dade Core East	4,010	7.2	2.32	9,304	7.2
33176	West Kendall	3,231	5.8	2.36	7,624	5.9
33140	Middle Beach	2,507	4.5	2.99	7,494	5.8
33139	South Beach	2,339	4.2	2.18	5,100	3.9
33162	North Dade Core West	2,061	3.7	3.17	6,533	5.0
33154	North Beach	1,894	3.4	2.61	4,943	3.8
33181	Other North Dade	1,671	3.0	1.91	3,192	2.5
33186	West Kendall	1,615	2.9	2.62	4,232	3.3
33173	West Kendall	1,560	2.8	1.51	2,355	1.8
33141	Middle Beach	1,560	2.8	2.25	3,509	2.7
33133	NE South Dade	1,337	2.4	2.19	2,928	2.3
33131	NE South Dade (C)	1,281	2.3	1.95	2,498	1.9
33156	East Kendall	1,281	2.3	3.03	3,882	3.0
33165	NE South Dade	724	1.3	2.42	1,752	1.4
33183	West Kendall	613	1.1	2.23	1,366	1.1
33138	Other North Dade	613	1.1	2.22	1,360	1.0
33143	East Kendall	557	1.0	2.43	1,354	1.0
33129	NE South Dade (C)	557	1.0	2.39	1,331	1.0
33130	NE South Dade (C)	557	1.0	1.81	1,008	0.8
33137	Other North Dade (C)	557	1.0	1.64	913	0.7

TABLE 4-1						
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
33196	West Kendall	446	0.8	2.92	1,301	1.0
33146	NE South Dade	446	0.8	2.58	1,150	0.9
33161	Other North Dade	446	0.8	1.98	882	0.7
33134	NE South Dade	334	0.6	2.25	752	0.6
33155	NE South Dade	334	0.6	2.90	969	0.7
33157	East Kendall	279	0.5	2.66	741	0.6
33132	Other North Dade (C)	279	0.5	1.45	404	0.3
33158	East Kendall	279	0.5	2.63	732	0.6
33189	East Kendall	279	0.5	3.40	947	0.7
33178	Other North Dade	279	0.5	3.47	966	0.7
33193	West Kendall	223	0.4	2.49	555	0.4
33149	NE South Dade (C)	223	0.4	2.28	508	0.4
33018	Other North Dade	167	0.3	6.18	1,033	0.8
33145	NE South Dade	167	0.3	2.76	461	0.4
33126	Other North Dade	167	0.3	2.75	460	0.4
33177	West Kendall	167	0.3	1.49	249	0.2
33187	West Kendall	111	0.2	2.11	235	0.2
33185	West Kendall	111	0.2	1.84	205	0.2
33032	West Kendall	111	0.2	2.21	246	0.2
33136	Other North Dade (C)	111	0.2	2.71	302	0.2
33182	Other North Dade	56	0.1	1.00	56	0.0
33015	Other North Dade	56	0.1	4.15	231	0.2

TABLE 4-1						
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
33166	Other North Dade	56	0.1	4.00	223	0.2
33169	Other North Dade	56	0.1	2.00	111	0.1
33172	Other North Dade	56	0.1	4.35	242	0.2
33175	West Kendall	56	0.1	4.34	242	0.2
33135	NE South Dade	56	0.1	3.55	198	0.2
33174	NE South Dade	56	0.1	2.67	149	0.1
33144	NE South Dade	56	0.1	1.00	56	0.0
33170	West Kendall	56	0.1	1.67	93	0.1
33109	South Beach	56	0.1	2.00	111	0.1
33190	East Kendall	56	0.1	4.00	223	0.2
33150	Other North Dade	56	0.1	2.00	111	0.1
33014	Other North Dade	0	0.0	2.00	0	0.0
33192	Other North Dade	0	0.0	4.00	0	0.0
33033	West Kendall	0	0.0	2.00	0	0.0
33127	Other North Dade (C)	0	0.0	4.00	0	0.0
33035	West Kendall	0	0.0	3.00	0	0.0
33125	Other North Dade	0	0.0	3.00	0	0.0
33010	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33012	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33013	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33016	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33031	West Kendall	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0

TABLE 4-1						
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
33034	West Kendall	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33054	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33055	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33056	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33114	NE South Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33122	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33128	NE South Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33142	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33147	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33153	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33159	NE South Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33167	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33168	Other North Dade	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
33184	West Kendall	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
Total		55,700	100.0%	2.33	129,700	100.0

Note: Zip code area 33163 is shown on the map as part of North Dade Core West. This zip code was absorbed into neighboring zip codes, although it still appears on the mapping software used to create the map used in this study.
(C) indicates a zip code area also included in The Central.

**TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	Top 3 Zip Code Areas	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
York	1999	34%	79%	84%
Westport	2000	40%	66%	87%
Middlesex	2008	40%	66%	73%
Milwaukee	1996	28%	58%	71%
Howard County	2010	19%	57%	74%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	57%	72%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	57%	66%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	55%	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	54%	74%
St. Paul	2004	26%	52%	67%
Rochester	1999	29%	52%	66%
Baltimore	2010	20%	51%	64%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%	50%	60%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24%	49%	69%
Charlotte	1997	19%	48%	68%
Wilmington	1995	17%	46%	60%
Richmond	1994	25%	46%	57%
Monmouth	1997	21%	44%	60%
Columbus	2001	26%	43%	54%
Miami	2004	19%	43%	54%
MIAMI	2014	25%	42%	53%
Cleveland	2011	19%	41%	53%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	39%	48%

**TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	Top 3 Zip Code Areas	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
Pittsburgh	2002	28%	39%	47%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	37%	54%
Hartford	2000	21%	37%	48%
San Antonio	2007	16%	36%	50%
St. Louis	1995	13%	36%	50%
Detroit	2005	19%	36%	48%
Miami	1994	14%	35%	50%
Sarasota	2001	16%	35%	49%
Minneapolis	2004	13%	35%	43%
Bergen	2001	17%	34%	44%
Tucson	2002	13%	33%	47%
Cincinnati	2008	15%	33%	46%
Portland (ME)	2007	15%	33%	46%
Tidewater	2001	14%	33%	46%
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	38%
New Haven	2010	9%	25%	37%
Broward	1997	7%	20%	32%
Las Vegas	2005	8%	19%	28%
St. Petersburg	1994	7%	18%	28%
Seattle	2000	8%	18%	27%
Phoenix	2002	6%	18%	27%
Atlanta	2006	7%	17%	25%
San Diego	2003	6%	16%	25%

**TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	Top 3 Zip Code Areas	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
Chicago	2010	6%	15%	22%
San Francisco	2004	5%	14%	21%
East Bay	2011	5%	14%	20%
Washington	2003	5%	13%	20%
Philadelphia	2009	5%	12%	18%
Los Angeles	1997	4%	11%	17%
Denver	2007	4%	10%	16%
New York	2011	3%	9%	14%
Buffalo	1995	35%	NA	NA

* Shows the percentage of all Jewish households who live in the zip code area containing the largest number of Jewish households.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Table 4-3 shows that 67% of adults in Jewish households in Miami were born in the United States. 36% of adults were born in the Northeast (including 26% in New York, 4% in Pennsylvania, and 4% in New Jersey); 24%, in the South; 5%, in the Midwest; and 2%, in the West. 18% (18,815 adults) of adults were locally born (born in Miami). 33% (35,094 adults) of adults were foreign born. 10% (10,571 adults) of adults were born in South America; 5% (5,497 adults), in Middle America; and 5% (5,180 adults), in Israel.

The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local institutions. Most observers agree that Jewish adults living in the area in which they were born are more likely to maintain formal contacts with the Jewish community. They are more likely to continue to belong to the synagogue in which they were raised and to participate in the local organized Jewish community.

Table 4-5 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born is 26% in South Dade, 21% in The Beaches, and 11% in North Dade. The percentage of adults who were born in the US is higher in South Dade (78%) than in The Beaches (69%) and North Dade (59%). The percentage of adults born in South America is higher in North Dade (13%) than in The Beaches (9%) and South Dade (6%). The percentage of adults born in Israel is higher in North Dade (7%) than in The Beaches (4%) and South Dade (2%).

Table 4-6 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born decreases from 44% of adults under age 35 to 16% of adults age 35-64, 8% of adults age 65-74, and 1% of adults age 75 and over. The percentage of adults who were born in the Northeast increases from 14% of adults under age 35 to 24% of adults age 35-49, 36% of adults age 50-64, and 55% of adults age 65 and over.

The percentage of adults who were born in South America or Middle America is 15% of adults under age 35, 23% of adults age 35-49, 18% of adults age 50-64, and 10% of adults age 65 and over.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-4** shows that the 18% **locally born** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Cleveland, 54% in New York, 16% in Atlanta, 15% in Washington, 2% in both West Palm Beach and Broward, and 0% in South Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 13% in 2004 and 11% in 1994.

✓ 33% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012 were born in Florida.

The 33% **foreign born** is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in New York, 15% in Broward, 12% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Atlanta, 8% in both Cleveland and Washington, and 7% in West Palm Beach. The 33% compares to 31% in 2004 and 23% in 1994.

✓ 51% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 13% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) as of 2012 were foreign born.

✓ 31% of *Jewish adults* in Miami were foreign born, compared to 14% nationally.

TABLE 4-3 PLACE OF BIRTH			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 3,968, NUMBER OF ADULTS: 105,705			
US Location	Percentage	Foreign Location	Percentage
Miami	17.8%	Israel	4.9%
Broward County	0.5	Cuba	3.5
Palm Beach County	0.2	Argentina	2.7
Other Florida	0.8	Venezuela	2.5
Total Florida	19.3	Colombia	2.4
New York	25.5	Canada	2.1
Pennsylvania	3.9	France	1.4
New Jersey	3.5	Russia	1.4
Illinois	2.2	Poland	1.2
Massachusetts	2.1	Brazil	1.0
Ohio	1.5	Other Foreign	10.1
California	1.1	Total Foreign Born	33.2%
Maryland	1.0	South America	10.0%
Other US	6.7	Middle East	6.5%
Total US Born	66.8%	Middle America	5.2%
Northeast	36.3%	Western Europe	3.5%
South	23.6%	Former Soviet Union	2.7%
Midwest	5.4%	Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	2.3%
West	1.5%	Other Foreign	3.0%

**TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	US Born			Foreign Born
		<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in US	Total	
Cleveland	2011	57%	35	92%	8%
Detroit	2005	57%	34	91%	9
Chicago	2010	57%	29	87%	13
Philadelphia	2009	56%	33	89%	11
New York	2011	54%	17	71%	29
Baltimore	2010	52%	38	90%	10
St. Louis	1995	51%	42	93%	7
Pittsburgh	2002	49%	41	90%	10
Milwaukee	1996	49%	40	88%	12
Minneapolis	2004	46%	37	83%	17
Cincinnati	2008	45%	43	88%	12
Rhode Island	2002	43%	50	93%	8
Buffalo	1995	42%	44	86%	14
Rochester	1999	41%	49	90%	10
Hartford	2000	40%	54	93%	7
St. Paul	2004	39%	44	83%	17
Tidewater	2001	34%	61	94%	6
New Haven	2010	33%	58	91%	9
Harrisburg	1994	29%	66	95%	5
Wilmington	1995	28% ¹	65	93%	7
Richmond	1994	27%	66	94%	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	24%	69	93%	7

**TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	US Born			Foreign Born
		<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in US	Total	
San Antonio	2007	21%	67	88%	12
Denver	2007	20%	71	91%	9
Portland (ME)	2007	18%	78	96%	4
Jacksonville	2002	18%	73	91%	9
MIAMI	2014	18%²	49	67%	33
Middlesex	2008	16% ³	74	90%	10
Atlanta	2006	16%	73	89%	11
Washington	2003	15%	77	92%	8
Bergen	2001	14% ⁴	69	83%	17
Miami	2004	13%⁵	56	69%	31
Westport	2000	12%	80	93%	8
Atlantic County	2004	11%	85	96%	4
San Diego	2003	11%	70	81%	19
Miami	1994	11%⁶	67	77%	23
Monmouth	1997	10%	83	93%	7
Tucson	2002	8%	84	92%	8
Charlotte	1997	8%	82	91%	9
Howard County	2010	7% ⁷	86	93%	7
Phoenix	2002	6%	88	94%	6
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	85	90%	10
Orlando	1993	4%	88	92%	8
W Palm Beach	2005	2%⁸	91	93%	7

**TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	US Born			Foreign Born
		<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in US	Total	
Broward	1997	2% ⁹	83	85%	15
Las Vegas	2005	1%	91	92%	8
Sarasota	2001	1%	88	89%	11
S Palm Beach	2005	0% ¹⁰	88	88%	12
Columbus	2001	NA	NA	91%	9
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	NA	90%	10
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	89%	11
NJPS *	2000	NA	NA	86%	14
ACS (US) ¹¹	2010	NA	NA	87%	13

* Includes *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

¹ Excludes 11% of adults born in Philadelphia.

² Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

³ Excludes 53% of adults born in New York and 13% born elsewhere in New Jersey.

⁴ Excludes 54% of adults born in New York and 7% born elsewhere in New Jersey.

⁵ Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

⁶ 0% of adults were born in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

⁷ Excludes 23% of adults born in Baltimore City or Baltimore County.

⁸ Excludes 2% of adults born in Broward or Miami.

⁹ Excludes 4% of adults born in Miami.

¹⁰ Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward or Miami.

¹¹ Includes both adults and children.

TABLE 4-5			
PLACE OF BIRTH BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Location	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
US LOCATION			
Miami	11.3%	26.4%	21.3%
Broward or Palm Beach	0.3	1.1	0.8
Other Florida	0.7	1.1	0.8
Total Florida	12.3	28.6	22.9
New York	28.4	21.4	23.9
Pennsylvania	3.6	4.7	3.2
New Jersey	3.0	4.6	2.6
Illinois	2.0	2.7	1.6
Massachusetts	1.9	2.3	2.4
Ohio	1.1	2.3	1.0
California	0.8	1.1	1.9
Maryland	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other US	5.3	9.3	8.2
Total US Born	59.4%	78.0%	68.6%
Northeast	38.2%	34.9%	33.3%
South	15.7%	34.1%	27.9%
Midwest	4.0%	7.7%	5.2%
West	1.5%	1.3%	2.2%
FOREIGN LOCATION			
Israel	6.9	2.2	3.7
Cuba	2.9	4.3	3.8
Argentina	3.4	1.1	3.6
Venezuela	3.5	1.1	2.2
Colombia	3.5	0.6	2.2

TABLE 4-5 PLACE OF BIRTH BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Location	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
Canada	2.7	1.1	2.4
France	1.7	0.8	1.5
Russia	1.9	0.9	0.6
Poland	1.7	0.4	1.0
Brazil	1.2	1.0	0.6
Other Foreign	11.2	8.5	9.8
Total Foreign Born	40.5%	22.0%	31.2%
South America	13.0%	5.6%	9.2%
Middle East	9.3%	3.0%	4.3%
Middle America	4.1%	6.9%	5.1%
Western Europe	3.5%	2.6%	5.1%
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	3.8%	1.1%	2.0%
Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	3.0%	1.3%	2.2%
Other Foreign	3.9%	1.5%	3.5%
Sample Size	1,954	1,272	742
Number of Adults	55,420	34,636	15,622

TABLE 4-6						
PLACE OF BIRTH BY AGE						
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Location	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
US LOCATION						
Miami	44.3%	14.2%	18.0%	7.5%	1.4%	4.4%
Broward or Palm Beach	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Florida	2.6	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total Florida	48.8%	17.9%	19.4%	8.0%	1.7%	4.8%
Other South	2.8	4.6	4.8	3.5	2.4	2.9
Northeast	14.4	24.1	36.1	48.2	60.9	54.7
Midwest	3.2	3.7	4.7	8.9	7.0	7.9
West	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.9
Total US Born	72.0%	51.9%	66.3%	70.0%	72.4%	71.2%
FOREIGN LOCATION						
South America	11.5%	17.3%	11.1%	6.4%	4.0%	5.2%
Middle East	4.6	11.1	7.6	5.7	3.8	4.7
Middle America	3.0	5.2	7.2	6.3	4.2	5.2
Western Europe	3.1	5.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9
Former Soviet Union	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.5
Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	0.0	0.7	0.8	3.0	7.5	5.3
Other Foreign	3.0	4.9	1.7	3.3	2.6	3.0
Total Foreign Born	28.0%	48.1%	33.7%	30.0%	27.6%	28.8%
Sample Size	897	741	941	701	688	1,389
Number of Adults	22,698	18,676	23,994	19,325	20,882	40,207

HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Jewish households in Miami are defined as Former Soviet Union (FSU) households if any Jewish adult in the household was born in one of the republics of the FSU or the respondent's location of residence prior to Miami was in the FSU. **Table 4-7** shows that 3.1% (1,727 households) of households are FSU households . 4.0% of households in North Dade and 3.7% of households in the Beaches are FSU households, compared to 1.4% of households in South Dade.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-8** shows that the 3.1% of FSU households is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15.0% in New York, 4.4% in Cleveland, 3.2% in Washington, 1.1% in South Palm Beach, 0.5% in West Palm Beach, and 0.2% in Broward. The 3.1% compares to 4.9% in 2004 and 2.4% in 1994.

The 1,727 households is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 104,000 households in New York, 3,520 households in Washington, 1,700 households in Cleveland, 803 households in South Palm Beach, 345 households in West Palm Beach, and 266 households in Broward. The 1,727 households compares to 2,646 households in 2004 and 1,608 households in 1994.

✓ The average household size for FSU households is 2.6037 persons per household, suggesting that about 3.5% (4,497 persons) of persons in Jewish households live in FSU households (sample size = 4,968).

✓ NJPS 2000 reports that 227,000 *Jewish adults* currently living in the United States had moved from the FSU since 1980. An additional 22,000 adults and 40,000 children live in households with Jewish adult immigrants from the FSU, bringing the population in Jewish households from the FSU to 289,000 persons.

TABLE 4-7				
HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU)				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	All
FSU Households	4.0%	1.4%	3.7%	3.1%
Sample Size	1,018	621	381	2,020
Number of Households	30,357	17,100	8,243	55,700

TABLE 4-8				
HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU)				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
			Number	
Community	Year	Percentage	Households	Persons in FSU Households
New York	2011	15.0%	104,000	234,000
St. Paul	2004	13.5%	695	1,814
Minneapolis	2004	13.0%	1,800	4,464
Milwaukee	1996	10.2%	1,061	3,045
Chicago	2010	8.0%	11,828	29,807
San Francisco	2004	8.0%	10,032	30,100
Rochester	1999	7.2%	737	1,857
Middlesex	2008	6.9%	1,656	4,753
Detroit	2005	5.4%	1,620	3,791
Miami	2004	4.9%	2,646	5,848
Harrisburg	1994	4.8%	154	414
Baltimore	2010	4.6%	1,940	4,927
New Haven	2010	4.5%	495	1,262
Cleveland	2011	4.4%	1,700	5,500
Hartford	2000	4.4%	651	1,608
Tucson	2002	3.9%	523	1,443
Jacksonville	2002	3.6%	241	434
Bergen	2001	3.5%	994	2,932
Rhode Island	2002	3.5%	334	728
Washington	2003	3.2%	3,520	8,694
MIAMI	2014	3.1%	1,727	4,497
St. Petersburg	1994	2.9%	377	1,195

**TABLE 4-8
HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Percentage	Number	
			Households	Persons in FSU Households
Monmouth	1997	2.5%	650	1,814
Miami	1994	2.4%	1,608	3,278
Wilmington	1995	2.3%	131	424
San Antonio	2007	1.9%	86	267
Richmond	1994	1.6%	96	219
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.4%	56	169
Las Vegas	2005	1.3%	546	1,321
Charlotte	1997	1.3%	52	164
Sarasota	2001	1.2%	106	232
S Palm Beach	2005	1.1%	803	1,767
Howard County	2010	1.0%	75	165
Westport	2000	0.9%	45	109
Tidewater	2001	0.8%	43	93
W Palm Beach	2005	0.5%	345	725
Broward	1997	0.2%	266	537
Portland (ME)	2007	0.0%	0	0
Atlantic County	2004	0.0%	0	0
Orlando	1993	0.0%	0	0

Notes: 1) An FSU household is a household in which an adult was born in one of the 15 republics of the FSU or the respondent's location of residence prior to the local community was in the FSU.

2) Only the random digit dialing (RDD) sample was used to calculate the percentage of FSU households in communities in which RDD and Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling were used because a disproportionately low percentage of FSU households have a DJN. (See Chapter 2 for an explanation of sampling methods.)

HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether each Jewish adult in their household *considered himself/herself to be* a Hispanic Jew, a Sephardic Jew, or an Israeli.

Note that for simplicity, households in which a Jewish adult considers himself/herself to be a Hispanic Jew, a Sephardic Jew, or an Israeli are referred to in this report as Hispanic, Sephardic, and Israeli households, respectively.

Hispanic Jews

Table 4-9 shows that 14.9% (14,730 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews (*Hispanic Jewish adults*).

✓ According to the 2010 US Census, 1,336,060 Hispanic adults live in Miami. Thus, in 2014, about 1.1% of Hispanic adults in Miami are Jewish, compared to 0.9% in 2004.

Table 4-9 shows that the percentage of Hispanic Jewish adults is 17% in The Beaches, 16% in North Dade, and 12% in South Dade. The 17% in The Beaches compares to 12% in 2004 and 4% in 1994. The 16% in North Dade compares to 12% in 2004 and 6% in 1994. The 12% in South Dade compares to 8% in 2004 and 4% in 1994.

Table 4-10 shows that from 2004-2014 the number of Hispanic Jewish adults increased in each of the geographic areas, most significantly in North Dade and South Dade, and in each of the geographic subareas, except for East Kendall and Middle Beach.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-11** shows that the 15% (14,730 adults) of Hispanic Jewish adults is the highest (measured in percent) of seven comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% (51,600 adults) in New York, 2% (3,574 adults) in Broward, 1% (1,559 adults) in South Palm Beach, and less than 1% in both Cleveland (186 adults) and West Palm Beach (347 adults). The 15% (14,730 adults) compares to 10% (9,531 adults) in 2004 and 5% (5,297 adults) in 1994. The 15% compares to 2% nationally (49,500 adults).

Table 4-12 shows that 59% of Hispanic Jewish adults live in North Dade; 25%, in South Dade; and 16%, in The Beaches. 36% of Hispanic Jewish adults live in North Dade Core East.

✓ 15% (8,355 households) of *Jewish households* contain a Hispanic Jewish adult (sample size = 2,020). The 15% compares to 11% in 2004. The average household size of these households is 2.9262 persons.

✓ 19% (24,448 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Hispanic Jewish adult (sample size = 4,968). The 19% compares to 15% in 2004.

✓ In 64% of married households containing Hispanic Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews (sample size = 238). The 64% compares to 63% in 2004.

✓ 38% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews (sample size = 582). The 38% compares to 38% in 2004.

✓ 9% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Israelis (sample size = 582). The 9% compares to 8% in 2004.

Country from Which Hispanic Jews Come. Table 4-13 shows that 24% of Hispanic Jewish adults come from Cuba; 18%, from Argentina; 16%, from Venezuela; 14%, from Colombia; and 6%, from Peru. In total, 57% of Hispanic Jewish adults come from South America and 37%, from Middle America.

Table 4-14 shows that the number of persons in households containing at least one Jewish Hispanic adult from Cuba remained about the same from 2004 to 2014, while the number of persons in Argentinian Jewish households increased by 44%; Venezuelan Jewish households by 59%, and Colombian Jewish households, by 24%. The number of persons in Peruvian Jewish households increased from about 300 to about 1,950.

The preceding discussion of Hispanic Jews is based upon Jewish adults who were identified by the respondent as considering themselves to be Hispanic Jews. Another 1.4% (1,384 adults) of Jewish adults who do not consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews “come from” Spanish-speaking countries. Thus, the number of Hispanic Jewish adults and other Jewish adults who come from Hispanic countries is 16,114. The 1.4% compares to 0.9% in 2004, and the 16,114 Jewish adults compares to 10,398 Jewish adults in 2004.

Sephardic Jews

Table 4-9 shows that 17.4% (17,202 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews (*Sephardic Jewish adults*).

Table 4-9 shows that the percentage of Sephardic Jewish adults is 20% in North Dade, 16% in The Beaches, and 13% in South Dade. The 20% in North Dade compares to 16% in 2004 and 8% in 1994. The 16% in The Beaches compares to 12% in 2004 and 5% in 1994. The 13% in South Dade compares to 10% in 2004 and 4% in 1994.

Table 4-10 shows that from 2004-2014 the number of Sephardic Jewish adults increased in each of the geographic areas, most significantly in North Dade, and in each of the geographic subareas, except for East Kendall and Middle Beach.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-11 shows that the 17% (17,202 adults) of Sephardic Jewish adults is the highest of nine comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% (12,121 adults) in Washington and 4% in each of Broward (7,569 adults), South Palm Beach (5,155 adults), and West Palm Beach (4,048 adults). The 17% (17,202 adults) compares to 13% (12,030 adults) in 2004 and 6% (7,370 adults) in 1994. The 17% compares to 7% (237,600 adults) nationally.

Table 4-12 shows that 63% of Sephardic Jewish adults live in North Dade; 23%, in South Dade; and 14%, in The Beaches. 41% of Sephardic Jewish adults live in North Dade Core East.

- ✓ 19% of *Jewish households* (10,639 households) contain a Jewish adult who is a Sephardic Jew (sample size = 2,020). The 19% compares to 15% in 2004. The average household size of these households is 2.9281 persons.
- ✓ 24% (31,152 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult (sample size = 4,968). The 24% compares to 18% in 2004.
- ✓ In 50% of married households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult, both spouses consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews (sample size = 265). The 50% compares to 50% in 2004.
- ✓ 33% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews (sample size = 600). The 33% compares to 30% in 2004.
- ✓ 26% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Israelis (sample size = 600). The 26% compares to 24% in 2004.

Israelis

Table 4-9 shows that 9.1% (8,996 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Israelis (*Israeli Jewish adults*).

Table 4-9 shows that the percentage of Israeli Jewish adults is 12% in North Dade, 9% in The Beaches, and 4% in South Dade. The 12% in North Dade compares to 10% in 2004 and 8% in 1994. The 9% in The Beaches compares to 7% in 2004 and 3% in 1994. The 4% in South Dade compares to 3% in 2004 and 2% in 1994.

Table 4-10 shows that from 2004-2014 the number of Israeli Jewish adults increased in each of the geographic areas, most significantly in North Dade, and in each of the geographic subareas, except West Kendall, North Beach, and Middle Beach.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-11** shows that the 9% (8,996 adults) of Israeli Jewish adults is the highest of eight comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% (7,744 adults) in Washington and 2% in each of Broward (4,415 adults), South Palm Beach (2,518 adults), and West Palm Beach (2,313 adults). The 9% (8,996 adults) compares to 7% (6,663 adults) in 2004 and 5% (5,758 adults) in 1994. The 9% compares to 2% (79,200 adults) nationally.

Table 4-12 shows that 74% of Israeli Jewish adults live in North Dade; 14%, in The Beaches; and 12%, in South Dade. 57% of Israeli Jewish adults live in North Dade Core East.

✓ 11% (6,127 households) of *Jewish households* contain an Israeli Jewish adult (sample size = 2,020). The 11% compares to 8% in 2004. The average household size of these households is 2.9560 persons.

✓ 14% (18,111 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing an Israeli Jewish adult (sample size = 4,968). The 14% compares to 10% in 2004.

✓ In 54% of married households containing Israeli Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Israelis (sample size = 155). The 54% compares to 56% in 2004.

✓ 14% of Israeli Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews (sample size = 311). The 14% compares to 11% in 2004.

✓ 49% of Israeli Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews (sample size = 311). The 49% compares to 43% in 2004.

TABLE 4-9							
HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
BASE: JEWISH ADULTS							
Geographic Area	Hispanic Jewish Adults		Sephardic Jewish Adults		Israeli Adults		Sample Size
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
North Dade	16.3%	8,690	20.3%	10,837	12.4%	6,612	1,893
N Dade Core East	16.6%	5,243	22.2%	6,983	16.1%	5,083	1,139
N Dade Core West	12.6%	1,812	15.2%	2,185	8.6%	1,232	522
Other North Dade	22.1%	1,635	22.5%	1,669	4.1%	297	232
South Dade	11.7%	3,638	12.9%	4,008	3.6%	1,098	1,145
West Kendall	8.5%	1,326	10.0%	1,548	1.9%	306	505
East Kendall	10.4%	545	14.1%	740	7.8%	405	273
NE South Dade	17.3%	1,767	16.8%	1,720	3.8%	387	367
The Beaches	16.6%	2,402	16.3%	2,357	9.0%	1,286	701
North Beach	30.0%	1,047	13.3%	464	1.0%	36	177
Middle Beach	15.7%	1,134	14.7%	1,067	8.0%	575	361
South Beach	6.0%	221	22.0%	826	18.2%	675	163
All	14.9%	14,730	17.4%	17,202	9.1%	8,996	3,739

TABLE 4-10 HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 2004-2014						
BASE: JEWISH ADULTS						
	Hispanic Jewish Adults		Sephardic Jewish Adults		Israeli Adults	
Geographic Area	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014
<i>North Dade</i>	5,328	8,690	7,146	10,837	4,651	6,612
N Dade Core East	4,413	5,243	5,474	6,983	3,485	5,083
N Dade Core West	667	1,812	1,275	2,185	973	1,232
Other North Dade	248	1,635	397	1,669	193	297
<i>South Dade</i>	2,335	3,638	2,947	4,008	906	1,098
West Kendall	953	1,326	1,275	1,548	347	306
East Kendall	591	545	938	740	233	405
NE South Dade	791	1,767	734	1,720	326	387
<i>The Beaches</i>	1,868	2,402	1,937	2,357	1,106	1,286
North Beach	448	1,047	325	464	160	36
Middle Beach	1,229	1,134	1,335	1,067	673	575
South Beach	191	221	277	826	273	675
All	9,531	14,730	12,030	17,202	6,663	8,996

TABLE 4-1 1
HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH ADULTS

Community	Year	Hispanic Jewish Adults		Sephardic Jewish Adults		Israeli Adults	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
MIAMI	2014	14.9%	14,730	17.4%	17,202	9.1%	8,996
Miami	2004	10.3%	9,531	13.0%	12,030	7.2%	6,663
Miami	1994	4.6%	5,297	6.4%	7,370	5.0%	5,758
New York	2011	4.3%	51,600	NA	NA	NA	NA
Broward	1997	1.7%	3,574	3.6%	7,569	2.1%	4,415
S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%	1,559	4.3%	5,155	2.1%	2,518
Las Vegas	2005	1.2%	733	8.0%	4,887	5.1%	3,115
Cleveland	2011	0.3%	186	NA	NA	NA	NA
W Palm Beach	2005	0.3%	347	3.5%	4,048	2.0%	2,313
Washington	2003	NA	NA	7.2%	12,121	4.6%	7,744
Bergen	2001	NA	NA	5.2%	2,717	4.7%	2,457
Columbus	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1%	208
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	12.1%	3,380	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	NA	NA	13.6%	6,872	NA	NA
New York *	2011	NA	NA	15.7%	242,000	7.9%	121,000
San Francisco *	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3%	14,351
Los Angeles *	1997	NA	NA	10.0%	51,900	10.1%	52,400
NJPS ¹	2000	1.5%	49,500	7.2%	237,600	2.4%	79,200

* Includes both adults and children.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

TABLE 4-12 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS			
BASE: JEWISH ADULTS			
Geographic Area	Hispanic Jews	Sephardic Jews	Israelis
<i>North Dade</i>	59.0%	63.0%	73.5%
North Dade Core East	35.6	40.6	56.5
North Dade Core West	12.3	12.7	13.7
Other North Dade	11.1	9.7	3.3
<i>South Dade</i>	24.7	23.3	12.2
West Kendall	9.0	9.0	3.4
East Kendall	3.7	4.3	4.5
NE South Dade	12.0	10.0	4.3
<i>The Beaches</i>	16.3	13.7	14.3
North Beach	7.1	2.7	0.4
Middle Beach	7.7	6.2	6.4
South Beach	1.5	4.8	7.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	582	600	311
Number of Jewish Adults	14,730	17,202	8,996

**TABLE 4-13
COUNTRY FROM WHICH HISPANIC JEWS COME**

BASE: HISPANIC JEWISH ADULTS
SAMPLE SIZE: 582, NUMBER OF ADULTS: 14,730

Location	Percentage	Location	Percentage
Cuba	23.5%	El Salvador	0.6
Argentina	18.4	Paraguay	0.6
Venezuela	16.1	Bolivia	0.5
Colombia	14.0	Brazil	0.5
Peru	6.1	Uruguay	0.4
Spain	4.4	Chile	0.3
Mexico	3.6	Ecuador	0.2
Honduras	2.7	Turkey	0.2
Panama	1.9	Dominican Republic	0.1
Puerto Rico	1.5	Other	0.8
Morocco	1.0	Total	100.0%
Nicaragua	1.0	South America	57.1%
Costa Rica	0.9	Middle America	36.5%
Guatemala	0.7	Other	6.4%

**TABLE 4-14
COUNTRY FROM WHICH HISPANIC JEWS COME, 2004-2014**

Location	2004			2014		
	Hispanic Jewish Adults		Number of Persons *	Hispanic Jewish Adults		Number of Persons *
	Percentage	Number		Percentage	Number	
Cuba	28.5%	2,716	5,674	23.5%	3,462	5,698
Argentina	18.0%	1,716	3,042	18.4%	2,710	4,394
Venezuela	15.2%	1,449	2,920	16.1%	2,372	4,632
Colombia	16.2%	1,544	2,993	14.0%	2,062	3,715
Peru	1.4%	133	292	6.1%	899	1,951

* Includes all persons who live in households containing a Hispanic Jewish adult.

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP

Tables 4-15 and 4-16 show the US citizenship status of all respondents and foreign-born respondents in Miami, respectively. Overall, 94% of respondents are US citizens, including 81% of foreign-born respondents. The 81% compares to 51% of all foreign born in Miami-Dade County as of 2012.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

All Respondents

Table 4-15 shows that, overall, 94% of **all respondents** are US citizens. The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- who are Hispanic Jews (78%) and Israelis (85%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (80%) and 5-9 years (77%)

Foreign-Born Respondents

Table 4-16 shows that, overall, 81% of **foreign-born respondents** are US citizens. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- from the FSU (100%)
- households in residence in Miami for 20 or more years (95%)
- age 75 and over (93%)
- elderly single households (92%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (50%) and 5-9 years (49%)
- under age 35 (68%)

TABLE 4-15 UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	94.0%	2,020	55,700
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
<i>North Dade</i>	92.0%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	90.5%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	96.3%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	91.4%	138	4,679
<i>South Dade</i>	97.8%	621	17,100
West Kendall	98.9%	265	8,330
East Kendall	96.6%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	97.0%	221	6,090
<i>The Beaches</i>	93.3%	381	8,243
North Beach	85.5%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	94.6%	186	4,010
South Beach	97.4%	99	2,339
JEWISH RESPONDENT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	100.0%	42	1,371
Non-FSU	93.8%	1,936	53,494
JEWISH RESPONDENT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	77.6%	265	5,870
Non-Hispanic	96.4%	1,726	48,995
RESPONDENT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	89.0%	309	8,175
Non-Sephardic	94.9%	1,682	46,690
RESPONDENT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	85.4%	166	4,389
Non-Israeli	94.9%	1,825	50,476

TABLE 4-15 UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	94.0%	2,020	55,700
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI			
0 - 4 years	79.6%	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	77.0%	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	91.7%	322	9,692
20 or more years	98.7%	1,277	36,372
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	89.0%	286	7,540
35 - 49	87.7%	370	9,513
50 - 64	94.3%	484	12,471
65 - 74	96.6%	429	12,514
75 and over	98.4%	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	97.5%	880	26,176
SEX OF THE RESPONDENT			
Male	92.9%	855	22,551
Female	94.7%	1,165	33,148
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	88.3%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	92.2%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	95.0%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	89.9%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	96.8%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	98.2%	371	11,753

TABLE 4-15 UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	94.0%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	94.9%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	93.3%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	95.8%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	93.1%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	94.1%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	90.0%	273	5,849
Conservative	91.0%	583	14,371
Reform	97.6%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	94.2%	548	18,103

TABLE 4-16			
UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS			
BASE: FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	81.0%	616	17,880
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	79.3%	390	11,711
North Dade Core East	77.8%	268	7,771
North Dade Core West	88.6%	85	2,423
Other North Dade	73.5%	37	1,517
South Dade	88.6%	113	3,369
West Kendall	93.9%	45	1,499
East Kendall	82.4%	32	547
NE South Dade	84.6%	36	1,323
The Beaches	79.8%	113	2,800
North Beach	64.0%	39	769
Middle Beach	83.3%	56	1,297
South Beach	90.9%	18	734
JEWISH RESPONDENT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	100.0%	41	1,283
Non-FSU	79.3%	569	16,597
JEWISH RESPONDENT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	73.3%	229	6,222
Non-Hispanic	85.4%	381	11,381
RESPONDENT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	83.2%	177	5,518
Non-Sephardic	79.7%	433	12,086

TABLE 4-16			
UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS			
BASE: FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	81.0%	616	17,880
RESPONDENT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	81.8%	139	4,261
Non-Israeli	80.8%	471	13,343
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI			
0 - 4 years	50.0%	74	2,129
5 - 9 years	49.3%	71	2,113
10 - 19 years	82.2%	156	4,570
20 or more years	94.9%	315	9,068
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	67.9%	71	2,600
35 - 49	72.5%	157	4,253
50 - 64	82.2%	148	4,105
65 - 74	88.1%	115	3,667
75 and over	93.4%	125	3,255
→ 65 and over	90.6%	240	6,923
SEX OF THE RESPONDENT			
Male	77.4%	257	7,246
Female	83.5%	359	10,635
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	73.8%	213	5,745
Household with Only Adult Children	77.8%	65	1,766
Non-Elderly Couple	82.6%	49	1,428
Non-Elderly Single	71.0%	45	1,919
Elderly Couple	88.2%	105	2,885
Elderly Single	92.2%	96	2,757

TABLE 4-16			
UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS			
BASE: FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	81.0%	616	17,880
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	84.8%	68	2,575
\$25 - \$50,000	79.7%	59	3,218
\$50 - \$100,000	88.3%	123	4,667
\$100 - \$200,000	77.0%	128	4,380
\$200,000 and over	77.6%	116	3,040
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	80.0%	127	2,923
Conservative	76.4%	202	5,588
Reform	83.1%	75	2,436
Just Jewish	84.8%	208	6,868

LGBT POPULATION

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked if any adult in their household considered themselves to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender. 2.0% of respondents answered affirmatively, suggesting that 1,114 Jewish households contain an adult who is LGBT.

It is likely that this is an underestimate of the LGBT population in Jewish households since some respondents may have been reluctant to disclose this information or may be unaware of the sexual orientation of a family member. 1.0% of respondents refused to answer this question.

MONTHS IN RESIDENCE

Table 4-17 shows that 4% (2,395 households) of Jewish households in Miami live in Miami for 3-7 months of the year; 1.3%, for 8-9 months; 2.1%, for 10-11 months; and 92% (51,411 households), for 12 months. 96% (53,305 households) of households live in Miami for 8-12 months of the year.

Part-year households are households who live in Miami for 3-7 months of the year. *Full-year households* live in Miami for 8-12 months of the year.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-19 shows that the 4% of part-year households is the lowest of eight comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach and 9% in Broward. The 4% compares to 7% in 2004 and 6% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 4-18 shows that, overall, 4% of households are part-year households. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North Beach (13%)
- Holocaust survivor households (12%)
- households age 75 and over (11%)
- elderly couple households (12%)

TABLE 4-17		
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
SAMPLE SIZE: 135		
Number of Months	Percentage	Number of Households
3	0.5	279
4	0.6	334
5	0.5	279
6	1.6	891
7	1.1	613
8	0.9	501
9	0.4	223
10	1.1	613
11	1.0	557
12	92.3	51,411
Total	100.0%	55,700
3 -7	4.3%	2,395
8 - 12	95.7%	53,305

TABLE 4-18			
PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	4.3%	2,020	55,700
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
<i>North Dade</i>	4.9%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	7.3%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	1.2%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	0.7%	138	4,679
<i>South Dade</i>	2.0%	621	17,100
West Kendall	0.4%	265	8,330
East Kendall	2.3%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	4.0%	221	6,090
<i>The Beaches</i>	7.4%	381	8,243
North Beach	13.1%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	6.1%	186	4,010
South Beach	5.2%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	0.0%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	4.5%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	1.1%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	4.9%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	3.5%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	4.5%	1,635	45,061

TABLE 4-18			
PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	4.3%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	5.1%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	4.3%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	12.1%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	4.1%	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI			
0 - 4 years	3.6%	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	7.4%	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	7.3%	322	9,692
20 or more years	3.2%	1,277	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	1.1%	901	23,561
High Rise	8.3%	880	24,619
Townhouse	1.6%	239	7,520
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	2.0%	242	6,279
35 - 49	0.3%	378	9,655
50 - 64	1.9%	536	14,471
65 - 74	5.0%	443	12,882
75 and over	10.7%	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	7.9%	864	25,295

TABLE 4-18			
PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	4.3%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	0.5%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	0.0%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	4.4%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	2.2%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	11.5%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	6.3%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	2.5%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	3.7%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	1.5%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	4.0%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	8.4%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	8.4%	273	5,849
Conservative	5.3%	583	14,371
Reform	3.6%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	3.1%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	5.6%	969	23,622
Conversionary	1.0%	108	2,984
Intermarried	1.8%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	7.1%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	2.8%	960	35,704

TABLE 4-18			
PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	4.3%	2,020	55,700
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	3.7%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	4.6%	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	3.2%	408	6,740
Non-Member	4.5%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	8.3%	624	13,312
Non-Member	3.1%	1,396	42,388

TABLE 4-19						
PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS IN RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES (3-7 MONTHS)						
COMMUNITY COMPARISON						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	29%		Miami	2004	7%
Sarasota	2001	21%		St. Petersburg	1994	7%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%		Miami	1994	6%
W Palm Beach	2005	19%		MIAMI	2014	4%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%		Note: Part-year households live in the local community for 3-7 months of the year.		
Broward	1997	9%				

LOCATION WHERE PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS SPEND THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR

Table 4-20 shows that 24% (565 households) of Jewish part-year households in Miami spend the remainder of the year in New York; 14%, in Massachusetts; and 11%, in New Jersey. 12% (283 households) of part-year households spend the remainder of the year in Canada.

The percentage of part-year households who spend the remainder of the year in Massachusetts increased from 5% in 2004 to 14% in 2014.

Table 4-21 shows that the 24% who spend the remainder of the year in New York is the lowest of six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in South Palm Beach, 34% in Broward, and 33% in West Palm Beach. The 24% compares to 30% in 2004.

TABLE 4-20 LOCATION WHERE PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS SPEND THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 135, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 2,395			
US Location	Percentage	Foreign Location	Percentage
New York	23.6%	Canada	11.8
Massachusetts	13.5	Israel	7.3
New Jersey	10.6	Other Foreign	4.1
Pennsylvania	5.3	Total Foreign	23.2%
North Carolina	3.2	Middle East	7.3%
Maryland	3.1	Middle America	1.8%
Illinois	2.5	Western Europe	1.2%
Nevada	2.3	South America	0.9%
Colorado	2.0	Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	0.2%
Other US	10.7		
Total US	76.8%		
Northeast	54.2%		
South	9.8%		
West	7.4%		
Midwest	5.4%		

TABLE 4-21
LOCATION WHERE FLORIDA PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS
SPEND THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	NY	NJ	MA	IL	OH	PA	CT	MI	Canada	Other
S Palm Beach	2005	36%	16%	10%	4%	4%	9%	4%	5%	2%	10%
Broward	1997	34%	10%	2%	3%	1%	10%	2%	2%	13%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	33%	23%	14%	4%	3%	6%	6%	0%	5%	6%
Sarasota	2001	32%	10%	6%	8%	10%	8%	0%	8%	5%	13%
Miami	2004	30%	15%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	13%	24%
St. Petersburg	1994	29%	5%	10%	2%	14%	7%	5%	2%	14%	12%
MIAMI	2014	24%	11%	14%	3%	0%	5%	0%	1%	12%	30%

Note: Part-year households live in the Florida community for 3-7 months of the year.

Probability of Part-Year Households Becoming Full-Year Households

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 8% of part-year households said that they will definitely become full-year households; 17%, probably; 28%, probably not; 41%, definitely not; and 7%, don't know.

For comparisons of these results with other Jewish communities, see Section 4 of Ira M. Sheskin, *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org.

LOCATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO MIAMI

Table 4-22 shows that 10% (5,490 households) of respondents in Jewish full-year households in Miami have always lived in Miami and 7% moved to Miami from elsewhere in Florida, including 4% from Broward County or Palm Beach County and 3% from other areas in Florida. 41% of respondents in full-year households moved to Miami from the Northeast (including 28% from New York); 9%, from the Midwest; 7%, from elsewhere in the South; and 3%, from the West. 23% of respondents in full-year households moved to Miami from foreign locations, including 3% from Israel, 8% from South America, and 4% from Middle America.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-23 shows that the 28% who moved to Miami from New York is about average among nine comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Broward, 44% in South Palm Beach, and 41% in West Palm Beach. The 28% compares to 35% in 2004 and 41% in 1994.

**TABLE 4-22
LOCATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO MIAMI**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,885, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 53,305**

US Location	Percentage	Foreign Location	Percentage
Miami	10.3%	Israel	3.4%
Broward or Palm Beach	3.9	Venezuela	3.4
Other Florida	2.6	Cuba	2.0
Total Florida	16.8	Argentina	1.9
New York	27.7	Canada	1.9
New Jersey	5.3	Colombia	1.8
Illinois	3.5	France	1.4
Massachusetts	3.2	Other Foreign	7.3
Pennsylvania	3.1	Total Foreign	23.1%
California	2.6	South America	8.2%
Ohio	2.4	Middle America	3.6%
Maryland	1.5	Middle East	3.5%
Virginia	1.4	Western Europe	3.3%
Washington DC	1.2	Former Soviet Union	1.2%
Connecticut	1.1	Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	0.3%
Michigan	1.1	Other Foreign	3.0%
Other US	6.0		
Total US	76.9%		
Northeast	41.1%		
South	23.8%		
Midwest	8.8%		
West	3.2%		

**TABLE 4-23
LOCATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
FOR FLORIDA COMMUNITIES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	NY	NJ	PA	MA	South Florida	Mid-west	Other
Broward	1997	46%	7%	5%	2%	20% *	6%	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%	10%	5%	5%	13% *	6%	17%
W Palm Beach	2005	41%	13%	4%	5%	14% *	7%	16%
Miami	1994	41%	6%	7%	3%	13% *	9%	21%
Miami	2004	35%	5%	6%	3%	12% *	9%	30%
MIAMI	2014	28%	5%	3%	3%	14% *	9%	38%
Orlando	1993	26%	6%	5%	5%	10%	10%	38%
Sarasota	2001	25%	8%	9%	5%	5%	18%	30%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	25%	16%	7%	4%	24%	6%	18%
St. Petersburg	1994	25%	5%	6%	5%	0%	17%	42%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	7%	4%	2%	8%	6%	59%

* Includes respondents who have always lived in the local community.

Note: Full-year households live in the Florida community for 8-12 months of the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI

Length of residence, like place of birth, is an indicator of the levels of attachment of the local Jewish population to the local community and local institutions. Length of residence is also an important indicator of population change in that it indicates the number of Jewish households who have moved to the community in recent years.

Table 4-24 shows that 9% (5,124 households) of Jewish households in Miami moved to Miami within the past five years (*new households* ①). Thus, an average of 1,025 households who currently live in Miami moved to Miami each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*), of whom 981 households are full-year households. 8% of households have lived in Miami for 5-9 years; 17%, for 10-19 years; and 65%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households* ②).

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-25** shows that the 9% of **new households** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in West Palm Beach, 19% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Washington, 16% in Broward, 15% in Atlanta, 4% in Cleveland, and 3% in New York. The 9% compares to 12% in both 2004 and 1994.

The 65% of **long-term households** is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Cleveland, 78% in New York, 54% in Washington, 45% in Atlanta, 31% in Broward, and 23% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach. The 65% compares to 62% in 2004 and 55% in 1994, implying an increasingly stable Jewish population.

Table 4-26 shows that the 1,025 households who currently live in Miami who, on average, moved to Miami each year during the past five years is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4,123 in Broward, 3,705 in New York, 3,630 in Washington, 2,953 in West Palm Beach, 2,716 in South Palm Beach, 1,839 in Atlanta, and 268 in Cleveland. The 1,025 households compares to 1,296 in 2004 and 1,541 in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

New Households

Table 4-24 shows that, overall, 9% of households are **new households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in South Beach (26%)
- households under age 35 (36%)
- non-elderly single households (25%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North Dade Core West (2%) and West Kendall (2%)
- Holocaust survivor households (2%)
- households age 75 and over (1%)
- households with only adult children (2%) and elderly single households (2%)

Long-Term Households

Overall, 65% of households are **long-term households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in West Kendall (91%) and East Kendall (77%)
- households in single family homes (75%)
- households age 65-74 (79%) and age 75 and over (81%)
- households with only adult children (76%), elderly couple households (79%), and elderly single households (80%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (49%)
- households in Middle Beach (55%) and South Beach (38%)
- FSU households (54%), Hispanic households (46%), Sephardic households (53%), and Israeli households (45%)
- households under age 35 (27%) and age 35-49 (38%)
- households with children (43%) and non-elderly single households (48%)
- Orthodox households (51%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (50%)

TABLE 4-24						
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
	Years in Residence					
Population Subgroup	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	9.2%	8.1	17.4	65.3	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	7.7%	14.1	29.5	48.7	135	2,395
Full-Year	9.2%	7.9	16.9	66.0	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	8.0%	7.6	21.5	62.9	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	10.0%	8.5	24.7	56.8	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	2.4%	4.5	20.0	73.1	250	7,520
Other North Dade	8.6%	9.9	11.8	69.7	138	4,679
South Dade	6.6%	6.7	9.9	76.8	621	17,100
West Kendall	1.9%	0.4	7.0	90.7	265	8,330
East Kendall	5.8%	3.4	13.8	77.0	135	2,680
NE South Dade	13.6%	16.7	11.6	58.1	221	6,090
The Beaches	19.0%	13.1	17.9	50.0	381	8,243
North Beach	13.2%	13.1	18.0	55.7	96	1,894
Middle Beach	16.7%	10.7	17.6	55.0	186	4,010
South Beach	25.9%	16.9	19.5	37.7	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU						
FSU	5.3%	12.5	28.6	53.6	58	1,727
Non-FSU	9.3%	8.0	17.1	65.6	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	13.3%	9.9	30.5	46.3	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	8.4%	7.9	15.1	68.6	1,695	47,345

TABLE 4-24						
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
	Years in Residence					
Population Subgroup	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	9.2%	8.1	17.4	65.3	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	10.1%	9.8	27.2	52.9	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	9.0%	7.8	15.1	68.1	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	13.7%	13.2	27.9	45.2	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	8.6%	7.6	16.1	67.7	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR						
Survivor	1.7%	8.6	27.6	62.1	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	9.4%	8.1	17.1	65.4	1,947	53,862
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	4.5%	5.5	14.7	75.3	901	23,561
High Rise	13.7%	10.7	19.9	55.7	880	24,619
Townhouse	8.5%	7.8	18.0	65.7	239	7,520
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	36.4%	21.7	15.3	26.6	242	6,279
35 - 49	17.4%	16.2	28.6	37.8	378	9,655
50 - 64	3.6%	3.6	18.5	74.3	536	14,471
65 - 74	3.6%	6.0	11.2	79.2	443	12,882
75 and over	1.1%	2.7	14.9	81.3	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	2.4%	4.5	13.0	80.1	864	25,295

TABLE 4-24						
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
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Population Subgroup	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	9.2%	8.1	17.4	65.3	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	16.9%	12.9	27.1	43.1	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	1.9%	5.2	16.9	76.0	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	8.1%	7.5	17.5	66.9	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	25.2%	14.0	12.8	48.0	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	3.0%	5.3	13.0	78.7	389	10,416
Elderly Single	1.9%	3.1	14.9	80.1	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	8.7%	8.6	13.7	69.0	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	11.2%	9.1	22.7	57.0	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	8.8%	8.2	19.0	64.0	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	11.8%	10.2	15.2	62.8	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	9.9%	10.1	17.1	62.9	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	12.2%	16.8	20.5	50.5	273	5,849
Conservative	9.8%	5.6	19.1	65.5	583	14,371
Reform	6.9%	9.4	10.6	73.1	598	16,989
Just Jewish	10.0%	6.1	21.8	62.1	548	18,103
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	7.4%	8.9	16.8	66.9	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	10.1%	7.8	17.8	64.3	960	35,704

TABLE 4-24						
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
	Years in Residence					
Population Subgroup	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	9.2%	8.1	17.4	65.3	2,020	55,700
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	15.3%	11.0	24.0	49.7	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	7.1%	7.1	15.2	70.6	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	7.8%	7.3	17.9	67.0	408	6,740
Non-Member	9.4%	8.3	17.3	65.0	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	12.7%	7.9	13.7	65.7	624	13,312
Non-Member	8.0%	8.3	18.6	65.1	1,396	42,388
Note: See page 4-46 for an explanation of ① and ②.						

TABLE 4-25					
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
		Years in Residence			
Community	Year	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	32%	28	29	11
Orlando	1993	32%	20	30	18
Charlotte	1997	31%	21	20	29
Las Vegas	2005	29%	21	30	21
Phoenix	2002	21%	24	20	35
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	23	33	23
Seattle	2000	21%	17	24	37
Harrisburg	1994	21%	11	19	50
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	20	35	26
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	19	39	23
San Diego	2003	19%	13	24	45
Sarasota	2001	18%	24	33	26
Tucson	2002	18%	20	21	41
Westport	2000	17%	20	20	44
Washington	2003	17%	11	20	54
Wilmington	1995	17%	11	14	58
Broward	1997	16%	17	37	31
Atlanta	2006	15%	16	23	45
Richmond	1994	15%	13	21	51
Denver	2007	15%	9	20	56
Jacksonville	2002	14%	9	24	53
Monmouth	1997	13%	15	26	46
Bergen	2001	13%	12	20	56
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%	8	16	63

**TABLE 4-25
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Years in Residence			
		0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②
San Antonio	2007	13%	7	18	62
Howard County	2010	13%	6	32	48
St. Paul	2004	13%	6	21	60
Atlantic County	2004	12%	15	23	50
Miami	1994	12%	10	24	55
Miami	2004	12%	9	17	62
York	1999	11%	17	25	47
Middlesex	2008	11%	12	30	47
Portland (ME)	2007	10%	19	26	45
Tidewater	2001	10%	11	19	59
Milwaukee	1996	10%	10	13	68
Rhode Island	2002	10%	8	13	69
East Bay	2011	9%	10	21	59
MIAMI	2014	9%	8	17	65
Hartford	2000	9%	7	16	69
Pittsburgh	2002	9%	7	11	73
Minneapolis	2004	9%	5	18	68
Cincinnati	2008	8%	8	17	67
St. Louis	1995	7%	11	9	73
Los Angeles	1997	7%	8	20	65
Chicago	2010	7%	7	10	76
New Haven	2010	6%	9	18	67
Rochester	1999	6%	9	15	70
Philadelphia	2009	6%	5	8	80

**TABLE 4-25
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

		Years in Residence			
Community	Year	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②
Cleveland	2011	4%	4	8	85
Baltimore	2010	3%	6	9	83
New York	2011	3%	4	15	78
Detroit	2005	3%	2	7	88
San Francisco	2004	40%			60

Note: See page 4-46 for an explanation of ① and ②.

**TABLE 4-26
AVERAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS PER YEAR
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
Broward	1997	4,123		Sarasota	2001	315
New York	2011	3,705		Cleveland	2011	268
Washington	2003	3,630		Hartford	2000	258
Los Angeles	1997	3,467		Charlotte	1997	244
W Palm Beach	2005	2,953		Atlantic County	2004	242
S Palm Beach	2005	2,716		Minneapolis	2004	238
Las Vegas	2005	2,428		Baltimore	2010	221
Chicago	2010	1,915		Milwaukee	1996	204
Phoenix	2002	1,850		Cincinnati	2008	200
Atlanta	2006	1,839		Rhode Island	2002	197
San Diego	2003	1,776		Howard County	2010	195
Miami	1994	1,541		Wilmington	1995	194
Philadelphia	2009	1,400		Jacksonville	2002	190
Denver	2007	1,400		Richmond	1994	181
Miami	2004	1,296		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	172
MIAMI	2014	1,025		Westport	2000	171
East Bay	2011	945		Detroit	2005	168
Seattle	2000	945		St. Paul	2004	136
Bergen	2001	710		New Haven	2010	134
Monmouth	1997	650		Harrisburg	1994	131
Orlando	1993	575		Rochester	1999	121
Middlesex	2008	523		San Antonio	2007	115
St. Petersburg	1994	489		Tidewater	2001	111
Tucson	2002	480		Lehigh Valley	2007	102
Pittsburgh	2002	376		Portland (ME)	2007	86
St. Louis	1995	344		York	1999	21

PROFILES OF NEW AND LONGER-TERM HOUSEHOLDS

Table 4-27 compares Jewish households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (*new households*) with households in residence for five or more years (*longer-term households*). While **Table 4-24** shows the percentage of households in *each population subgroup* in residence in Miami for various lengths of time (0-4 years, 5-9 years, etc.), **Table 4-27** shows *profiles of new households and longer-term households*. As an interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 4-24** shows that 8% of *households in North Dade* are new households, **Table 4-27** shows that 47% of *new households* live in North Dade. Only important differences between new households and longer-term households are discussed below.

Compared to longer-term households, new households are (were) more likely to:

- live in Middle Beach, South Beach, and NE South Dade
- be Hispanic or Israeli households
- live in high rise buildings
- be under age 35 and age 35-49
- be households with children and non-elderly single households
- contain adults who are employed full time
- attend Chabad in the past year
- be Jewish organization members

Compared to longer-term households, new households are (were) less likely to:

- live in West Kendall and North Dade Core West
- live in single family homes
- be age 50-64, age 65-74, and 75 and over
- be households with only adult children, elderly couple households, and elderly single households
- contain retired adults
- be Reform
- be intermarried
- be synagogue members
- donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year

TABLE 4-27 PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Years in Residence	
	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE		
Part-Year	3.6%	4.4%
Full-Year	96.4	95.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
North Dade	47.0%	55.2%
North Dade Core East	35.6	32.3
North Dade Core West	3.6	14.5
Other North Dade	7.8	8.4
South Dade	22.3	31.5
West Kendall	3.0	16.1
East Kendall	3.0	5.0
NE South Dade	16.3	10.4
The Beaches	30.7	13.3
North Beach	4.8	3.2
Middle Beach	13.5	6.6
South Beach	12.4	3.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU		
FSU	1.8%	3.3%
Non-FSU	98.2	96.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC		
Hispanic	21.7%	14.4%
Non-Hispanic	78.3	85.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-27 PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Years in Residence	
	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC		
Sephardic	21.2%	19.0%
Non-Sephardic	78.8	81.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI		
Israeli	16.3%	10.3%
Non-Israeli	83.7	89.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU, HISPANIC, SEPHARDIC, OR ISRAELI		
FSU, Hispanic, Sephardic, or Israeli	44.0%	33.8%
Non-FSU, Non-Hispanic, Non-Sephardic, and Non-Israeli	56.0	66.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR		
Survivor	0.6%	3.5%
Non-Survivor	99.4	96.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
TYPE OF HOUSING		
Single Family Home	20.7%	44.4%
High Rise	66.5	41.9
Townhouse	12.8	13.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-27 PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Years in Residence	
	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		
Under 35	44.9%	7.8%
35 - 49	33.3	15.8
50 - 64	10.3	27.6
65 - 74	9.1	24.6
75 and over	2.4	24.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
Household with Children	42.9%	21.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	1.8	9.1
Non-Elderly Couple	7.8	8.9
Non-Elderly Single	27.1	8.2
Elderly Couple	6.0	20.0
Elderly Single	4.2	22.9
Other	10.2	9.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS		
Employed Full Time	60.0%	43.0%
Employed Part Time	11.5	10.8
Unemployed	1.3	1.6
Retired	11.7	30.6
Homemaker	6.9	4.9
Student	7.2	8.1
Disabled	0.1	0.6
Volunteer	1.3	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-27 PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Years in Residence	
	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Under \$25,000	11.8%	13.9%
\$25 - \$50,000	18.6	16.7
\$50 - \$100,000	20.0	23.5
\$100 - \$200,000	30.3	25.8
\$200,000 and over	19.3	20.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION		
Orthodox	13.9%	10.2%
Conservative	27.7	25.5
Reconstructionist	0.0	0.7
Reform	22.9	31.4
Just Jewish	35.5	32.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE		
In-married	80.4%	73.8%
Conversionary	9.8	9.4
Intermarried	9.8	16.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP		
Member	28.9%	36.6%
Non-Member	71.1	63.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR		
Attended	43.0%	24.0%
Did Not Attend	57.0	76.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-27 PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
	Years in Residence	
Population Subgroup	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
JCC MEMBERSHIP		
Member	10.2%	12.2%
Non-Member	89.8	87.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP		
Member	33.1%	22.9%
Non-Member	66.9	77.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR		
Donated to Federation	12.8%	34.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	5.5	21.9
Not Asked	81.7	43.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR		
Nothing	87.2%	65.7%
Under \$100	5.5	17.1
\$100 - \$500	3.0	9.5
\$500 and over	4.3	7.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	225	1,795
Number of Households	5,124	50,576
<p>Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households do not apply to <i>Employment Status of Adults</i> (based on number of adults) and <i>Type of Marriage</i> (based on number of married couples). In addition, sample sizes are lower for <i>Household Income</i> and <i>Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year</i> due to missing responses.</p>		

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS

Table 4-28 shows that 26% of Jewish households in Miami have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 12%, for 5-9 years; 26%, for 10-19 years; and 36%, for 20 or more years.

The percentage of households who have lived at their current address for 0-4 years indicates the presence of households who probably have less discretionary income for charitable purposes because during this time the percentage of a household's income needed for mortgage payments and other home-related expenses (such as furniture) may be at its highest.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-29 shows that the 26% at their current address for **0-4 years** is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Atlanta, 40% in Washington, 39% in West Palm Beach, 31% in South Palm Beach, 30% in Broward, and 24% in Cleveland. The 26% compares to 31% in 2004 and 33% in 1994.

The 36% at their current address for **20 or more years** is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Cleveland, 19% in Washington, 17% in Broward, 14% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Atlanta, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 36% compares to 26% in 2004 and 22% in 1994, indicating increasing neighborhood stability.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

0-4 Years in Residence

Table 4-28 shows that, overall, 26% of households have lived at their current address for **0-4 years**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in NE South Dade (45%), North Beach (43%), Middle Beach (42%), and South Beach (59%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North Dade Core West (12%) and West Kendall (9%)

20 or More Years in Residence

Overall, 36% of households have lived at their current address for **20 or more years**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North Dade Core West (47%) and West Kendall (64%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in NE South Dade (20%), North Beach (21%), Middle Beach (25%), and South Beach (13%)

TABLE 4-28 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Years in Residence				Sample Size	Number of Households
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+		
All	26.3%	12.1	26.1	35.5	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	17.7%	17.7	30.4	34.2	135	2,395
Full-Year	26.7%	11.8	25.9	35.6	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	22.3%	12.4	30.5	34.8	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	23.2%	12.9	32.5	31.4	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	12.0%	9.6	31.7	46.7	250	7,520
Other North Dade	34.2%	15.1	21.1	29.6	138	4,679
South Dade	23.7%	11.9	20.5	43.9	621	17,100
West Kendall	9.2%	7.4	19.9	63.5	265	8,330
East Kendall	20.7%	16.1	27.6	35.6	135	2,680
NE South Dade	44.9%	16.2	18.7	20.2	221	6,090
The Beaches	46.8%	11.2	21.2	20.8	381	8,243
North Beach	42.6%	14.8	21.3	21.3	96	1,894
Middle Beach	41.9%	9.2	23.7	25.2	186	4,010
South Beach	59.0%	11.5	16.7	12.8	99	2,339

**TABLE 4-29
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Years in Residence			
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
Orlando	1993	55%	22	19	5
Seattle	2000	55%	19	16	10
Charlotte	1997	54%	22	15	9
Las Vegas	2005	53%	25	19	3
Phoenix	2002	52%	26	13	9
San Diego	2003	51%	18	20	12
Columbus	2001	47%	21	17	16
Atlanta	2006	45%	24	19	12
Tucson	2002	44%	24	18	13
Denver	2007	44%	21	21	14
Harrisburg	1994	41%	18	19	21
Washington	2003	40%	18	24	19
St. Petersburg	1994	39%	26	27	8
W Palm Beach	2005	39%	26	25	10
Richmond	1994	39%	23	21	16
Sarasota	2001	37%	27	24	11
Westport	2000	37%	20	20	24
Milwaukee	1996	36%	22	22	20
Jacksonville	2002	36%	21	26	17
Wilmington	1995	35%	25	19	21
St. Louis	1995	34%	22	20	24
Miami	1994	33%	19	27	22
Los Angeles	1997	33%	19	23	24
St. Paul	2004	32%	25	25	18
Tidewater	2001	32%	24	26	18

**TABLE 4-29
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Years in Residence			
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
Minneapolis	2004	32%	22	26	20
East Bay	2011	32%	22	21	25
Rhode Island	2002	32%	19	21	28
S Palm Beach	2005	31%	23	32	14
Miami	2004	31%	14	28	26
Broward	1997	30%	21	32	17
Portland (ME)	2007	29%	25	24	22
Cincinnati	2008	29%	19	27	25
San Antonio	2007	28%	21	26	25
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%	17	23	31
Hartford	2000	28%	14	24	34
Rochester	1999	27%	19	24	29
Philadelphia	2009	27%	18	27	29
Atlantic County	2004	26%	21	27	26
Monmouth	1997	26%	21	26	27
MIAMI	2014	26%	12	26	36
Bergen	2001	25%	18	24	33
Cleveland	2011	24%	19	28	29
Detroit	2005	20%	24	30	27
Middlesex	2008	19%	20	34	27
New Haven	2010	14%	18	29	38
San Francisco	2004	73%		27	

HOME OWNERSHIP

Table 4-30 shows that 81% of Jewish households in Miami own their home. Home ownership indicates a higher level of attachment to the local community. Examining home ownership among elderly households also provides an indication of the percentage of elderly persons who, because they will have homes to sell, might be able to afford unsubsidized adult living facilities. (See the “Housing Value” section in Chapter 5.)

Community Comparisons. Table 4-31 shows that the 81% home ownership is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in West Palm Beach, 91% in South Palm Beach, 85% in Broward, 84% in Atlanta, 79% in both Cleveland and Washington, and 54% in New York. The 81% compares to 83% in 2004 and 75% in 1994. The 81% compares to 66% nationally, 57% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 66% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 4-30 shows that, overall, 81% of households own their home. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (91%)
- households in North Dade Core West (92%) and West Kendall (92%)
- households in single family homes (94%)
- households age 65-74 (93%)
- elderly couple households (96%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (91%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in NE South Dade (63%), Middle Beach (65%), and South Beach (51%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (48%) and 5-9 years (59%)
- households in high rise buildings (69%)
- households under age 35 (36%)
- non-elderly single households (54%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (69%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (70%)

TABLE 4-30 HOME OWNERSHIP			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.9%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	91.0%	135	2,395
Full-Year	80.4%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
<i>North Dade</i>	85.6%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	84.5%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	91.8%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	79.7%	138	4,679
<i>South Dade</i>	81.1%	621	17,100
West Kendall	92.2%	265	8,330
East Kendall	88.5%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	62.6%	221	6,090
<i>The Beaches</i>	62.8%	381	8,243
North Beach	74.6%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	64.6%	186	4,010
South Beach	50.6%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	70.2%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	81.2%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	81.8%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	80.8%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	77.0%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	81.8%	1,635	45,061

TABLE 4-30 HOME OWNERSHIP			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.9%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	72.3%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	82.0%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	86.0%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	80.7%	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI			
0 - 4 years	47.9%	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	58.9%	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	78.7%	322	9,692
20 or more years	88.7%	1,277	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	94.2%	901	23,561
High Rise	69.4%	880	24,619
Townhouse	76.1%	239	7,520
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	35.5%	242	6,279
35 - 49	74.9%	378	9,655
50 - 64	89.5%	536	14,471
65 - 74	92.5%	443	12,882
75 and over	86.7%	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	89.7%	864	25,295

TABLE 4-30 HOME OWNERSHIP			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.9%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	75.3%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	89.5%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	89.9%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	54.0%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	95.9%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	82.7%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	69.2%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	70.1%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	78.3%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	79.7%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	90.6%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	76.7%	273	5,849
Conservative	82.1%	583	14,371
Reform	79.9%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	81.7%	548	18,103
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	84.8%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	78.7%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	71.6%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	83.9%	1,424	41,385

TABLE 4-30 HOME OWNERSHIP			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Percentage	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.9%	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	88.5%	408	6,740
Non-Member	79.8%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	78.2%	624	13,312
Non-Member	81.7%	1,396	42,388

**TABLE 4-31
HOME OWNERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	93%		Phoenix	2002	79%
W Palm Beach	2005	92%		Tidewater	2001	79%
Middlesex	2008	91%		Rochester	1999	78%
S Palm Beach	2005	91%		St. Petersburg	1994	78%
Atlantic County	2004	91%		Richmond	1994	77%
San Antonio	2007	90%		Tucson	2002	76%
Monmouth	1997	89%		Buffalo	1995	76%
New Haven	2010	87%		Wilmington	1995	76%
Westport	2000	87%		Las Vegas	2005	75%
Sarasota	2001	86%		Charlotte	1997	75%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%		Miami	1994	75%
Essex-Morris	1998	85%		Rhode Island	2002	74%
Broward	1997	85%		San Diego	2003	73%
Atlanta	2006	84%		Pittsburgh	2002	73%
Bergen	2001	84%		Harrisburg	1994	73%
Chicago	2010	83%		Milwaukee	1996	72%
Detroit	2005	83%		St. Louis	1995	72%
Miami	2004	83%		Orlando	1993	69%
Hartford	2000	83%		Columbus	2001	65%
Jacksonville	2002	82%		Los Angeles	1997	65%
MIAMI	2014	81%		Seattle	2000	64%
St. Paul	2004	81%		San Francisco	2004	55%
Cleveland	2011	79%		New York	2011	54%
Baltimore	2010	79%		NJPS ¹	2000	66%
Minneapolis	2004	79%		ACS (US)	2012	66%
Washington	2003	79%				

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

TYPE OF HOUSING

Table 4-32 shows that 42% of Jewish households in Miami live in single family homes; 44%, in high rise buildings of four or more stories; and 14%, in townhouses, villas, non-high rise apartment complexes, and garden apartments (*townhouses*).

The 42% in single family homes compares to 40% in 2004; the 44% in high rise buildings compares to 48% in 2004. The 14% in townhouses compares to 12% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Single Family Homes

Table 4-32 shows that, overall, 42% of households live in **single family homes**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North Dade Core West (58%), West Kendall (72%), and East Kendall (89%)
- households age 35-49 (56%) and age 50-64 (58%)
- households with children (63%), households with only adult children (62%), and non-elderly couple households (59%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (53%) and \$200,000 and over (61%)
- JCC member households (58%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (10%)
- households in North Dade Core East (17%) and South Beach (15%)
- Holocaust survivor households (17%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (21%) and 5-9 years (29%)
- households under age 35 (23%) and age 75 and over (26%)
- non-elderly single households (20%) and elderly single households (18%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (24%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (25%)

High Rise Buildings

Overall, 44% of households live in **high rise buildings**. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (85%)
- households in North Dade Core East (71%), North Beach (60%), and South Beach (63%)
- Holocaust survivor households (67%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (67%) and 5-9 years (58%)
- households under age 35 (63%) and age 75 and over (62%)
- non-elderly single households (62%) and elderly single households (63%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North Dade Core West (28%), West Kendall (6%), and East Kendall (5%),
- households age 35-49 (32%) and age 50-64 (30%)
- households with children (27%), households with only adult children (21%), and non-elderly couple households (33%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (33%)
- JCC member households (31%)

Townhouses

Overall, 14% of households live in **townhouses**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in West Kendall (23%) and South Beach (23%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (22%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (23%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (5%)
- households in North Beach (2%)

TABLE 4-32					
TYPE OF HOUSING					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Single Family Home	High Rise	Townhouse	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	42.3%	44.2	13.5	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	10.3%	84.6	5.1	135	2,395
Full-Year	43.7%	42.4	13.9	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	31.9%	55.2	12.9	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	16.5%	70.5	13.0	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	58.2%	27.5	14.3	250	7,520
Other North Dade	48.7%	40.8	10.5	138	4,679
South Dade	65.0%	19.3	15.7	621	17,100
West Kendall	71.6%	5.9	22.5	265	8,330
East Kendall	88.5%	4.6	6.9	135	2,680
NE South Dade	45.5%	43.9	10.6	221	6,090
The Beaches	32.9%	55.8	11.3	381	8,243
North Beach	38.3%	60.0	1.7	96	1,894
Middle Beach	40.5%	49.6	9.9	186	4,010
South Beach	14.6%	62.7	22.7	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	34.5%	49.1	16.4	58	1,727
Non-FSU	42.4%	44.1	13.5	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	45.5%	41.5	13.0	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	41.6%	44.7	13.7	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	44.4%	44.3	11.3	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	41.8%	44.1	14.1	1,635	45,061

TABLE 4-32					
TYPE OF HOUSING					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Single Family Home	High Rise	Townhouse	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	42.3%	44.2	13.5	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	35.4%	51.0	13.6	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	43.1%	43.4	13.5	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	17.3%	67.2	15.5	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	43.1%	43.4	13.5	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI					
0 - 4 years	20.7%	66.5	12.8	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	28.8%	58.2	13.0	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	35.7%	50.3	14.0	322	9,692
20 or more years	48.7%	37.6	13.7	1,277	36,372
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	22.7%	62.9	14.4	242	6,279
35 - 49	55.6%	32.2	12.2	378	9,655
50 - 64	57.9%	30.3	11.8	536	14,471
65 - 74	39.7%	42.6	17.7	443	12,882
75 and over	25.8%	62.0	12.2	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	32.9%	52.1	15.0	864	25,295

TABLE 4-32					
TYPE OF HOUSING					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Single Family Home	High Rise	Townhouse	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	42.3%	44.2	13.5	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	62.5%	26.7	10.8	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	61.7%	20.8	17.5	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	58.9%	32.9	8.2	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	19.7%	61.8	18.5	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	43.5%	45.3	11.2	389	10,416
Elderly Single	17.8%	63.1	19.1	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	24.4%	53.3	22.3	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	25.4%	51.7	22.9	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	39.9%	47.4	12.7	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	52.8%	38.1	9.1	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	60.9%	32.5	6.6	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	47.1%	44.4	8.5	273	5,849
Conservative	39.4%	47.3	13.3	583	14,371
Reform	48.5%	39.2	12.3	598	16,989
Just Jewish	36.5%	46.9	16.6	548	18,103
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	50.4%	39.0	10.6	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	37.6%	47.2	15.2	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	40.8%	45.6	13.6	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	42.6%	43.9	13.5	1,424	41,385

TABLE 4-32					
TYPE OF HOUSING					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Single Family Home	High Rise	Townhouse	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	42.3%	44.2	13.5	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	57.8%	31.2	11.0	408	6,740
Non-Member	40.1%	46.0	13.9	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	38.2%	52.3	9.5	624	13,312
Non-Member	43.5%	41.7	14.8	1,396	42,388

MOVING PLANS

Respondents in full-year Jewish households in Miami were asked the probability that they will move within the next three years. In this question respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity toward mobility.

Table 4-33 shows that 5% (2,665 households) of full-year households will definitely move (*either within Miami or out of Miami*) within the next three years. 11% (5,597 households) of full-year households will probably move; 29%, probably not; 51%, definitely not; and 5% don't know. In total, 16% of full-year households will definitely/probably move within the next three years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-34** shows that the 16% **definitely/probably moving** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Cleveland, 21% in both Washington and Atlanta, 18% in Broward, and 8% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 13% in 2004 and 23% in 1994. The 16% compares to 32% nationally.

The 51% **definitely not moving** is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in South Palm Beach, 54% in West Palm Beach, 50% in Broward, 49% in Atlanta, 32% in Washington, and 27% in Cleveland. The 51% compares to 51% in 2004 and 42% in 1994. The 51% compares to 35% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Definitely/Probably Moving

Table 4-33 shows that, overall, 16% of households are **definitely/probably moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (32%)
- households under age 35 (37%)
- non-elderly single households (26%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households age 75 and over (4%)

Definitely Not Moving

Overall, 51% of households are **definitely not moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North Beach (66%)
- households age 75 and over (64%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in NE South Dade (41%) and South Beach (32%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (33%) and 5-9 years (40%)
- households under age 35 (21%)
- non-elderly single households (36%)

TABLE 4-33								
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS								
BASE: JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	15.5%	5.0%	10.5	29.2	50.5	4.8	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
North Dade	12.8%	4.8%	8.0	29.1	53.0	5.1	943	28,900
N Dade Core East	10.7%	4.1%	6.6	27.0	56.8	5.5	560	16,843
N Dade Core West	16.6%	5.0%	11.6	29.9	48.1	5.4	247	7,409
Other North Dade	13.2%	6.6%	6.6	35.8	47.0	4.0	136	4,648
South Dade	18.2%	5.1%	13.1	29.2	47.8	4.8	600	16,745
West Kendall	15.9%	4.0%	11.9	27.8	51.9	4.4	263	8,282
East Kendall	16.6%	4.7%	11.9	31.0	51.2	1.2	132	2,616
NE South Dade	22.2%	6.9%	15.3	30.5	40.5	6.8	205	5,847
The Beaches	19.3%	5.2%	14.1	29.7	47.0	4.0	342	7,660
North Beach	11.3%	3.8%	7.5	18.9	66.0	3.8	80	1,632
Middle Beach	19.7%	6.6%	13.1	27.0	48.4	4.9	169	3,787
South Beach	24.7%	4.2%	20.5	41.1	31.5	2.7	93	2,241
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI								
0 - 4 years	31.7%	11.8%	19.9	31.1	32.9	4.3	210	4,937
5 - 9 years	21.2%	6.6%	14.6	35.8	40.1	2.9	175	4,230
10 - 19 years	14.0%	3.3%	10.7	29.6	51.2	5.2	281	8,986
20 or more years	12.6%	4.1%	8.5	28.2	54.2	5.0	1,219	35,152

TABLE 4-33								
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS								
BASE: JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	15.5%	5.0%	10.5	29.2	50.5	4.8	1,885	53,305
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Under 35	37.3%	12.9%	24.4	38.3	20.9	3.5	236	6,164
35 - 49	16.2%	5.1%	11.1	30.3	51.3	2.2	376	9,633
50 - 64	17.3%	6.3%	11.0	29.2	49.4	4.1	520	14,195
65 - 74	11.4%	2.6%	8.8	28.7	54.4	5.5	402	12,229
75 and over	4.4%	1.6%	2.8	23.9	63.6	8.1	351	11,084
→ 65 and over	8.1%	2.2%	5.9	26.4	58.8	6.7	753	23,313
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	19.8%	6.9%	12.9	32.5	46.5	1.2	510	12,880
Household with Only Adult Children	23.4%	9.1%	14.3	26.6	42.9	7.1	188	4,721
Non-Elderly Couple	17.8%	4.6%	13.2	29.6	46.7	5.9	182	4,692
Non-Elderly Single	25.6%	5.1%	20.5	33.5	36.4	4.5	174	5,405
Elderly Couple	6.9%	1.2%	5.7	27.7	59.7	5.7	315	9,223
Elderly Single	7.8%	2.8%	5.0	26.0	58.7	7.5	341	11,030
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$25,000	17.2%	7.8%	9.4	33.5	43.5	5.8	174	7,463
\$25 - \$50,000	21.6%	3.1%	18.5	22.8	52.2	3.4	198	9,008
\$50 - \$100,000	16.9%	6.8%	10.1	30.7	47.2	5.2	344	12,687
\$100 - \$200,000	16.3%	5.5%	10.8	33.1	47.5	3.1	416	13,966
\$200,000 and over	13.0%	4.6%	8.4	27.5	58.0	1.5	400	10,181

**TABLE 4-34
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Columbus	2001	37%	21%	16	29	30	4
Chicago *	2010	30%	10%	19	35	33	3
Charlotte	1997	28%	13%	15	37	28	6
San Diego **	2003	28%	13%	14	25	44	4
Howard County *	2010	26%	7%	19	35	38	2
Los Angeles	1997	26%	26%		74		
Cleveland *	2011	24%	8%	16	43	27	7
Richmond	1994	24%	8%	16	38	33	5
Tidewater	2001	23%	11%	12	30	46	2
Bergen	2001	23%	9%	14	40	34	4
Miami ☼	1994	23%	9%	14	30	42	5
Baltimore *	2010	22%	11%	12	45	28	5
Denver **	2007	22%	10%	12	33	44	1
Milwaukee	1996	22%	9%	12	42	33	4
Phoenix **	2002	21%	11%	10	27	50	3
Orlando	1993	21%	10%	12	32	38	9
Washington	2003	21%	8%	13	44	32	4
Wilmington	1995	21%	8%	13	36	38	5
Atlanta **	2006	21%	7%	14	26	49	4
Harrisburg	1994	20%	9%	11	41	35	4
Westport	2000	19%	6%	12	36	38	7
Rhode Island	2002	18%	9%	9	40	38	4
Broward ☼	1997	18%	8%	10	29	50	4
Las Vegas	2005	17%	7%	10	35	44	4
Rochester	1999	17%	6%	11	37	41	5

TABLE 4-34
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Monmouth ☼	1997	17%	6%	11	33	43	8
St. Petersburg ☼	1994	16%	6%	10	34	47	3
York	1999	16%	5%	11	34	43	6
MIAMI ☼	2014	16%	5%	11	29	51	5
Jacksonville	2002	16%	4%	11	37	45	3
Tucson ☼	2002	15%	7%	9	37	43	4
Hartford	2000	15%	6%	10	39	40	6
Minneapolis	2004	14%	5%	9	40	41	5
San Antonio	2007	14%	5%	9	37	46	3
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	13%	6%	7	33	52	4
Atlantic County ☼	2004	13%	6%	7	25	58	5
Miami ☼	2004	13%	5%	7	31	51	5
Portland (ME)	2007	12%	5%	7	39	47	3
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%	4%	8	43	43	2
New Haven	2010	12%	4%	8	40	45	4
St. Paul	2004	12%	4%	8	38	45	5
Detroit	2005	12%	3%	10	41	41	5
Middlesex	2008	11%	5%	6	36	49	4
Sarasota ☼	2001	10%	5%	5	29	52	10
W Palm Beach ☼	2005	8%	4%	5	32	54	5
S Palm Beach ☼	2005	8%	3%	5	30	58	4
NJPS ¹	2000	32%	15%	17	31	35	2

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years*.

** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.

☼ Results are only for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE MOVING

Respondents in full-year Jewish households in Miami who will *definitely or probably* move within the next three years were asked where they expect to move. In this question respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity to remain in the local community or move elsewhere.

Table 4-35 shows that 7% (3,785 households) of households will definitely/probably move *out of Miami* within the next three years; 6% will definitely/probably move within Miami; 2% don't know where they will definitely/probably move; and 85% will probably not/definitely not move or don't know whether they will move. Included in the 7% of households who will definitely/probably move out of Miami are 2% (853 households) who will definitely/probably move to Broward County and 1% (480 households) who will definitely/probably move to Palm Beach County. Households who expect to move out of the local community are less likely to join local institutions and are not likely to be supporters of capital campaigns.

The 6% of households in North Dade who will definitely/probably move out of Miami compares to 7% in 2004 and 16% in 1994. The 2% of households in North Dade who will definitely/probably move to Broward County or Palm Beach County compares to 3% in 2004 and 11% in 1994.

The 10% of households in South Dade who will definitely/probably move out of Miami compares 9% in 2004 and 14% in 1994. The 3% of households in South Dade who will definitely/probably move to Broward County or Palm Beach County compares to 4% in 2004 and 7% in 1994.

The 6% of households in The Beaches who will definitely/probably move out of Miami compares to 6% in 2004 and 7% in 1994. The 2% of households in The Beaches who will definitely/probably move to Broward County or Palm Beach County compares to 1% in 2004 and 4% in 1994.

Table 4-37 shows that 2.1% (1,119 households) of households will *definitely* move out of Miami within the next three years.

✓ 5.0% (2,665 households) of households will *probably* move out of Miami within the next three years.

The 2.1% definitely moving out of Miami within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 373 households per year. Some portion of the 5.0% probably moving out of Miami (an average of 888 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 373 and 1,261 households will move out of Miami each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 1,025 households who currently live in Miami

moved to Miami each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*), of whom 981 households were full-year households. (See the “Length of Residence in Miami” section in this Chapter.) Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Miami will probably remain about the same as a result of migration into and out of Miami.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-36 shows that the 7% **definitely/probably moving out of the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in both Cleveland and Washington, 8% in Broward, 4% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 3% in Atlanta. The 7% compares to 7% in 2004 and 13% in 1994.

The 6% **definitely/probably moving within the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Cleveland, 11% in Atlanta, 10% in Washington, 9% in Broward, and 3% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 6% compares to 4% in 2004 and 7% in 1994.

Table 4-37 shows that the 2.1% **definitely moving out of the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.3% in Cleveland, 2.9% in both Washington and Broward, 1.9% in West Palm Beach, 1.7% in South Palm Beach, and 1.2% in Atlanta. The 2.1% compares to 3.0% in 2004 and 6.9% in 1994.

TABLE 4-35				
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS				
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS				
BASE: JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS				
Destination	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	All
Within Miami	5.2%	5.9%	11.3%	6.3%
Broward County	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.6
Palm Beach County	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.9
Elsewhere in the US	3.1	6.4	3.6	4.2
Outside of the US	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Don't Know Where Moving	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.1
Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving	87.2	81.8	80.7	84.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Definitely/Probably Moving Out of Miami	5.9%	9.7%	5.6%	7.1%
Sample Size	943	600	342	1,885
Number of Households	28,900	16,745	7,660	53,305

TABLE 4-36					
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS					
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Definitely/Probably Moving			Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
		<i>Out of Local Community</i>	Within Local Community	Don't Know Where Moving	
Columbus	2001	18%	17	3	63
Howard County *	2010	17% ¹	7	2	74
Miami ☉	1994	13% ²	7	4	76
Tidewater	2001	12%	9	2	77
Wilmington	1995	11% ³	8	1	80
Las Vegas	2005	11%	6	1	83
Bergen	2001	10% ⁴	9	4	77
Harrisburg	1994	10%	7	3	80
Rhode Island	2002	10%	6	2	82
Chicago *	2010	9%	17	3	71
Cleveland *	2011	9%	14	2	76
Richmond	1994	9%	12	4	75
Washington	2003	9%	10	2	80
Orlando	1993	9%	9	4	79
Broward ☉	1997	8% ⁵	9	2	82
Los Angeles	1997	8%	8	11	74
Jacksonville	2002	8%	6	2	85
San Antonio	2007	8%	5	2	86
Tucson ☉	2002	8%	5	2	85
York	1999	8%	4	4	84
Charlotte	1997	7%	16	5	72

TABLE 4-36					
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS					
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Definitely/Probably Moving			Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
		<i>Out of Local Community</i>	<i>Within Local Community</i>	<i>Don't Know Where Moving</i>	
Milwaukee	1996	7%	13	1	80
Rochester	1999	7%	9	2	82
MIAMI ☼	2014	7%⁶	6	2	85
Atlantic County ☼	2004	7%	5	1	87
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	7% ⁷	4	2	88
Miami ☼	2004	7%⁸	4	1	87
Middlesex	2008	7% ⁹	2	3	89
Phoenix **	2002	6%	13	1	80
St. Petersburg ☼	1994	6% ¹⁰	8	3	84
Monmouth ☼	1997	6%	7	4	83
Hartford	2000	6%	7	3	84
Portland (ME)	2007	6%	5	1	88
New Haven	2010	6%	4	1	88
Baltimore *	2010	5%	16	1	78
Westport	2000	5%	7	7	82
Detroit	2005	5%	7	1	88
St. Paul	2004	5%	6	1	88
Lehigh Valley	2007	5%	4	3	89
Minneapolis	2004	4%	8	3	86
S Palm Beach ☼	2005	4%¹¹	3	1	92
W Palm Beach ☼	2005	4%¹²	3	1	92

**TABLE 4-36
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Definitely/Probably Moving			Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
		Out of Local Community	Within Local Community	Don't Know Where Moving	
Atlanta **	2006	3%	11	8	79
Sarasota ☉	2001	1%	7	2	90

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years*.
 ** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.
 ☉ Results are only for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.
¹ Includes 5% of households moving to Baltimore City, Baltimore County, or Carroll County.
² Includes 8% of households moving to Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach
³ Includes 4% of households moving to Maryland or Pennsylvania.
⁴ Includes 5% of households moving elsewhere in the New York metropolitan area.
⁵ Includes 3% of households moving to Miami, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
⁶ Includes 3% of households moving to Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
⁷ Includes 2% of households moving to South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.
⁸ Includes 3% of households moving to Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
⁹ Includes 3% of households moving elsewhere in New Jersey.
¹⁰ Includes 1% of households moving to Tampa.
¹¹ Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or West Palm Beach.
¹² Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or South Palm Beach.

TABLE 4-37
DEFINITELY MOVING OUT OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Columbus	2001	9.5%	Portland (ME)	2007	2.5%
Miami ☉	1994	6.9%	Monmouth ☉	1997	2.5%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%	St. Petersburg ☉	1994	2.5%
Rhode Island	2002	5.6%	Chicago *	2010	2.4%
Howard County *	2010	5.3%	Hartford	2000	2.4%
Harrisburg	1994	5.3%	MIAMI ☉	2014	2.1%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%	W Palm Beach ☉	2005	1.9%
Wilmington	1995	4.8%	New Haven	2010	1.7%
Tucson ☉	2002	4.4%	S Palm Beach ☉	2005	1.7%
Bergen	2001	4.2%	Minneapolis	2004	1.7%
Charlotte	1997	4.2%	Baltimore *	2010	1.6%
Orlando	1993	3.9%	Lehigh Valley	2007	1.5%
Milwaukee	1996	3.7%	Jacksonville	2002	1.5%
Richmond	1994	3.4%	Atlanta **	2006	1.2%
Cleveland *	2011	3.3%	St. Paul	2004	1.2%
San Antonio	2007	3.3%	Rochester	1999	1.2%
Martin-St. Lucie ☉	1999	3.1%	Westport	2000	1.1%
York	1999	3.1%	Detroit	2005	0.4%
Miami ☉	2004	3.0%	Sarasota ☉	2001	0.3%
Phoenix **	2002	3.0%			
Middlesex	2008	2.9%			
Atlantic County ☉	2004	2.9%			
Washington	2003	2.9%			
Broward ☉	1997	2.9%			

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years.*

** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years.*

☉ Results are only for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.

LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN

Respondents age 40 and over in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Miami (*households with local adult children*). The interest in this information relates to the support system that adult children can provide for their parents, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis. Adult children living in Miami presumably will provide such a support system. The presence of adult children living in Miami also indicates the existence of multi-generational families. Such families generally show a greater level of attachment to the local community and local institutions.

While the question was asked of respondents age 40 or over, the results are reported for respondents age 50 or over because 93% of respondents age 40-49 have no adult children who have established their own homes.

Table 4-38 shows that 22% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes; 36% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Miami; 8% have no adult child in Miami, but have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Broward County; 2% have at least one adult child in Palm Beach County, but no adult children in Miami or Broward County; and 32% have adult children who have established his/her own home elsewhere (outside South Florida), but not within South Florida. These data suggest that at least 36% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age, although many of the 8% with adult children in Broward County will also have that support system.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-39** shows that the 36% of **households with local adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Cleveland, 40% in Washington, 21% in Broward, 20% in South Palm Beach, and 17% in West Palm Beach. The 36% does not include 8% of households with adult children who have established their own homes in Broward County or 2%, in Palm Beach County. The 36% compares to 32% in 2004.

See the “Local Adult Children” section in Chapter 10 for a comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households *age 75 and over* with local adult children.

Table 4-40 shows that 29% of **adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over *who have established their own homes* live in Miami. The 29% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Washington, 42% in Cleveland, 11% in South Palm Beach, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 29% does not include 10% of adult children who have established their own homes in Broward County and 3%, in Palm Beach County. The 29% compares to 26% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 4-38 shows that, overall, 36% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have local adult children. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in South Beach (48%)
- elderly couple households (49%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (18%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (14%)
- households with children (18%) and non-elderly single households (18%)

TABLE 4-38							
LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER							
Population Subgroup	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes ¹	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established Their Own Home				Sample Size	Number of Households
		Miami	Broward	Palm Beach	Else-where		
All	22.0%	36.4	8.4	1.5	31.7	1,364	38,647
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	5.4%	17.6	5.4	2.7	68.9	128	2,297
Full-Year	23.2%	37.5	8.6	1.4	29.3	1,236	36,350
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	21.6%	33.7	10.8	1.8	32.1	725	22,796
N Dade Core East	17.1%	32.5	11.0	1.1	38.3	468	14,400
N Dade Core West	24.4%	39.2	10.5	4.4	21.5	175	5,591
Other North Dade	38.4%	29.7	9.9	1.1	20.9	82	2,805
South Dade	21.9%	42.0	5.0	1.3	29.8	427	11,685
West Kendall	16.3%	45.1	6.4	1.7	30.5	228	7,136
East Kendall	31.0%	39.7	5.2	1.7	22.4	95	1,818
NE South Dade	30.7%	34.1	1.1	0.0	34.1	104	2,731
The Beaches	25.0%	35.3	4.4	0.0	35.3	212	4,166
North Beach	13.6%	37.8	5.4	0.0	43.2	64	1,140
Middle Beach	32.9%	30.0	1.4	0.0	35.7	104	2,172
South Beach	22.3%	48.1	7.4	0.0	22.2	44	854
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	30.3%	33.3	9.1	0.0	27.3	38	997
Non-FSU	21.8%	36.4	8.4	1.6	31.8	1,326	37,650

TABLE 4-38							
LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER							
Population Subgroup	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes ¹	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established Their Own Home				Sample Size	Number of Households
		Miami	Broward	Palm Beach	Elsewhere		
All	22.0%	36.4	8.4	1.5	31.7	1,364	38,647
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	31.4%	35.7	6.3	4.2	22.4	165	4,367
Non-Hispanic	20.8%	36.5	8.6	1.2	32.9	1,199	34,280
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	29.1%	36.0	5.9	4.3	24.7	198	5,722
Non-Sephardic	20.9%	36.4	8.8	1.0	32.9	1,166	32,925
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	27.1%	43.9	7.9	0.9	20.2	122	3,500
Non-Israeli	21.6%	35.6	8.4	1.6	32.8	1,242	35,147
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	8.4%	42.4	8.5	0.0	40.7	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	22.8%	36.1	8.3	1.6	31.2	1,291	36,809
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN MIAMI							
0 - 4 years	16.6%	13.9	16.7	0.0	52.8	52	1,127
5 - 9 years	18.7%	27.1	4.2	4.2	45.8	67	1,491
10 - 19 years	24.8%	30.2	5.5	0.5	39.0	189	5,670
20 or more years	22.1%	38.7	8.7	1.6	28.9	1,056	30,359

TABLE 4-38							
LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER							
Population Subgroup	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes ¹	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established Their Own Home				Sample Size	Number of Households
		Miami	Broward	Palm Beach	Else-where		
All	22.0%	36.4	8.4	1.5	31.7	1,364	38,647
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
50 - 64	38.7%	27.3	5.2	0.5	28.3	484	12,471
65 - 74	17.7%	40.9	7.6	1.7	32.1	429	12,514
75 and over	11.0%	40.4	12.0	2.3	34.3	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	14.1%	40.7	9.9	2.0	33.3	880	26,176
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	61.4%	17.7	4.2	0.0	16.7	119	2,942
Household with Only Adult Children	42.3%	26.8	1.6	0.0	29.3	153	3,819
Non-Elderly Couple	12.7%	44.5	6.7	0.0	36.1	148	3,749
Non-Elderly Single	42.3%	17.9	10.3	2.6	26.9	74	2,411
Elderly Couple	5.9%	49.1	10.4	2.4	32.2	389	10,416
Elderly Single	18.1%	36.9	9.9	1.6	33.5	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	31.1%	31.1	11.0	1.2	25.6	149	6,725
\$25 - \$50,000	18.3%	31.7	13.4	0.6	36.0	145	6,725
\$50 - \$100,000	28.2%	35.7	7.2	1.8	27.1	223	9,159
\$100 - \$200,000	22.1%	37.6	5.0	0.5	34.8	269	9,120
\$200,000 and over	19.8%	41.3	5.4	4.8	28.7	270	6,918
¹ Includes households with no adult children and households with adult children still living at home.							

TABLE 4-39
HOUSEHOLDS WITH LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
St. Paul *	2004	66%	Lehigh Valley	2007	31%
Minneapolis *	2004	62%	New Haven ⁶	2010	30%
Detroit	2005	59%	Middlesex ⁷	2008	25%
Tidewater	2001	53%	Atlantic County	2004	21%
Harrisburg	1994	52%	Broward ⁸	1997	21%
Richmond	1994	52%	S Palm Beach ⁹	2005	20%
Rochester	1999	51%	W Palm Beach ¹⁰	2005	17%
Milwaukee	1996	50%	Sarasota	2001	17%
Charlotte	1997	49%	<p>* Local is defined to include both Twin Cities communities.</p> <p>¹ Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia.</p> <p>² Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex Counties.</p> <p>³ Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.</p> <p>⁴ Excludes 24% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.</p> <p>⁵ Excludes 12% of households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.</p> <p>⁶ Excludes 20% of households with adult children living outside New Haven but within 90 minutes.</p> <p>⁷ Excludes 43% of households with adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.</p> <p>⁸ Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami.</p> <p>⁹ Excludes 9% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.</p> <p>¹⁰ Excludes 6% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.</p>		
Pittsburgh	2002	48%			
Rhode Island	2002	48%			
Cincinnati	2008	46%			
Hartford	2000	45%			
Cleveland	2011	44%			
Denver	2007	43%			
Wilmington ¹	1995	42%			
Washington	2003	40%			
Tucson	2002	40%			
San Antonio	2007	39%			
Monmouth ²	1997	38%			
MIAMI ³	2014	36%			
Jacksonville	2002	36%			
Bergen ⁴	2001	35%			
Westport	2000	34%			
Portland (ME)	2007	33%			
York	1999	33%			
Las Vegas	2005	32%			
Miami ⁵	2004	32%			

**TABLE 4-40
LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: ADULT CHILDREN
(FROM JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER)
WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR OWN HOMES**

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	65%
Minneapolis	2004	63%
Detroit	2005	49%
Washington	2003	45%
Tidewater	2001	43%
Cleveland	2011	42%
Cincinnati	2008	42%
Rochester	1999	42%
Rhode Island	2002	40%
Pittsburgh	2002	39%
Hartford	2000	38%
San Antonio	2007	34%
Jacksonville	2002	31%
Portland (ME)	2007	30%
Wilmington ¹	1995	30%
MIAMI ²	2014	29%
Tucson	2002	29%
Bergen ³	2001	29%
Westport	2000	28%
New Haven ⁴	2010	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%

Community	Year	%
Miami ⁵	2004	26%
Sarasota	2001	26%
Las Vegas	2005	25%
Middlesex ⁶	2008	16%
Atlantic County	2004	15%
S Palm Beach ⁷	2005	11%
W Palm Beach ⁸	2005	10%

¹ Excludes 6% of adult children living in Philadelphia.
² Excludes 13% of adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
³ Excludes 24% of adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.
⁴ Excludes 23% of adult children living outside New Haven but within 90 minutes.
⁵ Excludes 15% of adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
⁶ Excludes 46% of adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.
⁷ Excludes 7% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.
⁸ Excludes 5% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.

CHAPTER 5

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households.	5-2
Age Distribution of Jews.	5-20
Age Distribution by Months in Residence.	5-28
Age Distribution by Geographic Area.	5-30
Changes in the Age Distribution, 1994-2014.	5-44
Age Distribution of FSU, Hispanic, Sephardic, and Israeli Households.	5-58
Age and Sex Distribution of Holocaust Survivors.	5-61
Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership, Jewish Community Center Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership.	5-62
Household Size.	5-68
Household Structure.	5-77
Living Arrangements of Children.	5-111
Living Arrangements of the Elderly.	5-116
Marital Status.	5-121
Single Jewish Adults.	5-136
Level of Secular Education.	5-137
Employment Status.	5-153
Housing Value.	5-170
Low Income Households.	5-201
Households Living Below the Poverty Levels.	5-202
Household Financial Situation.	5-206
Changes in Household Financial Situation in the Past Five Years.	5-211

The children of Israel were fruitful, teemed, increased, and became strong—very, very much so, and the land became filled with them.

(EXODUS 1:7)

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

The age and sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religious observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy. **Table 5-1** shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households* in Miami. **Table 5-12** shows the age distribution of *Jews*.

Table 5-2 shows age distribution comparisons with other Jewish communities across six age groups.

Children Age 0-17

Table 5-1 shows that 9,987 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households, comprising 8% of persons in Jewish households. There are 7,912 children age 6-12, comprising 6% of persons in Jewish households, and 6,096 children age 13-17, comprising 5% of persons in Jewish households. In total, 23,995 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households, comprising 19% of persons in Jewish households.

The **number of children** age 0-4 in Jewish households (8,301 children) is higher than the number of children age 5-9 (5,837 children), age 10-14 (5,447 children), and age 15-19 (6,744 persons). This is in contrast to age distribution for these age groups in 2004, when the number of children age 0-4 was lower than the number of children age 5-9, which, in turn, was lower than the number of children age 10-14, which, in turn, was lower than the number of persons age 15-19.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-3** shows that the 19% of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Atlanta, 23% in both New York and Washington, 22% in Cleveland, 15% in Broward, and 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 18% in 2004 and 17% in 1994. The 19% compares to 19% nationally, 22% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 23% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Persons Age 18-34

Table 5-1 shows that 18% (22,698 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 18-34.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-4** shows that the 18% of persons **age 18-34** in Jewish households is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Washington, 19% in New York, 15% in both Cleveland and Atlanta, 11% in Broward, 6% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 15% in 2004 and 16% in 1994. The 18% compares to 16% nationally, 24% all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 24% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Persons Age 35-49

Table 5-1 shows that 14% (18,676 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 35-49.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-5** shows that the 14% of persons **age 35-49** in Jewish households is the fifth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Atlanta, 23% in Washington, 17% in both Cleveland and New York, 16% in Broward, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 14% compares to 16% in 2004 and 20% in 1994. The 14% compares to 29% nationally, 23% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 20% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Persons Age 50-64

Table 5-1 shows that 19% (23,994 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 50-64. The percentage of persons age 50-64 can predict, in part, the size of the elderly population over the next 15 years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-6** shows that the 19% of persons **age 50-64** in Jewish households is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Cleveland, 24% in Atlanta, 22% in Washington, 21% in New York, 17% in West Palm Beach, 16% in South Palm Beach, and 12% in Broward. The 19% compares to 21% in 2004 and 16% in 1994. The 19% compares to 19% nationally, 18% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 20% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Elderly Persons Age 65 and Over

Table 5-1 shows that 31% (40,207 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 16% (20,882 persons) who are age 75 and over.

Percentage of Miami-Dade County Elderly Who Are Jewish 11% of the 352,013 persons age 65 and over in Miami-Dade County as of 2010 live in Jewish households. 13% of the 165,037 persons age 75 and over in Miami-Dade County as of 2010 live in Jewish households.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-7** shows that the 31% of persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in South Palm Beach, 57% in West Palm Beach, 46% in Broward, 20% in New York, 18% in Cleveland, 11% in Atlanta, and 10% in Washington. The 31% compares to 30% in 2004 and 31% in 1994. The 31% compares to 16% nationally, 14% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 14% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Table 5-8 shows that the 40,207 persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 354,000 persons in New York, 123,471 persons in Broward, 84,111 persons in South Palm Beach, 78,391 persons in West Palm Beach, 26,779 persons in Washington, 17,730 persons in Atlanta, and 17,400 persons in Cleveland. The 40,207 persons compares to 36,754 persons in 2004 and 45,886 persons in 1994.

Table 5-9 shows that the 16% of persons **age 75 and over** in Jewish households is the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, 29% in Broward, 12% in New York, 9% in Cleveland, and 5% in both Atlanta and Washington. The 16% compares to 18% in 2004 and 15% in 1994. The 16% compares to 8% nationally, 7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Age Distribution of Elderly Persons. **Table 5-1** shows that 48% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 65-74**, which compares to 51% nationally, 52% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 56% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013. The 48% compares to 42% in 2004 and 53% in 1994.

34% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 75-84**, which compares to 40% nationally, 34% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 30% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013. The 34% compares to 42% in 2004 and 33% in 1994.

18% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 85 and over**, compared to 9% nationally, 13% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 14% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013. The 18% compares to 16% in 2004 and 14% in 1994.

Thus, elderly persons in Jewish households in Miami are older than elderly persons in Jewish households nationally, all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013. (The percentages for elderly persons in Jewish households in Miami and nationally do not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

In 2014, a higher percentage of elderly persons in Jewish households is age 65-74 and a lower percentage is age 75-84 than in 2004, with the percentage age 85 and over being two percentage points higher.

Voting Age Population (Age 18 and Over)

Table 5-1 shows that 82% (105,705 persons) of persons in Jewish households are of voting age (age 18 and over). The 82% compares to 80% nationally, 78% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 77% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013. The 82% compares to 82% in 2004 and 83% in 1994. The voting age population increased by more than 6,000 persons from 2004-2014. See the “United States Citizenship” section in Chapter 4 for the percentage of respondents who are US citizens and the “Registered to Vote” section in Chapter 16 for the percentage who are registered to vote.

Median Age

Table 5-1 shows that the median age of persons in Jewish households is 49.5 years. The median age of males in Jewish households (46.4 years) is lower than the median age of females in Jewish households (52.5 years).

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-10** shows that the **median age** of 49.5 years is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70.9 years in South Palm Beach, 68.5 years in West Palm Beach, 59.4 years in Broward, 47.1 years in Cleveland, 43.3 years in Atlanta, 42.8 years in New York, and 38.8 years in Washington. The 49.5 years compares to 50.7 years in 2004 and 48.1 years in 1994. The 49.5 years compares to 38.8 years nationally, 38.2 years for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 37.6 years for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Percentage Female

Table 5-1 shows that 53% of persons in Jewish households are female.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-11** shows that the 53% **female** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in South Palm Beach, 55% in Broward, 54% in West Palm Beach, 52% in Cleveland, 51% in both Atlanta and Washington, and 50% in New York. The 53% compares to 54% in both 2004 and 1994. The 53% compares to 51% nationally, 52% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 51% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2013.

Table 5-1 shows that 57% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are female. The 57% compares to 55% nationally, 58% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Miami-Dade County as of 2010 and 56% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2013. The 57% compares to 57% in 2004 and 58% in 1994. (The 57% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households in Miami who are female does not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

TABLE 5-1						
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
SAMPLE SIZE: 4,968						
	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0 - 4	3.1%	3.3%	6.4%	4,021	4,280	8,301
5 - 9	2.6	1.9	4.5	3,372	2,464	5,837
10 - 14	2.3	1.9	4.2	2,983	2,464	5,447
15 - 19	3.1	2.1	5.2	4,021	2,724	6,744
20 - 24	2.6	2.8	5.4	3,372	3,632	7,004
25 - 29	1.9	2.8	4.7	2,464	3,632	6,096
30 - 34	2.4	3.3	5.7	3,113	4,280	7,393
35 - 39	2.6	2.6	5.2	3,372	3,372	6,744
40 - 44	2.3	1.9	4.2	2,983	2,464	5,447
45 - 49	2.4	2.6	5.0	3,113	3,372	6,485
50 - 54	2.4	2.5	4.9	3,113	3,243	6,355
55 - 59	2.6	3.7	6.3	3,372	4,799	8,171
60 - 64	3.4	3.9	7.3	4,410	5,058	9,468
65 - 69	3.3	4.6	7.9	4,280	5,966	10,246
70 - 74	3.4	3.6	7.0	4,410	4,669	9,079
75 - 79	2.6	3.6	6.2	3,372	4,669	8,041
80 - 84	1.7	2.5	4.2	2,205	3,243	5,447
85 - 89	1.3	2.0	3.3	1,686	2,594	4,280
90 and over	1.1	1.3	2.4	1,427	1,686	3,113
Total	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%	61,089	68,611	129,700

TABLE 5-1						
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
SAMPLE SIZE: 4,968						
	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	4.0%	3.7%	7.7%	5,188	4,799	9,987
6 - 12	3.2	2.9	6.1	4,150	3,761	7,912
13 - 17	3.0	1.7	4.7	3,891	2,205	6,096
18 - 24	3.4	3.7	7.1	4,410	4,799	9,209
25 - 34	4.4	6.0	10.4	5,707	7,782	13,489
35 - 44	4.9	4.6	9.5	6,355	5,966	12,322
45 - 54	4.8	5.1	9.9	6,226	6,615	12,840
55 - 64	6.0	7.6	13.6	7,782	9,857	17,639
65 - 74	6.7	8.2	14.9	8,690	10,635	19,325
75 - 84	4.3	6.1	10.4	5,577	7,912	13,489
85 and over	2.4	3.3	5.7	3,113	4,280	7,393
Total	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%	61,089	68,611	129,700
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	10.2%	8.3%	18.5%	13,229	10,765	23,995
18 and over	36.9%	44.6%	81.5%	47,860	57,846	105,705
18 - 34	7.8%	9.7%	17.5%	10,117	12,581	22,698
35 - 49	7.3%	7.1%	14.4%	9,468	9,208	18,676
50 - 64	8.4%	10.1%	18.5%	10,895	13,100	23,994
65 and over	13.4%	17.6%	31.0%	17,380	22,827	40,207
75 and over	6.7%	9.4%	16.1%	8,690	12,192	20,882
Median Age ¹	46.4	52.5	49.5	¹ Median age in years.		
Note: This table shows the age and sex distribution of <i>all persons in Jewish households</i> . Table 5-12 shows the age distribution of <i>Jews</i> .						

**TABLE 5-2
AGE DISTRIBUTION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
Charlotte	1997	28%	21	31	12	9	3%
Richmond	1994	25%	19	31	12	13	7%
Orlando	1993	23%	23	28	14	12	4%
Harrisburg	1994	27%	19	28	14	13	6%
Westport	2000	31%	12	28	16	14	6%
York	1999	26%	12	27	18	16	9%
St. Louis	1995	21%	22	26	16	16	7%
Los Angeles	1997	20%	18	26	18	19	8%
St. Paul	2004	27%	14	26	17	16	10%
Minneapolis	2004	26%	13	26	19	18	9%
Seattle	2000	24%	29	25	13	9	3%
Wilmington	1995	26%	21	25	13	15	6%
Tidewater	2001	25%	17	25	21	12	6%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	16	25	15	20	9%
Rochester	1999	24%	12	25	20	20	10%
San Francisco	2004	19%	24	24	22	12	5%
Boston	2005	24%	20	24	21	12	6%
Monmouth	1997	25%	16	24	17	19	8%
Atlanta	2006	24%	15	24	24	11	5%
Portland (ME)	2007	26%	11	24	24	16	8%
Columbus	2001	24%	27	23	17	9	4%
San Diego	2003	20%	23	23	20	15	8%
Washington	2003	23%	22	23	22	10	5%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	15	23	16	28	13%

**TABLE 5-2
AGE DISTRIBUTION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
Hartford	2000	22%	12	23	19	23	12%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	20	22	19	18	10%
Denver	2007	22%	18	22	26	12	5%
Phoenix	2002	20%	16	22	22	20	12%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	15	22	25	26	11%
Bergen	2001	27%	14	22	19	18	8%
Miami	1994	17%	16	20	16	31	15%
Chicago	2010	21%	20	19	23	18	9%
Jacksonville	2002	21%	17	19	23	20	12%
Tucson	2002	16%	16	19	25	23	12%
Philadelphia	2009	19%	20	18	27	17	9%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	19	18	21	23	13%
San Antonio	2007	21%	11	18	27	24	12%
New York	2011	23%	19	17	21	20	12%
Cleveland	2011	22%	15	17	28	18	9%
Detroit	2005	25%	12	17	22	24	14%
Cincinnati	2008	20%	17	16	28	19	10%
Howard County	2010	18%	16	16	35	15	4%
Miami	2004	18%	15	16	21	30	18%
New Haven	2010	20%	12	16	26	27	16%
Broward	1997	15%	11	16	12	46	29%
Atlantic County	2004	16%	9	16	26	34	16%
Baltimore	2010	24%	20	15	22	19	10%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%	6	15	18	48	18%

**TABLE 5-2
AGE DISTRIBUTION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
MIAMI	2014	19%	18	14	19	31	16%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	14	14	30	23	12%
Middlesex	2008	18%	12	14	21	36	23%
Palm Springs	1998	12%	7	13	20	48	23%
Sarasota	2001	10%	6	12	20	53	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	6	11	17	57	32%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%	5	9	16	62	40%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%	62			15	5%
BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Buffalo	1995	20%	60			20	7%
NJPS ¹	2000	19%	16	29	19	16	8%
ACS (US)	2013	23%	24	20	20	14	6%

¹ Persons in Jewish households.

TABLE 5-3 AGE 0-17 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	31%		St. Louis	1995	21%
Charlotte	1997	28%		New Haven	2010	20%
St. Paul	2004	27%		Cincinnati	2008	20%
Bergen	2001	27%		San Diego	2003	20%
Harrisburg	1994	27%		Phoenix	2002	20%
Portland (ME)	2007	26%		Rhode Island	2002	20%
Minneapolis	2004	26%		Los Angeles	1997	20%
York	1999	26%		MIAMI	2014	19%
Wilmington	1995	26%		Philadelphia	2009	19%
Detroit	2005	25%		San Francisco	2004	19%
Tidewater	2001	25%		St. Petersburg	1994	19%
Monmouth	1997	25%		Howard County	2010	18%
Richmond	1994	25%		Middlesex	2008	18%
Baltimore	2010	24%		Lehigh Valley	2007	18%
Atlanta	2006	24%		Miami	2004	18%
Boston	2005	24%		Miami	1994	17%
Columbus	2001	24%		Atlantic County	2004	16%
Seattle	2000	24%		Tucson	2002	16%
Rochester	1999	24%		Broward	1997	15%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		Las Vegas	2005	13%
New York	2011	23%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%
Washington	2003	23%		Palm Springs	1998	12%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%		Sarasota	2001	10%
Orlando	1993	23%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Cleveland	2011	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	9%
Denver	2007	22%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Hartford	2000	22%		Buffalo	1995	20%
Chicago	2010	21%		NJPS ¹	2000	19%
San Antonio	2007	21%		ACS (US)	2013	23%
Jacksonville	2002	21%		¹ Persons in Jewish households.		
Pittsburgh	2002	21%				

**TABLE 5-4
AGE 18-34
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Seattle	2000	29%		Miami	1994	16%
Columbus	2001	27%		Cleveland	2011	15%
San Francisco	2004	24%		Atlanta	2006	15%
San Diego	2003	23%		Las Vegas	2005	15%
Orlando	1993	23%		Miami	2004	15%
Washington	2003	22%		St. Petersburg	1994	15%
St. Louis	1995	22%		Lehigh Valley	2007	14%
Charlotte	1997	21%		St. Paul	2004	14%
Wilmington	1995	21%		Bergen	2001	14%
Baltimore	2010	20%		Minneapolis	2004	13%
Chicago	2010	20%		New Haven	2010	12%
Philadelphia	2009	20%		Middlesex	2008	12%
Boston	2005	20%		Detroit	2005	12%
Pittsburgh	2002	20%		Hartford	2000	12%
New York	2011	19%		Westport	2000	12%
Rhode Island	2002	19%		Rochester	1999	12%
Harrisburg	1994	19%		York	1999	12%
Richmond	1994	19%		Portland (ME)	2007	11%
MIAMI	2014	18%		San Antonio	2007	11%
Denver	2007	18%		Broward	1997	11%
Los Angeles	1997	18%		Atlantic County	2004	9%
Cincinnati	2008	17%		Palm Springs	1998	7%
Jacksonville	2002	17%		W Palm Beach	2005	6%
Tidewater	2001	17%		Sarasota	2001	6%
Howard County	2010	16%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6%
Phoenix	2002	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	5%
Tucson	2002	16%		NJPS	2000	16%
Monmouth	1997	16%		ACS (US)	2013	24%
Milwaukee	1996	16%				

**TABLE 5-5
AGE 35-49
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	31%		Bergen	2001	22%
Richmond	1994	31%		Miami	1994	20%
Westport	2000	28%		Chicago	2010	19%
Harrisburg	1994	28%		Jacksonville	2002	19%
Orlando	1993	28%		Tucson	2002	19%
York	1999	27%		Philadelphia	2009	18%
Minneapolis	2004	26%		San Antonio	2007	18%
St. Paul	2004	26%		Rhode Island	2002	18%
Los Angeles	1997	26%		Cleveland	2011	17%
St. Louis	1995	26%		New York	2011	17%
Tidewater	2001	25%		Detroit	2005	17%
Seattle	2000	25%		Howard County	2010	16%
Rochester	1999	25%		New Haven	2010	16%
Milwaukee	1996	25%		Cincinnati	2008	16%
Wilmington	1995	25%		Atlantic County	2004	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		Miami	2004	16%
Atlanta	2006	24%		Broward	1997	16%
Boston	2005	24%		Baltimore	2010	15%
San Francisco	2004	24%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%
Monmouth	1997	24%		MIAMI	2014	14%
San Diego	2003	23%		Middlesex	2008	14%
Washington	2003	23%		Lehigh Valley	2007	14%
Columbus	2001	23%		Palm Springs	1998	13%
Hartford	2000	23%		Sarasota	2001	12%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%		W Palm Beach	2005	11%
Denver	2007	22%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Las Vegas	2005	22%		NJPS	2000	29%
Phoenix	2002	22%		ACS (US)	2013	20%
Pittsburgh	2002	22%				

**TABLE 5-6
AGE 50-64
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	35%		Palm Springs	1998	20%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%		MIAMI	2014	19%
Cleveland	2011	28%		Minneapolis	2004	19%
Cincinnati	2008	28%		Pittsburgh	2002	19%
Philadelphia	2009	27%		Bergen	2001	19%
San Antonio	2007	27%		Hartford	2000	19%
New Haven	2010	26%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%
Denver	2007	26%		York	1999	18%
Atlantic County	2004	26%		Los Angeles	1997	18%
Las Vegas	2005	25%		W Palm Beach	2005	17%
Tucson	2002	25%		St. Paul	2004	17%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		Columbus	2001	17%
Atlanta	2006	24%		Monmouth	1997	17%
Chicago	2010	23%		S Palm Beach	2005	16%
Jacksonville	2002	23%		Westport	2000	16%
Baltimore	2010	22%		St. Louis	1995	16%
Detroit	2005	22%		Miami	1994	16%
San Francisco	2004	22%		St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Washington	2003	22%		Milwaukee	1996	15%
Phoenix	2002	22%		Harrisburg	1994	14%
New York	2011	21%		Orlando	1993	14%
Middlesex	2008	21%		Seattle	2000	13%
Boston	2005	21%		Wilmington	1995	13%
Miami	2004	21%		Broward	1997	12%
Rhode Island	2002	21%		Charlotte	1997	12%
Tidewater	2001	21%		Richmond	1994	12%
San Diego	2003	20%		NJPS	2000	19%
Sarasota	2001	20%		ACS (US)	2013	20%
Rochester	1999	20%				

**TABLE 5-7
AGE 65 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	62%		Minneapolis	2004	18%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		Pittsburgh	2002	18%
Sarasota	2001	53%		Bergen	2001	18%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	48%		Philadelphia	2009	17%
Palm Springs	1998	48%		Portland (ME)	2007	16%
Broward	1997	46%		St. Paul	2004	16%
Middlesex	2008	36%		York	1999	16%
Atlantic County	2004	34%		St. Louis	1995	16%
MIAMI	2014	31%		Howard County	2010	15%
Miami	1994	31%		San Diego	2003	15%
Miami	2004	30%		Essex-Morris	1998	15%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%		Wilmington	1995	15%
New Haven	2010	27%		Westport	2000	14%
Las Vegas	2005	26%		Harrisburg	1994	13%
San Antonio	2007	24%		Richmond	1994	13%
Detroit	2005	24%		Denver	2007	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	23%		Boston	2005	12%
Rhode Island	2002	23%		San Francisco	2004	12%
Tucson	2002	23%		Tidewater	2001	12%
Hartford	2000	23%		Orlando	1993	12%
New York	2011	20%		Atlanta	2006	11%
Jacksonville	2002	20%		Washington	2003	10%
Phoenix	2002	20%		Columbus	2001	9%
Rochester	1999	20%		Seattle	2000	9%
Milwaukee	1996	20%		Charlotte	1997	9%
Baltimore	2010	19%				
Cincinnati	2008	19%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Los Angeles	1997	19%		Buffalo	1995	20%
Monmouth	1997	19%		NJPS ¹	2000	16%
Cleveland	2011	18%		ACS (US)	2013	14%
Chicago	2010	18%				

¹ Persons in Jewish households.

**TABLE 5-8
NUMBER OF PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	354,000		Atlantic County	2004	7,846
Broward	1997	123,471		Palm Springs	1998	7,700
Los Angeles	1997	110,296		New Haven	2010	7,451
S Palm Beach	2005	84,111		Tucson	2002	6,549
W Palm Beach	2005	78,391		Minneapolis	2004	6,178
Chicago	2010	67,978		Cincinnati	2008	6,100
Miami	1994	45,886		Rochester	1999	5,179
Philadelphia	2009	42,200		Rhode Island	2002	5,175
MIAMI	2014	40,207		Milwaukee	1996	5,055
Miami	2004	36,754		Seattle	2000	4,645
San Francisco	2004	34,689		Jacksonville	2002	3,272
Boston	2005	31,064		Howard County	2010	3,080
Washington	2003	26,779		Columbus	2001	2,816
Las Vegas	2005	22,784		Orlando	1993	2,810
Phoenix	2002	21,380		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2,796
Middlesex	2008	20,319		San Antonio	2007	2,666
Baltimore	2010	20,215		Wilmington	1995	2,295
Detroit	2005	18,486		Lehigh Valley	2007	2,293
Atlanta	2006	17,730		St. Paul	2004	2,104
San Diego	2003	17,700		Richmond	1994	2,051
Cleveland	2011	17,400		Westport	2000	1,836
Essex-Morris	1998	17,200		Portland (ME)	2007	1,834
Denver	2007	14,500		Tidewater	2001	1,669
Bergen	2001	14,274		Harrisburg	1994	1,114
Monmouth	1997	13,703		Charlotte	1997	979
St. Louis	1995	9,623		York	1999	384
Pittsburgh	2002	9,593				
Sarasota	2001	9,188		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Hartford	2000	8,606		Buffalo	1995	5,205
St. Petersburg	1994	8,395		NJPS ¹	2000	1,072,000
				¹ Persons in Jewish households.		

**TABLE 5-9
AGE 75 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%		Minneapolis	2004	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%		York	1999	9%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Milwaukee	1996	9%
Broward	1997	29%		Portland (ME)	2007	8%
Middlesex	2008	23%		San Diego	2003	8%
Palm Springs	1998	23%		Bergen	2001	8%
Miami	2004	18%		Los Angeles	1997	8%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%		Monmouth	1997	8%
MIAMI	2014	16%		St. Louis	1995	7%
New Haven	2010	16%		Richmond	1994	7%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Boston	2005	6%
Miami	1994	15%		Tidewater	2001	6%
Detroit	2005	14%		Westport	2000	6%
Rhode Island	2002	13%		Wilmington	1995	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	13%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
New York	2011	12%		Denver	2007	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%		Atlanta	2006	5%
San Antonio	2007	12%		San Francisco	2004	5%
Jacksonville	2002	12%		Washington	2003	5%
Phoenix	2002	12%		Essex-Morris	1998	5%
Tucson	2002	12%		Howard County	2010	4%
Hartford	2000	12%		Columbus	2001	4%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		Orlando	1993	4%
Baltimore	2010	10%		Seattle	2000	3%
Cincinnati	2008	10%		Charlotte	1997	3%
St. Paul	2004	10%				
Pittsburgh	2002	10%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Rochester	1999	10%		Buffalo	1995	7%
Cleveland	2011	9%		NJPS ¹	2000	8%
Chicago	2010	9%		ACS (US)	2013	6%
Philadelphia	2009	9%				

¹ Persons in Jewish households.

**TABLE 5-10
MEDIAN AGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Age ¹		Community	Year	Age ¹
S Palm Beach	2005	70.9		York	1999	42.5
W Palm Beach	2005	68.5		Los Angeles	1997	42.5
Sarasota	2001	66.4		Chicago	2010	42.4
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64.3		Bergen	2001	42.3
Broward	1997	59.4		St. Paul	2004	42.2
Atlantic County	2004	55.8		Denver	2007	42.0
Palm Springs	1998	55.0		Monmouth	1997	41.9
Middlesex	2008	54.9		Tidewater	2001	41.6
New Haven	2010	51.6		Milwaukee	1996	41.6
Lehigh Valley	2007	51.6		Pittsburgh	2002	41.3
Miami	2004	50.7		Baltimore	2010	41.1
Las Vegas	2005	50.4		San Francisco	2004	39.6
San Antonio	2007	50.2		San Diego	2003	39.6
Howard County	2010	50.0		St. Louis	1995	39.6
MIAMI	2014	49.5		Boston	2005	39.0
Tucson	2002	49.1		Westport	2000	38.9
Miami	1994	48.1		Washington	2003	38.8
Cincinnati	2008	47.9		Richmond	1994	38.7
Cleveland	2011	47.1		Harrisburg	1994	37.5
Detroit	2005	47.1		Orlando	1993	37.2
St. Petersburg	1994	45.9		Wilmington	1995	36.9
Jacksonville	2002	45.6		Charlotte	1997	35.8
Rhode Island	2002	45.5		Columbus	2001	34.1
Hartford	2000	45.1		Seattle	2000	33.5
Philadelphia	2009	45.0				
Phoenix	2002	44.6		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Portland (ME)	2007	44.1		Buffalo	1995	40.8
Rochester	1999	44.0		NJPS ²	2000	38.8
Atlanta	2006	43.3		ACS (US)	2013	37.6
New York	2011	42.8				
Minneapolis	2004	42.7				

¹ Median age in years.

² Persons in Jewish households.

TABLE 5-11						
PERCENTAGE FEMALE						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	56%		Cincinnati	2008	51%
Philadelphia	2009	55%		Lehigh Valley	2007	51%
Broward	1997	55%		San Antonio	2007	51%
W Palm Beach	2005	54%		Atlanta	2006	51%
Miami	2004	54%		Minneapolis	2004	51%
Columbus	2001	54%		Washington	2003	51%
Sarasota	2001	54%		Phoenix	2002	51%
Miami	1994	54%		Pittsburgh	2002	51%
MIAMI	2014	53%		Hartford	2000	51%
New Haven	2010	53%		Westport	2000	51%
Middlesex	2008	53%		Essex-Morris	1998	51%
Detroit	2005	53%		Harrisburg	1994	51%
Las Vegas	2005	53%		Orlando	1993	51%
Atlantic County	2004	53%		New York	2011	50%
Tucson	2002	53%		Chicago	2010	50%
Rochester	1999	53%		Howard County	2010	50%
York	1999	53%		Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Cleveland	2011	52%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	50%
Denver	2007	52%		Charlotte	1997	50%
Boston	2005	52%		Monmouth	1997	50%
St. Paul	2004	52%		St. Louis	1995	50%
Rhode Island	2002	52%		Baltimore	2010	49%
Bergen	2001	52%		San Diego	2003	49%
Tidewater	2001	52%		Jacksonville	2002	49%
Palm Springs	1998	52%				
Los Angeles	1997	52%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Milwaukee	1996	52%		Seattle	2000	53%
Wilmington	1995	52%		Buffalo	1995	49%
Richmond	1994	52%		NJPS ¹	2000	51%
St. Petersburg	1994	52%		ACS (US)	2013	51%
				¹ Persons in Jewish households.		

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS

Table 5-12, in contrast to Table 5-1, shows the age distribution of the 94% of persons in Jewish households in Miami who are Jewish. (See the “Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish” section in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) In addition, Table 5-12 shows the number of Jews and the number of non-Jews in Jewish households in each age group and the percentage of each age group who are Jewish and non-Jewish.

Table 5-12 shows that 19% (23,340 persons) of Jews in Jewish households are age 0-17; 17% (21,018 persons) are age 18-34; 14% (16,619 persons) are age 35-49; 19% (22,607 persons) are age 50-64; and 32% (38,737 persons) are age 65 and over, including 17% (20,407 persons) who are age 75 and over.

9,776 children age 0-5, 7,576 children age 6-12, and 5,988 children age 13-17 who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Miami. In total, 23,340 children age 0-17 in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Miami. Another 655 children age 0-17 in Jewish households (3% of all children age 0-17 who live in Jewish households) are not being raised Jewish. Part Jewish children are included in Table 5-12 as Jewish. (See the “Religion of Children in Jewish Households” section in Chapter 6 for a discussion of the impact of intermarriage on the religion of children in Jewish households.)

✓ Of the 9,776 Jewish and part Jewish children age 0-5, 93% (9,053 children) are Jewish and 723 children are part Jewish.

✓ Of the 7,576 Jewish and part Jewish children age 6-12, 98% (7,440 children) are Jewish and 136 children are part Jewish.

✓ Of the 5,988 Jewish and part Jewish children age 13-17, 98% (5,850 children) are Jewish and 138 children are part Jewish.

✓ Of the 23,340 Jewish and part Jewish children age 0-17, 96% (22,343 children) are Jewish and 997 children are part Jewish.

Note that “part Jewish” was not read to the respondent as a possible response to the question asking whether children in the households are currently Jewish. The respondents volunteered these responses, which may explain why the percentage of part Jewish children is much lower in Miami than in the 2013 Pew study.

97% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households are Jewish or part Jewish, including 98% of children age 0-5, 96% of children age 6-12, and 98% of children age 13-17.”

The median age for Jews in Jewish households is 50.1 years, compared to 45.6 years for non-Jews in Jewish households and 49.5 years for all persons in Jewish households.

Community Comparisons. Note that to be comparable with the data from other Jewish communities, **Tables 5-13 to 5-16** exclude part Jewish children and include children being raised Jewish only to be comparable to the other Jewish communities.

Table 5-13 shows that the 9,053 children **age 0-5** being raised Jewish only is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 107,274 children in New York, 15,050 children in Washington, 11,013 children in Atlanta, 8,400 children in Broward, 4,200 children in Cleveland, 3,272 children in South Palm Beach, and 2,472 children in West Palm Beach. The 9,053 children compares to 5,727 children in 2004 and 6,970 children in 1994.

Table 5-14 shows that the 7,440 children **age 6-12** being raised Jewish only is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 125,799 children in New York, 17,630 children in Washington, 12,720 children in Broward, 8,449 children in Atlanta, 6,600 children in Cleveland, 4,319 children in South Palm Beach, and 3,090 children in West Palm Beach. The 7,440 children compares to 7,861 children in 2004 and 9,007 children in 1994.

Table 5-15 shows that the 5,850 Jewish children **age 13-17** being raised Jewish only is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95,586 children in New York, 13,975 children in Washington, 8,880 children in Broward, 8,658 children in Atlanta, 5,500 children in Cleveland, 3,403 children in South Palm Beach, and 2,348 children in West Palm Beach. The 5,850 children compares to 6,177 children in 2004 and 5,468 children in 1994.

Table 5-16 shows that the 22,343 children **age 0-17** being raised Jewish only is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 328,659 children in New York, 46,655 children in Washington, 30,000 children in Broward, 28,120 children in Atlanta, 16,300 children in Cleveland, 10,994 children in South Palm Beach, and 7,910 children in West Palm Beach. The 22,343 children compares to 19,765 children in 2004 and 21,445 children in 1994.

Table 5-12 shows that 19% of Jews in Jewish households in Miami are age 0-17, which compares to 20% nationally. 32% of Jews in Jewish households in Miami are age 65 and over, which compares to 19% nationally. 17% of Jews in Jewish households in Miami are age 75 and over, which compares to 9% nationally. The median age for Jews in Jewish households in Miami is 50.1 years, which compares to 42.0 years nationally.

TABLE 5-12						
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS *						
SAMPLE SIZE: 4,968						
		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews *	Jews *	Non- Jews	All	Jews *	Non- Jews
0 - 4	6.6%	8,065	236	8,301	97.2%	2.8
5 - 9	4.7	5,743	94	5,837	98.4%	1.6
10 - 14	4.1	5,010	437	5,447	92.0%	8.0
15 - 19	5.3	6,477	267	6,744	96.0%	4.0
20 - 24	5.6	6,843	161	7,004	97.7%	2.3
25 - 29	4.4	5,377	719	6,096	88.2%	11.8
30 - 34	5.6	6,843	550	7,393	92.6%	7.4
35 - 39	4.8	5,866	878	6,744	87.0%	13.0
40 - 44	4.2	5,132	315	5,447	94.2%	5.8
45 - 49	4.6	5,621	864	6,485	86.7%	13.3
50 - 54	4.8	5,866	489	6,355	92.3%	7.7
55 - 59	6.4	7,821	350	8,171	95.7%	4.3
60 - 64	7.3	8,921	547	9,468	94.2%	5.8
65 - 69	7.9	9,654	592	10,246	94.2%	5.8
70 - 74	7.1	8,676	403	9,079	95.6%	4.4
75 - 79	6.3	7,699	342	8,041	95.7%	4.3
80 - 84	4.4	5,377	70	5,447	98.7%	1.3
85 - 89	3.4	4,155	125	4,280	97.1%	2.9
90 and over	2.5	3,055	58	3,113	98.1%	1.9
Total	100.0%	122,200	7,500	129,700	94.2%	5.8%

TABLE 5-12						
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS *						
SAMPLE SIZE: 4,968						
		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews *	Jews *	Non- Jews	All	Jews *	Non- Jews
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	8.0%	9,776	211	9,987	97.9%	2.1
6 - 12	6.2	7,576	336	7,912	95.8%	4.2
13 - 17	4.9	5,988	108	6,096	98.2%	1.8
18 - 24	7.3	8,921	288	9,209	96.9%	3.1
25 - 34	9.9	12,098	1,391	13,489	89.7%	10.3
35 - 44	8.9	10,876	1,446	12,322	88.3%	11.7
45 - 54	9.4	11,487	1,353	12,840	89.5%	10.5
55 - 64	13.7	16,741	898	17,639	94.9%	5.1
65 - 74	15.0	18,330	995	19,325	94.9%	5.1
75 - 84	10.7	13,075	414	13,489	96.9%	3.1
85 and over	6.0	7,332	61	7,393	99.2%	0.8
Total	100.0%	122,200	7,500	129,700	94.2%	5.8
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	19.1%	23,340	655	23,995	97.3%	2.7
18 and over	80.9%	98,860	6,845	105,705	93.5%	6.5
18 - 34	17.2%	21,018	1,680	22,698	92.6%	7.4
35 - 49	13.6%	16,619	2,057	18,676	89.0%	11.0
50 - 64	18.5%	22,607	1,387	23,994	94.2%	5.8
65 and over	31.7%	38,737	1,470	40,207	96.3%	3.7
75 and over	16.7%	20,407	475	20,882	97.7%	2.3
Median Age (in years)		50.1	45.3	49.5		

* In this table, "Jews" include persons who are "part Jewish." In the four community comparison tables that follow, the number of Jewish children does not include part Jewish children.

**TABLE 5-13
NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 0-5 BEING RAISED JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Number	Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	107,274	Orlando	1993	1,185
Chicago	2010	19,842	Westport	2000	1,179
Washington	2003	15,050	Rochester	1999	1,167
Atlanta	2006	11,013	Rhode Island	2002	1,159
MIAMI	2014	9,053	St. Petersburg	1994	1,143
Broward	1997	8,400	New Haven	2010	1,127
Philadelphia	2009	7,982	Wilmington	1995	950
Miami	1994	6,970	Jacksonville	2002	903
Baltimore	2010	6,163	Tucson	2002	847
Miami	2004	5,727	Richmond	1994	827
Bergen	2001	5,220	Charlotte	1997	815
Phoenix	2002	4,837	Atlantic County	2004	748
San Diego	2003	4,257	St. Paul	2004	719
Cleveland	2011	4,200	Harrisburg	1994	685
Detroit	2005	4,076	Portland (ME)	2007	576
Denver	2007	4,056	Tidewater	2001	556
Monmouth	1997	3,934	Sarasota	2001	496
St. Louis	1995	3,620	San Antonio	2007	428
S Palm Beach	2005	3,272	Howard County	2010	421
Las Vegas	2005	2,565	Lehigh Valley	2007	312
Middlesex	2008	2,496	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	130
W Palm Beach	2005	2,472	York	1999	76
Minneapolis	2004	2,183	Los Angeles *	1997	27,115
Hartford	2000	2,118	Seattle *	2000	3,700
Pittsburgh	2002	1,763	Buffalo *	1995	1,570
Cincinnati	2008	1,360			
Milwaukee	1996	1,278			
Columbus	2001	1,200			

* May include children who are part Jewish.

TABLE 5-14 NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 6-12 BEING RAISED JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	125,799		Columbus	2001	1,963
Chicago	2010	23,344		Milwaukee	1996	1,949
Washington	2003	17,630		Westport	2000	1,660
Philadelphia	2009	13,830		New Haven	2010	1,518
Broward	1997	12,720		Orlando	1993	1,424
Miami	1994	9,007		Tucson	2002	1,204
Bergen	2001	8,795		Rhode Island	2002	1,196
Atlanta	2006	8,449		Howard County	2010	1,144
Miami	2004	7,861		Richmond	1994	1,141
MIAMI	2014	7,440		Wilmington	1995	1,092
Baltimore	2010	7,256		Atlantic County	2004	1,072
Monmouth	1997	7,081		Tidewater	2001	1,036
Detroit	2005	6,864		St. Paul	2004	959
Cleveland	2011	6,600		Jacksonville	2002	826
Denver	2007	5,800		San Antonio	2007	783
San Diego	2003	5,180		Portland (ME)	2007	777
S Palm Beach	2005	4,319		Harrisburg	1994	758
St. Louis	1995	4,165		Charlotte	1997	660
Phoenix	2002	4,050		Sarasota	2001	558
Middlesex	2008	3,432		Lehigh Valley	2007	504
Pittsburgh	2002	3,401		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	240
W Palm Beach	2005	3,090		York	1999	209
Hartford	2000	3,030		Los Angeles *	1997	38,735
Las Vegas	2005	2,363		Seattle *	2000	3,100
Minneapolis	2004	2,270		Buffalo *	1995	2,239
St. Petersburg	1994	2,167				
Rochester	1999	2,001				
Cincinnati	2008	1,970				

* May include children who are part Jewish.

**TABLE 5-15
NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 13-17 BEING RAISED JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	95,586		Las Vegas	2005	1,485
Chicago	2010	16,633		Orlando	1993	1,450
Washington	2003	13,975		Milwaukee	1996	1,341
Philadelphia	2009	11,038		Howard County	2010	1,211
Broward	1997	8,880		Atlantic County	2004	1,112
Atlanta	2006	8,658		Rochester	1999	1,084
Baltimore	2010	6,809		St. Paul	2004	1,068
Miami	2004	6,177		St. Petersburg	1994	1,048
Detroit	2005	6,078		Tucson	2002	1,026
MIAMI	2014	5,850		Tidewater	2001	916
Cleveland	2011	5,500		Rhode Island	2002	865
Miami	1994	5,468		Richmond	1994	811
Bergen	2001	5,220		Jacksonville	2002	774
Denver	2007	4,032		Westport	2000	756
San Diego	2003	4,024		Wilmington	1995	728
Monmouth	1997	4,000		Portland (ME)	2007	635
Phoenix	2002	3,481		San Antonio	2007	573
S Palm Beach	2005	3,403		Sarasota	2001	465
St. Louis	1995	3,020		Lehigh Valley	2007	464
Pittsburgh	2002	2,468		Charlotte	1997	450
Middlesex	2008	2,444		Harrisburg	1994	430
W Palm Beach	2005	2,348		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	150
Minneapolis	2004	2,095		York	1999	133
Cincinnati	2008	2,016		Los Angeles *	1997	29,435
Hartford	2000	1,955		Seattle *	2000	2,400
Columbus	2001	1,858		Buffalo *	1995	1,343
New Haven	2010	1,633				

* May include children who are part Jewish.

**TABLE 5-16
NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 BEING RAISED JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	328,659		St. Petersburg	1994	4,358
Chicago	2010	59,819		New Haven	2010	4,278
Washington	2003	46,655		Rochester	1999	4,252
San Francisco	2004	35,227		Orlando	1993	4,059
Philadelphia	2009	32,850		Westport	2000	3,595
Broward	1997	30,000		Rhode Island	2002	3,220
Atlanta	2006	28,120		Tucson	2002	3,077
MIAMI	2014	22,343		Atlantic County	2004	2,932
Miami	1994	21,445		Richmond	1994	2,779
Baltimore	2010	20,228		Howard County	2010	2,776
Miami	2004	19,765		Wilmington	1995	2,770
Bergen	2001	19,235		St. Paul	2004	2,746
Detroit	2005	17,018		Tidewater	2001	2,508
Cleveland	2011	16,300		Jacksonville	2002	2,503
Monmouth	1997	15,015		Portland (ME)	2007	1,988
Denver	2007	13,888		Charlotte	1997	1,925
San Diego	2003	13,461		Harrisburg	1994	1,873
Phoenix	2002	12,368		San Antonio	2007	1,784
S Palm Beach	2005	10,994		Sarasota	2001	1,519
St. Louis	1995	10,805		Lehigh Valley	2007	1,280
Middlesex	2008	8,372		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	520
W Palm Beach	2005	7,910		York	1999	418
Pittsburgh	2002	7,632		Los Angeles *	1997	95,285
Hartford	2000	7,103		Boston *	2005	48,000
Minneapolis	2004	6,548		Seattle *	2000	9,200
Las Vegas	2005	6,413		Buffalo *	1995	5,152
Cincinnati	2008	5,346				
Columbus	2001	5,021				
Milwaukee	1996	4,568				

* May include children who are part Jewish.

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS IN RESIDENCE

Table 5-17 shows the age distribution for persons in Jewish part-year households and persons in Jewish full-year households in Miami. The median age is 74.6 years for persons in part-year households, compared to 48.3 years for persons in full-year households. 4% of persons in part-year households are age 0-17, compared to 19% of persons in full-year households. 76% of persons in part-year households are age 65 and over, compared to 29% of persons in full-year households.

TABLE 5-17				
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Age Group	Persons in Part-Year Households		Persons in Full-Year Households	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	1.0%	42	6.5%	8,157
5 - 9	1.5	64	4.6	5,772
10 - 14	0.9	38	4.3	5,396
15 - 19	1.1	47	5.2	6,525
20 - 24	0.1	4	5.6	7,027
25 - 29	1.2	51	4.8	6,023
30 - 34	2.8	119	5.8	7,278
35 - 39	0.0	0	5.4	6,776
40 - 44	0.8	34	4.4	5,521
45 - 49	2.3	97	5.1	6,400
50 - 54	1.1	47	5.0	6,274
55 - 59	2.1	89	6.5	8,157
60 - 64	9.4	398	7.3	9,160
65 - 69	11.1	470	7.9	9,913
70 - 74	16.0	678	6.8	8,533
75 - 79	22.6	958	5.6	7,027
80 - 84	11.1	470	4.0	5,019
85 - 89	9.8	415	3.1	3,890
90 and over	5.1	216	2.3	2,886
Total	100.0%	4,238	100.0%	125,485

TABLE 5-17				
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	Persons in Part-Year Households		Persons in Full-Year Households	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 5	1.0%	42	7.9%	9,913
6 - 12	2.0	85	6.2	7,780
13 - 17	0.9	38	4.9	6,149
18 - 24	0.8	34	7.3	9,160
25 - 34	4.0	170	10.6	13,301
35 - 44	0.8	34	9.8	12,298
45 - 54	3.5	148	10.1	12,674
55 - 64	11.4	483	13.7	17,191
65 - 74	27.1	1,148	14.5	18,195
75 - 84	33.6	1,424	9.6	12,047
85 and over	14.9	631	5.3	6,651
Total	100.0%	4,238	100.0%	125,485
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 17	3.9%	165	19.0%	23,842
18 and over	96.1%	4,073	81.0%	101,643
18 - 34	4.8%	203	17.9%	22,461
35 - 49	3.1%	131	14.9%	18,697
50 - 64	12.6%	534	18.8%	23,591
65 and over	75.6%	3,204	29.4%	36,893
75 and over	48.5%	2,055	14.9%	18,698
Median Age	74.6 years		48.3 years	
Sample Size	255		4,713	

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Table 5-19 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Miami in each large geographic area. Tables 5-20 to 5-22 show the age distribution in each geographic subarea.

While Tables 5-19 to 5-22 show the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), Tables 5-23 to 5-26 show where the various age groups live (the rows add to 100%).

As an example of the difference between the two sets of tables, note that while Table 5-19 shows that 19% of *persons in Jewish households in North Dade* are children age 0-17, Table 5-23 shows that 55% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* live in North Dade. As a second example, while Table 5-19 shows that 29% of *persons in Jewish households in South Dade* are age 65 and over, Table 5-23 shows that 29% of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* live in South Dade.

Table 5-18 shows a summary of the results in Tables 5-19 to 5-22. Table 5-18 shows that the median age for persons in Jewish households is higher in North Dade (53.6 years) and South Dade (51.1 years) than in The Beaches (36.2 years).

The percentage of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households is higher in The Beaches (25%) than in North Dade (19%) and South Dade (14%).

The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is higher in North Dade (36%) than in South Dade (29%) and The Beaches (20%).

The percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households is higher in North Dade (21%) than in South Dade (11%) and The Beaches (10%).

TABLE 5-18							
SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Geographic Area	Median Age (in years)	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
<i>North Dade</i>	53.6	19.2%	13.8%	13.5%	17.7%	35.8%	21.0%
North Dade Core East	57.8	16.5%	12.1%	12.7%	18.5%	40.3%	23.9%
North Dade Core West	50.8	23.0%	13.9%	12.4%	18.6%	32.1%	18.9%
Other North Dade	40.8	21.9%	20.3%	18.4%	13.3%	26.2%	14.2%
<i>South Dade</i>	51.1	13.9%	20.5%	14.7%	22.6%	28.5%	10.9%
West Kendall	60.5	9.7%	15.3%	9.0%	27.9%	38.1%	15.5%
East Kendall	46.8	21.0%	17.3%	16.4%	27.4%	18.6%	6.0%
NE South Dade	37.6	15.5%	29.5%	21.4%	12.5%	21.1%	7.5%
<i>The Beaches</i>	36.2	25.2%	23.5%	17.5%	14.3%	19.8%	9.6%
North Beach	42.8	26.8%	10.4%	20.3%	13.8%	28.7%	12.4%
Middle Beach	34.9	26.4%	24.2%	14.8%	16.7%	18.2%	10.5%
South Beach	33.6	21.2%	34.8%	20.5%	9.3%	14.3%	4.9%
All	49.5	18.5%	17.5%	14.4%	18.5%	31.0%	16.1%

TABLE 5-19						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	North Dade		South Dade		The Beaches	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	5.6%	3,841	4.9%	1,971	9.2%	1,921
5 - 9	4.6	3,155	2.9	1,167	7.4	1,545
10 - 14	4.6	3,155	3.1	1,247	5.2	1,086
15 - 19	5.7	3,910	4.2	1,690	4.7	982
20 - 24	4.6	3,155	6.8	2,736	5.6	1,169
25 - 29	3.2	2,195	6.7	2,695	6.1	1,274
30 - 34	4.5	3,087	5.5	2,213	10.2	2,130
35 - 39	4.6	3,155	5.5	2,213	6.7	1,399
40 - 44	3.8	2,606	4.1	1,649	6.1	1,274
45 - 49	5.1	3,498	5.1	2,052	4.7	982
50 - 54	5.1	3,498	5.2	2,092	3.7	773
55 - 59	6.5	4,458	6.9	2,776	5.0	1,044
60 - 64	6.1	4,184	10.5	4,224	5.6	1,169
65 - 69	7.4	5,076	10.6	4,264	5.1	1,065
70 - 74	7.5	5,144	7.1	2,856	5.1	1,065
75 - 79	7.8	5,350	4.6	1,850	4.2	877
80 - 84	5.4	3,704	3.1	1,247	2.3	480
85 - 89	4.6	3,155	1.8	724	1.9	397
90 and over	3.3	2,263	1.4	563	1.2	251
Total	100.0%	68,589	100.0%	40,228	100.0%	20,883

TABLE 5-19						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	North Dade		South Dade		The Beaches	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	7.1%	4,870	6.4%	2,575	11.9%	2,485
6 - 12	6.6	4,527	3.8	1,529	8.9	1,859
13 - 17	5.5	3,772	3.7	1,488	4.4	919
18 - 24	6.2	4,253	8.4	3,379	7.3	1,524
25 - 34	7.6	5,213	12.1	4,868	16.2	3,383
35 - 44	8.4	5,761	9.5	3,822	12.7	2,652
45 - 54	10.2	6,996	10.2	4,103	8.3	1,733
55 - 64	12.5	8,574	17.3	6,959	10.5	2,193
65 - 74	14.8	10,151	17.6	7,080	10.2	2,130
75 - 84	13.1	8,985	7.7	3,098	6.5	1,357
85 and over	7.9	5,419	3.2	1,287	3.1	647
Total	100.0%	68,589	100.0%	40,228	100.0%	20,883
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	19.2%	13,169	13.9%	5,592	25.2%	5,263
18 and over	80.8%	55,420	86.1%	34,636	74.8%	15,620
18 - 34	13.8%	9,465	20.5%	8,247	23.5%	4,908
35 - 49	13.5%	9,260	14.7%	5,914	17.5%	3,655
50 - 64	17.7%	12,140	22.6%	9,092	14.3%	2,986
65 and over	35.8%	24,555	28.5%	11,465	19.8%	4,135
75 and over	21.0%	14,404	10.9%	4,385	9.6%	2,005
Median Age	53.6 years		51.1 years		36.2 years	
Sample Size	2,469		1,511		988	

TABLE 5-20						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	North Dade Core East		North Dade Core West		Other North Dade	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	5.9%	2,286	4.2%	803	7.0%	751
5 - 9	4.6	1,782	5.3	1,013	3.6	386
10 - 14	3.2	1,240	6.6	1,262	6.4	687
15 - 19	4.0	1,550	9.0	1,721	5.8	622
20 - 24	4.3	1,666	5.8	1,109	3.7	397
25 - 29	2.6	1,007	2.9	554	5.8	622
30 - 34	3.8	1,472	2.9	554	10.0	1,073
35 - 39	5.2	2,015	2.0	382	7.3	783
40 - 44	3.9	1,511	4.3	822	2.6	279
45 - 49	3.6	1,395	6.1	1,166	8.5	912
50 - 54	5.1	1,976	5.3	1,013	4.8	515
55 - 59	6.9	2,673	6.9	1,319	4.4	472
60 - 64	6.5	2,518	6.4	1,224	4.1	440
65 - 69	8.0	3,100	6.9	1,319	6.0	644
70 - 74	8.5	3,293	6.3	1,204	6.0	644
75 - 79	9.3	3,603	7.4	1,415	2.5	268
80 - 84	5.6	2,170	5.4	1,032	5.0	536
85 - 89	5.9	2,286	2.9	554	2.6	279
90 and over	3.1	1,201	3.4	650	3.9	418
Total	100.0%	38,744	100.0%	19,119	100.0%	10,728

TABLE 5-20						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	North Dade Core East		North Dade Core West		Other North Dade	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	7.5%	2,906	5.8%	1,109	7.8%	837
6 - 12	4.9	1,898	9.3	1,778	8.2	880
13 - 17	4.1	1,589	7.9	1,510	5.9	633
18 - 24	5.7	2,208	8.2	1,568	4.6	493
25 - 34	6.4	2,480	5.7	1,090	15.7	1,684
35 - 44	9.1	3,526	6.3	1,204	9.9	1,062
45 - 54	8.7	3,371	11.4	2,180	13.3	1,427
55 - 64	13.3	5,153	13.2	2,524	8.5	912
65 - 74	16.4	6,354	13.2	2,524	12.0	1,287
75 - 84	14.9	5,773	12.7	2,428	7.6	815
85 and over	9.0	3,487	6.2	1,185	6.6	708
Total	100.0%	38,744	100.0%	19,119	100.0%	10,728
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	16.5%	6,393	23.0%	4,397	21.9%	2,349
18 and over	83.5%	32,351	77.0%	14,722	78.1%	8,379
18 - 34	12.1%	4,688	13.9%	2,658	20.3%	2,178
35 - 49	12.7%	4,920	12.4%	2,371	18.4%	1,974
50 - 64	18.5%	7,168	18.6%	3,556	13.3%	1,427
65 and over	40.3%	15,614	32.1%	6,137	26.2%	2,811
75 and over	23.9%	9,260	18.9%	3,613	14.2%	1,523
Median Age	57.8 years		50.8 years		40.8 years	
Sample Size	1,435		710		324	

TABLE 5-21						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	West Kendall		East Kendall		NE South Dade	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	2.9%	547	5.1%	392	7.5%	1,026
5 - 9	2.5	472	3.4	261	3.2	438
10 - 14	2.0	377	6.6	507	2.6	356
15 - 19	3.3	622	8.0	615	3.3	451
20 - 24	6.7	1,264	7.3	561	6.7	916
25 - 29	4.0	755	4.1	315	11.8	1,614
30 - 34	3.5	660	2.7	208	9.8	1,341
35 - 39	1.5	283	7.3	561	9.8	1,341
40 - 44	2.7	509	3.5	269	6.4	875
45 - 49	4.8	905	5.6	430	5.2	711
50 - 54	6.0	1,132	7.8	600	2.7	369
55 - 59	8.8	1,660	8.1	623	3.5	479
60 - 64	13.1	2,471	11.5	884	6.3	862
65 - 69	14.0	2,641	8.7	669	7.2	985
70 - 74	8.7	1,641	4.1	315	6.4	875
75 - 79	7.0	1,320	2.1	161	2.8	383
80 - 84	3.9	736	2.8	215	2.3	315
85 - 89	2.3	434	1.1	85	1.6	219
90 and over	2.3	434	0.2	15	0.9	123
Total	100.0%	18,863	100.0%	7,687	100.0%	13,679

TABLE 5-21						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	West Kendall		East Kendall		NE South Dade	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	4.0%	755	7.6%	584	8.9%	1,217
6 - 12	2.9	547	6.7	515	3.4	465
13 - 17	2.8	528	6.7	515	3.2	438
18 - 24	7.8	1,471	10.6	815	8.0	1,094
25 - 34	7.5	1,415	6.7	515	21.5	2,941
35 - 44	4.2	792	10.6	815	16.2	2,216
45 - 54	10.8	2,037	13.1	1,007	7.9	1,081
55 - 64	21.9	4,131	19.4	1,491	9.7	1,327
65 - 74	22.6	4,263	12.6	969	13.6	1,860
75 - 84	10.9	2,056	4.8	369	5.0	684
85 and over	4.6	868	1.2	92	2.5	342
Total	100.0%	18,863	100.0%	7,687	100.0%	13,679
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	9.7%	1,830	21.0%	1,614	15.5%	2,120
18 and over	90.3%	17,033	79.0%	6,073	84.5%	11,559
18 - 34	15.3%	2,886	17.3%	1,330	29.5%	4,035
35 - 49	9.0%	1,698	16.4%	1,261	21.4%	2,927
50 - 64	27.9%	5,263	27.4%	2,106	12.5%	1,710
65 and over	38.1%	7,187	18.6%	1,430	21.1%	2,886
75 and over	15.5%	2,924	6.0%	461	7.5%	1,026
Median Age	60.5 years		46.8 years		37.6 years	
Sample Size	628		381		499	

TABLE 5-22						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	North Beach		Middle Beach		South Beach	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	7.5%	370	11.2%	1,216	6.5%	331
5 - 9	11.5	568	6.4	695	5.6	285
10 - 14	5.6	277	5.7	619	3.7	188
15 - 19	3.4	168	4.8	521	6.0	306
20 - 24	2.8	138	7.5	814	4.3	219
25 - 29	4.4	217	5.6	608	8.7	443
30 - 34	2.1	104	8.9	966	20.9	1,064
35 - 39	10.0	494	4.7	510	7.7	392
40 - 44	4.8	237	5.8	630	7.9	402
45 - 49	5.5	272	4.3	467	4.9	250
50 - 54	4.7	232	4.3	467	1.3	66
55 - 59	3.5	173	7.1	771	1.8	92
60 - 64	5.6	277	5.3	576	6.2	316
65 - 69	7.9	390	4.7	510	3.1	158
70 - 74	8.2	405	3.1	337	6.4	326
75 - 79	5.9	291	4.5	489	2.1	107
80 - 84	2.8	138	2.2	239	2.1	107
85 - 89	2.3	114	2.5	271	0.4	20
90 and over	1.5	74	1.4	152	0.4	20
Total	100.0%	4,938	100.0%	10,859	100.0%	5,093

TABLE 5-22						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	North Beach		Middle Beach		South Beach	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	13.0%	642	13.4%	1,455	7.7%	392
6 - 12	10.0	494	8.6	934	8.5	433
13 - 17	3.8	188	4.4	478	5.0	255
18 - 24	3.9	193	9.6	1,042	5.7	290
25 - 34	6.5	321	14.6	1,585	29.1	1,482
35 - 44	14.8	731	10.4	1,129	15.5	789
45 - 54	10.2	504	8.5	923	6.2	316
55 - 64	9.1	449	12.3	1,336	8.0	407
65 - 74	16.3	805	7.7	836	9.4	479
75 - 84	8.7	430	6.6	717	4.1	209
85 and over	3.7	183	3.9	424	0.8	41
Total	100.0%	4,938	100.0%	10,859	100.0%	5,093
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	26.8%	1,323	26.4%	2,867	21.2%	1,080
18 and over	73.2%	3,615	73.6%	7,992	78.8%	4,013
18 - 34	10.4%	514	24.2%	2,628	34.8%	1,772
35 - 49	20.3%	1,002	14.8%	1,607	20.5%	1,044
50 - 64	13.8%	681	16.7%	1,813	9.3%	474
65 and over	28.7%	1,417	18.2%	1,976	14.3%	728
75 and over	12.4%	612	10.5%	1,140	4.9%	250
Median Age	42.8 years		34.9 years		33.6 years	
Sample Size	256		516		216	

TABLE 5-23						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Age Group	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	Total	Sample Size	Number of Persons
0 - 5	49.0%	25.8	25.2	100.0%	365	9,987
6 - 12	57.3%	19.2	23.5	100.0%	383	7,912
13 - 17	60.8%	24.1	15.1	100.0%	252	6,096
18 - 24	46.6%	36.8	16.6	100.0%	384	9,209
25 - 34	38.7%	36.1	25.2	100.0%	513	13,489
35 - 49	49.3%	31.3	19.4	100.0%	741	18,676
50 - 64	50.2%	37.5	12.3	100.0%	941	23,994
65 - 74	52.4%	36.6	11.0	100.0%	701	19,325
75 and over	69.3%	21.1	9.6	100.0%	688	20,882
All	52.9%	31.0	16.1	100.0%	4,968	129,700
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	54.8%	23.2	22.0	100.0%	1,000	23,995
18 - 64	47.1%	35.3	17.6	100.0%	2,579	65,498
65 and over	61.1%	28.6	10.3	100.0%	1,389	40,207

TABLE 5-24						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS IN NORTH DADE						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Age Group	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade	Total	Sample Size	Number of Persons
0 - 5	60.1%	22.6	17.3	100.0%	171	4,870
6 - 12	41.4%	39.2	19.4	100.0%	205	4,527
13 - 17	42.7%	40.5	16.8	100.0%	139	3,772
18 - 24	51.6%	36.8	11.6	100.0%	183	4,253
25 - 34	47.0%	20.9	32.1	100.0%	191	5,213
35 - 49	53.1%	25.6	21.3	100.0%	375	9,260
50 - 64	58.8%	29.3	11.9	100.0%	425	12,140
65 - 74	62.6%	24.7	12.7	100.0%	352	10,151
75 and over	64.3%	25.1	10.6	100.0%	428	14,404
All	56.5%	27.9	15.6	100.0%	2,469	68,589
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	48.7%	33.4	17.9	100.0%	515	13,169
18 - 64	54.1%	27.8	18.1	100.0%	1,174	30,865
65 and over	63.6%	25.0	11.4	100.0%	780	24,555

TABLE 5-25						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS IN SOUTH DADE						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Age Group	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade	Total	Sample Size	Number of Persons
0 - 5	29.6%	22.8	47.6	100.0%	95	2,575
6 - 12	35.7%	33.7	30.6	100.0%	76	1,529
13 - 17	35.5%	34.9	29.6	100.0%	68	1,488
18 - 24	43.6%	24.1	32.3	100.0%	133	3,379
25 - 34	29.1%	10.5	60.4	100.0%	180	4,868
35 - 49	29.0%	21.0	50.0	100.0%	207	5,914
50 - 64	58.2%	23.0	18.8	100.0%	361	9,092
65 - 74	60.1%	13.6	26.3	100.0%	243	7,080
75 and over	66.2%	10.5	23.3	100.0%	148	4,385
All	46.9%	19.1	34.0	100.0%	1,511	40,228
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	32.8%	29.0	38.2	100.0%	239	5,592
18 - 64	42.6%	20.0	37.4	100.0%	881	23,171
65 and over	62.4%	12.4	25.2	100.0%	391	11,465

TABLE 5-26						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS IN THE BEACHES						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Age Group	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach	Total	Sample Size	Number of Persons
0 - 5	25.6%	58.5	15.9	100.0%	99	2,485
6 - 12	26.4%	50.1	23.5	100.0%	102	1,859
13 - 17	20.3%	51.9	27.8	100.0%	45	919
18 - 24	12.6%	68.2	19.2	100.0%	68	1,524
25 - 34	9.4%	46.6	44.0	100.0%	142	3,383
35 - 49	27.4%	43.9	28.7	100.0%	159	3,655
50 - 64	23.0%	60.9	16.1	100.0%	155	2,986
65 - 74	37.6%	39.6	22.8	100.0%	106	2,130
75 and over	30.4%	56.9	12.7	100.0%	112	2,005
All	23.6%	52.0	24.4	100.0%	988	20,883
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	24.9%	54.4	20.7	100.0%	246	5,263
18 - 64	19.0%	52.3	28.7	100.0%	524	11,485
65 and over	34.1%	48.0	17.9	100.0%	218	4,135

CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2014

Table 5-28 shows the change in the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Miami from 1994-2014. Tables 5-29 to 5-31 show comparable information in each large geographic area. The results are summarized in Table 5-27.

In comparing the age distributions from 1994-2014, the most significant findings are:

1. The overall median age of persons in Jewish households remained about the same (48 years in 1994; 51 years in 2004; and 50 years in 2014).
2. The median age of persons in Jewish households in North Dade remained about the same (55 years in 1994 and 54 years in both 2004 and 2014), while South Dade aged considerably (from a median age of 40 years in 1994 to 51 years in 2014) and The Beaches is now a young area (from a median age of 55 years in 1994 to 36 years in 2014).
3. The percentage of children age 0-17 in Jewish households increased in North Dade (from 13% in 1994 to 19% in 2014) and increased significantly in The Beaches (from 16% in 1994 to 25% in 2014), while the percentage decreased significantly in South Dade (from 22% in 1994 to 14% in 2014).
4. The percentage of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households increased significantly in The Beaches (from 14% in 1994 to 24% in 2014), while the percentages remained about the same in North Dade (16% in 1994 and 14% in 2014) and South Dade (19% in 1994 and 21% in 2014).
5. The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households decreased in North Dade (from 41% in 1994 to 36% in 2014) and decreased significantly in The Beaches (from 40% in 1994 to 20% in 2014), while the percentage in South Dade increased significantly (from 14% in 1994 to 29% in 2014).
6. The percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households remained about the same in North Dade (20% in 1994 and 21% in 2014), increased in South Dade (from 5% in 1994 to 11% in 2014), and decreased significantly in The Beaches (from 21% in 1994 to 10% in 2014).

Miami

Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-27 shows that the **median age** of persons in Jewish households remained relatively about the same at 48 to 51 years from 1994-2014.

The percentage of children **age 0-17** increased from 17% in 1994 to 18% in 2004 and 19% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 18-34** decreased from 16% in 1994 to 15% in 2004, and then increased to 18% in 2014.

Reflecting the aging of the baby boomers, the percentage of persons **age 35-49** decreased from 20% in 1994 to 16% in 2004 and 14% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 50-64** increased from 16% in 1994 to 21% in 2004, and then decreased to 19% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 65 and over** remained about the same at 30%-31% from 1994-2014.

The percentage of persons **age 75 and over** increased from 15% in 1994 to 18% in 2004, and then decreased to 16% in 2014.

Number of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-28 shows that the number of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households, after decreasing by 2,624 persons from 1994-2004, increased by 2,283 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 18-34**, after decreasing by 5,968 persons from 1994-2004, increased by 4,624 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 35-49**, after decreasing by 15,681 persons from 1994-2004, decreased by less than 1,000 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 50-64** remained about the same over the past two decades.

The number of persons **age 65 and over**, after decreasing by 9,132 persons from 1994-2004, increased by 3,453 persons from 2004-2014. These changes reflect primarily the changes in the number of persons **age 65-74**.

The number of persons **age 75 and over** remained about the same over the past two decades; however, the number of persons **age 75-84** decreased by 2,038 persons from 2004-2014, while the number of persons **age 85 and over** increased by 1,449 persons from 2004-2014. From 1994-2004, the number of persons **age 75-84** and **age 85 and over** remained about the same.

North Dade

Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-27 shows that the **median age** of persons in Jewish households in North Dade remained about the same from 1994-2014 (55 years in 1994 and 54 years in both 2004 and 2014).

The percentage of children **age 0-17** increased from 13% in 1994 to 17% in 2004 and 19% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 18-34** decreased from 16% in 1994 to 14% in both 2004 and 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 35-49** increased from 15% in 1994 to 16% in 2004, and then decreased to 14% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 50-64** increased from 16% in 1994 to 17% in 2004 and 18% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 65 and over** decreased from 41% in 1994 to 38% in 2004 and 36% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 75 and over** increased from 20% in 1994 to 23% in 2004, and then decreased to 21% in 2014.

Number of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-29 shows that the number of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households in North Dade increased by 1,868 persons from 1994-2004 and by 3,681 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 18-34**, after decreasing by 1,571 persons from 1994-2004, increased by 1,587 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 35-49** remained stable from 1994-2014.

The number of persons **age 50-64**, after remaining about the same from 1994-2004, increased by 2,537 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 65 and over**, after decreasing by 3,499 persons from 1994-2004, increased by 2,877 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 75 and over** increased by 1,389 persons from 1994-2004 and then by 1,006 from 2004-2014. The number of persons **age 85 and over** increased by 442 persons from 1994-2004 and then increased by 1,623 persons from 2004-2014.

South Dade

Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-27 shows that the **median age** of persons in Jewish households in South Dade increased from 40 years in 1994 to 47 years in 2004 and 51 years in 2014.

The percentage of children **age 0-17** decreased from 21%-22% in 1994 and 2004 to 14% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 18-34** decreased from 19% in 1994 to 16% in 2004, and then increased to 21% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 35-49** decreased from 27% in 1994 to 17% in 2004 and 15% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 50-64** increased from 18% in 1994 to 26% in 2004, and then decreased to 23% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 65 and over** increased from 14% in 1994 to 21% in 2004 and 29% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 75 and over** increased from 5% in 1994 to 10%-11% in 2004 and 2014.

Number of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-30 shows that the number of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households in South Dade decreased by 2,279 persons from 1994-2004 and by 3,281 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 18-34**, after decreasing by 2,885 persons from 1994-2004, increased by 1,408 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 35-49** decreased by 6,054 persons from 1994-2004 and by 1,574 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 50-64** after increasing by 1,858 persons from 1994-2004, decreased by 2,032 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 65 and over** increased by 1,688 persons from 1994-2004 and by 2,548 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 75 and over** increased by 2,160 persons from 1994-2004 and then by 117 persons from 2004-2014. The number of persons **age 85 and over** increased by 718 persons from 1994-2004 and then increased by 162 persons from 2004-2014.

The Beaches

Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-27 shows that the **median age** of persons in Jewish households in The Beaches decreased from 55 years in 1994 to 50 years in 2004 and 36 years in 2014.

The percentage of children **age 0-17** increased from 16%-17% in 1994 and 2004 to 25% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 18-34** decreased from 14% in 1994 to 16% in 2004, and to 24% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 35-49** remained about the same from 1994-2014.

The percentage of persons **age 50-64** increased from 14% in 1994 to 21% in 2004, and then decreased to 14% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 65 and over** decreased from 40% in 1994 to 30% in 2004 and 20% in 2014.

The percentage of persons **age 75 and over** increased from 21% in 1994 to 17% in 2004 and 10% in 2014.

Number of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-31 shows that the number of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households in The Beaches decreased by 1,900 persons from 1994-2004, and then increased by 1,752 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 18-34**, after decreasing by 1,519 persons from 1994-2004, increased by 1,602 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 35-49**, after decreasing by 2,236 from 1994-2004, increased by 308 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 50-64** decreased by 719 persons from 1994-2004 and by 1,222 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 65 and over** decreased by 7,591 persons from 1994-2004 and by 2,025 persons from 2004-2014.

The number of persons **age 75 and over** decreased by 3,754 persons from 1994-2004 and then by 352 persons from 2004-2014. The number of persons **age 85 and over** decreased by 1,544 persons from 1994-2004 and then by 352 persons from 2004-2014.

TABLE 5-27A												
SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1994-2014												
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS												
Geo- graphic Area	Median Age (in years)			0-17			18-34			35-49		
	1994	2004	2014	1994	2004	2014	1994	2004	2014	1994	2004	2014
North Dade	55.3	53.9	53.6	12.5%	16.5%	19.2%	15.5%	13.7%	13.8%	15.4%	15.5%	13.5%
South Dade	39.9	47.4	51.1	21.9%	20.5%	13.9%	19.1%	15.8%	20.5%	26.6%	17.3%	14.7%
The Beaches	54.8	50.3	36.2	15.7%	17.1%	25.2%	14.0%	16.1%	23.5%	16.2%	16.3%	17.5%
All	48.1	50.7	49.5	16.6%	17.9%	18.5%	16.4%	14.9%	17.5%	19.5%	16.2%	14.4%

TABLE 5-27B									
SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1994-2014									
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Geographic Area	50-64			65 and Over			75 and Over		
	1994	2004	2014	1994	2004	2014	1994	2004	2014
North Dade	15.5%	16.7%	17.7%	41.3%	37.7%	35.8%	19.7%	23.3%	21.0%
South Dade	18.2%	25.7%	22.6%	14.2%	20.6%	28.5%	4.6%	10.4%	10.9%
The Beaches	14.3%	20.5%	14.3%	39.9%	30.0%	19.8%	21.2%	17.3%	9.6%
All	16.2%	20.6%	18.5%	31.3%	30.3%	31.0%	14.7%	17.7%	16.1%

**TABLE 5-28
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2014**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Age Group	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	
0 - 4	4.5%	6,597	3.9%	4,731	6.4%	8,301	3,570
5 - 9	5.3	7,770	4.9	5,944	4.5	5,837	(107)
10 - 14	3.7	5,424	5.5	6,672	4.2	5,447	(1,224)
15 - 19	4.4	6,450	6.3	7,642	5.2	6,744	(898)
20 - 24	3.9	5,717	4.7	5,701	5.4	7,004	1,303
25 - 29	4.9	7,183	3.0	3,639	4.7	6,096	2,457
30 - 34	6.3	9,236	4.3	5,216	5.7	7,393	2,177
35 - 39	6.5	9,529	4.4	5,337	5.2	6,744	1,407
40 - 44	6.4	9,382	5.8	7,035	4.2	5,447	(1,588)
45 - 49	6.6	9,676	6.0	7,278	5.0	6,485	(793)
50 - 54	6.6	9,676	7.6	9,219	4.9	6,355	(2,863)
55 - 59	3.9	5,717	6.8	8,248	6.3	8,171	(77)
60 - 64	5.7	8,356	6.2	7,521	7.3	9,468	1,948
65 - 69	8.0	11,728	6.0	7,278	7.9	10,246	2,968
70 - 74	8.6	12,608	6.6	8,006	7.0	9,079	1,073
75 - 79	5.4	7,916	7.1	8,612	6.2	8,041	(571)
80 - 84	5.0	7,330	5.6	6,793	4.2	5,447	(1,345)
85 - 89	3.3	4,838	3.0	3,639	3.3	4,280	641
90 and over	1.0	1,466	1.9	2,305	2.4	3,113	808
Total	100.0%	146,600	100.0%	121,300	100.0%	129,700	8,400

TABLE 5-28							
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2014							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 5	5.3%	7,770	5.0%	6,065	7.7%	9,987	3,922
6 - 12	6.9	10,115	7.1	8,612	6.1	7,912	(701)
13 - 17	4.4	6,450	5.8	7,035	4.7	6,096	(940)
18 - 24	5.2	7,623	7.5	9,098	7.1	9,209	111
25 - 34	11.2	16,419	7.4	8,976	10.4	13,489	4,513
35 - 44	12.9	18,911	10.2	12,373	9.5	12,322	(51)
45 - 54	13.2	19,351	13.6	16,497	9.9	12,840	(3,657)
55 - 64	9.6	14,074	13.0	15,769	13.6	17,639	1,870
65 - 74	16.6	24,336	12.6	15,284	14.9	19,325	4,042
75 - 84	10.4	15,246	12.8	15,526	10.4	13,489	(2,038)
85 and over	4.3	6,304	4.9	5,944	5.7	7,393	1,449
Total	100.0%	146,600	100.0%	121,300	100.0%	129,700	8,400
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 17	16.6%	24,336	17.9%	21,713	18.5%	23,995	2,282
18 and over	83.4%	122,264	82.1%	99,587	81.5%	105,705	6,118
18 - 34	16.4%	24,042	14.9%	18,074	17.5%	22,698	4,624
35 - 49	19.5%	28,587	16.2%	19,651	14.4%	18,677	(974)
50 - 64	16.2%	23,749	20.6%	24,988	18.5%	23,995	(993)
65 and over	31.3%	45,886	30.3%	36,754	31.0%	40,207	3,453
75 and over	14.7%	21,550	17.7%	21,470	16.1%	20,882	(588)
Median Age	48.1 years		50.7 years		49.5 years		(1.2) years

TABLE 5-29							
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN NORTH DADE, 1994-2014							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Age Group	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	
0 - 4	2.8%	1,707	4.0%	2,300	5.6%	3,841	1,541
5 - 9	4.2	2,560	5.0	2,875	4.6	3,155	280
10 - 14	2.9	1,768	4.5	2,588	4.6	3,155	568
15 - 19	3.9	2,377	5.1	2,933	5.7	3,910	977
20 - 24	3.0	1,829	3.9	2,243	4.6	3,155	913
25 - 29	4.7	2,865	3.1	1,783	3.2	2,195	412
30 - 34	6.5	3,962	4.5	2,588	4.5	3,087	499
35 - 39	4.4	2,682	4.3	2,473	4.6	3,155	683
40 - 44	5.4	3,292	5.2	2,990	3.8	2,606	(384)
45 - 49	5.6	3,414	6.0	3,450	5.1	3,498	48
50 - 54	6.4	3,902	5.7	3,278	5.1	3,498	220
55 - 59	3.4	2,073	5.2	2,990	6.5	4,458	1,468
60 - 64	5.7	3,475	5.8	3,335	6.1	4,184	849
65 - 69	10.8	6,584	6.1	3,508	7.4	5,076	1,568
70 - 74	10.8	6,584	8.2	4,715	7.5	5,144	429
75 - 79	7.1	4,328	9.5	5,463	7.7	5,281	(181)
80 - 84	7.1	4,328	7.2	4,140	5.4	3,704	(436)
85 - 89	4.3	2,621	4.1	2,358	4.6	3,155	798
90 and over	1.2	732	2.5	1,438	3.3	2,263	826
Total	100.0%	60,961	100.0%	57,502	100.0%	68,589	11,087

TABLE 5-29							
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN NORTH DADE, 1994-2014							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 5	3.4%	2,073	4.9%	2,818	7.1%	4,870	2,052
6 - 12	5.8	3,536	6.8	3,910	6.6	4,527	617
13 - 17	3.3	2,012	4.8	2,760	5.5	3,772	1,012
18 - 24	4.3	2,621	6.1	3,508	6.2	4,253	745
25 - 34	11.2	6,828	7.6	4,370	7.6	5,213	843
35 - 44	9.8	5,974	9.5	5,463	8.4	5,761	299
45 - 54	12.0	7,315	11.6	6,670	10.2	6,996	326
55 - 64	9.1	5,547	11.1	6,383	12.5	8,574	2,191
65 - 74	21.6	13,168	14.4	8,280	14.8	10,151	1,871
75 - 84	14.2	8,656	16.7	9,603	13.1	8,985	(618)
85 and over	5.5	3,353	6.6	3,795	7.9	5,419	1,623
Total	100.0%	60,961	100.0%	57,502	100.0%	68,589	11,087
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 17	12.5%	7,620	16.5%	9,488	19.2%	13,169	3,681
18 and over	87.5%	53,341	83.5%	48,014	80.8%	55,420	7,406
18 - 34	15.5%	9,449	13.7%	7,878	13.8%	9,465	1,587
35 - 49	15.4%	9,388	15.5%	8,913	13.5%	9,260	347
50 - 64	15.5%	9,449	16.7%	9,603	17.7%	12,140	2,537
65 and over	41.3%	25,177	37.7%	21,678	35.8%	24,555	2,877
75 and over	19.7%	12,009	23.3%	13,398	21.0%	14,404	1,006
Median Age	55.3 years		53.9 years		53.6 years		(0.3) years

TABLE 5-30							
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH DADE, 1994-2014							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Age Group	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	
0 - 4	6.2%	3,156	3.5%	1,515	4.9%	1,971	456
5 - 9	6.9	3,513	5.2	2,251	2.9	1,167	(1,084)
10 - 14	4.6	2,342	6.8	2,943	3.1	1,247	(1,696)
15 - 19	5.1	2,596	8.7	3,766	4.2	1,690	(2,076)
20 - 24	6.2	3,156	5.1	2,208	6.8	2,736	528
25 - 29	5.9	3,004	2.7	1,169	6.7	2,695	1,527
30 - 34	6.1	3,106	4.2	1,818	5.5	2,213	395
35 - 39	9.0	4,582	4.0	1,731	5.5	2,213	481
40 - 44	8.4	4,277	6.5	2,814	4.1	1,649	(1,164)
45 - 49	9.2	4,684	6.8	2,943	5.1	2,052	(892)
50 - 54	8.3	4,226	10.0	4,329	5.2	2,092	(2,237)
55 - 59	4.4	2,240	8.8	3,809	6.9	2,776	(1,033)
60 - 64	5.5	2,800	6.9	2,987	10.5	4,224	1,237
65 - 69	5.0	2,546	5.7	2,467	10.6	4,264	1,797
70 - 74	4.6	2,342	4.5	1,948	7.1	2,856	908
75 - 79	2.6	1,324	4.0	1,731	4.6	1,850	119
80 - 84	1.2	611	3.7	1,602	3.1	1,247	(354)
85 - 89	0.8	407	1.9	822	1.8	724	(98)
90 and over	0.0	0	0.8	346	1.4	563	217
Total	100.0%	50,911	100.0%	43,285	100.0%	40,228	(3,057)

TABLE 5-30							
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH DADE, 1994-2014							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 5	7.1%	3,615	5.0%	2,164	6.4%	2,575	410
6 - 12	9.1	4,633	7.7	3,333	3.8	1,529	(1,804)
13 - 17	5.7	2,902	7.8	3,376	3.7	1,488	(1,888)
18 - 24	7.1	3,615	8.9	3,852	8.4	3,379	(473)
25 - 34	12.0	6,109	6.9	2,987	12.1	4,868	1,881
35 - 44	17.4	8,859	10.6	4,588	9.5	3,822	(767)
45 - 54	17.5	8,909	16.8	7,272	10.2	4,103	(3,169)
55 - 64	9.9	5,040	15.7	6,796	17.3	6,959	164
65 - 74	9.6	4,887	10.2	4,415	17.6	7,080	2,665
75 - 84	3.8	1,935	7.8	3,376	7.7	3,098	(279)
85 and over	0.8	407	2.6	1,125	3.2	1,287	162
Total	100.0%	50,911	100.0%	43,285	100.0%	40,228	(3,057)
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 17	21.9%	11,150	20.5%	8,873	13.9%	5,592	(3,281)
18 and over	78.1%	39,761	79.5%	34,412	86.1%	34,636	224
18 - 34	19.1%	9,724	15.8%	6,839	20.5%	8,247	1,408
35 - 49	26.6%	13,542	17.3%	7,488	14.7%	5,914	(1,574)
50 - 64	18.2%	9,266	25.7%	11,124	22.6%	9,092	(2,032)
65 and over	14.2%	7,229	20.6%	8,917	28.5%	11,465	2,548
75 and over	4.6%	2,342	10.4%	4,502	10.9%	4,385	(117)
Median Age	39.9 years		47.4 years		51.1 years		3.7 years

TABLE 5-31							
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN THE BEACHES, 1994-2014							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Age Group	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	
0 - 4	4.9%	1,689	4.8%	986	9.2%	1,921	936
5 - 9	4.9	1,689	4.2	862	7.4	1,545	683
10 - 14	3.4	1,172	5.3	1,088	5.2	1,086	(2)
15 - 19	4.1	1,413	5.0	1,027	4.7	982	(45)
20 - 24	2.3	793	6.2	1,273	5.6	1,169	(104)
25 - 29	4.0	1,379	3.6	739	6.1	1,274	535
30 - 34	6.1	2,102	4.2	862	10.3	2,151	1,289
35 - 39	6.3	2,171	5.1	1,047	6.7	1,399	352
40 - 44	5.4	1,861	6.4	1,314	6.1	1,274	(40)
45 - 49	4.5	1,551	4.8	986	4.7	982	(4)
50 - 54	4.3	1,482	7.8	1,602	3.7	773	(829)
55 - 59	4.1	1,413	7.2	1,478	5.0	1,044	(434)
60 - 64	5.9	2,033	5.5	1,129	5.6	1,169	40
65 - 69	7.9	2,723	6.4	1,314	5.1	1,065	(249)
70 - 74	10.8	3,722	6.3	1,294	5.1	1,065	(229)
75 - 79	6.6	2,275	7.1	1,458	4.2	877	(581)
80 - 84	7.2	2,481	5.3	1,088	2.3	480	(608)
85 - 89	5.0	1,723	2.4	493	1.9	397	(96)
90 and over	2.4	827	2.5	513	1.2	251	(263)
Total	100.0%	34,464	100.0%	20,534	100.0%	20,883	349

TABLE 5-31							
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN THE BEACHES, 1994-2014							
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
	1994		2004		2014		2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 5	6.1%	2,102	5.7%	1,170	11.9%	2,485	1,315
6 - 12	5.3	1,827	6.8	1,396	8.9	1,859	462
13 - 17	4.3	1,482	4.6	945	4.4	919	(26)
18 - 24	3.9	1,344	8.3	1,704	7.3	1,524	(180)
25 - 34	10.1	3,481	7.8	1,602	16.2	3,383	1,781
35 - 44	11.7	4,032	11.5	2,361	12.7	2,652	291
45 - 54	8.8	3,033	12.6	2,587	8.3	1,733	(854)
55 - 64	10.0	3,446	12.6	2,587	10.5	2,193	(395)
65 - 74	18.7	6,445	12.7	2,608	10.2	2,130	(478)
75 - 84	13.8	4,756	12.4	2,546	6.5	1,357	(1,189)
85 and over	7.4	2,550	4.9	1,006	3.1	647	(359)
Total	100.0%	34,464	100.0%	20,534	100.0%	20,885	351
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES							
0 - 17	15.7%	5,411	17.1%	3,511	25.2%	5,263	1,752
18 and over	84.3%	29,053	82.9%	17,023	74.8%	15,620	(1,403)
18 - 34	14.0%	4,825	16.1%	3,306	23.5%	4,908	1,602
35 - 49	16.2%	5,583	16.3%	3,347	17.5%	3,655	308
50 - 64	14.3%	4,928	20.5%	4,209	14.3%	2,986	(1,223)
65 and over	39.9%	13,751	30.0%	6,160	19.8%	4,135	(2,025)
75 and over	21.2%	7,306	17.3%	3,552	9.6%	2,005	(1,547)
Median Age	54.8 years		50.3 years		36.2 years		(14.1) years

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FSU, HISPANIC, SEPHARDIC, AND ISRAELI HOUSEHOLDS

Table 5-32 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in FSU, Hispanic, Sephardic, and Israeli households in Miami.

The median age of the 4,497 persons in **FSU households** is 42 years. 18% of persons in FSU households are age 0-17; 25% are age 65 and over, including 14% who are age 75 and over.

The median age of the 24,448 persons in **Hispanic households** is 38 years. 25% of persons in Hispanic households are age 0-17; 16% are age 65 and over, including 7% who are age 75 and over.

The median age of the 31,152 persons in **Sephardic households** is 36 years. 29% of persons in Sephardic households are age 0-17; 16% are age 65 and over, including 8% who are age 75 and over.

The median age of the 18,111 persons in **Israeli households** is 35 years. 31% of persons in Israeli households are age 0-17; 16% are age 65 and over, including 6% who are age 75 and over.

TABLE 5-32								
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN FSU, HISPANIC, SEPHARDIC, AND ISRAELI HOUSEHOLDS								
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Age Group	FSU		Hispanic		Sephardic		Israeli	
	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number
0 - 4	7.3%	328	8.1%	1,980	8.1%	2,523	10.7%	1,938
5 - 9	2.3	103	6.0	1,467	7.0	2,181	7.5	1,358
10 - 14	4.0	180	6.1	1,491	6.9	2,149	6.7	1,213
15 - 19	6.3	283	6.7	1,638	8.2	2,554	7.2	1,304
20 - 24	4.8	216	8.7	2,127	6.4	1,994	4.5	815
25 - 29	9.3	418	3.7	905	4.3	1,340	4.9	887
30 - 34	6.3	283	7.1	1,736	7.7	2,399	9.5	1,721
35 - 39	7.6	342	7.2	1,760	5.7	1,776	7.3	1,322
40 - 44	4.7	211	5.0	1,222	6.6	2,056	5.3	960
45 - 49	8.2	369	7.7	1,882	7.3	2,274	5.1	924
50 - 54	3.4	153	7.5	1,834	5.5	1,713	4.9	887
55 - 59	4.9	220	5.0	1,222	5.4	1,682	5.0	906
60 - 64	5.2	234	5.1	1,247	4.4	1,371	5.3	960
65 - 69	7.0	315	4.0	978	4.6	1,433	7.0	1,268
70 - 74	4.4	198	4.8	1,174	4.1	1,277	3.2	580
75 - 79	8.2	369	3.9	953	3.0	935	3.7	670
80 - 84	4.1	184	2.1	513	2.3	716	1.1	199
85 - 89	0.2	9	1.0	244	1.7	530	0.5	91
90 +	1.8	81	0.3	73	0.8	249	0.6	109
Total	100.0%	4,497	100.0%	24,448	100.0%	31,152	100.0%	18,111

TABLE 5-32								
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN FSU, HISPANIC, SEPHARDIC, AND ISRAELI HOUSEHOLDS								
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Age Group	FSU		Hispanic		Sephardic		Israeli	
	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES								
0 - 5	10.4%	468	9.5%	2,323	10.6%	3,302	12.8%	2,318
6 - 12	3.0	135	8.4	2,054	9.6	2,991	10.4	1,884
13 - 17	4.4	198	7.2	1,760	8.5	2,648	7.6	1,376
18 - 24	7.8	351	10.6	2,591	8.1	2,523	6.0	1,087
25 - 34	15.5	697	10.8	2,640	11.9	3,707	14.4	2,608
35 - 44	12.1	544	12.2	2,983	12.3	3,832	12.6	2,282
45 - 54	11.4	513	15.2	3,716	12.8	3,987	10.0	1,811
55 - 64	10.0	450	10.0	2,445	9.7	3,022	10.3	1,865
65 - 74	11.2	504	8.8	2,151	8.6	2,679	10.2	1,847
75 - 84	12.2	549	6.0	1,467	5.3	1,651	4.8	869
85 +	1.9	85	1.3	318	2.5	779	1.0	181
Total	100.0%	4,497	100.0%	24,448	100.0%	31,152	100.0%	18,111
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES								
0 - 17	17.8%	800	25.1%	6,136	28.7%	8,941	30.8%	5,578
18 +	82.2%	3,697	74.9%	18,312	71.3%	22,211	69.2%	12,533
18 - 34	23.3%	1,048	21.4%	5,232	20.0%	6,230	20.4%	3,695
35 - 49	20.5%	922	19.9%	4,865	19.6%	6,106	17.7%	3,206
50 - 64	13.5%	607	17.6%	4,303	15.3%	4,766	15.2%	2,753
65 +	25.3%	1,138	16.1%	3,936	16.4%	5,109	16.0%	2,898
75 +	14.1%	634	7.3%	1,785	7.8%	2,430	5.8%	1,050
Median Age	42.2 years		37.5 years		36.2 years		34.5 years	
Sample Size	146		1,009		1,144		670	

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Table 5-33 shows the age and sex distribution of Holocaust survivors (*survivors*) in Miami. The median age for both males and females is about 80 years. 64% of survivors are female; 87% are age 75 and over. 43% of survivors are age 75-79.

The 87% of survivors age 75 and over compares to 71% in 2004.

These data probably underestimate the number and age of Holocaust survivors who are certainly disproportionately represented among Jews in nursing homes and among those who were judged unable to complete a telephone survey by themselves or a caregiver.

TABLE 5-33						
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS						
BASE: HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS SAMPLE SIZE: 87						
Age Group	Percentage			Number		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
68 - 69	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	0	131	131
70 - 74	2.0	5.1	7.1	44	113	158
75 - 79	16.2	26.5	42.7	360	588	948
80 - 84	5.3	9.1	14.4	118	202	320
85 - 89	2.7	12.2	14.9	60	271	331
90 and over	10.3	4.7	15.0	229	104	333
Total	36.5%	63.5%	100.0%	810	1,410	2,220
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
68 - 74	2.0%	5.2%	7.2%	44	244	289
75 - 84	21.5%	35.6%	57.1%	477	790	1,268
85 and over	13.0%	16.9%	29.9%	289	375	664
Total	36.5%	63.5%	100.0%	810	1,410	2,220
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
75 and over	34.5%	52.5%	87.0%	766	1,165	1,932
Median Age ¹	80.2	78.9	79.3	¹ Median age in years.		

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Tables 5-34 and 5-35 show the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Miami by synagogue membership, Chabad Attendance, JCC membership, and Jewish organization membership.

Synagogue Membership

Compared to persons in synagogue non-member households, persons in synagogue member households are more likely to be:

- age 0-17

Compared to persons in synagogue non-member households, persons in synagogue member households are less likely to be:

- age 65 and over

The median age of synagogue member households is 43 years, compared to 55 years for synagogue non-member households.

✓ 19,996 households are synagogue members. The average household size for synagogue member households is 2.8 persons. Thus, 56,275 persons live in synagogue member households.

Households Who Attended Chabad in the Past Year

Compared to households in which no person attended Chabad in the past year, persons in households in which someone attended Chabad in the past year are more likely to be:

- age 0-17 and age 18-34

Compared to households in which no person attended Chabad in the past year, persons in households in which someone attended Chabad in the past year are less likely to be:

- age 65 and over and age 75 and over

The median age for persons households who attended Chabad in the past year is 35 years, compared to 57 years for Chabad non-attending households.

✓ 14,315 households attended Chabad activities in the past year. The average household size for Chabad households is 2.9 persons. Thus, 41,403 persons live in Chabad households.

JCC Membership

Compared to persons in JCC non-member households, persons in JCC member households are more likely to be:

- age 0-17

Compared to persons in JCC non-member households, persons in JCC member households are less likely to be:

- age 65 and over and age 75 and over

The median age of persons in JCC member households is 38 years, compared to 53 years for persons in JCC non-member households.

✓ 6,740 households are JCC members. The average household size for JCC member households is 3.1 persons. Thus, 20,748 persons live in JCC member households.

Jewish Organization Membership

The age distribution of Jewish organization member households is similar to that for Jewish organization non-member households.

The median age of persons in Jewish organization member households and Jewish organization non-member households is 50 years.

✓ 13,312 households are Jewish organization members. The average household size for Jewish organization member households is 2.3 persons. Thus, 30,762 persons live in Jewish organization member households.

TABLE 5-34 AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Age Group	Synagogue		Chabad	
	Member	Non-Member	Attended	Did Not Attend
0 - 4	7.6%	4.7%	9.5%	4.3%
5 - 9	7.2	2.5	7.4	3.2
10 - 14	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.4
15 - 19	6.3	4.1	6.2	4.5
20 - 24	6.1	5.0	6.9	4.7
25 - 29	4.5	4.9	6.2	4.0
30 - 34	4.4	6.8	8.1	4.7
35 - 39	5.2	5.2	6.4	4.6
40 - 44	5.2	3.6	4.9	4.0
45 - 49	5.4	4.7	5.4	4.8
50 - 54	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9
55 - 59	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.5
60 - 64	7.5	7.2	6.1	8.0
65 - 69	7.4	8.5	5.3	9.2
70 - 74	5.4	8.3	3.9	8.5
75 - 79	4.2	7.7	3.3	7.7
80 - 84	2.8	5.3	1.3	5.6
85 - 89	2.4	4.0	1.5	4.2
90 and over	1.7	2.9	0.8	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5-34				
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	Synagogue		Chabad	
Age Group	Member	Non-Member	Attended	Did Not Attend
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 5	9.8%	6.0%	11.8%	5.8%
6 - 12	9.2	3.7	9.4	4.4
13 - 17	5.8	4.0	5.8	4.2
18 - 24	8.5	6.0	9.2	6.0
25 - 34	8.9	11.6	14.2	8.7
35 - 44	10.4	8.8	11.2	8.6
45 - 54	10.2	9.6	10.3	9.6
55 - 64	13.5	13.8	12.1	14.5
65 - 74	12.7	16.7	9.2	17.7
75 - 84	7.0	12.9	4.6	13.2
85 and over	4.0	6.9	2.3	7.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 17	24.8%	13.7%	27.0%	14.4%
18 and over	75.2%	86.3%	73.0%	85.6%
18 - 34	17.4%	17.6%	23.4%	14.7%
35 - 49	15.8%	13.5%	16.7%	13.4%
50 - 64	18.3%	18.8%	17.0%	19.4%
65 and over	23.7%	36.5%	16.1%	38.2%
75 and over	11.0%	19.8%	6.9%	20.5%
Median Age	42.7 years	55.4 years	34.9 years	57.2 years
Sample Size	3,019	1,949	1,788	3,116
Number of Persons	56,275	73,425	41,403	88,297

TABLE 5-35				
AGE DISTRIBUTION				
BY JCC MEMBERSHIP AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Age Group	JCC		Jewish Organization	
	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
0 - 4	5.9%	6.0%	4.4%	6.4%
5 - 9	8.4	3.8	3.8	4.8
10 - 14	9.0	3.3	4.1	4.3
15 - 19	9.2	4.3	5.3	5.0
20 - 24	7.1	5.1	6.4	5.2
25 - 29	3.6	4.9	6.8	4.1
30 - 34	4.0	6.1	6.2	5.6
35 - 39	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.3
40 - 44	7.0	3.8	2.9	4.7
45 - 49	7.2	4.6	5.1	5.0
50 - 54	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0
55 - 59	5.2	6.6	6.0	6.5
60 - 64	5.3	7.8	7.7	7.2
65 - 69	6.2	8.4	7.9	8.0
70 - 74	4.0	7.5	7.3	6.8
75 - 79	3.5	6.7	4.9	6.6
80 - 84	1.8	4.7	4.0	4.3
85 - 89	2.1	3.5	4.7	2.9
90 and over	0.7	2.7	2.8	2.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5-35				
AGE DISTRIBUTION				
BY JCC MEMBERSHIP AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	JCC		Jewish Organization	
Age Group	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 5	7.2%	7.7%	5.9%	8.2%
6 - 12	13.6	4.7	5.7	6.2
13 - 17	8.8	4.0	4.6	4.8
18 - 24	10.4	6.5	8.4	6.7
25 - 34	7.6	11.0	13.0	9.6
35 - 44	11.5	9.1	7.8	10.0
45 - 54	12.3	9.4	9.7	9.9
55 - 64	10.4	14.3	13.5	13.7
65 - 74	10.1	15.8	15.1	14.9
75 - 84	5.3	11.3	8.9	10.9
85 and over	2.8	6.2	7.4	5.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 17	29.6%	16.4%	16.2%	19.2%
18 and over	70.4%	83.6%	83.8%	80.8%
18 - 34	18.0%	17.5%	21.4%	16.3%
35 - 49	18.8%	13.7%	13.0%	15.0%
50 - 64	15.7%	19.3%	18.4%	18.7%
65 and over	18.2%	33.3%	31.4%	30.9%
75 and over	8.1%	17.5%	16.3%	16.0%
Median Age	38.0 years	52.9 years	50.0 years	49.6 years
Sample Size	1,292	3,676	1,563	3,405
Number of Persons	20,748	108,952	30,762	98,938

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Table 5-36 shows that the average household size of Jewish households in Miami is 2.33 persons. 31% of households are one-person households, 37% are two-person households, 13% are three-person households, 12% are four-person households, 5% are five-person households, and 3% contain six or more persons. In total, 19% of households contain four or more persons.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-37 shows that the 2.33 average household size is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.57 in Cleveland, 2.56 in Atlanta, 2.55 in New York, 2.43 in Washington, 2.02 in Broward, 1.99 in West Palm Beach, and 1.87 in South Palm Beach. The 2.33 compares to 2.25 in 2004 and 2.19 in 1994. The 2.33 compares to 2.31 nationally, 2.83 of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2010, and 2.63 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Table 5-38 shows that the 31% of one-person households is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, 30% in New York, 26% in Washington, 25% in West Palm Beach, 24% in Cleveland, and 18% in Atlanta. The 31% compares to 32% in 2004 and 31% in 1994. The 31% compares to 30% nationally, 26% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 27% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2010.

The 19% of households with four or more persons is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Atlanta, 26% in Cleveland, 24% in Washington, 23% in New York, 12% in Broward, and 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 17% in 2004 and 15% in 1994. The 19% compares to 19% nationally and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2010.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Average Household Size

Table 5-36 shows that, overall, the average household size is 2.33 persons. The average household size is much higher for:

- households in East Kendall (2.87 persons)
- Hispanic households (2.92 persons), Sephardic households (2.93 persons), and Israeli households (2.96 persons)
- households in single family homes (2.94 persons)
- Orthodox households (3.34 persons)
- synagogue member households (2.81 persons), households who attended Chabad in the past year (2.89 persons), and JCC member households (3.08 persons)

The average is much lower for:

- part-year households (1.77 persons)
- Holocaust survivor households (1.86 persons)
- households in high rise buildings (1.84 persons)

One-Person Households

Table 5-36 shows that, overall, 31% of households are **one-person households**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in high rise buildings (44%) and townhouses (43%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in East Kendall (16%)
- FSU households (16%) and Hispanic households (17%)
- households in single family homes (14%)
- Orthodox households (20%)
- synagogue member households (18%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (21%), and JCC member households (19%)

Four or More Person Households

Table 5-36 shows that, overall, 19% of households contain **four or more persons**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in East Kendall (43%) and North Beach (30%)
- Hispanic households (32%), Sephardic households (36%), and Israeli households (38%)
- households in single family homes (34%)
- Orthodox households (42%)
- synagogue member households (30%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (33%), and JCC member households (39%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- part-year households (3%)
- Holocaust survivor households (2%)
- households in high rise buildings (7%)

TABLE 5-36 HOUSEHOLD SIZE										
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS										
Population Subgroup	Number of Persons in Household								Sample Size	Number of Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+	Average¹		
All	31.1%	36.6	13.1	11.9	4.5	2.8	19.2%	2.3286	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE										
Part-Year	34.6%	61.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.6%	1.7695	135	2,395
Full-Year	30.9%	35.5	13.7	12.4	4.7	2.8	19.9%	2.3541	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA										
North Dade	34.5%	36.2	11.1	10.5	5.0	2.7	18.2%	2.2594	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core E	37.3%	36.0	11.4	8.8	5.1	1.4	15.3%	2.1337	630	18,158
N Dade Core W	27.5%	38.1	9.0	13.1	7.0	5.3	25.4%	2.5424	250	7,520
Other N Dade	34.7%	34.0	13.7	12.4	1.3	3.9	17.6%	2.2928	138	4,679
South Dade	25.4%	38.9	16.8	14.2	3.4	1.3	18.9%	2.3525	621	17,100
West Kendall	27.3%	41.9	14.1	11.5	4.1	1.1	16.7%	2.2645	265	8,330
East Kendall	16.1%	32.2	9.2	35.6	4.6	2.3	42.5%	2.8681	135	2,680
NE South Dade	26.8%	37.9	23.7	8.6	2.0	1.0	11.6%	2.2462	221	6,090
The Beaches	29.8%	33.6	13.1	12.3	4.9	6.3	23.5%	2.5334	381	8,244
North Beach	24.5%	37.7	8.2	19.7	6.6	3.3	29.6%	2.6070	186	1,894
Middle Beach	26.7%	32.1	16.0	11.5	5.3	8.4	25.2%	2.7079	186	4,010
South Beach	39.4%	32.9	13.2	7.9	1.3	5.3	14.5%	2.1774	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU										
FSU	15.7%	38.6	21.1	19.3	3.5	1.8	24.6%	2.6037	58	1,727
Non-FSU	31.5%	36.5	12.9	11.7	4.5	2.9	19.1%	2.3197	1,962	53,973

TABLE 5-36 HOUSEHOLD SIZE										
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS										
Population Subgroup	Number of Persons in Household								Sample Size	Number of Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+	Average¹		
All	31.1%	36.6	13.1	11.9	4.5	2.8	19.2%	2.3286	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC										
Hispanic	17.0%	28.8	21.8	19.9	7.7	4.8	32.4%	2.9262	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	33.6%	37.9	11.6	10.5	3.9	2.5	16.9%	2.2232	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC										
Sephardic	22.6%	26.9	15.0	17.9	10.1	7.5	35.5%	2.9281	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	33.0%	39.0	12.7	10.5	3.1	1.7	15.3%	2.1865	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI										
Israeli	24.2%	24.1	13.6	21.1	8.0	9.0	38.1%	2.9560	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	31.9%	38.1	13.1	10.8	4.1	2.0	16.9%	2.2517	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR										
Survivor	29.3%	62.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7%	1.8617	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	31.1%	35.7	13.4	12.3	4.6	2.9	19.8%	2.3441	1,947	53,862
TYPE OF HOUSING										
Single Family	13.6%	36.6	16.1	19.9	8.0	5.8	33.7%	2.9447	901	23,561
High Rise	44.0%	38.5	10.4	4.4	1.9	0.8	7.1%	1.8421	868	24,619
Townhouse	43.3%	30.6	13.5	10.2	2.0	0.4	12.6%	1.9732	251	7,520
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION										
Orthodox	20.4%	24.1	13.6	13.6	11.5	16.8	41.9%	3.3412	273	5,849
Conservative	31.7%	35.5	15.6	10.5	4.1	2.6	17.2%	2.3025	583	14,371
Reform	34.3%	38.9	11.8	11.4	3.4	0.2	15.0%	2.1139	598	16,989
Just Jewish	31.2%	39.1	12.2	12.9	3.6	1.0	17.5%	2.2256	548	18,103

TABLE 5-36 HOUSEHOLD SIZE										
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS										
Population Subgroup	Number of Persons in Household								Sample Size	Number of Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+	Average¹		
All	31.1%	36.6	13.1	11.9	4.5	2.8	19.2%	2.3286	2,020	55,700
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP										
Member	18.0%	37.4	14.5	16.0	8.3	5.8	30.1%	2.8143	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	38.3%	36.2	12.5	9.7	2.3	1.0	13.0%	2.0561	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR										
Attended	21.1%	28.9	17.3	17.1	9.3	6.3	32.7%	2.8923	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	34.5%	39.5	11.7	10.1	2.6	1.6	14.3%	2.1251	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP										
Member	19.1%	25.6	16.4	17.4	15.1	6.4	38.9%	3.0784	408	6,740
Non-Member	32.5%	38.2	12.7	11.2	3.1	2.3	16.6%	2.2258	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP										
Member	31.2%	38.3	12.7	8.8	6.0	3.0	17.8%	2.3109	624	13,312
Non-Member	30.8%	36.1	13.3	12.9	4.1	2.8	19.8%	2.3342	1,396	42,388
¹ Average number of persons in Jewish households.										

TABLE 5-37 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	Average ¹		Community	Year	Average ¹
Monmouth	1997	2.79		Denver	2007	2.47
Portland (ME)	2007	2.75		Lehigh Valley	2007	2.46
Bergen	2001	2.75		Milwaukee	1996	2.44
Buffalo	1995	2.74		Washington	2003	2.43
Howard County	2010	2.72		Phoenix	2002	2.43
Westport	2000	2.72		Jacksonville	2002	2.42
Columbus	2001	2.70		Rhode Island	2002	2.41
Harrisburg	1994	2.68		St. Louis	1995	2.41
Charlotte	1997	2.66		Seattle	2000	2.38
Wilmington	1995	2.66		Los Angeles	1997	2.38
Cincinnati	2008	2.64		Middlesex	2008	2.36
Detroit	2005	2.60		MIAMI	2014	2.33
St. Paul	2004	2.60		San Francisco	2004	2.32
Pittsburgh	2002	2.59		St. Petersburg	1994	2.32
York	1999	2.59		Atlantic County	2004	2.31
Orlando	1993	2.59		Miami	2004	2.25
Chicago	2010	2.58		Miami	1994	2.19
Cleveland	2011	2.57		Philadelphia	2009	2.15
San Diego	2003	2.57		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2.15
Atlanta	2006	2.56		Tucson	2002	2.14
New York	2011	2.55		Las Vegas	2005	2.13
Minneapolis	2004	2.55		Palm Springs	1998	2.02
Tidewater	2001	2.55		Broward	1997	2.02
Richmond	1994	2.55		W Palm Beach	2005	1.99
Baltimore	2010	2.54		Sarasota	2001	1.99
New Haven	2010	2.53		S Palm Beach	2005	1.87
Boston	2005	2.52		NJPS	2000	2.31
Rochester	1999	2.51		ACS (US)	2012	2.63
Hartford	2000	2.50				
San Antonio	2007	2.49				
Essex-Morris	1998	2.49				

¹ Average number of persons in Jewish households.

TABLE 5-38								
HOUSEHOLD SIZE								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Philadelphia	2009	39%	32	12	13	4	1	18%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%	53	5	5	2	1	7%
Broward	1997	35%	45	9	9	2	1	12%
Tucson	2002	33%	41	11	10	3	1	15%
Miami	2004	32%	38	13	10	5	2	17%
Miami	1994	31%	42	12	10	4	2	15%
MIAMI	2014	31%	37	13	12	5	3	19%
New York	2011	30%	34	13	11	6	7	23%
Las Vegas	2005	29%	47	13	8	3	1	12%
Los Angeles	1997	28%	36	16	14	4	2	21%
Detroit	2005	28%	34	12	15	5	5	25%
Sarasota	2001	27%	59	7	4	3	1	8%
San Francisco	2004	27%	37	18	15	2	2	18%
Tidewater	2001	27%	32	16	14	9	3	25%
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	17	19	7	3	28%
Seattle	2000	26%	43	12	14	4	2	20%
Middlesex	2008	26%	42	12	12	5	3	19%
Milwaukee	1996	26%	39	12	16	5	3	23%
Rhode Island	2002	26%	38	16	14	6	2	21%
Washington	2003	26%	36	13	18	5	2	24%
Baltimore	2010	26%	35	16	15	4	5	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	61	7	6	1	0	7%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	38	14	16	6	1	22%

**TABLE 5-38
HOUSEHOLD SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Minneapolis	2004	25%	34	14	19	6	2	27%
Palm Springs	1998	24%	62	10		4		NA
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	45	12	14	3	1	19%
Cleveland	2011	24%	37	13	15	8	3	26%
St. Louis	1995	24%	36	19	15	4	1	20%
Richmond	1994	24%	34	17	16	7	2	25%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	50	8	12	5	2	18%
Hartford	2000	23%	39	13	19	5	2	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	37	15	17	5	3	26%
Boston	2005	23%	31	23	18	5	1	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	43	12	16	5	2	23%
San Antonio	2007	22%	42	12	17	6	2	24%
New Haven	2010	22%	42	12	15	6	3	24%
Denver	2007	22%	40	16	15	5	1	22%
Rochester	1999	22%	38	14	18	7	1	25%
York	1999	22%	35	17	18	7	1	26%
Westport	2000	22%	31	15	23	9	2	33%
Phoenix	2002	21%	45	15	11	6	2	19%
Wilmington	1995	21%	34	16	20	7	2	29%
Chicago	2010	20%	40	17	15	7	2	24%
San Diego	2003	20%	39	17	17	6	2	25%
Bergen	2001	20%	36	13	18	9	4	31%
Cincinnati	2008	20%	35	19	15	8	3	26%

TABLE 5-38								
HOUSEHOLD SIZE								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Harrisburg	1994	20%	34	18	18	8	3	28%
Monmouth	1997	20%	34	13	22	7	4	33%
Charlotte	1997	20%	32	20	19	8	1	28%
Atlanta	2006	18%	42	14	21	5	0	27%
Orlando	1993	18%	39	19	17	5	2	24%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	16%	66	8	6	4	1	10%
Columbus	2001	15%	38	20	17	6	3	27%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%	39	16	23	6	1	31%
Howard County	2010	13%	41	17	22	7	1	29%
NJPS	2000	30%	39	13	11	4	3	19%
ACS (US)	2010	27%	33	16	13	6	4	23%

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

The household structure of Jewish households in Miami is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationship between persons in the household. In most Jewish communities, many services offered by the organized Jewish community, such as synagogues and Jewish Community Centers, are offered under the assumption that households with children is the predominant household structure. **Table 5-39** shows that Miami has 23% households with children age 0-17 at home, 9% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 28% married households with no children at home, 31% single person households, and 10% other household structures.

Note that same-sex marriage was not legal in Florida at the time of the survey, but responses of same-sex couples being married were recorded as such in their own categories.

Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home

Table 5-39 shows that 23% (12,922 households) of households are households with children age 0-17 at home, including 21% (11,641 households) who are married couples, 0% (167 households) who are unmarried (opposite-sex) couples, 2% (1,003 households) who are single parent households, and 0% (111 households) who are other households with a child. Single parent households are households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.

✓ 22% (12,254 households) of households with children age 0-17 at home contain Jewish or part Jewish children.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-40** shows that the 21% of **married households with children age 0-17 at home** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Atlanta, 27% in Washington, 22% in Cleveland, 20% in New York, 14% in Broward, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 8% in South Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 19% in 2004 and 20% in 1994. The 21% compares to 19% nationally, 19% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 20% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

The 2% of **single parent households with children age 0-17 at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in both Cleveland and New York, 4% in Atlanta and Washington, 2% in Broward, and 1% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 2% compares to 2% in both 2004 and 1994. The 2% compares to 3% nationally, 12% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

The 23% of **households with children age 0-17 at home** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Atlanta, 31% in Washington, 28% in Cleveland, 25% in New York, 16% in Broward, 10% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 23% compares to 21% in 2004 and 22% in 1994. The 23% compares to 22% nationally, 36% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 30% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home

Table 5-39 shows that 9% (4,735 households) of households are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, of whom 73% are married households.

Community Comparisons. To compare the results for Miami to other Jewish communities, the 5% of households in which a parent lives with adult children age 30 and over must be added to the 9% of households with only adult children age 18-29 at home. **Table 5-40** shows that the 13% of **households with only adult children age 18 and over at home** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Washington, 6% in Broward, and 5% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 12% compares to 11% in 2004 and 7% in 1994. The 12% compares to 6% nationally.

Married Households—No Children at Home

Table 5-39 shows that 28% (15,318 households) of households are married households with no children at home, including 1% whose heads of household is under age 35; 1%, age 35-49; 7%, age 50-64; and 19%, age 65 and over.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-41** shows that the 28% of **married households with no children at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in West Palm Beach, 48% in South Palm Beach, 38% in both Cleveland and Broward, 36% in Atlanta, 25% in New York, and 24% in Washington. The 28% compares to 31% in 2004 and 33% in 1994. The 28% compares to 26% nationally and 29% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Table 5-41 shows that the 1% of **married households under age 35 with no children at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in both Atlanta and Washington, 2% in New York, 1% in each of Cleveland, West Palm Beach, and Broward, and 0% in South Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 2% in 2004 and 3% in 1994.

The 1% of **married households age 35-49 with no children at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Washington, 2% in each of Cleveland, New York, and Broward, and 1% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 2% in 2004 and 3% in 1994.

The 7% of **married households age 50-64 with no children at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Cleveland, 11% in both West Palm Beach and Washington, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 7% in both New York and Broward. The 7% compares to 8% in both 2004 and 1994.

The 19% of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in West Palm Beach, 38% in South Palm Beach, 28% in Broward, 14% in Cleveland, 13% in New York, and 6% in both Atlanta and Washington. The 19% compares to 19% in 2004 and 20% in 1994.

Single Person Households

Table 5-39 shows that 31% (17,267 households) of households are single person households, including 21% (11,753 households) who are elderly single households, the majority of whom are elderly single female households. 5% of households are single male households age 65 and over and 16% are single female households age 65 and over. The imbalance between males and females among elderly single households is consistent with the findings of almost all Jewish community studies. 10% (5,514 households) of households are non-elderly single households.

(Single person households [*one-person households*] are discussed further in the “Household Size” section in this Chapter. *Single adults* and *single Jewish adults* are discussed further in the “Marital Status” and “Single Jewish Adults” sections of this Chapter, respectively.)

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-42** shows that the 10% of **single person households under age 65** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Washington, 15% in Atlanta, 14% in New York, 11% in Cleveland, 6% in Broward, 5% in South Palm Beach, and 4% in West Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 11% in both 2004 and 1994. The 10% compares to 18% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

The 5% of **single male households age 65 and over** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in New York, 4% in each of Cleveland, West Palm Beach, and Broward, 3% in Washington, and 2% in Atlanta. The 5% compares to 4% in both 2004 and 1994.

The 16% of **single female households age 65 and over** is the seventh highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Broward, 24% in South Palm Beach, 17% in West Palm Beach, 10% in New York, 9% in Cleveland, 6% in Washington, and 4% in Atlanta. The 16% compares to 17% in both 2004 and 1994.

The 21% of **single households age 65 and over** is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in South Palm Beach, 29% in Broward, 21% in West Palm Beach, 15% in New York, 13% in Cleveland, 9% in Washington, and 5% in Atlanta. The 21% compares to 21% in 2004 and 20% in 1994. The 21% compares to 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Other Household Structures

Table 5-39 shows that 3% of households are unmarried couples with no children at home; 1% are households containing roommates/friends; 5% are households in which a parent lives with an adult child age 30 and over; 0% are unmarried same-sex couples with no children at home; and 1% are other household structures.

TABLE 5-39 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020		
Household Structure	Percentage	Number
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME		
Married Couple	20.9%	11,641
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.3	167
Single Parent	1.8	1,003
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
Other Household with Children	0.2	111
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	23.2%	12,922
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME		
Married Couple	6.2%	3,453
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.1	56
Single Parent	2.2	1,225
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	8.5%	4,735
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
Under Age 35	0.8%	446
Age 35 - 49	1.3	724
Age 50 - 64	6.7	3,732
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	8.8%	4,902
Age 65 - 74	10.1%	5,626
Age 75 and Over	8.6	4,790
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	18.7%	10,416
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	27.5%	15,318

TABLE 5-39 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020		
Household Structure	Percentage	Number
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
Male under Age 65	4.6%	2,562
Female under Age 65	5.3	2,952
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Single Households	9.9%	5,514
Male Age 65 - 74	2.1%	1,170
Female Age 65 - 74	6.0	3,342
Male Age 75 and Over	3.0	1,671
Female Age 75 and Over	10.0	5,570
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Single Households	21.1%	11,753
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Single Person Households	31.0%	17,267
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	2.5%	1,393
Roommate/Friend	1.4	780
Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over	1.8	1,003
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	3.0	1,671
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.2	111
Other	0.9	501
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Household Structures	9.8%	5,459
Grand Total	100.0%	55,700

TABLE 5-40					
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN OR ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AT HOME					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	With Children Age 0-17 at Home			With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home
		Married	Single Parent ¹	All ²	
Buffalo	1995	NA	NA	47%	NA
Westport	2000	42%	2%	44%	5%
Charlotte	1997	38%	3%	42%	8%
Harrisburg	1994	38%	1%	40%	8%
St. Paul	2004	36%	2%	40%	7%
Columbus	2001	NA	NA	40%	NA
Portland (ME)	2007	36%	2%	39%	10%
Atlanta	2006	34%	4%	38%	NA
Boston	2005	NA	NA	38%	NA
Richmond	1994	35%	2%	37%	7%
York	1999	32%	4%	37%	10%
Wilmington	1995	34%	2%	36%	9%
Bergen	2001	33%	3%	36%	10%
Orlando	1993	33%	1%	35%	7%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	3%	35%	10%
East Bay	2011	31%	4%	35%	NA
Monmouth	1997	32%	1%	33%	14%
Tidewater	2001	29%	3%	33%	9%
Seattle	2000	26%	7%	33%	23%
Rochester	1999	30%	3%	32%	8%
Baltimore	2010	27%	5%	32%	NA

TABLE 5-40					
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN OR ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AT HOME					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	With Children Age 0-17 at Home			With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home
		Married	Single Parent ¹	All ²	
Howard County	2010	29%	1%	31%	NA
Denver	2007	28%	3%	31%	NA
Washington	2003	27%	4%	31%	8%
Chicago	2010	26%	5%	31%	NA
Hartford	2000	28%	2%	30%	9%
Detroit	2005	27%	3%	30%	10%
Milwaukee	1996	27%	3%	30%	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	4%	30%	8%
San Diego	2003	24%	6%	30%	NA
Cincinnati	2008	26%	3%	29%	NA
San Francisco	2004	22%	7%	29%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	2%	28%	8%
Cleveland	2011	22%	5%	28%	NA
Rhode Island	2002	25%	2%	27%	9%
St. Louis	1995	25%	2%	27%	NA
San Antonio	2007	24%	3%	27%	13%
Los Angeles	1997	23%	4%	27%	2%
New Haven	2010	24%	2%	26%	13%
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	1%	25%	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	2%	25%	13%
Phoenix	2002	21%	3%	25%	9%

**TABLE 5-40
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN OR ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AT HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	With Children Age 0-17 at Home			With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home
		Married	Single Parent ¹	All ²	
New York	2011	20%	5%	25%	NA
MIAMI	2014	21%	2%	23%	13%
Miami	1994	20%	2%	22%	7%
Philadelphia	2009	20%	2%	22%	NA
Middlesex	2008	19%	1%	21%	12%
Miami	2004	19%	2%	21%	11%
Tucson	2002	17%	3%	20%	6%
Atlantic County	2004	18%	1%	19%	8%
Broward	1997	14%	2%	16%	6%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	2%	16%	10%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	12%	3%	15%	4%
Sarasota	2001	9%	2%	12%	3%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	1%	10%	5%
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	1%	9%	5%
Essex-Morris	1998	32%	NA	NA	NA
NJPS	2000	19%	3%	22%	6%
ACS (US)	2012	20%	10%	30%	NA

¹ Includes households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.

² Includes married households, single parent households, households with unmarried couples, same-sex couple households, and other households with children age 0-17 at home.

**TABLE 5-41
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN AT HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	All
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	3	16	43	64%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	1	11	41	54%
Sarasota	2001	1%	1	15	37	54%
S Palm Beach	2005	0%	1	9	38	48%
Atlantic County	2004	0%	3	16	25	44%
St. Petersburg	1994	1%	5	11	22	40%
Middlesex	2008	0%	1	10	28	39%
Denver	2007	7%	23		9	39%
Cleveland	2011	1%	2	21	14	38%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1%	2	17	18	38%
Broward	1997	1%	2	7	28	38%
New Haven	2010	1%	3	12	21	37%
San Antonio	2007	0%	2	15	19	36%
Atlanta	2006	5%	25		6	36%
Phoenix	2002	2%	6	11	17	36%
Las Vegas	2005	3%	4	14	13	35%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	6	12	14	34%
Hartford	2000	1%	2	12	18	34%
Howard County	2010	1%	1	16	15	33%
Jacksonville	2002	1%	4	12	16	33%
Rochester	1999	1%	3	13	16	33%
Miami	1994	3%	3	8	20	33%
Tucson	2002	2%	3	13	15	32%
Milwaukee	1996	4%	3	11	15	32%

**TABLE 5-41
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN AT HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	All
Miami	2004	2%	2	8	19	31%
Rhode Island	2002	1%	2	12	16	31%
Los Angeles	1997	3%	15		13	31%
Cincinnati	2008	1%	2	12	14	30%
Bergen	2001	2%	2	10	16	30%
York	1999	4%	4	10	12	30%
Monmouth	1997	2%	3	11	15	30%
St. Louis	1995	3%	6	9	12	30%
Orlando	1993	4%	5	10	11	30%
East Bay	2011	2%	5	15	7	29%
Chicago	2010	3%	3	12	12	29%
Detroit	2005	1%	1	12	15	29%
MIAMI	2014	1%	1	7	19	28%
Wilmington	1995	4%	3	8	13	28%
Harrisburg	1994	4%	3	12	10	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	2%	3	9	13	27%
San Diego	2003	3%	11		12	26%
Tidewater	2001	3%	3	14	7	26%
Richmond	1994	4%	5	7	9	26%
New York	2011	2%	2	7	13	25%
Baltimore	2010	1%	2	9	14	25%
Minneapolis	2004	1%	2	10	12	25%
Columbus	2001	4%	4	10	7	25%
St. Paul	2004	2%	2	8	11	24%

**TABLE 5-41
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN AT HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	All
Washington	2003	5%	3	11	6	24%
Westport	2000	2%	2	9	12	24%
Charlotte	1997	4%	5	7	7	24%
Philadelphia	2009	3%	1	8	10	22%
Seattle	2000	4%	8	5	4	22%
Boston	2005	4%	2	9	7	21%
NJPS	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	26%
ACS (US)	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%

TABLE 5-42							
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS							
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	Year	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
S Palm Beach	2005	2%	3	5%	6%	24	30%
Broward	1997	3%	3	6%	4%	25	29%
Philadelphia	2009	5%	11	16%	6%	17	23%
Detroit	2005	2%	4	6%	7%	16	23%
MIAMI	2014	5%	5	10%	5%	16	21%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	3	4%	4%	17	21%
Miami	2004	5%	6	11%	4%	17	21%
Sarasota	2001	2%	3	6%	4%	17	21%
Middlesex	2008	3%	3	6%	3%	17	20%
Miami	1994	5%	6	11%	4%	17	20%
Atlantic County	2004	2%	4	6%	5%	12	17%
New Haven	2010	3%	3	6%	4%	12	16%
St. Paul	2004	5%	6	11%	5%	12	16%
New York	2011	9%	6	14%	5%	10	15%
Hartford	2000	4%	5	9%	4%	11	15%
Milwaukee	1996	5%	6	11%	3%	12	15%
St. Petersburg	1994	6%	3	9%	4%	11	15%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	8	15%	5%	10	14%
Minneapolis	2004	5%	6	11%	4%	10	14%
Rhode Island	2002	5%	8	12%	4%	10	14%
Monmouth	1997	3%	3	6%	3%	11	14%
Baltimore	2010	6%	7	13%	3%	10	13%
Cleveland	2011	4%	7	11%	4%	9	13%

**TABLE 5-42
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under 65			65 and Over		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Tucson	2002	7%	12	19%	4%	9	13%
Rochester	1999	3%	6	10%	3%	10	13%
Cincinnati	2008	3%	5	8%	2%	10	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%	5	9%	4%	9	12%
San Antonio	2007	4%	5	9%	4%	8	12%
Pittsburgh	2002	6%	5	11%	3%	9	12%
Bergen	2001	3%	5	8%	3%	10	12%
York	1999	4%	5	9%	3%	10	12%
Los Angeles	1997	9%	7	16%	4%	8	12%
Chicago	2010	4%	5	9%	4%	7	11%
Tidewater	2001	9%	7	15%	4%	8	11%
Richmond	1994	6%	6	13%	3%	8	11%
Jacksonville	2002	7%	8	15%	4%	7	10%
Westport	2000	6%	6	12%	3%	7	10%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	5%	2	6%	5%	5	10%
St. Louis	1995	9%	6	14%	2%	8	10%
Wilmington	1995	6%	5	11%	2%	8	10%
Harrisburg	1994	5%	5	10%	2%	8	10%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	2	5%	2%	6	9%
Washington	2003	8%	9	17%	3%	6	9%
Seattle	2000	8%	9	17%	3%	6	9%
Boston	2005	6%	9	15%	1%	7	8%
San Francisco	2004	NA	NA	19%	2%	6	8%

TABLE 5-42							
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS							
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	Year	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Denver	2007	NA	NA	15%	2%	6	7%
San Diego	2003	NA	NA	12%	2%	6	7%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	15%	2%	4	6%
Charlotte	1997	8%	7	15%	2%	4	6%
East Bay	2011	7%	8	14%	2%	3	5%
Atlanta	2006	NA	NA	15%	2%	4	5%
Orlando	1993	7%	6	13%	1%	4	5%
Columbus	2001	5%	6	11%	3%	1	4%
Howard County	2010	3%	7	10%	1%	2	3%
ACS (US)	2012	NA	NA	18%	NA	NA	10%

Household Structure by Months in Residence. Table 5-43 shows that 24% of full-year households are households with children age 0-17 at home, compared to 4% of part-year households. 9% of full-year households are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, compared to 0% of part-year households. 26% of full-year households are married households with no children at home, compared to 58% of part-year households. 49% of part-year households are elderly couple households, compared to 17% of full-year households.

5% of part-year households are non-elderly single households, compared to 10% of full-year households. 30% of part-year households are elderly single households, compared to 21% of full-year households.

TABLE 5-43		
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY MONTHS IN RESIDENCE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Household Structure	Part-Year Households	Full-Year Households
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN (AGE 0-17) AT HOME		
Married	1.3%	21.8%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.3
Single Parent	1.3	1.8
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.1
Other household with child	1.3	0.2
■ Total Households with Children (Age 0-17) at Home	3.9%	24.2%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME		
Married Couple	0.0%	6.4%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.1
Single Parent	0.0	2.3
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children age 18-29 at Home	0.0%	8.7%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
Under Age 35	0.0%	0.9%
Age 35 - 49	0.0	1.3
Age 50 - 64	8.8	6.6
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	8.8%	8.8%
Age 65 - 74	21.3%	9.6%
Age 75 and over	27.5	7.7
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	48.8%	17.3%
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	57.6%	26.1%

TABLE 5-43		
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY MONTHS IN RESIDENCE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Household Structure	Part-Year Households	Full-Year Households
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
Male under Age 65	2.5%	4.7%
Female under Age 65	2.5	5.4
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Single Households	5.0%	10.1%
Male Age 65 - 74	1.3%	2.1%
Female Age 65 - 74	2.5	6.1
Male Age 75 and over	6.3	2.8
Female Age 75 and over	20.0	9.5
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Single Households	30.1%	20.5%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Single Person Households	35.1%	30.6%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
Unmarried Couple	2.5%	2.4%
Roommate	0.0	1.4
Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over	1.3	1.8
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	4.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Household Structures	3.8%	10.0%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	1,885
Number of Households	2,395	53,305

Household Structure by Geographic Area. Table 5-44 shows the household structure of Jewish households in each large geographic area. Tables 5-45, 5-46, and 5-47 show the household structure of Jewish households in each geographic area and subarea.

North Dade

Table 5-44 shows that North Dade has 23% households with children age 0-17 at home, 6% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 28% married households with no children at home (including 20% elderly couple households), and 34% single person households (including 27% elderly single households).

Table 5-45 shows household structure by geographic subarea within North Dade.

North Dade Core East has 20% households with children age 0-17 at home, 6% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 29% married households with no children at home (including 20% elderly couple households), and 37% single person households (including 30% elderly single households).

North Dade Core West has 26% households with children age 0-17 at home, 8% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 28% married households with no children at home (including 21% elderly couple households), and 28% single person households (including 24% elderly single households).

Other North Dade has 29% households with children age 0-17 at home, 4% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 25% married households with no children at home (including 19% elderly couple households), and 34% single person households (including 19% elderly single households).

South Dade

Table 5-44 shows that South Dade has 20% households with children age 0-17 at home, 13% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 30% married households with no children at home, and 25% single person households.

Table 5-46 shows household structure by geographic subarea within South Dade.

West Kendall has 13% households with children age 0-17 at home, 15% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 34% married households with no children at home (including 23% elderly couple households), and 28% single person households (including 21% elderly single households).

East Kendall has 34% households with children age 0-17 at home, 13% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 32% married households with no children at home (including 20% elderly couple households), and 16% single person households (including 9% elderly single households).

NE South Dade has 24% households with children age 0-17 at home, 11% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 23% married households with no children at home (including 14% elderly couple households), and 27% single person households (including 8% elderly single households).

The Beaches

Table 5-44 shows that The Beaches has 30% households with children age 0-17 at home, 6% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 22% married households with no children at home (including 14% elderly couple households), and 30% single person households (including 14% elderly single households).

Table 5-47 shows household structure by geographic subarea within The Beaches.

North Beach has 29% households with children age 0-17 at home, 5% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 33% married households with no children at home (including 27% elderly couple households), and 24% single person households (including 14% elderly single households).

Middle Beach has 34% households with children age 0-17 at home, 9% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 21% married households with no children at home (including 12% elderly couple households), and 26% single person households (including 12% elderly single households).

South Beach has 26% households with children age 0-17 at home, 3% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 16% married households with no children at home (including 7% elderly couple households), and 39% single person households (including 14% elderly single households).

Summary

The Beaches has the highest percentage of households with children age 0-17 at home. South Dade has the highest percentage of households with only adult children age 18-29. North Dade has the highest percentage of single person households.

By geographic subarea, the highest percentage of households with children age 0-17 at home is in East Kendall (34%) and Middle Beach (34%). The highest percentage of households with only adult children age 18-29 at home is in West Kendall (15%). The highest percentages of married households with no children at home are in West Kendall (34%), North Beach (33%), and East Kendall (32%). The highest percentage of elderly couple households is in North Beach (27%). The highest percentage of single person households is in South Beach (39%) and North Dade Core East (37%). The highest percentage of non-elderly single households is in South Beach (25%). The highest percentage of elderly single households is in North Dade Core East (30%).

TABLE 5-44			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME			
Married Couple	20.6%	18.2%	27.8%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.1	0.7	0.0
Single Parent	2.0	1.1	2.2
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other Household with Child	0.2	0.4	0.4
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	22.9%	20.4%	30.4%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME			
Married Couple	4.9%	9.7%	4.1%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.4
Single Parent	1.3	3.6	1.9
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple			
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	6.2%	13.3%	6.4%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME			
Under Age 35	0.4%	1.1%	1.9%
Age 35 - 49	1.0	2.3	0.4
Age 50 - 64	6.7	7.4	5.6
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	8.1%	10.8%	7.9%
Age 65 - 74	9.3%	13.2%	7.0%
Age 75 and over	10.7	5.6	7.0
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	20.0%	18.8%	14.0%
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	28.1%	29.6%	21.9%

TABLE 5-44			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS			
Male under Age 65	3.4%	4.9%	8.1%
Female under Age 65	4.1	6.3	7.8
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Single Households	7.5%	11.2%	15.9%
Male Age 65 - 74	2.0%	1.6%	3.3%
Female Age 65 - 74	7.3	4.9	3.3
Male Age 75 and over	4.0	1.6	2.6
Female Age 75 and over	13.6	6.1	4.4
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Single Households	26.9%	14.2%	13.6%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Single Person Households	34.4%	25.4%	29.5%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.1%	3.4%	5.2%
Roommate/Friend	0.9	1.8	2.6
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	1.5	2.7	0.7
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.2	0.0	0.4
Other	4.7	3.4	2.6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Household Structures	8.4%	11.3%	11.5%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	1,018	630	250
Number of Households	30,357	18,158	7,520

TABLE 5-45			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME			
Married Couple	18.3%	21.5%	28.5%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.2	0.0	0.0
Single Parent	1.9	3.3	0.7
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.0	0.8	0.0
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	20.4%	25.6%	29.2%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME			
Married Couple	5.0%	6.6%	1.3%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Parent	1.0	1.7	2.6
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	6.0%	8.3%	3.9%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME			
Under Age 35	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%
Age 35 - 49	1.2	0.8	0.0
Age 50 - 64	7.3	6.2	5.3
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	8.7%	7.0%	6.6%
Age 65 - 74	9.3%	9.5%	9.3%
Age 75 and over	10.8	11.6	9.3
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	20.1%	21.1%	18.6%
■ Total Married Households— No Children at Home	28.8%	28.1%	25.2%

TABLE 5-45			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS			
Male under Age 65	2.9%	2.1%	7.9%
Female under Age 65	4.2	1.2	7.3
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Single Households	7.1%	3.3%	15.2%
Male Age 65 - 74	1.5%	2.1%	4.0%
Female Age 65 - 74	8.6	5.8	4.6
Male Age 75 and over	3.7	6.2	1.3
Female Age 75 and over	16.1	10.3	9.3
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Single Households	29.9%	24.4%	19.2%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Single Person Households	37.0%	27.7%	34.4%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%
Roommate/Friend	0.2	1.7	2.6
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	1.5	2.0	0.7
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.2	0.0	0.7
Other	4.7	6.2	2.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Household Structures	8.0%	10.3%	7.3%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	1,018	630	250
Number of Households	30,357	18,158	7,520

TABLE 5-46			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME			
Married Couple	11.6%	33.3%	20.8%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.4	0.0	1.0
Single Parent	0.4	1.1	2.0
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.4	0.0	0.0
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	12.8%	34.4%	23.8%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME			
Married Couple	11.6%	12.6%	5.6%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Parent	3.4	0.0	5.1
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	15.0%	12.6%	10.7%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME			
Under Age 35	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%
Age 35 - 49	2.6	0.0	3.0
Age 50 - 64	9.0	11.5	3.6
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	11.6%	12.6%	9.6%
Age 65 - 74	17.6%	13.8%	7.1%
Age 75 and over	4.9	5.7	6.6
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	22.5%	19.5%	13.7%
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	34.1%	32.1%	23.3%

TABLE 5-46			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS			
Male under Age 65	1.9%	3.4%	9.6%
Female under Age 65	5.2	3.4	9.1
□ Total Non-Elderly Single Households	7.1%	6.8%	18.7%
Male Age 65 - 74	1.5%	2.3%	2.0%
Female Age 65 - 74	7.9	0.0	2.5
Male Age 75 and over	2.2	2.3	0.5
Female Age 75 and over	9.4	4.6	3.0
□ Total Elderly Single Households	21.0%	9.2%	8.0%
■ Total Single Person Households	28.1%	16.0%	26.7%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.7%	1.1%	8.1%
Roommate/Friend	0.7	0.0	4.1
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	3.0	2.3	2.5
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.6	1.1	0.5
■ Total Other Household Structures	10.0%	4.5%	15.2%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	1,018	630	250
Number of Households	30,357	18,158	7,520

TABLE 5-47			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME			
Married Couple	28.6%	28.2%	24.7%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Parent	0.0	3.8	1.3
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.8	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.0	0.8	0.0
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	28.6%	33.6%	26.0%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME			
Married Couple	3.2%	5.4%	2.6%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.6	0.0	0.0
Single Parent	0.0	3.8	0.0
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	4.8%	9.2%	2.6%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME			
Under Age 35	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
Age 35 - 49	0.0	0.8	0.0
Age 50 - 64	6.3	7.6	2.6
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	6.3%	8.4%	9.1%
Age 65 - 74	14.3%	5.3%	3.9%
Age 75 and over	12.7	6.9	2.6
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	27.0%	12.2%	6.5%
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	33.3%	20.6%	15.6%

TABLE 5-47			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS			
Male under Age 65	3.2%	6.1%	15.6%
Female under Age 65	6.3	7.6	9.1
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Single Households	9.5%	13.7%	24.7%
Male Age 65 - 74	3.2%	1.5%	5.2%
Female Age 65 - 74	3.2	3.1	2.6
Male Age 75 and over	1.6	3.8	1.3
Female Age 75 and over	6.3	3.8	5.2
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Single Households	14.3%	12.2%	14.3%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Single Person Households	23.8%	25.9%	39.0%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.6%	5.3%	7.8%
Roommate/Friend	1.6	0.8	6.5
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	1.6	0.8	0.0
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.8	1.3
Other	4.8	3.2	1.3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Household Structures	9.6%	10.9%	16.9%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	1,018	630	250
Number of Households	30,357	18,158	7,520

Geographic Distribution of Household Structures. While **Table 5-44** shows the household structure in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-48** shows where the various household structures live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the two tables, while **Table 5-44** shows that 23% of *households in North Dade* are households with children age 0-17 at home, **Table 5-48** shows that 54% of *households with children age 0-17 at home* live in North Dade.

Distribution among Large Geographic Areas

Table 5-48 shows that 54% of **households with children** age 0-17 at home live in North Dade, 27% live in South Dade, and 20% live in The Beaches.

49% of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home live in South Dade, 40% live in North Dade, and 11% live in The Beaches.

49% of **non-elderly couple households** live in North Dade, 38% live in South Dade, and 13% live in The Beaches.

41% of **non-elderly single households** live in North Dade, 35% live in South Dade, and 24% live in The Beaches.

58% of **elderly couple households** live in North Dade, 30% live in South Dade, and 11% live in The Beaches.

69% of **elderly single households** live in North Dade, 21% live in South Dade, and 10% live in The Beaches.

North Dade

Table 5-49 shows the geographic distribution of the major household structures within North Dade.

53% of **households with children** age 0-17 at home in North Dade live in North Dade Core East, 27% live in North Dade Core West, and 20% live in Other North Dade.

59% of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home in North Dade live in North Dade Core East, 33% live in North Dade Core West, and 8% live in Other North Dade.

65% of **non-elderly couple households** in North Dade live in North Dade Core East, 22% live in North Dade Core West, and 14% live in Other North Dade.

57% of **non-elderly single households** in North Dade live in North Dade Core East, 31% live in Other North Dade, and 12% live in North Dade Core West.

60% of **elderly couple households** in North Dade live in North Dade Core East, 26% live in North Dade Core West, and 14% live in Other North Dade.

67% of **elderly single households** in North Dade live in North Dade Core East, 22% live in North Dade Core West, and 11% live in Other North Dade.

South Dade

Table 5-50 shows the geographic distribution of the major household structures within South Dade.

43% of **households with children** age 0-17 at home in South Dade live in NE South Dade, 30% live in West Kendall, and 27% live in East Kendall.

55% of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home in South Dade live in West Kendall, 28% live in NE South Dade, and 16% live in East Kendall.

52% of **non-elderly couple households** in South Dade live in West Kendall, 30% live in NE South Dade, and 18% live in East Kendall.

61% of **non-elderly single households** in South Dade live in NE South Dade, 30% live in West Kendall, and 10% live in East Kendall.

58% of **elderly couple households** in South Dade live in West Kendall, 25% live in NE South Dade, and 17% live in East Kendall.

70% of **elderly single households** in South Dade live in West Kendall, 20% live in NE South Dade, and 10% live in East Kendall.

The Beaches

Table 5-51 shows the geographic distribution of the major household structures within The Beaches.

54% of **households with children** age 0-17 at home in The Beaches live in Middle Beach, 24% live in South Beach, and 22% in North Beach.

72% of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home in The Beaches live in Middle Beach, 17% live in North Beach, and 11% live in South Beach.

48% of **non-elderly couple households** in The Beaches live in Middle Beach, 33% live in South Beach, and 19% live in North Beach.

44% of **non-elderly single households** in The Beaches live in South Beach, 42% live in Middle Beach, and 14% live in North Beach.

45% of **elderly couple households** in The Beaches live in North Beach, 42% live in Middle Beach, and 13% live in South Beach.

46% of **elderly single households** in The Beaches live in Middle Beach, 30% live in South Beach, and 24% live in North Beach.

**TABLE 5-48
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Household Structure	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Household with Children	53.7%	26.8	19.5	100.0%	514	12,937
Household with Only Adult Children	40.3%	48.7	11.0	100.0%	189	4,722
Non-Elderly Couple	49.4%	37.5	13.1	100.0%	194	4,913
Non-Elderly Single	41.4%	34.6	24.0	100.0%	179	5,510
Elderly Couple	58.4%	30.4	11.2	100.0%	389	10,410
Elderly Single	69.4%	20.9	9.7	100.0%	371	11,758
All ¹	54.5%	30.7	14.8	100.0%	2,020	55,700

¹ Includes other household structures.

**TABLE 5-49
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES IN NORTH DADE**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Household Structure	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Household with Children	53.1%	27.4	19.5	100.0%	260	6,952
Household with Only Adult Children	59.0%	32.8	8.2	100.0%	84	1,882
Non-Elderly Couple	64.6%	21.5	13.9	100.0%	89	8,530
Non-Elderly Single	57.3%	12.0	30.7	100.0%	65	2,277
Elderly Couple	60.1%	25.8	14.1	100.0%	205	6,071
Elderly Single	66.5%	22.2	11.3	100.0%	235	8,166
All	59.8%	24.8	15.4	100.0%	1,018	30,357

TABLE 5-50						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES IN SOUTH DADE						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Household Structure	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Household with Children	30.1%	27.4	42.5	100.0%	137	3,704
Household with Only Adult Children	55.4%	16.2	28.4	100.0%	78	2,415
Non-Elderly Couple	51.7%	18.3	30.0	100.0%	74	1,961
Non-Elderly Single	29.5%	9.8	60.7	100.0%	68	2,034
Elderly Couple	58.3%	16.5	25.2	100.0%	119	3,414
Elderly Single	70.0%	10.0	20.0	100.0%	79	2,578
All	48.9%	15.6	35.5	100.0%	621	17,100

TABLE 5-51						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES IN THE BEACHES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Household Structure	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Household with Children	21.9%	53.7	24.4	100.0%	117	2,286
Household with Only Adult Children	16.7%	72.2	11.1	100.0%	27	481
Non-Elderly Couple	19.1%	47.6	33.3	100.0%	31	594
Non-Elderly Single	13.9%	41.9	44.2	100.0%	46	1,196
Elderly Couple	44.7%	42.1	13.2	100.0%	65	1,053
Elderly Single	24.4%	45.9	29.7	100.0%	57	1,023
All	23.0%	48.6	28.4	100.0%	381	8,244

Changes in Household Structure. Table 5-52 shows the changes in some of the major household structures for Miami as a whole and by large geographic area for 1994, 2004, and 2014. This section mentions those household structures that changed by 5 percentage points or more.

All

The changes in household structure for the county as a whole over the past two decades are relatively small.

North Dade

The percentage of **households with children** age 0-17 at home increased from 14% in 1994 to 17% in 2004 and to 23% in 2014.

The percentage of **elderly couple households** decreased from 25% in 1994 to 23% in 2004 and 20% in 2014.

South Dade

The percentage of **households with children** age 0-17 at home decreased from 32% in 1994 to 29% in 2004 and to 20% in 2014.

The percentage of **households with only adult children** at home increased from 8% in 1994 to 11% in 2004 and 13% in 2014.

The percentage of **non-elderly couple households** decreased from 22% in 1994 to 13% in 2004 and 11% in 2014.

The percentage of **elderly couple households** increased from 11% in 1994 to 15% in 2004 and 19% in 2014.

The percentage of **elderly single households** increased from 6% in 1994 to 14% in both 2004 and 2014.

The Beaches

The percentage of **households with children** age 0-17 at home increased from 17% in 1994 to 20% in 2004 and 30% in 2014.

The percentage of **non-elderly couple households** increased from 11% in 1994 to 14% in 2004, but then decreased to 8% in 2014.

The percentage of **non-elderly single households** increased from 11% in 1994 to 14% in 2004 and 16% in 2014.

The percentage of **elderly single households** decreased from 28% in 1994 to 21% in 2004 and 14% in 2014.

TABLE 5-52			
CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE, 1994-2014			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	1994	2004	2014
ALL			
Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	21.5%	21.4%	23.2%
Households with Adult Children Only at Home	7.1%	7.6%	8.5%
Non-Elderly Couple Households	13.4%	11.5%	8.8%
Elderly Couple Households	19.7%	19.2%	18.7%
Non-Elderly Single Households	10.7%	11.4%	9.9%
Elderly Single Households	20.3%	21.0%	21.1%
NORTH DADE			
Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	14.0%	17.4%	22.9%
Households with Adult Children Only at Home	6.3%	6.0%	6.2%
Non-Elderly Couple Households	9.2%	9.8%	8.1%
Elderly Couple Households	25.0%	22.5%	20.0%
Non-Elderly Single Households	11.3%	10.6%	7.5%
Elderly Single Households	24.8%	25.4%	26.9%
SOUTH DADE			
Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	31.7%	28.7%	20.4%
Households with Adult Children Only at Home	7.8%	11.4%	13.3%
Non-Elderly Couple Households	21.5%	13.0%	10.8%
Elderly Couple Households	11.0%	14.6%	18.8%
Non-Elderly Single Households	9.6%	11.2%	11.2%
Elderly Single Households	6.1%	14.2%	14.2%
THE BEACHES			
Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	16.5%	19.8%	30.4%
Households with Adult Children Only at Home	2.3%	5.9%	6.4%
Non-Elderly Couple Households	11.3%	13.6%	7.9%
Elderly Couple Households	20.0%	18.0%	14.0%
Non-Elderly Single Households	10.7%	14.3%	15.9%
Elderly Single Households	28.3%	20.9%	13.6%

Household Structure by Jewish Identification. Table 5-53 shows the household structure within each Jewish identification group.

The 45% of Orthodox households who are households with children compares to 35% in 2004. The 16% elderly couple households compares to 17% in 2004. The 13% elderly single households compares to 21% in 2004.

21% of Conservative households are elderly single households, 20% are elderly couple households and 20% are households with children. These percentages are virtually unchanged since 2004.

The 24% of Reform households who are elderly single households compares to 21% in 2004. The 19% households with children compares to 21% in 2004. The 18% elderly couple households compares to 18% in 2004.

The 23% of Just Jewish households who are households with children compares to 23% in 2004. The 21% who are elderly single households compares to 22% in 2004. The 19% who are elderly couple households compares to 18% in 2004.

TABLE 5-53				
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Household Structure	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Household with Children	45.1%	19.7%	19.2%	23.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	9.5	10.5	8.1	6.8
Non-Elderly Couple	6.3	8.5	11.8	7.1
Non-Elderly Single	7.4	11.1	10.1	9.7
Elderly Couple	16.4	20.3	17.7	18.7
Elderly Single	13.2	20.5	24.2	21.4
Other	2.1	9.4	8.9	13.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	273	583	598	548
Number of Households	5,849	14,371	16,989	18,103

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Tables 5-54 to 5-56 show various living arrangements of children in Jewish households in Miami.

Children Living in Households with Working Parents

Table 5-54 shows that 36% (6,390 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households live in households in which both parents (or *the parent* in a single parent household) are employed full time (*households with working parents*). The percentage of children *age 0-12* living in households with working parents helps to determine the need for after school programs.

The percentage of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households living in households with working parents is 38% in North Dade, 44% in South Dade, and 25% in The Beaches.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-57** shows that the 36% living in **households with working parents** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Washington, 41% in Broward, 37% in West Palm Beach, and 30% in South Palm Beach. The 36% compares to 50% in 2004 and 43% in 1994.

Children Living in Single Parent Households

Table 5-55 shows that 8% (1,872 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. Single parent households are households with one parent and children *age 0-17* at home.

The percentage of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households living in single parent households is 9% in North Dade, 5% in South Dade, and 7% in The Beaches.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-58** shows that the 8% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Broward, 9% in Washington, and 8% in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 11% in 2004 and 3% in 1994. The 8% compares to 27% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 0-17* as of 2010.

Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Has Been Divorced

Table 5-56 shows that 20% (4,703 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried. The adult may or may not be the parent of the child.

The percentage of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households living in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried is 21% in North Dade, 22% in South Dade, and 13% in The Beaches.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-59 shows that the 20% living in households in which an adult is or was divorced is the fifth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Broward, 33% in West Palm Beach, 28% in Washington, and 25% in South Palm Beach. The 20% compares to 30% in 2004 and 25% in 1994.

TABLE 5-54				
CHILDREN AGE 0-12 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKING PARENTS				
BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-12 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	All
Children with Working Parents	37.5%	43.6%	25.0%	35.7%
Sample Size	376	171	201	748
Number of Children	9,397	4,104	4,344	17,899

TABLE 5-55				
CHILDREN LIVING IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS ¹				
BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	All
Children in Single Parent Households	9.2%	5.0%	7.1%	7.8%
Sample Size	515	239	246	1,000
Number of Children	13,169	5,592	5,263	23,995
¹ Includes households with one adult and children age 0-17 at home.				

TABLE 5-56				
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT				
IS OR HAS BEEN DIVORCED				
BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	All
Children in Households in Which an Adult Is or Has Been Divorced	21.0%	22.3%	13.2%	19.6%
Sample Size	515	239	246	1,000
Number of Children	13,169	5,592	5,263	23,995

TABLE 5-57						
CHILDREN AGE 0-12 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKING PARENTS						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-12 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	55%		Bergen	2001	32%
Miami	2004	50%		Atlantic County	2004	31%
Miami	1994	43%		S Palm Beach	2005	30%
Jacksonville	2002	41%		St. Paul	2004	30%
Broward	1997	41%		Portland (ME)	2007	29%
Tidewater	2001	40%		Rhode Island	2002	29%
Tucson	2002	38%		Monmouth	1997	29%
Richmond	1994	38%		Charlotte	1997	28%
Orlando	1993	38%		Lehigh Valley	2007	27%
New Haven	2010	37%		San Antonio	2007	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	37%		Detroit	2005	27%
Milwaukee	1996	37%		Westport	2000	27%
MIAMI	2014	36%		York	1999	27%
Las Vegas	2005	35%		Hartford	2000	24%
Rochester	1999	35%		Minneapolis	2004	22%
Wilmington	1995	35%				
Sarasota	2001	34%				
Harrisburg	1994	34%				
St. Petersburg	1994	34%				
Middlesex	2008	33%				

Note: Includes children age 0-12 in Jewish households who live in households in which both parents (or the parent in a single parent household) are employed full time.

**TABLE 5-58
CHILDREN LIVING IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
San Francisco	2004	18%		Jacksonville	2002	6%
Sarasota	2001	15%		Charlotte	1997	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	12%		New Haven	2010	5%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		Atlantic County	2004	5%
Miami	2004	11%		St. Paul	2004	5%
Seattle	2000	11%		Rhode Island	2002	5%
Broward	1997	11%		Hartford	2000	5%
San Antonio	2007	9%		Westport	2000	5%
Washington	2003	9%		Milwaukee	1996	5%
Tucson	2002	9%		Portland (ME)	2007	4%
York	1999	9%		Wilmington	1995	4%
MIAMI	2014	8%		Monmouth	1997	3%
Atlanta	2006	8%		Miami	1994	3%
W Palm Beach	2005	8%		Harrisburg	1994	2%
Tidewater	2001	8%		Richmond	1994	2%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%		Orlando	1993	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%		St. Petersburg	1994	1%
Bergen	2001	7%		ACS (CPS)	2010	27%
Rochester	1999	7%		Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households with only one parent.		
Middlesex	2008	6%				
Detroit	2005	6%				

**TABLE 5-59
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT
IS OR WAS DIVORCED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Sarasota	2001	50%		Miami	1994	25%
Las Vegas	2005	47%		Bergen	2001	24%
San Antonio	2007	38%		Hartford	2000	24%
Orlando	1993	38%		Portland (ME)	2007	23%
Tucson	2002	36%		Westport	2000	23%
Broward	1997	36%		Richmond	1994	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	33%		St. Petersburg	1994	22%
York	1999	33%		Minneapolis	2004	21%
Tidewater	2001	31%		St. Paul	2004	21%
Atlantic County	2004	30%		Rochester	1999	21%
Miami	2004	30%		Wilmington	1995	21%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		MIAMI	2014	20%
Washington	2003	28%		Middlesex	2008	19%
Charlotte	1997	27%		Detroit	2005	17%
Harrisburg	1994	27%		New Haven	2010	16%
Milwaukee	1996	26%		Monmouth	1997	16%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%				
S Palm Beach	2005	25%				
Rhode Island	2002	25%				

Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ELDERLY

Table 5-60 shows the percentage of persons age 65 and over and persons age 75 and over in Jewish households in Miami who live alone.

29% (11,753 persons) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 35% (7,241 persons) of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households live alone.

The percentage of elderly living alone is related to the need for elderly social services, assisted living, senior housing, and nursing homes as persons living alone are more likely to need assistance from others. See also the “Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and Over in the Past Year ” and “Caring for Elderly Relatives” sections in Chapter 10.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-61 shows that the 29% of **persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Washington, 31% in Broward, 30% in both Cleveland and New York, 26% in South Palm Beach, 19% in West Palm Beach, and 18% in Atlanta. The 29% compares to 31% in 2004 and 30% in 1994. The 29% compares to 21% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Miami-Dade County as of 2010 and 27% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2011.

The 35% of **persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Washington, 40% in Cleveland, 36% in New York, 35% in Broward, 31% in South Palm Beach, 28% in Atlanta, and 22% in West Palm Beach. The 35% compares to 36% in 2004 and 37% in 1994.

TABLE 5-60				
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ELDERLY				
BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	65 and Over		75 and Over	
Household Structure	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Male Living Alone Age 65 - 74	2.9%	1,170		
Male Living Alone Age 75 and over	4.2	1,671	8.0%	1,671
Female Living Alone Age 65 - 74	8.3	3,342		
Female Living Alone Age 75 and over	13.9	5,570	26.7	5,570
Elderly Couple	51.8	20,832	45.9	9,580
Living with Non-Elderly Spouse	2.8	1,126	0.0	0
Living with Adult Children	13.9	5,589	15.7	3,278
Unmarried Couple/Roommate/Other	2.2	885	3.7	773
Total	100.0%	40,207	100.0%	20,882
Total Elderly Living Alone	29.3%	11,753	34.7%	7,241
Total Elderly Living with Spouse	54.6%	21,958	45.9%	9,580
Sample Size	1,389		688	
Note: The table excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.				

**TABLE 5-61
ELDERLY PERSONS WHO LIVE ALONE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	65 and Over	75 and Over
St. Paul	2004	40%	48%
Detroit	2005	37%	48%
Tidewater	2001	37%	47%
Washington	2003	35%	45%
Richmond	1994	33%	42%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	44%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%
Miami	2004	31%	36%
Broward	1997	31%	35%
Cleveland	2011	30%	40%
Miami	1994	30%	37%
San Francisco	2004	30%	39%
New York	2011	30%	36%
York	1999	30%	35%
Harrisburg	1994	29%	41%
MIAMI	2014	29%	35%
Baltimore	2010	28%	37%
Westport	2000	27%	38%
Tucson	2002	27%	35%
Los Angeles	1997	27%	NA
Rhode Island	2002	26%	34%
St. Louis	1995	26%	34%
Monmouth	1997	26%	33%
Las Vegas	2005	26%	32%

**TABLE 5-61
ELDERLY PERSONS WHO LIVE ALONE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	65 and Over	75 and Over
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	32%
S Palm Beach	2005	26%	31%
Rochester	1999	25%	39%
Cincinnati	2008	25%	36%
Hartford	2000	25%	33%
Wilmington	1995	24%	37%
New Haven	2010	24%	31%
Middlesex	2008	24%	29%
Bergen	2001	24%	29%
Charlotte	1997	24%	29%
Denver	2007	24%	25%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%	32%
Chicago	2010	23%	29%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	31%
San Antonio	2007	21%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	21%	24%
Portland (ME)	2007	20%	31%
San Diego	2003	20%	27%
Sarasota	2001	20%	26%
W Palm Beach	2005	19%	22%
Columbus	2001	19%	19%
Atlanta	2006	18%	28%
Orlando	1993	16%	33%

**TABLE 5-61
ELDERLY PERSONS WHO LIVE ALONE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	65 and Over	75 and Over
Phoenix	2002	12%	14%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	10%	14%
Howard County	2010	8%	20%
NJPS *	2000	33%	39%
ACS ¹ (US)	2011	27%	NA

* Data are for *elderly Jews only*, not all elderly persons in Jewish households.

¹ Includes elderly persons living in nursing homes with or without their own telephone numbers.

Note: The table excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.

MARITAL STATUS

Table 5-62 shows that 61% (64,057 adults) of adults age 18 and over in Jewish households in Miami are currently married; 18% (18,816 adults) are single, never married; 8% (8,562 adults) are currently divorced; 10% (10,253 adults) are currently widowed; and 1% (634 adults) are separated. 3% (3,383 adults) of adults are living with a partner.

The *divorce rate* ❶, which is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults, is 134 for adults in Jewish households. 19% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced; 11% *are or have been* widowed; 82% *are or have been* married; and 12% are on their second or higher marriage.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate because the US Census data are for *persons age 15 and over* while the data in the Jewish community studies and NJPS 2000 are for adults age 18 and over.

Table 5-63 shows that the 61% **currently married** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in West Palm Beach, 69% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 65% in Broward, 63% in Washington, 60% in Cleveland, and 52% in New York. The 61% compares to 62% in 2004 and 66% in 1994. The 61% compares to 45% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 48% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2012.

The 18% **single, never married** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Washington, 23% in New York, 19% in Atlanta, 16% in Cleveland, 11% in Broward, and 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 17% in 2004 and 14% in 1994. The 18% compares to 39% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 32% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2012.

The 8% **currently divorced** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Cleveland, 9% in New York, 8% in Atlanta, 6% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, and 5% in both West Palm Beach and Broward. The 8% compares to 8% in 2004 and 6% in 1994. The 8% compares to 10% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 11% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2012.

The **divorce rate** of 134 is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 200 in Cleveland, 176 in New York, 113 in Atlanta, 88 in Washington, 87 in South Palm Beach, 78 in Broward, and 61 in West Palm Beach. The 134 compares to 124 in 2004 and 93 in 1994. The 134 compares to 224 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 213 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2012.

The 10% **currently widowed** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, 14% in West Palm Beach, 13% in New York, 12% in Cleveland, 5% in Washington, and 4% in Atlanta. The 10% compares to 13% in both 2004 and 1994. The 10% compares to 2% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 7% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2012.

60% of *Jewish adults* in Miami are currently married, compared to 55% nationally. 18% of *Jewish adults* in Miami are single, never married, compared to 25% nationally. 8% of *Jewish adults* in Miami are currently divorced, compared to 9% nationally. The divorce rate is 140 for *Jewish adults* in Miami, compared to 158 nationally. 10% of *Jewish adults* in Miami are currently widowed, compared to 8% nationally (**Table 5-62** and **5-63**).

Martial Status by Geographic Area

Table 5-64 shows that marital status varies little among North Dade, South Dade, and The Beaches. The only exception to this is that 13% of adults in Jewish households in North Dade are widowed, compared to 7% in South Dade and 6% in The Beaches.

North Dade. **Table 5-65** shows marital status by geographic subarea within North Dade. The major differences are that the percentage single, never married is higher in Other North Dade (23%) than in North Dade Core West (18%) and North Dade Core East (13%) and the percentage currently widowed is higher in North Dade Core East (15%) and North Dade Core West (13%) than in Other North Dade (4%).

South Dade. **Table 5-66** shows marital status by geographic subarea within South Dade. 72% of adults in East Kendall are currently married, compared to 61% of adults in West Kendall and 56% of adults in NE South Dade. The percentage of adults who are single, never married is higher in NE South Dade (24%) than in East Kendall (19%) and West Kendall (17%).

The Beaches. **Table 5-67** shows marital status by geographic subarea within The Beaches. 74% of adults in North Beach are currently married, compared to 58% of adults in Middle Beach and 50% of adults in South Beach. 43% of adults in South Beach are currently single, compared to 37% in Middle Beach and 22% in North Beach. 30% of adults in South Beach and 21% of adults in Middle Beach are single, never married, compared to 11% of adults in North Beach.

Marital Status by Sex

Table 5-68 shows that 67% of adult males in Jewish households are currently married, compared to 56% of adult females. 15% of adult females are currently widowed, compared to 4% of adult males. 21% of adults males are currently single, compared to 41% of adult females.

Marital Status by Age

Table 5-69 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently married increases from 27% of adults under age 35 to 83% of adults age 35-64. The percentage then decreases to 75% of adults age 50-64, 67% of adults age 65-74, and 55% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are single, never married decreases from 65% of adults under age 35 to 1%-8% of adults age 35 and over.

The percentage of adults who are currently single decreases from 66% of adults under age 35 to 14% of adults age 35-49 and then increases to 22% of adults age 50-64, 30% of adults age 65-74, and 44% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are divorced and remarried is highest for adults age 50-64 (18%) and age 65-74 (15%).

The percentage of adults who are currently widowed is 11% of adults age 65-74 and 36% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are or have been married reaches 99% of adults age 75 and over, illustrating the almost universality of marriage in the Jewish community.

Marital Status by Age and Sex

Tables 5-70 and **5-71** show marital status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults under age 35, 31% of females are currently married, compared to 22% of males. For both males and females, over 90% of adults are or have been married by age 34.

For adults age 65-74, 79% of males are currently married, compared to 57% of females. For adults age 75 and over, 77% of males are currently married, compared to 39% of females.

For adults age 65-74, 5% of males are currently widowed, compared to 17% of females. For adults age 75 and over, 14% of males are currently widowed, compared to 52% of females.

**TABLE 5-62
MARITAL STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Married for First Time	49.1%	55.7%	49.0%
Single, Never Married	18.3	10.5	17.8
Divorced, Remarried	10.3	19.0	10.8
Widowed, Remarried	0.7	2.0	0.8
Currently Divorced	8.4	4.0	8.1
Currently Widowed	10.3	1.8	9.7
Separated	0.6	0.0	0.6
Living With a Partner	2.9	7.0	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	60.1%	76.7%	60.6%
Currently Single	37.0%	16.3%	35.6%
Are or Have Been Divorced	18.7%	23.0%	18.9%
Are or Have Been Widowed	11.0%	3.8%	10.5%
Are or Have Been Married	81.7%	89.5%	82.2%
On Second or Higher Marriage	11.0%	21.0%	11.6%
Divorce Rate ❶	140	52	134
Sample Size	3,742	226	3,968
Number of Adults	98,874	6,831	105,705

Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

**TABLE 5-63
MARITAL STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Currently Married	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ①
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	82%	6	6	0	7	68
Portland (ME)	2007	79%	12	3	0	5	42
Howard County *	2010	77%	10	7	0	5	94
Westport	2000	75%	13	6	1	6	80
Harrisburg	1994	75%	15	4	1	6	52
St. Petersburg	1994	75%	10	6	0	8	83
W Palm Beach	2005	74%	7	5	0	14	61
Sarasota	2001	74%	7	6	1	14	76
York	1999	74%	11	6	1	8	77
Atlantic County	2004	73%	11	5	0	10	71
Hartford	2000	73%	15	5	0	7	67
Rochester	1999	73%	16	3	1	7	45
Monmouth	1997	73%	15	4	0	8	50
Bergen	2001	72%	15	5	1	7	75
Charlotte	1997	72%	17	6	0	5	82
Richmond	1994	71%	18	4	1	7	52
New Haven	2010	70%	16	5	0	8	77
Middlesex	2008	70%	14	4	0	12	57
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%	16	7	0	6	102
San Antonio	2007	70%	16	7	1	6	106
St. Paul	2004	70%	17	6	0	7	80
Jacksonville	2002	70%	18	6	0	6	80
Milwaukee	1996	70%	16	6	0	8	79

**TABLE 5-63
MARITAL STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Currently Married	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ①
Atlanta *	2006	69%	19	8	0	4	113
S Palm Beach	2005	69%	7	6	0	19	87
Essex-Morris	1998	69%	16	6	1	9	80
Buffalo	1995	69%	19	12			NA
Wilmington	1995	69%	19	5	1	6	74
Tidewater	2001	68%	17	8	1	6	122
Orlando	1993	68%	22	6	0	4	85
Chicago *	2010	67%	22	4	1	6	60
Cincinnati *	2008	67%	13	8	1	11	122
Minneapolis	2004	67%	18	7	1	8	103
Detroit	2005	66%	17	6	0	12	84
Rhode Island	2002	66%	20	6	0	7	97
Miami	1994	66%	14	6	1	13	93
Broward	1997	65%	11	5	0	19	78
Phoenix *	2002	64%	20	10		7	NA
Palm Springs *	1998	64%	11	11		14	NA
Denver *	2007	63%	12	15	1	8	234
Washington	2003	63%	27	6	1	5	88
St. Louis	1995	63%	18	8		11	NA
Las Vegas	2005	62%	19	10	1	9	164
Miami	2004	62%	17	8	1	13	124
Tucson	2002	62%	20	9	1	9	145
MIAMI	2014	61%	18	8	1	10	134

**TABLE 5-63
MARITAL STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Currently Married	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ^①
Cleveland *	2011	60%	16	12	0	12	200
San Diego *	2003	60%	18	12	1	9	200
Los Angeles	1997	60%	21	8	1	9	140
Baltimore *	2010	59%	19	7	2	13	118
Philadelphia *	2009	59%	10	13		18	NA
Pittsburgh *	2002	59%	18	7	2	13	123
Columbus *	2001	58%	24	9	2	7	157
Seattle *	2000	57%	26	12	3	2	210
East Bay	2011	55%	45				NA
New York *	2011	52%	23	9	2	13	176
NJPS ¹	2000	55%	25	9	1	8	158
ACS ² (US)	2012	48%	32	11	2	7	213

* The percentage of adults in Jewish households reported as “living with a partner” or “living together” was distributed proportionately among *Single, Never Married, Currently Divorced, Separated, and Currently Widowed*.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

² Includes *persons age 15 and over*.

Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of **①**.

Note: Adults in Jewish households who live as same-sex couples are not shown in the table.

TABLE 5-64			
MARITAL STATUS BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Marital Status	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
Married for First Time	50.7%	46.8%	48.3%
Single, Never Married	15.7	19.6	20.8
Divorced, Remarried	9.2	13.8	10.1
Widowed, Remarried	1.0	0.4	0.8
Currently Divorced	8.5	7.8	7.4
Currently Widowed	12.7	6.6	6.1
Separated	0.5	0.8	0.5
Living with a Partner	1.7	4.2	6.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	60.9%	61.0%	59.2%
Currently Single	37.4%	34.8%	34.8%
Are or Have Been Divorced	17.7%	21.6%	17.5%
Are or Have Been Widowed	13.7%	7.0%	6.9%
Are or Have Been Married	84.3%	80.4%	79.2%
On Second or Higher Marriage	10.2%	14.2%	10.9%
Divorce Rate ❶	140	128	125
Sample Size	1,954	1,272	742
Number of Adults	55,420	34,636	15,620
Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.			

TABLE 5-65			
MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Marital Status	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade
Married for First Time	49.4%	52.3%	52.3%
Single, Never Married	13.0	17.8	22.5
Divorced, Remarried	10.1	7.3	9.1
Widowed, Remarried	1.6	0.1	0.4
Currently Divorced	8.9	7.6	8.3
Currently Widowed	14.9	12.9	4.2
Separated	0.6	0.6	0.0
Living with a Partner	1.5	1.4	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	61.1%	59.7%	61.8%
Currently Single	37.4%	38.9%	35.0%
Are or Have Been Divorced	19.0%	14.9%	17.4%
Are or Have Been Widowed	16.5%	13.0%	4.6%
Are or Have Been Married	87.0%	82.2%	77.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	11.7%	7.4%	9.5%
Divorce Rate ❶	146	127	134
Sample Size	1,166	530	258
Number of Adults	32,351	14,722	8,379
Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.			

TABLE 5-66			
MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Marital Status	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade
Married for First Time	44.4%	57.4%	45.0%
Single, Never Married	16.8	19.0	24.1
Divorced, Remarried	16.1	14.2	10.2
Widowed, Remarried	0.5	0.3	0.3
Currently Divorced	9.2	4.7	7.3
Currently Widowed	10.3	3.1	2.9
Separated	1.1	0.3	0.6
Living with a Partner	1.6	1.0	9.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	61.0%	71.9%	55.5%
Currently Single	37.4%	27.1%	34.9%
Are or Have Been Divorced	25.3%	18.9%	17.5%
Are or Have Been Widowed	10.8%	3.4%	3.2%
Are or Have Been Married	83.2%	81.0%	75.9%
On Second or Higher Marriage	16.6%	14.5%	10.5%
Divorce Rate ❶	151	65	132
Sample Size	554	301	417
Number of Adults	17,033	6,073	11,523
Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.			

**TABLE 5-67
MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach
Married for First Time	59.2%	50.0%	34.9%
Single, Never Married	10.6	20.7	30.3
Divorced, Remarried	12.7	6.7	14.7
Widowed, Remarried	1.6	0.9	0.0
Currently Divorced	6.0	8.0	7.6
Currently Widowed	5.6	7.6	3.6
Separated	0.0	0.2	1.3
Living with a Partner	4.3	5.9	7.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	73.5%	57.6%	49.6%
Currently Single	22.2%	36.5%	42.8%
Are or Have Been Divorced	18.7%	14.7%	22.3%
Are or Have Been Widowed	7.2%	8.5%	3.6%
Are or Have Been Married	89.4%	79.3%	69.7%
On Second or Higher Marriage	14.3%	7.6%	14.7%
Divorce Rate ❶	82	139	153
Sample Size	186	384	172
Number of Adults	3,615	7,992	4,013
Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.			

TABLE 5-68
MARITAL STATUS BY SEX

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Married for First Time	53.7%	45.0%
Single, Never Married	19.7	16.2
Divorced, Remarried	12.3	9.6
Widowed, Remarried	0.7	0.9
Currently Divorced	5.7	10.1
Currently Widowed	3.6	14.9
Separated	0.6	0.6
Living with a Partner	3.7	2.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES		
Currently Married	66.7%	55.5%
Currently Single	29.0%	41.2%
Are or Have Been Divorced	18.0%	19.7%
Are or Have Been Widowed	4.3%	15.8%
Are or Have Been Married	80.3%	83.8%
On Second or Higher Marriage	13.0%	10.5%
Divorce Rate ❶	85	182
Sample Size	1,838	2,130
Number of Adults	61,089	68,611

Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

**TABLE 5-69
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	25.6%	71.8%	56.6%	52.1%	42.7%	47.1%
Single, Never Married	65.0	7.7	6.5	3.7	1.3	2.5
Divorced, Remarried	1.7	10.7	17.6	14.5	9.6	12.0
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.4	1.6
Currently Divorced	0.6	6.0	12.7	14.7	6.7	10.6
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.2	2.5	11.4	35.9	24.0
Separated	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.5
Living with a Partner	6.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	27.3%	82.7%	74.8%	67.3%	54.7%	60.7%
Currently Single	65.6%	13.9%	21.7%	29.8%	43.9%	37.1%
Are or Have Been Divorced	2.3%	16.7%	30.3%	29.2%	16.3%	22.6%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	0.4%	3.1%	12.1%	38.3%	25.6%
Are or Have Been Married	35.0%	92.3%	93.5%	96.3%	98.7%	97.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	1.7%	10.9%	18.2%	15.2%	12.0%	13.6%
Divorce Rate ❶	22	73	170	218	122	175
Sample Size	897	741	941	701	688	1,389
Number of Adults	22,698	18,676	23,994	19,325	20,882	40,207

Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

TABLE 5-70
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES

BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	22.1%	71.0%	60.3%	59.2%	58.8%	58.9%
Single, Never Married	69.9	8.9	8.5	3.8	2.8	3.3
Divorced, Remarried	0.1	12.3	15.2	19.7	15.4	17.6
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.8	1.7
Currently Divorced	0.3	3.4	11.1	9.4	3.7	6.6
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.7	14.1	9.4
Separated	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.2
Living with a Partner	7.1	4.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	22.2%	83.3%	75.7%	79.6%	77.0%	78.2%
Currently Single	70.2%	12.3%	20.3%	17.9%	20.6%	19.3%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.4%	15.7%	26.3%	29.1%	19.1%	24.2%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	5.4%	16.9%	11.1%
Are or Have Been Married	30.1%	91.1%	91.5%	96.2%	97.2%	96.7%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.1%	12.3%	15.4%	20.4%	18.2%	19.3%
Divorce Rate ❶	14	41	147	118	48	84
Sample Size	415	368	424	331	300	631
Number of Adult Males	10,117	9,468	10,895	8,690	8,690	17,380

Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

**TABLE 5-71
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES**

BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	28.4%	72.5%	53.5%	46.4%	30.9%	38.1%
Single, Never Married	61.1	6.5	4.9	3.5	0.3	1.8
Divorced, Remarried	3.0	9.1	19.5	10.3	5.4	7.7
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.5
Currently Divorced	0.8	8.6	14.0	19.1	8.8	13.7
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.4	4.0	16.8	51.6	35.2
Separated	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.8
Living with a Partner	6.6	1.9	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	31.4%	82.0%	73.9%	57.4%	38.5%	47.3%
Currently Single	61.9%	15.5%	22.9%	39.4%	60.7%	50.7%
Are or Have Been Divorced	3.8%	17.7%	33.5%	29.4%	14.2%	21.4%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	0.8%	4.9%	17.5%	53.8%	36.7%
Are or Have Been Married	38.9%	93.5%	95.1%	96.5%	99.7%	98.2%
On Second or Higher Marriage	3.0%	9.5%	20.4%	11.0%	7.6%	9.2%
Divorce Rate ❶	25	105	189	333	229	290
Sample Size	482	373	517	370	388	758
Number of Adult Females	12,581	9,208	13,100	10,635	12,192	22,827

Note: See page 5-121 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS

Table 5-62 shows that 37% (36,469 adults) of *Jewish* adults in Jewish households in Miami are currently single. **Table 5-72** shows that 39% of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 7%, age 35-49; 14%, age 50-64; 15%, age 65-74; and 25%, age 75 and over.

63% of single Jewish adults are female. 52% of single Jewish adults under age 35 are female; 55%, age 35-49; 58%, age 50-64; 73%, age 65-74; and 81%, age 75 and over.

TABLE 5-72							
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS							
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,267							
	Single Jewish Adults						% of Single Jewish Adults Who Are Female
	Percentage			Number			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 35	18.8%	20.0%	38.8%	6,858	7,296	14,154	51.5%
35 - 49	3.2	3.9	7.1	1,167	1,423	2,590	54.9%
50 - 64	5.9	8.2	14.1	2,152	2,991	5,144	58.2%
65 - 74	4.2	11.1	15.3	1,532	4,049	5,581	72.5%
75 and over	4.8	19.9	24.7	1,751	7,259	9,010	80.6%
→ 65 and over	9.0	31.0	40.0	3,283	11,308	14,592	77.5%
All	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%	13,461	23,018	36,479	63.1%

LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION

Table 5-73 shows that only 1% (1,158 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Miami do not have a high school degree. 13% (12,544 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or a degree from a technical or trade school and have not attended college. In total, 14% (13,702 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less and have not attended college.

8% (7,720 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households are in college or have attended college without attaining a degree; another 7% (6,755 adults) have a two-year college degree. 71% (68,319 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher, including 32% (30,686 adults) with a graduate degree. 2% (2,316 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a medical degree; 0.3% (289 adults) have a dental degree; and 6% (5,790 adults) have a law degree.

Table 5-80 shows that 94% of adults age 25-34 in Jewish households are in college, attended some college, have a two-year college degree, or have a four-year college degree or higher. This implies that in recent years about 94% of adults in Jewish households have attended college.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-74 shows that the 14% with a **high school degree or less** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Broward, 28% in South Palm Beach, 24% in West Palm Beach, 22% in New York, 13% in Cleveland, 8% in Atlanta, and 7% in Washington. The 14% compares to 24% in 2004 and 31% in 1994. The 14% compares to 50% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 42% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2012.

The 71% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Washington, 76% in Atlanta, 66% in Cleveland, 57% in New York, 55% in West Palm Beach, 49% in South Palm Beach, and 35% in Broward. The 71% compares to 60% in 2004 and 52% in 1994. The 71% compares to 26% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 28% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2012.

The 32% with a **graduate degree** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Washington, 33% in both Cleveland and New York, and 32% in Atlanta, 20% in West Palm Beach, 18% in South Palm Beach, and 11% in Broward. The 32% compares to 26% in 2004 and 18% in 1994. The 32% compares to 10% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 11% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2012.

70% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Miami have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 60% nationally. 32% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Miami have a graduate degree, compared to 28% nationally (**Tables 5-73** and **5-74**).

Tables 5-80 to **5-82** show results for adults age 18-24 in Jewish households for informational purposes only, which are not included in the overall results for adults age 25 and over.

Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area

Table 5-75 shows that 18% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in North Dade have a high school degree or less, compared to 10% of adults age 25 and over in South Dade and 9% of adults age 25 and over in The Beaches.

79% of adults age 25 and over in The Beaches and 77% of adults age 25 and over in South Dade have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 65% of adults age 25 and over in North Dade.

38% of adults age 25 and over in South Dade and The Beaches have a graduate degree, compared to 27% of adults age 25 and over in North Dade.

North Dade. **Table 5-76** shows the level of secular education by geographic subarea within North Dade. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school degree or less is 23% in North Dade Core West and 19% in North Dade Core East, compared to 9% in Other North Dade.

The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a four-year college degree or higher is 75% in Other North Dade, compared to 64% in North Dade Core East and 60% in North Dade Core West.

38% of adults age 25 and over in Other North Dade have a graduate degree, compared to 25% of adults age 25 and over in North Dade Core East and 23% in North Dade Core West.

South Dade. **Table 5-77** shows the level of secular education by geographic subarea within South Dade. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school degree or less is higher in West Kendall (13%) than in NE South Dade (7%) and East Kendall (7%).

85% of adults age 25 and over in East Kendall and 83% of adults age 25 and over in NE South Dade have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 70% of adults age 25 and over in West Kendall.

47% of adults age 25 and over in East Kendall and NE South Dade have a graduate degree, compared to 29% of adults age 25 and over in West Kendall.

The Beaches. **Table 5-78** shows the level of secular education by geographic subarea within The Beaches. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school degree or less is higher in both North Beach (13%) and Middle Beach (10%) than in South Beach (5%).

85% of adults age 25 and over in South Beach have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 78% of adults age 25 and over in Middle Beach and 73% of adults age 25 and over in North Beach.

40% of adults age 25 and over in Middle Beach, 36% of adults age 25 and over in Middle Beach, and 33% of adults age 25 and over in North Beach have a graduate degree or higher.

Level of Secular Education by Sex

Table 5-79 shows that 12% of males age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less, compared to 16% of females age 25 and over.

77% of males age 25 and over have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 66% of females age 25 and over.

37% of males age 25 and over have a graduate degree, compared to 28% of females age 25 and over.

Level of Secular Education by Age

Table 5-80 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households with a high school degree or less increases from 7% of adults age 35-49, 11% of adults age 50-64, and 14% of adults age 65-74 to 30% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults with a four-year college degree or higher decreases from 83% of adults age 25-49, 76% of adults age 50-64, and 70% of adults age 65-74 to 46% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults with a graduate degree decreases from over 30% of adults age 25-74 to 17% of adults age 75 and over.

Level of Secular Education by Age and Sex

Tables 5-81 and **5-82** show the level of secular education by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

Only small differences are seen in the percentage of adults who have a four-year college degree or higher by sex for adults under age 65.

No significant difference is seen in the percentage of adults who have a graduate degree by sex for adults under age 35.

For adults age 35-49, 41% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 34% of females.

For adults age 50-64, 37% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 35% of females.

For adults age 65-74, 41% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 26% of females.

For adults age 65 and over, 70% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 49% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 25% of males have a high school degree or less, compared to 33% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 60% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 36% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 27% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 11% of females.

Thus, the traditional pattern that males attain higher levels of secular education than females has changed among younger adults.

TABLE 5-73			
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY JEWISH STATUS			
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
No High School Degree	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
High School Degree	12.1	7.1	11.8
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.3	0.7	1.2
In College	0.8	0.9	0.8
Some College	7.0	9.8	7.2
2-Year College Degree	7.1	5.5	7.0
4-Year College Degree	36.0	41.8	36.4
In Graduate School	0.9	1.1	1.0
Some Graduate School	1.6	1.6	1.6
Master's Degree	18.5	20.8	18.6
Doctoral Degree	4.5	1.7	4.3
Medical Degree	2.5	0.7	2.4
Dental Degree	0.3	0.3	0.3
Law Degree	5.8	6.7	6.0
Rabbinical Degree	0.2	0.0	0.2
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	14.8%	9.1%	14.2%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	14.9%	16.2%	15.0%
4-Year College Degree	38.5%	44.5%	39.0%
Graduate Degree	31.8%	30.2%	31.8%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	70.3%	74.7%	70.8%
Sample Size	3,371	213	3,584
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	89,939	6,557	96,496
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-74						
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	High School Degree or Less ¹	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher
Westport	2000	6%	8	46	41	86%
Washington	2003	7%	8	33	52	85%
Howard County	2010	8%	10	31	52	82%
Portland (ME)	2007	8%	11	39	42	81%
Columbus	2001	6%	16	40	38	79%
New Haven	2010	11%	12	36	42	78%
East Bay	2011	12%	11	39	38	77%
Bergen	2001	13%	11	41	35	76%
Atlanta	2006	8%	17	44	32	76%
Cincinnati	2008	12%	13	36	39	75%
Essex-Morris	1998	11%	15	37	38	75%
San Antonio	2007	10%	16	38	36	75%
Denver	2007	10%	16	34	40	74%
Chicago	2010	10%	17	35	39	73%
San Diego	2003	12%	17	36	35	72%
Charlotte	1997	10%	18	47	25	72%
Philadelphia	2009	15%	15	30	41	71%
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	15	34	37	71%
MIAMI	2014	14%	15	39	32	71%
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	13	32	38	70%
Minneapolis	2004	12%	18	40	30	70%
Hartford	2000	16%	15	36	34	69%

**TABLE 5-74
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less ¹	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher
St. Paul	2004	12%	19	36	33	69%
Rochester	1999	16%	17	30	38	68%
Tucson	2002	13%	19	33	35	68%
Rhode Island	2002	16%	15	35	33	68%
Phoenix	2002	11%	22	36	31	67%
Cleveland	2011	13%	21	34	33	66%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	19	39	28	66%
Middlesex	2008	20%	14	39	28	66%
Richmond	1994	16%	18	38	28	66%
St. Louis	1995	31%	6	33	31	64%
Baltimore	2010	17%	20	30	33	63%
Detroit	2005	19%	18	31	31	63%
Harrisburg	1994	21%	16	33	29	63%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	20	38	22	61%
Wilmington	1995	23%	17	31	29	60%
York	1999	18%	21	35	26	60%
Miami	2004	24%	17	34	26	60%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	18	35	24	59%
Tidewater	2001	15%	27	36	23	59%
Sarasota	2001	19%	23	34	25	58%
Monmouth	1997	22%	21	35	22	58%
New York	2011	22%	21	24	33	57%

**TABLE 5-74
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less ¹	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher
W Palm Beach	2005	24%	22	35	20	55%
Orlando	1993	21%	26	34	19	53%
Miami	1994	31%	17	34	18	52%
St. Petersburg	1994	25%	25	30	20	49%
Las Vegas	2005	24%	27	32	18	49%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	24	31	18	49%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24%	27	31	18	48%
Broward	1997	41%	24	24	11	35%
BASE: ADULTS AGE 18 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Seattle	2000	18%	8	36	38	73%
Buffalo	1995	19%	12	30	39	68%
Los Angeles	1997	28%	12	30	28	58%
BASE: RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES AGE 18 AND OVER						
Palm Springs	1998	21%	27	34	18	52%
NJPS ²	2000	18%	21	33	28	60%
ACS (US)	2012	42%	29	18	11	28%

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

² NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults age 25 and over*, not all adults age 25 and over in Jewish households.

TABLE 5-75			
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
No High School Degree	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%
High School Degree	15.3	8.0	7.1
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.3	1.3	0.5
In College	1.0	0.8	0.3
Some College	7.6	6.2	8.2
2-Year College Degree	8.4	6.3	3.6
4-Year College Degree	35.5	36.7	38.7
In Graduate School	0.6	1.4	1.2
Some Graduate School	2.1	0.9	1.2
Master's Degree	16.1	22.6	19.0
Doctoral Degree	3.5	5.1	5.6
Medical Degree	2.1	2.7	2.9
Dental Degree	0.4	0.2	0.0
Law Degree	4.0	7.2	10.0
Rabbinical Degree	0.4	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	18.3%	9.9%	9.3%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	17.0%	13.3%	12.1%
4-Year College Degree	38.2%	39.0%	41.1%
Graduate Degree	26.5%	37.8%	37.5%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	64.7%	76.8%	78.6%
Sample Size	1,771	1,139	674
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	51,167	31,257	14,096
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-76			
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE			
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade
No High School Degree	1.8%	2.0%	0.7%
High School Degree	15.6	18.7	8.3
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.2	2.5	0.0
In College	1.0	1.2	0.2
Some College	7.5	8.9	5.6
2-Year College Degree	8.5	7.2	10.1
4-Year College Degree	36.2	35.0	33.7
In Graduate School	0.5	0.7	0.8
Some Graduate School	2.6	0.8	2.3
Master's Degree	15.2	15.5	20.7
Doctoral Degree	2.9	1.9	8.4
Medical Degree	2.0	2.1	2.7
Dental Degree	0.6	0.0	0.4
Law Degree	4.2	2.6	5.7
Rabbinical Degree	0.2	0.9	0.2
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0.2%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	18.6%	23.2%	9.0%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	17.0%	17.3%	15.9%
4-Year College Degree	39.3%	36.5%	36.8%
Graduate Degree	25.1%	23.0%	38.3%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	64.4%	59.5%	75.1%
Sample Size	1,080	452	239
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	30,143	13,154	7,886
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-77			
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE			
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade
No High School Degree	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%
High School Degree	10.0	6.0	6.1
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.8	0.5	1.1
In College	1.7	0.0	0.0
Some College	7.6	5.7	4.2
2-Year College Degree	8.3	2.8	5.0
4-Year College Degree	39.9	35.1	33.0
In Graduate School	0.5	1.6	2.6
Some Graduate School	0.6	1.3	1.3
Master's Degree	19.6	24.3	26.3
Doctoral Degree	2.2	6.8	8.6
Medical Degree	2.0	4.9	2.5
Dental Degree	0.2	0.4	0.0
Law Degree	4.7	10.6	9.1
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	12.7%	6.5%	7.4%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	17.6%	8.5%	9.2%
4-Year College Degree	41.0%	38.0%	36.9%
Graduate Degree	28.7%	47.0%	46.5%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	69.7%	85.0%	83.4%
Sample Size	507	258	374
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	15,562	5,258	10,432
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-78			
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES			
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach
No High School Degree	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%
High School Degree	9.7	7.4	4.0
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.6	0.8
In College	0.0	0.6	0.0
Some College	6.2	8.8	8.8
2-Year College Degree	8.6	2.1	1.8
4-Year College Degree	37.4	35.8	45.5
In Graduate School	0.8	1.0	1.9
Some Graduate School	1.5	1.2	0.8
Master's Degree	14.0	22.3	17.2
Doctoral Degree	4.0	7.1	4.2
Medical Degree	2.8	1.7	5.2
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.2
Law Degree	12.1	9.1	9.6
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	12.6%	10.3%	4.8%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	14.8%	11.5%	10.6%
4-Year College Degree	39.7%	38.0%	48.2%
Graduate Degree	32.9%	40.2%	36.4%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	72.6%	78.2%	84.6%
Sample Size	174	339	161
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	3,422	6,950	3,723
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-79		
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY SEX		
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Highest Degree Earned	Male	Female
No High School Degree	1.3%	1.3%
High School Degree	9.3	13.7
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.3	1.1
In College	0.6	1.0
Some College	6.1	8.1
2-Year College Degree	4.6	9.0
4-Year College Degree	37.7	35.2
In Graduate School	0.7	1.1
Some Graduate School	1.5	1.7
Master's Degree	17.0	20.0
Doctoral Degree	6.2	2.9
Medical Degree	3.8	1.3
Dental Degree	0.6	0.1
Law Degree	8.9	3.4
Rabbinical Degree	0.4	0.1
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES		
High School Degree or Less ¹	11.9%	16.1%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	11.3%	18.1%
4-Year College Degree	39.9%	38.0%
Graduate Degree	36.9%	27.8%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	76.8%	65.8%
Sample Size	1,646	1,938
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	43,450	53,047
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .		

TABLE 5-80							
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE							
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	5.0	2.8
High School Degree	2.5	5.0	6.2	8.8	12.6	23.9	18.4
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
In College	61.2	4.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	0.7	3.1	3.8	6.9	9.5	11.0	10.3
2-Year College Degree	2.7	4.5	5.1	5.3	6.4	13.0	9.8
4-Year College Degree	15.0	38.0	44.3	38.4	35.0	26.9	30.8
In Graduate School	9.9	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0
Master's Degree	1.3	25.9	22.3	21.9	17.2	8.2	12.6
Doctoral Degree	0.2	3.3	4.0	3.9	7.1	3.4	5.2
Medical Degree	0.0	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.5
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Law Degree	0.1	6.9	9.5	7.1	4.2	2.2	3.2
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less ¹	8.7%	5.7%	7.1%	11.4%	14.1%	29.8%	22.2%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	64.6%	11.8%	10.0%	12.3%	15.9%	24.0%	20.1%
4-Year College Degree	25.1%	45.0%	45.1%	40.6%	37.2%	28.8%	32.8%
Graduate Degree	1.6%	37.5%	37.8%	35.7%	32.8%	17.4%	24.9%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	26.7%	82.5%	82.9%	76.3%	70.0%	46.2%	57.7%
Sample Size	383	521	741	941	701	688	1,389
Number of Adults	9,209	13,489	18,676	23,994	19,325	20,882	40,207
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .							

TABLE 5-81							
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES							
BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	5.1	2.9
High School Degree	3.8	4.2	7.4	8.4	6.2	19.2	12.7
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	1.5	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
In College	58.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	1.3	5.1	3.2	5.3	8.4	8.7	8.5
2-Year College Degree	5.3	5.3	3.5	3.1	5.7	6.2	6.0
4-Year College Degree	16.9	35.1	43.0	40.8	36.3	31.1	33.7
In Graduate School	7.7	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	2.3	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8
Master's Degree	0.7	23.3	21.1	17.5	15.9	8.7	12.3
Doctoral Degree	0.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	11.6	6.4	9.0
Medical Degree	0.0	1.5	1.7	3.7	5.2	6.1	5.7
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Law Degree	0.2	8.8	13.3	9.8	7.1	4.9	6.0
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less ¹	9.0%	5.7%	8.0%	12.2%	7.0%	25.0%	16.0%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	65.5%	14.8%	6.7%	8.4%	14.1%	14.9%	14.5%
4-Year College Degree	24.6%	41.2%	44.1%	42.7%	37.9%	33.2%	35.5%
Graduate Degree	0.9%	38.3%	41.2%	36.7%	41.0%	26.9%	34.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	25.5%	79.5%	85.3%	79.4%	78.9%	60.1%	69.5%
Sample Size	192	223	368	424	331	300	631
Number of Adult Males	4,410	5,707	9,468	10,895	8,690	8,690	17,380
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .							

TABLE 5-82							
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES							
BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.0	2.7
High School Degree	1.2	5.5	5.1	9.1	17.7	27.2	22.8
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.4
In College	63.4	4.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	0.2	1.7	4.4	8.3	10.6	12.7	11.7
2-Year College Degree	0.3	3.9	6.6	7.2	6.9	17.9	12.7
4-Year College Degree	13.2	40.0	45.9	36.4	34.0	23.8	28.5
In Graduate School	12.0	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	2.2
Master's Degree	1.9	27.8	23.6	25.3	18.4	7.8	12.8
Doctoral Degree	0.4	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	1.2	2.3
Medical Degree	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.8
Dental Degree	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Law Degree	0.0	5.6	5.6	4.9	1.7	0.3	1.0
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES							
High School Degree or Less ¹	8.2%	5.7%	6.4%	10.6%	19.7%	33.3%	26.9%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	63.9%	9.6%	13.1%	15.8%	17.5%	30.6%	24.4%
4-Year College Degree	25.6%	47.7%	46.4%	39.0%	36.7%	25.5%	30.7%
Graduate Degree	2.3%	37.0%	34.1%	34.6%	26.1%	10.6%	18.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	27.9%	84.7%	80.5%	73.6%	62.8%	36.1%	48.7%
Sample Size	191	298	373	517	370	388	758
Number of Adult Females	4,799	7,782	9,208	13,100	10,635	12,192	22,827
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .							

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 5-83 shows that 44% (46,933 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Miami are employed full time; 11% (11,416 adults) are employed part time; 2% (1,691 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 29% (30,654 adults) are retired; 5% (5,391 adults) are homemakers; 8% (8,456 adults) are students; 1% (634 adults) are disabled; and 1% (529 adults) are full-time volunteers.

Table 5-91 shows that 28% (11,097 adults) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are employed, including 17% full time and 11% part time.

Two additional employment measures are shown in this section:

❶ The percentage of adults *in the labor force* is the sum of the percentages of adults who are employed full time, employed part time, and unemployed at the time of the survey. 57% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force (Table 5-83).

❷ The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of adults who were unemployed at the time of the survey divided by the percentage of adults in the labor force. The unemployment rate for adults in Jewish households is 2.8%.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County and with all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate, because the US Census data are for *persons age 16 and over*, while the data in the Jewish community studies and NJPS 2000 are for adults age 18 and over.

Table 5-84 shows that the 44% **employed full time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Washington, 52% in Cleveland, 41% in New York, 33% in Broward, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 18% in South Palm Beach. The 44% compares to 40% in 2004 and 43% in 1994.

The 11% **employed part time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Cleveland, 14% in New York, 11% in Washington, 8% in South Palm Beach, 7% in West Palm Beach, and 6% in Broward. The 11% compares to 9% in both 2004 and 1994.

The 29% **retired** is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in South Palm Beach, 64% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Broward, 25% in New York, 21% in Cleveland, 16% in Atlanta, and 12% in Washington. The 29% compares to 34% in 2004 and 35% in 1994.

The 57% **in the labor force** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in Washington, 71% in both Cleveland and Atlanta, 60% in New York, 39% in Broward, 26% in South Palm Beach, and 30% in West Palm Beach. The 57% compares to 50% in 2004 and 53% in 1994. The 57% compares to 63%

of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 64% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2012.

Note that the data for all residents of Miami-Dade County and all Americans exclude employment in the military.

The 3% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in New York, 4% in Atlanta, and 3% in each of Cleveland, South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, Washington, and Broward. The 3% compares to 3% in 2004 and 2% in 1994. The 3% compares to 11% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 9% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2012.

Tables 5-83 and 5-84 show that 44% of *Jewish adults* in Miami are employed full time, compared to 49% nationally. 11% of *Jewish adults* in Miami are employed part time, compared to 13% nationally. 30% of *Jewish adults* in Miami are retired, compared to 21% nationally.

Table 5-85 shows that the 28% of **elderly persons who are employed** is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Atlanta, 28% in Cleveland, 24% in New York, 22% in Washington, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 8% in both West Palm Beach and Broward. The 28% compares to 16% in 2004 and 21% in 1994. The 28% compares to 16% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 65 and over* as of 2007.

The 17% of **elderly persons who are employed full time** is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in New York, 15% in Cleveland, 12% in Washington, 4% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in both West Palm Beach and Broward. The 17% compares to 9% in 2004 and 14% in 1994.

The 11% of **elderly persons who are employed part time** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Cleveland, 9% in Washington, 7% in New York, 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in West Palm Beach, and 4% in Broward. The 11% compares to 8% in 2004 and 7% in 1994.

Employment Status by Geographic Area

Table 5-86 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households employed full time is higher in The Beaches (50%) and South Dade (49%) than in North Dade (40%). 35% of adults in North Dade are retired, compared to 24% of adults in South Dade and 19% of adults in The Beaches.

North Dade. Table 5-87 shows employment status by geographic subarea within North Dade. The percentage of adults employed full time is higher in Other North Dade (57%) than in North Dade Core West (39%) and North Dade Core East (35%). 39% of adults in North Dade Core East and 33% of adults in North Dade Core West are retired, compared to 23% of adults in Other North Dade.

South Dade. Table 5-88 shows employment status by geographic subarea within South Dade. The percentage of adults employed full time is higher in NE South Dade (57%) and East Kendall (54%) than in West Kendall (42%). 32% of adults in West Kendall are retired, compared to 17% of adults in NE South Dade and 12% of adults in East Kendall.

The Beaches. Table 5-89 shows employment status by geographic subarea within The Beaches. The percentage of adults employed full time is higher in South Beach (62%) than in North Beach (47%) and Middle Beach (46%). 24% of adults in North Beach are retired, compared to 18% of adults in Middle Beach and 16% of adults in South Beach.

Employment Status by Sex

Table 5-90 shows that, as expected, adult males in Jewish households (56%) are more likely to be employed full time than are adult females (35%). 32% of adult females and 25% of adult males are retired. 9% of adult females are homemakers.

Employment Status by Age

Table 5-91 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households employed full time is 49% of adults under age 35, 73% of adults age 35-49, 64% of adults age 50-64, 31% of adults age 65-74, and 4% of adults age 75 and over.

52% of adults age 65-74 and 85% of adults age 75 and over are retired. 12% of adults age 50-64 are retired. 36% of adults under age 35 are students.

Employment Status by Age and Sex

Tables 5-92 and 5-93 show employment status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults in each age group, males are more likely to be employed full time than are females. The percentage of adults who are employed full time is highest for males age 35-49 (91%). Only 55% of females age 35-49 are employed full time. For adults age 35-49, 4% of males are employed part time, compared to 17% of females. 22% of females age 35-49 are homemakers, compared to 10% of females age 50-64.

58% of males age 65-74 and 16% of males age 75 and over are in the labor force, compared to 40% and 10% in 2004.

TABLE 5-83			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Employment Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Employed Full Time	43.5%	58.3%	44.4%
Employed Part Time	10.7	13.7	10.8
Unemployed	1.5	3.0	1.6
Retired	30.1	11.7	29.0
Homemaker	4.9	7.7	5.1
Student	8.2	5.0	8.0
Disabled	0.6	0.5	0.6
Volunteer	0.5	0.1	0.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	55.7%	75.0%	56.8%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.7%	4.0%	2.8%
Sample Size	3,742	226	3,968
Number of Adults	98,874	6,831	105,705
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

**TABLE 5-84
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	In the Labor Force			Retired	Home-maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ^①	Unem- ployment Rate ^②
		Full Time	Part Time	Unem- ployed						
Washington	2003	62%	11	2	12	4	8	1	74%	3%
Charlotte	1997	61%	11	1	9	11	5	2	73%	2%
Howard County	2010	59%	13	3	14	2	6	3	75%	4%
Richmond	1994	59%	10	1	14	8	7	1	70%	1%
Orlando	1993	57%	8	2	17	8	7	1	67%	3%
Westport	2000	56%	15	1	13	11	4	0	72%	1%
Harrisburg	1994	56%	11	2	15	9	6	1	69%	3%
Tidewater	2001	55%	12	1	16	8	7	1	68%	1%
Jacksonville	2002	55%	8	1	22	7	6	2	63%	1%
Cleveland	2011	52%	17	2	21	6	1	3	71%	3%
Chicago	2010	52%	13	5	17	4	6	3	69%	7%
Milwaukee	1996	52%	13	1	20	7	6	1	66%	1%
Wilmington	1995	52%	9	1	19	7	10	1	62%	2%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%	16	2	19	7	4	1	69%	3%
St. Louis	1995	51%	13	3	18	8	6	1	67%	5%
York	1999	51%	13	1	19	9	5	2	64%	1%
St. Paul	2004	50%	10	2	21	6	9	3	62%	3%
Monmouth	1997	50%	9	1	24	9	6	1	60%	2%
Portland (ME)	2007	49%	16	1	20	6	7	1	66%	2%
Bergen	2001	49%	12	1	21	7	8	2	62%	1%
San Antonio	2007	49%	10	1	26	9	3	2	60%	2%

**TABLE 5-84
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	In the Labor Force			Retired	Home-maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ^①	Unemployment Rate ^②
		Full Time	Part Time	Unemployed						
Baltimore	2010	48%	15	4	20	4	9	2	66%	5%
Buffalo	1995	48%	12	3	22	7	8	1	63%	4%
Rochester	1999	48%	12	1	23	7	6	3	62%	2%
Minneapolis	2004	46%	14	3	20	6	8	2	64%	5%
Los Angeles	1997	46%	11	3	21	7	9	3	60%	4%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	9	3	32	5	3	3	57%	5%
Rhode Island	2002	45%	12	2	24	5	10	2	59%	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	44%	13	1	24	6	9	2	58%	2%
MIAMI	2014	44%	11	2	29	5	8	1	57%	3%
New Haven	2010	43%	12	2	26	5	10	2	57%	4%
Hartford	2000	43%	12	2	30	5	8	1	57%	3%
Miami	1994	43%	9	1	35	7	5	1	53%	2%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	9	1	36	6	4	2	52%	2%
Detroit	2005	41%	17	1	24	7	7	3	60%	2%
New York	2011	41%	14	5	25	5	4	5	60%	9%
Tucson	2002	41%	10	2	31	4	10	2	53%	5%
Miami	2004	40%	9	2	34	6	8	2	50%	3%
Atlantic County	2004	37%	12	1	38	6	4	1	50%	2%
Middlesex	2008	37%	9	2	41	3	7	1	48%	4%
Broward	1997	33%	6	1	51	5	3	1	39%	3%
Palm Springs ²	1998	30%	9	2	52	4	2	0	41%	5%

**TABLE 5-84
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	In the Labor Force			Retired	Home-maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ^①	Unemployment Rate ^②
		Full Time	Part Time	Unemployed						
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27%	6	0	63	2	2	1	33%	1%
Sarasota	2001	25%	9	1	57	4	3	1	35%	2%
W Palm Beach	2005	22%	7	1	64	2	3	1	30%	3%
S Palm Beach	2005	18%	8	1	67	3	3	1	26%	3%
Columbus	2001	76%		2	10	7	3	2	78%	3%
Denver	2007	71%		3	17	4	2	3	74%	4%
Seattle	2000	69%		3	13	5	7	2	72%	4%
Philadelphia ²	2009	67%		4	22	4	2	1	71%	6%
Atlanta	2006	67%		3	16	10	2	1	71%	4%
Cincinnati	2008	64%		2	24	7	2	2	66%	2%
San Diego	2003	63%		2	22	7	5	1	66%	4%
Phoenix	2002	58%		5	25	8	3	1	64%	9%
Pittsburgh	2002	58%		1	24	2	4	11	59%	1%
NJPS ³	2000	49%	13	4	21	5	5	4	65%	5%
ACS ⁴ (US)	2012	58%		6	35				64%	9%

¹ Includes Disabled and Volunteer.

² Includes respondents and spouses only.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

⁴ Includes *persons age 16 and over*.

Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ^① and ^②.

TABLE 5-85				
ELDERLY PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL TIME OR PART TIME				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Total Employed
Howard County	2010	25%	16	41%
Westport	2000	18%	20	38%
Chicago	2010	18%	15	32%
Charlotte	1997	20%	11	31%
San Antonio	2007	17%	11	29%
Detroit	2005	13%	16	29%
Atlanta	2006	NA	NA	29%
MIAMI	2014	17%	11%	28%
Cleveland	2011	15%	13	28%
New Haven	2010	15%	13	28%
Lehigh Valley	2007	11%	15	27%
Milwaukee	1996	11%	15	26%
Denver	2007	NA	NA	26%
Baltimore	2010	13%	12	25%
New York	2011	17%	7	24%
Bergen	2001	14%	10	24%
Richmond	1994	13%	11	24%
Minneapolis	2004	10%	14	24%
Cincinnati	2008	NA	NA	24%
Washington	2003	12%	9	22%
St. Louis	1995	12%	10	22%
Rhode Island	2002	10%	11	22%
Monmouth	1997	9%	13	22%
Columbus	2001	NA	NA	22%
Miami	1994	14%	7	21%
Tidewater	2001	13%	8	21%
Portland (ME)	2007	7%	14	21%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	6	20%

**TABLE 5-85
ELDERLY PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL TIME OR PART TIME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Total Employed
Rochester	1999	10%	10	20%
Atlantic County	2004	9%	10	19%
Harrisburg	1994	14%	4	18%
Miami	2004	9%	8	16%
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	16%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	9	15%
Pittsburgh	2002	NA	NA	15%
Wilmington	1995	10%	4	14%
York	1999	8%	6	14%
St. Paul	2004	4%	10	14%
Hartford	2000	7%	6	13%
Sarasota	2001	6%	7	13%
Orlando	1993	7%	5	12%
Middlesex	2008	6%	6	12%
San Diego	2003	NA	NA	12%
Tucson	2002	6%	5	11%
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	5	11%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	6	9%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	3%	6	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	3%	5	8%
Broward	1997	3%	4	8%
NJPS ¹	2000	7%	7	14%
US ²	2007	NA	NA	16%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish persons age 65 and over only*, not all persons age 65 and over in Jewish households.

² Source: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2007.pdf>

TABLE 5-86			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Employment Status	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
Employed Full Time	39.7%	49.3%	50.3%
Employed Part Time	9.2	12.0	14.1
Unemployed	1.5	1.9	1.2
Retired	35.1	23.6	18.9
Homemaker	5.6	3.6	6.6
Student	7.6	8.7	8.0
Disabled	0.7	0.5	0.5
Volunteer	0.6	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	50.4%	63.2%	65.6%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.0%	3.0%	1.8%
Sample Size	1,954	1,272	742
Number of Adults	55,420	34,636	15,620
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

TABLE 5-87			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Employment Status	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade
Employed Full Time	35.1%	39.1%	57.4%
Employed Part Time	9.3	10.5	6.6
Unemployed	1.4	2.4	0.5
Retired	39.2	33.3	22.8
Homemaker	6.4	2.7	7.4
Student	7.1	10.3	5.0
Disabled	0.7	1.0	0.2
Volunteer	0.8	0.7	0.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	45.8%	52.0%	64.5%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.1%	4.6%	0.8%
Sample Size	1,166	530	258
Number of Adults	32,351	14,722	8,379
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

TABLE 5-88			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Employment Status	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade
Employed Full Time	42.4%	54.1%	57.4%
Employed Part Time	10.9	13.4	12.9
Unemployed	2.1	1.1	2.0
Retired	32.3	11.7	17.1
Homemaker	2.9	7.2	2.7
Student	8.3	12.2	7.3
Disabled	0.9	0.0	0.1
Volunteer	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	55.4%	68.6%	72.3%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.8%	1.6%	2.8%
Sample Size	554	301	417
Number of Adults	17,033	6,073	11,523
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

TABLE 5-89			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Employment Status	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach
Employed Full Time	47.0%	45.8%	62.3%
Employed Part Time	14.5	15.2	11.6
Unemployed	1.7	1.0	1.0
Retired	23.8	18.4	15.8
Homemaker	7.6	7.9	3.1
Student	4.7	10.4	6.1
Disabled	0.5	0.7	0.1
Volunteer	0.2	0.6	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	63.2%	62.0%	74.9%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.7%	1.6%	1.3%
Sample Size	186	384	172
Number of Adults	3,615	7,992	4,013
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

TABLE 5-90		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX		
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Employment Status	Male	Female
Employed Full Time	55.7%	35.0%
Employed Part Time	9.1	12.3
Unemployed	1.5	1.6
Retired	24.9	32.4
Homemaker	0.5	8.9
Student	7.4	8.5
Disabled	0.6	0.6
Volunteer	0.3	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	66.3%	48.9%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.3%	3.3%
Sample Size	1,838	2,130
Number of Adults	61,089	68,611
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.		

TABLE 5-91						
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE						
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	48.7%	73.2%	63.8%	30.6%	4.0%	16.9%
Employed Part Time	9.0	10.4	13.2	14.1	7.5	10.7
Unemployed	2.1	1.8	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Retired	0.0	0.7	11.5	51.7	85.3	69.1
Homemaker	3.9	11.8	5.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Student	36.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Volunteer	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	59.8%	85.4%	80.2%	45.2%	11.5%	27.8%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.5%	2.1%	4.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%
Sample Size	897	741	941	701	688	1,389
Number of Adults	22,698	18,676	23,994	19,325	20,882	40,207
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.						

TABLE 5-92						
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES						
BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	53.4%	90.6%	77.0%	42.6%	5.6%	24.2%
Employed Part Time	8.8	3.7	8.8	14.4	10.6	12.5
Unemployed	2.5	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.3
Retired	0.0	0.5	9.0	42.2	83.3	62.7
Homemaker	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Student	34.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.2
Volunteer	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	64.7%	96.2%	88.1%	57.7%	16.2%	37.0%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.9%	2.0%	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%
Sample Size	415	368	424	331	300	631
Number of Adult Males	10,117	9,468	10,895	8,690	8,690	17,380
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.						

TABLE 5-93						
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES						
BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	44.7%	55.3%	52.8%	21.0%	2.6%	11.1%
Employed Part Time	9.2	17.2	16.8	13.8	5.4	9.4
Unemployed	1.8	1.7	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Retired	0.0	0.9	13.6	59.5	86.8	74.0
Homemaker	7.0	21.5	9.9	4.4	3.9	4.2
Student	37.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Volunteer	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	55.7%	74.2%	73.7%	35.1%	8.0%	20.7%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.2%	2.3%	5.6%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%
Sample Size	482	373	517	370	388	758
Number of Adult Females	12,581	9,208	13,100	10,635	12,192	22,827
Note: See page 5-153 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.						

HOUSING VALUE

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who own their homes were asked to estimate the value of their homes using the categories under \$250,000 or over \$250,000. Housing values are based upon respondents' perceptions and *may not* represent actual selling prices. Some respondents have a reasonable idea of the selling prices of similar homes in their neighborhoods. Some respondents may remember what they paid for their homes, but are unaware of changes in the housing market. **Table 5-95** shows that 92% of respondents in homeowner households answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 8% of respondents is unknown.

Not all 8% of respondents *refused* to answer this question. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the respondent simply did not know the housing value. By ignoring the non-responses, the assumption is made that the distribution of housing values for those respondents who were unwilling or unable to respond would be the same as the distribution for those respondents who responded.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-95** shows that the 92% **housing value cooperation rate** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in Broward, 90% in Washington, and 87% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 92% compares to 86% in 2004 and 80% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 5-94** shows that, overall, 27% of homeowners value their house under \$250,000.00. The percentage is much higher for:

- North Dade Core West (54%)
- Holocaust survivor households (44%)
- households living in townhouses (56%)
- households age 75 and over (40%)
- elderly single households (51%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (73%) and \$25-\$50,000 (65%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- part-year households (10%)
- households in East Kendall (4%), NE South Dade (12%), Middle Beach (15%), North Beach (8%), and South Beach (8%)
- Hispanic households (14%)
- households living in single family homes (14%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (7%) and for 5-9 years (13%)
- households under age 35 (9%)
- households with children (12%) and non-elderly couple households (15%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (12%) and \$200,000 and over (2%)
- synagogue member households (17%)

TABLE 5-94 HOUSING VALUE			
BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Under \$250,000	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	26.5%	1,502	45,061
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	10.3%	113	2,179
Full-Year	27.3%	1,179	42,882
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
<i>North Dade</i>	31.0%	781	25,986
North Dade Core East	21.0%	472	15,344
North Dade Core West	53.7%	210	6,903
Other North Dade	28.7%	99	3,739
<i>South Dade</i>	24.1%	486	13,868
West Kendall	36.2%	231	7,684
East Kendall	3.9%	123	2,372
NE South Dade	11.7%	132	3,812
<i>The Beaches</i>	11.0%	235	5,207
North Beach	7.5%	65	1,413
Middle Beach	15.2%	118	2,590
South Beach	8.3%	52	1,204
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	24.2%	32	1,212
Non-FSU	26.6%	1,470	43,849
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	14.1%	239	6,834
Non-Hispanic	28.6%	1,263	38,227
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	18.8%	277	8,192
Non-Sephardic	28.2%	1,225	36,869
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	17.6%	140	4,430
Non-Israeli	27.3%	1,362	40,631

TABLE 5-94 HOUSING VALUE			
BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Under \$250,000	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	26.5%	1,502	45,061
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	43.5%	54	1,539
Non-Survivor	25.9%	1,448	43,522
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	7.1%	92	2,454
5 - 9 years	13.3%	112	2,658
10 - 19 years	23.2%	238	7,628
20 or more years	29.8%	1,059	32,321
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	14.3%	786	22,194
High Rise	32.5%	550	17,086
Townhouse	55.6%	166	5,781
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	9.4%	77	2,229
35 - 49	17.7%	276	7,232
50 - 64	22.1%	445	12,952
65 - 74	27.6%	378	11,916
75 and over	40.0%	326	10,732
→ 65 and over	33.4%	704	22,648
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	12.2%	369	9,730
Household with Only Adult Children	18.9%	158	4,238
Non-Elderly Couple	14.7%	161	4,407
Non-Elderly Single	30.0%	85	2,978
Elderly Couple	18.4%	343	9,989
Elderly Single	51.4%	275	9,719

TABLE 5-94 HOUSING VALUE			
BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Under \$250,000	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	26.5%	1,502	45,061
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	73.0%	111	5,357
\$25 - \$50,000	65.0%	134	6,560
\$50 - \$100,000	26.9%	253	10,075
\$100 - \$200,000	12.0%	361	11,631
\$200,000 and over	1.6%	404	11,438
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	22.9%	189	4,486
Conservative	27.2%	440	11,799
Reform	24.5%	467	13,572
Just Jewish	28.7%	388	14,790
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	16.8%	832	16,957
Non-Member	32.3%	670	28,104
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	21.5%	402	10,250
Did Not Attend	28.0%	1,084	34,811
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	20.9%	328	5,965
Non-Member	27.3%	1,174	39,096
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	20.4%	470	10,410
Non-Member	28.3%	1,032	34,651

**TABLE 5-95
HOUSING VALUE COOPERATION RATE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOMEOWNER HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	94%		Wilmington	1995	88%
Tucson	2002	94%		S Palm Beach	2005	87%
Rochester	1999	94%		W Palm Beach	2005	87%
Las Vegas	2005	93%		New Haven	2010	86%
St. Paul	2004	93%		Miami	2004	86%
MIAMI	2014	92%		Sarasota	2001	86%
Lehigh Valley	2007	92%		Hartford	2000	86%
San Antonio	2007	92%		Monmouth	1997	86%
Jacksonville	2002	92%		St. Petersburg	1994	86%
Broward	1997	92%		Atlantic County	2004	85%
Minneapolis	2004	91%		Middlesex	2008	82%
Rhode Island	2002	91%		Richmond	1994	82%
Washington	2003	90%		Miami	1994	80%
Bergen	2001	89%		Orlando	1993	80%
Tidewater	2001	89%		Harrisburg	1994	77%
Westport	2000	89%				
Charlotte	1997	89%				
Milwaukee	1996	89%				

Note: Shows the percentage of respondents who cooperated with the housing value question.

Median Housing Value

In a question asked in the 2004 study about housing value, the categories facilitated calculating a median housing value. These categories were not repeated in this study and no median value could be calculated. In 2004, the median housing value of Miami was \$420,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2012 dollars).

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 9 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked their household income before taxes in 2013 using the categories shown in **Table 5-96**. **Table 5-97** shows that 79% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 21% of respondents is unknown.

Not all 21% of respondents *refused* to answer this question. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the respondent simply did not know the household income. By ignoring the non-responses, the assumption is made that the distribution of household income for those respondents who were unwilling or unable to respond would be the same as the distribution for those respondents who responded.

Although 12% of respondents were unwilling or unable to report their household income using the detailed categories shown in **Table 5-96**, they did report whether their household income was under or over \$100,000. 46% of these respondents reported that their household income was \$100,000 and over, compared to the 46% of respondents who reported their household income was \$100,000 and over using the detailed categories. This is an indication that had we obtained answers from all respondents, the percentages of household income reported in this section would not be significantly different. The subsequent analysis in this section excludes the responses of those respondents who did not report their household income using the detailed categories.

Table 5-96 shows that 5% of households earn an annual income under \$15,000; 9%, \$15,000-\$25,000; 17%, \$25,000-\$50,000; 13%, \$50,000-\$75,000; 10%, \$75,000-\$100,000; 18%, \$100,000-\$150,000; 9%, \$150,000-\$200,000; and 20%, \$200,000 and over.

The median household income is \$90,600, which means that half of households earn an annual income under \$90,600 and half earn over \$90,600.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-97** shows that the 79% **household income cooperation rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in Atlanta, 82% in Cleveland, 78% in both New York and Washington, 67% in Broward, and 66% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 79% compares to 66% in 2004 and 68% in 1994.

The community comparisons of median household income should be treated with caution because, although the data are adjusted for inflation to 2013 dollars, cost of living variations exist from community to community.

Table 5-98 shows that the \$91,000 **median household income** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$124,000 in Washington, \$100,000 in Atlanta, \$86,000 in West Palm Beach, \$73,000 in both Cleveland and South Palm Beach, \$69,000 in New York, and \$59,000 in Broward. The \$91,000 compares to \$81,000 in 2004 and \$74,000 in 1994. The \$91,000 compares to \$64,000 nationally,

\$43,464 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and \$54,000 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Table 5-99 shows that the \$133,000 **median household income of households with children** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$171,000 in Washington, \$146,000 in South Palm Beach, \$116,000 in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, \$97,000 in Broward, \$92,000 in Cleveland, and \$91,000 in New York. The \$133,000 compares to \$124,000 in 2004 and \$113,000 in 1994.

Table 5-100 shows that the \$65,000 **median household income of elderly households** is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$78,000 in Washington, \$75,000 in West Palm Beach, \$58,000 in South Palm Beach, \$52,000 in both Cleveland and Atlanta, \$50,000 in New York, and \$36,000 in Broward. The \$65,000 compares to \$47,000 in 2004 and \$40,000 in 1994.

Household Income by Income Category. **Table 5-101** shows that the 14% earning an annual household income **under \$25,000** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 19% in South Palm Beach, 16% in Cleveland, 13% in West Palm Beach, and 6% in Washington. The 14% compares to 22% in 2004. The 14% compares to 22% nationally, 30% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

The 46% earning an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** is the seventh highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 47% in Washington, 37% in Atlanta, 31% in Cleveland, 30% in New York, 28% in West Palm Beach, and 25% in South Palm Beach. The 46% compares to 31% in 2004. The 46% compares to 21% nationally, 18% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012, and 22% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

The 20% earning an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 12% in Washington, and 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 20% compares to 12% in 2004. The 20% compares to 4% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 5% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Household Income by Months in Residence

Table 5-96 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is \$143,000 for part-year households, compared to \$88,600 for full-year households.

9% of part-year households earn an annual income under \$25,000, compared to 14% of full-year households. 66% of part-year households earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over, compared to 45% of full-year households. 41% of part-year households earn an annual income of \$200,000 and over, compared to 19% of full-year households.

Household Income by Geographic Area

Table 5-102 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher in South Dade (\$112,200) and The Beaches (\$111,200) than in North Dade (\$74,600). 56% of households in South Dade and 54% of households in The Beaches earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 38% of households in North Dade.

North Dade. **Table 5-103** shows household income by geographic subarea within North Dade. The median household income is higher in Other North Dade (\$94,000) and in North Dade Core East (\$83,400) than in North Dade Core West (\$48,900). 49% of households in Other North Dade and 42% of households in North Dade Core East earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 25% of households in North Dade Core West.

South Dade. **Table 5-104** shows household income by geographic subarea within South Dade. The median household income is higher in East Kendall (\$175,000) than in NE South Dade (\$130,100) and West Kendall (\$81,100). 74% of households in East Kendall and 63% of households in NE South Dade earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over, compared to 44% of households in West Kendall.

42% of households in East Kendall and 42% of households in NE South Dade earned an annual income of \$200,000 and over, compared to 11% of households in West Kendall.

The Beaches. **Table 5-105** shows household income by geographic subarea within The Beaches. The median household income is higher in North Beach (\$131,900) than in South Beach (\$108,900) and Middle Beach (\$104,100). 60% of households in North Beach, 54% of households in South Beach, and 51% of households in Middle Beach earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over.

Household Income by Population Groups

Table 5-106 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for Sephardic households (\$105,000), Israeli households (\$98,400), and Hispanic households (\$94,000) than for FSU households (\$65,200) and Holocaust survivor households (\$35,400).

The percentage of households earning under \$25,000 is much higher for Holocaust survivor households (48%) and FSU households (27%) than all households (14%).

Household Income by Length of Residence

Table 5-107 shows that the median household income of Jewish households shows no consistent relationship with length of residence in Miami.

Household Income by Home Ownership

Table 5-108 shows that, as expected, the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for households who own their homes (\$99,200) than for households who rent (\$65,100). 50% of households who own their homes earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 34% of households who rent.

Household Income by Type of Housing

Table 5-108 shows that, as expected, the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for households who live in single family homes (\$124,200) than for households who live in high rise buildings (\$73,200) and townhouses (\$49,100). 61% of households who live in single family homes earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 38% of households who live in high rise buildings, and 27% of households who live in townhouses.

Household Income by Age of Head of Household

Table 5-109 shows that household income peaks for households age 35-49 (\$134,400).

The median household income is \$65,000 for households age 65 and over. The median household income of households age 75 and over (\$49,200) is \$27,500 less than that of households age 65-74.

The percentage of households who earn \$100,000 and over is highest for households age 35-49 (62%) and lowest for households age 75 and over (27%).

Household Income by Household Structure

Table 5-110 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for non-elderly couple households (\$142,400) and households with children (\$132,700) than for households with only adult children (\$113,900) and elderly couple households (\$111,800). The median household income is much lower for non-elderly single households (\$60,700) and elderly single households (\$42,600).

68% of non-elderly couple households, 62% of households with children, 56% of households with only adult children, and 55% of elderly couple households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 31% of non-elderly single households and 20% of elderly single households.

Household Income by Jewish Identification

Table 5-111 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for Reform Jews (\$111,900) than for Conservative Jews (\$85,100) and the Just Jewish (\$84,700). Orthodox Jews (\$73,300) have the lowest median income.

55% of Reform households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 43% of both Conservative and Just Jewish households and 39% of Orthodox households.

Household Income by Membership

Table 5-112 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for synagogue member households (\$134,100) than for synagogue non-member households (\$71,600). The difference for Chabad is only about \$10,000.

The median household income is much higher for JCC member households (\$123,600) than for JCC non-member households (\$86,000). The median household income is higher for Jewish organization member households (\$114,800) than for Jewish organization non-member households (\$82,800).

62% of synagogue member households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 37% of non-synagogue member households. Little difference exists for Chabad.

59% of JCC member households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 44% of JCC non-member households. 56% of Jewish organization member households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 43% of Jewish organization non-member households.

TABLE 5-96			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
2013 Household Income	Part-Year Households	Full-Year Households	All
Under \$15,000	0.0%	5.2%	5.1%
\$15 - \$25,000	8.5	8.8	8.8
\$25 - \$50,000	15.3	16.9	16.8
\$50 - \$75,000	3.4	13.5	13.0
\$75 - \$100,000	6.8	10.3	10.1
\$100 - \$150,000	18.6	17.4	17.5
\$150 - \$200,000	6.8	8.8	8.7
\$200,000 and over	40.6	19.1	20.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	66.0%	45.3%	46.2%
Median Income	\$143,000	\$88,600	\$90,600
Sample Size	104	1,532	1,636
Number of Households	2,395	53,305	55,700

**TABLE 5-97
HOUSEHOLD INCOME COOPERATION RATE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories</i>	Cooperation with Under or Over \$100,000 Question Only
Cincinnati	2008	86%	NA
Columbus	2001	84%	NA
Orlando	1993	84%	NA
St. Paul	2004	83%	8%
Baltimore	2010	83%	NA
Denver	2007	83%	NA
Atlanta	2006	83%	NA
Cleveland	2011	82%	NA
Atlantic County	2004	82%	10%
Minneapolis	2004	82%	9%
New Haven	2010	82%	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%	5%
Charlotte	1997	81%	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	81%	8%
Tucson	2002	81%	8%
San Antonio	2007	81%	7%
Tidewater	2001	81%	6%
Rochester	1999	80%	10%
East Bay	2011	80%	NA
Howard County	2010	80%	NA
MIAMI	2014	79%	12%
York	1999	78%	13%
Washington	2003	78%	8%
New York	2011	78%	NA

**TABLE 5-97
HOUSEHOLD INCOME COOPERATION RATE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories</i>	Cooperation with Under or Over \$100,000 Question Only
Chicago	2010	78%	NA
Philadelphia	2009	78%	NA
Seattle	2000	78%	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	78%	NA
Westport	2000	77%	10%
Los Angeles	1997	77%	NA
Jacksonville	2002	76%	8%
Detroit	2005	75%	9%
Las Vegas	2005	75%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	75%	8%
Middlesex	2008	75%	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	NA
Wilmington	1995	75%	NA
San Francisco	2004	74%	NA
Boston	2005	73%	NA
Phoenix	2002	73%	NA
St. Louis	1995	72%	NA
Milwaukee	1996	71%	12%
Bergen	2001	71%	10%
Harrisburg	1994	71%	NA
Richmond	1994	71%	NA
Monmouth	1997	69%	13%
San Diego	2003	69%	NA
Miami	1994	68%	NA

**TABLE 5-97
HOUSEHOLD INCOME COOPERATION RATE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories</i>	Cooperation with Under or Over \$100,000 Question Only
Broward	1997	67%	18%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	67%	10%
Buffalo	1995	67%	NA
S Palm Beach	2005	66%	13%
Miami	2004	66%	13%
W Palm Beach	2005	66%	12%
Hartford	2000	63%	11%
Sarasota	2001	61%	12%

Note: Shows the percentage of respondents who cooperated with the income question.

TABLE 5-98
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2013 DOLLARS)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Median		Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	\$185,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$89,000
Bergen	2001	\$141,000		Chicago	2010	\$88,000
Essex-Morris	1998	\$132,000		Rhode Island	2002	\$88,000
Howard County	2010	\$129,000		Seattle	2000	\$88,000
Washington	2003	\$124,000		Philadelphia	2009	\$87,000
East Bay	2011	\$122,000		Palm Springs	1998	\$87,000
New Haven	2010	\$113,000		Denver	2007	\$86,000
Monmouth	1997	\$113,000		W Palm Beach	2005	\$86,000
Hartford	2000	\$110,000		Columbus	2001	\$85,000
Detroit	2005	\$105,000		Baltimore	2010	\$83,000
San Antonio	2007	\$104,000		San Diego	2003	\$82,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$104,000		St. Louis	1995	\$82,000
San Francisco	2004	\$103,000		Miami	2004	\$81,000
Boston	2005	\$102,000		York	1999	\$80,000
Charlotte	1997	\$102,000		Buffalo	1995	\$80,000
Middlesex	2008	\$101,000		Los Angeles	1997	\$77,000
Portland (ME)	2007	\$101,000		Orlando	1993	\$76,000
Atlanta	2006	\$100,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$75,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$100,000		Tucson	2002	\$74,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$99,000		Miami	1994	\$74,000
Cincinnati	2008	\$97,000		Cleveland	2011	\$73,000
Minneapolis	2004	\$96,000		S Palm Beach	2005	\$73,000
Phoenix	2002	\$95,000		New York	2011	\$69,000
Richmond	1994	\$95,000		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	\$69,000
St. Paul	2004	\$94,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$68,000
Rochester	1999	\$94,000		Broward	1997	\$59,000
Pittsburgh	2002	\$92,000		NJPS	2000	\$70,000
Tidewater	2001	\$92,000		ACS (US)	2012	\$54,000
MIAMI	2014	\$91,000				
Wilmington	1995	\$90,000				
Sarasota	2001	\$89,000				
Milwaukee	1996	\$89,000				

Notes: 1) The Year indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The Median Household Income is for the previous year.
 2) The Median Household Income is adjusted to 2013 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov).

TABLE 5-99 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN (ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2013 DOLLARS) COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	Median		Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	\$252,000		Denver	2007	\$121,000
Bergen	2001	\$189,000		Phoenix	2002	\$117,000
Los Angeles	1997	\$177,000		Rochester	1999	\$117,000
Howard County	2010	\$174,000		Atlanta	2006	\$116,000
Washington	2003	\$171,000		W Palm Beach	2005	\$116,000
Middlesex	2008	\$158,000		Richmond	1994	\$116,000
New Haven	2010	\$149,000		Wilmington	1995	\$115,000
S Palm Beach	2005	\$146,000		Tidewater	2001	\$114,000
East Bay	2011	\$144,000		Chicago	2010	\$113,000
Detroit	2005	\$143,000		Portland (ME)	2007	\$113,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$139,000		Miami	1994	\$113,000
San Antonio	2007	\$138,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$111,000
Monmouth	1997	\$138,000		Columbus	2001	\$108,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$137,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$108,000
Hartford	2000	\$137,000		St. Louis	1995	\$107,000
MIAMI	2014	\$133,000		San Diego	2003	\$105,000
San Francisco	2004	\$130,000		Tucson	2002	\$105,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$130,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$105,000
Milwaukee	1996	\$127,000		Orlando	1993	\$101,000
Pittsburgh	2002	\$126,000		York	1999	\$99,000
Rhode Island	2002	\$126,000		Cincinnati	2008	\$97,000
Charlotte	1997	\$125,000		Broward	1997	\$97,000
Miami	2004	\$124,000		Cleveland	2011	\$92,000
St. Paul	2004	\$124,000		New York	2011	\$91,000
Boston	2005	\$123,000		Sarasota	2001	\$91,000
Seattle	2000	\$123,000		Baltimore	2010	\$89,000
Minneapolis	2004	\$122,000				

See footnotes to **Table 5-98**

TABLE 5-100
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2013 DOLLARS)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AGE 65 AND OVER

Community	Year	Median		Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	\$103,000		San Diego	2003	\$56,000
Essex-Morris	1998	\$94,000		Hartford	2000	\$56,000
East Bay	2011	\$90,000		Monmouth	1997	\$56,000
Howard County	2010	\$87,000		Los Angeles	1997	\$55,000
Sarasota	2001	\$85,000		Wilmington	1995	\$55,000
Cincinnati	2008	\$82,000		Jacksonville	2002	\$54,000
Washington	2003	\$78,000		Phoenix	2002	\$54,000
W Palm Beach	2005	\$75,000		Richmond	1994	\$53,000
San Francisco	2004	\$75,000		Cleveland	2011	\$52,000
Bergen	2001	\$73,000		Denver	2007	\$52,000
New Haven	2010	\$72,000		Atlanta	2006	\$52,000
San Antonio	2007	\$70,000		Detroit	2005	\$51,000
Portland (ME)	2007	\$69,000		Orlando	1993	\$51,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$67,000		New York	2011	\$50,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$67,000		St. Louis	1995	\$49,000
MIAMI	2014	\$65,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$47,000
Chicago	2010	\$65,000		Miami	2004	\$47,000
Columbus	2001	\$62,000		Minneapolis	2004	\$46,000
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	\$61,000		Tidewater	2001	\$46,000
Rochester	1999	\$61,000		Boston	2004	\$42,000
Charlotte	1997	\$61,000		York	1999	\$40,000
S Palm Beach	2005	\$58,000		Milwaukee	1996	\$40,000
Rhode Island	2002	\$58,000		Miami	1994	\$40,000
Tucson	2002	\$58,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$40,000
Middlesex	2008	\$57,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$39,000
Pittsburgh	2002	\$57,000		St. Paul	2004	\$38,000
Seattle	2000	\$57,000		Broward	1997	\$36,000
Baltimore	2010	\$56,000				

See footnotes to **Table 5-98**

**TABLE 5-101
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under \$25,000	\$25- \$50,000	\$50- \$100,000	\$100,000 and Over	\$200,000 and Over
Westport	2000	4%	8	24	64	30%
Howard County	2010	9%	9	22	60	NA
East Bay	2011	9%	12	24	56	NA
Bergen	2001	8%	13	28	52	19%
New Haven	2010	11%	11	26	52	16%
Washington	2003	6%	13	33	47	12%
MIAMI	2014	14%	17	23	46	20%
Middlesex	2008	12%	17	27	44	12%
Detroit	2005	17%	14	26	44	16%
San Antonio	2007	8%	14	35	43	17%
Boston	2005	27%		30	43	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%	14	33	41	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	9%	13	39	39	16%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	17	35	38	14%
Philadelphia	2009	14%	17	31	38	NA
Baltimore	2010	12%	19	30	38	NA
Chicago	2010	11%	19	34	37	NA
Atlanta	2006	29%		34	37	NA
Phoenix	2002	14%	23	28	36	NA
San Francisco	2004	13%	19	33	35	11%
Minneapolis	2004	20%	14	33	34	12%
Hartford	2000	13%	18	36	33	9%

**TABLE 5-101
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under \$25,000	\$25- \$50,000	\$50- \$100,000	\$100,000 and Over	\$200,000 and Over
St. Paul	2004	16%	21	30	33	11%
Jacksonville	2002	13%	20	35	32	11%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	17	30	32	NA
Cleveland	2011	16%	18	35	31	NA
Miami	2004	22%	19	28	31	12%
San Diego	2003	43%		26	31	NA
Rhode Island	2002	17%	21	32	30	9%
New York	2011	42%		28	30	NA
W Palm Beach	2005	13%	20	40	28	9%
Tidewater	2001	13%	22	37	28	11%
Columbus	2001	15%	24	35	27	5%
Sarasota	2001	10%	28	36	26	9%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	24	34	26	7%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	25	32	25	9%
Tucson	2002	22%	24	31	23	6%
Seattle	2000	21%	17	42	20	6%
Cincinnati	2008	12%	18	70		NA
Denver	2007	12%	22	66		NA
Studies Prior to 2000						
Essex-Morris	1998	22%		33	44	NA
Palm Springs	1998	20%	25	21	34	NA
Monmouth	1997	13%	16	42	29	6%

**TABLE 5-101
HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under \$25,000	\$25- \$50,000	\$50- \$100,000	\$100,000 and Over	\$200,000 and Over
Charlotte	1997	11%	24	37	29	7%
Rochester	1999	16%	21	34	28	7%
Los Angeles	1997	21%	24	33	22	7%
Richmond	1994	16%	26	37	21	5%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	23	36	21	5%
St. Louis	1995	21%	28	32	20	7%
Miami	1994	27%	27	26	20	7%
York	1999	16%	27	37	19	8%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	26	36	19	5%
Buffalo	1995	20%	29	32	19	NA
Wilmington	1995	18%	26	38	18	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	30%	30	25	16	6%
Orlando	1993	23%	33	32	13	4%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%	39	35	12	2%
Broward	1997	33%	28	28	11	3%
NJPS	2000	22%	24	33	21	NA
ACS (US)	2012	23%	24	30	22	5%

Note: Comparisons of household income by income category should be treated with caution because the data have *not* been adjusted for inflation and cost of living variations exist from community to community.

TABLE 5-102			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
2013 Household Income	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches
Under \$15,000	5.1%	4.0%	6.3%
\$15 - \$25,000	12.7	4.3	4.6
\$25 - \$50,000	18.9	15.0	14.2
\$50 - \$75,000	13.5	13.5	11.0
\$75 - \$100,000	11.6	7.6	10.0
\$100 - \$150,000	14.1	23.0	17.4
\$150 - \$200,000	7.4	10.2	10.0
\$200,000 and over	16.7	22.4	26.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	38.2%	55.6%	53.9%
Median Income	\$74,600	\$112,200	\$111,200
Sample Size	805	520	311
Number of Households	30,357	17,100	8,244

TABLE 5-103			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN NORTH DADE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
2013 Household Income	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade
Under \$15,000	4.9%	7.0%	3.0%
\$15 - \$25,000	10.2	21.5	7.0
\$25 - \$50,000	18.5	22.5	14.1
\$50 - \$75,000	12.1	11.5	21.1
\$75 - \$100,000	12.8	12.5	6.3
\$100 - \$150,000	14.7	8.0	21.9
\$150 - \$200,000	9.0	5.0	6.3
\$200,000 and over	17.8	12.0	20.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	41.5%	25.0%	48.5%
Median Income	\$83,400	\$48,900	\$94,000
Sample Size	479	209	117
Number of Households	18,158	7,520	4,679,630

TABLE 5-104			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN SOUTH DADE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
2013 Household Income	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade
Under \$15,000	5.5%	1.3%	3.0%
\$15 - \$25,000	7.3	1.3	1.8
\$25 - \$50,000	17.8	9.2	13.9
\$50 - \$75,000	17.4	5.3	12.0
\$75 - \$100,000	8.2	9.2	6.6
\$100 - \$150,000	26.9	15.8	21.1
\$150 - \$200,000	6.4	15.8	12.7
\$200,000 and over	10.5	42.1	28.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	43.8%	73.7%	62.7%
Median Income	\$81,100	\$175,000	\$130,100
Sample Size	219	116	185
Number of Households	8,330	2,680	6,090

TABLE 5-105			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN THE BEACHES			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
2013 Household Income	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach
Under \$15,000	2.2%	4.7%	11.6%
\$15 - \$25,000	4.3	4.8	5.8
\$25 - \$50,000	10.6	16.2	14.5
\$50 - \$75,000	17.0	10.5	5.8
\$75 - \$100,000	6.4	12.4	8.7
\$100 - \$150,000	14.9	17.1	20.3
\$150 - \$200,000	10.6	10.5	8.7
\$200,000 and over	34.0	23.8	24.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	59.5%	51.4%	53.6%
Median Income	\$131,900	\$104,100	\$108,900
Sample Size	74	150	87
Number of Households	1,894	4,010	2,339

TABLE 5-106					
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY POPULATION GROUPS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
2013 Household Income	FSU Households	Hispanic Households	Sephardic Households	Israeli Households	Holocaust Survivor Households
Under \$15,000	21.9%	2.1%	2.9%	2.6%	22.5%
\$15 - \$25,000	4.9	4.2	5.3	10.7	15.0
\$25 - \$50,000	9.8	22.5	14.4	20.0	30.0
\$50 - \$75,000	22.0	14.4	15.1	6.7	10.0
\$75 - \$100,000	24.3	8.9	9.9	10.7	2.5
\$100 - \$150,000	2.4	14.4	23.9	23.3	5.0
\$150 - \$200,000	4.9	10.6	7.0	8.0	2.5
\$200,000 and over	9.8	22.9	21.5	18.0	12.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	17.1%	47.9%	52.4%	49.3%	20.0%
Median Income	\$65,200	\$94,100	\$105,000	\$98,400	\$35,400
Sample Size	45	277	319	176	51
Number of Households	1,727	8,355	10,639	6,127	1,790

TABLE 5-107				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	Years in Residence			
2013 Household Income	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
Under \$15,000	4.2%	4.6%	3.2%	5.7%
\$15 - \$25,000	7.6	8.3	7.2	9.5
\$25 - \$50,000	18.6	16.5	21.9	15.3
\$50 - \$75,000	9.7	12.8	11.2	14.2
\$75 - \$100,000	10.3	7.5	13.9	9.4
\$100 - \$150,000	17.2	12.0	15.9	18.7
\$150 - \$200,000	13.1	16.5	7.2	7.3
\$200,000 and over	19.3	21.8	19.5	19.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	49.6%	50.3%	42.6%	45.9%
Median Income	\$99,000	\$101,300	\$86,700	\$89,100
Sample Size	193	176	270	997
Number of Households	5,120	4,570	9,700	36,310

TABLE 5-108					
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOME OWNERSHIP AND TYPE OF HOUSING					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
	Home Ownership		Type of Housing		
2013 Household Income	Own Home	Rent Home	Single Family Home	High Rise	Town House
Under \$15,000	3.4%	9.8%	3.5%	4.9%	9.2%
\$15 - \$25,000	8.6	9.8	4.2	11.9	13.4
\$25 - \$50,000	15.1	23.5	10.0	20.0	28.4
\$50 - \$75,000	13.5	11.4	12.4	14.2	11.9
\$75 - \$100,000	9.7	11.8	9.3	11.1	9.8
\$100 - \$150,000	18.4	14.4	21.9	15.0	11.3
\$150 - \$200,000	8.2	10.5	10.3	7.9	6.2
\$200,000 and over	23.1	8.8	28.4	15.0	9.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	49.7%	33.7%	60.6%	37.9%	27.3%
Median Income	\$99,200	\$65,100	\$124,200	\$73,200	\$49,100
Sample Size	1,303	333	745	695	196
Number of Households	45,130	10,570	23,561	24,619	7,520

TABLE 5-109						
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
2013 Household Income	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Under \$15,000	4.3%	1.5%	4.3%	5.2%	9.7%	7.1%
\$15 - \$25,000	7.7	1.4	5.9	10.3	19.1	14.5
\$25 - \$50,000	19.7	13.5	14.7	16.5	21.9	19.1
\$50 - \$75,000	13.1	11.3	10.5	17.4	13.3	15.5
\$75 - \$100,000	10.4	10.6	11.3	8.7	9.0	9.0
\$100 - \$150,000	19.7	17.0	20.9	19.0	10.4	14.8
\$150 - \$200,000	12.0	13.8	8.8	5.8	4.7	5.3
\$200,000 and over	13.1	30.9	23.6	17.1	11.9	14.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	44.8%	61.7%	53.3%	41.9%	27.0%	34.8%
Median Income	\$87,500	\$134,400	\$107,900	\$76,700	\$49,200	\$65,000
Sample Size	215	340	451	340	290	630
Number of Households	6,279	9,655	14,471	12,882	12,413	25,295

**TABLE 5-110
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

2013 Household Income	Household with Children	Household with Only Adult Children	Non-Elderly Couple	Non-Elderly Single	Elderly Couple	Elderly Single
Under \$15,000	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	0.9%	14.1%
\$15 - \$25,000	1.7	7.2	4.8	11.3	10.8	18.3
\$25 - \$50,000	12.4	14.4	2.4	25.2	10.4	25.0
\$50 - \$75,000	12.2	12.8	8.9	13.8	13.0	13.7
\$75 - \$100,000	10.5	9.6	16.1	11.3	10.4	9.2
\$100 - \$150,000	18.5	21.6	21.0	20.8	19.0	12.7
\$150 - \$200,000	13.5	12.0	13.7	2.5	8.2	2.8
\$200,000 and over	30.1	22.4	33.1	7.5	27.3	4.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	62.1%	56.0%	67.8%	30.8%	54.5%	19.7%
Median Income	\$132,700	\$113,900	\$142,400	\$60,700	\$111,800	\$42,600
Sample Size	443	159	166	162	284	272
Number of Households	12,937	4,722	4,913	5,510	10,410	11,758

TABLE 5-111				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
2013 Household Income	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Under \$15,000	6.4%	2.9%	4.9%	6.2%
\$15 - \$25,000	5.9	11.0	6.1	10.6
\$25 - \$50,000	25.5	16.7	15.8	15.5
\$50 - \$75,000	13.1	14.5	11.8	13.1
\$75 - \$100,000	10.5	12.1	6.8	11.9
\$100 - \$150,000	15.7	13.2	19.3	19.1
\$150 - \$200,000	5.9	9.6	10.5	7.2
\$200,000 and over	17.0	20.0	24.8	16.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	38.6%	42.8%	54.6%	42.7%
Median Income	\$73,300	\$85,100	\$111,900	\$84,700
Sample Size	221	474	497	428
Number of Households	5,849	14,371	16,989	18,103

TABLE 5-112								
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP, CHABAD ATTENDANCE, JCC MEMBERSHIP, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
2013 Household Income	Synagogue		Chabad Attendance		JCC		Jewish Organization	
	Member	Non-Member	Attended	Did Not Attend	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
Under \$15,000	2.5%	6.3%	6.6%	4.4%	1.1%	5.6%	2.9%	5.7%
\$15 - \$25,000	5.0	11.0	6.5	9.8	5.5	9.3	5.5	9.9
\$25 - \$50,000	10.0	20.7	16.4	17.1	10.9	17.7	14.2	17.7
\$50 - \$75,000	11.6	13.9	10.9	13.7	14.2	12.9	11.6	13.5
\$75 - \$100,000	8.9	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.8	10.2	9.6	10.3
\$100 - \$150,000	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.5	18.0	17.4	20.9	16.3
\$150 - \$200,000	10.6	7.6	11.7	7.5	7.7	8.8	10.1	8.3
\$200,000 and over	33.8	12.2	19.6	20.1	32.8	18.1	25.2	18.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	62.0%	37.2%	48.9%	45.1%	58.5%	44.3%	56.2%	42.9%
Median Income	\$134,100	\$71,600	\$97,400	\$87,600	\$123,600	\$86,000	\$114,800	\$82,800
Sample Size	870	766	521	1,115	345	1,291	512	1,124
Number of Households	19,996	35,704	14,262	41,438	6,740	48,980	13,312	42,388

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Jewish households in Miami who reported a household income under \$25,000 before taxes in 2013 are considered to be *low income households*. **Table 5-96** shows that 14% (7,742 households) of households are low income households. The sample size for the following data is 179.

- ✧ 3% are part-year households.
- ✧ 68% of low income households live in North Dade, 20% live in South Dade, and 13% live in The Beaches.
- ✧ 69% of low income households own their home.
- ✧ 6% are FSU households, 7% are Hispanic households, 12% are Sephardic households, 10% are Israeli households, and 8% are Holocaust survivor households.
- ✧ 11% of low income households are under age 35, 4% are age 35-49, 20% are age 50-64, 24% are age 65-74, and 41% are age 75 and over. In total, 65% are age 65 and over.
- ✧ 47% of low income households are elderly single households, 16% are non-elderly single households, 14% are elderly couple households, 5% are households with only adult children, 5% are households with children, 3% are non-elderly couple households, and 10% are other household structures.
- ✧ 53% live in high rise buildings, 24% in single family homes, and 22% in townhouses.
- ✧ 38% of Jewish respondents in low income households identify as Just Jewish, 26% identify as Reform, 26% identify as Conservative, and 10% identify as Orthodox.
- ✧ 76% of married couples in low income households are in-married, 9% are conversionary in-married, and 15% are intermarried.
- ✧ 20% of low income households are synagogue members; 27% attended Chabad in the past year; 6% are JCC members; and 15% are Jewish organization members.
- ✧ 17% of low income households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip; 37%, on a general trip; and 46% contain no adult who visited Israel.
- ✧ 19% of low income households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 23% were asked but did not donate, and 59% were not asked to donate.
- ✧ 82% of low income households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 15% donated under \$100, and 3% donated \$100 and over.

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2013 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2012. These levels depend upon the number of persons in the household.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	2012 Federal Poverty Level
1	\$11,500
2	\$15,000
3	\$19,500
4	\$23,500
5	\$27,500

Each household who reported an annual income below the poverty levels was analyzed to determine if the reported low income was indicative of a household living below the poverty levels within the context of the other responses for the household. For example, if a household reported an annual income below \$11,500, but the respondent was a 21-year old student living alone off campus, the low income probably would not indicate a household living below the poverty levels and the household would not be reported as such.

Table 5-113 shows that 2.0% (1,114 households) of *households* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✓ 1.9% (2,464 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

Table 5-114 shows that 2.9% (759 households) of *households with elderly persons* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✓ 3.0% (1,192 persons) of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

✓ 2.0% of FSU households, 1.0% of Hispanic households, 1.6% of Sephardic households, and 2.5% of Israeli households live below the Federal poverty levels.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-113 shows that the 2.0% of **households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10.9% in New York, 1.5% in South Palm Beach, 1.0% in West Palm Beach, and 0.4% in Washington. The 2.0% compares to 3.5% in 2004. The 2.0% compares to 5.0% nationally.

The 1.9% of *persons in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 19% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 14.9% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2012.

Table 5-114 shows that the 2.9% of **households with elderly persons with income below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13.6% in New York, 1.8% in South Palm Beach, 1.0% in West Palm Beach, and 0.5% in Washington. The 2.9% compares to 4.5% in 2004. The 2.9% compares to 9.0% nationally.

The 3.0% of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 21.7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Miami-Dade County as of 2012 and 9.4% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2012.

TABLE 5-113						
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
New York	2011	10.9%		Detroit	2005	1.6%
Minneapolis	2004	6.4%		Rhode Island	2002	1.6%
St. Paul	2004	5.5%		S Palm Beach	2005	1.5%
Miami	2004	3.5%		San Antonio	2007	1.4%
Las Vegas	2005	3.1%		Atlantic County	2004	1.4%
San Diego	2003	3.0%		Bergen	2001	1.3%
Rochester	1999	2.9%		Westport	2000	1.3%
Tucson	2002	2.7%		Hartford	2000	1.1%
Tidewater	2001	2.4%		W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
MIAMI	2014	2.0%		Jacksonville	2002	0.7%
Middlesex	2008	2.0%		Sarasota	2001	0.5%
New Haven	2010	1.9%		Washington	2003	0.4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.8%		NJPS	2000	5.0%
Portland (ME)	2007	1.7%				

**TABLE 5-114
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY PERSONS
LIVING BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	14.0%		Lehigh Valley	2007	2.5%
New York	2011	13.6%		Hartford	2000	2.3%
Minneapolis	2004	9.8%		Bergen	2001	2.1%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%		Westport	2000	2.0%
Las Vegas	2005	4.5%		Atlantic County	2004	1.9%
Miami	2004	4.5%		S Palm Beach	2005	1.8%
Rhode Island	2002	3.8%		Detroit	2005	1.7%
Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%		San Antonio	2007	1.3%
Rochester	1999	3.3%		Jacksonville	2002	1.2%
Middlesex	2008	3.1%		W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
MIAMI	2014	2.9%		Washington	2003	0.5%
Tucson	2002	2.9%		Sarasota	2001	0.5%
New Haven	2010	2.5%		NJPS	2000	9.0%

HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked about their household's financial situation. **Table 5-115** shows that 3% cannot make ends meet, 26% are just managing to make ends meet, 36% have enough money, 20% have some extra money, and 15% are well off.

In general, the results reflect the relationships seen in the income data discussed above.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Cannot Make Ends Meet

In total, 3% of households **cannot make ends meet**. The percentage is much higher for:

- FSU households (13%)
- Holocaust survivor households (12%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (14%)

Well-Off

Table 5-115 shows that, overall, 15% of households are **well off**. The percentage is much higher for:

- part-year households (33%)
- households in East Kendall (25%)
- households earning \$200,000 and over (47%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households earning under \$25,000 (0%), \$25,000-\$50,000 (1%), and \$50,000-\$100,000 (5%)

TABLE 5-115							
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	2.9%	26.3	35.8	20.3	14.7	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	0.0%	15.4	28.2	23.1	33.3	135	2,395
Full-Year	3.1%	26.8	36.1	20.2	13.8	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	3.1%	28.3	37.0	18.3	13.3	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	3.4%	24.6	38.1	19.3	14.6	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	3.0%	43.8	33.2	14.0	6.0	250	7,520
Other North Dade	0.6%	18.0	38.7	22.0	20.7	138	4,679
South Dade	1.9%	25.4	34.8	22.6	15.3	621	17,100
West Kendall	3.5%	31.0	32.2	24.1	9.2	265	8,330
East Kendall	1.2%	15.5	33.3	25.0	25.0	135	2,680
NE South Dade	0.0%	22.1	38.9	19.5	19.5	221	6,090
The Beaches	4.8%	20.9	33.6	22.5	18.2	381	8,244
North Beach	0.0%	25.5	27.3	23.6	23.6	186	1,894
Middle Beach	3.3%	27.6	31.7	22.0	15.4	186	4,010
South Beach	10.8%	6.8	41.9	21.6	18.9	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	13.3%	35.8	35.9	7.5	7.5	58	1,727
Non-FSU	2.6%	26.0	35.8	20.7	14.9	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	1.0%	28.6	41.4	17.7	11.3	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	3.3%	25.9	34.8	20.7	15.3	1,695	47,345

TABLE 5-115							
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	2.9%	26.3	35.8	20.3	14.7	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	3.0%	25.7	40.9	20.0	10.4	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	2.8%	26.6	34.5	20.4	15.7	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	5.7%	26.7	41.9	17.3	8.4	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	2.6%	26.3	35.1	20.6	15.4	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	12.1%	41.4	31.0	6.9	8.6	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	2.6%	25.8	36.0	20.7	14.9	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	1.8%	23.5	36.4	27.2	11.1	225	5,120
5 - 9 years	2.0%	19.6	45.5	17.5	15.4	196	4,570
10 - 19 years	3.3%	30.2	35.7	16.2	14.6	322	9,700
20 or more years	3.0%	26.5	34.5	20.8	15.2	1,277	36,310
HOME OWNERSHIP							
Own Home	1.8%	25.2	36.0	21.1	15.9	1,646	45,130
Rent Home	7.3%	30.7	35.5	16.6	9.9	374	10,570
TYPE OF HOUSING							
Single Family Home	1.4%	25.2	33.0	22.8	17.6	901	23,561
High Rise	2.7%	26.4	38.4	19.7	12.8	868	24,619
Townhouse	8.2%	29.7	36.2	14.7	11.2	251	7,520

TABLE 5-115							
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	2.9%	26.3	35.8	20.3	14.7	2,020	55,700
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	1.6%	22.1	41.2	26.6	8.5	242	6,279
35 - 49	1.0%	27.9	36.4	21.1	13.6	378	9,655
50 - 64	4.0%	26.9	31.6	20.0	17.5	536	14,471
65 - 74	4.4%	24.3	36.2	19.7	15.4	443	12,882
75 and over	2.7%	28.7	37.0	16.9	14.7	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	3.5%	26.3	36.6	18.5	15.1	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	2.9%	24.7	38.6	21.8	12.0	514	12,937
Household with Only Adult Children	1.3%	28.8	31.5	19.2	19.2	189	4,722
Non-Elderly Couple	0.8%	21.3	33.3	21.3	23.3	194	4,913
Non-Elderly Single	3.5%	32.0	34.3	19.2	11.0	179	5,510
Elderly Couple	1.5%	16.9	33.8	23.9	23.9	389	10,410
Elderly Single	5.4%	31.9	37.5	15.7	9.5	371	11,758
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	13.9%	63.4	18.6	4.1	0.0	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	3.3%	47.5	37.1	11.3	0.8	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	1.5%	32.4	45.3	15.9	4.9	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	0.1%	9.9	38.3	34.0	17.7	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	0.0%	1.8	25.0	26.1	47.1	448	11,140

TABLE 5-115							
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	2.9%	26.3	35.8	20.3	14.7	2,020	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	3.8%	33.0	34.6	18.9	9.7	273	5,849
Conservative	2.2%	31.4	34.0	18.4	14.0	583	14,371
Reform	2.3%	22.6	33.8	23.2	18.1	598	16,989
Just Jewish	3.8%	24.3	39.1	18.8	14.0	548	18,103
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	2.3%	20.2	34.1	22.4	21.0	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	3.2%	29.9	36.7	19.1	11.1	960	35,704
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	4.5%	26.7	36.2	20.5	12.1	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	2.3%	26.3	35.6	20.2	15.6	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	1.9%	19.2	35.2	23.5	20.2	408	6,740
Non-Member	3.1%	27.3	35.9	19.8	13.9	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	1.3%	22.2	32.4	26.1	18.0	624	13,312
Non-Member	3.4%	27.6	36.8	18.5	13.7	1,396	42,388

CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked about how their financial situation had changed over the past five years. The purpose of this question was to assess the extent to which the community had recovered from the economic downturn that began in 2008. **Table 5-116** shows that 28% of respondents indicated that their financial situation had improved, 45% indicated it remained about the same, and 27% indicated it had gotten worse.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Improved

Table 5-116 shows that, overall, 28% of respondents indicated their financial situation had **improved**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in NE South Dade (44%) and South Beach (51%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (41%) and 5-9 years (47%)
- households who rent (44%)
- households under age 35 (61%) and age 35-49 (43%)
- households with children (42%) and non-elderly single households (39%)
- households earning \$100,000-\$200,000 (42%) and \$200,000 and over (47%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- FSU households (14%)
- Holocaust survivor households (4%)
- households age 75 and over (12%) and age 65 and over (16%)
- elderly single households (13%)
- households earning under \$25,000 (10%)

Gotten Worse

Overall, 27% of respondents indicated their financial situation had **gotten worse**. The percentage is much higher for:

- Holocaust survivor households (38%)
- households in North Dade Core West (39%)
- households living in townhouses (37%)
- elderly single households (37%)
- households earning under \$25,000 (51%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (37%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in North Beach (12%) and South Beach (16%)
- households in residence for 0-4 years (15%) and 5-9 years (14%)
- households under age 35 (10%)
- households earning \$100,000-\$200,000 (12%) and \$200,000 and over (12%)

TABLE 5-116					
CHANGE IN FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Improved	Remained About the Same	Gotten Worse	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	28.3%	44.9	26.8	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	21.8%	53.8	24.4	135	2,395
Full-Year	28.6%	44.5	26.9	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	23.5%	47.6	28.9	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	23.2%	49.5	27.3	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	19.3%	41.8	38.9	250	7,520
Other North Dade	30.5%	50.3	19.2	138	4,679
South Dade	31.5%	42.2	26.3	621	17,100
West Kendall	20.7%	45.7	33.6	265	8,330
East Kendall	36.5%	43.5	20.0	135	2,680
NE South Dade	44.2%	36.5	19.3	221	6,090
The Beaches	39.9%	40.3	19.8	381	8,244
North Beach	36.8%	50.9	12.3	186	1,894
Middle Beach	34.6%	40.2	25.2	186	4,010
South Beach	51.4%	32.4	16.2	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	14.3%	51.8	33.9	58	1,727
Non-FSU	28.8%	44.6	26.6	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	33.3%	38.6	28.1	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	27.4%	46.1	26.5	1,695	47,345

TABLE 5-116					
CHANGE IN FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS					
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Population Subgroup	Improved	Remained About the Same	Gotten Worse	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	28.3%	44.9	26.8	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	30.9%	44.2	24.9	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	27.8%	44.9	27.3	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	32.7%	46.1	21.2	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	27.7%	44.8	27.5	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	3.5%	58.6	37.9	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	29.2%	44.4	26.4	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE					
0 - 4 years	41.4%	43.2	15.4	225	5,120
5 - 9 years	46.5%	39.4	14.1	196	4,570
10 - 19 years	31.4%	39.1	29.5	322	9,700
20 or more years	23.5%	47.4	29.1	1,277	36,310
HOME OWNERSHIP					
Own Home	24.7%	48.0	27.3	1,646	45,130
Rent Home	44.2%	31.6	24.2	374	10,570
TYPE OF HOUSING					
Single Family Home	31.4%	45.5	23.1	901	23,561
High Rise	26.8%	46.0	27.2	868	24,619
Townhouse	24.5%	39.0	36.5	251	7,520

TABLE 5-116					
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Population Subgroup	Improved	Remained About the Same	Gotten Worse	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	28.3%	44.9	26.8	2,020	55,700
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	61.3%	28.6	10.1	242	6,279
35 - 49	43.4%	37.1	19.5	378	9,655
50 - 64	25.3%	45.0	29.7	536	14,471
65 - 74	19.7%	49.1	31.2	443	12,882
75 and over	12.1%	54.9	33.0	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	16.0%	52.0	32.0	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	42.4%	37.4	20.2	514	12,937
Household with Only Adult Children	26.0%	46.0	28.0	189	4,722
Non-Elderly Couple	37.0%	45.2	17.8	194	4,913
Non-Elderly Single	38.5%	37.9	23.6	179	5,510
Elderly Couple	19.4%	56.3	24.3	389	10,410
Elderly Single	12.8%	50.1	37.1	371	11,758
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	9.6%	39.1	51.3	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	18.5%	44.5	37.0	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	26.8%	42.1	31.1	357	12,867
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\$200,000 and over	46.7%	41.3	12.0	448	11,140

TABLE 5-116					
CHANGE IN FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS					
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Reform	32.1%	42.9	25.0	598	16,989
Just Jewish	26.5%	50.4	23.1	548	18,103
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	30.1%	47.2	22.7	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	27.4%	43.6	29.0	960	35,704
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	37.3%	35.1	27.6	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	25.2%	48.3	26.5	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	33.5%	42.8	23.7	408	6,740
Non-Member	27.6%	45.2	27.2	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	30.9%	47.6	21.5	624	13,312
Non-Member	27.6%	44.0	28.4	1,396	42,388

CHAPTER 6

RELIGIOUS PROFILE

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Jewish Identification.	6-2
Importance of Being Jewish.	6-22
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of.....	6-30
Proud to Be Jewish.. . . .	6-37
Strong Sense of Belonging to the Jewish People.. . . .	6-37
Have a Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World. . .	6-44
Religious Practices.	6-45
Practice.. . . .	6-47
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door.	6-54
Participate in a Passover Seder.	6-61
Light Chanukah Candles.	6-70
Light Sabbath Candles.	6-79
Keep Kosher.. . . .	6-89
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath.	6-99
Have a Christmas Tree.. . . .	6-106
Synagogue Attendance.	6-114
Types of Marriage.. . . .	6-128
Religion of Children in Jewish Households.. . . .	6-144
Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish.	6-152
Jews-by-Choice.	6-154

For out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

(ISAIAH 2:3)

JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked whether they considered themselves to be Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or *Just Jewish*. Jewish identification is a self-identification and is not necessarily based on (nor consistent with) synagogue membership, ideology, or religious practice. In fact, discrepancies between Jewish identification and practice are sometimes evident. For example, respondents may identify as Orthodox or Conservative, but report that they do not keep kosher. Respondents may identify as Reform, but report that they never attend synagogue services. **Table 6-1** shows that 11% (5,849 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 26% (14,371 households), Conservative; 1% (390 households), Reconstructionist; 31% (16,989 households), Reform; and 33% (18,103 households), Just Jewish.

✓ Included in Conservative are 1.3% (724 households) of respondents who volunteered that they identify as Traditional.

✓ Of the 5,849 households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox, respondents in 57% (3,357 households) of households reported that they keep kosher in and out of the home as well as refrain from the use of electricity on the Sabbath.

✓ Of the Jewish children, 31% are being raised in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 23%, Conservative; 20%, Reform; and 25%, Just Jewish.

Table 6-1 shows that 15% of *persons in Jewish households* live in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 25%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 31%, Just Jewish. These percentages differ from the percentages reported above for respondents/households only due to differences in average household size among the Jewish identification groups.

Assuming that all *Jewish persons* in a household identify the same way as the respondent (for example, all Jewish persons in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox identify as Orthodox), then 16% (19,495 persons) of *Jewish persons* identify as Orthodox; 26% (32,226 persons), Conservative; 1% (808 persons), Reconstructionist; 27% (32,978 persons), Reform; and 30% (36,665 persons), Just Jewish. Note, however, that it is not necessarily true that all Jewish persons in a household identify the same way as the respondent. For example, we may have interviewed a respondent who identifies as Reform, whereas had we interviewed the spouse or another household member, the Jewish identification might have been Conservative or Just Jewish.

The number of Orthodox Jews increased from 13,800 in 2004 to 19,500 in 2014 (42%). The number of Conservative Jews decreased from 38,000 in 2004 to 32,300 in 2014 (15%). The number of Reform Jews increased from 29,700 in 2004 to 33,000 in 2014 (11%). The number of Just Jewish increased from 29,600 in 2004 to 36,700 in 2014 (24%).

The remainder of this section discusses Jewish identification in terms of the percentage of *households, not persons*.

Note that for simplicity the other chapters of this report generally refer to Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Just Jewish *households*, although technically all such references should read *households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or Just Jewish*.

Community Comparisons. Tables 6-8 to 6-12 compare Jewish identification in Miami with about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Table 6-8 shows the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and Just Jewish, and the communities are ordered by the Just Jewish column. Tables 6-9 to 6-12 show the results separately for each Jewish identification group.

Table 6-9 shows that the 11% **Orthodox** is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in New York, 10% in both Cleveland and Atlanta, 4% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, and 2% in both West Palm Beach and Washington. The 11% compares to 9% in both 2004 and 1994. The 11% compares to 8% nationally.

Table 6-10 shows that the 26% **Conservative** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Broward, 35% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, 30% in Washington, 27% in Atlanta, 25% in Cleveland, and 19% in New York. The 26% compares to 32% in 2004 and 34% in 1994. The 26% compares to 25% nationally.

Table 6-11 shows that the 31% **Reform** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Cleveland, 45% in Atlanta, 37% in West Palm Beach, 34% in South Palm Beach, 31% in Washington, 24% in Broward, and 23% in New York. The 31% compares to 27% in 2004 and 26% in 1994. The 31% compares to 35% nationally.

Table 6-12 shows that the 33% **Just Jewish** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in New York, 34% in both Washington and Broward, 29% in West Palm Beach, 26% in South Palm Beach, 18% in Atlanta, and 16% in Cleveland. The 33% compares to 31% in 2004 and 32% in 1994. The 33% compares to 30% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Orthodox

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 11% of respondents identify as **Orthodox**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- part-year households (20%)
- households in North Dade Core West (24%), North Beach (34%), and Middle Beach (22%)
- Sephardic households (23%), Israeli households (21%), and Holocaust survivor households (20%)
- households in residence in Miami for 5-9 years (22%)
- households with children (20%)
- synagogue member households (24%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (25%)
- JCC member households (21%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (37%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in Other North Dade (3%) and West Kendall (1%)
- intermarried households (1%)
- synagogue non-member households (3%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (2%)

Conservative

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 26% of respondents identify as **Conservative**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Hispanic households (37%) and Holocaust survivor households (39%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- FSU households (9%)
- intermarried households (10%)

Reform

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 31% of respondents identify as **Reform**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in East Kendall (49%), West Kendall (43%), and NE South Dade (41%)
- non-elderly couple households (41%)
- conversionary in-married households (42%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (41%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in North Dade Core West (15%) and North Beach (18%)
- FSU households (16%), Hispanic households (19%), Sephardic households (19%), Israeli households (7%), and Holocaust survivor households (12%)
- households in residence in Miami for 10-19 years (19%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (19%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (9%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (19%)

Just Jewish

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 33% of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- FSU households (70%) and Israeli households (48%)
- intermarried households (49%)
- synagogue non-member households (43%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- part-year households (23%)
- synagogue member households (13%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (23%), JCC member households (21%), and Jewish organization member households (22%)
- households who donated under \$100 (22%) and \$500 and over (19%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that for simplicity the other chapters of this report generally refer to Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Just Jewish *households*, although technically all such references should read *households in which the respondent identifies as* Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or Just Jewish.

Note that 1.5% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

TABLE 6-1								
HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 HOUSEHOLDS AND 4,968 PERSONS								
	Jewish Households		Average Household Size		Persons in Jewish Households			
Jewish Identification	%	Number		% Jewish	All	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Jews	% of Jews
Orthodox	10.5%	5,849	3.34	99.8%	19,534	39	19,495	16.0%
Conservative	25.8	14,371	2.30	97.5%	33,052	826	32,226	26.4%
Reconstructionist	0.7	390	2.24	92.5%	873	66	808	0.7%
Reform	30.5	16,989	2.11	92.0%	35,846	2,868	32,978	27.0%
Just Jewish	32.5	18,103	2.23	90.8%	40,369	3,714	36,655	30.0%
All	100.0%	55,700	2.33	94.2%	129,700	7,500	122,200	100.0%

TABLE 6-2							
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	10.5%	25.8	0.7	30.5	32.5	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	20.3%	31.6	0.0	25.3	22.8	135	2,395
Full-Year	10.0%	25.6	0.7	30.8	32.9	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	12.0%	29.3	0.1	24.8	33.8	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	9.6%	30.8	0.2	24.9	34.5	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	23.5%	32.5	0.0	15.2	28.8	250	7,520
Other North Dade	2.5%	18.3	0.7	39.9	38.6	138	4,679
South Dade	2.5%	22.7	1.6	43.5	29.7	621	17,100
West Kendall	1.4%	21.9	3.0	43.3	30.4	265	8,330
East Kendall	3.5%	19.8	1.2	48.8	26.7	135	2,680
NE South Dade	3.5%	25.3	0.0	41.4	29.8	221	6,090
The Beaches	21.6%	19.7	0.7	24.5	33.5	381	8,243
North Beach	33.9%	24.2	0.0	17.7	24.2	96	1,894
Middle Beach	22.2%	16.8	0.0	24.4	36.6	186	4,010
South Beach	10.5%	21.1	1.3	31.6	35.5	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	5.2%	8.8	0.0	15.8	70.2	58	1,727
Non-FSU	10.7%	26.4	0.7	31.0	31.2	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	14.6%	36.6	0.4	18.7	29.7	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	9.8%	23.9	0.7	32.7	32.9	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-2							
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	10.5%	25.8	0.7	30.5	32.5	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	22.9%	29.3	0.3	19.1	28.4	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	7.5%	25.0	0.8	33.3	33.4	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	21.2%	23.7	0.5	6.6	48.0	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	9.2%	26.1	0.7	33.5	30.5	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	20.3%	39.0	1.7	11.9	27.1	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	10.2%	25.4	0.6	31.2	32.6	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	13.9%	27.7	0.0	22.9	35.5	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	21.6%	17.6	1.4	35.1	24.3	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	12.3%	28.2	0.3	18.7	40.5	322	9,692
20 or more years	8.1%	25.9	0.8	34.3	30.9	1,277	36,372
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	16.3%	24.8	0.4	27.6	30.9	286	7,540
35 - 49	15.2%	21.6	0.3	30.3	32.6	370	9,513
50 - 64	9.9%	26.8	0.7	33.3	29.3	484	12,471
65 - 74	6.9%	26.1	1.0	30.5	35.5	429	12,514
75 and over	8.1%	28.2	0.7	29.7	33.3	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	7.6%	27.1	0.8	30.1	34.4	880	26,176

TABLE 6-2							
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	10.5%	25.8	0.7	30.5	32.5	2,020	55,700
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	11.2%	26.4	0.7	26.9	34.8	865	22,934
Female	10.0%	25.4	0.7	33.1	30.8	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	20.3%	21.9	0.2	25.2	32.4	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	11.8%	32.0	0.7	29.4	26.1	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	7.5%	25.0	0.6	40.6	26.3	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	7.8%	29.1	0.0	31.3	31.8	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	9.2%	28.2	0.9	29.1	32.6	389	10,416
Elderly Single	6.5%	25.1	0.5	35.0	32.9	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	9.7%	26.0	1.0	25.5	37.8	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	16.2%	25.3	0.0	29.9	28.6	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	10.9%	29.3	0.9	25.4	33.5	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	8.8%	22.4	1.3	36.3	31.2	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	9.2%	25.5	0.3	39.5	25.5	448	11,140
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	16.4%	29.6	0.7	26.2	27.1	969	23,622
Conversionary	4.1%	25.8	1.0	42.3	26.8	108	2,984
Intermarried	0.6%	10.2	1.2	38.9	49.1	160	5,144

TABLE 6-2							
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	10.5%	25.8	0.7	30.5	32.5	2,020	55,700
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	23.8%	33.5	1.2	28.6	12.9	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	3.1%	21.5	0.3	31.7	43.4	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	24.7%	32.3	0.9	18.8	23.3	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	5.6%	23.5	0.6	34.6	35.7	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	21.1%	31.7	0.9	25.7	20.6	408	6,740
Non-Member	9.1%	25.0	0.6	31.2	34.1	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	13.5%	34.3	1.2	29.3	21.7	624	13,312
Non-Member	9.7%	23.1	0.5	30.9	35.8	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Day School 7-12 yrs	36.8%	25.9	0.0	8.8	28.5	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	11.2%	32.8	4.0	23.2	28.8	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	28.0%	28.3	1.4	13.7	28.6	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	4.8%	27.9	0.6	38.5	28.2	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	11.8%	28.0	0.7	30.4	29.1	1,484	39,016
No	6.6%	20.9	0.2	31.2	41.1	396	12,334

TABLE 6-2							
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	10.5%	25.8	0.7	30.5	32.5	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	15.3%	28.3	0.7	26.0	29.7	701	17,491
No	8.3%	25.5	0.5	32.6	33.1	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	14.9%	32.6	0.8	26.4	25.3	883	22,184
No	7.4%	22.0	0.4	33.5	36.7	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	15.6%	33.3	0.7	25.9	24.5	546	12,865
No	7.9%	22.3	0.7	35.3	33.8	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	9.3%	26.9	0.4	39.1	24.3	631	14,426
On General Trip	16.9%	28.9	0.8	19.4	34.0	894	25,066
No	1.5%	19.9	0.8	40.8	37.0	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	10.2%	33.2	1.2	33.4	22.0	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	9.9%	25.6	0.6	26.4	37.5	289	11,307
Not Asked	10.4%	21.2	0.4	30.4	37.6	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	10.3%	22.5	0.4	29.3	37.5	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	9.6%	31.9	1.8	34.4	22.3	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	13.2%	32.7	1.3	28.3	24.5	262	5,013
\$500 and over	7.0%	37.2	0.0	37.2	18.6	280	4,066

Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-3**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 29% of *respondents who live in North Dade* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-3** shows that 62% of *respondents who identify as Conservative* live in North Dade. **Tables 6-4** to **6-6** are comparable in interpretation to **Table 6-3** within each of the geographic areas.

Table 6-3 shows that 31% of respondents who identify as Orthodox live in The Beaches, compared to 11%-15% of respondents in the other Jewish identification groups. 7% of respondents who identify as Orthodox and 44% of respondents who identify as Reform live in South Dade, compared to 27%-28% of respondents in the other Jewish identification groups. 44% of respondents who identify as Reform live in North Dade, compared to 57%-62% of respondents in the other Jewish identification groups.

Table 6-4 shows that, of the 62% of respondents in North Dade who identify as Orthodox, 48% live in North Dade Core East and 48% live in North Dade Core West. Of the 44% of respondents in North Dade who identify as Reform, 25% live in Other North Dade and only 15% live in North Dade Core West.

Table 6-6 shows that, of the respondents in The Beaches who identify as Orthodox, 50% live in Middle Beach, 36% live in North Beach, and only 14% live in South Beach.

Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-7**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 25% of *respondents under age 35* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-7** shows that 21% of respondents who identify as Orthodox are under age 35, compared to 12%-13% of respondents in the other Jewish identification groups; 25% of Orthodox respondents are age 35-49, compared to 14%-17% of respondents in the other Jewish identification groups; and 34% of Orthodox respondents are age 65 and over, compared to 46%-50% of respondents in the other Jewish identification groups.

TABLE 6-3						
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Jewish Identification	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Orthodox	62.1%	7.4	30.5	100.0%	273	5,849
Conservative	61.8%	26.9	11.3	100.0%	583	14,371
Reform	44.3%	43.8	11.9	100.0%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	56.6%	28.1	15.3	100.0%	548	18,103
All ¹	54.5%	30.7	14.8	100.0%	2,020	55,700

¹ Includes Reconstructionist.

TABLE 6-4 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS IN NORTH DADE						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN NORTH DADE						
Jewish Identification	North Dade Core East	North Dade Core West	Other North Dade	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Orthodox	48.3%	48.3	3.4	100.0%	156	3,612
Conservative	63.0%	27.3	9.7	100.0%	331	8,895
Reform	60.0%	15.1	24.9	100.0%	231	7,559
Just Jewish	61.3%	21.0	17.7	100.0%	297	10,261
All ¹	59.8%	24.8	15.4	100.0%	1,018	30,357

¹ Includes Reconstructionist.

TABLE 6-5 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS IN SOUTH DADE						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN SOUTH DADE						
Jewish Identification	West Kendall	East Kendall	NE South Dade	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Conservative	46.8%	13.5	39.7	100.0%	167	3,882
Reform	48.6%	17.4	34.0	100.0%	264	7,439
Just Jewish	50.0%	14.0	36.0	100.0%	156	5,062
All ¹	48.7%	15.7	35.6	100.0%	621	17,100

¹ Includes Orthodox and Reconstructionist.

TABLE 6-6 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS IN THE BEACHES						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN THE BEACHES						
Jewish Identification	North Beach	Middle Beach	South Beach	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Orthodox	36.2%	50.0	13.8	100.0%	96	1,781
Conservative	28.3%	41.5	30.2	100.0%	85	1,616
Reform	16.4%	47.8	35.8	100.0%	103	2,036
Just Jewish	16.7%	53.3	30.0	100.0%	95	2,762
All ¹	23.0%	48.6	28.4	100.0%	381	8,243

¹ Includes Reconstructionist.

TABLE 6-7 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Jewish Identification	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total	65+	Sample Size	Number of Households
Orthodox	21.0%	24.6	20.9	14.7	18.8	100.0%	33.5%	273	5,849
Conservative	13.1%	14.3	23.3	22.6	26.7	100.0%	49.3%	583	14,371
Reform	12.3%	17.0	24.4	22.4	23.9	100.0%	46.3%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	12.9%	17.2	20.2	24.5	25.2	100.0%	49.7%	548	18,103
All ¹	13.5%	17.1	22.4	22.5	24.5	100.0%	47.0%	2,020	55,700

¹ Includes Reconstructionist.

**TABLE 6-8
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	14	1	35	48
Las Vegas	2005	3%	23	1	26	47
East Bay	2011	3%	15	4	33	45
Tucson	2002	2%	21	2	32	44
San Francisco	2004	3%	17	2	38	40 ¹
New York	2011	20%	19	1	23	37
St. Paul	2004	2%	32	1	28	37
Sarasota	2001	2%	22	1	38	37
Jacksonville	2002	2%	38	1	24	36
St. Petersburg	1994	3%	23	0	39	36
New Haven	2010	4%	30	1	30	35
Minneapolis	2004	2%	31	0	32	35
Rhode Island	2002	6%	30	1	28	35
Seattle	2000	5%	19	NA	41	35
Westport	2000	2%	22	0	41	35
Orlando	1993	2%	33	0	30	35
Washington	2003	2%	30	3	31	34
Hartford	2000	4%	31	0	31	34
Broward	1997	4%	37	1	24	34
Milwaukee	1996	3%	24	1	39	34
MIAMI	2014	11%	26	1	31	33
Wilmington	1995	6%	28	4	29	33
San Diego	2003	3%	22	3	40	32

**TABLE 6-8
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Charlotte	1997	2%	26	0	40	32
Harrisburg	1994	10%	33	4	22	32
Miami	1994	9%	34	NA	26	32
Denver ²	2007	2%	16	5	39	31 ³
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%	34	2	30	31
Miami	2004	9%	32	1	27	31
San Antonio	2007	4%	25	2	39	30
Bergen	2001	12%	31	1	25	30
Richmond	1994	4%	37	0	29	30
Middlesex	2008	7%	35	0	29	29
W Palm Beach	2005	2%	32	1	37	29
Atlantic County	2004	1%	32	1	37	29
Columbus	2001	6%	23	1	41	29
Rochester	1999	6%	24	0	41	29
Phoenix	2002	3%	24	0	44	28
Tidewater	2001	3%	39	1	29	28
Monmouth	1997	9%	37	NA	26	28
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	35	1	34	26
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	22	0	51	26
Howard County	2010	1%	30	12	32	25
York	1999	1%	24	1	49	25
Buffalo	1995	6%	31	5	35	23
Cincinnati	2008	5%	27	0	47	22
Detroit	2005	11%	28	3	36	22 ⁴

**TABLE 6-8
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Los Angeles	1997	6%	29	2	41	22
Baltimore ⁵	2010	21%	25	1	27	20
Essex-Morris	1998	3%	27	NA	51	20
Philadelphia	2009	6%	31	3	42	18
Atlanta	2006	10%	27	0	45	18
Boston ⁶	2005	4%	31	1	43	18
Pittsburgh	2002	7%	32	2	41	18
Cleveland	2011	10%	25	3	46	16
St. Louis	1995	3%	21	1	60	15
Chicago ⁷	2010	7%	22	4	45	14
Palm Springs ⁸	1998	6%	31	0	42	14
NJPS ⁹	2000	8%	25	2	35	30

¹ Includes 1% of respondents who identify as Jewish Renewal.

² 6% of respondents identify as Traditional.

³ Includes 3% of respondents who identify as Jewish Renewal.

⁴ Includes 3% of respondents who identify as Jewish Humanistic and 1% as Jewish Renewal.

⁵ 5% of respondents identify as Traditional.

⁶ 3% identify with another denomination.

⁷ 8% of respondents identify as Traditional.

⁸ 7% of respondents identify as Traditional.

⁹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: Respondents who identify as Sephardic are included in *Orthodox*.

**TABLE 6-9
ORTHODOX IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Baltimore ⁵	2010	21%		Broward	1997	4%
New York	2011	20%		Richmond	1994	4%
Bergen	2001	12%		East Bay	2011	3%
MIAMI	2014	11%		Las Vegas	2005	3%
Detroit	2005	11%		San Francisco	2004	3%
Cleveland	2011	10%		San Diego	2003	3%
Atlanta	2006	10%		Phoenix	2002	3%
Harrisburg	1994	10%		Tidewater	2001	3%
Miami	2004	9%		Essex-Morris	1998	3%
Monmouth	1997	9%		Milwaukee	1996	3%
Miami	1994	9%		St. Louis	1995	3%
Chicago ⁷	2010	7%		St. Petersburg	1994	3%
Middlesex	2008	7%		Denver ²	2007	2%
Pittsburgh	2002	7%		Portland (ME)	2007	2%
Philadelphia	2009	6%		W Palm Beach	2005	2%
Rhode Island	2002	6%		Minneapolis	2004	2%
Columbus	2001	6%		St. Paul	2004	2%
Rochester	1999	6%		Washington	2003	2%
Palm Springs ⁸	1998	6%		Jacksonville	2002	2%
Los Angeles	1997	6%		Tucson	2002	2%
Buffalo	1995	6%		Sarasota	2001	2%
Wilmington	1995	6%		Westport	2000	2%
Cincinnati	2008	5%		Charlotte	1997	2%
Seattle	2000	5%		Orlando	1993	2%
New Haven	2010	4%		Howard County	2010	1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%		Atlantic County	2004	1%
San Antonio	2007	4%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%
Boston ⁶	2005	4%		York	1999	1%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%		NJPS ⁹	2000	8%
Hartford	2000	4%				

See footnotes on **Table 6-8**.

**TABLE 6-10
CONSERVATIVE IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	39%		Cincinnati	2008	27%
Jacksonville	2002	38%		Atlanta	2006	27%
Broward	1997	37%		Essex-Morris	1998	27%
Monmouth	1997	37%		MIAMI	2014	26%
Richmond	1994	37%		Charlotte	1997	26%
Middlesex	2008	35%		Cleveland	2011	25%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%		Baltimore ⁵	2010	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Miami	1994	34%		Phoenix	2002	24%
Harrisburg	1994	33%		Rochester	1999	24%
Orlando	1993	33%		York	1999	24%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%		Milwaukee	1996	24%
Atlantic County	2004	32%		Las Vegas	2005	23%
Miami	2004	32%		Columbus	2001	23%
St. Paul	2004	32%		St. Petersburg	1994	23%
Pittsburgh	2002	32%		Chicago ⁷	2010	22%
Philadelphia	2009	31%		San Diego	2003	22%
Boston ⁶	2005	31%		Sarasota	2001	22%
Minneapolis	2004	31%		Westport	2000	22%
Bergen	2001	31%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	22%
Hartford	2000	31%		Tucson	2002	21%
Palm Springs ⁸	1998	31%		St. Louis	1995	21%
Buffalo	1995	31%		New York	2011	19%
Howard County	2010	30%		Seattle	2000	19%
New Haven	2010	30%		San Francisco	2004	17%
Washington	2003	30%		Denver ²	2007	16%
Rhode Island	2002	30%		East Bay	2011	15%
Los Angeles	1997	29%		Portland (ME)	2007	14%
Detroit	2005	28%		NJPS ⁹	2000	25%
Wilmington	1995	28%				

See footnotes on **Table 6-8**.

**TABLE 6-11
REFORM IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Louis	1995	60%		Buffalo	1995	35%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	51%		S Palm Beach	2005	34%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%		East Bay	2011	33%
York	1999	49%		Howard County	2010	32%
Cincinnati	2008	47%		Minneapolis	2004	32%
Cleveland	2011	46%		Tucson	2002	32%
Chicago ⁷	2010	45%		MIAMI	2014	31%
Atlanta	2006	45%		Washington	2003	31%
Phoenix	2002	44%		Hartford	2000	31%
Boston ⁶	2005	43%		New Haven	2010	30%
Philadelphia	2009	42%		Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Palm Springs ⁸	1998	42%		Orlando	1993	30%
Pittsburgh	2002	41%		Middlesex	2008	29%
Columbus	2001	41%		Tidewater	2001	29%
Seattle	2000	41%		Wilmington	1995	29%
Westport	2000	41%		Richmond	1994	29%
Rochester	1999	41%		St. Paul	2004	28%
Los Angeles	1997	41%		Rhode Island	2002	28%
San Diego	2003	40%		Baltimore ⁵	2010	27%
Charlotte	1997	40%		Miami	2004	27%
Denver ²	2007	39%		Las Vegas	2005	26%
San Antonio	2007	39%		Monmouth	1997	26%
Milwaukee	1996	39%		Miami	1994	26%
St. Petersburg	1994	39%		Bergen	2001	25%
San Francisco	2004	38%		Jacksonville	2002	24%
Sarasota	2001	38%		Broward	1997	24%
W Palm Beach	2005	37%		New York	2011	23%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		Harrisburg	1994	22%
Detroit	2005	36%		NJPS ⁹	2000	35%
Portland (ME)	2007	35%				
				See footnotes on Table 6-8.		

**TABLE 6-12
JUST JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	48%		Bergen	2001	30%
Las Vegas	2005	47%		Richmond	1994	30%
East Bay	2011	45%		Middlesex	2008	29%
Tucson	2002	44%		W Palm Beach	2005	29%
San Francisco	2004	40% ¹		Atlantic County	2004	29%
New York	2011	37%		Columbus	2001	29%
St. Paul	2004	37%		Rochester	1999	29%
Sarasota	2001	37%		Phoenix	2002	28%
Jacksonville	2002	36%		Tidewater	2001	28%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		Monmouth	1997	28%
New Haven	2010	35%		S Palm Beach	2005	26%
Minneapolis	2004	35%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	26%
Rhode Island	2002	35%		Howard County	2010	25%
Seattle	2000	35%		York	1999	25%
Westport	2000	35%		Buffalo	1995	23%
Orlando	1993	35%		Cincinnati	2008	22%
Washington	2003	34%		Detroit	2005	22% ⁴
Hartford	2000	34%		Los Angeles	1997	22%
Broward	1997	34%		Baltimore ⁵	2010	20%
Milwaukee	1996	34%		Essex-Morris	1998	20%
MIAMI	2014	33%		Philadelphia	2009	18%
Wilmington	1995	33%		Atlanta	2006	18%
San Diego	2003	32%		Boston ⁶	2005	18%
Charlotte	1997	32%		Pittsburgh	2002	18%
Harrisburg	1994	32%		Cleveland	2011	16%
Miami	1994	32%		St. Louis	1995	15%
Denver ²	2007	31% ³		Chicago ⁷	2010	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%		Palm Springs ⁸	1998	14%
Miami	2004	31%		NJPS ⁹	2000	30%
San Antonio	2007	30%				

See footnotes on **Table 6-8**.

IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH

Table 6-13 shows that 74% of Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Miami feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives, 20%, somewhat important; 4% not too important; and 2%, not at all important.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-14 shows that the 74% who feel that being Jewish is very important is the fourth highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in Cleveland, 57% in New York, and 56% in Atlanta. The 74% compares to 52% nationally and 46% in the Pew study.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-13 shows that, overall, 74% of respondents feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- part-year households (87%)
- FSU households (84%), Israeli households (91%), and Holocaust survivor households (91%)
- Orthodox households (99%) and Conservative households (89%)
- synagogue member households (91%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (88%), JCC member households (85%), and Jewish organization member households (88%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (92%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (84%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (87%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (86%) and \$500 and over (87%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in Other North Dade (60%) and East Kendall (64%)
- non-elderly single households (61%)
- Just Jewish households (54%)
- conversionary in-married households (59%) and intermarried households (49%)
- synagogue non-member households (64%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (62%)

TABLE 6-13 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	73.8%	20.4	4.1	1.7	1,942	53,361
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	87.2%	11.5	0.0	1.3	132	2,371
Full-Year	73.3%	20.8	4.2	1.7	1,810	50,990
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	77.7%	16.4	4.4	1.5	994	29,497
N Dade Core East	79.9%	14.9	3.8	1.4	618	17,777
N Dade Core West	83.1%	13.2	3.7	0.0	242	7,121
Other North Dade	60.3%	27.2	7.9	4.6	134	4,599
South Dade	65.4%	27.7	4.3	2.6	584	16,012
West Kendall	65.5%	26.7	3.9	3.9	250	7,760
East Kendall	64.2%	29.6	3.7	2.5	122	2,310
NE South Dade	66.2%	28.2	5.1	0.5	212	5,942
The Beaches	76.7%	20.6	2.3	0.4	364	7,853
North Beach	75.0%	23.3	0.0	1.7	91	1,780
Middle Beach	79.9%	15.3	4.0	0.8	177	3,770
South Beach	71.6%	27.0	1.4	0.0	96	2,303
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU						
FSU	84.3%	11.8	3.9	0.0	56	1,600
Non-FSU	73.4%	20.7	4.1	1.8	1,886	51,761
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	79.3%	17.0	3.3	0.4	306	7,566
Non-Hispanic	72.9%	21.0	4.2	1.9	1,636	45,495

TABLE 6-13						
IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	73.8%	20.4	4.1	1.7	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	83.3%	14.1	2.6	0.0	370	10,032
Non-Sephardic	71.6%	21.9	4.4	2.1	1,568	43,329
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	90.7%	8.8	0.0	0.5	212	5,751
Non-Israeli	71.7%	21.9	4.6	1.8	1,730	47,610
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR						
Survivor	91.1%	5.3	1.8	1.8	73	1,789
Non-Survivor	73.2%	20.9	4.2	1.7	1,869	51,572
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT						
Under 35	74.0%	22.2	3.8	0.0	277	6,014
35 - 49	71.7%	22.5	5.1	0.7	346	9,095
50 - 64	70.7%	23.0	3.8	2.5	457	13,516
65 - 74	73.7%	19.4	4.7	2.2	417	12,490
75 and over	78.0%	16.9	3.2	1.9	445	12,246
→ 65 and over	76.2%	18.0	3.8	2.0	862	24,736
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	70.2%	23.3	3.3	3.2	836	22,072
Female	76.2%	18.5	4.6	0.7	1,106	31,289

TABLE 6-13 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	73.8%	20.4	4.1	1.7	1,942	53,361
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	77.7%	18.2	3.6	0.5	480	12,106
Household with Only Adult Children	76.7%	15.3	4.7	3.3	177	4,442
Non-Elderly Couple	66.4%	28.9	4.0	0.7	182	4,427
Non-Elderly Single	61.1%	29.7	6.3	2.9	177	5,435
Elderly Couple	75.4%	18.6	3.6	2.4	383	10,257
Elderly Single	76.6%	17.0	4.3	2.1	367	11,580
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	75.0%	19.3	3.1	2.6	170	7,204
\$25 - \$50,000	81.8%	16.5	1.7	0.0	204	9,178
\$50 - \$100,000	70.3%	24.7	3.1	1.9	350	12,540
\$100 - \$200,000	69.4%	23.0	4.9	2.7	420	13,820
\$200,000 and over	77.2%	17.1	3.2	2.5	425	10,619
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	99.0%	0.5	0.5	0.0	268	5,676
Conservative	89.1%	10.5	0.4	0.0	569	14,057
Reform	71.7%	23.7	3.5	1.1	569	16,288
Just Jewish	54.2%	32.6	8.9	4.3	520	17,025

TABLE 6-13 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	73.8%	20.4	4.1	1.7	1,942	53,361
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	82.0%	15.0	2.2	0.8	969	23,604
Conversionary	58.7%	34.0	5.2	2.1	73	2,053
Intermarried	48.9%	37.1	11.2	2.8	133	4,361
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	90.5%	8.8	0.5	0.2	1,023	19,124
Non-Member	64.4%	27.0	6.0	2.6	919	34,237
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	87.6%	11.3	0.9	0.2	577	13,694
Did Not Attend	68.8%	23.8	5.2	2.2	1,348	39,667
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	85.3%	11.8	2.4	0.5	392	6,447
Non-Member	72.2%	21.6	4.3	1.9	1,550	46,914
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	87.9%	11.2	0.9	0.0	613	13,064
Non-Member	69.2%	23.4	5.1	2.3	1,329	40,297

TABLE 6-13 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	73.8%	20.4	4.1	1.7	1,942	53,361
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Day School 7-12 yrs	91.5%	7.7	0.4	0.4	322	7,328
To Day School 1-6 yrs	75.2%	20.0	4.8	0.0	156	3,841
→To Jewish Day School	85.9%	11.9	1.9	0.3	478	11,169
To Supplemental School	69.5%	23.0	4.6	2.9	1,006	27,829
→To Jewish Education	75.2%	19.0	3.8	2.0	1,551	41,169
No	70.9%	22.8	5.5	0.8	391	12,192
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	75.1%	19.8	3.7	1.4	701	17,400
No	74.1%	20.1	4.0	1.8	1,241	35,961
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
In Youth Group	84.1%	12.6	2.6	0.7	883	22,135
No	67.1%	25.3	5.1	2.5	1,059	31,226
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	87.3%	11.5	1.0	0.2	546	12,798
No	68.1%	23.7	6.1	2.1	1,169	32,718

TABLE 6-13 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	73.8%	20.4	4.1	1.7	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	77.1%	19.1	2.7	1.1	613	13,591
On General Trip	79.6%	15.2	3.1	2.1	866	24,655
No	61.5%	30.1	6.8	1.6	463	15,116
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	82.5%	15.4	1.6	0.5	900	17,502
Asked, Did Not Donate	69.9%	22.4	5.7	2.0	285	11,152
Not Asked	68.6%	23.7	5.2	2.5	702	24,707
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	69.0%	23.3	5.4	2.3	987	35,859
Under \$100	78.4%	19.1	2.1	0.4	373	8,644
\$100 - \$500	86.0%	11.4	1.3	1.3	255	4,909
\$500 and over	86.7%	11.7	0.8	0.8	272	3,949

TABLE 6-14					
IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Community	Year	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important
Palm Springs	1998	87%	13		
Cincinnati	2008	76%	21	2	1
Cleveland	2011	75%	20	3	2
MIAMI *	2014	74%	20	4	2
Baltimore	2010	74%	17	5	4
Chicago	2010	73%	23	4	1
Howard County	2010	70%	24	4	2
Philadelphia	2009	70%	23	6	
Pittsburgh	2002	67%	25	6	2
Essex-Morris	1998	65%	27	8	
San Diego	2003	64%	26	6	4
Phoenix	2002	63%	28	5	4
Sarasota	2001	62%	31	5	2
Denver	2007	61%	29	7	3
Wilmington	1995	61%	29	7	3
New York	2011	57%	27	9	7
Atlanta	2006	56%	35	5	4
St. Louis	1995	54%	32	9	4
Las Vegas	2005	53%	34	8	6
East Bay	2011	42%	33	16	10
San Francisco	2004	41%	41	12	6
Pew *	2013	46%	34	15	5
NJPS ¹	2000	52%	34	10	4

* Question was asked using the responses *very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important.*

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample.*

BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF....

Table 6-15 shows that 8% of Jewish respondents in Miami feel that to them personally being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion; 11%, ancestry; 21%, culture; 2%, religion and ancestry; 3%, religion and culture; 14%, ancestry and culture; and 42%, all three. Cumulatively, 54% of respondents included religion in their responses; 69%, ancestry, and 80%, culture.

46% of respondents feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry, culture, or both, thus excluding religion as a component.

The 8% who feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion compares to 15% in the Pew study. The 46% who feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry, culture, or both compares to 62% in the Pew study. The 42% who feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of all three (ancestry, culture, and religion) compares to 23% in the Pew study.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-15 shows that, overall, 8% of respondents feel that to them being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Orthodox households (21%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (15%)

TABLE 6-15 BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF.....									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All 3	Sample Size	Number of House holds
All	7.5%	11.2	20.6	1.5	3.2	13.8	42.2	1,942	53,361
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE									
Part-Year	13.1%	6.6	13.2	0.0	1.3	7.9	57.9	132	2,371
Full-Year	7.1%	11.5	20.9	1.6	3.2	14.1	41.6	1,810	50,990
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
North Dade	8.2%	10.8	19.5	1.5	3.6	11.9	44.5	994	29,497
Core East	8.2%	11.3	20.1	1.6	3.6	10.9	44.3	618	17,777
Core West	8.4%	10.1	14.8	1.7	5.1	10.1	49.8	242	7,121
Other	8.0%	9.9	24.5	0.7	1.3	18.5	37.1	134	4,599
South Dade	5.9%	12.7	22.6	1.7	2.4	16.8	37.9	584	16,012
W Kendall	5.7%	14.2	21.8	1.5	2.7	14.6	39.5	250	7,760
E Kendall	3.6%	11.1	23.5	3.7	2.5	19.8	35.8	122	2,310
NE S Dade	6.7%	10.9	23.4	1.6	1.6	18.8	37.0	212	5,942
Beaches	7.5%	10.0	20.4	1.5	3.1	14.6	42.9	364	7,853
N Beach	6.7%	11.7	23.3	5.0	3.3	5.0	45.0	91	1,780
Mid Beach	7.2%	8.8	14.4	0.0	4.8	14.4	50.4	177	3,770
S Beach	9.3%	10.5	27.6	0.0	0.0	23.7	28.9	96	2,303
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU									
FSU	2.0%	13.5	26.9	0.0	3.8	19.2	34.6	56	1,600
Non-FSU	7.5%	11.2	20.4	1.6	3.1	13.7	42.5	1,886	51,761

TABLE 6-15 BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF.....									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All 3	Sample Size	Number of House holds
All	7.5%	11.2	20.6	1.5	3.2	13.8	42.2	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC									
Hispanic	7.5%	10.0	23.0	1.1	5.2	10.7	42.5	306	7,566
Non	7.5%	11.5	20.1	1.6	2.8	14.4	42.1	1,636	45,495
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC									
Sephardic	11.3%	8.8	16.5	1.2	5.3	9.1	47.8	370	10,032
Non	6.6%	11.8	21.3	1.7	2.6	15.0	41.0	1,568	43,329
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI									
Israeli	10.4%	6.2	16.0	1.0	1.5	10.8	54.1	212	5,751
Non	7.1%	11.9	21.1	1.6	3.3	14.2	40.8	1,730	47,610
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR									
Survivor	11.0%	14.5	14.5	0.0	1.8	3.6	54.6	73	1,789
Non	7.3%	11.1	20.8	1.6	3.2	14.1	41.9	1,869	51,572
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT									
Under 35	6.6%	4.6	28.9	1.3	2.5	18.0	38.1	277	6,014
35 - 49	6.2%	10.8	21.7	1.7	2.7	14.2	42.7	346	9,095
50 - 64	8.8%	12.6	19.4	1.3	2.3	11.3	44.3	457	13,516
65 - 74	9.1%	14.9	20.1	1.2	4.0	13.9	36.8	417	12,490
75 +	6.3%	10.5	16.6	2.1	3.7	13.1	47.7	445	12,246
→ 65+	7.5%	12.6	18.3	1.7	3.9	13.6	42.4	862	24,736
SEX OF RESPONDENT									
Male	8.9%	11.9	22.3	1.3	3.4	14.4	37.8	836	22,072
Female	6.3%	10.8	19.4	1.7	3.0	13.4	45.4	1,106	31,289

TABLE 6-15 BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF.....									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All 3	Sample Size	Number of House holds
All	7.5%	11.2	20.6	1.5	3.2	13.8	42.2	1,942	53,361
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	7.8%	10.5	16.8	1.5	2.4	13.4	47.6	480	12,106
Household with Only Adult Children	10.1%	8.1	17.6	0.7	4.7	16.9	41.9	177	4,442
Non-Elderly Couple	6.7%	12.0	23.3	2.0	2.0	8.0	46.0	182	4,427
Non-Elderly Single	5.7%	8.4	34.8	1.1	1.7	15.2	33.1	177	5,435
Elderly Couple	5.1%	12.2	18.8	0.9	5.2	11.6	46.2	383	10,257
Elderly Single	9.5%	13.1	17.3	2.7	2.7	13.9	40.8	367	11,580
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	9.0%	4.2	25.3	2.6	4.2	14.7	40.0	170	7,204
\$25 - \$50,000	9.2%	11.7	19.7	1.3	3.3	11.7	43.1	204	9,178
\$50 - \$100,000	10.6%	14.1	20.0	1.6	2.5	10.9	40.3	350	12,540
\$100-\$200,000	6.7%	9.6	17.0	1.6	4.4	17.0	43.7	420	13,820
\$200,000 +	6.5%	9.7	26.0	1.1	2.9	13.4	40.4	425	10,619
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	20.9%	4.3	6.4	3.2	4.8	1.6	58.8	268	5,676
Conservative	7.0%	7.1	15.0	1.5	4.1	8.6	56.7	569	14,057
Reform	5.2%	10.4	25.6	1.9	3.3	15.4	38.2	569	16,288
Just Jewish	5.2%	18.1	25.1	0.9	1.4	20.4	28.9	520	17,025

TABLE 6-15 BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF.....									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All 3	Sample Size	Number of House holds
All	7.5%	11.2	20.6	1.5	3.2	13.8	42.2	1,942	53,361
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	7.0%	10.7	17.6	0.9	4.0	9.8	50.0	969	23,604
Conversionary	5.2%	10.5	31.6	1.1	1.1	12.6	37.9	73	2,053
Intermarried	1.4%	19.1	21.3	4.3	1.4	22.7	29.8	133	4,361
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	12.0%	5.2	16.2	1.9	5.0	6.1	53.6	1,023	19,124
Non	5.0%	14.7	23.0	1.3	2.0	18.2	35.8	919	34,237
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR									
Attended	9.2%	5.9	13.8	0.9	6.1	10.7	53.4	577	13,694
Did Not Attend	6.8%	13.2	23.1	1.8	2.0	14.8	38.3	1,348	39,667
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	10.2%	7.5	17.3	1.9	4.2	9.8	49.1	392	6,447
Non	7.1%	11.7	21.0	1.5	3.0	14.4	41.3	1,550	46,914
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	8.5%	6.1	20.9	1.6	4.5	12.9	45.5	613	13,064
Non	7.1%	12.9	20.4	1.5	2.8	14.1	41.2	1,329	40,297

TABLE 6-15 BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF.....									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All 3	Sample Size	Number of House holds
All	7.5%	11.2	20.6	1.5	3.2	13.8	42.2	1,942	53,361
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Day School 7-12 years	15.4%	7.2	13.1	2.5	3.4	11.4	47.0	322	7,328
To Day School 1-6 years	4.1%	13.0	21.1	0.8	5.7	12.2	43.1	156	3,841
→ To Jewish Day School	11.7%	9.1	16.1	1.9	4.2	11.6	45.4	478	11,169
To Supple-mental School	5.6%	9.1	23.5	1.2	3.1	16.8	40.7	1,006	27,829
→ To Jewish Education	7.3%	9.1	20.8	1.4	3.3	15.0	43.1	1,551	41,169
No	7.0%	19.6	17.0	1.8	2.0	10.9	41.7	391	12,192
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Overnight Camp	8.0%	8.8	20.8	1.4	4.5	12.9	43.6	701	17,400
No	6.8%	12.7	19.6	1.5	2.4	14.7	42.3	1,241	35,961
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
In Youth Group	7.2%	9.3	18.4	0.8	3.4	11.0	49.9	883	22,135
No	7.1%	12.9	21.2	1.9	2.8	16.4	37.7	1,059	31,226
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	8.0%	7.7	14.3	1.2	4.6	11.4	52.8	546	12,798
No	5.7%	12.4	23.4	1.6	2.8	16.3	37.8	1,169	32,718

TABLE 6-15 BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF.....									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All 3	Sample Size	Number of House holds
All	7.5%	11.2	20.6	1.5	3.2	13.8	42.2	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	7.2%	7.9	24.9	1.1	3.4	13.3	42.2	613	13,591
On General Trip	8.0%	11.1	18.9	1.6	3.6	10.6	46.2	866	24,655
No	6.7%	14.5	19.3	2.0	2.2	19.3	36.0	463	15,116
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	8.5%	9.8	16.7	2.0	3.9	10.3	48.8	900	17,502
Asked, Did Not Donate	7.1%	10.4	23.9	1.4	2.2	14.3	40.7	285	11,152
Not Asked	6.8%	12.8	22.1	1.4	2.9	16.0	38.0	702	24,707
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	6.9%	12.1	22.6	1.4	2.7	15.5	38.8	987	35,859
Under \$100	7.5%	14.0	15.8	2.2	3.9	11.1	45.5	373	8,644
\$100 - \$500	7.7%	5.8	17.9	1.3	2.6	9.6	55.1	255	4,909
\$500 +	11.7%	5.4	17.8	2.3	5.4	9.3	48.1	272	3,949

PROUD TO BE JEWISH

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked if they agree or disagree with the statement “I am proud to be Jewish.” 99% of respondents agreed, which compares to 94% in the Pew study.

STRONG SENSE OF BELONGING TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Table 6-16 shows that 92% of Jewish respondents in Miami agree with the statement “I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people.” The 92% compares to 75% in the Pew study.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-16 shows that, overall, 92% of respondents agree with the statement “I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people.” The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Orthodox households (100%) and Conservative households (98%)
- synagogue member households (98%) and JCC member households (98%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (98%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- Just Jewish households (82%)
- intermarried households (81%)

TABLE 6-16				
JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	91.7%	76.7%	1,942	53,361
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	97.4%	78.7%	132	2,371
Full-Year	91.5%	76.6%	1,810	50,990
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Dade	93.3%	75.7%	994	29,497
North Dade Core East	93.7%	75.8%	618	17,777
North Dade Core West	93.6%	75.2%	242	7,121
Other North Dade	91.3%	76.2%	134	4,599
South Dade	86.9%	75.5%	584	16,012
West Kendall	89.0%	72.3%	250	7,760
East Kendall	83.8%	76.9%	122	2,310
NE South Dade	85.3%	79.1%	212	5,942
The Beaches	95.3%	82.7%	364	7,853
North Beach	96.7%	81.7%	91	1,780
Middle Beach	94.4%	86.1%	177	3,770
South Beach	96.0%	77.8%	96	2,303
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU				
FSU	88.0%	81.3%	56	1,600
Non-FSU	91.8%	76.5%	1,886	51,761
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	92.9%	88.4%	306	7,566
Non-Hispanic	91.5%	74.5%	1,636	45,495

TABLE 6-16				
JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	91.7%	76.7%	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	95.3%	89.3%	370	10,032
Non-Sephardic	90.8%	73.7%	1,568	43,329
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	97.0%	92.9%	212	5,751
Non-Israeli	91.1%	74.6%	1,730	47,610
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR				
Survivor	96.4%	84.2%	73	1,789
Non-Survivor	91.6%	76.5%	1,869	51,572
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT				
Under 35	93.4%	85.4%	277	6,014
35 - 49	92.3%	83.0%	346	9,095
50 - 64	86.0%	79.6%	457	13,516
65 - 74	91.1%	71.0%	417	12,490
75 and over	96.0%	69.9%	445	12,246
→ 65 and over	93.8%	70.4%	862	24,736
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	88.6%	76.9%	836	22,072
Female	93.8%	76.6%	1,106	31,289

TABLE 6-16				
JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	91.7%	76.7%	1,942	53,361
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	90.7%	85.1%	480	12,106
Household with Only Adult Children	85.6%	85.0%	177	4,442
Non-Elderly Couple	87.8%	75.4%	182	4,427
Non-Elderly Single	88.8%	79.1%	177	5,435
Elderly Couple	92.4%	74.5%	383	10,257
Elderly Single	95.7%	66.9%	367	11,580
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	94.2%	70.1%	170	7,204
\$25 - \$50,000	94.8%	76.8%	204	9,178
\$50 - \$100,000	91.8%	74.6%	350	12,540
\$100 - \$200,000	88.4%	78.7%	420	13,820
\$200,000 and over	93.5%	82.7%	425	10,619
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	99.5%	95.7%	268	5,676
Conservative	97.6%	86.7%	569	14,057
Reform	93.2%	75.5%	569	16,288
Just Jewish	82.3%	63.3%	520	17,025

TABLE 6-16				
JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	91.7%	76.7%	1,942	53,361
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	93.6%	82.0%	969	23,604
Conversionary	88.7%	77.7%	73	2,053
Intermarried	80.5%	66.2%	133	4,361
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	97.6%	90.2%	1,023	19,124
Non-Member	88.3%	69.0%	919	34,237
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	95.9%	90.1%	577	13,694
Did Not Attend	90.2%	71.7%	1,348	39,667
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	98.1%	88.9%	392	6,447
Non-Member	90.8%	75.0%	1,550	46,914
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	97.2%	88.8%	613	13,064
Non-Member	90.0%	72.8%	1,329	40,297

TABLE 6-16				
JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	91.7%	76.7%	1,942	53,361
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
To Day School 7-12 years	97.1%	92.7%	322	7,328
To Day School 1-6 years	94.4%	81.3%	156	3,841
→ To Jewish Day School	96.4%	88.8%	478	11,169
To Supplemental School	90.6%	74.0%	1,006	27,829
→ To Jewish Education	92.6%	78.9%	1,551	41,169
No	90.4%	69.4%	391	12,192
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Overnight Camp	92.7%	83.0%	701	17,400
No	91.9%	74.0%	1,241	35,961
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER				
In Youth Group	95.6%	84.3%	883	22,135
No	89.4%	71.6%	1,059	31,226
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	97.3%	85.8%	546	12,798
No	89.3%	74.4%	1,169	32,718
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	94.6%	84.6%	613	13,591
On General Trip	92.2%	81.7%	866	24,655
No	88.4%	61.4%	463	15,116

TABLE 6-16				
JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	91.7%	76.7%	1,942	53,361
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	95.4%	84.1%	900	17,502
Asked, Did Not Donate	91.8%	71.4%	285	11,152
Not Asked	88.8%	73.5%	702	24,707
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	89.7%	72.8%	987	35,859
Under \$100	93.9%	78.4%	373	8,644
\$100 - \$500	96.2%	88.2%	255	4,909
\$500 and over	97.7%	91.3%	272	3,949

HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO TAKE CARE OF JEWS IN NEED AROUND THE WORLD

Table 6-16 shows that 77% of Jewish respondents in Miami agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world." The 77% compares to 63% in the Pew study.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-? shows that, overall, 77% of respondents agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world." The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Hispanic households (88%), Sephardic households (89%), and Israeli households (93%)
- Orthodox households (96%) and Conservative households (87%)
- synagogue member households (90%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (90%), JCC member households (89%), and Jewish organization member households (89%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (93%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (88%) and \$500 and over (91%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- elderly single households (67%)
- Just Jewish households (63%)
- intermarried households (66%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (61%)

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Table 6-17 summarizes the overall results on religious practices observed by Jewish households in Miami. Some questions were asked with the responses always, usually, sometimes, and never (participate in a Passover Seder, light Chanukah candles, light Sabbath candles, and have a Christmas tree). Other questions were asked with yes and no responses (have a mezuzah on the front door, keep a kosher home, keep kosher in and out of the home, and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may overstate the level of observance of religious practices.

Having a mezuzah on the front door, a ritual that generally must be observed only when one moves into a new residence, is observed by 80% of households. Participating in a Passover Seder is always/usually observed by 81% of households and lighting Chanukah candles, by 76% (both annual rituals). Lighting Sabbath candles, a weekly ritual, is always/usually observed by 32% of households. Keeping a kosher home, an ongoing practice, is observed by 20% of households and keeping kosher in and out of the home, by 13% of respondents. 7% of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, a weekly ritual. 8% of households always/usually have a Christmas tree in the home and 13% always/usually/sometimes have one.

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Miami has the third highest percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (13%) and the third highest percentage who refrain from the use of electricity on the Sabbath (7%). Miami has the fourth highest percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (32%), the fifth highest percentage who have a mezuzah on the front door (80%), the sixth highest percentage who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (81%), an above average percentage who keep a kosher home (20%), and an average percentage who always/usually light Chanukah candles (76%).

Miami also has the third lowest percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (13%).

TABLE 6-17
SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 55,700

Religious Practice	Always+ Usually or Yes	Always or Yes	Usually	Some- times	Never or No
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	80.2%	80.2%			19.8
Participate in a Passover Seder	80.8%	69.4%	11.4	12.8	6.4
Light Chanukah Candles	76.2%	66.5%	9.7	11.8	12.0
Light Sabbath Candles	31.9%	25.0%	6.9	22.0	46.1
Keep a Kosher Home	19.6%	19.6%			80.4
Keep Kosher In/Out of Home	13.3%	13.3%			86.7
Refrain from Using Electricity	7.4%	7.4%			92.6
Have a Christmas Tree	7.5%	6.1%	1.4	5.5	87.0

PRACTICE

Table 6-18 shows that 87% of Jewish respondents in Miami reported that someone in their household observes *at least one* of the following religious practices (*practice*):

- ❶ Participate in a Passover Seder (always/usually);
- ❷ Light Chanukah candles (always/usually);
- ❸ Light Sabbath candles (always/usually); or
- ❹ Keep a kosher home (yes).

Community Comparisons. Table 6-19 shows that the 87% who practice is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 89% in South Palm Beach, 88% in West Palm Beach, 87% in Atlanta, 85% in Broward, 84% in Washington, 81% in New York, and 80% in Cleveland. The 87% compares to 87% in 2004 and 86% in 1994.

✓ If having a mezuzah on the front door is added to the list of religious practices, the 87% of households increases to 94%.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-18 shows that, overall, 87% of households **practice**. The percentage is much higher in:

- Israeli households (99%)
- households with children (99%)
- Orthodox households (100%)
- synagogue member households (99%) and Jewish organization member households (97%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (98%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (99%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- Just Jewish households (72%)
- intermarried households (77%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (76%)

TABLE 6-18 PRACTICE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Practice	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	86.9%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	96.2%	135	2,395
Full-Year	86.5%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
<i>North Dade</i>	86.8%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	87.6%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	86.1%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	85.0%	138	4,679
<i>South Dade</i>	84.9%	621	17,100
West Kendall	83.7%	265	8,330
East Kendall	88.5%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	84.9%	221	6,090
<i>The Beaches</i>	91.0%	381	8,243
North Beach	95.1%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	87.8%	186	4,010
South Beach	93.5%	99	2,339

TABLE 6-18 PRACTICE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Practice	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	86.9%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	80.7%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	87.1%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	92.3%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	85.9%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	93.9%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	85.1%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	99.0%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	85.4%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	82.8%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	87.1%	1,947	53,862
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	94.6%	242	6,279
35 - 49	95.2%	378	9,655
50 - 64	84.5%	536	14,471
65 - 74	85.0%	443	12,882
75 and over	81.2%	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	83.2%	864	25,295

TABLE 6-18 PRACTICE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Practice	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	86.9%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	98.6%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	90.2%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	84.3%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	84.9%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	85.2%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	80.2%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	78.1%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	85.5%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	87.0%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	89.0%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	94.8%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	100.0%	273	5,849
Conservative	95.3%	583	14,371
Reform	90.8%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	72.1%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	93.2%	969	23,622
Conversionary	92.9%	108	2,984
Intermarried	77.2%	160	5,144

TABLE 6-18 PRACTICE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Practice	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	86.9%	2,020	55,700
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	99.1%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	80.1%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	95.3%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	83.9%	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	96.3%	408	6,740
Non-Member	85.6%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	97.2%	624	13,312
Non-Member	83.6%	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Day School 7-12 years	97.9%	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 years	91.2%	156	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	95.6%	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	85.5%	1,006	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	88.7%	1,484	39,016
No	82.3%	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	92.4%	701	17,491
No	84.8%	1,241	35,836

TABLE 6-18 PRACTICE			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Practice	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	86.9%	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	93.5%	883	22,184
No	82.9%	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	96.4%	546	12,865
No	85.0%	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	94.2%	631	14,426
On General Trip	90.0%	894	25,066
No	75.7%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	92.5%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	84.4%	289	11,307
Not Asked	83.8%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	84.0%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	89.8%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	91.9%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	99.2%	280	4,066

Note to **Table 6-18**: A household is considered to “practice” if anyone in the household observes *at least one* of the following religious practices: ❶ Participate in a Passover Seder (always/usually); ❷ Light Chanukah candles (always/ usually); ❸ Light Sabbath candles (always/usually); or ❹ Keep a kosher home (yes).

TABLE 6-19 PRACTICE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	93%		Baltimore	2010	84%
Howard County	2010	91%		Washington	2003	84%
Middlesex	2008	91%		Milwaukee	1996	84%
Bergen	2001	91%		St. Louis	1995	84%
Cincinnati	2008	90%		Pittsburgh	2002	83%
Detroit	2005	89%		Los Angeles	1997	83%
S Palm Beach	2005	89%		Lehigh Valley	2007	82%
Chicago	2010	88%		Richmond	1994	82%
W Palm Beach	2005	88%		New York	2011	81%
Minneapolis	2004	88%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	81%
Rochester	1999	88%		Charlotte	1997	81%
MIAMI	2014	87%		Orlando	1993	81%
Atlanta	2006	87%		Cleveland	2011	80%
Atlantic County	2004	87%		Portland (ME)	2007	79%
Miami	2004	87%		San Antonio	2007	79%
Hartford	2000	87%		Columbus	2001	78%
Westport	2000	87%		Sarasota	2001	78%
Tidewater	2001	86%		Tucson	2002	77%
Harrisburg	1994	86%		York	1999	77%
Miami	1994	86%		St. Petersburg	1994	76%
New Haven	2010	85%		Denver	2007	75%
St. Paul	2004	85%		Jacksonville	2002	75%
Rhode Island	2002	85%		Phoenix	2002	75%
Broward	1997	85%		Las Vegas	2005	72%
Wilmington	1995	85%		See Note on previous page.		

HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR

Table 6-20 shows that 80% of Jewish households in Miami have a mezuzah on the front door.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-21 shows that the 80% who have a mezuzah on the front door is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 87% in South Palm Beach, 83% in West Palm Beach, 79% in Broward, and 55% in Washington. The 80% compares to 82% in 2004 and 76% in 1994. The 80% compares to 61% nationally (for a mezuzah on any door of the house).

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-20 shows that, overall, 80% of households have a mezuzah on the front door. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (91%)
- households in North Dade Core West (92%)
- Sephardic households (91%), Israeli households (98%), and Holocaust survivor households (91%)
- Orthodox households (98%) and Conservative households (90%)
- in-married households (91%)
- synagogue member households (94%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (19%), and JCC member households (90%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (92%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (91%) and \$500 and over (91%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in Other North Dade (65%) and NE South Dade (66%)
- households who rent their home (68%)
- non-elderly single households (68%)
- intermarried households (56%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (67%)

TABLE 6-20 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.2%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	91.1%	135	2,395
Full-Year	79.7%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	84.3%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	86.1%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	92.2%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	64.5%	138	4,679
South Dade	73.3%	621	17,100
West Kendall	78.6%	265	8,330
East Kendall	72.4%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	66.2%	221	6,090
The Beaches	79.4%	381	8,243
North Beach	85.2%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	77.7%	186	4,010
South Beach	77.6%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	73.2%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	80.4%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	84.2%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	79.5%	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-20 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.2%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	90.8%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	77.7%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	98.0%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	78.0%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	91.2%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	79.8%	1,947	53,862
HOME OWNERSHIP			
Own	83.0%	1,646	45,061
Rent	68.1%	374	10,639
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	72.5%	242	6,279
35 - 49	77.7%	378	9,655
50 - 64	83.6%	536	14,471
65 - 74	81.4%	443	12,882
75 and over	80.3%	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	81.0%	864	25,295

TABLE 6-20 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.2%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	83.1%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	83.1%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	85.0%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	67.6%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	84.1%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	78.2%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	86.7%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	71.3%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	80.4%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	81.6%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	80.1%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	98.4%	273	5,849
Conservative	89.5%	583	14,371
Reform	75.6%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	71.1%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	90.7%	969	23,622
Conversionary	82.7%	108	2,984
Intermarried	55.7%	160	5,144

TABLE 6-20 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.2%	2,020	55,700
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	94.3%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	72.3%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	90.7%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	76.4%	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	89.5%	408	6,740
Non-Member	78.9%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	89.1%	624	13,312
Non-Member	77.4%	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Day School 7-12 years	92.0%	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 years	84.8%	156	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	89.5%	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	78.5%	1,006	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	82.3%	1,484	39,016
No	74.7%	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	81.8%	701	17,491
No	80.0%	1,241	35,836

TABLE 6-20 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	80.2%	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	87.1%	883	22,184
No	76.0%	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	83.7%	546	12,865
No	78.5%	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	81.6%	631	14,426
On General Trip	87.8%	894	25,066
No	66.8%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	87.4%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	83.6%	289	11,307
Not Asked	73.6%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	76.7%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	83.7%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	91.3%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	90.8%	280	4,066

**TABLE 6-21
HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	87%		Richmond	1994	64%
Middlesex	2008	83%		Los Angeles	1997	63%
W Palm Beach	2005	83%		Westport	2000	62%
Miami	2004	82%		Milwaukee	1996	62%
Monmouth	1997	81%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	61%
MIAMI	2014	80%		Harrisburg	1994	61%
Broward	1997	79%		St. Petersburg	1994	61%
Detroit	2005	77%		York	1999	60%
Atlantic County	2004	77%		Wilmington	1995	60%
Bergen	2001	76%		Orlando	1993	59%
Miami	1994	76%		Tucson	2002	58%
Hartford	2000	72%		San Diego *	2003	57%
Sarasota	2001	69%		Charlotte	1997	57%
Lehigh Valley	2007	68%		Las Vegas	2005	55%
San Antonio	2007	68%		Washington	2003	55%
Tidewater	2001	68%		Phoenix *	2002	55%
Rochester	1999	68%		Portland (ME)	2007	50%
St. Paul	2004	67%		Seattle	2000	41%
Rhode Island	2002	67%		NJPS * ¹	2000	61%
New Haven	2010	65%		* Question was asked about a mezuzah on any door of the house.		
Minneapolis	2004	65%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the more Jewishly-connected sample.		
Jacksonville	2002	64%				

PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER

Table 6-22 shows that 69% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami reported that someone in their household always participates in a Passover Seder; 11%, usually; 13%, sometimes; and 6%, never. In total, 81% of households always/usually participate in a Seder.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-23 shows that the 81% who **always/usually** participate in a Seder is sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% in South Palm Beach, 79% in West Palm Beach, 77% in Washington, 75% in Broward, 70% in Cleveland, 69% in New York, and 62% in Atlanta. The 81% compares to 79% in 2004 and 77% in 1994.

The 6% who **never** participate in a Seder is the third lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Atlanta, 14% in New York, 12% in Cleveland, 8% in Broward, and 7% in each of South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and Washington. The 6% compares to 7% in 2004 and 9% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-22 shows that, overall, 81% of households always/usually participate in a Seder. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (94%)
- households in North Beach (94%)
- Israeli households (97%)
- households under age 35 (92%)
- households with children (92%)
- Orthodox households (97%)
- synagogue member households (97%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (93%), JCC member households (91%), and Jewish organization member households (94%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (97%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (91%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (91%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (98%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- FSU households (70%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (69%)
- Just Jewish households (65%)
- intermarried households (61%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (65%)

TABLE 6-22							
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	80.8%	69.4%	11.4	12.8	6.4	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	93.6%	84.6%	9.0	5.1	1.3	135	2,395
Full-Year	80.2%	68.8%	11.4	13.2	6.6	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	80.0%	69.9%	10.1	12.6	7.4	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	81.7%	72.2%	9.5	11.7	6.6	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	80.8%	76.3%	4.5	10.2	9.0	250	7,520
Other North Dade	72.4%	50.7%	21.7	19.7	7.9	138	4,679
South Dade	78.9%	65.0%	13.9	15.7	5.4	621	17,100
West Kendall	78.0%	63.5%	14.5	14.9	7.1	265	8,330
East Kendall	79.4%	71.4%	8.0	14.9	5.7	135	2,680
NE South Dade	79.8%	64.6%	15.2	17.2	3.0	221	6,090
The Beaches	87.6%	76.8%	10.8	7.5	4.9	381	8,243
North Beach	93.5%	85.3%	8.2	1.6	4.9	96	1,894
Middle Beach	82.4%	74.0%	8.4	13.0	4.6	186	4,010
South Beach	89.6%	74.0%	15.6	3.9	6.5	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	70.1%	49.0%	21.1	24.6	5.3	58	1,727
Non-FSU	81.2%	70.2%	11.0	12.4	6.4	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	88.6%	80.1%	8.5	8.5	2.9	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	79.5%	67.7%	11.8	13.5	7.0	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-22 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	80.8%	69.4%	11.4	12.8	6.4	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	90.2%	84.4%	5.8	8.4	1.4	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	78.6%	65.9%	12.7	13.8	7.6	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	97.0%	89.0%	8.0	2.5	0.5	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	78.8%	67.1%	11.7	14.1	7.1	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	81.0%	75.8%	5.2	6.9	12.1	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	80.8%	69.3%	11.5	13.0	6.2	1,947	53,862
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	91.6%	78.4%	13.2	7.4	1.0	242	6,279
35 - 49	87.6%	76.5%	11.1	9.2	3.2	378	9,655
50 - 64	79.5%	71.0%	8.5	14.3	6.2	536	14,471
65 - 74	78.3%	67.6%	10.7	13.1	8.6	443	12,882
75 and over	73.9%	59.5%	14.4	16.4	9.7	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	76.2%	63.7%	12.5	14.7	9.1	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	92.2%	82.4%	9.8	5.2	2.6	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	84.5%	76.7%	7.8	9.7	5.8	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	78.7%	71.8%	6.9	18.2	3.1	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	79.9%	68.2%	11.7	18.4	1.7	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	78.5%	67.6%	10.9	14.7	6.8	389	10,416
Elderly Single	74.5%	59.4%	15.1	13.8	11.7	371	11,753

TABLE 6-22 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	80.8%	69.4%	11.4	12.8	6.4	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	69.0%	55.3%	13.7	17.3	13.7	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	80.5%	68.9%	11.6	11.2	8.3	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	79.5%	67.7%	11.8	15.1	5.4	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	83.0%	73.4%	9.6	14.1	2.9	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	89.9%	80.5%	9.4	8.7	1.4	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	97.4%	95.8%	1.6	2.1	0.5	273	5,849
Conservative	89.6%	83.0%	6.6	7.2	3.2	583	14,371
Reform	83.8%	68.3%	15.5	11.9	4.3	598	16,989
Just Jewish	65.1%	50.6%	14.5	21.8	13.1	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	89.2%	81.8%	7.4	8.2	2.6	969	23,622
Conversionary	86.8%	77.6%	9.2	6.1	7.1	108	2,984
Intermarried	60.5%	43.7%	16.8	29.3	10.2	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	97.0%	90.9%	6.1	2.8	0.2	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	71.7%	57.4%	14.3	18.4	9.9	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	92.7%	88.4%	4.3	5.2	2.1	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	76.6%	62.9%	13.7	15.5	7.9	1,424	41,385

TABLE 6-22 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	80.8%	69.4%	11.4	12.8	6.4	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	90.5%	83.7%	6.8	6.8	2.7	408	6,740
Non-Member	79.5%	67.6%	11.9	13.6	6.9	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	93.5%	84.5%	9.0	5.6	0.9	624	13,312
Non-Member	76.9%	64.9%	12.0	15.0	8.1	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Day School 7-12 yrs	97.1%	87.1%	10.0	2.5	0.4	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	89.6%	78.4%	11.2	9.6	0.8	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	94.4%	84.2%	10.2	5.0	0.6	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	78.8%	66.8%	12.0	14.1	7.1	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	83.8%	72.7%	11.1	11.1	5.1	1,484	39,016
No	72.8%	60.1%	12.7	17.2	10.0	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	88.9%	78.8%	10.1	8.5	2.6	701	17,491
No	77.7%	65.5%	12.2	14.3	8.0	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	90.7%	79.4%	11.3	6.5	2.8	883	22,184
No	74.6%	63.0%	11.6	16.7	8.7	1,059	31,143

TABLE 6-22							
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	80.8%	69.4%	11.4	12.8	6.4	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	91.1%	80.0%	11.1	7.9	1.0	546	12,865
No	80.0%	67.5%	12.5	13.1	6.9	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	89.2%	76.2%	13.0	7.7	3.1	631	14,426
On General Trip	86.5%	76.3%	10.2	8.5	5.0	894	25,066
No	64.5%	52.9%	11.6	23.9	11.6	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	87.4%	77.6%	9.8	9.3	3.3	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	78.3%	64.4%	13.9	16.4	5.3	289	11,307
Not Asked	77.2%	65.7%	11.5	13.5	9.3	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	77.5%	65.3%	12.2	14.4	8.1	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	82.9%	70.1%	12.8	12.8	4.3	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	86.8%	78.7%	8.1	9.4	3.8	262	5,013
\$500 and over	97.6%	92.2%	5.4	1.6	0.8	280	4,066

**TABLE 6-23
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Monmouth	1997	86%	77%	9	10	5
Bergen	2001	85%	76%	9	11	4
Essex-Morris	1998	84%	76%	8	9	7
Middlesex	2008	83%	74%	9	11	6
Detroit	2005	82%	75%	7	12	6
Howard County	2010	81%	73%	8	8	11
MIAMI	2014	81%	69%	11	13	6
S Palm Beach	2005	80%	68%	12	14	7
Westport	2000	79%	68%	11	13	8
Miami	2004	79%	67%	11	14	7
W Palm Beach	2005	79%	66%	13	15	7
Rochester	1999	78%	70%	9	15	7
Hartford	2000	78%	69%	9	13	9
Minneapolis	2004	78%	68%	11	15	7
Chicago	2010	78%	68%	10	13	9
Atlantic County	2004	78%	66%	12	15	6
St. Louis	1995	77%	68%	9	13	11
Miami	1994	77%	67%	10	14	9
Washington	2003	77%	65%	12	16	7
Milwaukee	1996	77%	65%	12	12	11
Baltimore	2010	76%	70%	6	11	13
St. Paul	2004	76%	68%	8	17	8
Cincinnati	2008	76%	65%	12	12	11
New Haven	2010	76%	64%	12	17	7
Philadelphia	2009	76%	76%		24	

**TABLE 6-23
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Harrisburg	1994	75%	66%	9	13	12
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	65%	10	13	13
Broward	1997	75%	64%	11	16	8
Tidewater	2001	75%	64%	11	15	10
Los Angeles	1997	74%	64%	10	14	12
Wilmington	1995	74%	64%	10	14	13
Richmond	1994	73%	63%	10	16	11
Rhode Island	2002	73%	61%	12	17	10
Boston	2005	72%	64%	8	20	8
Palm Springs	1998	72%	72%		17	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%	59%	11	19	11
Cleveland	2011	70%	58%	12	17	12
New York	2011	69%	60%	9	16	14
Charlotte	1997	69%	58%	11	20	11
Sarasota	2001	69%	57%	12	17	14
San Antonio	2007	69%	57%	11	20	11
Orlando	1993	67%	54%	12	20	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	66%	54%	12	16	18
St. Petersburg	1994	65%	56%	9	16	19
Columbus	2001	65%	54%	11	21	14
York	1999	64%	55%	9	20	16
San Diego	2003	64%	51%	13	20	16
Jacksonville	2002	63%	53%	10	22	15
Atlanta	2006	62%	53%	10	19	19
Phoenix	2002	62%	49%	13	26	12

**TABLE 6-23
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Tucson	2002	61%	49%	11	26	13
Portland (ME)	2007	60%	47%	13	28	12
Denver	2007	57%	48%	9	25	18
San Francisco	2004	55%	55%		45	
Las Vegas	2005	50%	40%	11	28	21
Buffalo	1995	NA	91%			9

LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES

Table 6-24 shows that 67% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami reported that someone in their household always lights Chanukah candles; 10%, usually; 12%, sometimes; and 12%, never. In total, 76% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-25 shows that the 76% who **always/usually** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 77% in South Palm Beach, 76% in West Palm Beach, 74% in both Broward and Atlanta, 70% in Washington, 69% in Cleveland, and 68% in New York. The 76% compares to 77% in 2004 and 72% in 1994.

The 12% who **never** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in New York, 18% in Cleveland, 16% in Broward, 13% in each of South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and Washington, and 12% in Atlanta. The 12% compares to 13% in 2004 and 17% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-24 shows that, overall, 76% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (90%)
- Sephardic households (88%) and Israeli households (96%)
- households with children (94%) and households with only adult children (86%)
- Orthodox households (96%) and Conservative households (87%)
- in-married households (86%) and conversionary in-married households (88%)
- synagogue member households (93%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (89%), and JCC member households (91%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (9188%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (89%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (86%) and \$500 and over (90%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- FSU households (64%)
- elderly single households (64%)
- Just Jewish households (59%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (64%)

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	76.2%	66.5%	9.7	11.8	12.0	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	89.8%	74.4%	15.4	5.1	5.1	135	2,395
Full-Year	75.6%	66.1%	9.5	12.1	12.3	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	76.1%	67.0%	9.1	10.5	13.4	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	76.1%	67.0%	9.1	11.5	12.4	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	79.6%	70.2%	9.4	6.9	13.5	250	7,520
Other North Dade	69.7%	61.1%	8.6	13.2	17.1	138	4,679
South Dade	74.7%	62.8%	11.9	12.9	12.4	621	17,100
West Kendall	74.2%	65.7%	8.5	12.9	12.9	265	8,330
East Kendall	79.6%	69.4%	10.2	6.8	13.6	135	2,680
NE South Dade	72.7%	55.5%	17.2	15.7	11.6	221	6,090
The Beaches	80.0%	72.6%	7.4	14.1	5.9	381	8,243
North Beach	85.2%	80.3%	4.9	8.2	6.6	96	1,894
Middle Beach	77.9%	71.0%	6.9	16.0	6.1	186	4,010
South Beach	80.5%	70.1%	10.4	14.3	5.2	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	64.3%	48.2%	16.1	19.6	16.1	58	1,727
Non-FSU	76.6%	67.1%	9.5	11.5	11.9	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	81.3%	71.4%	9.9	9.9	8.8	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	75.3%	65.7%	9.6	12.1	12.6	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	76.2%	66.5%	9.7	11.8	12.0	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	87.5%	80.5%	7.0	7.0	5.5	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	73.6%	63.3%	10.3	12.8	13.6	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	96.0%	91.5%	4.5	2.5	1.5	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	73.8%	63.6%	10.2	12.9	13.3	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	82.4%	77.1%	5.3	1.8	15.8	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	76.0%	66.1%	9.9	12.1	11.9	1,947	53,862
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	82.4%	69.2%	13.2	14.7	2.9	242	6,279
35 - 49	85.0%	74.2%	10.8	8.9	6.1	378	9,655
50 - 64	78.3%	69.2%	9.1	11.3	10.4	536	14,471
65 - 74	72.4%	64.3%	8.1	13.8	13.8	443	12,882
75 and over	68.3%	58.6%	9.7	10.9	20.8	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	70.2%	61.3%	8.9	12.4	17.4	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	94.1%	84.8%	9.3	4.0	1.9	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	86.2%	74.4%	11.8	11.8	2.0	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	70.6%	63.1%	7.5	18.1	11.3	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	69.8%	56.4%	13.4	17.9	12.3	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	75.5%	66.0%	9.5	11.8	12.7	389	10,416
Elderly Single	64.0%	55.9%	8.1	13.8	22.2	371	11,753

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	76.2%	66.5%	9.7	11.8	12.0	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	71.9%	58.6%	13.3	14.3	13.8	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	76.2%	62.0%	14.2	7.5	16.3	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	72.9%	65.1%	7.8	15.4	11.7	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	79.5%	70.7%	8.8	12.8	7.7	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	84.3%	74.5%	9.8	8.4	7.3	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	96.3%	95.8%	0.5	2.1	1.6	273	5,849
Conservative	87.4%	79.1%	8.3	6.4	6.2	583	14,371
Reform	77.9%	65.8%	12.1	14.3	7.8	598	16,989
Just Jewish	58.7%	46.8%	11.9	17.0	24.3	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	86.4%	78.1%	8.3	7.7	5.9	969	23,622
Conversionary	87.7%	78.4%	9.3	8.2	4.1	108	2,984
Intermarried	67.0%	55.6%	11.4	16.8	16.2	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	92.6%	86.5%	6.1	4.9	2.5	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	67.1%	55.4%	11.7	15.6	17.3	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	88.8%	82.0%	6.8	7.7	3.5	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	71.8%	61.2%	10.6	13.2	15.0	1,424	41,385

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	76.2%	66.5%	9.7	11.8	12.0	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	90.9%	84.5%	6.4	5.0	4.1	408	6,740
Non-Member	74.2%	64.0%	10.2	12.7	13.1	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	85.1%	75.6%	9.5	8.6	6.3	624	13,312
Non-Member	73.4%	63.6%	9.8	12.8	13.8	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Day School 7-12 yrs	91.2%	85.8%	5.4	6.3	2.5	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	81.8%	70.7%	11.1	11.1	7.1	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	88.4%	81.0%	7.4	7.7	3.9	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	74.4%	63.0%	11.4	12.8	12.8	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	78.8%	69.1%	9.7	11.1	10.1	1,484	39,016
No	67.1%	57.1%	10.0	14.7	18.2	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	82.9%	72.0%	10.9	11.1	6.0	701	17,491
No	73.1%	63.8%	9.3	12.1	14.8	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	83.8%	73.3%	10.5	10.4	5.8	883	22,184
No	70.9%	61.6%	9.3	12.9	16.2	1,059	31,143

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	76.2%	66.5%	9.7	11.8	12.0	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	89.2%	76.7%	12.5	7.7	3.1	546	12,865
No	72.9%	63.2%	9.7	14.0	13.1	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	82.3%	69.2%	13.1	13.1	4.6	631	14,426
On General Trip	80.7%	72.8%	7.9	9.7	9.6	894	25,066
No	64.2%	54.4%	9.8	13.8	22.0	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	83.7%	74.2%	9.5	9.3	7.0	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	72.4%	60.7%	11.7	12.0	15.6	289	11,307
Not Asked	73.0%	64.2%	8.8	13.1	13.9	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	72.8%	63.1%	9.7	12.8	14.4	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	79.2%	68.6%	10.6	10.2	10.6	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	86.2%	77.4%	8.8	10.7	3.1	262	5,013
\$500 and over	90.0%	83.1%	6.9	6.2	3.8	280	4,066

**TABLE 6-25
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Monmouth	1997	87%	82%	5	7	6
Middlesex	2008	84%	77%	7	10	7
Bergen	2001	83%	76%	7	8	9
Howard County	2010	81%	68%	14	8	11
Rochester	1999	80%	72%	8	9	11
Harrisburg	1994	80%	71%	9	5	15
Boston	2005	79%	68%	11	11	10
Hartford	2000	78%	71%	8	8	13
Westport	2000	78%	70%	8	9	14
Minneapolis	2004	78%	65%	13	14	8
Chicago	2010	78%	65%	12	12	10
Miami	2004	77%	69%	8	11	13
Detroit	2005	77%	69%	8	10	13
Atlantic County	2004	77%	68%	10	10	12
S Palm Beach	2005	77%	68%	9	10	13
Tidewater	2001	77%	67%	10	10	13
W Palm Beach	2005	76%	68%	9	11	13
MIAMI	2014	76%	67%	10	12	12
St. Paul	2004	76%	66%	10	14	10
Rhode Island	2002	76%	66%	10	11	13
Cincinnati	2008	76%	60%	16	14	10
New Haven	2010	75%	66%	9	14	11
Baltimore	2010	75%	65%	10	9	16
Broward	1997	74%	68%	6	10	16
Wilmington	1995	74%	67%	7	9	17

**TABLE 6-25
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Orlando	1993	74%	64%	10	10	16
Atlanta	2006	74%	61%	12	15	12
Essex-Morris	1998	74%	74%		26	
Charlotte	1997	73%	67%	6	10	17
Lehigh Valley	2007	73%	64%	10	14	13
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	63%	10	9	17
Miami	1994	72%	65%	8	11	17
St. Louis	1995	72%	65%	7	6	21
York	1999	71%	65%	7	11	18
Richmond	1994	71%	64%	7	12	17
Columbus	2001	71%	62%	9	17	12
Los Angeles	1997	71%	61%	10	12	17
Philadelphia	2009	71%	71%		29	
Milwaukee	1996	70%	63%	7	11	19
Pittsburgh	2002	70%	60%	10	13	17
San Antonio	2007	70%	59%	11	17	13
Washington	2003	70%	59%	11	17	13
Portland (ME)	2007	70%	58%	12	15	16
Cleveland	2011	69%	54%	15	13	18
Jacksonville	2002	68%	61%	7	15	17
New York	2011	68%	60%	8	12	21
Tucson	2002	68%	57%	11	16	16
San Diego	2003	68%	56%	13	16	16
St. Petersburg	1994	67%	62%	5	10	23
Denver	2007	66%	54%	12	17	17

**TABLE 6-25
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Palm Springs	1998	66%	66%		15	19
Sarasota	2001	65%	57%	8	13	22
Phoenix	2002	64%	53%	11	18	18
Las Vegas	2005	64%	53%	11	16	20
San Francisco	2004	57%	57%		43	

LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES

Table 6-26 shows that 25% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami reported that someone in their household always lights Sabbath candles; 7%, usually; 22%, sometimes; and 46%, never. In total, 32% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. A significant decline is seen in the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (32%) from the percentages for the three practices discussed previously (76%-81%).

Community Comparisons. Table 6-27 shows that the 32% who **always/usually** light Sabbath candles is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in New York, 23% in both Cleveland and Atlanta, 22% in South Palm Beach, 21% in Broward, 19% in Washington, and 17% in West Palm Beach. The 32% compares to 34% in 2004 and 29% in 1994. The 32% compares to 23% nationally.

The 46% who **never** light Sabbath candles is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in West Palm Beach, 55% in South Palm Beach, 52% in both Broward and Washington, 50% in both New York and Cleveland, and 48% in Atlanta. The 46% compares to 43% in 2004 and 50% in 1994. The 46% compares to 51% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-26 shows that, overall, 32% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (49%)
- households in North Dade Core West (45%), North Beach (49%), and Middle Beach (44%)
- Hispanic households (56%), Sephardic households (52%), Israeli households (69%), and Holocaust survivor households (54%)
- households age 35-49 (44%)
- households with children (53%)
- Orthodox households (86%)
- in-married households (45%)
- synagogue member households (54%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (58%), and JCC member households (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (67%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (46%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (43%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (42%) and \$500 and over (42%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in Other North Dade (20%), West Kendall (18%), NE South Dade (19%), and South Beach (21%)
- non-elderly single households (14%)
- Reform households (18%) and Just Jewish households (21%)
- intermarried households (17%)
- synagogue non-member households (19%)
- households in which the respondent attended supplemental school as a child (22%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (13%)

TABLE 6-26							
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	31.9%	25.0%	6.9	22.0	46.1	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	49.4%	34.2%	15.2	25.3	25.3	135	2,395
Full-Year	31.2%	24.6%	6.6	21.8	47.0	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	37.0%	29.6%	7.4	20.5	42.5	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	38.4%	29.1%	9.3	21.4	40.2	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	44.5%	41.2%	3.3	16.3	39.2	250	7,520
Other North Dade	19.6%	13.1%	6.5	24.2	56.2	138	4,679
South Dade	19.4%	12.6%	6.8	24.5	56.1	621	17,100
West Kendall	17.8%	11.9%	5.9	22.1	60.1	265	8,330
East Kendall	25.3%	13.8%	11.5	29.9	44.8	135	2,680
NE South Dade	19.1%	13.0%	6.1	25.3	55.6	221	6,090
The Beaches	38.9%	33.3%	5.6	22.2	38.9	381	8,243
North Beach	49.1%	42.5%	6.6	23.0	27.9	96	1,894
Middle Beach	44.2%	39.6%	4.6	17.6	38.2	186	4,010
South Beach	20.7%	15.5%	5.2	29.9	49.4	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	31.6%	22.8%	8.8	31.6	36.8	58	1,727
Non-FSU	32.0%	25.2%	6.8	21.6	46.4	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	55.7%	42.5%	13.2	20.5	23.8	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	27.7%	21.8%	5.9	22.2	50.1	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-26							
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	31.9%	25.0%	6.9	22.0	46.1	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	52.1%	44.8%	7.3	20.9	27.0	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	27.1%	20.3%	6.8	22.1	50.8	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	69.2%	60.6%	8.6	14.6	16.2	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	27.4%	20.7%	6.7	22.8	49.8	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	54.3%	45.8%	8.5	27.1	18.6	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	31.1%	24.3%	6.8	21.8	47.1	1,947	53,862
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	33.9%	26.5%	7.4	28.4	37.7	242	6,279
35 - 49	43.6%	36.6%	7.0	22.3	34.1	378	9,655
50 - 64	31.4%	24.8%	6.6	25.9	42.7	536	14,471
65 - 74	25.6%	19.6%	6.0	20.5	53.9	443	12,882
75 and over	29.1%	21.2%	7.9	15.1	55.8	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	27.2%	20.3%	6.9	18.0	54.8	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	52.6%	43.1%	9.5	22.6	24.8	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	40.9%	34.4%	6.5	25.3	33.8	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	26.2%	19.9%	6.3	26.3	47.5	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	13.5%	11.3%	2.2	28.1	58.4	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	29.3%	21.3%	8.0	21.3	49.4	389	10,416
Elderly Single	23.3%	17.5%	5.8	15.4	61.3	371	11,753

TABLE 6-26 LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	31.9%	25.0%	6.9	22.0	46.1	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	36.0%	27.4%	8.6	13.2	50.8	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	34.4%	28.6%	5.8	22.0	43.6	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	31.6%	23.5%	8.1	24.4	44.0	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	29.8%	23.9%	5.9	22.7	47.5	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	33.4%	25.7%	7.7	32.6	34.0	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	86.4%	81.2%	5.2	6.3	7.3	273	5,849
Conservative	40.4%	30.6%	9.8	29.9	29.7	583	14,371
Reform	17.8%	10.6%	7.2	26.9	55.3	598	16,989
Just Jewish	20.6%	15.8%	4.8	16.0	63.4	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	44.5%	35.4%	9.1	24.2	31.3	969	23,622
Conversionary	35.7%	26.5%	9.2	19.4	44.9	108	2,984
Intermarried	16.7%	13.1%	3.6	18.6	64.7	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	54.3%	43.9%	10.4	24.2	21.5	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	19.4%	14.4%	5.0	20.7	59.9	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	57.5%	49.7%	7.8	21.8	20.7	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	22.9%	16.2%	6.7	22.0	55.1	1,424	41,385

TABLE 6-26 LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	31.9%	25.0%	6.9	22.0	46.1	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	50.0%	41.7%	8.3	22.9	27.1	408	6,740
Non-Member	29.5%	22.8%	6.7	21.8	48.7	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	39.2%	29.0%	10.2	24.5	36.3	624	13,312
Non-Member	29.6%	23.7%	5.9	21.2	49.2	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Day School 7-12 yrs	67.2%	58.4%	8.8	13.9	18.9	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	40.3%	30.6%	9.7	26.6	33.1	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	58.1%	49.0%	9.1	18.2	23.7	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	21.9%	15.6%	6.3	25.8	52.3	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	33.4%	26.4%	7.0	23.4	43.2	1,484	39,016
No	26.9%	20.9%	6.0	18.0	55.1	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	40.3%	32.2%	8.1	21.8	37.9	701	17,491
No	28.0%	21.8%	6.2	22.4	49.6	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	40.6%	32.0%	8.6	26.3	33.1	883	22,184
No	25.7%	20.1%	5.6	19.3	55.0	1,059	31,143

TABLE 6-26 LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	31.9%	25.0%	6.9	22.0	46.1	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	46.3%	38.1%	8.2	24.2	29.5	546	12,865
No	26.1%	19.2%	6.9	23.8	50.1	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	31.2%	23.5%	7.7	31.2	37.6	631	14,426
On General Trip	44.5%	35.7%	8.8	18.6	36.9	894	25,066
No	12.9%	9.5%	3.4	19.2	67.9	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	36.8%	27.9%	8.9	24.7	38.5	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	28.4%	21.4%	7.0	19.8	51.8	289	11,307
Not Asked	29.8%	24.3%	5.5	20.5	49.7	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	29.4%	23.5%	5.9	20.3	50.3	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	31.4%	26.5%	4.9	21.6	47.0	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	41.9%	28.8%	13.1	25.0	33.1	262	5,013
\$500 and over	42.3%	30.0%	12.3	30.8	26.9	280	4,066

**TABLE 6-27
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Baltimore	2010	36%	28%	8	21	43
Miami	2004	34%	28%	6	23	43
New York	2011	33%	29%	4	17	50
Essex-Morris	1998	33%	26%	7	27	40
Bergen	2001	32%	26%	6	23	44
MIAMI	2014	32%	25%	7	22	46
Detroit	2005	29%	22%	7	31	40
Miami	1994	29%	22%	7	21	50
Cincinnati	2008	29%	17%	13	30	41
Rochester	1999	28%	19%	9	30	42
Harrisburg	1994	27%	15%	12	28	46
Boston	2005	26%	18%	7	28	47
Minneapolis	2004	26%	15%	11	32	42
Middlesex	2008	25%	20%	5	24	51
Hartford	2000	25%	18%	8	27	48
Pittsburgh	2002	25%	17%	8	28	48
Los Angeles	1997	25%	17%	8	26	49
Monmouth	1997	25%	16%	9	29	46
St. Paul	2004	25%	15%	10	37	39
St. Louis	1995	24%	18%	6	22	54
Jacksonville	2002	24%	16%	8	25	51
Milwaukee	1996	24%	15%	9	29	47
Cleveland	2011	23%	17%	7	27	50
Atlanta	2006	23%	17%	6	29	48
Columbus	2001	23%	14%	9	26	51
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	17%	5	22	55

**TABLE 6-27
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	14%	8	29	49
Chicago	2010	22%	14%	8	26	52
Tidewater	2001	22%	14%	8	25	54
St. Petersburg	1994	22%	14%	7	28	51
Broward	1997	21%	15%	6	28	52
Rhode Island	2002	21%	13%	8	26	53
Palm Springs	1998	21%	21%		27	51
San Antonio	2007	20%	14%	6	32	48
San Diego	2003	20%	13%	8	26	54
New Haven	2010	20%	13%	7	24	56
Richmond	1994	20%	11%	9	31	49
San Francisco	2004	20%	20%		80	
Washington	2003	19%	13%	6	29	52
Wilmington	1995	19%	12%	7	25	56
Denver	2007	19%	11%	8	25	56
Howard County	2010	18%	11%	7	33	49
York	1999	18%	11%	7	30	52
Philadelphia	2009	18%	18%		82	
W Palm Beach	2005	17%	13%	4	24	59
Sarasota	2001	17%	12%	5	21	63
Tucson	2002	17%	11%	6	26	58
Westport	2000	17%	11%	6	25	58
Charlotte	1997	17%	10%	6	27	56
Phoenix	2002	16%	11%	5	26	57

**TABLE 6-27
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Orlando	1993	16%	9%	7	29	55
Atlantic County	2004	14%	10%	3	28	58
Seattle	2000	13%	11%	3	29	58
Portland (ME)	2007	13%	9%	4	26	61
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%	8%	5	28	59
Las Vegas	2005	11%	7%	4	22	67
Buffalo	1995	NA	56%			44
NJPS ¹	2000	23%	16%	7	26	51

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

KEEP KOSHER

Table 6-28 shows that 13% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami keep kosher in and out of the home and 6% keep kosher in the home only. In total, 20% (10,917 households) of households keep a kosher home, and 33,740 persons live in a kosher home. The respondent defined “kosher” for himself/herself.

✓ If it is assumed that all persons in households in which the respondent keeps kosher in and out of the home also keep kosher in and out of the home, then 24,518 persons keep kosher in and out of the home.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-29 shows that the 20% who **keep a kosher home** is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in New York, 20% in Cleveland, 16% in Broward, 14% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Atlanta, 12% in Washington, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 20% compares to 22% in 2004 and 20% in 1994. The 20% compares to 17% nationally.

The 13% who **keep kosher in and out of the home** is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Washington, 5% in both Broward and South Palm Beach, and 3% in West Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 12% in both 2004 and 1994. The 13% compares to 10% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Keep a Kosher Home

Table 6-28 shows that, overall, 20% of households **keep a kosher home**. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (37%)
- households in North Dade Core West (37%), North Beach (39%), and Middle Beach (35%)
- Sephardic households (42%), Israeli households (48%), and Holocaust survivor households (41%)
- households age 35-49 (30%)
- households with children (34%)
- Orthodox households (87%)
- synagogue member households (36%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (39%), and JCC member households (32%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (51%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (31%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in Other North Dade (9%), West Kendall (4%), East Kendall (9%), and NE South Dade (10%)
- Reform households (3%) and Just Jewish households (9%)
- intermarried households (5%)
- synagogue non-member households (10%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (7%)

Keep Kosher In and Out of the Home

Table 6-28 shows that, overall, 13% of respondents **keep kosher in and out of the home**.

The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in North Dade Core West (28%), North Beach (24%), and Middle Beach (29%)
- Sephardic households (30%), Israeli households (32%), and Holocaust survivor households (23%)
- households with children (25%)
- Orthodox households (76%)
- synagogue member households (26%) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (28%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (39%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in West Kendall (1%)
- Reform households (1%) and Just Jewish households (4%)
- intermarried households (4%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (3%)

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BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	19.6%	6.3%	13.3	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	36.7%	14.9%	21.8	135	2,395
Full-Year	18.9%	5.9%	13.0	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	24.1%	7.9%	16.2	1,018	30,357
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Conversionary	15.5%	5.3%	10.2	108	2,984
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SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
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JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
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Non-Member	17.8%	5.4%	12.4	1,396	42,388
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→ To Jewish Education	21.1%	6.9%	14.2	1,484	39,016
No	15.7%	4.7%	11.0	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	26.5%	7.2%	19.3	701	17,491
No	16.6%	6.0%	10.6	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	26.8%	8.6%	18.2	883	22,184
No	14.8%	4.9%	9.9	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	30.8%	9.6%	21.2	546	12,865
No	14.1%	4.4%	9.7	1,182	32,917

TABLE 6-28 KEEP KOSHER					
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All	19.6%	6.3%	13.3	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	16.8%	5.7%	11.1	631	14,426
On General Trip	29.6%	8.6%	21.0	894	25,066
No	6.5%	3.1%	3.4	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	20.3%	8.0%	12.3	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	16.1%	5.0%	11.1	289	11,307
Not Asked	20.5%	5.9%	14.6	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	19.1%	5.5%	13.6	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	17.7%	6.7%	11.0	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	23.3%	8.2%	15.1	262	5,013
\$500 and over	22.3%	11.5%	10.8	280	4,066

**TABLE 6-29
KEEP KOSHER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
New York ♣	2011	32%	NA	NA
Bergen	2001	29%	11%	18
Monmouth	1997	26%	15%	11
Baltimore ♣	2010	26%	NA	NA
Middlesex	2008	23%	11%	12
Harrisburg	1994	23%	15%	8
Detroit	2005	22%	8%	14
Miami	2004	22%	10%	12
Rochester	1999	22%	13%	8
Essex-Morris ♣	1998	22%	NA	NA
MIAMI	2014	20%	6%	13
Miami	1994	20%	8%	12
Cleveland ♣	2011	20%	NA	NA
Cincinnati ♣	2008	19%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh ♣	2002	19%	NA	NA
Hartford	2000	17%	11%	6
Buffalo ♣	1995	17%	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2002	16%	8%	8
Broward	1997	16%	11%	5
New Haven	2010	15%	8%	8
Chicago ♣	2010	15%	NA	NA
Philadelphia ♣	2009	15%	NA	NA
St. Paul	2004	14%	6%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	5

**TABLE 6-29
KEEP KOSHER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
Minneapolis	2004	13%	7%	6
Columbus	2001	13% *	6%	6 ¹
York	1999	13%	8%	6
Milwaukee	1996	13%	8%	5
Denver ♣	2007	13%	NA	NA
Atlanta ♣	2006	13%	NA	NA
Palm Springs ♣	1998	13%	NA	NA
Washington	2003	12%	5%	7
Wilmington	1995	12%	7%	5
Tucson	2002	11%	5%	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	11%	5%	5
Los Angeles ♣	1997	11%	NA	NA
San Antonio	2007	10%	4%	5
Jacksonville	2002	10%	5%	5
Tidewater	2001	10%	5%	5
Atlantic County	2004	10%	6%	4
St. Petersburg	1994	10%	6%	4
Richmond	1994	10%	6%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	6%	3
Orlando	1993	9%	6%	3
Howard County ♣	2010	9%	NA	NA
Phoenix ♣	2002	9%	NA	NA
St. Louis *	1995	9%	NA	NA
Charlotte	1997	8%	5%	3

**TABLE 6-29
KEEP KOSHER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	<i>In Home Only</i>	<i>In and Out of Home</i>
San Diego ♣	2003	8%	NA	NA
Boston ²	2005	7%	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	6%	4%	3
Westport	2000	6%	4%	1
Las Vegas	2005	5%	3%	3
Seattle ♣	2000	5%	NA	NA
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	1%	3
NJPS ³	2000	17%	7%	10

* Question was asked about *keeping two sets of dishes in the home*.

♣ Question was asked about *keeping kosher in the home*.

¹ Question was asked about *refraining from eating non-kosher meat and shellfish outside the home*.

² Question was asked about *following Jewish dietary laws in the home*.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH

Table 6-30 shows that 7% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-31 shows that the 7.4% who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.9% in Washington, 2.1% in South Palm Beach, 1.6% in Broward, and 0.8% in West Palm Beach. The 7.4% compares to 6.5% in 2004 and 6.9% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-30 shows that, overall, 7% of respondents in Jewish households refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in North Dade Core West (18%), North Beach (23%), and Middle Beach (23%)
- households with children (17%)
- Orthodox households (57%)
- synagogue member households (17%) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (19%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (31%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in Other North Dade (1%), West Kendall (1%), and East Kendall (1%)
- Reform households (0%)
- intermarried households (1%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (1%)

TABLE 6-30			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	7.4%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	11.4%	135	2,395
Full-Year	7.2%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	7.7%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	5.2%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	18.1%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	0.7%	138	4,679
South Dade	1.8%	621	17,100
West Kendall	0.7%	265	8,330
East Kendall	1.1%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	3.5%	221	6,090
The Beaches	17.9%	381	8,243
North Beach	22.6%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	23.1%	186	4,010
South Beach	5.3%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	8.8%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	7.4%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	8.5%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	7.2%	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-30			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	7.4%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	13.1%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	6.1%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	16.1%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	6.3%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	8.6%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	7.4%	1,947	53,862
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	14.2%	242	6,279
35 - 49	12.5%	378	9,655
50 - 64	6.8%	536	14,471
65 - 74	4.1%	443	12,882
75 and over	4.2%	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	4.1%	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	17.2%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	7.8%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	6.3%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	5.0%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	5.6%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	2.1%	371	11,753

TABLE 6-30			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	7.4%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	8.1%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	10.0%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	8.2%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	6.7%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	6.6%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	57.4%	273	5,849
Conservative	3.0%	583	14,371
Reform	0.0%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	1.7%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	12.0%	969	23,622
Conversionary	7.1%	108	2,984
Intermarried	0.6%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	16.9%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	2.1%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	18.8%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	3.4%	1,424	41,385

TABLE 6-30			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	7.4%	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	11.0%	408	6,740
Non-Member	6.9%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	9.5%	624	13,312
Non-Member	6.7%	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Day School 7-12 years	31.0%	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 years	4.0%	156	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	21.7%	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	2.5%	1,006	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	8.2%	1,484	39,016
No	4.7%	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	11.7%	701	17,491
No	5.2%	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	9.7%	883	22,184
No	5.5%	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	12.3%	546	12,865
No	5.5%	1,182	32,917

TABLE 6-30			
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	7.4%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	6.8%	631	14,426
On General Trip	11.9%	894	25,066
No	0.9%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	6.5%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	7.5%	289	11,307
Not Asked	7.9%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	7.8%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	6.7%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	8.1%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	3.8%	280	4,066

TABLE 6-31 REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	12.1%		S Palm Beach	2005	2.1%
Detroit	2005	9.5%		Tidewater	2001	2.1%
MIAMI	2014	7.4%		Milwaukee	1996	2.1%
Miami	1994	6.9%		Richmond	1994	1.9%
Miami	2004	6.5%		Broward	1997	1.6%
Middlesex	2008	6.1%		Tucson	2002	1.4%
Monmouth	1997	5.5%		Portland (ME)	2007	1.3%
Rhode Island	2002	4.4%		Las Vegas	2005	1.3%
Harrisburg	1994	3.6%		Charlotte	1997	1.3%
New Haven	2010	3.3%		Jacksonville	2002	1.1%
Washington	2003	2.9%		Wilmington	1995	1.0%
Rochester	1999	2.9%		Atlantic County	2004	0.9%
Hartford	2000	2.7%		W Palm Beach	2005	0.8%
Minneapolis	2004	2.5%		Sarasota	2001	0.8%
St. Paul	2004	2.4%		York	1999	0.7%
San Antonio	2007	2.3%		Westport	2000	0.3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.1%				

HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE

Table 6-32 shows that 6% of Jewish households in Miami always have a Christmas tree; 1%, usually; 6%, sometimes; and 87%, never. In total, 13% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-33 shows that the 13% who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Washington, 14% in both West Palm Beach and Broward, and 8% in South Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 14% in 2004 and 12% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-32 shows that, overall, 13% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in East Kendall (31%)
- non-elderly couple households (24%)
- conversionary in-married households (27%) and intermarried households (61%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (23%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- Orthodox households (1%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (2%)

✓ Of households in which everyone was born or raised Jewish, 2% always have a Christmas tree; 1%, usually; 4%, sometimes; and 94%, never.

✓ Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 2% always have a Christmas tree; 1%, usually; 4%, sometimes; and 93%, never.

✓ Of households who always have a Christmas tree, 67% also always light Chanukah candles and 11% never do. Of households who always light Chanukah candles, 6% always have a Christmas tree and 90% never do.

✓ 4% of households always have a Christmas tree and always light Chanukah candles. 11% of households never have a Christmas tree and never light Chanukah candles.

✓ Of intermarried households with Jewish children, 49% always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree.

TABLE 6-32 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	13.0%	6.1%	1.4	5.5	87.0	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	5.1%	2.6%	0.0	2.5	94.9	135	2,395
Full-Year	13.3%	6.2%	1.5	5.6	86.7	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	9.4%	3.9%	0.9	4.6	90.6	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	8.0%	3.1%	0.8	4.1	92.0	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	9.0%	3.3%	0.8	4.9	91.0	250	7,520
Other North Dade	17.0%	8.5%	2.0	6.5	83.0	138	4,679
South Dade	19.1%	10.7%	2.5	5.9	80.9	621	17,100
West Kendall	16.6%	9.2%	2.2	5.2	83.4	265	8,330
East Kendall	31.0%	18.4%	3.4	9.2	69.0	135	2,680
NE South Dade	17.7%	9.1%	2.5	6.1	82.3	221	6,090
The Beaches	13.3%	4.4%	1.1	7.8	86.7	381	8,243
North Beach	6.5%	1.7%	0.0	4.8	93.5	96	1,894
Middle Beach	15.3%	6.9%	1.5	6.9	84.7	186	4,010
South Beach	14.5%	2.7%	0.0	11.8	85.5	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	19.3%	10.5%	3.5	5.3	80.7	58	1,727
Non-FSU	12.8%	5.9%	1.4	5.5	87.2	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	12.5%	3.3%	1.1	8.1	87.5	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	13.0%	6.5%	1.5	5.0	87.0	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-32							
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	13.0%	6.1%	1.4	5.5	87.0	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	8.1%	1.7%	0.0	6.4	91.9	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	14.0%	6.9%	1.8	5.3	86.0	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	4.5%	1.0%	1.0	2.5	95.5	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	14.0%	6.5%	1.6	5.9	86.0	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	6.9%	1.8%	1.7	3.4	93.1	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	13.1%	6.2%	1.4	5.5	86.9	1,947	53,862
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	15.3%	6.9%	1.0	7.4	84.7	242	6,279
35 - 49	19.7%	12.0%	2.9	4.8	80.3	378	9,655
50 - 64	14.9%	7.7%	0.8	6.4	85.1	536	14,471
65 - 74	10.0%	3.8%	1.7	4.5	90.0	443	12,882
75 and over	7.7%	1.5%	1.0	5.2	92.3	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	8.7%	2.7%	1.3	4.7	91.3	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	19.7%	11.8%	2.4	5.5	80.3	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	13.7%	6.5%	0.7	6.5	86.3	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	23.6%	13.0%	2.5	8.1	76.4	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	6.1%	2.2%	0.0	3.9	93.9	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	10.0%	4.1%	1.8	4.1	90.0	389	10,416
Elderly Single	6.3%	0.5%	0.8	5.0	93.7	371	11,753

TABLE 6-32 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	13.0%	6.1%	1.4	5.5	87.0	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	4.1%	1.5%	0.0	2.6	95.9	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	9.1%	2.8%	1.7	4.6	90.9	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	14.5%	6.4%	1.5	6.6	85.5	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	15.3%	8.6%	1.3	5.4	84.7	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	18.8%	8.7%	2.4	7.7	81.2	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	0.5%	0.0%	0.0	0.5	99.5	273	5,849
Conservative	3.8%	0.8%	0.2	2.8	96.2	583	14,371
Reform	17.7%	10.4%	1.3	6.0	82.3	598	16,989
Just Jewish	19.6%	7.9%	3.2	8.5	80.4	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	5.6%	2.3%	0.7	2.6	94.4	969	23,622
Conversionary	26.8%	11.3%	3.1	12.4	73.2	108	2,984
Intermarried	61.1%	38.9%	6.0	16.2	38.9	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	6.1%	3.3%	0.5	2.3	93.9	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	16.9%	7.6%	2.0	7.3	83.1	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	10.2%	4.4%	0.6	5.2	89.8	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	14.0%	6.8%	1.7	5.5	86.0	1,424	41,385

TABLE 6-32 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	13.0%	6.1%	1.4	5.5	87.0	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	9.2%	4.6%	1.4	3.2	90.8	408	6,740
Non-Member	13.4%	6.2%	1.4	5.8	86.6	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	5.6%	2.8%	0.5	2.3	94.4	624	13,312
Non-Member	15.4%	7.2%	1.8	6.4	84.6	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Day School 7-12 yrs	1.7%	0.0%	0.4	1.3	98.3	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	10.4%	4.8%	2.4	3.2	89.6	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	4.7%	1.7%	1.1	1.9	95.3	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	14.0%	6.1%	1.7	6.2	86.0	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	10.9%	4.7%	1.5	4.7	89.1	1,484	39,016
No	14.2%	6.4%	1.5	6.3	85.8	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	11.0%	4.3%	1.6	5.1	89.0	701	17,491
No	12.1%	5.6%	1.5	5.0	87.9	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	9.3%	3.6%	1.1	4.6	90.7	883	22,184
No	13.5%	6.2%	1.9	5.4	86.5	1,059	31,143

TABLE 6-32 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	13.0%	6.1%	1.4	5.5	87.0	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	8.9%	5.3%	0.7	2.9	91.1	546	12,865
No	14.6%	5.9%	2.0	6.7	85.4	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	9.5%	3.3%	1.3	4.9	90.5	631	14,426
On General Trip	8.5%	3.2%	0.7	4.6	91.5	894	25,066
No	22.8%	12.7%	2.7	7.4	77.2	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	8.6%	2.8%	0.9	4.9	91.4	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	10.6%	4.5%	1.1	5.0	89.4	289	11,307
Not Asked	17.4%	9.1%	2.0	6.3	82.6	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	15.3%	7.7%	1.8	5.8	84.7	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	9.5%	3.5%	0.7	5.3	90.5	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	11.2%	3.0%	1.3	6.9	88.8	262	5,013
\$500 and over	4.6%	1.5%	0.8	2.3	95.4	280	4,066

**TABLE 6-33
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always+ Usually+ Sometimes</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Portland (ME)	2007	48%	30%	6	12	52
Columbus	2001	39%	25%	5	9	61
Las Vegas	2005	34%	17%	4	13	66
York	1999	33%	24%	5	4	67
Orlando	1993	32%	18%	4	10	68
Charlotte	1997	31%	23%	4	5	69
Westport	2000	31%	18%	3	9	69
Harrisburg	1994	30%	21%	3	7	70
Tidewater	2001	30%	17%	6	8	70
Richmond	1994	29%	18%	3	8	71
Tucson	2002	28%	12%	6	11	72
Washington	2003	27%	14%	4	9	73
Wilmington	1995	26%	19%	2	4	74
Rhode Island	2002	26%	18%	4	5	74
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	17%	3	5	74
St. Petersburg	1994	26%	16%	4	7	74
San Antonio	2007	26%	16%	2	8	74
New Haven	2010	25%	16%	3	6	75
St. Paul	2004	25%	16%	2	7	75
Jacksonville	2002	25%	15%	2	8	75
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	25%	13%	5	7	75
Atlantic County	2004	24%	13%	3	8	76
Milwaukee	1996	23%	15%	3	6	77
Rochester	1999	23%	15%	1	7	77

**TABLE 6-33
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Always+ Usually+ Sometimes	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Minneapolis	2004	23%	14%	2	7	77
St. Louis	1995	22%	13%	2	7	78
Essex-Morris	1998	21%	13%	2	5	79
Hartford	2000	20%	14%	2	5	80
Los Angeles	1997	20%	10%	3	7	80
Bergen	2001	17%	11%	2	4	83
Sarasota	2001	17%	11%	1	5	83
Detroit	2005	15%	9%	2	4	85
Monmouth	1997	15%	9%	2	4	85
W Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	1	4	86
Broward	1997	14%	9%	1	4	86
Miami	2004	14%	7%	1	5	87
MIAMI *	2014	13%	6%	1	6	87
Miami	1994	12%	5%	2	5	89
Middlesex	2008	10%	7%	1	3	90
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	4%	1	3	93

* Question was asked about *having a Christmas tree* (without specifying *in the home*).

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

Table 6-34 shows that 28% of Jewish respondents in Miami never attend synagogue services (*attend services*) or attend services only for weddings, b'nai mitzvah ceremonies, and other such occasions (*special occasions*). 33% of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays; 18%, a few times per year; and 22%, once per month or more, including 12% who attend services once per week or more. Thus, 72% of respondents attend services at least once per year, other than for special occasions. The discussion below focuses on the percentage of respondents who attend services once per month or more and the percentage who never attend services. *Never attend services* includes respondents who never attend synagogue services and respondents who attend synagogue services only for special occasions ❶.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-35 shows that the 22% who **attend services once per month or more** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Cleveland, 29% in New York, 22% in Washington, 20% in South Palm Beach, 18% in Broward, and 16% in West Palm Beach. The 22% compares to 26% in 2004 and 22% in 1994. The 22% compares to 24% nationally.

The 28% who **never attend services** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in New York, 32% in both Cleveland and Broward, 31% in both Washington and West Palm Beach, and 28% in South Palm Beach. The 28% compares to 25% in 2004 and 24% in 1994. The 28% compares to 40% nationally.

Age of Respondent. Table 6-36 shows that the 27% of respondents **under age 35** who attend services once per month or more is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in Cleveland, 41% in New York, 20% in South Palm Beach, 16% in Broward, 12% in Washington, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 27% compares to 30% in 2004 and 24% in 1994. The 27% compares to 18% nationally.

The 27% of respondents **age 35-49** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in New York, 28% in Washington, 26% in Cleveland, 24% in South Palm Beach, 23% in Broward, and 16% in West Palm Beach. The 27% compares to 35% in 2004 and 22% in 1994. The 27% compares to 29% nationally.

The 22% of respondents **age 50-64** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Cleveland, 29% in New York, 23% in Washington, and 15% in each of South Palm Beach, Broward, and West Palm Beach. The 22% compares to 24% in 2004 and 20% in 1994. The 22% compares to 24% nationally.

The 20% of respondents **age 65-74** who attend services once per month or more is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Cleveland, 26% in Washington, 21% in New York, 18% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, and 16% in West Palm Beach. The 20% compares to 24% in 2004 and 20% in

1994. The 20% compares to 22% nationally.

The 17% of respondents **age 75 and over** who attend services once per month or more is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Cleveland, 26% in New York, 21% in South Palm Beach, 20% in Washington, and 18% in both Broward and West Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 20% in 2004 and 23% in 1994. The 17% compares to 26% nationally.

The 18% of respondents **age 65 and over** who attend services once per month or more is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Cleveland, 24% in New York, 22% in Washington, 20% in South Palm Beach, 18% in Broward, and 17% in West Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 22% in 2004 and 21% in 1994. The 18% compares to 24% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Attend Services Once per Month or More

Table 6-34 shows that, overall, 22% of respondents **attend services once per month or more**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- part-year households (35%)
- households in North Beach (43%) and Middle Beach (34%)
- Sephardic households (31%) and Holocaust survivor households (33%)
- households with children (33%)
- Orthodox households (73%)
- synagogue member households (48%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (41%), JCC member households (38%), and Jewish organization member households (35%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (43%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (37%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)

The percentage who attend services once per month or more is much lower for respondents in:

- households in Other North Dade (11%)
- Just Jewish households (6%)
- intermarried households (11%)
- synagogue non-member households (7%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (10%)

Never Attend Services

Table 6-34 shows that, overall, 28% of respondents **never attend services**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in West Kendall (39%)
- age 75 and over (40%)
- Just Jewish households (50%)
- intermarried households (40%)
- synagogue non-member households (41%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (39%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (45%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- Sephardic households (16%) and Israeli households (16%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (13%)
- under age 35 (13%) and age 35-49 (16%)
- households with children (16%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (16%)
- Orthodox households (5%) and Conservative households (12%)
- synagogue member households (4%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (9%), JCC member households (16%), and Jewish organization member households (13%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (9%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (17%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (15%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (8%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (14%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (17%) and \$500 and over (5%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that 1.5% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

TABLE 6-34									
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ①	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.7%	32.6	17.8	5.8	4.4	11.7	21.9%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE									
Part-Year	20.3%	34.2	10.1	7.6	10.1	17.7	35.4%	135	2,395
Full-Year	28.2%	32.4	18.2	5.7	4.1	11.4	21.2%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
North Dade	28.1%	33.4	17.7	4.3	3.9	12.6	20.8%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	28.0%	36.8	16.1	4.2	3.7	11.2	23.1%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	25.9%	30.7	13.1	4.5	5.7	20.1	30.3%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	33.3%	24.8	31.4	3.3	2.0	5.2	10.5%	138	4,679
South Dade	29.3%	31.1	19.8	8.3	5.6	5.9	19.8%	621	17,100
West Kendall	38.7%	24.0	18.1	7.0	5.2	7.0	19.2%	265	8,330
East Kendall	25.4%	28.7	19.5	11.5	9.2	5.7	26.4%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	18.8%	41.6	22.8	8.6	4.1	4.1	16.8%	221	6,090
The Beaches	23.5%	32.3	13.8	6.3	3.7	20.4	30.4%	381	8,243
North Beach	20.1%	18.3	18.3	3.3	8.3	31.7	43.3%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	26.6%	29.8	9.9	6.9	3.1	23.7	33.7%	186	4,010
South Beach	19.7%	48.7	17.1	6.6	1.3	6.6	14.5%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU									
FSU	33.3%	31.6	19.3	1.8	3.5	10.5	15.8%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	27.6%	32.6	17.8	5.9	4.4	11.7	22.0%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC									
Hispanic	18.8%	33.2	19.3	5.8	4.7	18.2	28.7%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	29.5%	32.4	17.5	5.8	4.3	10.5	20.6%	1,695	47,345

TABLE 6-34									
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ①	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.7%	32.6	17.8	5.8	4.4	11.7	21.9%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC									
Sephardic	15.7%	35.9	16.8	7.8	7.0	16.8	31.6%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	30.7%	31.8	17.9	5.3	3.8	10.5	19.6%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI									
Israeli	15.8%	40.1	15.7	7.6	5.6	15.2	28.4%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	29.4%	31.6	18.0	5.5	4.2	11.3	21.0%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR									
Survivor	21.0%	33.3	12.3	8.8	0.0	24.6	33.4%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	28.1%	32.5	18.0	5.6	4.5	11.3	21.4%	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE									
0 - 4 years	12.7%	38.8	19.4	9.1	4.8	15.2	29.1%	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	19.0%	35.4	20.4	4.8	3.4	17.0	25.2%	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	26.4%	37.1	17.8	3.5	4.4	10.8	18.7%	322	9,692
20 or more years	31.6%	29.9	17.3	6.0	4.4	10.8	21.2%	1,277	36,372
AGE OF RESPONDENT									
Under 35	13.0%	40.8	19.2	9.4	3.7	13.9	27.0%	286	7,540
35 - 49	15.6%	37.4	19.7	7.7	4.8	14.8	27.3%	370	9,513
50 - 64	27.6%	31.8	18.5	4.9	4.4	12.8	22.1%	484	12,471
65 - 74	32.8%	27.8	19.7	5.7	5.9	8.1	19.7%	429	12,514
75 and over	40.2%	29.7	13.5	3.1	2.9	10.6	16.6%	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	36.8%	28.8	16.5	4.3	4.2	9.4	17.9%	880	26,176

TABLE 6-34									
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ①	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.7%	32.6	17.8	5.8	4.4	11.7	21.9%	2,020	55,700
SEX OF RESPONDENT									
Male	27.0%	30.2	18.4	6.0	3.8	14.6	24.4%	865	22,934
Female	28.3%	34.2	17.5	5.5	4.8	9.7	20.0%	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	15.9%	29.5	21.2	8.6	4.8	20.0	33.4%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	20.1%	33.1	15.6	5.2	7.8	18.2	31.2%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	26.8%	36.3	20.0	4.4	3.8	8.7	16.9%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	24.1%	46.1	14.6	9.0	0.6	5.6	15.2%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	34.3%	28.1	16.0	5.0	5.9	10.7	21.6%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	35.2%	31.6	17.5	4.2	3.7	7.8	15.7%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	32.1%	33.7	14.3	2.0	3.1	14.8	19.9%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	25.3%	32.8	19.1	6.6	7.9	8.3	22.8%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	30.9%	30.2	17.8	5.7	3.0	12.4	21.1%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	23.7%	33.6	18.1	7.5	4.0	13.1	24.6%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	15.7%	34.8	22.6	9.1	5.6	12.2	26.9%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	5.3%	12.7	9.5	7.4	10.1	55.0	72.5%	273	5,849
Conservative	11.9%	36.1	22.9	8.3	7.1	13.7	29.1%	583	14,371
Reform	25.9%	39.7	20.2	6.3	3.2	4.7	14.2%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	50.2%	29.5	14.0	2.4	1.5	2.4	6.3%	548	18,103

TABLE 6-34									
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ①	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.7%	32.6	17.8	5.8	4.4	11.7	21.9%	2,020	55,700
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	21.4%	29.8	18.6	6.5	5.7	18.0	30.2%	969	23,622
Conversionary	34.0%	25.8	20.6	6.2	4.1	9.3	19.6%	108	2,984
Intermarried	40.1%	32.3	16.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	11.4%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	4.0%	27.2	20.9	10.3	8.9	28.7	47.9%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	41.3%	35.5	16.1	3.2	1.8	2.1	7.1%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR									
Attended	8.8%	29.2	21.0	8.6	7.1	25.3	41.0%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	34.7%	33.5	16.8	4.7	3.4	6.9	15.0%	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	15.5%	28.3	17.8	9.6	7.8	21.0	38.4%	408	6,740
Non-Member	29.6%	33.1	17.8	5.2	3.9	10.4	19.5%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	12.5%	31.8	20.4	8.8	8.6	17.9	35.3%	624	13,312
Non-Member	32.7%	32.8	17.0	4.8	3.0	9.7	17.5%	1,396	42,388

TABLE 6-34									
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ①	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.7%	32.6	17.8	5.8	4.4	11.7	21.9%	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Day School 7-12 years	9.2%	30.5	17.2	7.1	6.7	29.3	43.1%	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 years	9.0%	39.8	24.4	4.9	6.5	15.4	26.8%	156	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	9.4%	33.6	19.6	6.3	6.6	24.5	37.4%	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	29.9%	34.5	18.2	6.2	3.2	8.0	17.4%	1,006	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	23.8%	34.8	18.1	6.3	4.1	12.9	23.3%	1,484	39,016
No	38.5%	28.4	16.2	4.0	5.2	7.7	16.9%	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Overnight Camp	16.8%	34.2	19.6	7.3	4.2	17.9	29.4%	701	17,491
No	32.2%	32.9	16.7	5.0	4.5	8.7	18.2%	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
In Youth Group	14.9%	33.5	21.5	8.2	5.8	16.1	30.1%	883	22,184
No	35.8%	33.2	15.0	4.1	3.3	8.6	16.0%	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	7.9%	34.4	20.9	8.7	7.7	20.4	36.8%	546	12,865
No	31.6%	33.3	17.3	5.6	3.4	8.8	17.8%	1,182	32,917

TABLE 6-34 SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.7%	32.6	17.8	5.8	4.4	11.7	21.9%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	14.4%	35.3	20.1	9.5	6.6	14.1	30.2%	631	14,426
On General Trip	24.5%	32.8	18.0	5.5	4.2	15.0	24.7%	894	25,066
No	44.7%	29.6	15.6	3.0	2.7	4.4	10.1%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	16.5%	33.6	22.6	8.9	5.1	13.3	27.3%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	32.4%	28.7	19.2	3.3	5.8	10.6	19.7%	289	11,307
Not Asked	33.9%	33.4	14.3	4.6	3.0	10.8	18.4%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	33.4%	31.9	15.8	4.3	3.8	10.8	18.9%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	21.5%	38.0	20.1	7.0	2.8	10.6	20.4%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	17.0%	30.8	21.4	7.5	8.2	15.1	30.8%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	5.4%	27.7	30.0	13.8	6.2	16.9	36.9%	280	4,066
Note: See page 6-114 for an explanation of ❶.									

**TABLE 6-35
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Never+ Special Occasions ¹	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	Once per Month or More
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	17	27	33
Boston	2005	68%			32
St. Louis	1995	20%	12	38	31
Cleveland *	2011	32%	14	23	31
New York *	2011	35%	12	24	29
Harrisburg	1994	27%	21	22	30
Bergen	2001	23%	27	21	29
Tidewater	2001	21%	22	29	28
Detroit	2005	22%	24	26	28
St. Paul	2004	23%	24	26	28
St. Petersburg	1994	32%	17	23	28
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	41%	16	15	28
Buffalo	1995	72%			28
Hartford	2000	27%	21	25	27
Rochester	1999	24%	24	27	26
Jacksonville	2002	31%	23	20	26
Miami	2004	25%	30	19	26
San Antonio	2007	25%	22	28	25
York	1999	28%	20	27	25
Charlotte	1997	25%	25	26	25
Milwaukee	1996	26%	24	26	25
Los Angeles	1997	29%	23	23	25
Sarasota	2001	32%	21	22	25
New Haven	2010	32%	24	20	25

**TABLE 6-35
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Never+ Special Occasions ¹	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	Once per Month or More
San Diego *	2003	40%	13	23	24
Monmouth	1997	23%	32	21	24
Columbus	2001	36%	15	26	23
Lehigh Valley	2007	29%	25	23	23
Westport	2000	29%	29	19	23
Minneapolis	2004	23%	23	33	22
Washington	2003	31%	17	30	22
Richmond	1994	25%	30	23	22
Middlesex	2008	25%	31	22	22
Miami	1994	24%	36	19	22
MIAMI	2014	28%	33	18	22
Wilmington	1995	29%	23	27	21
Orlando	1993	34%	20	26	21
Philadelphia *	2009	39%	15	25	21
Rhode Island	2002	29%	29	22	21
Tucson	2002	38%	21	20	21
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	31	21	20
Palm Springs	1998		80%		20
East Bay	2011		81%		19
Atlantic County	2004	29%	28	25	18
Phoenix	2002	37%	20	25	18
Broward	1997	32%	31	20	18
W Palm Beach	2005	31%	31	21	16
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	22	17	15

**TABLE 6-35
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Never+ Special Occasions ¹	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	Once per Month or More
Las Vegas	2005	44%	25	18	13
Essex-Morris	1998	28%	30	42	
NJPS * ²	2000	40%	18	19	24

* Question was asked about synagogue attendance *in the past year*.

¹ *Never/Special Occasions* includes respondents who never attend synagogue services and respondents who attend synagogue services only for special occasions, such as weddings/b'nai mitzvah.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 6-36
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Hartford	2000	16%	36%	26%	23%	27%	25%	27%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	NA	36%	21%	36%	20%	30%	28%
Miami	2004	30%	35%	24%	24%	20%	22%	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	34%	33%	32%	39%	36%	33%
Jacksonville	2002	12%	34%	21%	30%	33%	32%	26%
Detroit	2005	43%	33%	27%	31%	20%	24%	28%
New York	2011	41%	33%	29%	21%	26%	24%	30%
Bergen	2001	35%	33%	23%	26%	29%	27%	29%
Tidewater	2001	16%	33%	25%	35%	36%	36%	28%
San Antonio	2007	24%	32%	25%	21%	25%	23%	25%
St. Louis	1995	24%	31%	35%	33%	32%	32%	31%
York	1999	23%	30%	24%	18%	19%	18%	25%
New Haven	2010	27%	29%	23%	21%	25%	23%	25%
San Diego ¹	2003	18%	29%	13%	18%	22%	20%	24%
Harrisburg	1994	18%	29%	35%	43%	38%	41%	29%
St. Petersburg	1994	25%	28%	24%	28%	30%	29%	28%
Monmouth	1997	19%	28%	20%	23%	29%	25%	24%
Westport	2000	16%	28%	21%	12%	33%	21%	23%
Charlotte	1997	15%	28%	26%	29%	37%	33%	25%
St. Paul	2004	12%	28%	35%	27%	29%	29%	28%
Washington	2003	12%	28%	23%	26%	20%	22%	22%
MIAMI	2014	27%	27%	22%	20%	17%	18%	22%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	27%	10%	16%	26%	21%	18%
Cleveland	2011	43%	26%	32%	27%	29%	28%	31%
Rochester	1999	22%	26%	27%	23%	29%	26%	26%

**TABLE 6-36
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	12%	38%	23%	33%	21%
Middlesex	2008	35%	25%	20%	18%	21%	20%	22%
Columbus	2001	12%	25%	29%	35%	35%	35%	23%
Richmond	1994	12%	25%	29%	23%	24%	23%	22%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%	24%	22%	26%	18%	21%	23%
S Palm Beach	2005	20%	24%	15%	18%	21%	20%	20%
Tucson	2002	16%	24%	18%	27%	23%	24%	21%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	24%	22%	35%	31%	33%	25%
Phoenix	2002	4%	24%	17%	26%	18%	21%	18%
Rhode Island	2002	23%	23%	18%	21%	22%	21%	21%
East Bay	2011	22%	23%	17%	15%	13%	15%	19%
Broward	1997	16%	23%	15%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Miami	1994	24%	22%	20%	20%	23%	21%	22%
Minneapolis	2004	8%	22%	19%	26%	28%	28%	22%
Wilmington	1995	15%	21%	21%	19%	35%	26%	21%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	21%	14%	18%	13%	15%	15%
Sarasota	2001	NA	18%	25%	31%	25%	27%	25%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	15%	16%	18%	17%	16%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	11%	11%	14%	16%	15%	13%
NJPS ^{1, 2}	2000	18%	29%	24%	22%	26%	24%	24%

¹ Question was asked about synagogue attendance *in the past year*.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

TYPES OF MARRIAGE

Inter marriage has developed into one of the most important issues for the Jewish community and has clearly reached significant proportions in most American Jewish communities. As a result, inter marriage must be taken into account in local Jewish community planning. Although some inter married couples are contributing significantly to the Jewish community, it is also clear that when measures of “Jewishness” for inter married and in-married couples are compared in this and other community studies, inter marriage is affecting Jewish continuity.

Definitions

Three different types of marriage are defined in this study:

❶ **In-marriage:** An *in-marriage* is a marriage in which both spouses were born or raised Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish.

❷ **Conversionary In-marriage:** A *conversionary in-marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (no question about formal conversion was asked).

❸ **Inter marriage:** An *inter marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

An additional measure is calculated from the last two types of marriage defined above:

❹ **Couples Conversion Rate:** The *couples conversion rate* is calculated by dividing the percentage of conversionary in-married couples (❷) by the total percentage of married couples involving marriages between Jewish persons and persons not born or raised Jewish (conversionary in-married couples (❷) and inter married couples (❸)).

Note that an adult is defined in this study as born or raised Jewish if he/she considers himself/herself to have been born or raised Jewish. No question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred. Note as well that while *Halakhah* (Jewish law) makes no distinction between in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish and conversionary in-marriages in which formal conversion has occurred, social scientists make this distinction to study several aspects of marital choice and its influence on Jewish behaviors.

Various Types of Inter marriage Rates

Inter marriage rates may be reported based on *married couples* or *individuals*. As an illustration, imagine that two weddings occur. In wedding one, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In wedding two, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (a non-Jew). Thus, there are two married couples, one of whom is inter married. In this illustration, the *couples inter marriage rate* is 50%. Another method of calculating an inter marriage rate,

however, is to note that there are three Jews (Moshe, Rachel, and Abraham) and one of the three (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew (Christine). In this illustration, the *individual intermarriage rate* is 33%.

The intermarriage rates most frequently reported in local Jewish community studies are based on persons who currently consider themselves Jewish. Persons born or raised Jewish who have converted to another religion or attend services of another religion on a regular basis (irrespective of formal conversion), are normally not interviewed as Jews in most Jewish community studies. Thus, all intermarriage rates are based on persons *currently* Jewish, not all persons *born or raised* Jewish.

Note as well that the rates reported in this section are for *all existing* married couples, not for marriages that have *occurred recently* (in the past five years, for example) as are reported in both the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys.

Intermarriage by Age

Table 6-37 shows that the Miami Jewish community contains 31,750 married couples. 74% (23,622 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 9% (2,984 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 16% (5,144 married couples) involve intermarriages.

The couples intermarriage rate decreases from 25% in households age 35-49 to 15% in households age 50-64, 13% in households age 65-74, and 8% in households age 75 and over.

Row A shows that the **couples conversion rate** is 37% ($9\% / (9\% + 16\%)$), where 9% is the percentage of conversionary in-married couples and 16% is the percentage of intermarried couples. Note that no question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred. No consistent relationship is seen between the conversion rate and the age of the head of the household.

Row B shows that 15% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not born or raised Jewish**. 18% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households under age 35 and 20% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 35-49 are married to persons not born or raised Jewish, compared to 16% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 50-64, 11% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 65-74, and 8% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 16% of *married couples* are intermarried and 9% are conversionary in-married, 15% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* are married to persons not born or raised Jewish.

Row C shows that 9% of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not currently Jewish, that is, are intermarried**. 11% of married Jews in households under age 35 and 15% of married Jews in households age 35-49 are intermarried, compared to 8% of married Jews in households age 50-64, 7% of married Jews in households age 65-74, and 4% of married Jews in households age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 26% of *married couples* involve marriages between persons born or raised Jewish and persons not born or raised Jewish, 16% of *married couples* are intermarried, 9% of *married Jewish persons* are intermarried. Thus, the *couples intermarriage rate* in Miami is 16% and the *individual intermarriage rate* is 9%.

Since 60% of Jewish adults are married (Chapter 5) and 9% of married Jews are intermarried, 5% of *all Jewish adults* (both married and single) in Miami are intermarried.

Row D shows that 5% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **Jews-by-Choice**. Note that while, overall, 9% of married couples involve conversionary in-marriages, 5% of married Jewish persons are married to Jews-by-Choice.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-39 shows that the 16% **couples intermarriage rate** is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Atlanta, 41% in Washington, 38% in Cleveland, 22% in New York, 18% in Broward, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 16% in 2004 and 12% in 1994. The 16% compares to 48% nationally. The 16% compares to 61% in the Pew Research Center's *Survey of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org)

The 37% **couples conversion rate** is the second highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in South Palm Beach, 23% in New York, 22% in West Palm Beach, 19% in Broward, 17% in Atlanta, and 13% in Washington. The 37% compares to 38% in 2004 and 28% in 1994.

Age of Head of Household. Table 6-40 shows that the 19% of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Atlanta, 57% in Broward, 53% in Washington, 42% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach, and 14% in New York. The 19% compares to 28% in 2004 and 18% in 1994. The 19% compares to 59% nationally.

The 25% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Atlanta, 49% in Washington, 45% in West Palm Beach, 42% in Cleveland, 36% in Broward, 29% in New York, and 26% in South Palm Beach. The 25% compares 20% in 2004 and 22% in 1994. The 25% compares to 58% nationally.

The 15% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is the fourth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Atlanta, 40% in Cleveland, 32% in Washington, 24% in both West Palm Beach and New York, 20% in Broward, and 14% in South Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 17% in 2004 and 12% in 1994. The 15% compares to 46% nationally.

The 13% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in Atlanta, 52% in Cleveland, 27% in Washington, 19% in New York, 6% in West Palm Beach, 5% in South Palm Beach, and 4% in Broward. The 13% compares to 11% in 2004 and 5% in 1994. The 13% compares to 24% nationally.

The 8% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Atlanta, 37% in Washington, 14% in Cleveland, 12% in New York, 5% in West Palm Beach, 4% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in Broward. The 8% compares to 7% in 2004 and 1% in 1994. The 8% compares to 19% nationally.

The 11% of married couples in households **age 65 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Atlanta, 36% in Cleveland, 32% in Washington, 15% in New York, 6% in West Palm Beach, 4% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in Broward. The 11% compares to 9% in 2004 and 4% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-38 shows that, overall, 16% of married couples are intermarried. The percentage is much higher for married couples in:

- households in Other North Dade (30%), East Kendall (28%), and NE South Dade (30%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (34%)

The percentage is much lower for married couples in:

- part-year households (6%)
- households in North Dade Core East (6%)
- Orthodox households (3%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (4%)

TABLE 6-37							
TYPES OF MARRIAGE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS (BASE ROWS B AND D: MARRIED BORN OR RAISED JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS) (BASE ROW C: MARRIED JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)							
Type of Marriage	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
① In-married (2 Born or Raised Jews)	69.4%	66.3%	72.6%	79.7%	86.0%	82.3%	74.4%
② Conversionary In-married	11.2	8.3	12.6	7.5	6.4	7.0	9.4
③ Intermarried	19.4	25.4	14.8	12.8	7.6	10.7	16.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	118	298	379	267	175	442	1,237
Number of Married Couples	3,004	7,419	9,527	6,950	4,850	11,800	31,750
Row A: ④ Couples Conversion Rate	36.6%	24.6%	46.0%	36.9%	45.7%	39.5%	36.7%
Row B: <i>Percentage of married born or raised Jewish persons married to persons not born or raised Jewish</i>	18.1%	20.3%	15.9%	11.3%	7.5%	9.7%	14.7%
Row C: Individual Intermarriage Rate: <i>Percentage of married Jewish persons married to persons not currently Jewish</i>	10.7%	14.5%	8.0%	6.8%	4.0%	5.7%	8.8%
Row D: <i>Percentage of married born or raised Jewish persons married to Jews-by-Choice</i>	6.6%	5.0%	7.3%	4.2%	3.4%	3.8%	5.4%
Note: See page 6-128 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.							

TABLE 6-38					
TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	In-married			Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	Inter- married ③		
All	74.4%	9.4	16.2	1,237	31,750
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	91.5%	2.1	6.4	91	1,471
Full-Year	73.5%	9.8	16.7	1,146	30,279
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	82.2%	7.7	10.1	611	16,734
North Dade Core East	86.4%	7.9	5.7	366	9,768
North Dade Core West	86.0%	6.3	7.7	168	4,383
Other North Dade	60.7%	9.5	29.8	77	2,583
South Dade	61.5%	12.9	25.6	398	10,441
West Kendall	66.1%	12.1	21.8	168	5,097
East Kendall	57.7%	14.1	28.2	109	2,187
NE South Dade	56.3%	13.6	30.1	121	3,157
The Beaches	75.1%	8.1	16.8	228	4,575
North Beach	88.3%	4.7	7.0	69	1,322
Middle Beach	74.0%	5.5	20.5	112	2,249
South Beach	62.5%	15.6	21.9	47	1,004
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	64.1%	2.6	33.3	38	1,184
Non-FSU	74.7%	9.8	15.5	1,199	30,566
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	73.4%	14.1	12.5	238	5,912
Non-Hispanic	74.7%	8.3	17.0	999	25,838

TABLE 6-38					
TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	In-married			Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	Inter- married ③		
All	74.4%	9.4	16.2	1,237	31,750
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	80.2%	11.0	8.8	265	7,013
Non-Sephardic	72.7%	9.0	18.3	972	24,737
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	84.9%	8.3	6.8	155	4,060
Non-Israeli	72.8%	9.6	17.6	1,082	27,690
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	93.6%	3.2	3.2	37	952
Non-Survivor	73.8%	9.6	16.6	1,200	30,798
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE					
0 - 4 years	80.4%	9.8	9.8	127	2,832
5 - 9 years	64.1%	11.2	24.7	120	2,734
10 - 19 years	74.8%	11.1	14.1	222	6,117
20 or more years	74.7%	8.6	16.7	768	20,067
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	68.8%	11.1	20.1	460	11,641
Household with Only Adult Children	75.3%	9.7	15.0	148	3,453
Non-Elderly Couple	66.2%	11.9	21.9	194	4,902
Elderly Couple	84.3%	5.9	9.8	389	10,416

TABLE 6-38					
TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	In-married			Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	Inter- married ③		
All	74.4%	9.4	16.2	1,237	31,750
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	76.7%	9.3	14.0	43	1,715
\$25 - \$50,000	65.3%	9.7	25.0	69	2,858
\$50 - \$100,000	76.9%	7.9	15.2	204	7,652
\$100 - \$200,000	69.0%	11.0	20.0	316	10,127
\$200,000 and over	76.3%	9.7	14.0	372	9,398
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	96.2%	3.0	0.8	207	4,061
Conservative	84.4%	9.3	6.3	364	8,283
Reform	65.4%	13.4	21.2	354	9,428
Just Jewish	65.9%	8.2	25.9	298	9,731
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	83.3%	9.1	7.6	777	14,557
Non-Member	66.9%	9.7	23.4	460	17,193
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	79.4%	8.5	12.1	402	9,378
Did Not Attend	72.2%	9.8	18.0	835	22,372
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	84.3%	6.5	9.2	300	4,714
Non-Member	72.8%	9.9	17.3	937	27,036

TABLE 6-38					
TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	In-married			Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	Inter- married ③		
All	74.4%	9.4	16.2	1,237	31,750
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	86.2%	4.6	9.2	387	7,306
Non-Member	70.9%	10.8	18.3	850	24,444
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Day School 7-12 yrs	89.4%	3.1	7.5	236	4,912
To Day School 1-6 yrs	76.0%	13.3	10.7	98	2,281
→To Jewish Day School	85.5%	6.4	8.1	334	7,193
To Supplemental School	77.1%	8.0	14.9	593	15,076
→To Jewish Education	80.4%	7.3	12.3	927	22,269
No	72.5%	5.1	22.4	207	6,578
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	79.8%	7.8	12.4	455	10,706
No	77.8%	6.4	15.8	715	19,250
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
Youth Group Participant	81.9%	4.9	13.2	584	13,923
No	75.7%	8.6	15.7	586	16,033
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	84.3%	3.4	12.3	352	8,043
No	74.3%	8.6	17.1	727	18,884
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	78.6%	8.9	12.5	400	7,918
On General Trip	82.2%	9.0	8.8	581	15,685
No	55.8%	10.6	33.6	256	8,146

TABLE 6-38					
TYPES OF MARRIAGE					
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	In-married		Inter-married ③	Sample Size	Number of Married Couples
	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②			
All	74.4%	9.4	16.2	1,237	31,750
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	80.6%	9.4	10.0	596	11,144
Asked, Did Not Donate	78.7%	7.1	14.2	170	6,255
Not Asked	66.6%	10.6	22.8	419	14,351
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	70.3%	9.6	20.1	589	20,606
Under \$100	71.3%	14.7	14.0	200	4,572
\$100 - \$500	85.7%	4.5	9.8	185	3,556
\$500 and over	88.4%	7.4	4.2	211	3,016
Note: See page 6-128 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.					

**TABLE 6-39
INTERMARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ④
			Inter-married ③	In-married		
				2 Born/Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	
Portland (ME)	2007	44%	61%	33	6	9%
East Bay	2011	44%	61%	39		NA
Seattle	2000	38%	55%	35	10	15%
San Francisco	2004	38%	55%	40	5	8%
Denver	2007	36%	53%	33	14	21%
Atlanta	2006	33%	50%	40	10	17%
Las Vegas	2005	32%	48%	46	6	12%
Charlotte	1997	30%	47%	44	10	18%
York	1999	29%	46%	41	14	24%
Tucson	2002	30%	46%	46	8	15%
Boston	2005	30%	46%	50	4	9%
Columbus	2001	29%	45%	43	13	23%
San Diego	2003	28%	44%	45	11	20%
Jacksonville	2002	28%	44%	45	11	20%
Tidewater	2001	28%	43%	45	12	22%
Washington	2003	26%	41%	52	6	13%
Phoenix	2002	25%	40%	51	9	18%
St. Paul	2004	25%	39%	49	12	24%
Cleveland	2011	23%	38%	62		NA
San Antonio	2007	23%	37%	50	13	25%
Pittsburgh	2002	22%	36%	51	13	27%

**TABLE 6-39
INTERMARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ^④
			Inter-married ^③	In-married		
				2 Born/Raised Jews ^①	Conversionary ^②	
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	36%	55	9	21%
Cincinnati	2008	20%	34%	53	13	27%
Richmond	1994	21%	34%	56	10	23%
Rhode Island	2002	21%	34%	59	7	18%
New Haven	2010	21%	34%	60	6	16%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	33%	56	11	26%
Chicago	2010	20%	33%	57	10	23%
Minneapolis	2004	20%	33%	59	8	20%
Wilmington	1995	19%	33%	60	7	18%
Westport	2000	20%	33%	61	6	16%
Orlando	1993	19%	32%	59	9	22%
Rochester	1999	17%	30%	62	8	22%
Howard County	2010	17%	29%	52	19	40%
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	29%	58	14	32%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	28%	68	4	12%
Philadelphia	2009	16%	28%	72		NA
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	27%	62	12	30%
Atlantic County	2004	15%	26%	68	6	19%
Buffalo	1995	15%	26%	71	3	10%
St. Louis	1995	14%	25%	64	11	32%
Hartford	2000	13%	23%	69	8	27%

**TABLE 6-39
INTERMARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ④
			Inter-married ③	In-married		
				2 Born/Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	
Los Angeles	1997	13%	23%	71	6	20%
New York	2011	12%	22%	72	6	23%
Baltimore	2010	11%	20%	71	9	31%
Sarasota	2001	11%	20%	76	4	17%
Palm Springs	1998	10%	19%	81		NA
Broward	1997	10%	18%	78	4	19%
Bergen	2001	10%	17%	78	5	23%
Monmouth	1997	9%	17%	81	3	15%
MIAMI	2014	9%	16%	74	9	37%
Miami	2004	9%	16%	75	9	38%
Detroit	2005	9%	16%	76	8	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	79	5	22%
Middlesex	2008	7%	14%	84	2	14%
Miami	1994	7%	12%	83	5	28%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%	9%	88	3	24%
NJPS	2000	31%	48%	52		NA

Note: See page 6-128 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.

TABLE 6-40								
COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Las Vegas	2005	33%	71%	47%	32%	28%	31%	48%
East Bay	2011	78%	67%	56%	58%	36%	50%	61%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	65%	64%	32%	30%	31%	61%
Tucson	2002	44%	63%	51%	23%	20%	21%	46%
Denver	2007	70%	62%	47%	41%	14%	34%	53%
Charlotte	1997	43%	62%	27%	14%	NA	16%	47%
Phoenix	2002	34%	60%	42%	22%	17%	19%	40%
San Diego	2003	51%	59%	37%	34%	9%	22%	44%
York	1999	74%	56%	28%	14%	43%	29%	46%
Sarasota	2001	NA	55%	24%	8%	10%	9%	20%
Chicago	2010	24%	54%	29%	11%	18%	14%	33%
Atlanta	2006	62%	51%	42%	64%	40%	55%	50%
St. Paul	2004	48%	51%	34%	12%	14%	13%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	51%	49%	34%	24%	29%	44%
Washington	2003	53%	49%	32%	27%	37%	32%	41%
Pittsburgh	2002	59%	48%	33%	12%	12%	12%	36%
Rhode Island	2002	40%	48%	37%	17%	13%	15%	34%
Rochester	1999	36%	48%	22%	6%	11%	7%	30%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	NA	48%	35%	18%	7%	15%	27%
Columbus	2001	61%	46%	42%	NA	NA	17%	45%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	45%	31%	39%	9%	28%	34%
W Palm Beach	2005	42%	45%	24%	6%	5%	6%	16%
New Haven	2010	NA	45%	39%	25%	13%	19%	34%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	43%	26%	20%	7%	14%	33%
Cleveland	2011	NA	42%	40%	52%	14%	36%	38%

TABLE 6-40								
COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	41%	37%	25%	21%	23%	36%
Wilmington	1995	54%	41%	18%	10%	6%	7%	33%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	41%	27%	23%	0%	14%	26%
Richmond	1994	63%	40%	20%	6%	14%	10%	34%
Tidewater	2001	93%	37%	42%	11%	6%	8%	43%
Harrisburg	1994	51%	37%	30%	10%	3%	8%	33%
Milwaukee	1996	36%	37%	27%	7%	21%	11%	28%
Broward	1997	57%	36%	20%	4%	3%	3%	18%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%	36%	31%	16%	9%	14%	29%
San Antonio	2007	33%	35%	43%	36%	26%	32%	37%
Westport	2000	50%	32%	35%	33%	6%	23%	33%
Orlando	1993	58%	31%	33%	NA	NA	13%	32%
Hartford	2000	43%	29%	23%	10%	12%	11%	23%
New York	2011	14%	29%	24%	19%	12%	15%	22%
Howard County	2010	NA	29%	33%	NA	NA	18%	29%
Middlesex	2008	26%	27%	15%	7%	3%	5%	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	42%	26%	14%	5%	4%	4%	9%
Baltimore	2010	15%	26%	27%	13%	7%	11%	20%
MIAMI	2014	19%	25%	15%	13%	8%	11%	16%
Bergen	2001	25%	24%	12%	11%	11%	11%	17%
Monmouth	1997	32%	22%	10%	7%	10%	8%	17%
Miami	1994	18%	22%	12%	5%	1%	4%	12%
Miami	2004	28%	20%	17%	11%	7%	9%	16%
Detroit	2005	22%	18%	19%	10%	10%	10%	16%
St. Louis	1995	38% ¹	25%		6%	11%	8%	25%

TABLE 6-40								
COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Palm Springs	1998	53%		25%	4%	NA	4%	19%
NJPS	2000	59%	58%	46%	24%	19%	NA	48%

¹ Age category is *age 25-34*.

Interest in Singles Programs in the Past Year

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 12% of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 were interested in Singles Programs. 8% attended Jewish singles programs; 1%, attended other singles programs; and 4% did not attend singles programs.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 12 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Used a Jewish Internet Dating Service

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 18% of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 used a Jewish Internet Dating Service.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 12 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org.

RELIGION OF CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Table 6-41 shows that 46% of *children age 0-17 in intermarried households* in Miami are being raised Jewish only; 30%, part Jewish; and 24%, non-Jewish. Note that respondents identified each child in their household as being raised Jewish, part Jewish, or non-Jewish.

Table 6-42 shows that 80% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in in-married households; 11%, in conversionary in-married households; and 9%, in intermarried households. Note that while part Jewish children are included as Jewish in many sections of this report, **Table 6-42** reports the results for children being raised Jewish only so as to be comparable to the other communities. 93% of the part Jewish children are being raised in intermarried households and 7% in conversionary in-married households.

Table 6-43 shows that 93% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* are being raised Jewish. Again, to be comparable to other communities, the 93% refers only to children being raised as Jewish only.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-41** shows that the 46% of **children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in South Palm Beach, 45% in Washington, 43% in Broward, 39% in Atlanta, 34% in West Palm Beach, 33% in Cleveland, and 31% in New York. The 46% compares to 42% in 2004 and 65% in 1994.

Table 6-42 shows that the 9% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in intermarried households** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in both West Palm Beach and Washington, 25% in Atlanta, 23% in Broward, 19% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Cleveland, and 5% in New York. The 9% compares to 7% in 2004 and 14% in 1994.

The 11% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in conversionary in-married households** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in West Palm Beach, 15% in Atlanta, 10% in both Washington and Broward, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 4% in New York. The 11% compares to 16% in 2004 and 9% in 1994.

Table 6-43 shows that the 93% of **children in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish** is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in South Palm Beach, 81% in New York, 77% in Broward, 76% in Washington, 75% in Cleveland, 74% in Atlanta, and 67% in West Palm Beach. The 93% compares to 91% in 2004 and 90% in 1994.

The community comparisons should be treated with caution due to differences in how the information about the religion of children in Jewish households is queried among the various communities. Some communities include “no religion,” “undecided,” and “part Jewish” as possible responses while others do not, which affects the comparability of the results. In some cases these possible responses are read to the respondent, while in other cases they are not read to the respondent and are reported only if the respondent volunteers the information.

TABLE 6-41					
RELIGION OF CHILDREN BEING RAISED IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Jewish	Part Jewish	Non-Jewish	Other Responses ¹
S Palm Beach	2005	75%	11	14	
Sarasota	2001	74%	9	17	
St. Louis	1995	65%	0	19	16% No Religion
Miami	1994	65%	35%		NA
Howard County	2010	62%	17	4	17% Undecided
Atlantic County	2004	60%	17	23	
Cincinnati	2008	60%	7	11	18% No Religion 4% Undecided
Boston	2005	60%	4	8	28% No Religion
Hartford	2000	59%	15	26	
Bergen	2001	59%	8	33	
Harrisburg	1994	57%	43		
Westport	2000	56%	10	34	
Chicago	2010	49%	26	9	15% No Religion 1% Undecided
Jacksonville	2002	49%	11	40	
Portland (ME)	2007	47%	26	27	
MIAMI	2014	46%	30	24	
Tucson	2002	45%	26	29	
Washington	2003	45%	14	41	
Tidewater	2001	45%	9	46	
New Haven	2010	43%	22	35	
Broward	1997	43%	14	43	
York	1999	43%	10	47	
Los Angeles	1997	43%	57		

TABLE 6-41					
RELIGION OF CHILDREN BEING RAISED IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Jewish	Part Jewish	Non-Jewish	Other Responses ¹
Miami	2004	42%	22	36	
Las Vegas	2005	42%	12	46	
Columbus	2001	40%	60		
San Antonio	2007	39%	25	36	
Atlanta	2006	39%	15	28	4% No Religion 14% Undecided
Orlando	1993	39%	61		
San Francisco	2004	38%	12	14	36% No Religion
St. Paul	2004	37%	28	35	
Lehigh Valley	2007	36%	27	37	
Pittsburgh	2002	36%	11	39	14% Undecided
Milwaukee	1996	36%	64		
Wilmington	1995	36%	64		
Richmond	1994	36%	64		
Rhode Island	2002	35%	24	41	
W Palm Beach	2005	34%	31	35	
Charlotte	1997	34%	20	46	
Middlesex	2008	33%	34	33	
Cleveland	2011	33%	22	7	23% No religion 14% Undecided
Rochester	1999	32%	20	48	
Monmouth	1997	31%	18	51	
New York	2011	31%	11	46	13% Undecided
Detroit	2005	31%	7	62	

TABLE 6-41					
RELIGION OF CHILDREN BEING RAISED IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	<i>Jewish</i>	Part Jewish	Non- Jewish	Other Responses ¹
Minneapolis	2004	30%	33	37	
Baltimore	2010	30%	18	10	17% No Religion 25% Undecided
St. Petersburg	1994	29%	71		
Phoenix	2002	26%	18	50	6% Undecided
San Diego	2003	21%	29	39	11% Undecided
Palm Springs	1998	19%	19	62	
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%	47	35	
Denver	2007	18%	11	48	23% Undecided
NJPS	2000	NA		67%	NA

¹ Communities have queried this information in different ways. Some communities include "No Religion" and "Undecided" as possible responses, while others do not. This significantly affects the comparability of the data and as such the comparisons should be treated with caution.

TABLE 6-42				
JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 BEING RAISED JEWISH ONLY IN MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS				
		In-married		
Community	Year	2 Born/Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	Intermarried ③
Las Vegas	2005	43%	11	46
Portland (ME)	2007	46%	11	43
Tucson	2002	44%	15	42
Sarasota	2001	44%	16	40
Boston	2005	62%		38
York	1999	40%	24	36
Atlantic County	2004	48%	17	35
Jacksonville	2002	47%	22	31
Tidewater	2001	50%	19	31
San Francisco	2004	71%		29
Howard County	2010	48%	24	28
W Palm Beach	2005	58%	16	27
Washington	2003	64%	10	27
Cincinnati	2008	56%	19	25
Atlanta	2006	60%	15	25
Chicago	2010	63%	13	24
Columbus	2001	76%		24
Harrisburg	1994	61%	16	23
Broward	1997	67%	10	23
Pittsburgh	2002	56%	22	22
Wilmington	1995	65%	13	22
Phoenix	2002	44%	35	21

TABLE 6-42				
JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 BEING RAISED JEWISH ONLY IN MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS				
		In-married		
Community	Year	2 Born/Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	Intermarried ③
Lehigh Valley	2007	65%	14	21
New Haven	2010	68%	11	21
St. Paul	2004	50%	30	20
Hartford	2000	66%	14	20
Rhode Island	2002	67%	13	20
Westport	2000	73%	7	20
San Diego	2003	59%	22	19
Richmond	1994	65%	16	19
Rochester	1999	65%	15	19
S Palm Beach	2005	72%	9	19
Denver	2007	53%	30	17
San Antonio	2007	57%	26	17
Charlotte	1997	68%	15	17
Orlando	1993	72%	11	17
Milwaukee	1996	75%	8	17
Minneapolis	2004	69%	15	16
Miami	1994	77%	9	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	31%	55	13
Cleveland	2011	87%		13
St. Louis	1995	71%	17	12
St. Petersburg	1994	59%	30	11
Bergen	2001	81%	8	11
MIAMI	2014	80%	11	9

TABLE 6-42				
JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 BEING RAISED JEWISH ONLY IN MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS				
		In-married		
Community	Year	2 Born/Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	<i>Intermarried</i> ③
Middlesex	2008	87%	4	9
Baltimore	2010	81%	11	8
Miami	2004	77%	16	7
Monmouth	1997	89%	4	7
Detroit	2005	86%	8	6
New York	2011	90%	4	5

Note: See page 6-128 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.

TABLE 6-43						
CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE BEING RAISED JEWISH ONLY						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASED: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
MIAMI	2014	93%		Milwaukee	1996	75%
S Palm Beach	2005	92%		Atlanta	2006	74%
Bergen	2001	92%		Tidewater	2001	74%
Miami	2004	91%		Minneapolis	2004	73%
Miami	1994	90%		Richmond	1994	73%
St. Louis	1995	89%		Lehigh Valley	2007	72%
Detroit	2005	88%		Rhode Island	2002	71%
Hartford	2000	87%		Wilmington	1995	71%
Sarasota	2001	85%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	70%
Westport	2000	85%		Rochester	1999	70%
Monmouth	1997	85%		Philadelphia	2009	69%
Middlesex	2008	84%		Tucson	2002	68%
New York	2011	81%		W Palm Beach	2005	67%
Cincinnati	2008	81%		Pittsburgh	2002	67%
Atlantic County	2004	81%		York	1999	67%
Harrisburg	1994	81%		Charlotte	1997	66%
New Haven	2010	79%		Portland (ME)	2007	65%
Baltimore	2010	78%		San Francisco	2004	65%
San Antonio	2007	78%		Columbus	2001	64%
Buffalo	1995	78%		Phoenix	2002	60%
Broward	1997	77%		Seattle	2000	59%
St. Petersburg	1994	77%		San Diego	2003	57%
Orlando	1993	77%		Denver	2007	56%
Howard County	2010	76%		Las Vegas	2005	56%
Washington	2003	76%		Los Angeles *	1997	81%
Cleveland	2011	75%		Boston *	2005	77%
Chicago	2010	75%		NJPS	2000	64%
St. Paul	2004	75%				
Jacksonville	2002	75%				

* May include children who are part Jewish.

PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE JEWISH

Table 6-44 shows that 94% of persons in Jewish households in Miami consider themselves to be Jewish, or are identified as Jewish by the respondent, or, in the case of children, are being raised Jewish. Note that respondents identified themselves and the other persons in their household as Jewish, part Jewish, or non-Jewish. Not all persons who consider themselves to be Jewish were born or raised Jewish nor underwent a formal conversion. Part Jewish children and adults are included as Jews in this section.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-44 shows that the 94% who consider themselves to be Jewish is the second highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 96% in South Palm Beach, 90% in West Palm Beach, 89% in Broward, 87% in New York, 82% in Cleveland, 80% in Washington, and 76% in Atlanta. The 94% compares to 93% in both 2004 and 1994. The 94% compares to 78% nationally.

TABLE 6-44 PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	96%		Minneapolis	2004	82%
MIAMI	2014	94%		Harrisburg	1994	82%
Miami	2004	93%		San Antonio	2007	81%
Miami	1994	93%		St. Paul	2004	81%
Middlesex	2008	92%		Rochester	1999	81%
Detroit	2005	92%		Orlando	1993	81%
Bergen	2001	92%		Washington	2003	80%
W Palm Beach	2005	90%		Jacksonville	2002	80%
Monmouth	1997	90%		Rhode Island	2002	80%
St. Louis	1995	90%		Boston	2005	79%
Sarasota	2001	89%		Tidewater	2001	79%
Broward	1997	89%		Wilmington	1995	79%
Hartford	2000	88%		Richmond	1994	79%
Los Angeles	1997	88%		Phoenix	2002	78%
New York	2011	87%		Pittsburgh	2002	78%
Atlantic County	2004	87%		Tucson	2002	78%
Palm Springs	1998	87%		Chicago	2010	76%
Baltimore	2010	86%		Atlanta	2006	76%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	86%		Las Vegas	2005	76%
Philadelphia	2009	85%		York	1999	76%
Howard County	2010	84%		San Diego	2003	75%
Westport	2000	84%		San Francisco	2004	73%
Buffalo	1995	84%		Charlotte	1997	73%
New Haven	2010	83%		Denver	2007	72%
Milwaukee	1996	83%		Portland (ME)	2007	71%
St. Petersburg	1994	83%		Seattle	2000	70%
Cleveland	2011	82%		Columbus	2001	69%
Cincinnati	2008	82%		NJPS	2000	78%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%				

JEW-S-BY-CHOICE

Table 6-45 shows that 3.8% (4,643 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households in Miami are Jews-by-Choice. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any adult (age 18 or over) who was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish or any child (age 0-17) who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Note that respondents identified themselves and the other persons in their household as born, raised, and currently Jewish or non-Jewish.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-45 shows that the 3.8% Jews-by-Choice is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.8% in Washington, 2.0% in West Palm Beach, 1.4% in Broward, and 1.3% in South Palm Beach. The 3.8% compares to 3.8% in 2004 and 2.3% in 1994.

**TABLE 6-45
JEWS WHO ARE JEWS-BY-CHOICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
York	1999	9.7%		Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%
St. Paul	2004	8.0%		New Haven	2010	3.4%
Jacksonville	2002	7.2%		Los Angeles	1997	3.3%
San Antonio	2007	6.9%		Hartford	2000	3.1%
Harrisburg	1994	6.4%		Detroit	2005	3.0%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6.0%		Wilmington	1995	2.8%
Charlotte	1997	5.9%		Atlantic County	2004	2.7%
Washington	2003	5.8%		Westport	2000	2.7%
Tidewater	2001	5.8%		Bergen	2001	2.6%
St. Petersburg	1994	5.4%		Sarasota	2001	2.3%
Richmond	1994	5.3%		Milwaukee	1996	2.3%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%		Miami	1994	2.3%
Minneapolis	2004	4.8%		W Palm Beach	2005	2.0%
Tucson	2002	4.3%		Middlesex	2008	1.4%
Rhode Island	2002	4.1%		Broward	1997	1.4%
Rochester	1999	4.1%		Monmouth	1997	1.4%
Orlando	1993	4.1%		S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4.0%		San Francisco ¹	2004	7.0%
MIAMI	2014	3.8%				
Miami	2004	3.8%				
Buffalo	1995	3.8%				

¹ Results are based on *adults only*, not all Jewish persons.

CHAPTER 7

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary of Memberships.	7-2
Synagogue Membership.	7-9
Location of Synagogue Membership.	7-18
Results of the Synagogue Survey–Synagogue Membership.	7-20
Attend Any Activities Organized by Chabad in the Past Year.	7-35
Jewish Community Center Membership.	7-36
Location of JCC Membership.	7-53
Results of the JCC Survey–Jewish Community Center Membership.	7-60
Major Reasons for Not Joining the Jewish Community Center.	7-64
Jewish Community Center Participation in the Past Year.	7-90
Jewish Organization Membership.	7-105
Association with the Jewish Community.	7-108
Profiles of Member Households and Chabad Attendees.	7-111
Feel Part of the Miami Jewish Community.	7-121
Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity.	7-131

Do not separate yourself from the community.

(AVOT 2:5)

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIPS

Table 7-1 shows information on membership in, and participation in the activities of, the organized Jewish community by Jewish households in Miami which is used in the next several sections. The table shows that:

- ❶ 36% of households are synagogue members (33% are members of synagogues located in Miami).
- ❷ 26% of households participated in activities organized by Chabad in the past year.
- ❸ 12% of households are members of one of the three Jewish Community Centers (JCC) in Miami or a JCC outside South Florida (11% are members of a JCC in Miami);
- ❹ 31% of households participated in or attended a program at one of the three local JCCs in the past year;
- ❺ 24% of households are members of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or JCC, such as B'nai B'rith, The Tribe, or WIZO; and
- ❻ 51% of households are *associated* with the Jewish community; that is, they are members of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization.

Tables 7-14, 7-15, and 7-16 show information on JCC membership and JCC participation in each of the three local JCCs in Miami. These tables show that:

- ❶ 11% of households in North Dade are members of the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center (Russell JCC);
- ❷ 27% of households in North Dade participated in or attended a program at the Russell JCC in the past year;
- ❸ 9% of households in South Dade are members of the Alper Jewish Community Center (Alper JCC);
- ❹ 21% of households in South Dade participated in or attended a program at the Alper JCC in the past year;
- ❺ 16% of households in The Beaches are members of the Miami Beach Jewish Community Center (Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC); and
- ❻ 27% of households in The Beaches participated in or attended a program at the Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC in the past year.

Special Note: With the exception of the results for *All* and by *Geographic Area*, the results shown in **Tables 7-14, 7-15, and 7-16** reflect only households who live in the geographic area served by the JCC as indicated in the **bold** font in each table.

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Attended Chabad ②	JCC Member ③	Participated in a JCC Program ④	Jewish Organization Member ⑤	Associated ⑥	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	35.9%	25.7%	12.1%	30.9%	23.9%	51.2%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE								
Part-Year	58.2%	21.8%	8.9%	20.3%	45.6%	69.6%	135	2,395
Full-Year	34.9%	25.9%	12.2%	31.4%	22.9%	50.3%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
North Dade	35.2%	26.1%	11.6%	31.0%	20.8%	47.5%	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	36.2%	25.7%	11.0%	31.4%	22.3%	48.7%	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	37.7%	30.9%	16.8%	37.7%	20.1%	51.2%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	27.0%	19.9%	5.2%	18.4%	15.8%	36.8%	138	4,679
South Dade	32.3%	21.3%	9.9%	29.5%	26.6%	51.7%	621	17,100
West Kendall	26.7%	18.5%	15.6%	36.3%	22.9%	48.1%	265	8,299
East Kendall	52.9%	23.0%	6.9%	27.6%	28.7%	64.8%	135	2,674
NE South Dade	30.8%	24.4%	3.0%	20.7%	31.3%	50.5%	221	6,071
The Beaches	46.1%	33.6%	18.7%	33.5%	29.7%	63.8%	381	8,244
North Beach	60.7%	41.9%	13.1%	32.8%	31.1%	68.9%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	46.6%	31.5%	25.2%	37.4%	31.5%	64.9%	186	4,010
South Beach	33.8%	30.3%	11.7%	27.3%	25.0%	57.1%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU								
FSU	28.1%	19.3%	1.8%	8.8%	12.5%	35.1%	58	1,750
Non-FSU	36.2%	26.0%	12.4%	31.6%	24.2%	51.7%	1,962	53,950
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC								
Hispanic	43.8%	42.0%	16.2%	38.8%	22.4%	55.1%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	34.5%	22.9%	11.3%	29.4%	24.2%	50.5%	1,695	47,345

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Attended Chabad ②	JCC Member ③	Participated in a JCC Program ④	Jewish Organization Member ⑤	Associated ⑥	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	35.9%	25.7%	12.1%	30.9%	23.9%	51.2%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC								
Sephardic	47.4%	41.4%	17.7%	36.8%	19.1%	60.6%	385	10,640
Non-Sephardic	33.2%	22.0%	10.6%	29.4%	25.1%	48.9%	1,635	45,060
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI								
Israeli	42.2%	46.4%	19.7%	48.0%	22.2%	57.3%	220	6,130
Non-Israel	35.1%	23.2%	11.0%	28.7%	24.1%	50.4%	1,800	49,570
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR								
Survivor	44.8%	29.3%	15.5%	32.8%	17.2%	51.7%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	35.7%	25.6%	11.9%	30.8%	24.1%	51.2%	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE								
0 - 4 years	28.9%	43.0%	10.2%	36.1%	33.1%	56.6%	225	5,120
5 - 9 years	39.2%	34.9%	10.8%	27.7%	23.0%	52.7%	196	4,570
10 - 19 years	34.6%	35.2%	12.4%	34.2%	18.7%	46.7%	322	9,700
20 or more years	36.9%	19.6%	12.4%	29.6%	24.0%	51.4%	1,277	36,310
TYPE OF HOUSING								
Single Family Home	43.0%	25.0%	16.6%	35.2%	21.7%	56.0%	901	23,505
High Rise	31.7%	26.5%	8.5%	27.4%	28.4%	49.9%	880	24,619
Townhouse	28.3%	26.0%	9.8%	29.1%	16.8%	42.0%	239	7,576

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Attended Chabad ②	JCC Member ③	Participated in a JCC Program ④	Jewish Organization Member ⑤	Associated ⑥	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	35.9%	25.7%	12.1%	30.9%	23.9%	51.2%	2,020	55,700
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Under 35	29.9%	46.6%	12.3%	32.4%	32.8%	61.0%	242	6,279
35 - 49	45.2%	36.3%	19.1%	40.4%	22.6%	58.9%	378	9,655
50 - 64	40.1%	28.8%	13.2%	30.8%	21.1%	51.4%	536	14,471
65 - 74	33.7%	19.7%	10.0%	31.3%	22.7%	47.4%	443	12,882
75 and over	29.3%	9.7%	7.4%	22.3%	24.8%	44.2%	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	31.5%	14.9%	8.6%	27.0%	23.7%	45.8%	864	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	50.6%	41.8%	22.3%	46.9%	20.7%	62.9%	514	12,937
Household with Only Adult Children	49.4%	34.6%	17.5%	38.3%	26.8%	64.3%	189	4,722
Non-Elderly Couple	43.8%	23.8%	9.4%	21.9%	22.5%	51.9%	194	4,913
Non-Elderly Single	16.2%	29.1%	5.6%	18.4%	25.0%	40.8%	179	5,510
Elderly Couple	40.5%	15.4%	9.1%	26.8%	25.1%	51.6%	389	10,410
Elderly Single	23.0%	12.1%	8.1%	25.1%	23.6%	41.1%	371	11,758
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$25,000	19.8%	26.9%	6.1%	24.9%	14.7%	35.0%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	21.6%	27.4%	8.3%	29.0%	20.3%	39.4%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	32.0%	26.5%	13.3%	30.8%	22.1%	47.7%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	38.9%	31.4%	12.5%	36.3%	28.8%	57.5%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	61.2%	27.8%	21.0%	40.9%	30.4%	71.7%	448	11,140

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Attended Chabad ②	JCC Member ③	Participated in a JCC Program ④	Jewish Organization Member ⑤	Associated ⑥	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	35.9%	25.7%	12.1%	30.9%	23.9%	51.2%	2,020	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	81.2%	60.5%	24.2%	43.2%	30.9%	87.4%	273	5,849
Conservative	46.7%	32.3%	14.7%	37.6%	31.8%	61.0%	583	14,371
Reform	33.6%	15.8%	10.1%	28.6%	23.0%	51.5%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	14.3%	18.4%	7.7%	23.1%	16.0%	30.8%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE								
In-married	51.3%	31.8%	16.8%	38.3%	26.7%	62.4%	969	23,615
Conversionary	44.3%	26.8%	10.3%	23.7%	11.3%	50.0%	108	2,992
Intermarried	21.6%	22.2%	8.4%	19.9%	13.2%	37.1%	160	5,126
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	100.0%	36.0%	20.4%	43.8%	35.2%	100.0%	1,060	20,021
Non-Member	0.0%	20.1%	7.4%	23.6%	17.6%	23.9%	960	35,679
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR								
Attended	50.0%	100.0%	18.1%	45.9%	33.2%	68.7%	596	14,262
Did Not Attend	30.9%	0.0%	9.7%	25.3%	20.6%	45.1%	1,424	41,438
JCC MEMBERSHIP								
Member	60.7%	39.3%	100.0%	100.0%	31.7%	100.0%	408	6,720
Non-Member	32.5%	23.9%	0.0%	21.4%	22.8%	44.5%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	52.9%	35.8%	16.0%	41.8%	100.0%	100.0%	624	13,300
Non-Member	30.6%	22.6%	10.8%	27.5%	0.0%	35.9%	1,396	42,400

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Attended Chabad ②	JCC Member ③	Participated in a JCC Program ④	Jewish Organization Member ⑤	Associated ⑥	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	35.9%	25.7%	12.1%	30.9%	23.9%	51.2%	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD								
To Day School 7-12 yrs	55.0%	51.3%	20.2%	45.0%	31.0%	70.3%	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	47.2%	32.3%	20.8%	43.5%	22.4%	60.8%	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	52.3%	44.8%	20.4%	44.5%	28.0%	67.2%	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	34.0%	20.4%	10.7%	28.1%	25.9%	50.4%	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	39.0%	27.6%	13.5%	34.0%	26.1%	54.9%	1,484	39,016
No	24.9%	19.7%	7.3%	21.4%	18.9%	39.5%	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD								
To Overnight Camp	44.2%	35.1%	16.6%	37.8%	28.6%	59.7%	701	17,491
No	32.0%	21.3%	9.9%	28.0%	22.5%	47.5%	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER								
Youth Group Participant	45.3%	31.9%	16.0%	38.2%	30.8%	61.3%	883	22,184
No	29.0%	21.2%	9.3%	26.1%	20.0%	44.2%	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)								
Hillel/Chabad Participant	47.6%	41.7%	15.6%	40.5%	37.0%	68.3%	546	12,865
No	33.6%	22.0%	12.1%	30.0%	21.5%	48.1%	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL								
On Jewish Trip	52.0%	29.1%	18.6%	37.4%	39.3%	72.0%	631	14,426
On General Trip	39.3%	30.6%	11.1%	33.1%	21.8%	51.9%	894	25,066
No	16.9%	15.2%	8.0%	21.8%	14.0%	32.3%	495	16,208

**TABLE 7-1
MEMBERSHIPS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Attended Chabad ②	JCC Member ③	Participated in a JCC Program ④	Jewish Organization Member ⑤	Associated ⑥	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	35.9%	25.7%	12.1%	30.9%	23.9%	51.2%	2,020	55,700
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR								
Donated to Federation	51.9%	25.0%	18.4%	42.8%	33.0%	66.8%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	28.9%	25.7%	8.9%	25.6%	18.1%	41.9%	289	11,307
Not Asked	27.4%	26.2%	8.5%	23.6%	20.0%	44.1%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
Nothing	27.9%	26.0%	8.6%	24.2%	19.4%	43.5%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	34.3%	21.6%	14.1%	37.8%	23.0%	52.1%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	56.6%	26.8%	22.0%	46.5%	34.6%	71.7%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	85.4%	30.2%	23.1%	50.0%	52.3%	93.1%	280	4,066

Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ① - ⑥.

Lifetime Synagogue Membership

In questions asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 10% of respondents in Jewish households who were not currently synagogue members, but were members in the past, planned to join in the future and 24% did not plan to join in the future. 6% who were not members in the past planned to join in the future and 21% did not plan to join in the future. The total who were not members in the past, but planned to join in the future was 16%.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 13 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org.

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 36% (19,997 households) of Jewish households in Miami are synagogue members. Table 7-6 shows that 33% (18,214 households) of households reported synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Miami.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-2 shows that the 36% **synagogue membership** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in New York, 42% in Cleveland, 37% in Washington, 33% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 30% in West Palm Beach, and 27% in Broward. The 36% compares to 39% in 2004 and 37% in 1994. The 36% compares to 40% nationally.

Age of Head of Household. Table 7-3 shows that the 30% synagogue membership of households **under age 35** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in New York, 54% in Cleveland, 31% in Atlanta, 27% in South Palm Beach, 19% in Washington, 17% in Broward, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 30% compares to 31% in 2004 and 40% in 1994. The 30% compares to 34% nationally.

The 45% synagogue membership of households **age 35-49** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in New York, 42% in both Washington and Cleveland, 38% in South Palm Beach, 36% in Broward, 33% in Atlanta, and 22% in West Palm Beach. The 45% compares to 51% in 2004 and 42% in 1994. The 45% compares to 41% nationally.

The 40% synagogue membership of households **age 50-64** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Washington, 43% in New York, 40% in Cleveland, 31% in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, 27% in South Palm Beach, and 22% in Broward. The 40% compares to 39% in 2004 and 36% in 1994. The 40% compares to 42% nationally.

The 34% synagogue membership of households **age 65-74** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Washington, 33% in New York and South Palm Beach, 31% in West Palm Beach, 30% in Broward, 29% in Cleveland, and 24% in Atlanta. The 34% compares to 37% in 2004 and 34% in 1994. The 34% compares to 40% nationally.

The 29% synagogue membership of households **age 75 and over** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Atlanta, 51% in Cleveland, 43% in New York, 34% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 32% in Washington, and 26% in Broward. The 29% compares to 34% in 2004 and 33% in 1994. The 29% compares to 41% nationally.

The 32% synagogue membership of households **age 65 and over** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Cleveland, 40% in Atlanta, 39% in New York, 37% in Washington, 34% in South Palm Beach, 33% in West Palm Beach, and 28% in Broward. The 32% compares to 35% in 2004 and 33% in 1994. The 32% compares to 40% nationally.

Household Structure. Table 7-4 shows that the 51% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in New York, 60% in Cleveland, 56% in Washington, 46% in South Palm Beach, 44% in Atlanta, 40% in Broward, and 31% in West Palm Beach. The 51% compares to 64% in 2004 and 55% in 1994. The 51% compares to 55% nationally.

Type of Marriage. Table 7-5 shows that the 22% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Washington, 15% in New York, 13% in both Cleveland and South Palm Beach, 11% in Broward, 10% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in Atlanta. The 22% compares to 13% in 2004 and 22% in 1994. The 22% compares to 23% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 36% of households are synagogue members. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (58%)
- households in East Kendall (53%), North Beach (61%), and Middle Beach (47%)
- Sephardic households (47%)
- households with children (51%) and households with only adult children (49%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (61%)
- Orthodox households (81%) and Conservative households (47%)
- in-married households (51%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (50%), JCC member households (61%), and Jewish organization member households (53%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (55%) and for 1-6 years (47%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (48%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (52%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (57%) and \$500 and over (85%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- non-elderly single households (16%) and elderly single households (23%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (20%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (22%)
- Just Jewish households (14%)
- intermarried households (22%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (25%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (17%)

TABLE 7-2 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	60%		New Haven	2010	43%
Tidewater	2001	58%		Rhode Island	2002	43%
St. Paul	2004	56%		Cleveland	2011	42%
Essex-Morris	1998	56%		St. Petersburg	1994	40%
St. Louis	1995	56%		Miami	2004	39%
Minneapolis	2004	54%		Boston	2005	38%
Rochester	1999	54%		Washington	2003	37%
Pittsburgh	2002	53%		Miami	1994	37%
Hartford	2000	53%		MIAMI	2014	36%
San Antonio	2007	52%		Chicago	2010	36%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36%
Detroit	2005	50%		Philadelphia	2009	35%
Bergen	2001	50%		Los Angeles	1997	34%
Columbus	2001	50%		Orlando	1993	34%
Jacksonville	2002	49%		Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Charlotte	1997	49%		Atlanta	2006	33%
Harrisburg	1994	49%		S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Howard County	2010	48%		Denver	2007	32%
Palm Springs	1998	48%		Tucson	2002	32%
Monmouth	1997	48%		W Palm Beach	2005	30%
Milwaukee	1996	48%		San Diego	2003	29%
Baltimore	2010	46%		Phoenix	2002	29%
Westport	2000	46%		Broward	1997	27%
Wilmington	1995	46%		San Francisco	2004	22%
Sarasota	2001	45%		East Bay	2011	21%
York	1999	45%		Seattle	2000	21%
Richmond	1994	45%		Las Vegas	2005	14%
New York	2011	44%		NJPS ¹	2000	40%
Middlesex	2008	44%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Atlantic County	2004	44%				

TABLE 7-3								
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
St. Paul	2004	17%	48%	66%	76%	69%	71%	56%
Harrisburg	1994	28%	44%	62%	71%	64%	68%	49%
Columbus	2001	31%	51%	60%	72%	78%	75%	50%
Richmond	1994	15%	43%	60%	48%	68%	60%	45%
Tidewater	2001	27%	58%	59%	70%	79%	75%	58%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	63%	58%	49%	77%	64%	60%
St. Louis	1995	49%	56%	58%	64%	60%	63%	56%
Pittsburgh	2002	29%	52%	57%	62%	65%	64%	53%
York	1999	17%	40%	57%	44%	54%	49%	45%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	46%	55%	63%	73%	69%	54%
Charlotte	1997	39%	46%	54%	69%	68%	68%	49%
Rochester	1999	28%	49%	53%	69%	67%	68%	54%
Detroit	2005	57%	64%	52%	49%	33%	39%	50%
Bergen	2001	31%	58%	52%	49%	44%	47%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	48%	52%	54%	60%	57%	48%
Howard County	2010	NA	51%	51%	NA	NA	40%	48%
Hartford	2000	15%	61%	49%	55%	62%	59%	53%
Wilmington	1995	29%	41%	49%	63%	69%	64%	46%
San Antonio	2007	55%	55%	47%	56%	57%	56%	52%
Monmouth	1997	24%	55%	47%	50%	50%	50%	48%
Baltimore	2010	34%	53%	47%	54%	43%	48%	46%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%	51%	47%	59%	62%	60%	51%
Westport	2000	19%	57%	46%	30%	52%	40%	46%
Washington	2003	19%	42%	46%	44%	32%	37%	37%
Palm Springs	1998	27%	47%	44%	59%	51%	56%	48%
New Haven	2010	41%		44%	42%	43%	43%	43%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	49%	43%	43%	43%	43%	44%

TABLE 7-3								
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
New York	2011	57%	45%	43%	33%	43%	39%	44%
Chicago	2010	25%	40%	42%	39%	32%	35%	36%
Sarasota	2001	NA	40%	41%	55%	43%	47%	45%
MIAMI	2014	30%	45%	40%	34%	29%	32%	36%
Cleveland	2011	54%	42%	40%	29%	51%	41%	42%
Miami	2004	31%	51%	39%	37%	34%	35%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	47%	38%	60%	72%	67%	49%
Middlesex	2008	44%	44%	37%	42%	54%	49%	44%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	43%	37%	59%	55%	57%	43%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	NA	47%	36%	40%	28%	36%	36%
Miami	1994	40%	42%	36%	34%	33%	33%	37%
Denver	2007	24%	29%	36%	34%	44%	38%	32%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	40%	35%	46%	45%	45%	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	36%	34%	31%	43%	37%	33%
San Diego	2003	20%	31%	33%	23%	32%	28%	29%
Atlanta	2006	31%	33%	31%	24%	60%	40%	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	22%	31%	31%	34%	33%	30%
Tucson	2002	17%	30%	30%	39%	45%	43%	32%
Phoenix	2002	18%	30%	28%	33%	37%	36%	29%
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	38%	27%	33%	34%	34%	33%
Broward	1997	17%	36%	22%	30%	26%	28%	27%
Orlando	1993	15%	38%	20%	68%	62%	65%	34%
East Bay	2011	20%	24%	19%	20%	23%	21%	21%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	10%	12%	17%	21%	19%	14%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53%	56%
NJPS ¹	2000	34%	41%	42%	40%	41%	40%	40%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

TABLE 7-4						
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	74%		Minneapolis	2004	53%
Detroit	2005	71%		MIAMI	2014	51%
St. Louis	1995	68%		Richmond	1994	50%
Bergen	2001	65%		New Haven	2010	49%
Essex-Morris	1998	65%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
New York	2011	64%		Chicago	2010	48%
Miami	2004	64%		Los Angeles	1997	48%
Tidewater	2001	64%		S Palm Beach	2005	46%
Hartford	2000	64%		York	1999	46%
Cleveland	2011	60%		Wilmington	1995	46%
San Antonio	2007	60%		Atlanta	2006	44%
Pittsburgh	2002	60%		Rhode Island	2002	44%
Sarasota	2001	60%		Harrisburg	1994	43%
Westport	2000	60%		Orlando	1993	43%
Baltimore	2010	58%		Philadelphia	2009	41%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		Tucson	2002	41%
Howard County	2010	57%		Broward	1997	40%
Phoenix	2002	57%		Portland (ME)	2007	39%
Columbus	2001	57%		San Diego	2003	38%
Rochester	1999	57%		Denver	2007	37%
Monmouth	1997	57%		Palm Springs	1998	37%
Washington	2003	56%		San Francisco	2004	33%
Charlotte	1997	56%		W Palm Beach	2005	31%
Milwaukee	1996	56%		East Bay	2011	28%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%		Las Vegas	2005	16%
Miami	1994	55%		NJPS ¹	2000	55%
Atlantic County	2004	54%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
St. Paul	2004	54%				
Middlesex	2008	53%				

**TABLE 7-5
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	In-married	<i>Intermarried</i>
Cincinnati	2008	80%	38%
Tidewater	2001	84%	37%
St. Louis	1995	74%	35%
Charlotte	1997	82%	32%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	30%
Sarasota	2001	54%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	83%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	80%	27%
Columbus	2001	78%	27%
Boston	2005	63%	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	71%	26%
Hartford	2000	69%	26%
San Antonio	2007	81%	25%
Howard County	2010	69%	24%
Milwaukee	1996	67%	24%
York	1999	72%	23%
Westport	2000	72%	22%
Miami	1994	79%	22%
MIAMI	2014	51%	22%
Minneapolis	2004	77%	21%
Richmond	1994	69%	20%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	20%
Portland (ME)	2007	58%	20%
St. Paul	2004	81%	19%
Washington	2003	67%	19%
Philadelphia	2009	50%	19%

**TABLE 7-5
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	In-married	<i>Intermarried</i>
Rochester	1999	76%	18%
Harrisburg	1994	74%	18%
Detroit	2005	70%	17%
Bergen	2001	63%	17%
New Haven	2010	62%	17%
Chicago	2010	55%	16%
Middlesex	2008	51%	16%
New York	2011	68%	15%
Atlantic County	2004	59%	15%
Tucson	2002	53%	15%
Baltimore	2010	72%	14%
Wilmington	1995	67%	14%
Cleveland	2011	69%	13%
Denver	2007	63%	13%
Monmouth	1997	60%	13%
Miami	2004	54%	13%
Orlando	1993	54%	13%
San Francisco	2004	45%	13%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%	13%
Los Angeles	1997	52%	11%
Broward	1997	38%	11%
San Diego	2003	52%	10%
East Bay	2011	47%	10%
Phoenix	2002	47%	10%
W Palm Beach	2005	38%	10%
Palm Springs	1998	64%	9%

**TABLE 7-5
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	In-married	<i>Intermarried</i>
St. Petersburg	1994	62%	9%
Atlanta	2006	70%	7%
Las Vegas	2005	23%	6%
Seattle	2000	54%	2%
NJPS ¹	2000	62%	23%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

LOCATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 36% of Jewish households in Miami *reported* synagogue membership in a synagogue located either in Miami or elsewhere. **Table 7-6** shows that 33% (18,214 households) of households *reported* synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Miami. Thus, 91% of the synagogue memberships are local. (See the “Results of the Synagogue Survey–Synagogue Membership” section in this Chapter for synagogue membership *according to the Synagogue Survey*.)

Table 7-7 shows that the 91% local synagogue membership is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 100% in Washington, 73% in Broward, 57% in South Palm Beach, and 51% in West Palm Beach. The 91% compares to 89% in 2004 and 87% in 1994.

TABLE 7-6	
LOCATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:	
Location of Synagogue Membership	Percentage
Miami-Dade County	32.3%
Elsewhere	1.7
Broward County	1.0
Miami and Elsewhere	0.4
Latin America	0.3
Canada	0.2
Not a Member	64.1
Total	100.0%
Total Miami	32.7%

TABLE 7-7 SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Lehigh Valley	2007	100%		Bergen	2001	96%
San Antonio	2007	100%		New Haven	2010	95%
Detroit	2005	100%		Orlando	1993	95%
Minneapolis	2004	100%		Tucson	2002	93%
St. Paul	2004	100%		MIAMI	2014	91%
Washington	2003	100%		Monmouth	1997	91%
Jacksonville	2002	100%		Las Vegas	2005	89%
Tidewater	2001	100%		Miami	2004	89%
Hartford	2000	100%		St. Petersburg	1994	89%
Rochester	1999	100%		Middlesex	2008	87%
York	1999	100%		Miami	1994	87%
Milwaukee	1996	100%		Howard County	2010	81%
Wilmington	1995	100%		Sarasota	2001	73%
Harrisburg	1994	100%		Broward	1997	73%
Richmond	1994	100%		Atlantic County	2004	64%
Charlotte	1997	99%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64%
Portland (ME)	2007	98%		S Palm Beach	2005	57%
Westport	2000	98%		Palm Springs	1998	54%
Rhode Island	2002	96%		W Palm Beach	2005	51%

RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY— SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 36% (19, 996 households) of Jewish households in Miami reported synagogue membership. Table 7-6 shows that 33% (18,214 households) of households reported synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Miami (*local synagogue membership*). Table 7-8 shows that, according to the Synagogue Survey, 13,720 households who live in Miami (25%) are members of a synagogue located in Miami. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 8 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-9 shows that the 25% **local synagogue membership** according to the Synagogue Survey is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Washington, and 13% in each of South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and Broward. The 25% compares to 23% in 2004 and 19% in 1994.

Disparity Between Telephone Survey and Synagogue Survey

The 8 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who are members of a local synagogue according to the Telephone Survey and the percentage of households who are members of a local synagogue according to the Synagogue Survey is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11 percentage points in Washington, 6 percentage points in both South Palm Beach and Broward, and 3 percentage points in West Palm Beach. The 8 percentage points compares to 11 percentage points in 2004 and 13 percentage points in 1994.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ① Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that synagogue member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ② Many former synagogue members still attend synagogue services on High Holidays, as well as for various other functions, and may report membership when in fact they are not actually current members.
- ③ Even with an anonymous survey, there may be a certain reluctance on the part of respondents to state they are not synagogue members. As a result, some respondents may claim to be synagogue members when in fact they are not.
- ④ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning synagogue membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be synagogue members when in fact they are not.

- ⑥ The estimate of Jewish households (55,700) may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage of synagogue membership *according to the Synagogue Survey*.

Changes in Synagogue Membership, 1994-2014

Table 7-8 shows synagogue membership of households in Miami in synagogues located in Miami for 1994, 2004, and 2014 *according to the Synagogue Survey*. From 1994-2014, membership of Miami households in synagogues located in Miami changed from 12,940 households in 1994 to 12,525 households in 2004 and 13,720 households in 2014. From 2004 to 2014, synagogue membership increased by 10%.

From 1994-2014, membership of Miami households in **Orthodox** synagogues located in Miami increased from 2,399 households in 1994 to 3,027 households in 2004 and 5,444 households in 2014. From 1994 to 2014, Orthodox synagogue membership increased by 127%. From 2004 to 2014, Orthodox synagogue membership increased by 80%.

Within the Orthodox membership category, Chabad synagogues increased from 448 households in 1994 to 1,060 households in 2004 and 2,714 households in 2014. Young Israel increased from 328 in 1994 to 596 in 2004 and remained about the same in 2014. Other Orthodox synagogues decreased from 1,623 households in 1994 to 1,371 households in 2004 and then increased to 2,136 households in 2014.

In 1994, 3% of synagogue member households were members of **Chabad**. This increased to 8% in 2004 and 20% in 2014.

In 1994, 19% of Orthodox synagogue member households were members of Chabad. This increased to 35% in 2004 and 50% in 2014.

From 1994-2014, membership of Miami households in **Sephardic** synagogues located in Miami increased from 175 households in 1994 to 285 households in 2004 and 410 households in 2014. From 1994 to 2014, Sephardic synagogue membership increased by 134%. From 2004 to 2014, Sephardic synagogue membership increased by 44%.

From 1994-2014, membership of Miami households in **Conservative** synagogues located in Miami decreased from 5,720 households in 1994 to 4,652 households in 2004 and 3,413 households in 2014. From 1994 to 2014, Conservative synagogue membership decreased by 40%. From 2004 to 2014, Conservative synagogue membership decreased by 27%.

From 1994-2014, membership of Miami households in **Reconstructionist** synagogues located in Miami remained about the same at just over 200 households.

From 1994-2014, membership of Miami households in **Reform** synagogues located in Miami decreased from 4,416 households in 1994 to 4,346 households in 2004 and 4,148 households in 2014. From 1994 to 2014, Reform synagogue membership decreased by 6%. From 2004 to 2014, Reform synagogue membership decreased by 5%.

Note that Temple Samu-El Or Olom (which was Conservative in 1994 and 2004) merged with Bet Breira (which is Reform) in 2009. The merged entity is now classified as Reform. This recategorization somewhat inflates the 27% decrease in Conservative membership and somewhat moderates the 5% decrease in Reform membership.

Denomination of Synagogue Membership

Table 7-10 shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 43% of households who are members of a synagogue located in Miami are members of an Orthodox synagogue (including 20% in Chabad, 4% in Young Israel, 16% in “general” Orthodox synagogues, and 3%, Sephardic), 25%, a Conservative synagogue; 1%, a Reconstructionist synagogue; 30%, a Reform synagogue; and 1%, other synagogues.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-11** shows that the 43% membership in **Orthodox** synagogues (which includes the 3% membership in Sephardic synagogues) is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in South Palm Beach, 16% in West Palm Beach, 12% in Broward, and 11% in Washington. The 43% compares to 26% in 2004 and 20% in 1994. The 43% compares to 21% nationally.

Table 7-12 shows that the 25% membership in **Conservative** synagogues is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Broward, 46% in South Palm Beach, and 42% in Washington. The 25% compares to 37% in 2004 and 45% in 1994. The 25% compares to 33% nationally.

Table 7-13 shows that the 30% membership in **Reform** synagogues is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Washington, 32% in South Palm Beach, 29% in Broward, and 28% in West Palm Beach. The 30% compares to 35% in 2004 and 34% in 1994. The 30% compares to 39% nationally.

TABLE 7-8					
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue	Location	1994	2004	2014	2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - GENERAL					
Anshe Emes Congregation	Miami	50	10	10	0
Aventura Shul	Aventura	0	0	25	25
B'nai Isaac Italian Hebrew	N Miami Beach	0	10	0	(10)
B'nai Israel & Greater Miami Youth Synagogue	Naranja Lakes	20	20	20	0
Bais Menachem	Miami Beach	0	0	100	100
Beit David Highland Lakes Shul	Aventura	75	100	130	30
Beit Yonah	N Miami Beach	0	50	50	0
Beth-El Cong.(Hebrew Academy)	Miami Beach	75	50	25	(25)
Beth Hamidrash Magen Avraham	Miami Beach	10	25	25	0
Beth Israel Congregation ^a	Miami Beach	125	225	190	(35)
Beth Yoseph Chaim Congregation	Miami Beach	25	25	25	0
Chevra Shas at Tower 41	Miami Beach	50	50	50	0
Congregation Adas Dej	Miami Beach	25	25	25	0
Congregation Beth Jacob	Miami Beach	518	136	136	0
Congregation Ohev Shalom	Miami Beach	50	50	50	0
Congregation Ohr Chaim	Miami Beach	100	100	200	100
Congregation Shaaray Tefilah	Miami Beach	150	125	300	175
Congregation Torah Ve'emunah	N Miami Beach	40	40	100	60
Harambam Congregation	North Bay Village	100	90	90	0
Kavanagh Life at Ocean Pavilion	Miami Beach	50	25	25	0
Mogan David Congregation	Surfside	50	50	50	0
Netive Ezra	Aventura	0	50	200	150
Skylake Synagogue	N Miami Beach	50	25	135	110
Synagogue of Carriage Club South	Miami Beach	40	40	25	(15)
Williams Island Synagogue	Aventura	20	50	150	100

TABLE 7-8					
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue	Location	1994	2004	2014	2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Total Orthodox Synagogues - General		1,623	1,371	2,136	765
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - CHABAD					
Aventura Chabad	Aventura	0	100	300	200
Bais Menachem Chabad NMB	N Miami Beach	0	75	100	25
Beis Ha-Medrash Levi Yitzchock Lubavitch	Miami Beach	98	125	125	0
California Club/Chabad Chaim	N Miami Beach	50	50	150	100
Chabad Center of Kendall & Pinecrest	South Dade	0	250	80	(170)
Chabad House in Miami Beach/ The New Chabad House	Miami Beach	0	0	100	100
Chabad in South Beach	Miami Beach	0	0	50	50
Chabad Jewish Center of Doral	Doral	0	0	50	50
Chabad Lubavitch of North Miami	N Miami Beach	0	50	50	0
Chabad Lubavitch of Sunny Isles Beach	Sunny Isles Beach	50	50	50	0
Chabad Midtown Miami/Chabad Jewish Center of Midtown Miami	Miami	0	0	30	30
Chabad of Golden Beach	Sunny Isles Beach	0	10	10	0
Chabad of Key Biscayne and South Brickell	Key Biscayne	0	50	50	0
Chabad of Palmetto Bay	Palmetto Bay	0	0	80	80
Chabad of South Dade (Bet Ovadia Chabad of the Grove)	Coconut Grove	50	50	50	0
Chabad of W Kendall and the Falls	Kendall	0	0	50	50
Chabad Russian Center of S Florida	Sunny Isles Beach	0	0	500	500
Congregation Keter Abraham Chabad (Chabad House of Mid Miami Beach)	Miami Beach	0	0	25	25

TABLE 7-8					
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue	Location	1994	2004	2014	2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Highland Lakes Jewish Center/ Chabad Chayil-The Family Shul	North Miami Beach	0	0	50	50
Jewish Center of North West Dade (Chabad of Miami Lakes)	Miami Lakes	0	0	60	60
The Rok Family Shul/ Chabad Downtown Jewish Center	Miami	0	0	200	200
The Shul (Shul of Bal Harbour)	Surfside	200	250	504	254
Skylake Chabad House	N Miami Beach	0	0	50	50
Total Orthodox Synagogues - Chabad		448	1,060	2,714	1,654
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - YOUNG ISRAEL					
Young Israel of Aventura	Aventura	0	30	60	30
Young Israel of Bal Harbour	Bal Harbour	0	20	189	169
Young Israel of Greater Miami	N Miami Beach	150	280	190	(90)
Young Israel of Kendall	Miami	78	96	80	(16)
Young Israel of Miami Beach ¹	Miami Beach	50	120	0	(120)
Young Israel of Sunny Isles	Sunny Isles Beach	50	50	75	25
Total Orthodox Synagogues - Young Israel		328	596	594	(2)
Total Orthodox Synagogues		2,399	3,027	5,444	2,417
SEPHARDIC SYNAGOGUES					
Beit Edmond J. Safra Synagogue	Aventura	0	100	100	0
Congregation Magen David Sephardic Jewish Center	North Miami Beach	50	35	35	0
Ner Yitzchak of Highland Lakes	N Miami Beach	0	25	150	125
Or Yaacov Orthodox Sephardic Congregation	North Miami Beach	0	25	25	0
Sephardic Congregation of Florida-Torat Moshe	Miami Beach	100	50	50	0

TABLE 7-8					
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue	Location	1994	2004	2014	2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Shaare Ezra Sephardic Congregation	Miami Beach	0	25	25	0
Temple Benarroch Sephardic Congregation	Sunny Isles Beach	25	25	25	0
Total Sephardic Synagogues		175	285	410	125
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES					
Aventura-Turnberry Jewish Center-Beth Jacob	Aventura	1,000	920	638	(282)
Bet Shira Congregation	Miami	480	495	437	(58)
Beth David Congregation	Miami	500	500	335	(165)
Beth Moshe Congregation	North Miami	275	284	300	16
Beth Torah Benny Rok Campus	N Miami Beach	1,400	850	517	(333)
Cuban Hebrew Congregation of Miami/Temple Beth Shmuel	Miami Beach	400	400	300	(100)
Ocean Pavilion Synagogue	Miami Beach	0	25	25	0
Temple B'nai Zion	Sunny Isles Beach	240	140	140	0
Temple Beth Tov-Ahavat Shalom	Miami	50	25	125	100
Temple Emanu-el of Greater Miami	Miami Beach	500	200	181	(19)
Temple Menorah	Miami Beach	350	480	350	(130)
Temple Samu-El Or Olom ²	Miami	400	283	0	(283)
Temple Tifereth Jacob	Miami Lakes	0	0	65	65
Temple Zion Israelite Center	Miami	125	50	0	(50)
Total Conservative Synagogues		5,720	4,652	3,413	(1,239)
RECONSTRUCTIONIST SYNAGOGUES					
Havurah of South Florida	South Miami	150	100	100	0
Temple Beth Or	Miami	80	115	105	(10)
Total Reconstructionist Synagogues		230	215	205	(10)

TABLE 7-8					
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
Synagogue	Location	1994	2004	2014	2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
REFORM SYNAGOGUES					
Bet Breira Samu-El Or Olom ^b	Kendall	540	401	318	(83)
Temple Beth Am	Pinecrest	1,169	1,170	1,200	30
Temple Beth Sholom	Miami Beach	734	1,080	1,143	63
Temple Hatikvah-Homestead Jewish Center	Homestead	100	40	34	(6)
Temple Israel of Greater Miami	Miami	625	485	383	(102)
Temple Judea	Coral Gables	530	590	590	0
Temple Sinai of North Dade	N Miami Beach	718	580	480	(100)
Total Reform Synagogues		4,416	4,346	4,148	(198)
OTHER SYNAGOGUES					
Ahavat Olam	Miami	0	0	100	100
Total Other Synagogues		0	0	100	100
Grand Total		12,940	12,525	13,720	1,195
¹ Beth Israel Congregation and Young Israel of Miami Beach merged in 2010. ² Temple Samu-El Or Olom and Bet Breira merged in 2009.					

TABLE 7-9
COMPARISON OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	Disparity (in percentage points)
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	21%	15
Miami	1994	32%	19%	13
Tucson	2002	30%	18%	12
Rochester	1999	54%	42%	12
Wilmington	1995	46%	34%	12
Miami	2004	35%	23%	11
Washington	2003	37%	26%	11
Jacksonville	2002	49%	39%	10
Richmond	1994	45%	36%	9
MIAMI	2014	33%	25%	8
Bergen	2001	48%	40%	8
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	45%	6
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	13%	6
Minneapolis	2004	54%	48%	6
York	1999	45%	39%	6
Broward	1997	20%	13%	6
Hartford	2000	53%	48%	5
Charlotte	1997	48%	43%	5
Portland (ME)	2007	32%	28%	4
San Antonio	2007	52%	50%	3
Detroit	2005	50%	47%	3

**TABLE 7-9
COMPARISON OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	Disparity (in percentage points)
W Palm Beach	2005	16%	13%	3
Atlantic County	2004	28%	25%	3
Tidewater	2001	58%	55%	3
New Haven	2010	41%	39%	2
Middlesex	2008	39%	37%	2
Las Vegas	2005	12%	10%	2
Sarasota	2001	32%	30%	2
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	21%	2
Orlando	1993	33%	31%	2
St. Paul	2004	56%	55%	1
Rhode Island	2002	41%	40%	1
Monmouth	1997	44%	44%	0
Milwaukee	1996	48%	48%	0
Harrisburg	1994	49%	52%	(2)
Westport	2000	45%	51%	(6)
Buffalo	1995	NA	34%	NA

Note: The *Telephone Survey of Households* column includes only synagogue membership reported in the local community.

**TABLE 7-10
DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Tradi- tional	Other ²
Monmouth	1997	46%	33	0	21	0	0
MIAMI	2014	43%	25	1	30	0	1
Bergen	2001	28%	45	1	26	0	1
Middlesex	2008	27%	43	0	18	0	12
Miami	2004	26%	37	2	35	0	0
New Haven	2010	25%	41	0	31	0	3
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%	42	4	33	0	0
Miami	1994	20%	45	2	34	0	0
Portland (ME)	2007	19%	32	0	34	0	15
S Palm Beach ☼	2005	19%	46	0	32	0	3
Atlantic County	2004	18%	53	1	29	0	0
Harrisburg	1994	18%	55	5	21	0	0
San Antonio	2007	17%	25	2	51	0	5
Las Vegas	2005	17%	23	2	53	0	5
W Palm Beach ☼	2005	16%	54	0	28	0	3
Rochester	1999	16%	36	0	48	0	0
Los Angeles *	1997	14%	38	3	44	0	2
Westport	2000	13%	29	0	57	0	2
Milwaukee	1996	13%	33	1	53	0	0
Detroit	2005	12%	31	0	52	0	5
Broward	1997	12%	51	2	29	3	3
Washington	2003	11%	42	3	38	0	6
Rhode Island	2002	11%	49	0	40	0	0

**TABLE 7-10
DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Tradi- tional	Other ²
Essex-Morris *	1998	11%	51	0	33	0	5
Richmond	1994	11%	49	0	39	0	0
Jacksonville	2002	10%	51	0	40	0	0
Columbus *	2001	9%	40	0	50	0	0
Hartford	2000	9%	54	0	36	0	1
Buffalo	1995	8%	31	7	53	0	1
Tidewater	2001	7%	53	0	39	0	1
Minneapolis	2004	6%	47	1	46	0	1
Tucson	2002	5%	38	0	53	0	4
Charlotte	1997	5%	41	0	51	0	3
St. Paul	2004	4%	59	0	24	0	13
Sarasota	2001	4%	33	0	46	0	16
Wilmington	1995	4%	25	13	38	21	0
Orlando	1993	3%	61	0	36	0	0
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	33	0	65	0	0
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%	0	0	100	0	0
York	1999	0%	30	0	70	0	0
NJPS * ¹	2000	21%	33	3	39		4

⊗ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just in the service area of each Jewish Federation.

* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

² Includes Jewish Humanistic, Jewish Renewal, unaffiliated, non-denominational, Havurah, etc.

Notes: 1) The *synagogue survey* gathered information from the local synagogues concerning the number of households who are synagogue members.

2) Membership in Sephardic synagogues is included in *Orthodox*.

**TABLE 7-11
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	46%		Washington	2003	11%
MIAMI	2014	43%		Rhode Island	2002	11%
Bergen	2001	28%		Essex-Morris *	1998	11%
Middlesex	2008	27%		Richmond	1994	11%
Miami	2004	26%		Jacksonville	2002	10%
New Haven	2010	25%		Columbus *	2001	9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%		Hartford	2000	9%
Miami	1994	20%		Buffalo	1995	8%
Portland (ME)	2007	19%		Tidewater	2001	7%
S Palm Beach ☼	2005	19%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
Atlantic County	2004	18%		Tucson	2002	5%
Harrisburg	1994	18%		Charlotte	1997	5%
San Antonio	2007	17%		St. Paul	2004	4%
Las Vegas	2005	17%		Sarasota	2001	4%
W Palm Beach ☼	2005	16%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Rochester	1999	16%		Orlando	1993	3%
Los Angeles *	1997	14%		St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Westport	2000	13%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
Milwaukee	1996	13%		York	1999	0%
Detroit	2005	12%		NJPS * 1	2000	21%
Broward	1997	12%		See footnotes to Table 7-10.		

**TABLE 7-12
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	61%		Columbus	2001	40%
St. Paul	2004	59%		Tucson	2002	38%
Harrisburg	1994	55%		Los Angeles *	1997	38%
W Palm Beach ☼	2005	54%		Miami	2004	37%
Hartford	2000	54%		Rochester	1999	36%
Atlantic County	2004	53%		Sarasota	2001	33%
Tidewater	2001	53%		Monmouth	1997	33%
Jacksonville	2002	51%		Milwaukee	1996	33%
Essex-Morris *	1998	51%		St. Petersburg	1994	33%
Broward	1997	51%		Portland (ME)	2007	32%
Rhode Island	2002	49%		Detroit	2005	31%
Richmond	1994	49%		Buffalo	1995	31%
Minneapolis	2004	47%		York	1999	30%
S Palm Beach ☼	2005	46%		Westport	2000	29%
Bergen	2001	45%		MIAMI	2014	25%
Miami	1994	45%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Middlesex	2008	43%		Wilmington	1995	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	42%		Las Vegas	2005	23%
Washington	2003	42%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
New Haven	2010	41%		NJPS * 1	2000	33%
Charlotte	1997	41%				

See footnotes to **Table 7-10.**

**TABLE 7-13
REFORM SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	100%		Wilmington	1995	38%
York	1999	70%		Hartford	2000	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	65%		Orlando	1993	36%
Westport	2000	57%		Miami	2004	35%
Las Vegas	2005	53%		Portland (ME)	2007	34%
Tucson	2002	53%		Miami	1994	34%
Milwaukee	1996	53%		Lehigh Valley	2007	33%
Buffalo	1995	53%		Essex-Morris *	1998	33%
Detroit	2005	52%		S Palm Beach ☼	2005	32%
San Antonio	2007	51%		New Haven	2010	31%
Charlotte	1997	51%		MIAMI	2014	30%
Columbus	2001	50%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Rochester	1999	48%		Broward	1997	29%
Minneapolis	2004	46%		W Palm Beach ☼	2005	28%
Sarasota	2001	46%		Bergen	2001	26%
Los Angeles *	1997	44%		St. Paul	2004	24%
Jacksonville	2002	40%		Monmouth	1997	21%
Rhode Island	2002	40%		Harrisburg	1994	21%
Tidewater	2001	39%		Middlesex	2008	18%
Richmond	1994	39%		NJPS * 1	2000	39%
Washington	2003	38%		See footnotes to Table 7-10.		

ATTEND ANY ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 26% (14,315 households) of Jewish households in Miami attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 26% of households attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North Beach (42%)
- Hispanic households (42%), Sephardic households (41%), and Israeli households (46%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (43%)
- households under age 35 (47%) and age 35-49 (36%)
- households with children (42%)
- Orthodox households (61%)
- synagogue member households (36%), JCC member households (39%), and Jewish organization member households (36%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (51%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (42%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households age 75 and over (10%)
- elderly couple households (15%) and elderly single households (12%)
- Reform households (16%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 12% (6,740 households) of Jewish households in Miami *reported* membership in a Jewish Community Center (JCC), including 11% (6,350 households) who are members in Miami. **Table 7-18** shows that the 11% compares to 11% in 2004 and 8% in 1994. The 11% compares to 18% nationally.

Table 7-17 show that 6% of households throughout Miami reported membership in the Michael-Ann Russell JCC; 3%, in the Dave and Mary Alper JCC; and 3%, in the Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC.

Community Comparisons.

Table 7-18 shows that the 11% **local JCC membership** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in Cleveland, 10% in Atlanta, 9% in Washington, 7% in West Palm Beach, and 4% in both South Palm Beach and Broward. The 11% compares to 11% in 2004 and 8% in 1994. The 11% compares to 18% nationally for *any JCC*.

The 11% of households in **North Dade** who *reported* membership in the Michael-Ann Russell JCC (MARJCC) is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in Cleveland, 16% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Washington (Greater Washington), 10% in both Atlanta and Washington (DCJCC), 9% in Miami (Alper JCC), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in Broward (Posnack), 5% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Washington (NOVA), 4% in South Palm Beach, and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 11% compares to 10% in 2004 and 7% in 1994.

22% of **households with children in North Dade** are members of the MARJCC. The 22% is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Miami (Miami Beach), 26% in Cleveland, 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 15% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington (Greater Washington), 14% in Broward (Posnack), 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Miami (Alper), 6% in Washington (NOVA), and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 22% compares to 33% in 2004 and 19% in 1994.

The 9% of households in **South Dade** who *reported* membership in the Alper JCC is below average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in Cleveland, 16% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in both Miami (Russell) and Washington (Greater Washington), 10% in both Atlanta and Washington (DCJCC), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in Broward (Posnack), 5% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Washington (NOVA), 4% in South Palm Beach, and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 9% compares to 13% in both 2004 and 1994.

12% of **households with children in South Dade** are members of the Alper JCC. The 12% is well below average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Miami (Miami Beach), 26% in Cleveland, 22% in Miami (MARJCC), 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 15% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington

(Greater Washington), 14% in Broward (Posnack), 13% in South Palm Beach, 6% in Washington (NOVA), and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 12% compares to 23% in 2004 and 27% in 1994.

The 16% of households in **The Beaches** who *reported* membership in the Miami Beach JCC is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in Cleveland, 11% in both Miami (Russell) and Washington (Greater Washington), 10% in both Atlanta and Washington (DCJCC), 9% in Miami (Alper JCC), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in Broward (Posnack), 5% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Washington (NOVA), 4% in South Palm Beach, and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 16% compares to 5% in 2004 and 3% in 1994. This increase is due to the replacement of a facility that was not a full service facility with a new facility.

28% of **households with children in The Beaches** are members of the Miami Beach JCC. The 28% is above average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 26% in Cleveland, 22% in Miami (Russell), 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 15% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington (Greater Washington), 14% in Broward (Posnack), 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Miami (Alper), 6% in Washington (NOVA), and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 22% compares to 8% in 2004 and 11% in 1994.

Table 7-19 shows that the 22% **local JCC membership of households with children** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 26% in Cleveland, 17% in West Palm Beach, 16% in Atlanta, 13% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, and 12% in Washington. The 22% compares to 27% in 2004 and 21% in 1994. The 22% compares to 25% nationally for *any JCC*.

Table 7-20 shows that the 8% **local JCC membership of intermarried households** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 7% in West Palm Beach, 5% in both Cleveland and Broward, 4% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, and 3% in Atlanta. The 8% compares to 5% in 2004 and 4% in 1994. The 8% compares to 10% nationally for *any JCC*.

Table 7-21 shows that the 13 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of intermarried households who are members of a local synagogue and the percentage of households who are members of a local JCC is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15 percentage points in Washington, 9 percentage points in South Palm Beach, 8 percentage points in Cleveland, 6 percentage points in Broward, 4 percentage points in Atlanta, and 3 percentage points in West Palm Beach. The 13 percentage points compares to 8 percentage points in 2004 and 18 percentage points in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Results for all Three JCCs and Non-Local JCCs Combined

Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 12% of households are **JCC members**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Middle Beach (25%)
- households with children (22%)
- Orthodox households (24%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (22%) and \$500 and over (23%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- FSU households (2%)

Michael Ann Russell JCC

Table 7-14 shows that, overall, 11% of North Dade households are **JCC members**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 35-49 (23%)
- households with children (22%) and households with only adult children (24%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (22%)
- Orthodox households (21%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (22%) and 1-6 years (26%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (23%) and \$500 and over (25%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (0%)
- FSU households (0%)

Dave and Mary Alper JCC

Table 7-15 shows that, overall, 9% of South Dade households are **JCC members**. The percentage is much lower in:

- households in NE South Dade (2%)

Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC

Table 7-16 shows that, overall, 16% of households are **JCC members**. The percentage is much higher in:

- Israeli households (29%)
- households who live in single family homes (29%)
- households with children (28%) and households with only adult children (29%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (29%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (26%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (0%)
- households who live in townhouses (3%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (4%)

TABLE 7-14				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JCC				
AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All North Dade	10.6%	27.1%	1,018	30,357
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	0.0%	14.6%	75	1,467
Full-Year	11.1%	27.7%	1018	28,890
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Dade Core East	9.6%	28.1%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	16.8%	35.1%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	4.6%	9.9%	138	4,679
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU				
FSU	0.0%	5.3%	37	1,190
Non-FSU	11.0%	27.8%	981	29,167
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	17.5%	40.0%	187	4,909
Non-Hispanic	9.3%	24.5%	831	25,448
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	16.8%	40.7%	232	6,413
Non-Sephardic	8.8%	23.4%	786	23,994
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	15.3%	46.7%	152	4,212
Non-Israeli	9.8%	23.9%	866	26,145
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR				
Survivor	17.8%	33.3%	51	1,379
Non-Survivor	10.3%	26.8%	967	28,978

TABLE 7-14				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JCC				
AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All North Dade	10.6%	27.1%	1,018	30,357
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	10.3%	39.7%	100	2,410
5 - 9 years	11.8%	24.0%	95	2,318
10 - 19 years	10.8%	32.5%	205	6,525
20 or more years	10.5%	24.0%	617	19,073
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	18.2%	35.1%	358	9,633
High Rise	6.5%	23.1%	535	16,667
Townhouse	9.4%	24.2%	120	3,909
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	9.5%	28.4%	81	2,304
35 - 49	22.6%	40.4%	193	4,491
50 - 64	10.4%	28.0%	252	7,678
65 - 74	9.1%	26.5%	225	7,098
75 and over	5.9%	19.3%	267	8,786
→ 65 and over	7.4%	22.6%	492	15,884

TABLE 7-14				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JCC AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All North Dade	10.6%	27.1%	1,018	30,357
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	22.1%	45.1%	260	6,949
Household with Only Adult Children	24.2%	37.1%	84	1,894
Non-Elderly Couple	3.8%	16.7%	89	2,422
Non-Elderly Single	4.0%	17.3%	65	2,283
Elderly Couple	7.6%	23.9%	205	6,078
Elderly Single	7.1%	20.3%	235	8,173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	7.5%	21.6%	115	5,404
\$25 - \$50,000	7.8%	24.1%	115	5,707
\$50 - \$100,000	11.7%	32.4%	185	7,619
\$100 - \$200,000	8.7%	31.7%	195	6,527
\$200,000 and over	22.4%	39.7%	195	5,100
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	21.2%	38.1%	156	3,625
Conservative	12.5%	32.2%	331	8,890
Reform	6.5%	20.8%	231	7,547
Just Jewish	8.1%	23.1%	297	10,252
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	15.0%	35.0%	521	13,758
Conversionary	9.5%	23.8%	44	1,287
Intermarried	7.4%	14.5%	46	1,683

TABLE 7-14				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JCC AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All North Dade	10.6%	27.1%	1,018	30,357
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	18.7%	39.4%	531	10,688
Non-Member	6.3%	20.3%	487	19,670
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	16.8%	46.9%	313	7,876
Did not Attend	8.1%	19.6%	695	22,481
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	16.1%	40.0%	305	6,296
Non-Member	9.2%	23.7%	713	24,062
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
To Day School 7-12 years	21.7%	44.9%	184	4,244
To Day School 1-6 years	26.1%	39.7%	83	2,108
→ To Jewish Day School	23.2%	43.5%	267	6,352
To Supplemental School	8.6%	22.6%	475	13,979
→ To Jewish Education	12.5%	30.7%	781	22,593
No	4.8%	17.4%	213	7,764
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Overnight Camp	16.0%	35.5%	352	9,242
No	8.2%	23.4%	634	21,115
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER				
In Youth Group	13.6%	31.8%	483	6,863
No	8.3%	23.7%	508	23,494

TABLE 7-14				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JCC AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All North Dade	10.6%	27.1%	1,018	30,357
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	13.9%	36.3%	280	6,863
No	11.0%	25.8%	560	16,826
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	16.4%	33.8%	260	6,001
On General Trip	10.2%	30.6%	531	16,309
No	7.3%	14.9%	227	8,047
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	17.8%	39.2%	458	9,350
Asked, Did Not Give	8.0%	22.0%	152	6,345
Not Asked	6.3%	19.7%	371	14,662
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	6.8%	20.5%	523	21,007
Under \$100	12.1%	31.2%	205	4,948
\$100 - \$500	22.8%	44.3%	128	2,520
\$500 and over	25.0%	53.3%	125	1,882

TABLE 7-15				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC				
AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All South Dade	8.6%	21.4%	621	17,100
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
West Kendall	15.1%	31.9%	265	8,299
East Kendall	4.6%	21.8%	135	2,674
NE South Dade	1.5%	7.1%	221	6,071
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	6.3%	9.2%	70	1,990
Non-Hispanic	8.6%	22.9%	550	15,110
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	7.6%	11.4%	82	2,430
Non-Sephardic	8.4%	22.9%	537	14,670
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 9 years	2.7%	8.1%	159	2,294
10 or more years	9.4%	23.5%	462	14,806
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	10.2%	24.7%	411	11,100
High Rise	2.8%	7.5%	121	3,297
Townhouse	9.1%	25.0%	87	2,689

TABLE 7-15				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC				
AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All South Dade	8.6%	21.4%	621	17,100
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	7.2%	10.1%	83	2,135
35 - 49	7.1%	22.2%	103	3,043
50 - 64	11.2%	23.8%	193	4,950
65 - 74	8.8%	25.7%	154	4,545
75 and over	6.3%	17.7%	88	2,427
→ 65 and over	7.9%	22.9%	242	6,972
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	12.4%	27.4%	137	3,465
Household with Only Adult Children	9.3%	22.7%	78	2,295
Non-Elderly Couple	10.0%	16.7%	74	1,850
Non-Elderly Single	4.8%	13.1%	68	1,895
Elderly Couple	7.8%	17.5%	119	3,172
Elderly Single	5.0%	24.1%	79	2,450
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$50,000	5.6%	20.4%	97	3,967
\$50 - \$100,000	10.2%	16.5%	107	3,625
\$100 - \$200,000	11.8%	26.8%	162	5,695
\$200,000 and over	7.8%	21.4%	154	3,813

TABLE 7-15				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC				
AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All South Dade	8.6%	21.4%	621	17,100
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Conservative	10.3%	22.2%	167	3,880
Reform	8.7%	23.2%	264	7,434
Just Jewish	5.5%	14.6%	156	5,068
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	11.5%	25.8%	262	6,428
Conversionary	6.8%	9.3%	47	1,341
Intermarried	6.9%	17.4%	89	2,675
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	12.8%	30.7%	291	5,520
Non-Member	6.4%	17.0%	330	11,580
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	11.9%	22.9%	144	3,636
Did not Attend	7.8%	21.1%	474	13,464
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	8.1%	28.4%	181	4,556
Non-Member	8.6%	18.9%	440	12,544
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
→ To Jewish Day School	7.9%	18.4%	91	2,338
To Supplemental School	8.7%	23.1%	360	10,277
→To Jewish Education	8.6%	21.8%	461	12,882
No	8.8%	22.3%	123	3,166

TABLE 7-15				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH DADE				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All South Dade	8.6%	21.4%	621	17,100
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Overnight Camp	11.6%	20.8%	188	4,757
No	7.4%	22.5%	392	11,213
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER				
In Youth Group	12.0%	28.3%	243	5,880
No	6.7%	18.2%	341	10,152
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	9.3%	29.4%	141	3,347
No	9.0%	21.0%	403	11,284
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	13.1%	26.9%	224	4,915
On General Trip	5.6%	17.5%	190	5,448
No	7.8%	20.5%	207	6,737
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	14.0%	32.0%	313	6,276
Asked, Did Not Give	5.7%	17.2%	90	3,830
Not Asked	4.9%	13.4%	200	6,994
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	5.2%	14.5%	290	10,824
Under \$100	13.6%	33.0%	132	3,215
\$100 - \$500	16.3%	30.0%	81	1,556
\$500 and over	12.8%	31.3%	100	1,505

TABLE 7-16				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC				
AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN THE BEACHES				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All The Beaches	16.0%	26.5%	381	8,244
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	0.0%	5.0%	39	607
Full-Year	17.3%	28.1%	342	7637
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Beach	8.1%	19.7%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	23.1%	30.8%	186	4,010
South Beach	10.4%	24.7%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	12.5%	18.8%	68	1,471
Non-Hispanic	16.4%	28.5%	313	6,773
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	24.1%	27.6%	71	1,773
Non-Sephardic	13.7%	26.2%	310	6,470
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	28.6%	34.3%	36	1,075
Non-Israeli	14.1%	25.3%	345	7,168
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	9.8%	24.0%	68	1,555
5 - 9 years	8.6%	17.1%	56	1,079
10 - 19 years	20.8%	31.3%	60	1,489
20 or more years	17.9%	27.6%	197	4,121

TABLE 7-16				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC				
AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN THE BEACHES				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All The Beaches	16.0%	26.5%	381	8,244
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	28.7%	39.1%	132	2,674
High Rise	10.8%	20.3%	212	4,532
Townhouse	3.3%	23.3%	32	922
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	16.7%	26.7%	78	1,837
35 - 49	18.8%	33.3%	82	2,120
50 - 64	21.7%	28.3%	91	1,845
65 - 74	9.8%	26.8%	64	1,241
75 and over	7.5%	12.8%	66	1,201
→ 65 and over	7.6%	20.0%	130	2,442
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	28.0%	45.1%	117	2,520
Household with Only Adult Children	29.4%	38.9%	27	534
Non-Elderly Couple	19.0%	23.8%	31	641
Non-Elderly Single	7.0%	11.6%	46	1,330
Elderly Couple	10.5%	16.2%	65	1,160
Elderly Single	8.1%	21.6%	57	1,135

TABLE 7-16				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN THE BEACHES				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All The Beaches	16.0%	26.5%	381	8,244
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$50,000	3.6%	17.9%	60	2,094
\$50 - \$100,000	17.4%	23.4%	65	1,723
\$100 - \$200,000	16.7%	30.0%	87	2,267
\$200,000 and over	29.3%	41.4%	99	2,160
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	20.7%	32.8%	96	1,783
Conservative	21.2%	37.7%	85	1,616
Reform	16.7%	28.4%	103	2,037
Just Jewish	7.9%	14.4%	95	2,758
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	23.2%	34.8%	186	3,428
Intermarried	12.0%	20.0%	25	769
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	24.2%	35.5%	238	3,810
Non-Member	9.0%	18.8%	143	4,434
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	18.8%	35.6%	139	2,747
Did Not Attend	14.8%	21.5%	242	5,497
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	18.8%	27.5%	138	1,546
Non-Member	14.8%	25.9%	243	6,698

TABLE 7-16				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN THE BEACHES				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All The Beaches	16.0%	26.5%	381	8,244
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
To Day School 7-12 years	17.5%	26.8%	84	1,733
To Day School 1-6 years	16.0%	32.0%	36	747
→ To Jewish Day School	16.0%	28.4%	120	2,480
To Supplemental School	13.7%	26.5%	171	3,587
→To Jewish Education	17.0%	29.0%	304	6,432
No	8.7%	13.0%	60	1,403
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Overnight Camp	17.1%	30.6%	161	3,405
No	14.2%	22.7%	199	4,328
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER				
In Youth Group	18.0%	29.7%	157	3,409
No	13.4%	22.5%	205	4,379
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	16.5%	25.0%	125	2,590
No	16.0%	29.1%	206	4,623
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	23.7%	32.7%	147	2,985
On General Trip	12.8%	24.0%	173	3,830
No	8.5%	19.6%	61	1,429

TABLE 7-16				
MEMBERSHIP IN THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC AND PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN THE BEACHES				
Population Subgroup	JCC Membership	JCC Participation in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All The Beaches	16.0%	26.5%	381	8,244
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	21.3%	35.5%	153	2,350
Asked, Did Not Give	16.2%	21.6%	47	1,162
Not Asked	11.8%	22.4%	175	4,732
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	12.6%	22.2%	222	5,894
Under \$100	17.4%	34.8%	45	702
\$100 - \$500	25.8%	40.0%	53	956
\$500 and over	21.7%	30.4%	55	692

LOCATION OF JCC MEMBERSHIP

Recall that 12% of Jewish households in Miami reported JCC membership (**Table 7-1**). **Table 7-17** shows that 11% of the JCC memberships are located in Miami. Thus, 11% (6,350 households) of all Jewish households in Miami *reported* JCC membership in a local JCC. (See the section on “Results of the JCC Survey–JCC Membership” for the number of JCC members based upon the JCC Survey.)

TABLE 7-17 LOCATION OF JCC MEMBERSHIP	
BASE: JCC MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:	
Jewish Community Center	Percentage
Michael-Ann Russell JCC (North Dade)	6.1%
Dave and Mary Alper JCC (South Dade)	2.7
Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC (The Beaches)	2.6
Other JCCs	0.5
Not a Member	88.1
Total	100.0%
Total in Miami	11.4%

TABLE 7-18					
MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	36%	Atlanta	2006	10%
Charlotte	1997	36%	Miami (Russell) *	2004	10%
Harrisburg	1994	31%	Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	10%
San Antonio	2007	29%	Rhode Island	2002	10%
Rochester	1999	28%	Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	10%
York	1999	27%	St. Petersburg	1994	10%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	27%	MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	9%
Jacksonville	2002	26%	Chicago	2010	8%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	W Palm Beach (Kaplan)*	2005	7%
St. Louis	1995	24%	Miami (Russell) *	1994	7%
Richmond	1994	24%	Broward (Posnack) *	1997	6%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%
Wilmington	1995	23%	Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2004	5%
Hartford	2000	22%	Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	21%	Seattle	2000	5%
Baltimore	2010	19%	Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	5%
Tidewater	2001	19%	S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Cleveland	2011	18%	Howard County **	2010	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	Las Vegas 🌐	2005	3%
Minneapolis	2004	17%	Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	1994	3%
Tucson	2002	17%	Middlesex	2008	2%
Orlando	1993	17%	Westport **	2000	1%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	16%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Boston	2005	15%	Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Detroit	2005	15%	Bergen	2001	18%
New Haven	2010	14%	Monmouth	1997	13%
Atlantic County	2004	14%	MIAMI	2014	11%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	13%	Miami	2004	11%
San Francisco	2004	13%	Washington	2003	9%
Miami (Alper) *	1994	13%	Miami	1994	8%
Sarasota	2001	12%	W Palm Beach	2005	7%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	11%	Broward	1997	4%
Washington (Gr. Wash)*	2003	11%	NJPS ¹	2000	18%
Los Angeles	1997	11%	See footnotes to Table 7-21.		

**TABLE 7-19
MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	45%		Minneapolis	2004	16%
San Antonio	2007	42%		San Francisco	2004	16%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	42%		Chicago	2010	15%
Milwaukee	1996	42%		Washington (DCJCC)*	2003	15%
St. Paul	2004	40%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	15%
St. Louis	1995	37%		Rhode Island	2002	15%
Jacksonville	2002	36%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	14%
Tucson	2002	35%		St. Petersburg	1994	14%
Rochester	1999	35%		S Palm Beach	2005	13%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	33%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	33%		MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	12%
York	1999	32%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Harrisburg	1994	32%		Miami (Miami Beach) * ☼	1994	11%
Baltimore	2010	29%		Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	9%
Tidewater	2001	29%		Miami (Miami Beach) * ☼	2004	8%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	28%		Las Vegas ☼	2005	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%		Howard County **	2010	3%
Miami (Alper) *	1994	27%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	3%
Cleveland	2011	26%		Middlesex	2008	2%
Wilmington	1995	25%		Westport **	2000	1%
Orlando	1993	25%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Detroit	2005	23%		Miami	2004	27%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	23%		Bergen	2001	25%
Richmond	1994	23%		MIAMI	2014	22%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	22%		Monmouth	1997	22%
New Haven	2010	22%		Miami	1994	21%
Hartford	2000	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	17%
W Palm Beach (Boynton)*	2005	19%		Broward	1997	13%
Sarasota	2001	19%		Washington	2003	12%
Miami (Russell) *	1994	19%		NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Atlantic County	2004	18%				
Atlanta	2006	16%				

See footnotes to **Table 7-21.**

TABLE 7-20
MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
York	1999	30%		Cleveland	2011	5%
St. Paul	2004	22%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	5%
Charlotte	1997	21%		Miami (Alper) *	2004	5%
Milwaukee	1996	17%		Miami (Miami Beach) * ☼	2004	5%
San Antonio	2007	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Jacksonville	2002	14%		Sarasota	2001	4%
Pittsburgh	2002	13%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Tucson	2002	13%		Atlanta	2006	3%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	12%		Minneapolis	2004	3%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%		Chicago	2010	2%
Richmond	1994	12%		Detroit	2005	2%
Rochester	1999	11%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
Harrisburg	1994	11%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	2%
Tidewater	2001	10%		St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Orlando	1993	10%		Howard County **	2010	1%
Baltimore	2010	9%		Middlesex	2008	1%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	9%		Las Vegas ☼	2005	1%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	9%		Westport **	2000	0%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	8%		Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	0%
Hartford	2000	8%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%		MIAMI	2014	8%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%		Bergen	2001	8%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	7%		W Palm Beach	2005	7%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	7%		Miami	2004	5%
New Haven	2010	7%		Broward	1997	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%		Washington	2003	4%
San Francisco	2004	7%		Miami	1994	4%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	7%		Monmouth	1997	3%
Atlantic County	2004	6%		NJPS ¹	2000	10%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	6%				
Rhode Island	2002	6%		See footnotes to Table 7-21.		

**TABLE 7-21
SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Tidewater	2001	37%	10%	27
Howard County	2010	24%	1% **	24
Sarasota	2001	28%	4%	24
Westport	2000	22%	0% **	22
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	7%	19
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	28%	9%	19
Minneapolis	2004	21%	3%	18
Hartford	2000	26%	8%	18
MIAMI (ALPER) *	2014	22%	7%	15
Middlesex	2008	16%	1%	15
Detroit	2005	17%	2%	15
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☼	2004	20%	5%	15
Chicago	2010	16%	2%	14
Pittsburgh	2002	27%	13%	14
Rhode Island	2002	20%	6%	14
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	7%	14
Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	14%	0%	14
MIAMI (RUSSELL) *	2014	20%	7%	13
Miami (Russell) *	2004	21%	8%	13
Jacksonville	2002	27%	14%	13
MIAMI (MIAMI BEACH) *	2014	24%	12%	12
New Haven	2010	17%	7%	11
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%	2%	11
Broward (Soref) *	1997	13%	2%	11
Charlotte	1997	32%	21%	11

**TABLE 7-21
SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Wilmington	1995	14%	4%	10
San Antonio	2007	25%	16%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	13%	4%	9
Atlantic County	2004	15%	6%	9
Cleveland	2011	13%	5%	8
Richmond	1994	20%	12%	8
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	12%	5%	7
Rochester	1999	18%	11%	7
Milwaukee	1996	24%	17%	7
Harrisburg	1994	18%	11%	7
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	2%	7
San Francisco	2004	13%	7%	6
Washington (Gr. Washington) *	2003	12%	6%	6
Baltimore	2010	14%	9%	5
Las Vegas 🌟	2005	6%	1%	5
Atlanta	2006	7%	3%	4
Miami (Alper) *	2004	9%	5%	4
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	15%	12%	3
Orlando	1993	13%	10%	3
Tucson	2002	15%	13%	2
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	9%	8%	1
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%	9%	(1)
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	7%	8%	(1)
St. Paul	2004	19%	22%	(3)
York	1999	23%	30%	(7)

TABLE 7-21 SYNAGOGUE AND LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Miami	1994	22%	4%	18
Washington	2003	19%	4%	15
MIAMI	2014	22%	8%	13
Monmouth	1997	13%	3%	10
Bergen	2001	17%	8%	9
Miami	2004	13%	5%	8
Broward	1997	11%	5%	6
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	7%	3
NJPS ¹	2000	23%	10%	13
<p>* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.</p> <p>⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.</p> <p>¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>. JCC membership is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.</p> <p>Note: Non-local JCC membership is not included in the table. This understates JCC membership in communities with a large number of part-year households.</p>				

RESULTS OF THE JCC SURVEY— JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-17 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 11% (6,350 households) of Jewish households in Miami *reported* membership in one of the three Jewish Community Centers of Miami (JCCs). **Table 7-22** shows that, *according to the JCC Survey*, 4,740 Jewish households who live in Miami (9%) are members of a JCC. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local JCC membership is 3 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey. The 9% JCC membership *according to the JCC Survey* is just outside the margin of error of the 11% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-23** shows that the 9% **JCC membership according to the JCC Survey** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Washington, 4% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 2% in Broward. The 9% compares to 8% in 2004 and 6% in 1994.

Disparity Between Telephone Survey and Synagogue Survey

The 3 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC *according to the Telephone Survey* and the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC *according to the JCC Survey* is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3 percentage points in both West Palm Beach and Washington and 1 percentage point in both South Palm Beach and Broward. The 3 percentage point disparity compares to 3 percentage points in 2004 and 2 percentage points in 1994.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that JCC member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ❷ Many former JCC members still attend various JCC events and programs and may report membership when in fact they are not actually paying dues.
- ❸ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning JCC membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be JCC members when in fact they are not.
- ❹ The Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish households may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage of JCC membership *according to the JCC Survey*.

Change in JCC Membership, 1994-2014.

Table 7-22 shows that, according to the JCC Survey, from 2004-2014 membership in the JCC of Jewish households who live in Miami increased by 7%, from 4,439 households in 2004 to 4,740 households in 2014.

TABLE 7-22 RESULTS OF THE JCC SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS					
		Number of Jewish Households			
Jewish Community Center	Location	1994	2004	2014	2004-2014 Increase/ (Decrease)
Michael-Ann Russell JCC	North Dade	1,775	2,144	1,700	(444)
Dave and Mary Alper JCC	South Dade	1,675	1,800	1,603	(197)
Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC	The Beaches	720	495	1,440	945
Total		4,170	4,439	4,743	304
Note that, particularly for the Alper JCC, many older former members continue to be involved via the <i>Silver Sneakers</i> program.					

TABLE 7-23
COMPARISON OF MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JCC SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	Disparity (in percentage points)
Charlotte	1997	36%	21%	14
St. Paul	2004	36%	26%	10
Jacksonville	2002	26%	15%	10
Hartford	2000	22%	14%	8
York	1999	27%	19%	8
Richmond	1994	24%	15%	8
Minneapolis	2004	17%	10%	7
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	12%	6
Detroit	2005	15%	10%	5
Tucson	2002	17%	12%	5
Tidewater	2001	19%	14%	5
Wilmington	1995	23%	18%	5
St. Petersburg	1994	10%	5%	5
San Antonio	2007	29%	25%	4
Bergen	2001	18%	14%	4
Monmouth	1997	13%	8%	4
New Haven	2010	14%	11%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	7%	4%	3
Atlantic County	2004	14%	11%	3
MIAMI	2014	11%	9%	3
Miami	2004	11%	8%	3

TABLE 7-23
COMPARISON OF MEMBERSHIP
IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JCC SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	<i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i>
Washington	2003	9%	6%	3
Miami	1994	8%	6%	2
Las Vegas	2005	3%	2%	1
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	4%	1
Rhode Island	2002	10%	8%	1
Broward	1997	4%	2%	1
Harrisburg	1994	31%	30%	1
Milwaukee	1996	24%	24%	0
Orlando	1993	17%	17%	0
Middlesex	2008	2%	4%	(2)
Sarasota	2001	12%	14%	(2)

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who are not currently members of one of the Jewish Community Centers (JCCs) in Miami (*non-member households*) were asked: “What is the major reason you have not joined the JCC? Would you say it is distance from your home, cost, quality of the programs, you have no need for the services offered, or some other reason?”

Tables 7-24, 7-26, and 7-28 show the major reasons for not joining the JCC most commonly reported by respondents in non-member households. The tables also show results for non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JCC

Table 7-24 shows that, overall, 48% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the JCC responded no need for the services offered; 17%, cost; 9%, too old; 8%, lack of time; and 5%, distance from home. The major difference for JCC non-members who participated in the JCC in the past year is that 24% of these participants responded cost.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-30** shows that the 48% who reported **no need for the services offered** is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 54% in both Broward (Posnack) and Broward (Soref), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 45% in Washington (DCJCC), 43% in Miami (Miami Beach), 42% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (NOVA), and 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 48% compares to 49% in 2004 and 47% in 1994.

Table 7-31 shows that the 17% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in each of Miami (Alper), Miami (Miami Beach), and Washington (DCJCC), 15% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (Gr. Wash), 13% in Washington (NOVA), 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 17% compares to 19% in 2004 and 12% in 1994.

Table 7-32 shows that the 8% who reported **lack of time** is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Washington (DCJCC), 9% in Miami (Alper), 8% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Washington (Gr. Wash), 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in Washington (NOVA), 5% in Broward (Soref), and 4% in Broward (Posnack). The 8% compares to 6% in 2004 and 7% in 1994.

Table 7-33 shows that the 5% who reported **distance from home** is the second lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Washington (NOVA), 16% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (Gr. Wash), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 11% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in Broward (Soref), 7% in Washington (DCJCC), 6% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and South Palm Beach, and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 5% compares to 5% in 2004 and 11% in 1994.

Table 7-34 shows that the 1% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Miami (Alper), 3% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 2% in each of Miami (Miami Beach), West Palm Beach (Boynton), West Palm Beach (Kaplan), Washington (DCJCC), and Washington (NOVA), 1% in both South Palm Beach and Broward (Soref) and 0% in Broward (Posnack). The 1% compares to 2% in 2004 and 3% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-25 shows that, overall, 48% of respondents in non-member households reported **no need for the services offered** as the major reason for not joining the Michael-Ann Russell JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Hispanic households (62%)
- non-elderly couple households (65%) and elderly couple households (61%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (60%) and \$200,000 and over (72%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (59%) and \$500 and over (70%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 35-49 (38%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (28%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (35%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (38%)

Cost

Table 7-25 shows that, overall, 17% of respondents in non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the Michael-Ann Russell JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (32%)
- under age 35 (33%) and age 35-49 (27%)
- households with children (31%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (30%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (30%)
- Orthodox households (31%)

- households who attended Chabad in the past year (30%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (28%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- part-year households (0%)
- age 75 and over (6%)
- elderly couple households (7%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (1%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (3%)

Too Old

Table 7-25 shows that, overall, 9% of respondents in non-member households reported **too old** as the major reason for not joining the Michael-Ann Russell JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 75 and older (25%)
- elderly single households (25%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- Hispanic households (1%) and Israeli households (2%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (0%)
- under age 35 (0%), age 35-49 (1%), and age 50-64 (2%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (1%)
- conversionary in-married households (0%) and intermarried households (2%)

Lack of time

Table 7-25 shows that, overall, 8% of respondents in non-member households reported **lack of time** as the major reason for not joining the Michael-Ann Russell JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- conversionary in-married households (22%) and intermarried households (18%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- part-year households (0%)

Distance from Home

Table 7-25 shows that, overall, 5% of respondents in non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the Michael-Ann Russell JCC. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

TABLE 7-24 SUMMARY OF MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE MICHAEL ANN RUSSELL JCC		
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE JCC		
Reason	All	JCC Participants
No Need for Services Offered *	48.0%	46.0%
Cost *	17.3	24.3
Too Old	9.3	7.3
Lack of Time	7.7	9.7
Distance from Home *	4.7	2.4
Lack of Information about JCC	2.9	0.0
Health Reasons	2.2	2.3
Quality of the Programs	1.0	1.5
Other	6.9	6.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	774	174
Number of Households	27,139	5,975
<p>* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents. Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.</p>		

TABLE 7-25								
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE MICHAEL ANN RUSSELL JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Too Old	Lack of Time	Distance from Home*	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	48.0%	17.3	9.3	7.7	4.7	13.0	774	27,139
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	46.0%	24.3	7.3	9.7	2.4	10.3	174	5,975
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE								
Part-Year	43.2%	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	29.5	64	1,414
Full-Year	48.4%	18.2	8.8	8.1	4.4	12.1	710	25,725
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
N Dade Core East	48.8%	14.6	10.8	8.0	2.6	15.2	485	16,327
N Dade Core West	48.4%	26.3	7.6	6.6	3.0	8.1	167	6,322
Other North Dade	44.7%	14.0	7.0	8.4	14.0	11.9	122	4,490
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC								
Hispanic	61.5%	17.3	0.8	7.1	3.9	9.4	115	4,050
Non-Hispanic	45.6%	17.3	10.8	7.9	4.8	13.6	659	23,089
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC								
Sephardic	40.4%	22.3	4.8	11.4	5.4	15.7	153	5,308
Non-Sephardic	49.8%	16.1	10.4	6.7	4.6	12.4	618	21,831
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI								
Israeli	49.0%	22.2	1.9	10.2	2.8	13.9	105	3,524
Non-Israeli	47.8%	16.6	10.4	7.4	4.9	12.9	669	23,615
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR								
Survivor	29.5%	29.4	14.7	2.9	2.9	20.6	35	1,149
Non-Survivor	48.9%	16.8	9.1	7.8	4.7	12.7	739	25,990

TABLE 7-25								
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE MICHAEL ANN RUSSELL JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Too Old	Lack of Time	Distance from Home*	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	48.0%	17.3	9.3	7.7	4.7	13.0	774	27,139
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE								
0 - 4 years	44.9%	31.9	0.0	8.7	2.9	11.6	82	2,169
5 - 9 years	46.1%	21.5	3.1	10.8	7.7	10.8	69	2,065
10 - 19 years	45.9%	22.4	11.5	8.2	3.3	8.7	149	5,855
20 or more years	49.3%	13.0	10.7	6.9	5.2	14.9	473	17,050
TYPE OF HOUSING								
Single Family Home	48.3%	22.9	3.2	9.6	6.4	9.6	239	7,892
High Rise	49.1%	13.3	12.3	7.0	4.1	14.2	440	15,583
Townhouse	41.4%	23.2	9.1	7.1	3.0	16.2	90	3,516
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Under 35	55.2%	32.8	0.0	4.5	1.5	6.0	70	2,086
35 - 49	37.6%	26.6	0.9	13.8	12.8	8.3	114	3,451
50 - 64	50.0%	24.8	1.9	9.5	1.4	12.4	186	6,893
65 - 74	55.8%	13.1	5.0	9.0	3.5	13.6	181	6,439
75 and over	43.1%	5.9	24.9	3.6	5.5	17.0	223	8,270
→ 65 and over	48.5%	9.3	16.3	5.9	4.6	15.4	404	14,709
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	43.4%	30.7	0.0	13.3	6.6	6.0	151	5,415
Household with Only Adult Children	53.4%	17.8	4.4	4.4	2.2	17.8	54	1,445
Non-Elderly Couple	65.3%	20.0	0.0	4.0	2.7	8.0	77	2,338
Non-Elderly Single	46.4%	23.2	0.0	13.0	2.9	14.5	57	2,225
Elderly Couple	61.3%	6.9	8.1	4.6	5.8	13.3	167	5,600
Elderly Single	38.6%	9.5	24.7	5.6	4.3	17.3	194	7,579

TABLE 7-25								
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE MICHAEL ANN RUSSELL JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Too Old	Lack of Time	Distance from Home*	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	48.0%	17.3	9.3	7.7	4.7	13.0	774	27,139
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$25,000	28.3%	30.0	17.5	7.5	2.5	14.2	96	5,102
\$25 - \$50,000	34.7%	29.8	9.1	9.1	4.1	13.2	91	5,319
\$50 - \$100,000	44.9%	21.8	5.1	7.1	6.4	14.7	144	6,812
\$100 - \$200,000	59.7%	11.5	0.7	9.4	4.3	14.4	152	5,998
\$200,000 and over	72.4%	1.1	3.2	7.4	8.5	7.4	119	3,908
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	50.0%	31.4	2.3	2.3	1.2	12.8	99	2,853
Conservative	40.6%	18.0	10.7	11.5	5.7	13.5	240	7,779
Reform	44.6%	14.5	10.9	9.1	4.5	16.4	192	6,993
Just Jewish	56.2%	14.5	9.3	5.2	4.8	10.0	240	9,469
TYPE OF MARRIAGE								
In-married	56.0%	19.5	4.7	5.6	3.9	10.3	370	11,663
Conversionary	46.0%	18.9	0.0	21.6	2.7	10.8	33	1,166
Intermarried	39.2%	15.7	2.0	17.6	13.7	11.8	39	1,567
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	50.4%	18.8	5.8	8.1	3.8	13.1	358	8,614
Non-Member	46.9%	16.6	10.9	7.6	5.0	13.0	416	18,525
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR								
Attended	44.0%	30.2	3.5	9.4	3.0	9.9	210	6,557
Did Not Attend	49.6%	12.9	11.2	7.1	5.2	14.0	559	20,582
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	40.8%	17.7	12.8	9.1	3.7	15.9	210	5,261
Non-Member	49.8%	17.2	8.5	7.4	4.9	12.2	564	21,878

TABLE 7-25 MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE MICHAEL ANN RUSSELL JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Too Old	Lack of Time	Distance from Home*	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	48.0%	17.3	9.3	7.7	4.7	13.0	774	27,139
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC								
Very Familiar	51.9%	19.7	5.0	11.0	1.4	11.0	226	7,025
Somewhat Familiar	46.6%	21.0	9.5	7.3	5.4	10.2	300	10,257
Not at All Familiar	46.5%	11.8	12.5	5.6	6.2	17.4	247	9,857
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR								
Donated to Federation	51.3%	17.5	7.5	5.7	5.7	12.3	307	7,029
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.4%	28.2	15.3	6.2	4.0	7.9	124	5,385
Not Asked	50.6%	12.6	8.0	9.2	4.8	14.8	318	13,625
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
Nothing	47.0%	17.1	10.3	8.3	4.6	12.7	442	19,010
Under \$100	42.9%	21.1	9.4	5.5	7.8	13.3	151	4,342
\$100 - \$500	59.3%	18.6	5.1	6.8	3.4	6.8	85	1,954
\$500 and over	70.0%	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	17.5	71	733
<p>* These responses were read to the respondents. The responses <i>Too Old</i> and <i>Lack of Time</i> were not read to the respondents, but were volunteered by respondents as major reasons. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as <i>Other</i>.</p>								

DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC

Tables 7-26 shows that, overall, 42% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the JCC responded no need for the services offered; 18%, cost; 16%, distance from home; and 9%, lack of time. For JCC non-member households who participated in the JCC in the past year, 34% responded no need for the services offered; 27%, cost; 23%, lack of time; and 10%, distance from home.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-30** shows that the 42% who reported **no need for the services offered** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 54% in both Broward (Posnack) and Broward (Soref), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in both Miami (Russell) and Washington (Gr. Wash), 45% in Washington (DCJCC), 43% in Miami (Miami Beach), 42% in Washington (NOVA), and 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 42% compares to 45% in 2004 and 47% in 1994.

Table 7-31 shows that the 18% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and Washington (DCJCC), 17% in Miami (Russell), 15% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (Gr. Wash), 13% in Washington (NOVA), 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 18% compares to 18% in 2004 and 20% in 1994.

Table 7-33 shows that the 16% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Washington (NOVA), 16% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 11% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in Broward (Soref), 7% in Washington (DCJCC), 6% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (Russell), and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 16% compares to 18% in 2004 and 14% in 1994.

Table 7-32 shows that the 9% who reported **lack of time** is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Washington (DCJCC), 8% in each of Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton Beach), and Washington (Gr. Wash), 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in Washington (NOVA), 5% in Broward (Soref) and 4% in Broward (Posnack). The 9% compares to 6% in 2004 and 5% in 1994.

Table 7-34 shows that the 4% who reported **quality of the programs** is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 3% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 2% in each of Miami (Miami Beach), West Palm Beach (Boynton), West Palm Beach (Kaplan), Washington (DCJCC), and Washington (NOVA), and 1% in each of Miami (Russell), South Palm Beach, Broward (Soref), and 0% in Broward (Posnack). The 4% compares to 2% in both 2004 and 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-27 shows that, overall, 42% of respondents in non-member households reported **no need for the services offered** as the major reason for not joining the Alper JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (57%)
- under age 35 (53%)
- non-elderly single households (55%) and elderly couple households (61%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (58%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- Hispanic households (28%)
- townhouses (26%)
- age 35-49 (27%)
- households with children (28%) and elderly single households (29%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (26%)

Cost

Table 7-27 shows that, overall, 18% of respondents in non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the Alper JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- elderly single households (29%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (41%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- East Kendall (8%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (7%)
- high rises (8%)
- age 35-49 (7%)
- non-elderly couple households (8%)
- households earning \$200,000 and over (1%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (0%)

Distance from Home

Table 7-27 shows that, overall, 16% of respondents in non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the Alper JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 35-49 (37%)
- households with children (33%)

- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (31%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- West Kendall (6%)

Lack of time

Table 7-27 shows that, overall, 9% of respondents in non-member households reported **lack of time** as the major reason for not joining the Alper JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (23%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- Sephardic households (2%)

TABLE 7-26 SUMMARY OF MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC		
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE JCC		
Reason	All	JCC Participants
No Need for Services Offered *	41.6%	33.9%
Cost *	17.5	27.2
Distance from Home *	15.9	9.8
Lack of Time	8.8	22.9
Lack of Information about JCC	3.8	0.0
Quality of the Programs *	3.8	2.8
Health Reasons	2.7	0.0
JCC is too religious	2.0	0.0
Other	3.9	3.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	539	142
Number of Households	15,629	2,193
* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents.		
Note: Respondents who replied “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.		

TABLE 7-27							
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC							
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Distance from Home*	Lack of Time	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.6%	17.5	15.9	8.8	16.2	539	15,629
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	33.9%	27.2	9.8	22.9	6.2	142	2,193
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
West Kendall	42.6%	25.2	6.0	9.2	17.0	196	7,061
East Kendall	40.5%	7.6	22.8	11.4	17.7	127	2,553
NE South Dade	40.4%	12.9	24.7	7.5	14.5	216	6,015
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	27.7%	24.1	22.4	8.6	17.2	63	1,856
Non-Hispanic	43.6%	16.6	14.9	9.0	15.9	476	13,773
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	35.8%	20.9	17.9	1.5	23.9	70	2,238
Non-Sephardic	42.5%	17.1	15.5	9.9	15.0	469	13,391
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	56.6%	6.7	10.0	6.7	20.0	53	1,112
5 - 9 years	33.3%	15.2	15.2	3.0	33.3	43	1,105
10 - 19 years	26.6%	12.2	34.7	6.1	20.4	52	1,597
20 or more years	43.4%	19.4	13.9	9.6	13.7	391	11,815
TYPE OF HOUSING							
Single Family Home	43.2%	16.6	16.6	10.5	13.1	348	9,962
High Rise	48.4%	8.2	18.6	7.2	17.6	116	3,210
Townhouse	26.4%	34.7	9.7	2.8	26.4	75	2,457

TABLE 7-27							
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC							
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Distance from Home*	Lack of Time	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.6%	17.5	15.9	8.8	16.2	539	15,629
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	52.5%	16.9	13.6	5.1	11.9	80	1,984
35 - 49	26.5%	6.9	36.8	10.3	19.5	90	2,824
50 - 64	44.3%	21.7	10.9	7.2	15.9	157	4,395
65 - 74	41.5%	22.3	10.0	10.0	16.2	132	4,155
75 and over	45.6%	14.7	13.2	10.3	16.2	80	2,271
→ 65 and over	43.0%	19.7	11.1	10.1	16.1	212	6,425
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	27.7%	14.9	33.0	10.6	13.8	115	3,032
Household with Only Adult Children	33.4%	27.3	10.6	4.5	24.2	64	2,093
Non-Elderly Couple	48.1%	7.7	17.3	3.8	23.1	62	1,672
Non-Elderly Single	54.9%	13.7	9.8	11.8	9.8	63	1,803
Elderly Couple	60.7%	9.0	6.7	9.0	14.6	104	2,918
Elderly Single	28.8%	28.8	15.1	6.8	20.5	72	2,325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$50,000	25.6%	40.8	11.2	9.2	13.2	88	3,767
\$50 - \$100,000	38.8%	25.9	16.5	4.7	14.1	95	3,266
\$100 - \$200,000	51.2%	10.4	13.6	8.0	16.8	133	5,048
\$200,000 and over	48.9%	1.1	31.1	6.7	12.2	135	3,548
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Conservative	43.0%	20.6	14.0	6.5	15.9	141	3,488
Reform	40.7%	19.0	19.4	10.0	10.9	229	6,772
Just Jewish	43.8%	11.1	13.2	9.0	22.9	145	4,800

TABLE 7-27							
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC							
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Distance from Home*	Lack of Time	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.6%	17.5	15.9	8.8	16.2	539	15,629
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	48.3%	14.9	16.7	6.9	13.2	213	5,686
Conversionary	48.8%	7.7	25.6	0.0	17.9	42	1,257
Intermarried	36.6%	8.9	19.0	11.4	24.1	82	2,485
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	44.8%	9.7	23.4	8.3	13.8	240	4,803
Non-Member	40.2%	20.8	12.8	8.9	17.3	299	10,826
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	45.4%	13.9	12.9	4.0	23.8	116	3,212
Did Not Attend	40.5%	18.4	16.8	10.0	14.3	420	12,417
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	44.1%	11.8	14.2	11.8	18.1	153	471
Non-Member	40.9%	19.5	16.4	7.6	15.6	386	11,459
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC							
Very Familiar	37.8%	25.3	11.6	11.6	13.7	171	4,710
Somewhat Familiar	45.7%	14.7	16.4	8.5	14.7	199	5,686
Not at All Familiar	40.8%	12.6	18.9	6.9	20.8	169	5,233
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	42.4%	18.4	19.6	8.6	11.0	253	5,392
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.2%	27.3	10.0	10.9	13.6	82	3,595
Not Asked	43.5%	11.5	16.5	7.5	21.0	190	6,642

TABLE 7-27							
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JCC							
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Distance from Home*	Lack of Time	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.6%	17.5	15.9	8.8	16.2	539	15,629
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	41.3%	17.4	13.9	9.0	18.4	252	10,237
Under \$100	35.7%	28.7	17.2	4.6	13.8	100	2,798
\$100 - \$500	42.0%	13.2	23.7	13.2	7.9	60	1,297
\$500 and over	57.5%	0.0	20.0	12.5	10.0	76	1,297
* These responses were read to the respondents. The response <i>Lack of Time</i> was not read to the respondents, but was volunteered by respondents as a major reason. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as <i>Other</i> .							

GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC

Tables 7-28 shows that, overall, 43% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the JCC responded no need for the services offered; 18%, cost; 14%, lack of time, 7%, lack of information about the JCC; and 6%, distance from home. For JCC non-member households who participated in the JCC in the past year, 43% responded cost; 33%, no need for the services offered; and 15%, lack of time.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-30** shows that the 43% who reported **no need for the services offered** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 54% in both Broward (Posnack) and Broward (Soref), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in both Miami (Russell) and Washington (Gr. Wash), 45% in Washington (DCJCC), 42% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (NOVA), and 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 43% compares to 49% in 2004 and 56% in 1994.

Table 7-31 shows that the 18% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (DCJCC), 17% in Miami (Russell), 15% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (Gr. Wash), 13% in Washington (NOVA), 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 18% compares to 11% in 2004 and 10% in 1994.

Table 7-32 shows that the 14% who reported **lack of time** is the second highest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 11% in Washington (DCJCC), 9% in Miami (Alper), 8% in each of Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton Beach), and Washington (Gr. Wash), 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in Washington (NOVA), 5% in Broward (Soref), and 4% in Broward (Posnack). The 14% compares to 6% in both 2004 and 1994.

Table 7-33 shows that the 6% who reported **distance from home** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Washington (NOVA), 16% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (Gr. Wash), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 11% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in Broward (Soref), 7% in Washington (DCJCC), 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (Russell), and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 6% compares to 6% in 2004 and 9% in 1994.

Table 7-34 shows that the 2% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Miami (Alper), 3% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 2% in each of West Palm Beach (Boynton), West Palm Beach (Kaplan), Washington (DCJCC), and Washington (NOVA), and 1% in each of Miami (Russell), South Palm Beach, Broward (Soref), and 0% in Broward (Posnack). The 2% compares to 2% in 2004 and 3% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 43% of respondents in non-member households reported no need for the services offered as the major reason for not joining the Miami Beach JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 50-64 (61%)
- Jewish organization member households (57%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (26%)
- households with children (29%)

Cost

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 18% of respondents in non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the Miami Beach JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (43%)
- households with children (35%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (0%)
- elderly couple households (3%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)

Lack of time

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 14% of respondents in non-member households reported **lack of time** as the major reason for not joining the Miami Beach JCC. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

Distance from Home

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 6% of respondents in non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the Miami Beach JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in North Beach (16%)
- Orthodox households (18%)

Too Old

Table 7-29 shows that, overall, 4% of respondents in non-member households reported **too old** as the major reason for not joining the Miami Beach JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- age 75 and older (27%)

TABLE 7-28		
SUMMARY OF MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC		
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE JCC		
Reason	All	JCC Participants
No Need for Services Offered *	42.5%	32.9%
Cost *	17.8	43.4
Lack of Time	13.5	15.4
Lack of Information about JCC	7.2	2.2
Distance from Home *	5.6	1.0
Too Old	4.3	0.0
Quality of the Programs *	2.4	1.3
Other	6.7	3.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	273	48
Number of Households	6,925	905
* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents. Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.		

TABLE 7-29								
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Distance from Home*	Too Old	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	42.5%	17.8	13.5	5.6	4.3	16.3	273	6,925
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	32.9%	43.4	15.4	1.0	0.0	7.3	48	905
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE								
Part-Year	56.2%	0.0	6.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	33	537
Full-Year	41.1%	19.3	14.1	5.2	3.6	16.7	240	6,388
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
North Beach	39.2%	19.6	11.8	15.7	3.9	9.8	74	1,678
Middle Beach	44.1%	16.1	9.7	2.2	7.5	20.4	120	3,101
South Beach	41.5%	20.0	20.0	3.1	0.0	15.4	79	2,146
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC								
Hispanic	34.2%	23.7	10.5	7.9	7.9	15.8	45	1,255
Non-Hispanic	44.3%	16.6	14.2	4.7	3.6	16.6	228	5,669
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC								
Sephardic	36.4%	9.1	22.7	4.5	9.1	18.2	54	1,382
Non-Sephardic	44.2%	20.0	10.9	6.1	3.0	15.8	219	5,543
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE								
0 - 4 years	48.7%	20.5	12.8	2.6	0.0	15.4	51	1,388
5 - 9 years	31.2%	25.0	15.6	9.4	0.0	18.8	43	988
10 - 19 years	25.7%	22.9	17.1	5.7	2.9	25.7	38	1,165
20 or more years	49.1%	12.7	12.7	4.9	6.9	13.7	141	3,382
TYPE OF HOUSING								
Single Family Home	38.0%	22.4	13.8	3.4	3.4	19.0	74	1,891
High Rise	45.5%	13.2	14.0	6.6	5.0	15.7	167	4,031
Townhouse	45.8%	29.2	8.3	4.2	0.0	12.5	28	889

TABLE 7-29								
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Distance from Home*	Too Old	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	42.5%	17.8	13.5	5.6	4.3	16.3	273	6,925
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Under 35	44.0%	18.0	14.0	6.0	0.0	18.0	61	1,578
35 - 49	32.7%	32.6	17.4	4.3	0.0	13.0	44	1,650
50 - 64	61.4%	15.9	6.8	4.5	0.0	11.4	57	1,455
65 - 74	45.8%	17.1	17.1	5.7	0.0	14.3	55	1,133
75 and over	26.4%	0.0	11.8	5.9	26.5	29.4	56	1,109
→ 65 and over	35.7%	10.0	14.3	7.1	12.9	20.0	111	2,242
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	29.4%	35.3	15.7	7.8	0.0	11.8	61	1,769
Non-Elderly Single	62.2%	13.5	10.8	2.7	0.0	10.8	39	1,261
Elderly Couple	46.9%	3.1	15.6	9.4	12.5	12.5	55	1,060
Elderly Single	29.0%	12.9	9.7	6.5	12.9	29.0	48	1,030
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$50,000	36.6%	26.9	17.3	1.9	5.8	11.5	56	2,112
\$50 - \$100,000	51.4%	11.4	8.6	5.7	0.0	22.9	48	1,420
\$100 - \$200,000	38.4%	17.0	14.9	2.1	2.1	25.5	58	1,863
\$200,000 and over	50.0%	15.6	12.5	9.4	3.1	9.4	54	1,530
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	37.5%	12.5	12.5	17.5	12.5	7.5	62	1,317
Conservative	47.1%	16.7	16.7	5.6	0.0	13.9	51	1,246
Reform	48.1%	13.5	19.2	1.9	1.9	15.4	76	1,705
Just Jewish	38.9%	23.4	10.4	2.6	3.9	20.8	83	2,615
TYPE OF MARRIAGE								
In-married	37.6%	24.7	14.3	7.8	3.9	11.7	116	2,600

TABLE 7-29								
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JCC								
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Distance from Home*	Too Old	Other	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	42.5%	17.8	13.5	5.6	4.3	16.3	273	6,925
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	49.5%	12.0	13.3	7.2	7.2	10.8	151	2,825
Non-Member	38.3%	21.1	13.8	4.1	2.4	20.3	122	4,100
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR								
Attended	37.9%	24.2	18.2	7.6	4.5	7.6	91	2,142
Did Not Attend	45.0%	15.0	11.4	4.3	3.6	20.7	180	4,783
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	57.0%	17.3	10.3	3.4	1.7	10.3	86	1,947
Non-Member	36.6%	18.0	14.7	6.7	5.3	18.7	187	4,978
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC								
Very Familiar	50.1%	26.3	10.5	0.0	2.6	10.5	57	1,268
Somewhat Familiar	35.3%	23.9	18.3	1.4	2.8	18.3	84	2,344
Not at All Familiar	45.4%	9.3	11.3	10.3	6.2	17.5	122	3,314
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR								
Donated to Federation	41.2%	7.8	17.6	5.9	5.9	21.6	96	1,772
Asked, Did Not Donate	46.6%	26.7	10.0	3.3	6.7	6.7	33	963
Not Asked	41.6%	20.0	12.8	5.6	3.2	16.8	142	4,190
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
Nothing	43.0%	21.2	12.2	5.1	3.8	14.7	175	5,153
Under \$100	35.8%	14.3	14.3	7.1	7.1	21.4	31	554
\$100 - \$500	36.5%	4.5	22.7	9.1	4.5	22.7	34	727
\$500 and over	53.4%	6.7	13.3	0.0	13.3	13.3	31	491
* These responses were read to the respondents. The responses <i>Too Old</i> and <i>Lack of Time</i> were not read to the respondents, but were volunteered by respondents as major reasons. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as <i>Other</i> .								

**TABLE 7-30
NO NEED FOR THE SERVICES OFFERED
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	1994	56%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	55%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	54%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	54%
Los Angeles	1997	51%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	51%
S Palm Beach	2005	50%
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2004	49%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	49%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	48%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	48%
Richmond	1994	48%
Sarasota	2001	47%
Miami (Alper) *	1994	47%
Miami (Russell) *	1994	47%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	46%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	45%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	45%
Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	45%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	44%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	43%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	42%

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	42%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	42%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	41%
Middlesex	2008	40%
Tidewater	2001	40%
Milwaukee	1996	40%
Wilmington	1995	40%
Minneapolis	2004	39%
Rhode Island	2002	38%
Seattle	2000	38%
Hartford	2000	37%
Charlotte	1997	37%
Harrisburg	1994	36%
Orlando	1993	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
Jacksonville	2002	34%
Tucson	2002	33%
San Antonio	2007	31%
St. Paul	2004	31%
New Haven	2010	29%
Detroit	2005	28%
St. Louis	1995	18%
See footnotes to Table 7-34.		

TABLE 7-31
COST
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	23%	Atlantic County	2004	14%
Detroit	2005	22%	Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	14%
St. Paul	2004	21%	San Antonio	2007	13%
Tucson	2002	21%	Minneapolis	2004	13%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	20%	Hartford	2000	12%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	20%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	12%
Miami (Alper) *	1994	20%	Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	12%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	19%	Wilmington	1995	12%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	Miami (Russell) *	1994	12%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	18%	W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	11%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	18%	W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	18%	Miami (Miami Beach) * ☼	2004	11%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%	Tidewater	2001	10%
St. Louis	1995	18%	Miami (Miami Beach) * ☼	1994	10%
Harrisburg	1994	18%	St. Petersburg	1994	9%
Orlando	1993	18%	Rhode Island	2002	8%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	17%	Sarasota	2001	7%
New Haven	2010	17%	Los Angeles	1997	7%
Richmond	1994	17%	Middlesex	2008	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%	Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	5%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	15%	Seattle	2000	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	14%			

See footnotes to **Table 7-34.**

**TABLE 7-32
LACK OF TIME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Louis	1995	16%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	5%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	14%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%
Seattle	2000	14%		Los Angeles	1997	5%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	11%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	5%
St. Petersburg	1994	11%		Miami (Alper) *	1994	5%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	9%		Richmond	1994	5%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	8%		Middlesex	2008	4%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%		Atlantic County	2004	4%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	8%		Minneapolis	2004	4%
Charlotte	1997	8%		St. Paul	2004	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%		Jacksonville	2002	4%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%		Rhode Island	2002	4%
Milwaukee	1996	7%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	4%
Wilmington	1995	7%		Hartford	2000	4%
Harrisburg	1994	7%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	4%
Miami (Russell) *	1994	7%		Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	6%		Detroit	2005	3%
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2004	6%		Tidewater	2001	3%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	6%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	3%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%		Tucson	2002	2%
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	1994	6%		New Haven	2010	1%
Orlando	1993	6%		Sarasota	2001	1%
San Antonio	2007	5%				
See footnotes to Table 7-34 .						

**TABLE 7-33
DISTANCE FROM HOME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	38%		St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Hartford	2000	32%		Orlando	1993	16%
Rhode Island	2002	30%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
Tidewater	2001	30%		Miami (Alper) *	1994	14%
Middlesex	2008	29%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
St. Paul	2004	28%		Seattle	2000	13%
Jacksonville	2002	27%		Milwaukee	1996	13%
Tucson	2002	27%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%		Los Angeles	1997	12%
San Antonio	2007	24%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	11%
Minneapolis	2004	24%		Miami (Russell) *	1994	11%
Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	23%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	10%
Wilmington	1995	23%		Charlotte	1997	9%
St. Louis	1995	22%		Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	1994	9%
Atlantic County	2004	21%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%
Sarasota	2001	21%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	7%
Harrisburg	1994	20%		MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	6%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%		S Palm Beach	2005	6%
Detroit	2005	18%		Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2004	6%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	18%		MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	5%
Richmond	1994	18%		Miami (Russell) *	2004	5%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	16%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	4%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	16%				

See footnotes to **Table 7-34**.

**TABLE 7-34
QUALITY OF THE PROGRAMS
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	8%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	2%
St. Paul	2004	5%		Charlotte ◇	1997	2%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	4%		Los Angeles	1997	2%
Rhode Island	2002	4%		Milwaukee	1996	2%
Tucson	2002	4%		Wilmington *	1995	2%
Seattle ◇	2000	4%		Harrisburg	1994	2%
St. Petersburg *	1994	4%		Miami (Alper) *	1994	2%
Orlando *	1993	4%		MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%		New Haven	2010	1%
San Antonio	2007	3%		Middlesex	2008	1%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	3%		S Palm Beach	2005	1%
Hartford	2000	3%		Atlantic County	2004	1%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	3%		Sarasota	2001	1%
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	1994	3%		Tidewater	2001	1%
Miami (Russell) *	1994	3%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	2%		Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	1%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	2%		Richmond	1994	1%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	2%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	0%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	2%		St. Louis	1995	0%
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	2004	2%				
Miami (Russell) *	2004	2%				
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	2%				
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%				
Jacksonville	2002	2%				

◇ Question was asked about the *quality of the facility and the program.*

* Question was asked about the *quality of the facility.*

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC.

☉ JCC is not a full service facility.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 31% (17,211 households) of Jewish households in Miami contain a member who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, one of the three Jewish Community Centers (JCCs) (*participated in a JCC program*) in Miami in the past year. **Table 7-35** shows that the 31% compares to 31% in 2004 and 24% in 1994. The 31% compares to 34% nationally.

Note that all households who are members of the JCC were assumed to participate in a JCC program in the past year.

Table 7-36 shows that 20% of households contain a member **who participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of a JCC**. The 20% is calculated by subtracting the percentage of households who are JCC members from the percentage of households who contain a member who participated in a JCC program in the past year. The 20% compares to 20% in 2004 and 16% in 1994. The 20% compares to 16% nationally for any JCC.

Community Comparisons.

Michael Ann Russell JCC

Table 7-35 shows that the 27% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is below average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Washington (DCJCC), 38% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 32% in New York, 28% in Cleveland, 27% in Miami (Miami Beach), 23% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 21% in Miami (Alper), 20% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 19% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in Washington (NOVA), and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 27% compares to 28% in 2004 and 21% in 1994. The 27% compares to 34% nationally for *any JCC*.

Table 7-36 shows that the 17% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 35% in Washington (DCJCC), 27% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 16% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 15% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 13% in Miami (Alper), 11% in both Broward (Posnack) and Miami (Miami Beach), 9% in both Cleveland and Washington (NOVA), and 4% in Broward (Soref). The 17% compares to 17% in 2004 and 13% in 1994. The 17% compares to 16% nationally for *any JCC*.

Dave and Mary Alper JCC

Table 7-35 shows that the 21% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is well below average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Washington (DCJCC), 38% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 32% in New York, 28% in Cleveland, 27% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and Miami (Russell), 23% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 20% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 19% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in Washington (NOVA), and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 21% compares to 34% in 2004 and 30% in 1994. The 21% compares to 34% nationally for *any JCC*.

Table 7-36 shows that the 13% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 35% in Washington (DCJCC), 27% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 17% in Miami (Russell), 16% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 15% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 11% in both Broward (Posnack) and Miami (Miami Beach), 9% in both Cleveland and Washington (NOVA), and 4% in Broward (Soref). The 13% compares to 20% in 2004 and 17% in 1994. The 13% compares to 16% nationally for *any JCC*.

Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC

Table 7-35 shows that the 27% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is below average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Washington (DCJCC), 38% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 32% in New York, 28% in Cleveland, 27% in Miami (Russell), 23% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 21% in Miami (Alper), 20% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 17% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in Washington (NOVA), and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 27% compares to 16% in 2004 and 21% in 1994. The 27% compares to 34% nationally for *any JCC*.

Table 7-36 shows that the 11% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member** is below average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 35% in Washington (DCJCC), 27% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 17% in Miami (Russell), 16% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 15% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 13% in Miami (Alper), 11% in Broward (Posnack), 9% in both Cleveland and Washington (NOVA), and 4% in Broward (Soref). The 11% compares to 11% in 2004 and 18% in 1994. The 11% compares to 16% nationally for *any JCC*.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

County-Wide Results for all Three JCCs Combined

Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 31% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- Israeli households (48%)
- households with children (47%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (41%)
- Orthodox households (43%)

- synagogue member households (44%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (46%), and Jewish organization member households (42%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (45%) and 1-6 years (44%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (41%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (47%) and \$500 and over (50%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (20%)
- households in Other North Dade (18%) and NE South Dade (21%)
- FSU households (9%)
- non-elderly single households (18%)
- intermarried households (20%)
- JCC non-member households (21%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (21%)

Michael Ann Russell JCC

Table 7-14 shows that, overall, 27% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- Hispanic households (40%), Sephardic households (41%), and Israeli households (47%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (40%)
- households age 35-49 (40%)
- households with children (45%) and households with only adult children (37%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (40%)
- Orthodox households (38%)
- synagogue member households (39%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (47%), and Jewish organization member households (40%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (45%) and 1-6 years (40%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (44%) and \$500 and over (53%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (15%)
- households in Other North Dade (10%)
- FSU households (5%)
- non-elderly couple households (17%) and non-elderly single households (17%)
- intermarried households (15%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (17%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)

Dave and Mary Alper JCC

Table 7-15 shows that, overall, 21% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in West Kendall (32%)
- synagogue member households (31%)
- households who donated under \$100 (33%), \$100-\$500 (30%), and \$500 and over (31%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in NE South Dade (7%)
- Hispanic households (9%) and Sephardic households (11%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-9 years (8%)
- households who live in high rise buildings (8%)
- households under age 35 (10%)

Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC

Table 7-16 shows that, overall, 27% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households who live in single family homes (39%)
- households with children (45%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (41%)
- Conservative households (38%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (5%)
- households in residence in Miami for 5-9 years (17%)
- households age 75 and over (13%)
- elderly couple households (16%)
- Just Jewish households (14%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (13%)

TABLE 7-35
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM
IN THE PAST YEAR, COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	60%	Miami (Russell) *	2004	28%
Los Angeles	1997	54%	MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%
San Antonio	2007	52%	MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	27%
Baltimore	2010	51%	St. Petersburg	1994	27%
St. Paul	2004	48%	Howard County **	2010	24%
Tucson	2002	47%	W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%
Milwaukee	1996	47%	MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	21%
Wilmington	1995	47%	Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%
Richmond	1994	46%	Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	1994	21%
Detroit	2005	45%	Miami (Russell) *	1994	21%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%	W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%	S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%	Portland (ME) ¹	2007	18%
York	1999	44%	Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	2004	16%
Jacksonville	2002	42%	Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%
Harrisburg	1994	41%	Las Vegas ☉	2005	12%
Minneapolis	2004	40%	Westport **	2000	9%
Hartford	2000	40%	Seattle	2000	8%
New Haven	2010	39%	Middlesex	2008	7%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%	Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	7%
Chicago	2010	36%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%
Orlando	1993	36%	Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Tidewater	2001	35%	Bergen	2001	41%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	34%	Washington	2003	38%
Sarasota	2001	34%	MIAMI	2014	31%
New York	2011	32%	Miami	2004	31%
San Diego	2003	32%	W Palm Beach	2005	27%
Rhode Island	2002	31%	Monmouth	1997	24%
San Francisco	2004	30%	Miami	1994	24%
Miami (Alper) *	1994	30%	Broward	1997	12%
Boston	2005	29%	NJPS ²	2000	34%
Cleveland	2011	28%			
Atlantic County	2004	28%			

See footnotes on next page.

TABLE 7-35
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ Participation is in the Jewish Community Alliance, which is a combined Jewish Federation and Jewish Community Center.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*. Participation is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.

TABLE 7-36 PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Los Angeles	1997	54%	11%	43%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%	10%	35%
Baltimore	2010	51%	19%	32%
Rochester	1999	60%	28%	32%
Detroit	2005	45%	15%	30%
Tucson	2002	47%	17%	30%
Chicago	2010	36%	8%	28%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%	11%	27%
New Haven	2010	39%	14%	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	18%	25%
Minneapolis	2004	40%	17%	24%
Wilmington	1995	47%	23%	24%
San Antonio	2007	52%	29%	23%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%	21%	23%
Milwaukee	1996	47%	24%	23%
Sarasota	2001	34%	12%	22%
Richmond	1994	46%	24%	22%
Howard County **	2010	24%	3%	21%
Rhode Island	2002	31%	10%	21%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	34%	13%	20%
Orlando	1993	36%	17%	19%
Hartford	2000	40%	22%	18%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%	27%	18%

TABLE 7-36				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	1994	21%	3%	18%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	27%	11%	17%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	28%	10%	17%
San Francisco	2004	30%	13%	17%
Jacksonville	2002	42%	26%	17%
York	1999	44%	27%	17%
Miami (Alper) *	1994	30%	13%	17%
St. Petersburg	1994	27%	10%	17%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%	7%	16%
Tidewater	2001	35%	19%	16%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	4%	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%	5%	15%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	21%	9%	13%
Atlantic County	2004	28%	14%	13%
St. Paul	2004	48%	36%	13%
Miami (Russell) *	1994	21%	7%	13%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%	16%	11%
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2004	16%	5%	11%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	10%	11%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%	6%	11%
Las Vegas 🌐	2005	12%	3%	10%
Harrisburg	1994	41%	31%	10%
Cleveland	2011	28%	18%	9%

TABLE 7-36				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%	5%	9%
Westport **	2000	9%	1%	8%
Middlesex	2008	7%	2%	5%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%	1%	4%
Seattle	2000	8%	5%	3%
Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	7%	5%	2%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	38%	9%	29%
Bergen	2001	41%	18%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%	21%
MIAMI	2014	31%	11%	20%
Miami	2004	31%	11%	20%
Miami	1994	24%	8%	16%
Monmouth	1997	24%	13%	11%
Broward	1997	12%	4%	9%
NJPS ¹	2000	34%	18%	16%
<p>* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation and membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>** Both participation and membership are in JCCs located in neighboring communities.</p> <p>☉ JCC is not a full service facility.</p> <p>¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>. Both participation and membership are in any JCC, not just the local JCC.</p>				

OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS

Table 7-37 shows that 7% of Jewish households in Miami are members of both a synagogue and a Jewish Community Center (JCC); 29% are synagogue members but are not JCC members (*synagogue members only*); 5% are JCC members but are not synagogue members (*JCC members only*); and 59% are neither synagogue nor JCC members. The 7% who are members of both a JCC and a synagogue compares to 9% in 2004 and 6% in 1994. The 7% compares to 14% nationally. The 29% who are synagogue members only compares to 29% in 2004 and 31% in 1994. The 29% compares to 26% nationally. The 5% who are JCC members only compares to 3% in 2004 and 2% in 1994. The 5% compares to 4% nationally. The 59% who are neither synagogue nor JCC members compares to 58% in 2004 and 61% in 1994. The 59% compares to 56% nationally.

Table 7-1 shows that 61% of JCC members are synagogue members and 20% of synagogue members are JCC members.

For information on overlapping memberships among synagogues, the JCC, and Jewish organizations, see the “Association with the Jewish Community” section in this Chapter.

Community Comparisons.

Michael Ann Russell JCC

Table 7-1 shows that 7% of households in North Dade are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 28% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 4% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 60% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-37 shows that the 7% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 13% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and Cleveland, 9% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 8% in both Atlanta and Broward (Posnack), 7% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 6% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (DCJCC), 5% in each of Miami (Alper), West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Washington (NOVA), and 4% in Broward (Soref). The 7% compares to 11% in 2004 and 5% in 1994. The 7% compares to 14% nationally.

The 28% who are **synagogue members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 38% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 33% in Miami (Miami Beach), 29% in Cleveland, 28% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 27% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (NOVA), 26% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (DCJCC), 25% in Atlanta, 22% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Broward (Soref), and 21% in Broward (Posnack). The 28% compares to 26% in both 2004 and 1994. The 28% compares to 26% nationally.

The 4% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 5% in each of Miami (Alper), Cleveland, and Washington (DCJCC), 4% in each of West Palm Beach (Boynton), West Palm Beach (Kaplan), Washington (Gr. Wash),

and Broward (Posnack), 3% in South Palm Beach, 2% in each of Miami (Miami Beach), Atlanta, and Washington (NOVA), and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 4% compares to 3% in both 2004 and 1994. The 4% compares to 4% nationally.

The 60% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is above average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 73% in Broward (Soref), 69% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 67% in both Washington (NOVA) and Broward (Posnack), 65% in Atlanta, 64% in South Palm Beach, 63% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (DCJCC), 59% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 53% in Cleveland, 51% in Washington (Gr. Wash), and 48% in Miami (Miami Beach). The 60% compares to 61% in 2004 and 67% in 1994. The 60% compares to 56% nationally.

Dave and Mary Alper JCC

Table 7-1 shows that 5% of households in South Dade are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 27% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 5% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 63% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-37 shows that the 5% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 13% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and Cleveland, 9% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 8% in both Atlanta and Broward (Posnack), 7% in both Miami (Russell) and Washington (Gr. Wash), 6% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (DCJCC), 5% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Washington (NOVA), and 4% in Broward (Soref). The 5% compares to 9% in 2004 and 10% in 1994. The 5% compares to 14% nationally.

The 27% who are **synagogue members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 38% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 33% in Miami (Miami Beach), 29% in Cleveland, 28% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 27% in Washington (NOVA), 26% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (DCJCC), 25% in Atlanta, 22% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Broward (Soref), and 21% in Broward (Posnack). The 27% compares to 30% in 2004 and 33% in 1994. The 27% compares to 26% nationally.

The 5% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 5% in both Cleveland and Washington (DCJCC), 4% in each of Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton), West Palm Beach (Kaplan), Washington (Gr. Wash), and Broward (Posnack), 3% in South Palm Beach, 2% in each of Miami (Miami Beach), Atlanta, and Washington (NOVA), and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 5% compares to 4% in 2004 and 3% in 1994. The 5% compares to 4% nationally.

The 63% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is well above average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 73% in Broward (Soref), 69% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 67% in both Washington (NOVA) and Broward (Posnack), 65% in Atlanta, 64% in South Palm Beach, 63% in Washington (DCJCC), 60% in Miami (Russell), 59% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 53% in Cleveland, 51% Washington (Gr. Wash), and 48% in Miami (Miami Beach). The 63% compares to 56% in 2004 and 54% in 1994. The 63% compares to 56% nationally.

Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC

Table 7-1 shows that 13% of households in The Beaches are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 33% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 2% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 48% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-37 shows that the 13% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 13% in Cleveland, 9% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 8% in both Atlanta and Broward (Posnack), 7% in both Miami (Russell) and Washington (Gr. Wash), 6% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (DCJCC), 5% in each of Miami (Alper), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and Washington (NOVA), and 4% in Broward (Soref). The 13% compares to 7% in 2004 and 2% in 1994. The 13% compares to 14% nationally.

The 33% who are **synagogue members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 38% in Washington (Gr. Wash), 29% in Cleveland, 28% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 27% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (NOVA), 26% in both South Palm Beach and Washington (DCJCC), 25% in Atlanta, 22% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and Broward (Soref), and 21% in Broward (Posnack). The 33% compares to 39% in 2004 and 38% in 1994. The 33% compares to 26% nationally.

The 2% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 5% in each of Miami (Alper), Cleveland, and Washington (DCJCC), 4% in each of Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton), West Palm Beach (Kaplan), Washington (Gr. Wash), and Broward (Posnack), 3% in South Palm Beach, 2% in both Atlanta and Washington (NOVA), and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 2% compares to 2% in 2004 and 1% in 1994. The 2% compares to 4% nationally.

The 48% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 73% in Broward (Soref), 69% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 67% in both Washington (NOVA) and Broward (Posnack), 65% in Atlanta, 64% in South Palm Beach, 63% in both Miami (Alper) and Washington (DCJCC), 60% in Miami (Russell), 59% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 53% in Cleveland, and 51% Washington (Gr. Wash). The 48% compares to 52% in 2004 and 59% in 1994. The 48% compares to 56% nationally.

TABLE 7-37					
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Las Vegas ☼	2005	2%	12	2	85
Broward (Soref) *	1997	4%	22	1	73
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%	22	4	69
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%	27	2	67
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%	21	4	67
Miami (Russell) *	1994	5%	26	3	67
Atlanta	2006	8%	25	2	65
S Palm Beach	2005	6%	26	3	64
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	5%	27	5	63
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	6%	26	5	63
Chicago	2010	6%	30	2	62
Miami (Russell) *	2004	11%	26	3	61
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	7%	28	4	60
Tucson	2002	9%	23	8	60
Orlando	1993	11%	23	6	60
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	9%	28	4	59
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☼	1994	2%	38	1	59
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	32	3	57
Miami (Alper) *	2004	9%	30	4	56
Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	6%	37	1	56
Middlesex	2008	2%	42	1	55
New Haven	2010	10%	32	4	54
Rhode Island	2002	6%	37	4	54
Miami (Alper) *	1994	10%	33	3	54
Cleveland	2011	13%	29	5	53
Westport **	2000	0%	46	1	53
Howard County **	2010	3%	45	0	52

TABLE 7-37					
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Atlantic County	2004	10%	34	5	52
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2004	7%	39	2	52
Sarasota	2001	8%	37	4	52
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	7%	38	4	51
Richmond	1994	19%	26	5	50
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	9%	39	3	49
Wilmington	1995	18%	28	5	49
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	13%	33	6	48
Baltimore	2010	13%	32	6	48
Jacksonville	2002	22%	27	4	47
Detroit	2005	11%	39	4	46
Harrisburg	1994	26%	23	5	46
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	37	4	45
York	1999	17%	28	10	45
Charlotte	1997	30%	19	6	45
Milwaukee	1996	17%	32	7	44
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	16%	36	6	43
San Antonio	2007	23%	29	6	42
Minneapolis	2004	13%	40	4	42
Tidewater	2001	18%	39	1	42
Hartford	2000	17%	36	5	42
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	36	6	41
Rochester	1999	21%	33	7	39
St. Louis	1995	19%	37	6	38
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	25%	32	5	37
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	9	36

**TABLE 7-37
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE
AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs					
Broward	1997	5%	22	2	71
W Palm Beach	2005	6%	24	4	66
Miami	1994	6%	31	2	61
Washington	2003	6%	31	3	60
MIAMI	2014	7%	29	5	59
Miami	2004	9%	29	3	58
Monmouth	1997	12%	36	2	50
Bergen	2001	13%	37	5	45
NJPS ¹	2000	14%	26	4	56

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the memberships of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: Synagogue membership includes both local and non-local synagogues where available. In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 24% of Jewish households in Miami are members or regular participants of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center (JCC) (*Jewish organization*). In querying whether anyone in the household is a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith, The Tribe, and WIZO.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-38 shows that the 24% **Jewish organization membership** is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in West Palm Beach, 40% in South Palm Beach, 37% in Broward, 24% in both New York and Atlanta, 20% in Washington, and 19% in Cleveland. The 24% compares to 31% in 2004 and 38% in 1994. The 24% compares to 25% nationally.

This significant decrease since 1994 occurred despite that fact that, unlike in previous Miami studies, someone who was a regular participant in a Jewish organization was “counted” as a member.

Table 7-39 shows that the 18% **Jewish organization membership among households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in West Palm Beach, 30% in Broward, 28% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Washington, 10% in Atlanta, and 9% in Cleveland. The 18% compares to 20% in 2004 and 25% in 1994. The 18% compares to 12% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 24% of households are Jewish organization members. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (46%)
- synagogue member households (35%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (37%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (39%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (35%) and \$500 and over (52%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- FSU households (13%)
- conversionary in-married households (11%) and intermarried households (13%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (14%)

**TABLE 7-38
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Palm Springs	1998	54%		Orlando	1993	30%
Sarasota	2001	47%		San Antonio	2007	29%
Milwaukee	1996	46%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
W Palm Beach	2005	43%		Pittsburgh	2002	29%
Richmond	1994	43%		York	1999	27%
Harrisburg	1994	42%		Charlotte	1997	27%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%		Los Angeles	1997	27%
Middlesex	2008	38%		New Haven	2010	25%
Miami	1994	38%		Tucson	2002	25%
Broward	1997	37%		Westport	2000	25%
Detroit	2005	36%		MIAMI	2014	24%
Bergen	2001	36%		New York	2011	24%
Tidewater	2001	36%		Atlanta	2006	24%
Monmouth	1997	36%		Chicago	2010	23%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		Portland (ME)	2007	21%
Wilmington	1995	35%		San Francisco	2004	21%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%		Seattle	2000	21%
St. Paul	2004	34%		Washington	2003	20%
Minneapolis	2004	33%		Cleveland	2011	19%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%		Denver	2007	16%
Jacksonville	2002	32%		Las Vegas	2005	12%
Hartford	2000	32%		Howard County	2010	11%
Rochester	1999	32%		NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Miami	2004	31%				
Baltimore	2010	30%				
Rhode Island	2002	30%				

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the more Jewishly-connected sample.

TABLE 7-39 JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%		Jacksonville	2002	12%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Tucson	2002	12%
Broward	1997	30%		Orlando	1993	12%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%		Rhode Island	2002	11%
Miami	1994	25%		York	1999	11%
Middlesex	2008	23%		Atlanta	2006	10%
Monmouth	1997	23%		Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Detroit	2005	22%		Hartford	2000	10%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Westport	2000	10%
Miami	2004	20%		Rochester	1999	10%
MIAMI	2014	18%		Richmond	1994	10%
Bergen	2001	17%		Cleveland	2011	9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		San Antonio	2007	9%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Tidewater	2001	9%
Wilmington	1995	16%		St. Paul	2004	8%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%		Las Vegas	2005	7%
Chicago	2010	15%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
San Francisco	2004	14%		Charlotte	1997	6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
Washington	2003	13%		Howard County	1999	3%
Baltimore	2010	12%		NJPS ¹	2000	12%
New Haven	2010	12%				
Portland (ME)	2007	12%				

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

While synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) membership, and Jewish organization membership often suggest different involvements in the organized Jewish community, it is useful to examine overall association with the Jewish community. Jewish households in Miami are defined as associated with the Jewish community (*associated*) for the purpose of this analysis if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization. **Table 7-1** shows that, by this definition, 51% of households are associated.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-40** shows that the 51% who are associated is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 54% in South Palm Beach, 52% in Cleveland, 50% in Broward, 48% in Washington, and 42% in Atlanta. The 51% compares to 54% in 2004 and 53% in 1994. The 51% compares to 51% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 51% of households are associated. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (70%)
- households in East Kendall (65%), North Beach (69%), and Middle Beach (65%)
- Sephardic households (61%)
- households under age 35 (61%)
- households with children (63%) and households with only adult children (64%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (72%)
- Orthodox households (87%) and Conservative households (61%)
- in-married households (62%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (69%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (70%) and for 1-6 years (61%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (61%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (68%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (72%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (72%) and \$500 and over (93%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in Other North Dade (37%)
- FSU households (35%)
- non-elderly single households (41%) and elderly single households (41%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (35%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (39%)
- Just Jewish households (31%)
- intermarried households (37%)
- synagogue non-member households (24%) and Jewish organization non-member households (36%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (40%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (32%)

TABLE 7-40 ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Louis	1995	69%		Miami	2004	54%
St. Paul	2004	67%		New Haven	2010	53%
Rochester	1999	65%		Miami	1994	53%
Detroit	2005	64%		Cleveland	2011	52%
Sarasota	2001	64%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
Milwaukee	1996	64%		Westport **	2000	52%
Bergen	2001	63%		MIAMI	2014	51%
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%		Martin-St. Lucie *	1999	50%
San Antonio	2007	62%		Broward	1997	50%
Pittsburgh	2002	62%		Howard County **	2010	49%
Tidewater	2001	62%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Hartford	2000	62%		Chicago	2010	48%
Monmouth	1997	62%		Washington	2003	48%
Minneapolis	2004	60%		Tucson	2002	48%
York	1999	60%		Portland (ME) *	2007	46%
Richmond	1994	60%		Los Angeles	1997	46%
Wilmington	1995	59%		Orlando	1993	46%
Harrisburg	1994	59%		Atlanta	2006	42%
Baltimore	2010	58%		San Francisco	2004	37%
Middlesex	2008	58%		Seattle	2000	31%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		Las Vegas 🌟	2005	21%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		Phoenix ¹	2002	38%
Atlantic County	2004	57%		NJPS ²	2000	51%
Charlotte	1997	57%		See footnotes on next page.		
S Palm Beach	2005	54%				

Footnotes to Table 7-40.**Definition:**

Jewish households are defined as associated with the Jewish community if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.

* No JCC is located in the community and no JCC membership is included in Association.

** Includes JCC membership in JCCs that are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ Includes participation in a JCC program without necessarily being a member of the JCC.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Notes: 1) In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.

2) Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues and in local JCCs.

PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS AND CHABAD ATTENDEES

While **Table 7-1** shows the percentages of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Miami who are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center (JCC), and a Jewish organization, and who attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year. **Table 7-41** shows *profiles of synagogue, JCC, and Jewish organization member households and Chabad households* in comparison to one another. The information has been collated here from other parts of this report to facilitate comparison between the four groups. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 7-1** shows that 35% of *households in North Dade* are synagogue members, **Table 7-41** shows that 53% of *synagogue member households* live in North Dade.

The bolded percentages in **Table 7-41** are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- most households in all four groups live in North Dade, which is the geographic area in which the largest percentage of households live
- a higher percentage of Hispanic, Sephardic, and Israeli households attended Chabad than for the other groups
- Chabad households are less likely to live in Miami for 20 or more years than are the other groups

Demographic Profile

- Chabad households are more likely to be under age 35 than the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be age 35-49 and more likely to be age 75 and over than are the other groups
- JCC member households and Chabad households are more likely to be households with children than are the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be households with children
- Jewish organization member households and synagogue member households are more likely to be elderly couple households than are the other groups
- Chabad households are more likely to earn an annual income under \$50,000
- synagogue member and Jewish organization member households are more likely to earn an annual income of \$200,000 and over than the other groups

Religious Profile

- Jewish respondents in Jewish organization members households are less likely to be Orthodox than are the other groups
- Jewish respondents in Chabad households are less likely to identify as Reform than are respondents in the other groups
- Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are less likely to be Just Jewish than are respondents in the other groups
- few important differences are seen in the observance of religious practices and Jewish behaviors among the four groups
- respondents in Jewish organization member households are less likely to keep a kosher home, to keep kosher in and out of the home, and to refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath
- Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are more likely to attend synagogue services once per month or more and less likely to never attend services than are respondents in the other groups

Membership Profile

- Synagogue member households are more likely to be JCC member households than to be Jewish organization member households or Chabad households

Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults

- Chabad households are more likely to contain a respondent who participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) than are synagogue member and JCC member households

Familiarity with and Perception of the Jewish Federation

- respondents in Chabad households are less likely to be very familiar with the Jewish Federation than are respondents in the other groups

Israel

- Chabad households are less likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip than the other groups

Philanthropic Profile

- Chabad households were less likely to donate and more likely not to be asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were the other groups
- Chabad households were less likely to donate \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were the other groups
- Chabad households were more likely not to donate to other Jewish charities and non-Jewish charities in the past year than were the other groups

TABLE 7-41 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	7.1%	3.7%	3.2%	8.3%
Full-Year	92.9	96.3%	96.8	91.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
<i>North Dade</i>	53.4%	55.2%	52.1%	47.3%
North Dade Core East	32.9	32.5	29.7	30.5
North Dade Core West	14.2	16.2	18.7	11.3
Other North Dade	6.3	6.5	3.7	5.5
<i>South Dade</i>	27.5	25.4	25.1	34.2
West Kendall	11.1	10.8	19.4	14.2
East Kendall	7.1	4.3	2.9	5.8
NE South Dade	9.3	10.3	2.8	14.2
<i>The Beaches</i>	19.1	19.4	22.8	18.5
North Beach	5.7	5.6	3.7	4.4
Middle Beach	9.4	8.8	15.0	9.5
South Beach	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-41 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
ETHNIC/HOLOCAUST STATUS				
FSU Households	2.5%	2.4%	0.5%	1.6%
Hispanic Households	18.3%	24.4%	20.3%	14.1%
Sephardic Households	25.3%	30.7%	28.2%	15.3%
Israeli Households	12.9%	19.6%	18.0%	10.2%
Holocaust Survivor Households	4.0%	3.7%	4.1%	2.3%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	7.4%	15.3%	7.8%	12.7%
5 - 9 years	8.9	11.0	7.3	7.9
10 - 19 years	16.8	24.0	17.9	13.7
20 or more years	66.9	49.7	67.0	65.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	50.4	40.8	57.8	38.2
High Rise	39.0	45.6	31.2	52.3
Townhouse	10.6	13.6	11.0	9.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	9.4%	20.4%	11.4%	15.6%
35 - 49	21.8	24.4	27.4	16.4
50 - 64	29.0	29.1	28.3	22.9
65 - 74	21.7	17.7	19.2	22.0
75 and over	18.1	8.4	13.7	23.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-41				
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	32.7%	37.7%	43.1%	20.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	11.7	11.4	12.4	9.5
Non-Elderly Couple	10.8	8.2	6.9	8.3
Non-Elderly Single	4.5	11.2	4.6	10.4
Elderly Couple	21.1	11.2	14.2	19.6
Elderly Single	13.5	9.9	14.2	20.8
Other	5.7	10.4	4.6	11.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	7.5%	13.2%	6.6%	8.4%
\$25 - \$50,000	10.0	16.4	10.9	14.2
\$50 - \$100,000	20.5	21.6	24.0	21.1
\$100 - \$200,000	28.2	29.1	25.7	31.2
\$200,000 and over	33.8	19.7	32.8	25.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	23.8%	24.7%	21.1%	13.5%
Conservative	33.5	32.3	31.7	34.3
Reconstructionist	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2
Reform	28.6	18.8	25.7	29.3
Just Jewish	12.9	23.3	20.6	21.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-41 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	94.3%	90.7%	89.5%	89.1%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	97.0%	92.7%	90.5%	93.5%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	92.6%	88.8%	90.9%	85.1%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	54.3%	57.5%	50.0%	39.2%
Keep a Kosher Home	36.3%	39.4%	32.4%	25.7%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	26.1%	28.1%	19.8%	16.5%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	16.9%	18.8%	11.0%	9.5%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	6.1%	10.2%	9.2%	5.6%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	47.9%	41.0%	38.4%	35.3%
Never Attend Services	4.0%	8.8%	15.5%	12.5%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	41.0%	43.8%	41.7%	44.1%
Used Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year	75.9%	81.1%	79.8%	74.7%

TABLE 7-41 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	83.3%	79.4%	84.3%	86.2%
Conversionary	9.1	8.5	6.5	4.6
Intermarried	7.6	12.1	9.2	9.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP				
Synagogue Member	100.0%	50.0%	60.7%	52.9%
Attended Chabad	36.0%	100.0%	39.3%	35.8%
JCC Member	20.4%	18.1%	100.0%	16.0%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	43.8%	45.9%	100.0%	41.8%
Jewish Organization Member	35.2%	33.2%	31.7%	100.0%
FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY				
Very Much	41.7%	35.3%	42.8%	37.3%
Somewhat	39.0	40.3	34.2	41.2
Not Very Much	14.8	16.4	19.8	14.1
Not at All	4.5	8.0	3.2	7.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-41				
PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
RESPONDENT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Jewish Day School 7-12 years	21.1%	27.2%	22.9%	17.5%
Jewish Day School 1-6 years	9.5	9.0	12.4	6.6
Supplemental School	49.5	41.3	46.2	55.2
Israeli Education	2.7	3.6	4.3	2.1
Tutor	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7
No Formal Jewish Education	16.1	17.6	13.7	17.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	40.3%	44.5%	45.0%	38.3%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	52.6%	51.6%	55.0%	52.2%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	35.6%	42.5%	33.5%	40.2%
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION				
Very Familiar	32.5%	23.5%	31.9%	34.1%
Somewhat Familiar	42.5	46.8	45.7	40.4
Not at All Familiar	25.0	29.7	22.4	25.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION				
Excellent	34.2%	30.8%	35.1%	32.4%
Good	51.1	54.1	51.9	56.4
Fair	11.4	12.7	11.7	9.2
Poor	3.3	2.4	1.3	2.0

TABLE 7-41 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	36.1%	28.3%	38.5%	41.1%
On General Trip	50.2	54.5	42.2	41.8
No	13.7	17.2	19.3	17.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL				
Extremely Attached	44.0%	46.1%	41.3%	42.1%
Very Attached	32.1	33.4	31.2	37.0
Somewhat Attached	20.1	17.7	22.9	17.2
Not Attached	3.8	2.8	4.6	3.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	47.0%	31.4%	50.5%	44.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	16.5	20.3	15.4	15.4
Not Asked	36.5	48.3	34.1	39.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	52.9%	68.4%	49.6%	55.3%
Under \$100	15.3	13.5	19.2	15.4
\$100 - \$500	14.2	9.3	16.8	13.0
\$500 - \$1,000	5.4	2.6	4.3	4.0
\$1,000 and over	12.2	6.2	10.1	12.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-41 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	28.6%	37.9%	32.4%	27.3%
Under \$100	16.5	16.5	16.9	20.2
\$100 - \$500	24.1	22.7	22.1	24.8
\$500 - \$1,000	8.9	7.0	9.4	7.2
\$1,000 and over	21.9	15.9	19.2	20.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	31.6%	40.2%	30.7%	29.8%
Under \$100	22.6	26.7	25.0	24.9
\$100 - \$500	22.0	20.2	22.6	23.5
\$500 - \$1,000	9.2	6.9	9.4	7.7
\$1,000 and over	14.6	6.0	12.3	14.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST YEAR				
Jewish Organization	48.2%	40.4%	44.0%	47.0%
Non-Jewish Organization	33.5%	30.5%	29.3%	36.7%
Sample Size	1,060	596	408	624
Number of Households	20,021	14,262	6,720	13,300
<p>Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households are lower for <i>Type of Marriage</i> (based on number of married couples), <i>Any Adult Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)</i> (based on number of households in which a born or raised Jewish adult attended college), and <i>Perception of Jewish Federation</i> (based on number of households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation). In addition, sample sizes are lower for <i>Household Income</i>, <i>Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year</i>, <i>Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year</i>, <i>Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year</i>, and <i>Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year</i> due to missing responses.</p>				

FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked: “How much do you feel like you are part of the Miami Jewish community? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?” **Table 7-42** shows that 22% of respondents feel very much part of the Miami Jewish community (*Jewish community*); 38%, somewhat; 26%, not very much; and 15%, not at all. In total, 59% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-43** shows that the 59% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Cleveland, 63% in New York, 61% in South Palm Beach, 55% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Washington, and 44% in Atlanta. The 59% compares to 60% in 2004.

The 15% who feel **not at all** part of the Jewish community is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Atlanta, 22% in Washington, 18% in both New York and West Palm Beach, 16% in South Palm Beach, and 11% in Cleveland. The 15% compares to 14% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-42** shows that, overall, 59% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher in respondents in:

- households in North Beach (85%) and Middle Beach (72%)
- Sephardic households (70%)
- households age 35-49 (73%)
- households with children (74%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (71%)
- Orthodox households (84%) and Conservative households (71%)
- intermarried households with Jewish children (71%)
- synagogue member households (81%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (76%), JCC member households (77%), and Jewish organization member households (79%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (77%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (69%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (75%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (72%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (81%), and \$500 and over (85%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- FSU households (40%) and Holocaust survivor households (43%)
- age 75 and over (47%)
- Just Jewish households (41%)
- intermarried households (48%)
- synagogue non-member households (47%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (49%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (47%)

Note that 1.5% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

TABLE 7-42							
FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	59.4%	21.7%	37.7	26.0	14.6	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	51.3%	9.0%	42.3	29.5	19.2	135	2,395
Full-Year	59.7%	22.1%	37.6	25.9	14.4	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	56.7%	21.1%	35.6	28.6	14.7	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	56.1%	20.8%	35.3	29.0	14.9	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	61.2%	26.5%	34.7	24.9	13.9	250	7,520
Other North Dade	52.3%	13.7%	38.6	32.7	15.0	138	4,679
South Dade	58.9%	18.8%	40.1	25.1	16.0	621	17,100
West Kendall	52.9%	18.7%	34.2	28.1	19.0	265	8,299
East Kendall	66.7%	18.4%	48.3	16.1	17.2	135	2,674
NE South Dade	63.6%	19.2%	44.4	25.3	11.1	221	6,071
The Beaches	70.3%	29.4%	40.9	18.2	11.5	381	8,244
North Beach	85.0%	40.0%	45.0	5.0	10.0	96	1,894
Middle Beach	71.8%	32.1%	39.7	16.0	12.2	186	4,010
South Beach	55.8%	15.5%	40.3	32.5	11.7	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	40.3%	14.0%	26.3	38.6	21.1	58	1,750
Non-FSU	60.0%	21.9%	38.1	25.6	14.4	1,962	53,950
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	65.5%	23.6%	41.9	24.6	9.9	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	58.3%	21.3%	37.0	26.3	15.4	1,695	47,345

TABLE 7-42							
FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	59.4%	21.7%	37.7	26.0	14.6	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	69.6%	29.0%	40.6	21.7	8.7	385	10,640
Non-Sephardic	56.9%	19.8%	37.1	27.1	16.0	1,635	45,060
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	60.8%	29.6%	31.2	26.1	13.1	220	6,130
Non-Israeli	59.2%	20.7%	38.5	26.0	14.8	1,800	49,570
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	43.1%	22.4%	20.7	41.4	15.5	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	59.9%	21.5%	38.4	25.5	14.6	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	57.2%	17.4%	39.8	30.1	12.7	225	5,120
5 - 9 years	56.8%	25.7%	31.1	32.4	10.8	196	4,570
10 - 19 years	57.2%	17.3%	39.9	24.6	18.2	322	9,700
20 or more years	60.6%	22.8%	37.8	25.0	14.4	1,277	36,310
TYPE OF HOUSING							
Single Family Home	63.4%	23.9%	39.5	24.1	12.5	901	23,505
High Rise	56.3%	19.9%	36.4	27.7	16.0	880	24,619
Townhouse	56.8%	19.8%	37.0	25.9	17.3	239	7,576

TABLE 7-42							
FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	59.4%	21.7%	37.7	26.0	14.6	2,020	55,700
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	65.3%	23.3%	42.0	28.6	6.1	286	7,540
35 - 49	72.5%	25.6%	46.9	18.1	9.4	370	9,513
50 - 64	61.2%	26.1%	35.1	23.7	15.1	484	12,471
65 - 74	56.9%	19.7%	37.2	26.1	17.0	429	12,514
75 and over	47.1%	15.3%	31.8	32.3	20.6	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	51.9%	17.5%	34.4	29.3	18.8	880	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	57.9%	18.7%	39.2	27.7	14.4	865	22,934
Female	60.3%	23.6%	36.7	24.9	14.8	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	73.9%	29.0%	44.9	19.7	6.4	514	12,937
Household with Only Adult Children	65.6%	32.5%	33.1	24.7	9.7	189	4,722
Non-Elderly Couple	53.7%	19.9%	33.8	25.0	21.3	194	4,913
Non-Elderly Single	59.2%	19.0%	40.2	28.5	12.3	179	5,510
Elderly Couple	50.8%	18.4%	32.4	33.3	15.9	389	10,410
Elderly Single	55.1%	18.0%	37.1	25.3	19.6	371	11,758
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	52.6%	20.0%	32.6	26.3	21.1	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	59.2%	17.1%	42.1	23.3	17.5	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	55.5%	20.3%	35.2	30.0	14.5	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	64.5%	23.2%	41.3	22.4	13.1	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	71.0%	30.1%	40.9	21.7	7.3	448	11,140

TABLE 7-42							
FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	59.4%	21.7%	37.7	26.0	14.6	2,020	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	84.2%	52.6%	31.6	12.6	3.2	273	5,849
Conservative	70.6%	29.9%	40.7	19.5	9.9	583	14,371
Reform	60.8%	17.6%	43.2	28.6	10.6	598	16,989
Just Jewish	40.6%	8.5%	32.1	33.3	26.1	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	65.6%	27.1%	38.5	25.0	9.4	969	23,615
Conversionary	50.0%	27.6%	22.4	25.5	24.5	108	2,992
Intermarried	47.9%	6.0%	41.9	32.9	19.2	160	5,126
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	71.4%	11.9%	59.5	23.8	4.8	42	1337
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	80.7%	41.7%	39.0	14.8	4.5	1,060	20,021
Non-Member	47.4%	10.2%	37.2	32.3	20.3	960	35,679
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	75.6%	35.3%	40.3	16.4	8.0	596	14,262
Did Not Attend	53.5%	16.7%	36.8	29.5	17.0	1,424	41,438
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	77.0%	42.8%	34.2	19.8	3.2	408	6,720
Non-Member	56.9%	18.6%	38.3	26.9	16.2	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	78.5%	37.3%	41.2	14.1	7.4	624	13,300
Non-Member	53.4%	16.7%	36.7	29.7	16.9	1,396	42,400

TABLE 7-42							
FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	59.4%	21.7%	37.7	26.0	14.6	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Day School 7-12 years	77.0%	36.0%	41.0	16.7	6.3	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 years	60.0%	23.2%	36.8	31.2	8.8	156	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	71.2%	31.6%	39.6	21.7	7.1	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	60.0%	18.8%	41.2	24.4	15.6	1,006	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	62.8%	22.6%	40.2	24.0	13.2	1,484	39,016
No	49.0%	17.7%	31.3	34.5	16.5	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	67.0%	28.1%	38.9	24.9	8.1	701	17,491
No	55.9%	18.3%	37.6	27.1	17.0	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	69.2%	26.9%	42.3	24.5	6.3	883	22,184
No	52.6%	17.5%	35.1	27.9	19.5	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	74.5%	30.9%	43.6	19.5	6.0	546	12,865
No	55.9%	18.6%	37.3	27.1	17.0	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	72.2%	32.9%	39.3	20.3	7.5	631	14,426
On General Trip	60.3%	21.9%	38.4	25.5	14.2	894	25,066
No	46.6%	11.2%	35.4	31.9	21.5	495	16,208

TABLE 7-42							
FEEL PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All	Sample Size	Number of House-holds
All	59.4%	21.7%	37.7	26.0	14.6	2,020	55,700
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	72.0%	33.3%	38.7	21.3	6.7	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	58.7%	17.1%	41.6	26.9	14.4	289	11,307
Not Asked	50.7%	15.2%	35.5	29.0	20.3	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	53.1%	15.8%	37.3	28.3	18.6	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	60.8%	24.5%	36.3	27.8	11.4	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	81.1%	35.2%	45.9	17.0	1.9	262	5,013
\$500 and over	85.4%	50.0%	35.4	12.3	2.3	280	4,066

**TABLE 7-43
FEEL PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Very Much/ Somewhat	Very Much	Some- what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Detroit	2005	79%	40%	39	11	10
Baltimore *	2010	70%	46%	24	13	17
Cleveland *	2011	67%	41%	25	22	11
Pittsburgh *	2002	65%	36%	29	22	14
New York *	2011	63%	37%	25	20	18
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	25%	36	24	16
Miami	2004	60%	26%	34	26	14
Bergen	2001	60%	26%	34	21	19
MIAMI	2014	59%	22%	38	26	15
San Antonio	2007	56%	28%	29	26	18
Rhode Island	2002	55%	22%	33	26	19
W Palm Beach	2005	55%	18%	37	27	18
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	23%	31	25	20
Hartford	2000	53%	23%	30	26	21
Tidewater	2001	53%	22%	31	27	20
Washington	2003	51%	19%	32	28	22
Jacksonville	2002	50%	23%	27	26	25
Palm Springs *	1998	50%	21%	49	24	26
Middlesex	2008	50%	18%	32	28	22
New Haven	2010	49%	16%	34	27	24
Sarasota	2001	46%	17%	29	28	26
Atlanta *	2006	44%	19%	25	32	24
Howard County *	2010	43%	26%	17	30	27

**TABLE 7-43
FEEL PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Very Much/ Somewhat	Very Much	Some- what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Tucson	2002	43%	16%	27	31	26
Atlantic County	2004	43%	16%	27	28	28
Westport	2000	41%	15%	27	26	33
San Diego *	2003	37%	14%	23	28	35
Phoenix *	2002	36%	14%	22	34	30
Portland (ME)	2007	36%	13%	24	29	35
Las Vegas	2005	31%	6%	26	29	40

* Question was asked using the responses *a lot, some, only a little, not at all.*

OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY

Table 7-44 shows that 93% of Jewish households in Miami are involved in Jewish activity (*overall involvement*) in that they either ❶ are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center (JCC), or a Jewish organization), or ❷ practice (always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home), or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-45 shows that the 93% overall involvement is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 93% in Broward, 90% in Washington, and 88% in Cleveland. The 93% compares to 95% in both 2004 and 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-44 shows that, overall, overall involvement is 93% of households. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (99%)
- Israeli households (100%)
- households under age 35 (99%)
- households with children (99%)
- Orthodox households (100%) and Conservative households (99%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (99%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (100%) and for 1-6 years (100%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (99%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (99%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- Just Jewish households (83%)
- intermarried households (84%)
- FSU households (83%)

TABLE 7-44			
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	93.2%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	98.7%	135	2,395
Full-Year	92.9%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	93.3%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	94.2%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	92.7%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	90.1%	138	4,679
South Dade	92.6%	621	17,100
West Kendall	89.7%	265	8,299
East Kendall	92.0%	135	2,674
NE South Dade	96.5%	221	6,071
The Beaches	93.7%	381	8,244
North Beach	95.1%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	93.1%	186	4,010
South Beach	93.5%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	82.5%	58	1,750
Non-FSU	93.5%	1,962	53,950
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	96.7%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	92.5%	1,695	47,345

TABLE 7-44			
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	93.2%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	98.3%	385	10,640
Non-Sephardic	91.9%	1,635	45,060
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	99.5%	220	6,130
Non-Israeli	92.4%	1,800	49,570
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	98.3%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	93.0%	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	97.6%	225	5,120
5 - 9 years	99.3%	196	4,570
10 - 19 years	93.0%	322	9,700
20 or more years	91.7%	1,277	36,310
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	94.1%	901	23,505
High Rise	93.0%	880	24,619
Townhouse	90.6%	239	7,576
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	98.5%	162	242
35 - 49	97.1%	378	378
50 - 64	88.9%	536	536
65 - 74	92.8%	443	443
75 and over	92.3%	421	421
→ 65 and over	92.6%	864	864

TABLE 7-44			
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	93.2%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	98.8%	514	12,937
Household with Only Adult Children	94.8%	189	4,722
Non-Elderly Couple	89.4%	194	4,913
Non-Elderly Single	92.7%	179	5,510
Elderly Couple	91.7%	389	10,410
Elderly Single	92.4%	371	11,758
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	87.8%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	91.3%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	93.7%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	96.8%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	96.9%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	100.0%	273	5,849
Conservative	99.1%	583	14,371
Reform	95.8%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	83.3%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	96.0%	969	23,615
Conversionary	96.9%	108	2,992
Intermarried	84.3%	160	5,126
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	100.0%	1,060	20,021
Non-Member	89.3%	960	35,679

TABLE 7-44			
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	93.2%	2,020	55,700
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	98.5%	596	14,262
Did Not Attend	91.3%	1,424	41,438
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	100.0%	408	6,720
Non-Member	92.2%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	100.0%	624	13,300
Non-Member	91.0%	1,396	42,400
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Day School 7-12 years	100.0%	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 years	100.0%	156	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	100.0%	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	92.7%	1,006	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	95.1%	1,484	39,016
No	88.8%	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	97.3%	701	17,491
No	91.7%	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	98.5%	883	22,184
No	90.1%	1,059	31,143

TABLE 7-44			
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	93.2%	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	99.0%	546	12,865
No	91.7%	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	97.8%	631	14,426
On General Trip	94.6%	894	25,066
No	86.7%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	100.0%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	92.8%	289	11,307
Not Asked	88.3%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	89.6%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	100.0%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	100.0%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	100.0%	280	4,066

**TABLE 7-45
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	97%		Richmond	1994	92%
Middlesex	2008	96%		New Haven	2010	91%
Detroit	2005	96%		San Antonio	2007	91%
Bergen	2001	96%		Pittsburgh	2002	91%
S Palm Beach	2005	95%		Washington	2003	90%
W Palm Beach	2005	95%		Rhode Island	2002	90%
Atlantic County	2004	95%		Los Angeles *	1997	90%
Miami	2004	95%		Wilmington	1995	90%
Minneapolis	2004	95%		Sarasota	2001	89%
Rochester	1999	95%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%
St. Louis	1995	95%		Orlando	1993	89%
Miami	1994	95%		Cleveland	2011	88%
MIAMI	2014	93%		Tucson	2002	88%
St. Paul	2004	93%		York	1999	88%
Westport	2000	93%		Charlotte	1997	88%
Broward	1997	93%		St. Petersburg	1994	88%
Milwaukee	1996	93%		Portland (ME)	2007	87%
Harrisburg	1994	93%		Baltimore *	2010	86%
Chicago *	2010	92%		Jacksonville	2002	86%
Howard County *	2010	92%		Phoenix	2002	84%
Lehigh Valley	2007	92%		Las Vegas	2005	83%
Tidewater	2001	92%				
Hartford	2000	92%				

* Excludes attendance at synagogue services at least once per year.

CHAPTER 8

JEWISH EDUCATION

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Formal Jewish Education of Adults..	8-2
Informal Jewish Education of Adults..	8-17
Attended Any Adult Jewish Education Program or Class, Engaged in Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning, Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year.	8-28
Results of the Jewish Institutions Survey—Jewish Education of Children.	8-39
Preschool/Child Care Program Attended by Jewish Children.	8-45
Type of School Attended by Jewish Children.	8-52
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School.	8-68
Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School.	8-75
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a New Non-Orthodox Jewish High School in Your Area of Miami.	8-86
Current Formal Jewish Education of Jewish Children.	8-89
Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education.	8-101
Day Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer.	8-111
Overnight Camp Attended or Worked at by Jewish Children This Past Summer.	8-120
Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group.	8-133
Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education.	8-139

*Impress them upon your children. Recite them when you stay at home
and when you are away, when you lie down, and when you get up.*

(DEUTERONOMY 6:7)

FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS

Table 8-1 shows that 77% of born or raised Jewish respondents (age 18 and over) (*born Jewish respondents*) in Jewish households in Miami received some formal Jewish education as children. 52% of born Jewish respondents attended a supplemental school as children; 21% attended a Jewish day school, including 14% who attended for 7-12 years and 7% who attended for 1-6 years; 3% were educated in Israel; and 1% had a tutor.

Table 8-2 repeats the two columns of Jewish day school results from Table 8-1 and totals the two columns.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-3 shows that the 77% who **received some formal Jewish education as children** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Washington, 78% in Cleveland, 77% in West Palm Beach, 75% in South Palm Beach, 73% in Broward, and 72% in Atlanta. The 77% compares to 76% in 2004 and 75% in 1994. The 77% compares to 73% nationally.

Table 8-4 shows that the 21% who **attended a Jewish day school as a child** is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Cleveland, 11% in Atlanta, 9% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, 8% in Broward, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 18% in 2004 and 14% in 1994. The 21% compares to 12% nationally.

Received Some Formal Jewish Education as a Child

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-1 shows that, overall, 77% of born Jewish respondents **received some formal Jewish education as a child**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in South Beach (87%)
- under age 35 (87%)
- who are males (90% overall and 86%-94% in each age group)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (87%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- FSU households (33%) and Holocaust survivor households (55%)
- age 75 and over (65%)
- who are females age 50-64 (67%) and age 75 and over (56%)
- intermarried households (66%)

Attended a Jewish Day School as a Child for 7-12 Years

Table 8-1 shows that, overall, 14% of born Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in North Beach (24%)
- Hispanic households (33%) and Israeli households (32%)
- under age 35 (27%) and age 35-49 (27%)
- who are males under age 35 (31%) and age 35-49 (24%)
- who are females age 35-49 (30%)
- Orthodox households (48%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (27%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in West Kendall (3%)
- who are age 75 and over (3%)
- who are females age 75 and over (2%)
- Reform households (4%)

Attended a Jewish Day School as a Child

Table 8-2 shows that, overall, 21% of born Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school as a child**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in North Beach (36%) and South Beach (31%)
- Hispanic households (44%), Sephardic households (33%), and Israeli households (42%)
- under age 35 (40%) and age 35-49 (35%)
- who are males under age 35 (41%) and age 35-49 (33%)
- who are females under age 35 (37%) and age 35-49 (38%)
- Orthodox households (55%)
- synagogue member households (31%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (36%), and JCC member households (35%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in West Kendall (7%)
- FSU households (10%)
- who are age 75 and over (7%)
- who are females age 75 and over (3%)
- Reform households (10%)

TABLE 8-1									
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD									
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education						Received No Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Attended a:			Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor			
		Jewish Day School 7-12 years	Jewish Day School 1-6 years	Supplemental School					
All	76.9%	13.8%	7.2	52.2	2.7	1.0	23.1	1,942	53,361
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE									
Part-Year	79.2%	10.4%	6.5	61.0	1.3	0.0	20.8	132	2,371
Full-Year	76.7%	13.9%	7.2	51.7	2.8	1.1	23.3	1,810	50,990
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
North Dade	73.6%	14.4%	7.2	47.3	3.6	1.1	26.4	994	29,497
N Dade Core East	71.6%	14.5%	5.5	45.4	5.2	1.0	28.4	618	17,777
N Dade Core West	79.4%	19.8%	9.5	45.7	2.2	2.2	20.6	242	7,121
Other North Dade	72.6%	5.3%	10.0	57.3	0.0	0.0	27.4	134	4,599
South Dade	80.2%	8.4%	6.1	64.1	0.8	0.8	19.8	584	16,012
West Kendall	77.2%	3.2%	3.6	68.4	0.8	1.2	22.8	250	7,760
East Kendall	76.0%	9.3%	8.0	58.7	0.0	0.0	24.0	122	2,310
NE South Dade	85.9%	15.0%	8.8	60.6	1.0	0.5	14.1	212	5,942
The Beaches	82.0%	22.0%	9.4	45.9	3.1	1.6	18.0	364	7,853
North Beach	86.2%	24.1%	12.1	48.3	0.0	1.7	13.8	91	1,780
Middle Beach	78.1%	22.0%	8.1	41.5	4.9	1.6	21.9	177	3,770
South Beach	86.6%	21.3%	9.3	50.7	4.0	1.3	13.4	96	2,303
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU									
FSU	32.7%	5.8%	3.8	23.1	0.0	0.0	67.3	56	1,600
Non-FSU	78.3%	14.0%	7.3	53.1	2.8	1.1	21.7	1,886	51,761

TABLE 8-1									
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD									
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education						Received No Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Attended a:			Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor			
		Jewish Day School 7-12 years	Jewish Day School 1-6 years	Supplemental School					
All	76.9%	13.8%	7.2	52.2	2.7	1.0	23.1	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC									
Hispanic	79.2%	32.9%	11.0	32.9	0.4	2.0	20.8	306	7,866
Non-Hispanic	76.5%	10.4%	6.6	55.5	3.1	0.9	23.5	1,636	45,495
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC									
Sephardic	76.3%	22.7%	10.7	33.1	8.3	1.5	23.7	370	10,032
Non-Sephardic	76.9%	11.6%	6.4	56.5	1.4	1.0	23.1	1,568	43,329
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI									
Israeli	83.4%	32.2%	9.7	15.1	25.3	1.1	16.6	212	5,751
Non-Israeli	76.1%	11.5%	6.9	56.7	0.0	1.0	23.9	1,730	47,610
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR									
Survivor	55.1%	15.5%	3.4	34.5	0.0	1.7	44.9	73	1,789
Non-Survivor	77.6%	13.7%	7.3	52.7	2.8	1.1	22.4	1,869	51,572
TYPE OF HOUSING									
Single Family Home	78.5%	13.1%	8.4	53.8	2.4	0.8	21.5	853	22,050
High Rise	75.1%	14.6%	6.6	48.7	3.9	1.3	24.9	845	23,740
Townhouse	77.5%	12.2%	5.9	58.2	0.4	0.8	22.5	232	7,571

TABLE 8-1									
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD									
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education						Received No Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Attended a:				Was Educated in Israel			
		Jewish Day School 7-12 years	Jewish Day School 1-6 years	Supplemental School					
All	76.9%	13.8%	7.2	52.2	2.7	1.0	23.1	1,942	53,361
AGE OF ADULTS									
Under 35	87.4%	26.5%	13.0	45.0	2.1	0.8	12.6	277	6,014
35 - 49	85.0%	26.8%	8.4	44.6	3.8	1.4	15.0	346	9,095
50 - 64	77.2%	13.9%	8.7	49.3	4.5	0.8	22.8	457	13,516
65 - 74	77.1%	8.3%	4.8	60.7	2.5	0.8	22.9	417	12,490
75 and over	65.4%	3.0%	4.1	55.8	0.9	1.6	34.6	445	12,246
→ 65 and over	71.0%	5.5%	4.5	58.1	1.7	1.2	29.0	862	24,736
SEX OF ADULTS									
Male	90.0%	15.9%	9.9	60.6	2.5	1.1	10.0	836	22,072
Female	67.7%	12.2%	5.3	46.2	2.9	1.1	32.3	1,106	31,289
AGE OF ADULT MALES									
Under 35	94.3%	30.8%	10.6	50.0	2.9	0.0	5.7	118	3,189
35 - 49	88.9%	24.2%	8.5	50.3	4.6	1.3	11.1	175	4,687
50 - 64	90.1%	14.5%	12.8	59.9	1.2	1.7	9.9	219	5,308
65 - 74	92.1%	9.3%	7.3	72.2	3.3	0.0	7.9	171	4,605
75 and over	85.5%	5.0%	10.1	68.3	0.7	1.4	14.5	153	4,284
→ 65 and over	89.0%	7.3%	8.7	70.2	2.1	0.7	11.0	324	8,889

TABLE 8-1									
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD									
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education						Received No Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Attended a:			Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor			
		Jewish Day School 7-12 years	Jewish Day School 1-6 years	Supplemental School					
All	76.9%	13.8%	7.2	52.2	2.7	1.0	23.1	1,942	53,361
AGE OF ADULT FEMALES									
Under 35	82.0%	22.4%	14.9	41.0	2.2	1.5	18.0	159	4,098
35 - 49	80.7%	29.9%	8.2	38.1	3.0	1.5	19.3	171	4,109
50 - 64	66.9%	13.5%	5.3	40.9	7.2	0.0	33.1	238	6,423
65 - 74	68.1%	8.1%	3.6	53.2	2.0	1.2	31.9	246	7,622
75 and over	55.6%	2.0%	1.4	49.8	0.7	1.7	44.4	292	9,039
→ 65 and over	61.3%	4.6%	2.2	51.5	1.5	1.5	38.7	538	16,661
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	86.0%	47.6%	7.6	23.8	6.5	0.5	14.0	268	5,676
Conservative	81.7%	13.6%	9.0	55.4	2.4	1.3	18.3	569	14,057
Reform	76.4%	4.0%	5.5	65.8	0.0	1.1	23.6	569	16,288
Just Jewish	70.2%	12.3%	6.5	46.2	4.3	0.9	29.8	520	17,025
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	79.7%	18.6%	7.4	49.2	3.8	0.7	20.3	969	23,604
Conversionary	83.6%	7.5%	14.9	58.2	0.0	3.0	16.4	73	2,053
Intermarried	66.4%	8.4%	5.6	51.0	1.4	0.0	33.6	133	4,361
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	83.9%	21.1%	9.5	49.5	2.7	1.1	16.1	1,023	19,124
Non-Member	73.0%	9.6%	5.9	53.6	2.8	1.1	27.0	919	34,237

TABLE 8-1									
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD									
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education						Received No Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Attended a:			Was Educated in Israel	Had a Tutor			
		Jewish Day School 7-12 years	Jewish Day School 1-6 years	Supplemental School					
All	76.9%	13.8%	7.2	52.2	2.7	1.0	23.1	1,942	53,361
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR									
Attended	82.4%	27.2%	9.0	41.3	3.6	1.3	17.6	577	13,694
Did Not Attend	74.9%	9.0%	6.5	56.0	2.4	1.0	25.1	1,348	39,667
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	86.3%	22.9%	12.4	46.2	4.3	0.5	13.7	392	6,447
Non-Member	75.7%	12.5%	6.5	53.0	2.5	1.2	24.3	1,550	46,914
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JCC PROGRAM									
JCC Participant	84.1%	19.9%	10.0	47.3	5.8	1.1	15.9	795	16,606
No	73.7%	11.0%	5.9	54.4	1.3	1.1	26.3	1,147	36,755
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	82.1%	17.5%	6.6	55.2	2.1	0.7	17.9	613	13,064
Non-Member	75.2%	12.6%	7.4	51.1	2.9	1.2	24.8	1,329	40,297
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	79.8%	14.0%	8.6	54.9	1.4	0.9	20.2	900	17,502
Asked, Did Not Donate	76.0%	12.7%	5.6	53.2	2.8	1.7	24.0	285	11,152
Not Asked	74.7%	14.1%	6.7	49.3	3.6	1.0	25.3	702	24,707

TABLE 8-1									
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS AS A CHILD									
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education						Received No Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Attended a:				Was Educated in Israel			
		Jewish Day School 7-12 years	Jewish Day School 1-6 years	Supplemental School					
All	76.9%	13.8%	7.2	52.2	2.7	1.0	23.1	1,942	53,361
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	75.2%	13.7%	6.4	50.6	3.3	1.2	24.8	987	35,859
Under \$100	77.6%	10.5%	9.1	55.1	1.1	1.8	22.4	373	8,644
\$100 - \$500	80.3%	17.2%	8.3	51.0	3.2	0.6	19.7	255	4,909
\$500 - \$1,000	80.5%	19.5%	9.8	51.2	0.0	0.0	19.5	75	1,281
\$1,000 and over	87.1%	17.6%	7.1	62.4	0.0	0.0	12.9	197	2,668

TABLE 8-2					
JEWISH DAY SCHOOL EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS A CHILD					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
	Jewish Day School				
Population Subgroup	Total	7-12 years	1-6 years	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	21.0%	13.8%	7.2	1,942	53,361
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	16.9%	10.4%	6.5	132	2,371
Full-Year	21.1%	13.9%	7.2	1,810	50,990
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	21.6%	14.4%	7.2	994	29,497
N Dade Core East	20.0%	14.5%	5.5	618	17,777
N Dade Core West	29.3%	19.8%	9.5	242	7,121
Other North Dade	15.3%	5.3%	10.0	134	4,599
South Dade	14.5%	8.4%	6.1	584	16,012
West Kendall	6.8%	3.2%	3.6	250	7,760
East Kendall	17.3%	9.3%	8.0	122	2,310
NE South Dade	23.8%	15.0%	8.8	212	5,942
The Beaches	31.4%	22.0%	9.4	364	7,853
North Beach	36.2%	24.1%	12.1	91	1,780
Middle Beach	30.1%	22.0%	8.1	177	3,770
South Beach	30.6%	21.3%	9.3	96	2,303
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	9.6%	5.8%	3.8	56	1,600
Non-FSU	21.3%	14.0%	7.3	1,886	51,761
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	43.9%	32.9%	11.0	306	7,866
Non-Hispanic	17.0%	10.4%	6.6	1,636	45,495

TABLE 8-2					
JEWISH DAY SCHOOL EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS A CHILD					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
	Jewish Day School				
Population Subgroup	Total	7-12 years	1-6 years	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	21.0%	13.8%	7.2	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	33.4%	22.7%	10.7	370	10,032
Non-Sephardic	18.0%	11.6%	6.4	1,568	43,329
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	41.9%	32.2%	9.7	212	5,751
Non-Israeli	18.4%	11.5%	6.9	1,730	47,610
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	18.9%	15.5%	3.4	73	1,789
Non-Survivor	21.0%	13.7%	7.3	1,869	51,572
TYPE OF HOUSING					
Single Family Home	21.5%	13.1%	8.4	853	22,050
High Rise	21.2%	14.6%	6.6	845	23,740
Townhouse	18.1%	12.2%	5.9	232	7,571
AGE OF ADULTS					
Under 35	39.5%	26.5%	13.0	277	6,014
35 - 49	35.2%	26.8%	8.4	346	9,095
50 - 64	22.6%	13.9%	8.7	457	13,516
65 - 74	13.1%	8.3%	4.8	417	12,490
75 and over	7.1%	3.0%	4.1	445	12,246
→ 65 and over	10.0%	5.5%	4.5	862	24,736
SEX OF ADULTS					
Male	25.8%	15.9%	9.9	836	22,072
Female	17.5%	12.2%	5.3	1,106	31,289

TABLE 8-2					
JEWISH DAY SCHOOL EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS A CHILD					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
	Jewish Day School				
Population Subgroup	Total	7-12 years	1-6 years	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	21.0%	13.8%	7.2	1,942	53,361
AGE OF ADULT MALES					
Under 35	41.4%	30.8%	10.6	118	3,189
35 - 49	32.7%	24.2%	8.5	175	4,687
50 - 64	27.3%	14.5%	12.8	219	5,308
65 - 74	16.6%	9.3%	7.3	171	4,605
75 and over	15.1%	5.0%	10.1	153	4,284
→ 65 and over	16.0%	7.3%	8.7	324	8,889
AGE OF ADULT FEMALES					
Under 35	37.3%	22.4%	14.9	159	4,098
35 - 49	38.1%	29.9%	8.2	171	4,109
50 - 64	18.8%	13.5%	5.3	238	6,423
65 - 74	11.7%	8.1%	3.6	246	7,622
75 and over	3.4%	2.0%	1.4	292	9,039
→ 65 and over	6.8%	4.6%	2.2	538	16,661
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	55.2%	47.6%	7.6	268	5,676
Conservative	22.6%	13.6%	9.0	569	14,057
Reform	9.5%	4.0%	5.5	569	16,288
Just Jewish	18.8%	12.3%	6.5	520	17,025
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	26.0%	18.6%	7.4	969	23,604
Conversionary	22.4%	7.5%	14.9	73	2,053
Intermarried	14.0%	8.4%	5.6	133	4,361

TABLE 8-2					
JEWISH DAY SCHOOL EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS A CHILD					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
	Jewish Day School				
Population Subgroup	Total	7-12 years	1-6 years	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	21.0%	13.8%	7.2	1,942	53,361
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	30.6%	21.1%	9.5	1,023	19,124
Non-Member	15.5%	9.6%	5.9	919	34,237
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	36.2%	27.2%	9.0	577	13,694
Did Not Attend	15.5%	9.0%	6.5	1,348	39,667
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	35.3%	22.9%	12.4	392	6,447
Non-Member	19.0%	12.5%	6.5	1,550	46,914
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JCC PROGRAM					
JCC Participant	29.9%	19.9%	10.0	795	16,606
No	16.9%	11.0%	5.9	1,147	36,755
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	24.1%	17.5%	6.6	613	13,064
Non-Member	20.0%	12.6%	7.4	1,329	40,297
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	22.6%	14.0%	8.6	900	17,502
Asked, Did Not Donate	18.3%	12.7%	5.6	285	11,152
Not Asked	20.8%	14.1%	6.7	702	24,707

TABLE 8-2					
JEWISH DAY SCHOOL EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS A CHILD					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
	Jewish Day School				
Population Subgroup	Total	7-12 years	1-6 years	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	21.0%	13.8%	7.2	1,942	53,361
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	20.1%	13.7%	6.4	987	35,859
Under \$100	19.6%	10.5%	9.1	373	8,644
\$100 - \$500	25.5%	17.2%	8.3	255	4,909
\$500 - \$1,000	29.3%	19.5%	9.8	75	1,281
\$1,000 and over	24.7%	17.6%	7.1	197	2,668

TABLE 8-3 RECEIVED SOME FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: BORN JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Columbus	2001	87%		MIAMI	2014	77%
Rhode Island	2002	86%		W Palm Beach	2005	77%
Richmond	1994	86%		Essex-Morris	1998	77%
Chicago	2010	85%		Monmouth	1997	77%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%		Cincinnati	2008	76%
Tidewater	2001	85%		Miami	2004	76%
Harrisburg	1994	85%		Phoenix	2002	76%
San Antonio	2007	83%		Pittsburgh	2002	76%
Detroit	2005	83%		Milwaukee	1996	76%
Rochester	1999	83%		S Palm Beach	2005	75%
Washington	2003	82%		Miami	1994	75%
Jacksonville	2002	82%		Philadelphia	2009	74%
Hartford	2000	82%		Middlesex	2008	74%
Westport	2000	82%		Broward	1997	73%
Charlotte	1997	82%		St. Louis	1995	73%
New Haven	2010	81%		Atlanta	2006	72%
Atlantic County	2004	81%		Las Vegas	2005	72%
Wilmington	1995	80%		St. Paul	2004	72%
Minneapolis	2004	79%		San Diego	2003	70%
Cleveland	2011	78%		Los Angeles	1997	60%
Tucson	2002	78%		NJPS ¹	2000	73%
Bergen	2001	78%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Sarasota	2001	78%				
Orlando	1993	78%				

**TABLE 8-4
ATTENDED A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL AS A CHILD
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: BORN JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	24%		Lehigh Valley	2007	9%
MIAMI	2014	21%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Miami	2004	18%		Washington	2003	9%
Harrisburg	1994	16%		Philadelphia	2009	8%
Chicago	2010	15%		Minneapolis	2004	8%
Cincinnati	2008	15%		St. Paul	2004	8%
Detroit	2005	15%		Columbus	2001	8%
Phoenix	2002	14%		Broward	1997	8%
Miami	1994	14%		Richmond	1994	8%
Cleveland	2011	13%		Milwaukee	1996	7%
Los Angeles	1997	13%		St. Louis	1995	7%
Middlesex	2008	12%		Wilmington	1995	7%
New Haven	2010	11%		Las Vegas	2005	6%
Atlanta	2006	11%		Atlantic County	2004	6%
San Diego	2003	11%		Sarasota	2001	6%
Jacksonville	2002	11%		Hartford	2000	6%
Monmouth	1997	11%		W Palm Beach	2005	5%
San Antonio	2007	10%		Westport	2000	5%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%		Charlotte	1997	5%
Rhode Island	2002	10%		Rochester	1999	4%
Tucson	2002	10%		NJPS ¹	2000	12%
Tidewater	2001	10%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Essex-Morris	1998	10%				

INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS

As more concerns are raised about Jewish continuity, interest has been sparked in identifying factors which may be related to encouraging Jews to lead a “Jewish life.” Thus, the three types of informal Jewish education are examined below — ❶ attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children, ❷ participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and ❸ participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays). These are then used in this and other chapters as variables to help explain differing levels of Jewish involvement as adults. The *Executive Report* contains a section that collates the information on the correlations of these types of informal Jewish education with Jewish identity measures. This section examines the percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents (*born Jewish respondents*) in Jewish households in Miami who participated in each type of informal Jewish education as a child.

Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children

Table 8-5 shows that 33% of born Jewish respondents attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children. A *Jewish* overnight camp is defined as one that holds religious services or has significant Jewish content.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-6** shows that the 33% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Washington, 31% in Cleveland, 24% in South Palm Beach, 23% in West Palm Beach, and 17% in Broward. The 33% compares to 31% in 2004 and 18% in 1994. The 33% compares to 31% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-5** shows that, overall, 33% of born Jewish respondents **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in North Beach (48%) and South Beach (48%)
- Hispanic households (44%)
- under age 35 (51%) and age 35-49 (50%)
- who are males under age 35 (47%) and age 35-49 (53%)
- who are females under age 35 (54%) and age 35-49 (46%)
- Orthodox households (48%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (45%) and JCC member households (45%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- households in West Kendall (22%)
- FSU households (18%) and Holocaust survivor households (14%)
- age 75 and over (17%)
- who are females age 75 and over (14%)

Participated in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers

Table 8-5 shows that 42% of born Jewish respondents regularly participated (*participated*) in a Jewish youth group as teenagers.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-7** shows that the 42% who **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Washington, 34% in West Palm Beach, 33% in South Palm Beach, and 30% in Broward. The 42% compares to 43% in 2004 and 36% in 1994. The 42% compares to 38% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-5** shows that, overall, 42% of born Jewish respondents **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- part-year households (54%)
- Hispanic households (60%)
- age 35-49 (53%)
- who are females under age 35 (52%) and age 35-49 (56%)
- Orthodox households (59%)
- synagogue member households (53%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (52%), JCC member households (55%), and Jewish organization member households (52%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents (in):

- FSU households (25%)
- age 75 and over (30%)
- who are males and females age 75 and over (30%)

Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College

Table 8-5 shows that 28% of born Jewish respondents who attended college (either a two-year or a four-year college) participated in Jewish activities (other than on High Holidays) sponsored by Jewish college groups such as Hillel or Chabad (*participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college*).

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-8** shows that the 28% who **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Washington, 25% in West Palm Beach, 24% in South Palm Beach, and 23% in Broward. The 28% compares to 34% in 2004 and 31% in 1994. The 28% compares to 30% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-5** shows that, overall, 28% of born Jewish respondents **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college**. The percentage is much higher for born Jewish respondents (in):

- part-year households (40%)
- households in Middle Beach (38%)
- Israeli households (40%)
- under age 35 (43%) and age 35-49 (38%)
- who are males under age 35 (42%) and age 35-49 (46%)
- who are females under age 35 (43%)
- Orthodox households (44%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (43%) and Jewish organization member households (40%)

The percentage is much lower for born Jewish respondents in:

- FSU households (12%) and Holocaust survivor households (8%)
- conversionary in-married households (15%)

TABLE 8-5					
INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College ¹	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	32.8%	41.5%	28.1%	1,942	53,361
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	34.6%	53.9%	40.3%	132	2,371
Full-Year	32.7%	41.0%	27.5%	1,810	50,990
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	31.4%	43.6%	29.0%	994	29,497
N Dade Core East	28.0%	43.2%	27.3%	618	17,777
N Dade Core West	35.5%	47.0%	34.7%	242	7,121
Other North Dade	38.5%	40.0%	26.5%	134	4,599
South Dade	29.9%	36.7%	22.9%	584	16,012
West Kendall	22.3%	34.5%	21.1%	250	7,760
East Kendall	26.7%	41.3%	30.1%	122	2,310
NE South Dade	40.9%	37.8%	22.3%	212	5,942
The Beaches	44.0%	43.7%	35.7%	364	7,853
North Beach	48.3%	43.9%	34.6%	91	1,780
Middle Beach	39.7%	41.3%	37.5%	177	3,770
South Beach	47.9%	46.7%	34.3%	96	2,303
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	17.6%	25.0%	12.0%	56	1,600
Non-FSU	33.3%	42.1%	28.7%	1,886	51,761

TABLE 8-5					
INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College ¹	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	32.8%	41.5%	28.1%	1,942	53,361
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	44.1%	59.6%	32.9%	306	7,866
Non-Hispanic	30.8%	38.4%	27.2%	1,636	45,495
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	36.1%	46.2%	29.4%	370	10,032
Non-Sephardic	31.9%	40.4%	27.8%	1,568	43,329
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	38.0%	45.7%	40.1%	212	5,751
Non-Israeli	32.1%	41.0%	26.9%	1,730	47,610
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	13.6%	38.6%	8.1%	73	1,789
Non-Survivor	33.5%	41.6%	28.6%	1,869	51,572
TYPE OF HOUSING					
Single Family Home	33.3%	40.9%	27.8%	853	22,050
High Rise	32.5%	42.3%	30.0%	845	23,740
Townhouse	31.6%	40.9%	23.4%	232	7,571

**TABLE 8-5
INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN**

BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College ¹	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	32.8%	41.5%	28.1%	1,942	53,361
AGE OF ADULTS					
Under 35	50.8%	50.2%	42.6%	277	6,014
35 - 49	49.5%	53.0%	37.5%	346	9,095
50 - 64	33.9%	38.3%	21.6%	457	13,516
65 - 74	26.0%	44.2%	20.6%	417	12,490
75 and over	17.0%	29.6%	24.5%	445	12,246
→ 65 and over	21.3%	36.6%	22.5%	862	24,736
SEX OF ADULTS					
Male	39.0%	42.2%	31.9%	836	22,072
Female	28.4%	41.1%	25.3%	1,106	31,289
AGE OF ADULT MALES					
Under 35	47.1%	48.1%	41.8%	118	3,189
35 - 49	52.6%	50.7%	46.3%	175	4,687
50 - 64	42.2%	37.6%	24.5%	219	5,308
65 - 74	29.7%	46.7%	21.8%	171	4,605
75 and over	24.1%	29.5%	27.3%	153	4,284
→ 65 and over	27.0%	38.6%	23.8%	324	8,889

TABLE 8-5					
INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College ¹	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	32.8%	41.5%	28.1%	1,942	53,361
AGE OF ADULT FEMALES					
Under 35	54.1%	51.9%	43.2%	159	4,098
35 - 49	45.9%	55.6%	27.3%	171	4,109
50 - 64	27.1%	39.2%	19.0%	238	6,423
65 - 74	23.9%	42.5%	20.0%	246	7,622
75 and over	13.7%	29.7%	23.5%	292	9,039
→ 65 and over	18.3%	35.6%	21.8%	538	16,661
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	47.5%	58.8%	43.6%	268	5,676
Conservative	35.1%	51.3%	36.9%	569	14,057
Reform	28.0%	35.9%	22.3%	569	16,288
Just Jewish	30.4%	32.9%	22.1%	520	17,025
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	36.3%	48.4%	32.5%	969	23,604
Conversionary	40.3%	32.8%	14.5%	73	2,053
Intermarried	30.3%	42.3%	23.4%	133	4,361
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	40.3%	52.6%	35.6%	1,023	19,124
Non-Member	28.6%	35.4%	23.6%	919	34,237
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	44.5%	51.6%	42.5%	577	13,694
Did Not Attend	28.6%	38.0%	22.5%	1,348	39,667

TABLE 8-5					
INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN					
BASE: BORN JEWISH RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp	Participated in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Participated in Hillel/ Chabad While in College ¹	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	32.8%	41.5%	28.1%	1,942	53,361
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	45.0%	55.0%	33.5%	392	6,447
Non-Member	31.1%	39.7%	27.3%	1,550	46,914
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JCC PROGRAM					
JCC Participant	39.7%	51.0%	34.6%	795	16,606
No	29.6%	37.3%	25.0%	1,147	36,755
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	38.3%	52.2%	40.2%	613	13,064
Non-Member	31.0%	38.1%	23.9%	1,329	40,297
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	32.1%	48.1%	30.3%	900	17,502
Asked, Did Not Donate	31.6%	36.9%	26.8%	285	11,152
Not Asked	33.3%	38.4%	27.1%	702	24,707
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	32.9%	38.0%	27.0%	987	35,859
Under \$100	27.4%	46.9%	28.9%	373	8,644
\$100 - \$500	32.3%	49.4%	35.4%	255	4,909
\$500 - \$1,000	36.6%	46.3%	26.3%	75	1,281
\$1,000 and over	45.3%	51.2%	26.8%	197	2,668
¹ Calculated as a percentage of Jewish respondents with some college education. Sample sizes and numbers of born or raised Jewish respondents for this column are an average of about 14% lower than the numbers shown in the table.					

TABLE 8-6 ATTENDED OR WORKED AT A JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Philadelphia	2009	45%		Rochester	1999	31%
Phoenix	2002	45%		Jacksonville	2002	30%
Pittsburgh	2002	44%		Westport	2000	30%
San Diego	2003	43%		Los Angeles	1997	29%
Detroit	2005	42%		Milwaukee	1996	28%
Minneapolis	2004	42%		Las Vegas	2005	27%
Columbus	2001	40%		Wilmington	1995	26%
Cincinnati	2008	38%		Hartford	2000	25%
St. Paul	2004	37%		Middlesex	2008	24%
Washington	2003	37%		S Palm Beach	2005	24%
Bergen	2001	37%		W Palm Beach	2005	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%		Atlantic County	2004	23%
Rhode Island	2002	35%		Monmouth	1997	19%
Charlotte	1997	35%		Miami	1994	18%
MIAMI	2014	33%		Broward	1997	17%
San Antonio	2007	32%		NJPS ¹	2000	31%
Cleveland	2011	31%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
New Haven	2010	31%				
Miami	2004	31%				

**TABLE 8-7
PARTICIPATED IN A JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS TEENAGERS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Minneapolis	2004	52%		Los Angeles	1997	41%
Charlotte	1997	48%		New Haven	2010	40%
Detroit	2005	47%		St. Louis	1995	39%
Jacksonville	2002	47%		Las Vegas	2005	38%
Milwaukee	1996	47%		Middlesex	2008	37%
San Antonio	2007	46%		Atlantic County	2004	37%
Rhode Island	2002	46%		Bergen	2001	36%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%		Monmouth	1997	36%
St. Paul	2004	45%		Miami	1994	36%
Columbus	2001	44%		W Palm Beach	2005	34%
Rochester	1999	44%		S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Wilmington	1995	44%		Westport	2000	30%
Miami	2004	43%		Broward	1997	30%
MIAMI	2014	42%		NJPS ¹	2000	38%
Washington	2003	42%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Hartford	2000	42%				

TABLE 8-8 PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS) COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS (WHO ATTENDED COLLEGE) IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Wilmington	1995	40%		Charlotte	1997	27%
Washington	2003	36%		New Haven	2010	26%
St. Paul	2004	35%		Middlesex	2008	25%
Miami	2004	34%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Minneapolis	2004	33%		W Palm Beach	2005	25%
Jacksonville	2002	32%		Columbus	2001	25%
Rhode Island	2002	32%		Detroit	2005	24%
Milwaukee	1996	32%		S Palm Beach	2005	24%
Bergen	2001	31%		Atlantic County	2004	23%
Hartford	2000	31%		Broward	1997	23%
Miami	1994	31%		Las Vegas	2005	20%
Rochester	1999	29%		Westport	2000	20%
MIAMI	2014	28%		NJPS ¹	2000	30%
Monmouth	1997	28%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%				

ATTENDED ANY ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 8-9 shows that 24% of Jewish respondents in Miami attended an adult Jewish education program or class (*attended adult Jewish education*) in the past year. 30% engaged in “any other type” of Jewish study or learning, and 52% visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-10 shows that the 24% who attended adult Jewish education in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in New York, 28% in Washington, and 19% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 24% compares to 26% in 2004. The 24% compares to 24% nationally.

Attended Any Organized Jewish Education Program or Class in the Past Year

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-9 shows that, overall, 24% of respondents attended adult Jewish education in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- part-year households (43%)
- households in North Beach (48%) and Middle Beach (37%)
- who are females under age 35 (34%)
- Orthodox households (55%)
- synagogue member households (41%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (44%), JCC member households (42%), households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (39%), and Jewish organization member households (44%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school for 7-12 years as children (44%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (34)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (40%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (35%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (41%), \$500-\$1,000 (37%), and \$1,000 and over (50%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in Other North Dade (12%)
- FSU households (14%)
- Just Jewish households (14%)
- intermarried households (11%)
- synagogue non-member households (14%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (14%)

Engaged in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning in the Past Year

Overall, 30% of respondents engaged in any other type of Jewish study or learning in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in North Beach (41%) and Middle Beach (43%)
- Israeli households (41%)
- who are under age 35 (44%)
- who are males under age 35 (42%)
- who are females under age 35 (45%)
- Orthodox households (59%) and Conservative households (41%)
- synagogue member households (46%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (53%), JCC member households (42%), households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (41%), and Jewish organization member households (47%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school for 7-12 years as children (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (43%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (49%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (41%) and \$1,000 and over (47%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- Holocaust survivor households (17%)
- who are age 75 and over (20%)
- who are female age 75 and over (17%)
- Just Jewish households (20%)
- intermarried households (19%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (16%)

Visited a Jewish Museum or Attended a Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year

Overall, 52% of respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- part-year households (72%)
- households in North Beach (69%)
- Hispanic households (70%) and Israeli households (66%)
- who are female age 35-49 (62%)
- Orthodox households (67%) and Conservative households (64%)
- synagogue member households (69%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (70%), JCC member households (73%), households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (73%), and Jewish organization member households (70%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school for 7-12 years as children (71%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (62%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (66%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (66%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (63%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (74%), \$500-\$1,000 (88%), and \$1,000 and over (83%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in West Kendall (42%)
- FSU households (42%)
- Just Jewish households (40%)
- intermarried households (37%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (33%)

TABLE 8-9					
ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	24.0%	30.1%	52.4%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	43.0%	36.7%	72.2%	135	2,395
Full-Year	23.1%	29.8%	51.5%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	22.3%	30.5%	52.9%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	23.4%	28.6%	52.1%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	25.9%	35.7%	55.5%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	12.4%	29.6%	51.7%	138	4,679
South Dade	21.7%	26.7%	48.7%	621	17,100
West Kendall	22.2%	24.7%	41.5%	265	8,330
East Kendall	25.6%	32.6%	56.5%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	19.3%	26.8%	55.7%	221	6,090
The Beaches	35.0%	35.8%	58.2%	381	8,243
North Beach	47.5%	41.0%	68.9%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	36.9%	42.7%	53.8%	186	4,010
South Beach	20.8%	20.8%	56.6%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	14.0%	31.6%	42.1%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	24.3%	30.1%	52.8%	1,962	53,973

TABLE 8-9					
ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	24.0%	30.1%	52.4%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	28.0%	39.3%	69.5%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	23.3%	28.6%	49.5%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	27.2%	39.1%	61.4%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	23.3%	28.1%	50.3%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	32.3%	41.2%	66.3%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	23.0%	28.8%	50.7%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	19.0%	17.2%	55.2%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	24.1%	30.5%	52.3%	1,947	53,862
TYPE OF HOUSING					
Single Family Home	24.2%	32.4%	53.6%	901	23,561
High Rise	24.7%	29.7%	53.4%	868	24,619
Townhouse	20.9%	24.5%	45.7%	251	7,520

TABLE 8-9					
ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	24.0%	30.1%	52.4%	2,020	55,700
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	33.1%	43.7%	52.9%	286	7,540
35 - 49	26.9%	31.4%	61.4%	370	9,513
50 - 64	23.8%	33.5%	56.0%	484	12,471
65 - 74	23.2%	28.6%	50.6%	429	12,514
75 and over	18.1%	20.3%	44.1%	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	20.5%	24.2%	47.2%	880	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	23.1%	33.0%	52.7%	865	22,934
Female	24.6%	28.2%	52.2%	1,155	32,766
AGE OF MALE RESPONDENTS					
Under 35	31.4%	41.5%	50.0%	121	3,247
35 - 49	23.6%	35.4%	60.8%	184	5,071
50 - 64	22.7%	36.4%	54.4%	229	5,506
65 - 74	21.6%	26.3%	53.0%	175	4,683
75 and over	18.8%	27.1%	42.8%	156	4,427
→ 65 and over	20.2%	26.6%	48.1%	331	9,110

TABLE 8-9					
ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	24.0%	30.1%	52.4%	2,020	55,700
AGE OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS					
Under 35	33.8%	45.3%	55.2%	165	4,293
35 - 49	30.3%	27.2%	61.6%	186	4,442
50 - 64	24.6%	31.0%	57.1%	255	6,965
65 - 74	24.1%	29.9%	49.0%	254	7,831
75 and over	17.7%	17.0%	44.8%	295	9,235
→ 65 and over	20.6%	22.9%	46.8%	549	17,066
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	55.3%	58.6%	67.2%	273	5,849
Conservative	25.7%	40.8%	64.4%	583	14,371
Reform	21.3%	21.5%	49.2%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	14.0%	20.1%	40.2%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	28.9%	36.3%	59.9%	969	23,622
Conversionary	22.9%	38.1%	50.0%	108	2,984
Intermarried	11.4%	19.2%	36.5%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	41.0%	45.7%	68.6%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	14.3%	21.5%	43.3%	960	35,704

TABLE 8-9 ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	24.0%	30.1%	52.4%	2,020	55,700
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	43.8%	53.3%	69.9%	408	6,740
Did Not Attend	17.0%	22.0%	46.0%	1,612	48,960
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	41.7%	41.7%	72.9%	408	6,740
Non-Member	21.5%	28.5%	49.6%	1,612	48,960
PARTICIPATED IN A JCC PROGRAM					
JCC Participant	38.9%	41.0%	73.3%	408	6,740
No	17.3%	25.3%	42.9%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	44.1%	47.0%	70.2%	624	13,312
Non-Member	17.8%	24.9%	46.7%	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Day School 7-12 yrs	44.3%	50.0%	71.2%	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	27.2%	37.6%	58.5%	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	38.3%	45.7%	67.0%	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	22.7%	27.4%	50.2%	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	27.3%	32.6%	55.2%	1,484	39,016
No	15.0%	21.7%	43.5%	396	12,334

TABLE 8-9					
ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	24.0%	30.1%	52.4%	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	33.9%	42.6%	62.1%	701	17,491
No	19.7%	23.9%	47.9%	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	32.9%	37.8%	66.2%	883	22,184
No	18.4%	24.5%	43.0%	1,059	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	40.0%	48.6%	65.5%	546	12,865
No	20.0%	25.3%	51.5%	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	34.5%	38.8%	63.4%	631	14,426
On General Trip	24.8%	34.6%	58.9%	894	25,066
No	13.6%	15.6%	33.0%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	33.1%	37.0%	65.8%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	20.6%	24.7%	45.6%	289	11,307
Not Asked	18.7%	27.4%	44.7%	746	26,402

TABLE 8-9					
ATTENDED ANY ORGANIZED ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS, ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF JEWISH STUDY OR LEARNING, OR VISITED A JEWISH MUSEUM OR ATTENDED A JEWISH CULTURAL EVENT IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Attended Any Organized Adult Jewish Education Program or Class	Engage in Any Other Type of Jewish Study or Learning	Visit a Jewish Museum or Attend a Jewish Cultural Event	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	24.0%	30.1%	52.4%	2,020	55,700
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	19.2%	26.6%	45.0%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	23.1%	31.6%	52.5%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	40.5%	41.3%	74.2%	262	5,013
\$500 - \$1,000	36.6%	36.6%	87.8%	76	1,281
\$1,000 and over	50.0%	46.6%	83.0%	204	2,785

TABLE 8-10 ATTENDED AN ADULT JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAM OR CLASS IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	38%		Lehigh Valley	2007	25%
Boston	2005	35%		Atlantic County	2004	25%
New York	2011	33%		MIAMI	2014	24%
Bergen	2001	32%		San Antonio	2007	23%
Sarasota	2001	32%		Rhode Island	2002	23%
Tidewater	2001	30%		New Haven	2010	22%
Hartford	2000	29%		Westport	2000	22%
Middlesex	2008	28%		S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Minneapolis	2004	28%		W Palm Beach	2005	19%
Washington	2003	28%		Portland (ME)	2007	17%
Tucson	2002	28%		St. Louis	1995	14%
Rochester	1999	28%		Las Vegas	2005	13%
San Francisco	2004	27%		NJPS ¹	2000	24%
St. Paul	2004	27%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Miami	2004	26%				
Jacksonville	2002	26%				

RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY— JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Table 8-11 shows information about the Jewish education of Jewish children age 0-17 in Miami *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*. These data are discussed in the appropriate sections of this Chapter. The table shows the number of:

- ❶ Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a Jewish preschool or child care program;
- ❷ Jewish children age 5-12 who attend formal Jewish education pre-b'nai mitzvah;
- ❸ Jewish children age 13-17 who attend formal Jewish education post-b'nai mitzvah;
- ❹ Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2013); and
- ❺ Jewish children age 13-17 who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group.

TABLE 8-1 1					
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY—					
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN					
Institution	Preschool/ Child Care ①	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②	Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③	Day Camp ④	Teen- age Youth Group ⑤
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - GENERAL					
Anshe Emes Congregation	0	0	0	0	0
Aventura Shul	0	0	0	0	0
B'nai Isaac Italian Hebrew	0	0	0	0	0
B'nai Israel & Greater Miami Youth Synagogue	0	0	0	0	0
Bais Menachem	0	0	0	0	0
Beit David Highland Lakes Shul	0	18	0	0	35
Beit Yonah	0	0	0	0	0
Beth-El Congregation (Hebrew Academy)	0	0	0	0	0
Beth Hamidrash Magen Avraham	0	0	0	0	0
Beth Israel Congregation	15	35	25	40	15
Beth Yoseph Chaim Congregation	0	0	0	0	0
Chevra Shas at Tower 41	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Adas Dej	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Beth Jacob	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Ohev Shalom	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Ohr Chaim	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Shaaray Tefilah	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Torah Veemunah	0	0	0	0	0
Harambam Congregation	0	0	0	0	0
Kavanagh Life at Ocean Pavilion	0	0	0	0	0
Mogan David Congregation	0	0	0	0	0
Native Ezra	0	0	0	0	0
Skylake Synagogue	40	33	7	0	0
Synagogue of Carriage Club South	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Island Synagogue	0	0	0	0	0
Total Orthodox Synagogues - General	55	86	32	40	50

TABLE 8-11
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY—
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Institution	Preschool/ Child Care ①	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②	Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③	Day Camp ④	Teen- age Youth Group ⑤
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - CHABAD					
Aventura Chabad	0	0	0	120	50
Bais Menachem Chabad North Miami Beach	0	0	0	0	0
Beis Ha-Medrash Levi Yitzchok Lubavitch	0	0	0	180	0
California Club/Chabad Chaim	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad Center of Kendall & Pinecrest	0	36	0	0	0
Chabad House in Miami Beach/ The New Chabad House	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad House in South Beach	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad Jewish Center of Doral	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad Lubavitch of North Miami	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad Lubavitch of Sunny Isles Beach	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad Midtown Miami/Chabad Jewish Center of Midtown Miami	0	10	0	0	0
Chabad of Golden Beach	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad of Key Biscayne and South Brickell	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad of Palmetto Bay	0	0	0	0	0
Chabad of South Dade (Bet Ovadia Chabad of the Grove)	0	35	1	0	0
Chabad of West Kendall and the Falls	0		0	0	0
Chabad Russian Center of South Florida	40	48	22	0	17
Chabad Keter Abraham Chabad (Chabad House of Mid Miami Beach)	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Lakes Jewish Center/ Chabad Chayil-The Family Shul	0	0	0	0	0
Jewish Center of North West Dade (Chabad of Miami Lakes)	0	0	0	0	0
Lubavitch Educational Center	48	0	0	0	0
The Rok Family Shul/ Chabad Downtown Jewish Center	0	0	0	0	15
Shul of Bal Harbour	120	120	0	200	75
Skylake Chabad House	0	10	0	0	0
Total Orthodox Synagogues - Chabad	208	259	23	500	157

TABLE 8-1 1					
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY—					
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN					
Institution	Preschool/ Child Care ①	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②	Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③	Day Camp ④	Teen- age Youth Group ⑤
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - YOUNG ISRAEL					
Young Israel of Aventura	0	0	0	0	0
Young Israel of Bal Harbour	0	0	0	0	0
Young Israel of Greater Miami	0	0	0	0	15
Young Israel of Kendall	0	17	4	0	20
Young Israel of Sunny Isles	0	0	0	0	0
Total Orthodox Synagogues - Young Israel	0	17	4	0	35
Total Orthodox Synagogues	263	362	59	540	242
SEPHARDIC SYNAGOGUES					
Beit Edmond J. Safra Synagogue	0	0	0	0	0
Congregation Magen David Sephardic Jewish Center	0	0	0	0	0
Ner Yitzchak of Highland Lakes	0	0	0	0	0
Or Yaacov Orthodox Sephardic Congregation	0	0	0	0	0
Sephardic Congregation of Florida-Torat Moshe	0	0	0	0	0
Shaare Ezra Sephardic Congregation	0	0	0	0	0
Temple Benarroch Sephardic Congregation	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sephardic Synagogues	0	0	0	0	0
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES					
Aventura-Turnberry Jewish Center-Beth Jacob	129	64	7	75	8
Bet Shira Congregation	90	81	6	40	25
Beth David Congregation	50	14	2	32	0
Beth Moshe Congregation	0	24	2	0	0
Beth Torah Adath Yeshurun	215	62	9	325	220
Cuban Hebrew Congregation Temple Beth Shmuel	75	75	0	0	10
Ocean Pavilion Synagogue	0	0	0	0	0
Temple B'nai Zion	0	0	0	0	0
Temple Beth Tov-Ahavat Shalom	0	0	0	0	0
Temple Emanu-El of Greater Miami	0	12	0	0	0
Temple Menorah	35	22	0	25	15
Temple Tifereth Jacob	0	0	0	0	6

TABLE 8-11					
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY—					
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN					
Institution	Preschool/ Child Care ①	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②	Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③	Day Camp ④	Teen- age Youth Group ⑤
Total Conservative Synagogues	594	354	26	497	284
RECONSTRUCTIONIST SYNAGOGUES					
Havurah of South Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Temple Beth Or	0	0	4	0	5
Total Reconstructionist Synagogues	0	0	4	0	5
REFORM SYNAGOGUES					
Congregation Bet Breira Samu-El Or Olam ¹	27	74	50	36	23
Temple Beth Am	150	204	72	100	33
Temple Beth Sholom	134	279	54	111	0
Temple Hatikvah-Homestead Jewish Center	1	3	1	0	2
Temple Israel of Greater Miami	50	41	3	0	8
Temple Judea	70	168	45	83	53
Temple Sinai of North Dade	175	57	8	180	15
Total Reform Synagogues	607	826	233	510	134
OTHER SYNAGOGUES					
Ahavat Olam	0	13	2	0	6
Total Other Synagogues	0	13	2	0	6
Total Synagogues	1,464	1,555	324	1,547	671
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS					
Michael-Ann Russell JCC	140			860	
Dave and Mary Alper JCC	116			490	
Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC	0			403	
Total Jewish Community Centers	256			1,753	

TABLE 8-11
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY—
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Institution	Preschool/ Child Care ①	Pre-B'nai Mitzvah School ②	Post- B'nai Mitzvah School ③	Day Camp ④	Teen- age Youth Group ⑤
JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS					
Beth Am Day School	0	198	0		
Beth Jacob High School	0	99	160		
Beth Torah (Solomon Schechter)	0	148	3		
Congregation Bet Breira School ²	0	0	0		
Gordon Day School of Beth David	0	62	0		
Greenfield Day School	0	0	0		
Gross Hebrew Academy	27	278	158		
Jacobson Sinai Academy	0	192	24		
Kesher L.D. Inc	0	24	33		
Lehrman Community Day School	131	198	0		
Lubavitch Educational	48	262	46		
Mechina High School	0	11	60		
Scheck Hillel Community Day School	143	513	401		
Sha'arei Bina Torah Academy for Girls	0	17	35		
Tauber Academy	0	0	0		
Toras Emes Academy/ Yeshiva Toras Chaim	32	391	129		
Yeshiva Elementary School	39	333	0		
Total Jewish Day Schools	420	2,726	1,049		
INDEPENDENT YOUTH GROUPS					
BBYO					450
Hebraica					140
NCSY					299
Tzophim					0
Total Independent Youth Groups					889
Grand Total	2,140	4,281	1,373	3,300	1,560
Total Number of Jewish Children in Corresponding Age Group	8,619	7,874	5,850	18,008	5,850

Note: See page 8-39 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, etc.

¹ Temple Samu-El Or Olom and Bet Breira merged in 2009. Temple Samu-El was Conservative.

² For the preschool, see the synagogue entry above.

PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN

Table 8-12 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 54% (4,852 children) of Jewish children age 0-5 in Miami attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 7%, a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 39%, do not attend a preschool/child care program. These results vary little when part-Jewish children are added.

The *Jewish Preschool/Child Care Market Share (market share)* ① is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a *Jewish* preschool/child care program. Jewish preschool/child care programs have an 88% market share of the preschool/child care market for Jewish children age 0-5.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-13 shows that the 54% who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Cleveland, 44% in both New York and South Palm Beach, 36% in Broward, 34% in West Palm Beach, 31% in Washington, and 29% in Atlanta. The 54% compares to 52% in both 2004 and 1994. The 53% compares to 19% nationally.

The 7% who **attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program** is the second lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Atlanta, 40% in Washington, 36% in West Palm Beach, 30% in Broward, 23% in South Palm Beach, 13% in New York, and 11% in Cleveland. The 7% compares to 14% in 2004 and 11% in 1994. The 7% compares to 34% nationally.

The 39% who **do not attend a preschool/child care program** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in New York, 39% in Cleveland, 34% in Broward, 33% in South Palm Beach, 30% in West Palm Beach, 29% in Washington, and 25% in Atlanta. The 39% compares to 34% in 2004 and 39% in 1994. The 39% compares to 47% nationally.

The 88% **market share** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 81% in Cleveland, 78% in New York, 65% in South Palm Beach, 55% in Broward, 49% in West Palm Beach, 44% in Washington, and 39% in Atlanta. The 88% compares to 79% in 2004 and 82% in 1994. The 88% compares to 36% nationally.

Jewish Institutions Survey

Table 8-11 shows that, according to the Synagogue Survey, 1,464 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a preschool/child care program at a synagogue, of whom 18% attend an Orthodox synagogue (including 4% at an Orthodox-General synagogue and 14% at Chabad), 41% attend at a Conservative synagogue, and 41% attend at a Reform synagogue.

According to the JCC Survey, 256 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a preschool/child care program at either the Michael-Ann Russell JCC (140 children) or the Dave and Mary Alper JCC (116 children). The Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC does not operate a preschool.

According to the Jewish Day School Survey, 420 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a preschool/child care program at a Jewish day school.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 2,140 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, of whom 68% attend at a synagogue; 12%, at a JCC; and 20%, at a Jewish day school.

A total of 9,053 Jewish children age 0-5 live in Miami. (Counting only those age 5 who are in preschool and not in kindergarten reduces this number to 8,610 Jewish children.)

Thus, according to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 25% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, including 17% who attend at a synagogue; 3%, at a JCC; and 5%, at a Jewish day school.

The 25% who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, according to the Jewish Institutions Survey, is not within the margin of error of the 54% according to the Telephone Survey.

Why the disparity between the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Institutions Survey? First, not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey, and it is likely that households with Jewish children who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey. Second, the Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish children age 0-5 may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage according to the Jewish Institutions Survey.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-12 shows that, overall, 54% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. The percentage is much higher in:

- Orthodox households (67%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of under \$100,000 (43%)
- Reform households (41%)
- synagogue non-member households (39%)

Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten are excluded from these results and are included in the results for Jewish children age 5-17 in the "Type of School Attended by Jewish Children" section in this Chapter.

TABLE 8-12						
PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-5¹ RAISED JEWISH ONLY						
Population Subgroup	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program		Do Not Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program	Jewish Preschool/Child Care Market Share² ①	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	53.6%	7.2	39.2	88.2%	308	8,619
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ³	51.7%	8.1	40.2	86.5%	324	9,308
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	48.5%	7.1	44.4	87.2%	148	4,190
South Dade	53.7%	13.3	33.0	80.1%	69	2,165
The Beaches	62.0%	3.4	34.6	94.8%	91	2,264
SEX OF CHILD						
Male	54.1%	9.1	36.8	85.6%	164	4,440
Female	52.7%	5.2	42.1	91.0%	144	4,184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$100,000	43.1%	2.5	54.4	94.5%	90	2,889
\$100-\$200,000	59.7%	9.0	31.3	86.9%	85	3,193
\$200,000 and over	54.9%	12.7	32.4	81.2%	95	2,537
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	66.5%	1.1	32.4	98.4%	112	2,550
Conservative	47.0%	13.1	39.9	78.2%	82	1,708
Reform	40.9%	11.7	47.4	77.8%	58	2,138
Just Jewish	53.2%	6.2	40.6	89.6%	56	2,223

TABLE 8-12						
PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-5¹ RAISED JEWISH ONLY						
Population Subgroup	Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program		Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program	Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share² ①	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	53.6%	7.2	39.2	88.2%	308	8,619
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	56.7%	7.6	35.7	88.2%	228	5,759
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	62.6%	2.3	35.1	96.5%	234	4,928
Non-Member	39.2%	15.0	45.8	72.3%	74	3,695
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	50.7%	8.8	40.5	85.2%	172	4,161
Did Not Attend	56.2%	5.8	38.0	90.6%	134	4,458
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	61.1%	5.9	33.0	91.2%	74	1,312
Non-Member	52.1%	7.5	40.4	87.4%	234	7,307
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	58.2%	10.5	31.3	84.7%	77	1,601
Non-Member	52.3%	6.5	41.2	88.9%	231	7,018
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	52.3%	12.3	35.4	81.0%	121	1,708
Asked, Did Not Give	62.5%	8.8	28.7	87.7%	36	1,232
Not Asked	51.0%	5.6	43.4	90.1%	143	5,679

TABLE 8-12						
PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-5¹ RAISED JEWISH ONLY						
Population Subgroup	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program		Do Not Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program	Jewish Preschool/Child Care Market Share² ❶	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	53.6%	7.2	39.2	88.2%	308	8,619
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	53.2%	6.2	40.6	89.6%	179	6,911
¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten. ² Sample sizes and numbers of Jewish children for the <i>Jewish Preschool/Child Care Market Share</i> column are lower than the numbers shown in the table by approximately the percentages shown in the <i>Do Not Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program</i> column. Thus, market shares are calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution. ³ Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only. Note: See page 8-45 for an explanation of ❶.						

TABLE 8-13					
PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ¹					
Community	Year	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program		Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program	Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ①
		Jewish	Non- Jewish		
San Antonio	2007	64%	5	30	92%
Baltimore	2010	63%	7	30	90%
MIAMI	2014	54%	7	39	88%
Miami	1994	52%	11	39	82%
Jacksonville	2002	50%	11	39	81%
Cleveland	2011	49%	11	39	81%
Tucson	2002	45%	10	45	81%
Charlotte	1997	53%	13	34	80%
Miami	2004	52%	14	34	79%
New York	2011	44%	13	43	78%
Monmouth	1997	42%	13	45	76%
Cincinnati	2008	45%	17	38	73%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	22	28	70%
Detroit	2005	49%	21	30	70%
Minneapolis	2004	49%	21	29	70%
Sarasota	2001	33%	14	53	70%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%	23	33	65%
Middlesex	2008	38%	22	39	63%
Chicago	2010	37%	24	39	61%
Bergen	2001	34%	24	42	58%
Rochester	1999	33%	24	44	58%
Los Angeles	1997	35%	27	38	56%
Broward	1997	36%	30	34	55%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	25	45	55%

TABLE 8-13					
PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE PROGRAM ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ¹					
Community	Year	Attend a Preschool/Child Care Program		Do Not Attend a Preschool/ Child Care Program	Jewish Preschool/ Child Care Market Share ❶
		Jewish	Non- Jewish		
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	29	39	53%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%	36	30	49%
Richmond	1994	25%	26	49	49%
Columbus	2001	31%	35	35	47%
Washington	2003	31%	40	29	44%
Harrisburg	1994	26%	33	42	44%
New Haven	2010	28%	40	32	41%
Westport	2000	26%	38	36	41%
Hartford	2000	21%	31	48	41%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	34	43	40%
Atlanta	2006	29%	45	25	39%
Tidewater	2001	26%	40	34	39%
York	1999	22%	40	38	36%
St. Paul	2004	26%	47	27	35%
Rhode Island	2002	15%	31	54	33%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	40	46	26%
Seattle	2000	2%	36	62	5%
Pittsburgh	2002	44%	56		NA
Phoenix	2002	30%	70		NA
NJPS ²	2000	19%	34	47	36%

¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten.
² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.
Note: Sample sizes for this table are generally small and only differences in results that are at least 20 percentage points apart should be treated as important.
Note: See page 8-45 for an explanation of ❶.

TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN

Jewish Children Age 5-17

Table 8-14 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 46% (6,271 children) of Jewish children **age 5-17** in Miami attend a Jewish day school; 11%, a non-Jewish private school; and 42%, a public school. These results vary little when part-Jewish children are added.

Note that, in 2011, Florida was 38th among the states in spending per pupil in public schools.

The *Jewish Day School Market Share (market share)* ① is defined as the percentage of Jewish children in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. Jewish day schools have an 81% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 5-17. Market shares are generally calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-15 shows that the 46% who **attend a Jewish day school** is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in New York, 26% in Cleveland, 19% in South Palm Beach, 14% in Washington, 13% in Broward, 12% in Atlanta, and 7% in West Palm Beach. The 46% compares to 39% in 2004 and 24% in 1994. The 46% compares to 22% nationally.

The 11% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in South Palm Beach, 15% in Washington, 11% in each of Atlanta, West Palm Beach, and Broward, 8% in Cleveland, and 7% in New York. The 11% compares to 13% in 2004 and 11% in 1994. The 11% compares to 10% nationally.

The 43% who **attend a public school** is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in West Palm Beach, 77% in Atlanta, 76% in Broward, 71% in Washington, 66% in South Palm Beach, 65% in Cleveland, and 30% in New York. The 43% compares to 48% in 2004 and 65% in 1994. The 43% compares to 68% nationally.

The 81% **market share** is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in New York, 77% in Cleveland, 55% in Broward, 54% in South Palm Beach, 50% in Atlanta, 49% in Washington, and 39% in West Palm Beach. The 81% compares to 75% in 2004 and 69% in 1994. The 81% compares to 68% nationally.

Jewish Institutions Survey

Table 8-11 shows that, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 3,775 Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school. A total of 13,724 Jewish children age 5-17 live in Miami, including those age 5 who are in kindergarten. Thus, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 28% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school.

The 28% *according to the Jewish Day School Survey* is not within the margin of error of the 46% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Why the disparity between the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Day School Survey? First, not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey, and it is likely that households with Jewish children who attend a Jewish day school constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey. Second, some of the Jewish children age 5-17 who attend a Jewish day school may not attend a Jewish day school located in Miami. Third, the Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish children age 5-17 may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-14** shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, overall, 46% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- North Dade Core West (58%), North Beach (83%), and Middle Beach (67%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (68%)
- Orthodox households (90%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (59%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (70%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- North Dade Core East (33%), West Kendall (14%), and East Kendall (34%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (32%) and \$100,000-\$200,000 (34%)
- Reform households (22%) and Just Jewish households (15%)
- conversionary in-married households (14%) and intermarried households (20%)
- synagogue non-member households (29%) and households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year (32%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (26%), households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child (28%), and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (36%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (19%)

Jewish Children Age 5-12

Table 8-14 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 52% (4,094 children) of Jewish children **age 5-12** attend a Jewish day school; 8%, a non-Jewish private school; and 40%, a public school. Jewish day schools have an 87% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 5-12.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-16** shows that the 52% who **attend a Jewish day school** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in New York, 29% in Cleveland, 22% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Atlanta, 16% in Broward, 15% in Washington, and 12% in West Palm Beach. The 52% compares to 46% in 2004 and 29% in 1994. The 52% compares to 25% nationally.

The 8% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, 13% in both West Palm Beach and Broward, 8% in Atlanta, 6% in New York, and 5% in Cleveland. The 8% compares to 10% in 2004 and 7% in 1994. The 8% compares to 10% nationally.

The 40% who **attend a public school** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in West Palm Beach, 75% in Atlanta, 71% in Broward, 70% in Washington, 66% in Cleveland, 63% in South Palm Beach, and 26% in New York. The 40% compares to 44% in 2004 and 63% in 1994. The 40% compares to 66% nationally.

The 87% **market share** is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in New York, 85% in Cleveland, 67% in Atlanta, 59% in South Palm Beach, 56% in Broward, 50% in Washington, and 47% in West Palm Beach. The 87% compares to 82% in 2004 and 81% in 1994. The 87% compares to 72% nationally.

Jewish Institutions Survey. **Table 8-11** shows that, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 2,726 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school. A total of 7,874 Jewish children age 5-12 live in Miami. Thus, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 35% (2,726 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school.

The 35% *according to the Jewish Day School Survey* is not within the margin of error of the 52% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Why the disparity between the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Day School Survey? First, not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey, and it is likely that households with Jewish children who attend a Jewish day school constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey. Second, some of the Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a Jewish day school may not attend a Jewish day school located in Miami. Third, the Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish children age 5-12 may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*.

The actual number of Jewish children age 5-12 who attended Jewish day school in Miami decreased from 2,909 students in 2004 to 2,726 students in 2014.

Jewish Children Age 13-17

Table 8-14 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 37% (2,147 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school; 15%, a non-Jewish private school; and 49%, a public school. Jewish day schools have a 71% market share of the private school market for Jewish children age 13-17.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-17** shows that the 37% who **attend a Jewish day school** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in New York, 26% in Cleveland, 14% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Washington, 10% in Broward, 7% in Atlanta, and 1% in West Palm Beach. The 37% compares to 30% in 2004 and 21% in 1994.

The 15% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in South Palm Beach, 15% in Washington, 14% in Atlanta, 11% in Cleveland, 8% in both New York and Broward, and 7% in West Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 18% in 2004 and 16% in 1994.

The 49% who **attend a public school** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in West Palm Beach, 83% in Broward, 79% in Atlanta, 71% in Washington, 70% in South Palm Beach, 63% in Cleveland, and 35% in New York. The 49% compares 52% in 2004 and 63% in 1994.

The 71% **market share** is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in New York, 70% in Cleveland, 55% in Broward, 47% in Washington, 45% in South Palm Beach, 32% in Atlanta, and 16% in West Palm Beach. The 71% compares to 62% in 2004 and 56% in 1994.

Jewish Institutions Survey. **Table 8-11** shows that a total of 5,850 *Jewish* children age 13-17 live in Miami. Thus, *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*, 18% (1,049 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school.

The 18% *according to the Jewish Day School Survey* is not within the margin of error of the 37% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Why the disparity between the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Day School Survey? First, not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey, and it is likely that households with Jewish children who attend a Jewish day school constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey. Second, some of the Jewish children age 13-17 who attend a Jewish day school may not attend a Jewish day school located in Miami. Third, the Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish children age 13-17 may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Day School Survey*.

The actual number of Jewish children age 13-17 who attend Jewish day school in Miami decreased from 1,196 students in 2004 to 1,049 students in 2014.

TABLE 8-14						
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Private School			Jewish Day School Market Share ² ①	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish	Public School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	45.7%	10.9	43.4	80.7%	636	13,724
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ³	44.8%	11.2	44.0	80.0%	647	14,024
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	42.9%	11.4	45.7	79.0%	345	7,794
North Dade Core East	33.3%	12.6	54.1	72.5%	177	3,709
North Dade Core West	57.9%	5.0	37.1	92.1%	139	3,425
South Dade	28.6%	15.4	56.0	65.0%	140	2,970
West Kendall	14.4%	4.2	81.4	77.4%	51	1,196
East Kendall	33.8%	22.4	43.8	60.1%	54	976
The Beaches	70.5%	4.6	24.9	93.9%	151	2,960
North Beach	83.3%	0.0	16.7	100.0%	48	717
Middle Beach	66.5%	7.5	26.0	89.9%	81	1,498
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	41.9%	16.1	42.0	72.2%	176	3,258
Non-Hispanic	46.9%	9.2	43.9	83.6%	460	10,466
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	51.2%	6.1	42.7	89.4%	217	5,362
Non-Sephardic	42.6%	13.9	43.5	75.4%	417	8,362

TABLE 8-14						
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17¹						
Population Subgroup	Private School			Jewish Day School Market Share² ①	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish	Public School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	45.7%	10.9	43.4	80.7%	636	13,724
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	53.7%	3.4	42.9	94.0%	138	3,500
Non-Israeli	43.0%	13.4	43.6	76.2%	498	10,224
AGE OF CHILD						
5 - 12	52.0%	8.1	39.9	86.5%	396	7,874
13 - 17	36.7%	14.7	48.6	71.4%	240	5,850
SEX OF CHILD						
Male	41.8%	12.4	45.8	77.1%	352	7,790
Female	51.0%	8.7	40.3	85.4%	284	5,934
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$50,000	68.3%	0.0	31.7	100.0%	52	2,035
\$50 - \$100,000	31.9%	7.1	61.0	81.8%	104	3,330
\$100 - \$200,000	33.8%	11.7	54.5	74.3%	150	3,723
\$200,000 and over	55.1%	20.0	24.9	73.4%	247	4,636
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	90.2%	0.9	8.9	99.0%	198	4,474
Conservative	38.5%	17.7	43.8	68.5%	168	2,902
Reform	21.6%	15.9	62.5	57.6%	123	2,662
Just Jewish	15.1%	13.9	71.0	52.1%	144	3,655

TABLE 8-14						
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Private School			Jewish Day School Market Share ² ①	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish	Public School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	45.7%	10.9	43.4	80.7%	636	13,724
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	48.8%	9.4	41.8	83.8%	476	9,669
Conversionary	14.1%	21.9	64.0	39.2%	47	1,131
Intermarried	19.8%	10.3	69.9	65.8%	38	1,082
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	55.3%	12.0	32.7	82.2%	510	8,845
Non-Member	28.5%	8.6	62.9	76.8%	126	4,879
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	58.5%	9.8	31.7	85.7%	326	6,720
Did Not Attend	32.4%	11.8	55.8	73.3%	293	7,004
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	54.5%	6.3	39.2	89.6%	305	4,870
Non-Member	41.1%	13.2	45.7	75.7%	331	8,945
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	54.0%	14.8	31.2	78.5%	204	3,255
Non-Member	43.2%	9.6	47.2	81.8%	432	10,469

TABLE 8-14						
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17¹						
Population Subgroup	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share² ①	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	45.7%	10.9	43.4	80.7%	636	13,724
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Day School 7-12 yrs	69.6%	6.3	24.1	91.7%	243	4,828
To Day School 1-6 yrs	26.4%	6.9	66.7	79.3%	65	1,359
→ To Jewish Day School	60.1%	6.4	33.5	90.4%	308	6,187
To Supplemental School	27.7%	16.0	56.3	63.4%	206	4,392
→ To Jewish Education	48.2%	9.9	41.9	83.0%	577	12,309
No	35.8%	17.4	46.8	67.3%	59	1,415
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	51.2%	7.6	41.2	87.1%	298	6,371
No	42.8%	13.6	43.6	75.9%	304	6,697
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
Youth Group Participant	49.3%	9.6	41.1	83.7%	332	7,041
No	43.4%	12.1	44.5	78.2%	271	5,966
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	55.4%	8.9	35.7	86.2%	223	4,400
No	38.3%	13.4	48.3	74.1%	340	7,350

TABLE 8-14						
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17¹						
Population Subgroup	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share² ①	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	45.7%	10.9	43.4	80.7%	636	13,724
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	47.1%	18.2	34.7	72.1%	198	3,579
On General Trip	50.8%	7.3	41.9	87.4%	361	8,392
No	18.6%	12.8	68.6	59.2%	77	1,752
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	45.9%	17.4	36.7	72.5%	327	4,466
Asked, Did Not Donate	50.3%	6.4	43.3	88.7%	109	3,404
Not Asked	44.8%	8.1	47.1	84.7%	172	5,854
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	46.9%	7.4	45.7	86.4%	281	9,258
Under \$100	38.2%	4.7	57.1	89.0%	91	1,449
\$100 - \$500	43.9%	19.0	37.1	69.8%	104	1,470
\$500 and over	55.0%	27.8	17.2	66.4%	132	1,547
¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.						
² Sample sizes and numbers of Jewish children for the <i>Jewish Day School Market Share</i> column are lower than the numbers shown in the table by approximately the percentages shown in the <i>Public School</i> column. Thus, market shares are calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.						
³ Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.						
Note: See page 8-52 for an explanation of ①.						

TABLE 8-15					
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
New York *	2011	63%	7	30	90%
Baltimore *	2010	51%	14	34	78%
MIAMI *	2014	46%	11	43	81%
Middlesex *	2008	41%	1	58	98%
Bergen *	2001	39%	4	57	91%
Miami *	2004	39%	13	48	75%
Cleveland *	2011	26%	8	65	77%
Monmouth *	1997	25%	3	72	90%
Chicago *	2010	25%	6	69	79%
Pittsburgh *	2002	25%	14	61	64%
Miami *	1994	24%	11	65	69%
Jacksonville	2002	23%	14	62	62%
Rhode Island	2002	23%	21	56	53%
Harrisburg	1994	21%	4	75	83%
Los Angeles *	1997	21%	15	64	58%
St. Paul	2004	20%	12	68	62%
Milwaukee *	1996	19%	4	76	82%
S Palm Beach *	2005	19%	16	66	54%
New Haven *	2010	18%	15	67	55%
Minneapolis	2004	16%	9	75	65%
Tucson	2002	16%	10	75	62%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%	13	71	55%

TABLE 8-15					
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹					
Community	Year	Private School			Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish	Public School	
Richmond *	1994	16%	14	70	53%
Boston *	2005	16%	84		NA
Essex-Morris *	1998	15%	9	76	63%
San Antonio	2007	15%	10	75	60%
San Diego *	2003	15%	11	74	59%
Tidewater	2001	15%	28	57	35%
Washington *	2003	14%	15	71	49%
Cincinnati *	2008	13%	9	78	59%
Denver *	2007	13%	11	76	56%
Broward *	1997	13%	11	76	55%
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%	12	76	52%
Atlanta *	2006	12%	11	77	50%
Columbus	2001	12%	88		NA
Charlotte	1997	11%	18	71	39%
Seattle *	2000	10%	14	76	42%
Hartford *	2000	9%	4	87	71%
Rochester	1999	9%	4	87	70%
Howard County **	2010	9%	4	87	68%
Las Vegas	2005	9%	7	84	58%
Wilmington *	1995	9%	24	67	28%
Phoenix *	2002	8%	9	83	47%
Atlantic County	2004	8%	10	82	46%

TABLE 8-15
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ①
		<i>Jewish Day School</i>	Non-Jewish		
W Palm Beach *	2005	7%	11	82	39%
Westport **	2000	2%	6	93	22%
Sarasota	2001	2%	13	85	14%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	20	78	9%
NJPS ²	2000	22%	10	68	68%
U.S. ³	2010	11%		89	NA

* Community had a Jewish high school at the time of the survey. Milwaukee, Richmond, and Cincinnati had only very small Orthodox Jewish high schools. Broward and West Palm Beach were served by Jewish high schools located in neighboring communities.

** The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community.

¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

³ Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2011*, p. 45.

Note: See page 8-52 for an explanation of **①**.

TABLE 8-16					
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12 ¹					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		<i>Jewish Day School</i>	Non-Jewish		
New York	2011	68%	6	26	92%
Baltimore	2010	58%	12	30	82%
MIAMI	2014	52%	8	40	87%
Middlesex	2008	48%	1	51	98%
Miami	2004	46%	10	44	82%
Bergen	2001	41%	3	56	93%
Jacksonville	2002	41%	8	52	84%
Cleveland	2011	29%	5	66	85%
Chicago	2010	29%	6	65	83%
Miami	1994	29%	7	63	81%
Monmouth	1997	27%	2	72	94%
Harrisburg	1994	27%	5	68	84%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%	13	59	68%
St. Paul	2004	26%	10	64	72%
Milwaukee	1996	25%	4	71	85%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	19	56	57%
Minneapolis	2004	24%	11	65	69%
New Haven	2010	24%	15	61	62%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	15	63	59%
Tidewater	2001	22%	25	53	47%
San Antonio	2007	21%	8	71	72%
Lehigh Valley	2007	21%	10	69	68%
Richmond	1994	21%	11	68	65%
St. Petersburg	1994	21%	15	64	59%

TABLE 8-16
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12 ¹

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ①
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
Tucson	2002	20%	11	69	65%
San Diego	2003	19%	9	72	67%
Columbus	2001	18%	82		NA
Atlanta	2006	17%	8	75	67%
Cincinnati	2008	17%	10	73	64%
Broward	1997	16%	13	71	56%
Denver	2007	15%	13	72	55%
Washington	2003	15%	15	70	50%
Charlotte	1997	14%	24	62	37%
Wilmington	1995	14%	25	61	36%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	84	81%
Las Vegas	2005	12%	8	80	61%
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	13	76	47%
Hartford	2000	11%	4	86	75%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	13	77	44%
Phoenix	2002	9%	12	79	42%
Howard County *	2010	4%	9	87	32%
Westport *	2000	2%	5	93	31%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	16	81	12%
NJPS ²	2000	25%	10	66	72%

* The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community.

¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: See page 8-52 for an explanation of **①**.

TABLE 8-17					
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		<i>Jewish Day School</i>	Non-Jewish		
New York *	2011	57%	8	35	88%
Baltimore *	2010	45%	17	39	73%
MIAMI *	2014	37%	15	49	71%
Bergen *	2001	36%	5	59	89%
Middlesex *	2008	31%	1	69	98%
Miami *	2004	30%	18	52	62%
Cleveland *	2011	26%	11	63	70%
Monmouth *	1997	23%	5	72	82%
Pittsburgh *	2002	22%	15	63	59%
Miami *	1994	21%	16	63	56%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	23	57	46%
Chicago *	2010	18%	8	75	70%
Howard County *	2010	14%	0	87	100%
S Palm Beach *	2005	14%	16	70	45%
St. Paul	2004	13%	13	73	50%
Washington *	2003	13%	15	71	47%
New Haven *	2010	12%	15	73	45%
San Diego *	2003	11%	12	77	47%
Milwaukee *	1996	10%	4	85	70%
Denver *	2007	10%	7	82	59%
Tucson	2002	10%	8	82	57%
Broward *	1997	10%	8	83	55%
Harrisburg	1994	9%	3	88	75%

TABLE 8-17					
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		<i>Jewish Day School</i>	Non-Jewish		
Cincinnati *	2008	8%	9	83	48%
Richmond *	1994	8%	19	73	29%
Tidewater	2001	8%	29	63	22%
Hartford *	2000	7%	4	89	61%
Minneapolis	2004	7%	6	86	53%
Atlantic County	2004	7%	8	86	47%
Charlotte	1997	7%	8	86	46%
Atlanta *	2006	7%	14	79	32%
Phoenix *	2002	6%	5	88	55%
St. Petersburg	1994	6%	10	85	38%
Las Vegas	2005	5%	5	91	51%
San Antonio	2007	5%	13	82	30%
Columbus	2001	4%	96		NA
Jacksonville	2002	3%	22	75	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2%	13	85	10%
Rochester	1999	1%	6	92	18%
W Palm Beach *	2005	1%	7	92	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	1%	26	73	4%
Westport	2000	0%	8	92	0%
Wilmington *	1995	0%	23	77	0%

* Community had a Jewish high school or was served by a Jewish high school located in a neighboring community.
 Note: See page 8-52 for an explanation of ^①.

SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Respondents in households in Miami with Jewish children and with part-Jewish children age 0-17 (none of whom currently attend a Jewish day school, have attended in the past, or will definitely attend in the future) were asked if they did or will seriously investigate sending their Jewish children or part-Jewish children to a Jewish day school.

In this section, respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity to send Jewish children to a Jewish day school.

Table 8-18 shows that 27% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a Jewish child who attends a Jewish day school; 8% sent a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 14% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will definitely send a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 11% (households with Jewish school age children) seriously investigated sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 16% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 18% (households with Jewish school age children) did not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; and 6% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future. The 24% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school are *not in the Jewish day school market*. These results vary little when households with part-Jewish children are added.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-20** shows that the 24% not in the Jewish day school market is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Washington, 56% in Broward, 53% in West Palm Beach, and 44% in South Palm Beach. The 24% compares to 20% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-19** shows that, overall, 24% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 are not in the Jewish day school market. The percentage is much higher in:

- Just Jewish households (35%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (40%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North Dade Core West (13%) and Middle Beach (12%)
- Orthodox households (1%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (13%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school for 7-12 years as a child (36%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%)

TABLE 8-18
SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Jewish Day School Decision	Households with:	
	All Children Raised Jewish	Children Raised Jewish or Part-Jewish
Currently Have Children in a Jewish Day School	27.4%	26.6%
Sent Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	8.2	7.9
Will Definitely Send Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	13.7	13.2
Did Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	11.0	10.7
Will Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	16.1	16.8
❶ Did Not Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Past	17.7	17.8
❷ Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Children to a Jewish Day School in the Future	6.0	7.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Not in the Jewish Day School Market (❶ + ❷)	23.6%	24.8%
Sample Size	453	467
Projected Number of Households	11,864	12,254

Note that in this section crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these population subgroups. In some cases, population subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population subgroups are not statistically significantly different. Thus, results in this section should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

TABLE 8-19			
DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Not in the Jewish Day School Market	Sample Size	Number of Households with Jewish Children
All	23.6%	453	11,864
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	26.1%	232	6,483
North Dade Core East	24.5%	128	3,560
North Dade Core West	12.5%	73	1,840
South Dade	28.9%	116	2,911
West Kendall	33.3%	37	898
East Kendall	39.1%	36	775
The Beaches	11.8%	105	2,468
Middle Beach	11.9%	60	1,337
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	25.5%	127	3,181
Non-Hispanic	22.9%	326	8,683
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	18.8%	151	4,479
Non-Sephardic	26.1%	302	7,385
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	15.5%	89	2,756
Non-Israeli	25.8%	364	9,108
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$50,000	12.0%	46	1,895
\$50-\$100,000	26.4%	81	2,686
\$100-\$200,000	23.5%	114	3,656
\$200,000 and over	21.6%	155	3,627

TABLE 8-19			
DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Not in the Jewish Day School Market	Sample Size	Number of Households with Jewish Children
All	23.6%	453	11,864
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	1.2%	117	2,743
Conservative	22.0%	124	2,677
Reform	32.1%	102	2,750
Just Jewish	34.8%	108	3,671
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	18.5%	325	8,100
Conversionary	39.5%	41	1,228
Intermarried	40.0%	39	1,314
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	16.8%	334	6,399
Non-Member	31.5%	119	5,465
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	13.3%	213	5,131
Did Not Attend	32.2%	231	6,733
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	20.7%	164	2,680
Non-Member	24.5%	289	9,183
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	22.4%	131	2,465
Non-Member	24.0%	322	9,399

TABLE 8-19			
DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Not in the Jewish Day School Market	Sample Size	Number of Households with Jewish Children
All	23.6%	453	11,864
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Day School 7-12 yrs	11.2%	150	3,502
To Day School 1-6 yrs	26.5%	48	1,077
→ To Jewish Day School	14.9%	198	4,579
To Supplemental School	31.5%	53	4,043
→ To Jewish Education	21.5%	403	10,173
No	33.3%	50	1,691
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	17.5%	210	5,422
No	28.7%	215	5,668
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	22.1%	238	5,911
No	24.7%	187	5,149
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	15.2%	160	3,647
No	27.9%	240	6,409
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	28.7%	138	2,840
On General Trip	17.1%	247	7,088
No	40.0%	68	1,936

TABLE 8-19			
DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Not in the Jewish Day School Market	Sample Size	Number of Households with Jewish Children
All	23.6%	453	11,864
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	21.3%	212	3,139
Asked, Did Not Donate	20.5%	67	2,446
Not Asked	25.4%	160	6,279
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	24.3%	227	8,725
Under \$100	33.3%	69	1,197
\$100 - \$500	9.7%	65	1,019
\$500 and over	21.4%	78	923

TABLE 8-20
DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE
SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Westport ¹	2000	84%		Monmouth	1997	56%
Rochester	1999	75%		San Antonio	2007	54%
Portland (ME)	2007	74%		W Palm Beach	2005	53%
Wilmington	1995	72%		Charlotte	1997	53%
Hartford	2000	69%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
Richmond *	1994	69%		Detroit	2005	51%
St. Petersburg *	1994	69%		Middlesex	2008	50%
New Haven	2010	67%		Lehigh Valley	2007	45%
Orlando *	1993	66%		Bergen	2001	45%
Washington	2003	65%		S Palm Beach	2005	44%
Milwaukee	1996	65%		Jacksonville	2002	42%
Atlantic County	2004	64%		Las Vegas	2005	33%
Sarasota	2001	64%		MIAMI	2014	24%
Harrisburg *	1994	62%		Miami	2004	20%
Tucson	2002	60%		* Question asked was <i>seriously consider</i> rather than <i>seriously investigate</i> . ¹ The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.		
Minneapolis	2004	59%				
St. Paul	2004	58%				
Tidewater	2001	57%				
Broward	1997	56%				

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Respondents in households in Miami with Jewish children age 0-17 (none of whom currently attend a Jewish day school, have attended in the past, or will definitely attend in the future) were asked the major reasons they did not, will not, or might not send their Jewish children to a Jewish day school. Possible responses were not read to the respondent. Rather, the question was open-ended whereby the respondent had to compose his/her own response. Note that respondents could provide more than one major reason.

Table 8-21 shows that the major reasons for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school most commonly reported are tuition cost (45%), belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment (11%), distance from home (10%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (8%), quality of education at Jewish day schools (7%), quality of other private or public schools (6%), curriculum issues (5%), and no acceptable high school options (3%).

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-22** shows that the 45% who reported **tuition cost** is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 47% in Broward, 44% in South Palm Beach, and 23% in Washington. The 45% compares to 45% in 2004.

Table 8-23 shows that the 11% who reported **belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment** is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, 29% in West Palm Beach, and 16% in Broward. The 11% compares to 23% in 2004.

Table 8-24 shows that the 10% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in West Palm Beach, 14% in Washington, 11% in Broward, and 6% in South Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 8% in 2004.

Table 8-25 shows that the 8% who reported **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in South Palm Beach, 10% in West Palm Beach, 8% in Broward, and 7% in Washington. The 8% compares to 6% in 2004.

Table 8-26 shows that the 7% who reported **quality of education at Jewish day schools** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in South Palm Beach, 7% in both Washington and Broward, and 1% in West Palm Beach. The 7% compares to 8% in 2004.

Table 8-27 shows that the 6% who reported **quality of other private or public schools** is average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in West Palm Beach, 8% in Washington, 7% in South Palm Beach, and 4% in Broward. The 6% compares to 11% in 2004.

Table 8-28 shows that the 1% who reported **have a special needs child** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Broward, 2% in both West Palm Beach and Washington, and 1% in South Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 2% in 2004.

Table 8-29 shows that the 0% who reported **intermarriage** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Broward, 3% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 2% in Washington. The 0% compares to 2% in 2004.

**TABLE 8-2 1
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
SAMPLE SIZE: 265, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 6,015**

Reason	Percentage
Tuition Cost	45.0%
Belief in Public Schools/Ethnically Mixed Environment	10.6
Distance from Home	9.8
School Is Too Religious for Family/Family Is Not Religious	7.7
Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools	6.6
Quality of Other Private or Public Schools	6.2
Curriculum Issues	5.1
No Acceptable High School Options	2.8
Have a Special Needs Child	0.6
Early Care, After School Care Options	0.3
Extracurricular Activities	0.3
Intermarriage	0.3
Class/Grade Size Is too Small	0.2
Other	4.5
Total	100.0%

Note: Respondents could provide more than one major reason and not all reasons are shown.

**TABLE 8-22
TUITION COST
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT,
WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		New Haven	2010	25%
Broward	1997	47%		Washington	2003	23%
MIAMI	2014	45%		Lehigh Valley	2007	22%
Miami	2004	45%		Tucson	2002	22%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%		Hartford	2000	22%
Las Vegas	2005	43%		Bergen	2001	20%
Middlesex	2008	42%		Milwaukee	1996	20%
Monmouth	1997	38%		Tidewater	2001	19%
St. Paul	2004	37%		Rochester	1999	15%
Sarasota	2001	36%		Portland (ME)	2007	14%
Atlantic County	2004	34%		Rhode Island	2002	14%
Detroit	2005	33%		Charlotte	1997	11%
San Antonio	2007	31%		Wilmington	1995	10%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		Westport	2000	8%
Minneapolis	2004	28%		Harrisburg	1994	5%

TABLE 8-23 BELIEF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS/ETHNICALLY MIXED ENVIRONMENT AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	44%		Harrisburg	1994	25%
Milwaukee	1996	43%		New Haven	2010	24%
S Palm Beach	2005	41%		Rhode Island	2002	24%
Minneapolis	2004	41%		Rochester	1999	24%
Washington	2003	41%		San Antonio	2007	23%
Westport	2000	41%		Miami	2004	23%
Atlantic County	2004	38%		Wilmington	1995	22%
Hartford	2000	38%		Charlotte	1997	21%
Middlesex	2008	36%		Tidewater	2001	20%
Tucson	2002	34%		Jacksonville	2002	18%
Detroit	2005	31%		Sarasota	2001	17%
St. Paul	2004	31%		Broward	1997	16%
W Palm Beach	2005	29%		Monmouth	1997	16%
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%		MIAMI	2014	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%		Las Vegas	2005	10%

TABLE 8-24
DISTANCE FROM HOME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT,
 WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	32%		MIAMI	2014	10%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		San Antonio	2007	10%
St. Paul	2004	22%		Westport	2000	10%
Tidewater	2001	22%		Miami	2004	8%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%		Harrisburg	1994	7%
Rhode Island	2002	20%		S Palm Beach	2005	6%
New Haven	2010	17%		Tucson	2002	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	15%		Monmouth	1997	6%
Washington	2003	14%		Milwaukee	1996	6%
Hartford	2000	14%		Rochester	1999	5%
Wilmington	1995	14%		Charlotte	1997	5%
Minneapolis	2004	12%		Middlesex	2008	4%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		Detroit	2005	4%
Atlantic County	2004	11%		Sarasota	2001	3%
Broward	1997	11%		Bergen	2001	2%

TABLE 8-25 SCHOOL IS TOO RELIGIOUS FOR FAMILY/FAMILY IS NOT RELIGIOUS AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	10%
Tucson	2002	20%		Rochester	1999	10%
Rhode Island	2002	19%		Lehigh Valley	2007	9%
Bergen	2001	19%		Portland (ME)	2007	9%
S Palm Beach	2005	17%		Minneapolis	2004	9%
Charlotte	1997	17%		MIAMI	2014	8%
Harrisburg	1994	17%		Sarasota	2001	8%
New Haven	2010	15%		Tidewater	2001	8%
Hartford	2000	14%		Broward	1997	8%
San Antonio	2007	13%		Washington	2003	7%
Monmouth	1997	13%		Jacksonville	2002	7%
Detroit	2005	12%		Atlantic County	2004	6%
St. Paul	2004	12%		Miami	2004	6%
Wilmington	1995	12%		Milwaukee	1996	5%
Westport	2000	11%		Las Vegas	2005	2%

TABLE 8-26
QUALITY OF EDUCATION AT JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT,
 WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Wilmington	1995	14%		San Antonio	2007	6%
Milwaukee	1996	11%		Westport	2000	6%
Portland (ME)	2007	9%		Charlotte	1997	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	8%		Middlesex	2008	5%
Miami	2004	8%		St. Paul	2004	5%
Minneapolis	2004	8%		Rhode Island	2002	5%
Hartford	2000	8%		Bergen	2001	5%
Rochester	1999	8%		Tidewater	2001	5%
Harrisburg	1994	8%		New Haven	2010	4%
MIAMI	2014	7%		Lehigh Valley	2007	4%
Detroit	2005	7%		Sarasota	2001	3%
Washington	2003	7%		Las Vegas	2005	2%
Jacksonville	2002	7%		W Palm Beach	2005	1%
Broward	1997	7%		Tucson	2002	1%
Monmouth	1997	7%		Atlantic County	2004	0%

**TABLE 8-27
 QUALITY OF OTHER PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
 TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT,
 WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	19%
Atlantic County	2004	17%
Westport	2000	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
St. Paul	2004	15%
Rochester	1999	15%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%
W Palm Beach	2005	14%
Detroit	2005	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
Miami	2004	11%
Tucson	2002	11%
New Haven	2010	10%
Middlesex	2008	10%
Rhode Island	2002	10%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	9%
Washington	2003	8%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
Jacksonville	2002	7%
Tidewater	2001	7%
Charlotte	1997	7%
MIAMI	2014	6%
Monmouth	1997	5%
Las Vegas	2005	4%
Broward	1997	4%
Sarasota	2001	3%
Milwaukee	1996	2%
Wilmington	1995	1%
Harrisburg	1994	0%

**TABLE 8-28
HAVE A SPECIAL NEEDS CHILD
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT,
WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	6%		Tucson	2002	2%
Jacksonville	2002	5%		Rochester	1999	2%
San Antonio	2007	4%		Charlotte	1997	2%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%		Monmouth	1997	2%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%		MIAMI	2014	1%
Las Vegas	2005	3%		S Palm Beach	2005	1%
Broward	1997	3%		Rhode Island	2002	1%
New Haven	2010	2%		Hartford	2000	1%
Detroit	2005	2%		Wilmington	1995	1%
W Palm Beach	2005	2%		Bergen	2001	0%
Atlantic County	2004	2%		Sarasota	2001	0%
Miami	2004	2%		Tidewater	2001	0%
Minneapolis	2004	2%		Westport	2000	0%
St. Paul	2004	2%		Milwaukee	1996	0%
Washington	2003	2%		Harrisburg	1994	0%

TABLE 8-29 INTERMARRIAGE AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	14%		W Palm Beach	2005	3%
Sarasota	2001	13%		Jacksonville	2002	3%
St. Paul	2004	9%		Hartford	2000	3%
Tucson	2002	9%		Westport	2000	3%
Minneapolis	2004	7%		Miami	2004	2%
Tidewater	2001	7%		Washington	2003	2%
Wilmington	1995	7%		Rhode Island	2002	2%
Rochester	1999	5%		New Haven	2010	1%
Atlantic County	2004	4%		Detroit	2005	1%
Bergen	2001	4%		Las Vegas	2005	1%
Broward	1997	4%		MIAMI	2014	0%
Monmouth	1997	4%		Portland (ME)	2007	0%
Middlesex	2008	3%		San Antonio	2007	0%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%		Milwaukee	1996	0%
S Palm Beach	2005	3%		Harrisburg	1994	0%

SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A NEW NON-ORTHODOX JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL IN YOUR AREA OF MIAMI

Respondents in households in Miami with Jewish children age 0-17 (who currently or previously had a child in a Jewish day school) were asked if they would seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to a new non-Orthodox community Jewish high school in their area of Miami.

In this section, respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity to send Jewish children to a Jewish high school.

Table 8-30 shows that 32% of respondents in households in which a child currently attends or previously attended a Jewish day school would definitely seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to a new non-Orthodox Jewish high school in their area of Miami; 24%, probably, 17%, probably not; and 27%, definitely not.

Thus, about 1,364 households would definitely seriously investigate a new non-Orthodox high school and 1,022 would probably seriously investigate a new non-Orthodox Jewish high school.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-30** shows that, overall, 32% of respondents would definitely seriously investigate sending their Jewish children to a new non-Orthodox Jewish high school in their area of Miami. The percentage is much higher in:

- North Dade Core East (46%)
- Sephardic households (46%) and Israeli households (53%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in North Dade Core West (9%)
- Orthodox households (19%)
- Jewish organization member households (21%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (17%)

TABLE 8-30						
SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING CHILD TO A NEW JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL						
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE OR HAD ATTENDED A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL						
Population Subgroup	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	32.3%	24.2	16.9	26.6	190	4,224
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
<i>North Dade</i>	29.0%	29.0	17.4	24.6	102	2,352
N Dade Core East	45.8%	31.4	11.4	11.4	56	1,159
N Dade Core West	9.4%	25.0	25.0	40.6	41	1,082
<i>South Dade</i>	33.4%	25.9	22.2	18.5	41	908
<i>The Beaches</i>	39.3%	10.7	10.7	39.3	47	964
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Hispanic	31.1%	17.2	20.7	31.0	53	964
Non-Hispanic	32.7%	25.5	16.3	25.5	137	3,260
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Sephardic	46.2%	28.8	11.5	13.5	69	1,745
Non-Sephardic	22.7%	21.3	20.0	36.0	121	2,479
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Israeli	53.0%	17.6	11.8	17.6	43	1,140
Non-Israeli	24.7%	26.9	18.3	30.1	147	3,084
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$100,000	20.4%	30.8	10.3	38.5	43	1,403
\$100,000 and over	39.2%	22.8	19.0	19.0	124	2,821
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	18.5%	24.1	11.1	46.3	76	1,821
Conservative	50.1%	26.9	11.5	11.5	48	888

TABLE 8-30						
SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING CHILD TO A NEW JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL						
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE OR HAD ATTENDED A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL						
Population Subgroup	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	32.3%	24.2	16.9	26.6	190	4,224
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	32.7%	22.8	14.1	30.4	146	3,070
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	29.0%	21.5	17.2	32.3	165	3,116
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	30.5%	27.5	8.7	33.3	110	2,351
Did Not Attend	36.3%	20.0	25.5	18.2	73	1,873
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	40.5%	23.8	16.7	19.0	89	1,416
Non-Member	28.5%	23.8	16.7	31.0	101	2,808
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	21.2%	21.2	15.2	42.4	69	1,119
Non-Member	36.9%	25.0	17.4	20.7	121	3,105
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Day School 7-12 yrs	16.6%	22.9	16.7	43.8	78	1,621
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	28.2%	23.1	23.1	25.6	101	1,348
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	33.3%	25.0	14.3	27.4	82	2,876

CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN

Jewish Children Age 5-17

Table 8-31 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 59% (8,029 children) of Jewish children age 5-17 in Miami currently attend formal Jewish education, including 13% at a supplemental school and 46% at a Jewish day school. These results vary little when part-Jewish children are added.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-31 shows that, overall, 59% of Jewish children age 5-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- North Dade Core West (72%), North Beach (83%), and Middle Beach (76%)
- the age 5-12 group (71%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (72%) and \$200,000 and over (76%)
- Orthodox households (97%)
- synagogue member households (78%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (73%), JCC member households (73%), and Jewish organization member households (74%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school for 7-12 years as a child (81%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (69%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (73%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (72%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in West Kendall (36%)
- the age 13-17 group (43%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (45%)
- Reform households (47%) and Just Jewish households (29%)
- conversionary in-married households (38%) and intermarried households (42%)
- synagogue non-member households (30%) and households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (47%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (41%) and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (45%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (27%)

Jewish Children Age 5-12 (Pre-B'nai Mitzvah)

Table 8-31 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 71% (5,606 children) of Jewish children **age 5-12** currently attend formal Jewish education, including 19% at a supplemental school and 52% at a Jewish day school.

Jewish Institutions Survey. **Table 8-11** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 1,555 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a supplemental school, of whom 23% attend at an Orthodox synagogue; 23%, at a Conservative synagogue; 53%, at a Reform synagogue; and 1%, at other synagogues.

According to the Jewish Day School Survey, 2,726 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 4,281 Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend formal Jewish education, of whom 36% attend a supplemental school and 64%, a Jewish day school.

A total of 7,874 Jewish children age 5-12 live in Miami, including those age 5 who are in kindergarten. Thus, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 54% of Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend formal Jewish education, including 20% who attend a supplemental school and 35%, a Jewish day school. 46% (3,593 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 do not currently attend formal Jewish education.

The 54% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is not within the margin of error of the 71% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Why the disparity between the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Institutions Survey? First, not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey, and it is likely that households with Jewish children who currently attend formal Jewish education constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey. Second, some of the Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend formal Jewish education may not attend at a Jewish institution located in Miami. Third, the Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish children age 5-12 may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-32** shows that the 54% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, 46% in West Palm Beach, and 45% in Broward. The 54% compares to 56% in 2004 and 51% in 1994. The 54% compares to 76% nationally.

The 71% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Telephone Survey* is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in New York and 81% in Cleveland. The 71% compares to 76% nationally.

Jewish Children Age 13-17 (Post-B'nai Mitzvah)

Table 8-31 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 43% (2,527 children) of Jewish children **age 13-17** currently attend formal Jewish education, including 7% at a supplemental school and 37% at a Jewish day school.

Jewish Institutions Survey. **Table 8-11** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 324 Jewish children age 13-17 attend a supplemental school at a synagogue, of whom 18% attend at an Orthodox synagogue; 8%, at a Conservative synagogue; 1%, at a Reconstructionist synagogue; 72%, at a Reform synagogue, and 1%, at other synagogues.

According to the Jewish Day School Survey, 1,049 Jewish children age 13-17 attend a Jewish day school.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 1,373 Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education, of whom 24% attend a supplemental school, and 76%, a Jewish day school.

A total of 5,850 Jewish children age 13-17 live in Miami. Thus, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 23% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education, including 4% who attend a supplemental school; and 18%, a Jewish day school. 77% (4,477 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 do not currently attend formal Jewish education.

The 23% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is not within the margin of error of the 43% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Why the disparity between the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Institutions Survey? First, not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey, and it is likely that households with Jewish children who currently attend formal Jewish education constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey. Second, some of the Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education may not attend at a Jewish institution located in Miami. Third, the Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish children age 13-17 may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-32** shows that the 23% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Washington, 22% in South Palm Beach, and 16% in West Palm Beach and Broward. The 23% compares to 31% in 2004 and 24% in 1994. The 23% compares to 68% nationally.

The 43% who currently attend formal Jewish education *according to the Telephone Survey* is below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in New York and 69% in Cleveland. The 43% compares to 68% nationally. However, the national results for Jewish children age 13-17 seem unrealistic to this researcher, even for the *more Jewishly-connected sample* for which these data are available.

Retention Rate

Table 8-32 shows the *retention rate* ❶, which is defined as the percentage of Jewish students age 5-12 who continue their formal Jewish education after their b'nai mitzvah. This is calculated by dividing the percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education by the percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend formal Jewish education.

Table 8-32 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, the retention rate in Miami is 61% (43% divided by 71%).

Jewish Institutions Survey. **Table 8-32** shows that, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, the retention rate is 43% (54% divided by 23%).

The 43% *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is not within the margin of error of the 61% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-32** shows that the 43% retention rate *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Washington, 40% in South Palm Beach, 37% in Broward, and 36% in West Palm Beach. The 43% compares to 56% in 2004 and 47% in 1994. The 43% compares to 89% nationally.

The 61% retention rate *according to the Telephone Survey* is below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Cleveland and 81% in New York. The 61% compares to 89% nationally. However, the national results for Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education, and hence the national results for the retention rate as calculated, seem unrealistic to this researcher, even for the *more Jewishly-connected sample* for which these data are available.

Note that in this section crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these population subgroups. In some cases, population subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population subgroups are not statistically significantly different. Thus, results in this section should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten are excluded from these results.

TABLE 8-31						
CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education			Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	58.5%	12.8%	45.7	41.5	636	13,724
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ²	58.5%	15.1%	43.4	41.5	647	14,024
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	58.7%	15.8%	42.9	41.3	345	7,794
North Dade Core East	57.6%	24.3%	33.3	42.4	177	3,709
North Dade Core West	71.9%	14.0%	57.9	28.1	139	3,425
South Dade	43.3%	14.7%	28.6	56.7	140	2,970
West Kendall	36.2%	21.8%	14.4	63.8	51	1,196
East Kendall	49.8%	16.0%	33.8	50.2	54	976
The Beaches	77.8%	7.3%	70.5	22.2	151	2,960
North Beach	83.3%	0.0%	83.3	16.7	48	717
Middle Beach	75.7%	9.2%	66.5	24.3	81	1,498
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	49.8%	7.9%	41.9	50.2	176	3,258
Non-Hispanic	62.9%	16.0%	46.9	37.1	460	10,466
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	59.7%	8.5%	51.2	40.3	217	5,362
Non-Sephardic	59.7%	17.1%	42.6	40.3	417	8,362

TABLE 8-31						
CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education			Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	58.5%	12.8%	45.7	41.5	636	13,724
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	67.9%	14.2%	53.7	32.1	138	3,500
Non-Israeli	56.7%	13.7%	43.0	43.3	498	10,224
AGE OF CHILD						
5 - 12	71.2%	19.2%	52.0	28.8	396	7,874
13 - 17	43.2%	6.5%	36.7	56.8	240	5,850
SEX OF CHILD						
Male	53.2%	11.4%	41.8	46.8	352	7,790
Female	68.2%	17.2%	51.0	31.8	284	5,934
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$50,000	71.7%	3.4%	68.3	28.3	52	2,035
\$50,000 - \$100,000	44.7%	12.8%	31.9	55.3	104	3,330
\$100,000 - \$200,000	52.1%	18.3%	33.8	47.9	150	3,723
\$200,000 and over	75.6%	20.5%	55.1	24.4	247	4,636
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	96.7%	6.5%	90.2	3.3	198	4,474
Conservative	53.3%	14.8%	38.5	46.7	168	2,902
Reform	46.9%	25.3%	21.6	53.1	123	2,662
Just Jewish	29.3%	14.2%	15.1	70.7	144	3,655

TABLE 8-31						
CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education			Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	58.5%	12.8%	45.7	41.5	636	13,724
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	61.2%	12.4%	48.8	38.8	476	9,669
Conversionary	37.5%	23.4%	14.1	62.5	47	1,131
Intermarried	41.9%	22.1%	19.8	58.1	38	1,082
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	77.6%	22.3%	55.3	22.4	510	8,845
Non-Member	29.7%	1.2%	28.5	70.3	126	4,879
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Member	73.2%	14.7%	58.5	26.8	326	6,720
Non-Member	46.5%	14.1%	32.4	53.5	293	7,004
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	73.2%	18.7%	54.5	26.8	305	4,870
Non-Member	52.5%	11.4%	41.1	47.5	331	8,945
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	73.8%	19.8%	54.0	26.2	204	3,255
Non-Member	55.2%	12.0%	43.2	44.8	432	10,469

TABLE 8-31						
CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education			Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	58.5%	12.8%	45.7	41.5	636	13,724
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Jewish Day School 7-12 yrs	81.2%	11.6%	69.6	18.8	243	4,828
To Jewish Day School 1-6 years	41.1%	14.7%	26.4	58.9	65	1,359
→ To Jewish Day School	72.4%	12.3%	60.1	27.6	308	6,187
To Supplemental School	51.3%	23.6%	27.7	48.7	206	4,392
→ To Jewish Education	64.2%	16.0%	48.2	35.8	577	12,309
No	45.1%	9.3%	35.8	54.9	59	1,415
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	68.6%	17.4%	51.2	31.4	298	6,371
No	52.6%	9.8%	42.8	47.4	304	6,697
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
Youth Group Participant	66.2%	16.9%	49.3	33.8	332	7,041
No	53.0%	9.6%	43.4	47.0	271	5,966
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	73.2%	17.8%	55.4	26.8	223	4,400
No	54.4%	16.1%	38.3	45.6	340	7,350

TABLE 8-31						
CURRENT FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education			Do Not Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	58.5%	12.8%	45.7	41.5	636	13,724
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	66.9%	19.8%	47.1	33.1	198	3,579
On General Trip	65.1%	14.3%	50.8	34.9	361	8,392
No	26.7%	8.1%	18.6	73.3	77	1,752
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	65.0%	19.1%	45.9	35.0	327	4,466
Asked, Did Not Donate	65.8%	15.5%	50.3	34.2	109	3,404
Not Asked	52.2%	7.4%	44.8	47.8	172	5,854
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	57.0%	10.1%	46.9	43.0	281	9,258
Under \$100	63.4%	25.2%	38.2	36.6	91	1,449
\$100 - \$500	59.2%	15.3%	43.9	40.8	104	1,470
\$500 and over	72.1%	17.1%	55.0	27.9	132	1,547
¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.						
² Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.						

TABLE 8-32				
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN				
Community	Year	<i>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 5-12 ¹	<i>Post-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 13-17	Retention Rate ①
Based upon the Jewish Institutions Survey ②				
Westport	2000	96%	51%	53%
Rhode Island	2002	91%	46%	51%
Milwaukee	1996	83%	28%	34%
Charlotte	1997	82%	55%	67%
Sarasota	2001	82%	12%	15%
Lehigh Valley ❁	2007	80%	27%	34%
Monmouth	1997	79%	36%	46%
Tidewater	2001	74%	19%	26%
Bergen	2001	73%	34%	46%
Hartford	2000	73%	33%	45%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	0% ²	0%
Minneapolis	2004	71%	34%	48%
York	1999	67%	30%	45%
St. Paul	2004	66%	39%	59%
Harrisburg	1994	66%	31%	47%
Jacksonville	2002	66%	28%	42%
Rochester	1999	62%	29%	47%
New Haven ❁	2010	61%	24%	39%
Wilmington	1995	59%	34%	58%
Richmond	1994	58%	15%	26%
San Antonio ❁	2007	57%	43%	75%
Miami	2004	56%	31%	56%
Washington	2003	56%	31%	56%

TABLE 8-32				
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN				
Community	Year	<i>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 5-12 ¹	<i>Post-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 13-17	Retention Rate ①
Atlantic County	2004	56%	24%	43%
S Palm Beach	2005	56%	22%	40%
MIAMI ❁	2014	54%	23%	43%
Middlesex ❁	2008	53%	33%	61%
Tucson	2002	53%	21%	40%
Miami	1994	51%	24%	47%
Orlando	1993	50%	11%	22%
W Palm Beach	2005	46%	16%	36%
Broward	1997	45%	16%	37%
Las Vegas ❁	2005	45%	11%	25%
Portland (ME) ❁	2007	43%	18%	43%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%	23%	57%
Based upon the Telephone Survey				
Pittsburgh	2002	95%	67%	71%
New York	2011	90%	73%	81%
Cincinnati	2008	90%	65%	72%
Baltimore	2010	86%	57%	66%
Columbus	2001	82%	52%	65%
Cleveland	2011	81%	69%	85%
Middlesex ❁	2008	81%	51%	63%
Howard County	2010	77%	52%	67%
San Antonio ❁	2007	77%	39%	50%
Chicago	2010	73%	48%	66%
St. Louis	1995	72%	52%	72%

TABLE 8-32				
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN				
Community	Year	<i>Pre-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 5-12 ¹	<i>Post-B'nai Mitzvah</i> Age 13-17	Retention Rate ❶
Lehigh Valley ❁	2007	72%	27%	38%
MIAMI ❁	2014	71%	43%	61%
Portland (ME) ❁	2007	71%	43%	61%
San Diego	2003	69%	47%	68%
Denver	2007	67%	55%	82%
New Haven ❁	2010	67%	46%	69%
Los Angeles	1997	47%	27%	57%
Las Vegas ❁	2005	37%	18%	48%
Seattle	2000	55%		NA
San Francisco	2004	38%		NA
NJPS ³	2000	76%	68%	89%

❷ In these communities, a *Jewish Institutions Survey* gathered information from local Jewish educational institutions. Some communities reported data based upon the Jewish Institutions Survey others reported data based upon the Telephone Survey (querying current attendance of each Jewish child in formal Jewish education); some reported both.

❁ Both the Jewish Institutions Survey and the Telephone Survey results are shown.

¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

² No formal Jewish education programs existed for Jewish children age 13-17 at the time of the survey.

³ NJPS 2000 data are based on the Telephone Survey for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: See page 8-92 for an explanation of ❶.

JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION

Table 8-33 shows that 81% (11,130 children) of Jewish children age 5-17 in Miami have received some formal Jewish education (either currently attend or have attended in the past), including 24% at a supplemental school and 58% at a Jewish day school. Note that Jewish children who attended both a Jewish day school and a supplemental school are included in the Jewish day school results. These results vary little when part-Jewish children are added.

82% (4,815 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 have received some formal Jewish education, including 27% at a supplemental school and 56% at a Jewish day school. The interest in this age group is that, since *very few* Jewish children are enrolled in formal Jewish education for the first time at age 13 or older, it suggests that 18% of Jewish children in Miami will *not* receive any formal Jewish education.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-34 shows that the 81% of Jewish children **age 5-17** who have received some formal Jewish education is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 89% in Cleveland, 84% in Washington, 80% in Atlanta, 76% in South Palm Beach, 70% in Broward, and 63% in West Palm Beach. The 81% compares to 86% in 2004 and 80% in 1994. The 81% compares to 79% nationally.

Table 8-35 shows that the 82% of Jewish children **age 13-17** who have received some formal Jewish education is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 97% in Cleveland, 96% in New York, 94% in Atlanta, 93% in Washington, 84% in South Palm Beach, 75% in Broward, and 62% in West Palm Beach. The 82% compares to 87% in 2004 and 82% in 1994.

Received Some Formal Jewish Education

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-33 shows that, overall, 81% of Jewish children age 5-17 have **received some formal Jewish education**. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in East Kendall (95%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (92%)
- Orthodox households (98%)
- synagogue member households (95%) and Jewish organization member households (92%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (88%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (91%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (94%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in West Kendall (70%)
- Hispanic households (71%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (65%)
- Just Jewish households (66%)
- synagogue non-member households (59%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (65%) and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (50%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (71%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (57%)

Ever Attended a Jewish Day School

Table 8-33 shows that, overall, 58% of Jewish children age 5-17 **have ever attended a Jewish day school**. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in Middle Beach (79%)
- Israeli households (68%)
- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (72%) and \$200,000 and over (69%)
- Orthodox households (92%)
- synagogue member households (69%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (71%), and JCC member households (68%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (75%)
- households who declined to donate to the Jewish Federation when asked in the past year (72%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (73%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 5-17 in:

- households in West Kendall (41%) and East Kendall (48%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (37%)
- Reform households (38%) and Just Jewish households (37%)
- conversionary in-married households (32%) and intermarried households (38%)
- synagogue non-member households (39%) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (44%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (37%), households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child (44%), and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (42%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (28%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (46%)

Note that in this section crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these population subgroups. In some cases, population subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population subgroups are not statistically significantly different. Thus, results in this section should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten are excluded from these results.

**TABLE 8-33
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹

Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education			Never Received Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	81.1%	23.6%	57.5	18.9	636	13,724
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ²	80.0%	23.5%	56.5	20.0	647	14,024
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	78.3%	24.9%	53.4	21.7	345	7,794
North Dade Core East	85.6%	30.9%	54.7	14.4	177	3,709
North Dade Core West	84.8%	18.6%	66.2	15.2	139	3,425
South Dade	80.1%	31.6%	48.5	19.9	140	2,970
West Kendall	70.3%	29.0%	41.3	29.7	51	1,196
East Kendall	95.1%	46.7%	48.4	4.9	54	976
NE South Dade	76.3%	17.0%	59.3	23.7	151	2,960
The Beaches	89.9%	11.9%	78.0	10.1	48	717
Middle Beach	89.3%	10.2%	79.1	10.7	81	1,498
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	71.2%	21.3%	49.9	28.8	176	3,258
Non-Hispanic	84.7%	24.5%	60.2	15.3	460	10,466
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	74.3%	16.8%	57.5	25.7	217	5,362
Non-Sephardic	85.9%	28.1%	57.8	14.1	417	8,362

TABLE 8-33						
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education			Never Received Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	81.1%	23.6%	57.5	18.9	636	13,724
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	81.7%	13.9%	67.8	18.3	138	3,500
Non-Israeli	80.9%	26.8%	54.1	19.1	498	10,224
AGE OF CHILD						
5 - 12	80.1%	21.4%	58.7	19.9	396	7,874
13 - 17	82.3%	26.8%	55.5	17.7	240	5,850
SEX OF CHILD						
Male	76.4%	22.4%	54.0	23.6	352	7,790
Female	87.6%	25.3%	62.3	12.4	284	5,934
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$50,000	80.8%	9.0%	71.8	19.2	52	2,035
\$50,000 - \$100,000	65.0%	28.0%	37.0	35.0	104	3,330
\$100,000 - \$200,000	83.0%	26.5%	56.5	17.0	150	3,723
\$200,000 and over	92.4%	23.9%	68.5	7.6	247	4,636
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	98.4%	6.0%	92.4	1.6	198	4,474
Conservative	74.3%	24.7%	49.6	25.7	168	2,902
Reform	81.3%	43.5%	37.8	18.7	123	2,662
Just Jewish	66.3%	29.5%	36.8	33.7	144	3,655

TABLE 8-33						
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹						
	Received Some Formal Jewish Education			Never Received Formal Jewish Education		
Population Subgroup	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School		Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	81.1%	23.6%	57.5	18.9	636	13,724
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	80.8%	21.8%	59.0	19.2	476	9,669
Conversionary	74.0%	42.2%	31.8	26.0	47	1,131
intermarried	71.9%	34.1%	37.8	28.1	38	1,082
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	94.9%	25.9%	69.0	5.1	510	8,845
Non-Member	58.5%	19.9%	38.6	41.5	126	4,879
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	89.5%	18.2%	71.3	10.5	326	6,720
Did Not Attend	73.1%	29.1%	44.0	26.9	293	7,004
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	87.0%	18.7%	68.3	13.0	305	4,870
Non-Member	78.1%	26.1%	52.0	21.9	331	8,945
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	92.0%	27.0%	65.0	8.0	204	3,255
Non-Member	77.9%	22.7%	55.2	22.1	432	10,469

**TABLE 8-33
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹

Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education			Never Received Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	81.1%	23.6%	57.5	18.9	636	13,724
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Jewish Day School 7-12 yrs	92.2%	17.4%	74.8	7.8	243	4,828
To Jewish Day School 1-6 years	65.4%	28.6%	36.8	34.6	65	1,359
→ To Jewish Day School	86.3%	19.9%	66.4	13.7	308	6,187
To Supplemental School	84.2%	40.1%	44.1	15.8	206	4,392
→ To Jewish Education	86.3%	25.9%	60.4	13.7	577	12,309
No	49.6%	7.4%	42.2	50.4	59	1,415
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	81.5%	19.6%	61.9	18.5	298	6,371
No	80.7%	26.5%	54.2	19.3	304	6,697
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
Youth Group Participant	82.7%	25.0%	57.7	17.3	332	7,041
No	79.1%	21.6%	57.5	20.9	271	5,966
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	87.8%	22.6%	65.2	12.2	223	4,400
No	81.5%	29.0%	52.5	18.5	340	7,350

**TABLE 8-33
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO HAVE EVER ATTENDED
FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹

Population Subgroup	Received Some Formal Jewish Education			Never Received Formal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Total	Supplemental School	Jewish Day School			
All Children Raised Jewish Only	81.1%	23.6%	57.5	18.9	636	13,724
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	90.7%	30.7%	60.0	9.3	198	3,579
On General Trip	85.0%	20.7%	64.3	15.0	361	8,392
No	51.5%	23.4%	28.1	48.5	77	1,752
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	87.4%	27.4%	60.0	12.6	327	4,466
Asked, Did Not Donate	89.5%	17.1%	72.4	10.5	109	3,404
Not Asked	71.3%	23.1%	48.2	28.7	172	5,854
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	77.6%	20.9%	56.7	22.4	281	9,258
Under \$100	85.9%	39.7%	46.2	14.1	91	1,449
\$100 - \$500	82.1%	21.7%	60.4	17.9	104	1,470
\$500 and over	93.9%	21.4%	72.5	6.1	132	1,547

¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

² Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.

TABLE 8-34 JEWISH CHILDREN WHO EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AGE 5-17 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	95%		Palm Springs	1998	82%
Pittsburgh	2002	95%		St. Petersburg	1994	82%
Denver	2007	94%		MIAMI	2014	81%
Howard County	2010	92%		Tidewater	2001	81%
Columbus	2001	92%		Westport	2000	81%
Baltimore	2010	91%		Milwaukee	1996	81%
Hartford	2000	91%		Portland (ME)	2007	80%
Cleveland	2011	89%		Atlanta	2006	80%
Bergen	2001	89%		Miami	1994	80%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%		San Francisco	2004	79%
Chicago	2010	86%		Seattle	2000	79%
San Antonio	2007	86%		S Palm Beach	2005	76%
Miami	2004	86%		Sarasota	2001	76%
Jacksonville	2002	85%		Los Angeles	1997	76%
York	1999	85%		Tucson	2002	75%
Charlotte	1997	85%		Harrisburg	1994	75%
Monmouth	1997	85%		New Haven	2010	74%
Middlesex	2008	84%		Minneapolis	2004	74%
St. Paul	2004	84%		Broward	1997	70%
San Diego	2003	84%		Wilmington	1995	70%
Washington	2003	84%		Atlantic County	2004	68%
Rhode Island	2002	84%		Orlando	1993	65%
Phoenix	2002	83%		W Palm Beach	2005	63%
Richmond	1994	83%		Las Vegas	2005	61%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%		NJPS ¹	2000	79%
Rochester	1999	82%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		

TABLE 8-35
JEWISH CHILDREN WHO EVER ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION
AGE 13-17
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Hartford	2000	98%	Richmond	1994	85%
Cleveland	2011	97%	Lehigh Valley	2007	84%
New York	2011	96%	Portland (ME)	2007	84%
Howard County	2010	96%	S Palm Beach	2005	84%
Cincinnati	2008	94%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	84%
Atlanta	2006	94%	Charlotte	1997	84%
Washington	2003	93%	MIAMI	2014	82%
Columbus	2001	93%	Tucson	2002	82%
Phoenix	2002	91%	Miami	1994	82%
Pittsburgh	2002	91%	Tidewater	2001	81%
Chicago	2010	90%	Milwaukee	1996	81%
Jacksonville	2002	90%	St. Petersburg	1994	81%
San Antonio	2007	89%	Harrisburg	1994	79%
Rhode Island	2002	88%	New Haven	2010	78%
Bergen	2001	88%	Minneapolis	2004	76%
Monmouth	1997	88%	Rochester	1999	75%
Miami	2004	87%	Broward	1997	75%
Westport	2000	87%	Atlantic County	2004	73%
Baltimore	2010	86%	Wilmington	1995	70%
Middlesex	2008	86%	Orlando	1993	63%
St. Paul	2004	85%	W Palm Beach	2005	62%
York	1999	85%	Las Vegas	2005	60%

DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER

Table 8-36 shows that, according to the Telephone Survey, 37% (6,645 children) of Jewish children age 3-17 in Miami attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2013); 12%, a non-Jewish day camp; and 52% did not attend or work at a day camp. These results vary little when part-Jewish children are added.

The *Jewish Day Camp Market Share (market share)* ① is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a day camp this past summer who attended or worked at a *Jewish* day camp. Jewish day camps have a 76% market share of the day camp market for Jewish children age 3-17. Market shares are calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-37 shows that the 37% who **attended or worked at a Jewish day camp** this past summer is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 17% in Washington, and 13% in Broward. The 37% compares to 23% in 2004. The 37% compares to 27% nationally.

The 12% who **attended or worked at a non-Jewish day camp** this past summer is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in South Palm Beach, 27% in Washington, and 20% in both West Palm Beach and Broward. The 12% compares to 11% in 2004. The 12% compares to 21% nationally.

The 52% who **did not attend or work at a day camp** this past summer is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in Broward, 59% in West Palm Beach, 56% in Washington, and 51% in South Palm Beach. The 52% compares to 66% in 2004. The 52% compares to 52% nationally.

The 76% **market share** is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in West Palm Beach, 43% in South Palm Beach, 40% in Broward, and 39% in Washington. The 76% compares to 68% in 2004. The 76% compares to 56% nationally.

Jewish Institutions Survey. Table 8-11 shows that, according to the Synagogue Survey, 1,547 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a day camp this past summer located at a synagogue. 35% attended or worked at an Orthodox synagogue; 32%, at a Conservative synagogue; and 33%, at a Reform synagogue.

According to the JCC Survey, 1,753 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish Community Center in Miami (JCC) day camp this past summer.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 3,300 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer, of whom 47% attended or worked at a day camp located at a synagogue and 53%, at a JCC.

A total of 18,008 Jewish children age 3-17 live in Miami. Thus, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 18% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer, including 9% who attended or worked at a day camp at a synagogue and 10%, at a JCC.

The 18% who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey is not within* the margin of error of the 37% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Why the disparity between the Telephone Survey and the Jewish Institutions Survey? First, some Jewish children age 3-17 may have attended or worked at Jewish day camps that operate outside Miami. Second, some respondents may have interpreted “Jewish day camp” to mean a camp with mostly Jewish campers. Third, the Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish children age 3-17 may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-36 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, overall, 37% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 3-17 in:

- households in North Beach (47%) and Middle Beach (52%)
- the age 3-5 group (66%)
- Orthodox households (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (47%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (50%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 3-17 in:

- Other North Dade (6%) and East Kendall (22%)
- the age 13-17 group (15%)
- Just Jewish households (26%)
- intermarried households (12%)
- synagogue non-member households (26%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (21%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (25%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (25%)

TABLE 8-36						
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT						
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17						
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	36.9%	11.5	51.6	76.2%	787	18,008
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ²	36.7%	11.1	52.2	76.8%	806	19,714
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	34.1%	13.2	52.7	72.1%	426	10,220
North Dade Core East	37.4%	15.8	46.8	70.3%	225	4,925
North Dade Core West	40.2%	6.9	52.9	85.4%	157	3,888
Other North Dade	5.5%	21.4	73.1	20.4%	44	1,407
South Dade	35.2%	9.0	55.8	79.6%	174	3,764
West Kendall	38.7%	4.1	57.2	90.4%	61	1,352
East Kendall	21.7%	11.6	66.7	65.2%	61	1,171
NE South Dade	44.1%	11.9	44.0	78.8%	52	1,241
The Beaches	46.0%	9.4	44.6	83.0%	187	4,024
North Beach	46.8%	12.6	40.6	78.8%	59	1,044
Middle Beach	51.8%	7.8	40.4	86.9%	102	2,170
South Beach	29.2%	9.7	61.1	75.1%	26	810
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	31.7%	12.7	55.6	71.4%	221	4,720
Non-Hispanic	38.9%	11.0	50.1	78.0%	566	13,288

TABLE 8-36						
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT						
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17						
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	36.9%	11.5	51.6	76.2%	787	18,008
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	32.5%	11.0	56.5	74.7%	280	7,420
Non-Sephardic	39.9%	11.9	48.2	77.0%	505	10,588
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	40.5%	7.0	52.5	85.3%	174	4,614
Non-Israeli	35.8%	13.0	51.2	73.4%	613	13,394
AGE OF CHILD						
3 - 5	66.0%	9.0	25.0	88.0%	178	4,705
6 - 12	36.4%	17.6	46.0	67.4%	367	7,453
13 - 17	14.8%	5.8	79.4	71.8%	242	5,850
SEX OF CHILD						
Male	30.2%	13.0	56.8	69.9%	434	10,257
Female	45.9%	9.5	44.6	82.9%	353	7,748
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$50,000	39.2%	5.1	55.7	88.5%	70	2,703
\$50 - \$100,000	27.7%	8.0	64.3	77.6%	131	4,274
\$100 - \$200,000	44.4%	15.9	39.7	73.6%	193	5,219
\$200,000 and over	36.4%	13.4	50.2	73.1%	296	5,812

TABLE 8-36						
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT						
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17						
	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp					
Population Subgroup	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	36.9%	11.5	51.6	76.2%	787	18,008
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	50.4%	5.8	43.8	89.7%	249	5,767
Conservative	31.6%	13.5	54.9	70.1%	215	4,335
Reform	35.9%	15.6	48.5	69.7%	147	3,390
Just Jewish	25.6%	13.4	61.0	65.6%	173	4,487
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	38.2%	10.3	51.5	78.8%	596	12,938
Conversionary	39.9%	13.7	46.4	74.4%	62	1,595
Intermarried	11.7%	26.1	62.2	31.0%	46	1,345
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	43.5%	13.0	43.5	77.0%	626	11,460
Non-Member	25.5%	8.8	65.7	74.3%	161	6,548
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	42.9%	12.0	45.1	78.1%	409	8,600
Did Not Attend	31.3%	11.0	57.7	74.0%	360	9,408
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	42.5%	13.4	44.1	76.0%	337	5,253
Non-Member	34.6%	10.7	54.7	76.4%	450	12,755

TABLE 8-36						
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17						
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	36.9%	11.5	51.6	76.2%	787	18,008
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	41.3%	11.4	47.3	78.4%	229	3,747
Non-Member	35.8%	11.5	52.7	75.7%	558	14,261
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Day School 7-12 yrs	47.4%	8.2	44.4	85.3%	292	6,035
To Day School 1-6 yrs	20.5%	24.5	55.0	45.6%	79	1,640
→To Jewish Day School	41.7%	11.6	46.7	78.2%	371	7,675
To Supplemental School	36.7%	14.0	49.3	72.4%	254	5,587
→To Jewish Education	38.1%	11.4	50.5	77.0%	669	14,658
No	28.1%	15.3	56.6	64.7%	77	2,368
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	42.5%	11.1	46.4	79.3%	363	8,148
No	31.4%	12.7	55.9	71.2%	379	8,871
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
Youth Group Participant	35.6%	10.9	53.5	76.6%	402	8,452
No	38.0%	13.1	48.9	74.4%	341	8,505

**TABLE 8-36
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	36.9%	11.5	51.6	76.2%	787	18,008
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	50.0%	7.6	42.4	86.8%	290	6,021
No	29.3%	15.3	55.4	65.7%	400	8,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	42.9%	6.4	50.7	87.0%	238	4,389
On General Trip	37.5%	12.9	49.6	74.4%	452	10,935
No	25.4%	13.7	60.9	65.0%	97	2,684
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	31.6%	16.1	52.3	66.2%	385	5,206
Asked, Did Not Donate	44.0%	6.7	49.3	86.8%	128	3,988
Not Asked	36.8%	10.7	52.5	77.5%	243	8,814
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	39.0%	9.5	51.5	80.4%	371	12,802
Under \$100	33.3%	15.3	51.4	68.5%	119	1,828
\$100 - \$500	36.6%	15.4	48.0	70.4%	123	1,729
\$500 and over	24.5%	17.6	57.9	58.2%	143	1,649

¹ Sample sizes and numbers of Jewish children for the *Jewish Day Camp Market Share* column are lower than the numbers shown in the table by approximately the percentages shown in the *Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp* column. Thus, market shares are calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

² Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.
Note: See page 8-111 for an explanation of ①.

**TABLE 8-37
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ①
		Jewish	Non- Jewish		
MIAMI	2014	37%	12	52	76%
San Antonio	2007	33%	10	58	78%
Charlotte	1997	33%	10	57	76%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	8	60	81%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	8	62	80%
Portland (ME)	2007	30%	18	52	62%
Middlesex	2008	29%	22	50	57%
Rochester	1999	26%	19	55	58%
Bergen	2001	25%	17	58	61%
Monmouth	1997	25%	36	39	41%
Miami	2004	23%	11	66	68%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	12	65	66%
Tidewater	2001	23%	13	65	64%
St. Paul	2004	22%	8	70	73%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	16	63	58%
Sarasota	2001	21%	5	74	83%
New Haven	2010	21%	19	60	53%
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	20	59	51%
S Palm Beach	2005	21%	28	51	43%
Richmond	1994	20%	12	68	62%
Milwaukee	1996	19%	9	72	69%

**TABLE 8-37
DAY CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 3-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at a Day Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at a Day Camp	Jewish Day Camp Market Share ①
		Jewish	Non-Jewish		
Las Vegas	2005	18%	10	72	63%
Wilmington	1995	17%	18	65	50%
Columbus	2001	17%	18	65	48%
Washington	2003	17%	27	56	39%
Tucson	2002	15%	15	71	50%
Hartford	2000	15%	24	62	38%
Rhode Island	2002	14%	21	66	40%
Broward	1997	13%	20	68	40%
Westport	2000	6%	40	54	14%
NJPS ¹	2000	27%	21	52	56%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.
Note: See page 8-111 for an explanation of **①**.

OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER

Table 8-38 shows that 20% (2,618 children) of Jewish children age 6-17 in Miami attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2013); 3%, a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 78% did not attend or work at an overnight camp. These results vary little when part-Jewish children are added.

The *Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share (market share)* ● is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 attending or working at an overnight camp this past summer who attended or worked at a *Jewish* overnight camp. Jewish overnight camps have an 88% market share of the overnight camp market for Jewish children age 6-17. Market shares are calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-39 shows that the 20% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Washington, 11% in South Palm Beach, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 8% in Broward. The 20% compares to 26% in 2004. The 20% compares to 20% nationally.

The 3% who **attended or worked at a non-Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Washington, 6% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, and 3% in West Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 6% in 2004. The 3% compares to 8% nationally.

The 78% who **did not attend or work at an overnight camp** this past summer is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in West Palm Beach, 86% in Broward, 84% in South Palm Beach, and 74% in Washington. The 78% compares to 69% in 2004. The 78% compares to 72% nationally.

The 88% **market share** is the highest of 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in West Palm Beach, 67% in South Palm Beach, 56% in Broward, and 54% in Washington. The 88% compares to 83% in 2004. The 88% compares to 70% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-38 shows that, overall, 20% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 6-17 in:

- households in Middle Beach (35%)
- Orthodox households (34%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 6-17 in:

- households in Other North Dade (3%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (8%)

- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (10%) and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (4%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (7%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (10%)

Note that in this section crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these population subgroups. In some cases, population subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population subgroups are not statistically significantly different. Thus, results in this section should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

TABLE 8-38						
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17						
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	19.7%	2.8	77.5	87.6%	609	13,290
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ²	19.4%	2.7	77.9	87.8%	619	13,544
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	17.9%	1.8	80.3	90.9%	333	7,820
North Dade Core East	19.8%	2.3	77.9	89.6%	167	3,402
North Dade Core West	21.1%	1.4	77.5	93.8%	134	3,290
Other North Dade	3.0%	1.5	95.5	66.7%	32	1,128
South Dade	14.3%	5.6	80.1	71.9%	132	2,705
West Kendall	12.7%	1.9	85.4	87.0%	47	1,013
East Kendall	21.9%	13.9	64.2	61.2%	53	954
NE South Dade	6.7%	0.0	93.3	100.0%	32	738
The Beaches	30.4%	2.3	67.3	93.0%	144	2,765
North Beach	29.5%	3.6	66.9	89.1%	46	665
Middle Beach	35.3%	2.8	61.9	92.7%	77	1,406
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	18.8%	2.5	78.7	88.3%	174	3,610
Non-Hispanic	20.1%	2.8	77.1	87.8%	435	9,680

TABLE 8-38						
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17						
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	19.7%	2.8	77.5	87.6%	609	13,290
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	13.1%	0.8	86.1	94.2%	213	5,592
Non-Sephardic	24.8%	4.1	71.1	85.8%	394	7,698
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	21.2%	0.0	78.8	100.0%	131	3,249
Non-Israeli	19.4%	3.5	77.1	84.7%	478	10,040
AGE OF CHILD						
6 - 12	13.9%	2.3	83.8	85.8%	367	7,343
13 - 17	27.0%	3.2	69.8	89.4%	242	5,947
SEX OF CHILD						
Male	17.8%	3.4	78.8	84.0%	338	7,730
Female	22.5%	1.7	75.8	93.0%	271	5,560
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$50,000	33.1%	0.0	66.9	100.0%	37	1,762
\$50 - \$100,000	14.0%	0.0	86.0	100.0%	99	3,627
\$100 - \$200,000	7.8%	2.7	89.5	74.3%	140	3,352
\$200,000 and over	29.0%	7.0	64.0	80.6%	245	4,549

TABLE 8-38						
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17						
Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	19.7%	2.8	77.5	87.6%	609	13,290
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	34.4%	0.2	65.4	99.4%	187	4,077
Conservative	15.1%	1.9	83.0	88.8%	168	3,290
Reform	11.2%	8.0	80.8	58.3%	113	2,388
Just Jewish	13.3%	2.6	84.1	83.6%	138	3,511
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	18.7%	3.2	78.1	85.4%	455	9,388
Conversionary	10.2%	2.2	87.6	82.3%	46	1,104
Intermarried	3.6%	3.2	93.2	52.9%	35	1,002
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	24.5%	3.8	71.7	86.6%	490	8,321
Non-Member	11.9%	0.8	87.3	93.7%	119	4,972
ATTEND CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	23.9%	2.4	73.7	90.9%	311	6,162
Did Not Attend	16.4%	3.1	80.5	84.1%	281	7,128
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	24.5%	3.9	71.6	86.3%	292	4,575
Non-Member	17.4%	2.0	80.6	89.7%	317	8,715

TABLE 8-38 OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17						
	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
Population Subgroup	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	19.7%	2.8	77.5	87.6%	609	13,290
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	22.6%	6.2	71.2	78.5%	199	3,086
Non-Member	19.0%	1.6	79.4	92.2%	410	13,204
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Day School 7-12 yrs	27.6%	2.2	70.2	92.6%	229	4,451
To Day School 1-6 yrs	9.7%	3.6	86.7	72.9%	63	1,308
→ To Jewish Day School	23.5%	2.5	74.0	90.4%	292	5,759
To Supplemental School	19.5%	4.3	76.2	81.9%	196	4,100
→ To Jewish Education	23.0%	3.0	74.0	88.5%	549	10,787
No	4.3%	1.3	94.4	76.8%	60	1,868
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	18.5%	1.7	79.8	91.6%	284	5,990
No	21.8%	3.7	74.5	85.5%	291	6,656
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
Youth Group Participant	22.4%	3.3	74.3	87.2%	321	6,717
No	17.5%	2.1	80.4	89.3%	255	5,869
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	21.6%	2.9	75.5	88.2%	211	4,174
No	20.8%	3.4	75.8	86.0%	323	6,759

**TABLE 8-38
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

Population Subgroup	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ¹	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
	Jewish	Non-Jewish				
All Children Raised Jewish Only	19.7%	2.8	77.5	87.6%	609	13,290
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	26.3%	6.4	67.3	80.4%	193	3,337
On General Trip	20.5%	1.1	78.4	94.9%	340	7,794
No	7.0%	2.7	90.3	72.2%	76	2,159
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	19.2%	4.3	76.5	81.7%	313	4,237
Asked, Did Not Donate	23.1%	1.6	75.3	93.5%	106	3,316
Not Asked	17.1%	2.1	80.8	89.1%	162	5,737
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	19.3%	1.9	78.8	91.0%	268	9,053
Under \$100	9.8%	2.7	87.5	78.4%	87	1,372
\$100 - \$500	19.9%	2.7	77.4	88.1%	98	1,383
\$500 and over	27.2%	7.4	65.4	78.6%	128	1,482

¹ Sample sizes and numbers of Jewish children for the *Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share* column are lower than the numbers shown in the table by approximately the percentages shown in the *Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp* column. Thus, market shares are calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

² Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.

Note: See page 8-120 for an explanation of ❶.

**TABLE 8-39
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ^①
		Jewish	Non-Jewish		
Miami	2004	26%	6	69	83%
MIAMI	2014	20%	3	78	88%
Bergen	2001	20%	9	71	70%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	4	77	83%
Rochester	1999	19%	9	71	67%
Minneapolis	2004	18%	3	78	84%
St. Paul	2004	18%	7	75	74%
Rhode Island	2002	18%	12	70	60%
Middlesex	2008	17%	3	80	86%
Sarasota	2001	17%	10	73	64%
Charlotte	1997	16%	5	80	76%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	8	76	69%
New Haven	2010	15%	8	77	66%
San Antonio	2007	14%	5	80	73%
Washington	2003	14%	12	74	54%
Wilmington	1995	13%	6	81	67%
Richmond	1994	12%	16	72	42%
Westport	2000	12%	17	72	41%
Atlantic County	2004	11%	2	87	88%
Las Vegas	2005	11%	3	86	81%
S Palm Beach	2005	11%	6	84	67%

**TABLE 8-39
OVERNIGHT CAMP ATTENDED OR WORKED AT
BY JEWISH CHILDREN THIS PAST SUMMER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

Community	Year	Attended or Worked at an Overnight Camp		Did Not Attend or Work at an Overnight Camp	Jewish Overnight Camp Market Share ①
		Jewish	Non-Jewish		
Tidewater	2001	11%	9	80	55%
Lehigh Valley	2007	10%	10	80	52%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	3	88	74%
Tucson	2002	8%	2	91	84%
Broward	1997	8%	6	86	56%
Hartford	2000	7%	13	81	34%
Monmouth	1997	5%	4	91	57%
Portland (ME)	2007	5%	14	81	25%
NJPS ¹	2000	20%	8	72	70%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: See page 8-120 for an explanation of **①**.

SENDING CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP LAST SUMMER PREVENTED BY COST

Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Miami who had not sent them to Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2013) were asked if cost prevented them from doing so.

Table 8-40 shows that 30% (2,976 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 did not send a child to a Jewish overnight camp this past summer because of the cost. These results vary little when part-Jewish children are added.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 8-40** shows that, overall, 31% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income under \$100,000 in the past year (47%)

The percentage is much lower for households with Jewish children age 6-17 in:

- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (12%)

TABLE 8-40			
JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP PREVENTED BY COST			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN WHO DID NOT SEND AT LEAST ONE CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP THIS PAST SUMMER			
Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp	Sample Size	Number of Households
All Children Raised Jewish Only	30.4%	241	9,788
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ¹	30.4%	248	9,788
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	34.5%	142	5,845
North Dade Core East	39.3%	77	2,982
North Dade Core West	38.9%	48	1,902
South Dade	24.4%	55	2,413
The Beaches	24.1%	44	1,530
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	28.6%	61	2,608
Non-Hispanic	31.1%	180	7,180
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	30.8%	84	4,215
Non-Sephardic	29.1%	157	5,573
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	23.3%	48	2,310
Non-Israeli	32.9%	193	7,478
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
35 - 49	29.4%	151	5,834
50 - 64	35.0%	67	3,194

TABLE 8-40			
JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP PREVENTED BY COST			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN WHO DID NOT SEND AT LEAST ONE CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP THIS PAST SUMMER			
Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp	Sample Size	Number of Households
All Children Raised Jewish Only	30.4%	241	9,788
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$100,000	46.9%	60	3,605
\$100 - \$200,000	29.6%	71	3,492
\$200,000 and over	11.9%	76	2,691
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	35.7%	46	1,524
Conservative	33.3%	66	2,396
Reform	22.2%	59	2,421
Just Jewish	32.8%	68	3,406
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	34.4%	171	6,656
Conversionary	23.8%	25	1,090
Intermarried	18.2%	22	1,178
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	27.0%	174	5,350
Non-Member	34.9%	67	4,434
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	34.7%	101	3,930
Did Not Attend	29.0%	132	5,858
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	24.0%	96	2,661
Non-Member	32.8%	145	7,127

TABLE 8-40			
JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP PREVENTED BY COST			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN WHO DID NOT SEND AT LEAST ONE CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP THIS PAST SUMMER			
Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Sending Child to Jewish Overnight Camp	Sample Size	Number of Households
All Children Raised Jewish Only	30.4%	241	9,788
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	34.3%	66	1,898
Non-Member	29.7%	175	7,890
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER			
Very Familiar	25.3%	143	4,651
Somewhat Familiar	33.3%	72	3,494
Not at All Familiar	38.7%	26	1,643
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	29.1%	117	2,993
Asked, Did Not Donate	39.5%	44	2,364
Not Asked	25.9%	72	4,431
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	30.4%	116	6,795
Under \$100	40.0%	36	1,090
\$100 - \$500	26.3%	42	1,064
\$500 and over	13.3%	39	839
¹ Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.			

PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP

Table 8-41 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 33% (1,919 children) of Jewish children age 13-17 in Miami regularly participate (*participate*) in a Jewish teenage youth group.

Jewish Institutions Survey

Table 8-11 shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 671 Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group at a synagogue, of whom 36% participate at an Orthodox synagogue; 42% participate at a Conservative synagogue, 1% at a Reconstructionist synagogue; 20%, at a Reform synagogue. and 1%, at other synagogues.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 889 Jewish children age 13-17 participate in an independent Jewish teenage youth group.

According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 2,598 Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group, of whom 43% participate in a synagogue youth group and 57%, in an independent youth group.

A total of 5,850 Jewish children age 13-17 live in Miami. Thus, *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey*, 27% of Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group, including 11% who participate in a synagogue youth group and 15%, in an independent youth group.

The 27% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is within the margin of error of the 33% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Community Comparisons. **Table 8-42** shows that the 33% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group *according to the Telephone Survey* is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities.

Table 8-43 shows that the 27% who participate in a Jewish teenage youth group *according to the Jewish Institutions Survey* is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in Washington, 21% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, and 18% in West Palm Beach. The 27% compares to 18% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-41 shows that, overall, 33% of Jewish children age 13-17 participate in a Jewish teenage youth group. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 13-17 in:

- North Dade Core East (43%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (44%) and \$200,000 and over (45%)
- synagogue member households (43%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (49%), and Jewish organization member households (54%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 13-17 in:

- South Dade (23%)
- households earning an annual income under \$100,000 (21%)
- synagogue non-member households (21%), households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (23%)

Note that in this section crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these population subgroups. In some cases, population subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population subgroups are not statistically significantly different. Thus, results in this section should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

TABLE 8-41			
PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP			
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17			
Population Subgroup	Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	32.8%	241	5,850
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children ¹	32.0%	247	5,988
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	33.7%	133	3,590
North Dade Core East	42.8%	63	1,556
North Dade Core West	32.9%	54	1,477
South Dade	22.8%	63	1,341
West Kendall	26.7%	25	521
The Beaches	42.4%	45	920
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	34.9%	79	1,660
Non-Hispanic	31.6%	162	4,190
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Hispanic	24.2%	84	2,567
Non-Hispanic	39.7%	155	3,283
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	44.5%	43	1,350
Non-Israeli	29.0%	198	4,500
SEX OF CHILD			
Male	29.4%	150	3,770
Female	38.3%	91	2,080

TABLE 8-41			
PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP			
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17			
Population Subgroup	Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	32.8%	241	5,850
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$100,000	20.8%	64	2,691
\$100-\$200,000	43.6%	54	1,466
\$200,000 and over	44.7%	86	1,693
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	41.9%	71	1,781
Conservative	30.2%	62	1,362
Reform	23.0%	40	854
Just Jewish	30.0%	67	1,846
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	37.0%	168	3,963
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	42.9%	181	3,150
Non-Member	20.5%	60	2,700
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	48.9%	116	2,332
Did Not Attend	22.5%	120	3,518
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	41.8%	106	1,730
Non-Member	28.7%	135	4,120
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	53.7%	90	1,350
Non-Member	26.3%	151	4,500

TABLE 8-41			
PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP			
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17			
Population Subgroup	Participate in a Jewish Teenage Youth Group	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	32.8%	241	5,850
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	38.2%	125	1,764
Asked, Did Not Donate	33.1%	43	1,669
Not Asked	26.5%	63	2,417
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	29.2%	105	4,086
Under \$100	34.2%	33	551
\$100-\$500	40.9%	40	640
\$500 and over	39.1%	52	573
¹ Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.			

TABLE 8-42						
PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP						
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	48%		Lehigh Valley	2007	37%
Detroit	2005	48%		MIAMI	2014	33%
Milwaukee	1996	43%		New Haven	2010	32%
Middlesex	2008	41%		Portland (ME)	2007	22%
Bergen	2001	39%		Las Vegas	2005	22%

**TABLE 8-43
PARTICIPATE IN A JEWISH TEENAGE YOUTH GROUP
BASED UPON THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY ①
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	78%		Bergen	2001	23%
Minneapolis	2004	67%		S Palm Beach	2005	21%
York	1999	61%		Jacksonville	2002	21%
Rhode Island	2002	52%		Broward	1997	21%
Milwaukee	1996	50%		Las Vegas	2005	18%
Richmond	1994	50%		W Palm Beach	2005	18%
Middlesex	2008	45%		Miami	2004	18%
Monmouth	1997	45%		Rochester	1999	17%
Tidewater	2001	43%		New Haven	2010	13%
Lehigh Valley	2007	40%		Portland (ME)	2007	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
Sarasota	2001	35%				
St. Paul	2004	34%				
Tucson	2002	34%				
Hartford	2000	32%				
MIAMI	2014	27%				
Atlantic County	2004	27%				
San Antonio	2007	26%				
Westport	2000	24%				
Detroit	2005	23%				
Washington	2003	23%				

Note: The percentage of Jewish teenagers who participate in a Jewish youth group is based upon the number of Jewish children age 13-17 who participate according to the Jewish Institutions Survey divided by the estimated number of Jewish children age 13-17 in the local community according to the Telephone Survey.

① A Jewish Institutions Survey gathered information from local Jewish educational institutions.

JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION

Table 8-44 shows that 66% of Jewish children age 0-17 in Miami are currently involved in some type of formal or informal Jewish education in that they:

- ❶ currently attend a Jewish preschool/child care program;
- ❷ currently attend a Jewish day school;
- ❸ currently attend a Jewish supplemental school;
- ❹ attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer;
- ❺ attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer; or
- ❻ currently participate in a Jewish teenage youth group.

Community Comparisons. Table 8-45 shows that the 66% who are currently involved in formal or informal Jewish education is about average among eight comparison Jewish communities.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 8-44 shows that, overall, 66% of Jewish children age 0-17 are currently involved in formal or informal Jewish education. The percentage is much higher for Jewish children age 0-17 in:

- households in North Dade Core West (77%) and North Beach (90%)
- Orthodox households (88%)
- synagogue member households (79%), JCC membership households (82%), and Jewish organization member households (79%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (78%)
- households who declined to donate when asked to the Jewish Federation in the past year (78%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (81%)

The percentage is much lower for Jewish children age 0-17 in:

- Other North Dade (26%)
- Reform households (56%) and Just Jewish households (51%)
- intermarried households (39%) and conversionary in-married households (53%)
- synagogue non-member households (46%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (52%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (45%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (37%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (41%)

TABLE 8-44			
JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION			
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	66.4%	953	22,343
All Jewish and Part-Jewish Children	66.9%	971	23,340
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	66.0%	500	11,984
North Dade Core East	69.1%	265	6,016
North Dade Core West	77.2%	179	4,179
Other North Dade	26.4%	56	1,789
South Dade	59.0%	210	5,135
West Kendall	60.1%	71	1,730
East Kendall	61.2%	74	1,565
NE South Dade	56.5%	65	1,840
The Beaches	75.0%	243	5,224
North Beach	90.2%	69	1,296
Middle Beach	70.0%	132	2,855
South Beach	69.6%	42	1,073
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	59.0%	261	5,826
Non-Hispanic	69.1%	692	16,517
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	64.3%	330	8,875
Non-Sephardic	67.8%	621	13,468

TABLE 8-44			
JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION			
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	66.4%	953	22,343
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	72.6%	210	5,570
Non-Israeli	64.4%	743	16,773
AGE OF CHILD			
0-5	59.4%	342	9,053
6-12	74.1%	368	7,440
13-17	67.9%	243	5,850
SEX OF CHILD			
Male	63.4%	522	12,230
Female	70.4%	431	10,113
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$50,000	67.9%	82	3,258
\$50-\$100,000	54.2%	168	4,996
\$100-\$200,000	69.3%	235	6,916
\$200,000 and over	73.9%	345	7,173
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	88.1%	311	7,040
Conservative	62.9%	256	4,615
Reform	55.8%	181	4,810
Just Jewish	51.1%	202	5,878

TABLE 8-44			
JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION			
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	66.4%	953	22,343
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	68.4%	723	15,428
Conversionary	53.1%	79	2,053
Intermarried	38.8%	62	1,887
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	79.3%	748	13,773
Non-Member	45.9%	205	8,570
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	73.3%	502	10,881
Did Not Attend	59.6%	432	11,462
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	82.1%	380	6,182
Non-Member	60.8%	573	16,161
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	78.7%	283	4,856
Non-Member	63.1%	670	17,487

TABLE 8-44			
JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION			
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Jewish Children Currently Involved in Formal or Informal Jewish Education	Sample Size	Number of Jewish Children
All Children Raised Jewish Only	66.4%	953	22,343
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Day School 7-12 yrs	77.9%	358	7,484
To Day School 1-6 yrs	51.8%	94	1,972
→ To Jewish Day School	72.4%	452	9,456
To Supplemental School	63.0%	313	7,141
→ To Jewish Education	70.0%	868	18,125
No	45.4%	85	2,812
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	72.2%	288	5,507
On General Trip	71.2%	549	13,589
No	36.9%	116	3,247
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	69.0%	451	6,174
Asked, Did Not Donate	77.9%	146	4,636
Not Asked	59.8%	320	11,513
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	65.0%	466	16,169
Under \$100	61.6%	149	2,318
\$100 - \$500	66.2%	138	1,921
\$500 and over	81.4%	164	1,935
¹ Includes children being raised part-Jewish. All other rows include children being raised Jewish only.			

TABLE 8-45
JEWISH CHILDREN CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN
FORMAL OR INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	77%		Lehigh Valley	2007	62%
San Antonio	2007	72%		Portland (ME)	2007	61%
MIAMI	2014	66%		New Haven	2010	59%
Middlesex	2008	65%		Las Vegas	2005	30%

CHAPTER 9

JEWISH AGENCIES

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies.	9-2
Perception of Jewish Agencies.	9-5
Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.	9-6
Familiarity with the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.	9-6
Perception of the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center.	9-13
Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.	9-20
Familiarity with the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.	9-20
Perception of the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center.	9-24
Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.	9-28
Familiarity with the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.	9-28
Perception of the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center.	9-33
The Greater Miami Jewish Federation.	9-37
Familiarity with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.	9-37
Perception of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.	9-44
Miami Jewish Health Systems.	9-51
Familiarity with Miami Jewish Health Systems.	9-51
Perception of Miami Jewish Health Systems.	9-58
Jewish Community Services.	9-65
Familiarity with Jewish Community Services.	9-65
Perception of Jewish Community Services.	9-73

If a person is occupied with the needs of the community, it is as though he or she were occupied with Torah.

(JERUSALEM TALMUD BERAKHOT 5A)

FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH AGENCIES

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) and other Jewish agencies. **Table 9-1** shows that, overall, a significant portion of the Miami Jewish community is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation and other Jewish agencies, ranging from the 31% of respondents in South Dade who are not at all familiar with the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) to the 61% of respondents who are not at all familiar with Jewish Community Services.

Table 9-2 shows that 86% of respondents are *at least somewhat familiar* with *at least one* of the four agencies queried of all respondents. The 86% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 87% in both West Palm Beach and Washington, 83% in South Palm Beach, and 69% in Broward. The 86% compares to 87% in both 2004 and 1994.

TABLE 9-1			
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH AGENCIES			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020 *, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 55,700 *			
Jewish Agency	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center *	32.4%	35.2	32.4
Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center *	34.7%	34.4	30.9
Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center *	29.6%	29.3	41.1
Greater Miami Jewish Federation	20.8%	44.1	35.1
Miami Jewish Health Systems, formerly known as Douglas Gardens	15.4%	25.9	58.7
Jewish Community Services	9.0%	29.8	61.2
<p>* Results for the JCCs reflect only the familiarity of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC. The sample size for the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center is 1,017; the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center, 620; and the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center, 381. The number of households for the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center is 30,357 households; the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center, 17,100 households; and the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center, 8,243 households.</p>			

**TABLE 9-2
AT LEAST SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH AT LEAST ONE JEWISH AGENCY QUERIED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Number of Agencies Queried	Percentage at Least Somewhat Familiar
Rochester	1999	7	97%
Detroit	2005	10	96%
Milwaukee	1996	5	94%
Tucson	2002	7	93%
York	1999	3	93%
San Antonio	2007	6	92%
Minneapolis	2004	6	92%
Richmond	1994	7	92%
New Haven	2010	8	90%
St. Paul	2004	5	90%
Tidewater	2001	6	90%
Hartford	2000	8	90%
Harrisburg	1994	6	89%
Jacksonville	2002	6	88%
Rhode Island	2002	8	88%
Charlotte	1997	5	88%
W Palm Beach	2005	8	87%
Miami	2004	6	87%
Washington	2003	9	87%
Bergen	2001	5	87%
Miami	1994	6	87%
MIAMI	2014	4	86%
Lehigh Valley	2007	5	84%

TABLE 9-2
AT LEAST SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH AT LEAST ONE JEWISH AGENCY QUERIED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Number of Agencies Queried	Percentage at Least Somewhat Familiar
St. Petersburg	1994	5	84%
S Palm Beach	2005	10	83%
Orlando	1993	6	83%
Wilmington	1995	5	82%
Sarasota	2001	4	80%
Atlantic County	2004	7	79%
Portland (ME)	2007	6	76%
Westport	2000	4	73%
Middlesex	2008	5	70%
Broward	1997	10	69%
Monmouth	1997	4	63%
Las Vegas	2005	4	59%

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH AGENCIES

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) and other Jewish agencies were asked to provide perceptions of those agencies on a scale of excellent, good, fair, and poor. **Note that only respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with each agency were asked to provide their perceptions of those agencies.** Many respondents who are only somewhat familiar, and some respondents who are very familiar, with an agency were unable to provide a perception of that agency. Also, some respondents who provided perceptions of the agencies may have used their services recently while others have not.

Table 9-3 shows that the majority (84%-90%) of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and other Jewish agencies and were able to provide a perception have positive (excellent and good) perceptions of them.

TABLE 9-3 PERCEPTION OF JEWISH AGENCIES							
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE AGENCY							
Jewish Agency	Excel- lent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excel- lent + Good	Sample Size	Num- ber of House- holds
Michael-Ann Russell JCC *	37.4%	49.2	10.2	3.2	86.6%	696	20,521
Dave and Mary Alper JCC *	43.3%	47.1	7.7	1.9	90.4%	420	11,816
Galbut Family Miami Beach JCC *	34.6%	54.9	9.8	0.7	89.5%	235	4,855
Greater Miami Jewish Federation	30.3%	53.3	13.0	3.4	83.6%	1,429	36,149
Miami Jewish Health Systems (Douglas Gardens)	36.2%	47.6	12.8	3.4	83.8%	782	23,004
Jewish Community Services	30.2%	53.7	13.5	2.6	83.9%	876	21,612
* Results for the JCCs reflect only the perception of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC.							

MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

FAMILIARITY WITH THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Table 9-4 shows that 32% of respondents in Jewish households in North Dade are very familiar, 35% are somewhat familiar, and 32% are not at all familiar with the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center (MARJCC). In examining these results, it should be noted that this study overestimates the true level of familiarity with the MARJCC. Some respondents provide “false positive” responses to this question, because they confuse the MARJCC with synagogues, the Jewish Federation, and other Jewish organizations.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-5 shows that the 32% **very familiar** with the MARJCC is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Washington (Gr. Wash.), 35% in Miami (Alper), 34% in Washington (DCJCC), 30% in Miami (Miami Beach), 22% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 19% in Washington (NOVA), 18% in Broward (Posnack), 15% in South Palm Beach, 14% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 8% in Broward (Soref). The 32% compares to 28% in 2004 and 22% in 1994.

The 32% **not at all familiar** with the MARJCC is well above average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 68% in Broward (Soref), 56% in South Palm Beach, 53% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 43% in Broward (Posnack), 42% in Washington (NOVA), 41% in Miami (Miami Beach), 39% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 31% in Miami (Alper), 15% in Washington (DCJCC), and 14% in Washington (Gr. Wash.) The 32% compares to 34% in 2004 and 32% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-4 shows that, overall, 32% of respondents are very familiar with the MARJCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- North Dade Core West (43%)
- age 35-49 (42%)
- households with children (44%) and households with only adult children (42%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (44%)
- Orthodox households (42%)
- in-married households (45%)
- synagogue member households (46%), JCC member households (82%), and Jewish organization member households (44%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (46%) and \$500 and over (53%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage very familiar with the MARJCC is much lower for respondents in:

- part-year households (15%)
- Other North Dade (14%)
- FSU households (8%) and Holocaust survivor households (18%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (22%)

Recall that the level of familiarity with the MARJCC is that of the respondent. In some cases, the respondent is not the active JCC member in the household, which helps to explain why some respondents in JCC member households are only somewhat familiar or not at all familiar with the JCC.

TABLE 9-4				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL				
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All North Dade	32.4%	35.2	32.4	1,017
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	14.6%	37.5	47.9	75
Full-Year	33.3%	35.1	31.6	942
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Dade Core East	32.6%	32.7	34.7	629
North Dade Core West	43.3%	34.3	22.4	250
Other North Dade	14.4%	46.4	39.2	138
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU				
FSU	7.7%	38.5	53.8	37
Non-FSU	33.4%	35.1	31.5	980
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	34.4%	37.5	28.1	186
Non-Hispanic	32.0%	34.8	33.2	831
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	36.9%	36.8	26.3	232
Non-Sephardic	31.1%	34.9	34.0	781
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	40.9%	29.2	29.9	152
Non-Israeli	31.0%	36.2	32.8	865

TABLE 9-4				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All North Dade	32.4%	35.2	32.4	1,017
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR				
Survivor	17.8%	40.0	42.2	51
Non-Survivor	33.1%	35.0	31.9	966
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	21.5%	51.9	26.6	100
5 - 9 years	24.0%	29.3	46.7	95
10 - 19 years	27.5%	37.9	34.6	204
20 or more years	36.4%	33.1	30.5	617
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	40.5%	40.1	19.4	358
High Rise	27.3%	30.3	42.4	535
Town House	34.6%	44.1	21.3	119
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	40.8%	32.0	27.2	108
35 - 49	41.6%	38.7	19.7	184
50 - 64	36.1%	39.1	24.8	220
65 - 74	31.2%	31.7	37.1	219
75 and over	23.8%	34.6	41.6	286
→ 65 and over	26.9%	33.4	39.7	505
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	30.8%	36.4	32.8	397
Female	33.1%	34.7	32.2	620

TABLE 9-4				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All North Dade	32.4%	35.2	32.4	1,017
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	43.8%	41.2	15.0	260
Household with Only Adult Children	41.9%	38.7	19.4	84
Non-Elderly Couple	33.3%	29.5	37.2	88
Non-Elderly Single	28.4%	37.8	33.8	65
Elderly Couple	26.4%	37.1	36.5	205
Elderly Single	27.6%	31.3	41.1	235
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	26.9%	30.6	42.5	115
\$25 - \$50,000	27.7%	39.7	32.6	115
\$50 - \$100,000	29.7%	39.4	30.9	185
\$100 - \$200,000	34.2%	36.6	29.2	194
\$200,000 and over	43.6%	27.8	28.6	195
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	41.9%	40.2	17.9	156
Conservative	39.6%	31.9	28.5	330
Reform	30.9%	35.8	33.3	231
Just Jewish	23.5%	36.3	40.2	297
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	37.3%	36.6	26.1	520
Conversionary	33.3%	38.1	28.6	44
Intermarried	14.5%	47.3	38.2	46

TABLE 9-4				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All North Dade	32.4%	35.2	32.4	1,017
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	45.5%	34.0	20.5	530
Non-Member	25.2%	35.8	39.0	487
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	81.6%	15.8	2.6	213
Non-Member	25.9%	37.8	36.3	804
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	43.7%	32.8	23.5	305
Non-Member	29.4%	35.9	34.7	712
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	38.5%	33.8	27.7	260
On General Trip	29.9%	38.0	32.1	530
No	32.9%	30.7	36.4	227
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	44.4%	34.6	21.0	457
Asked, Did Not Donate	32.5%	34.0	33.5	152
Not Asked	24.8%	35.0	40.2	371
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	27.1%	34.7	38.2	523
Under \$100	40.4%	34.6	25.0	204
\$100 - \$500	45.6%	36.7	17.7	128
\$500 and over	53.3%	31.7	15.0	125

TABLE 9-5 FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Community	Year	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Rochester	1999	59%	36	6
York	1999	56%	36	9
St. Paul	2004	54%	31	15
Richmond	1994	52%	36	12
Charlotte	1997	51%	34	15
Detroit	2005	49%	37	14
Milwaukee	1996	49%	37	14
Wilmington	1995	48%	30	22
San Antonio	2007	46%	38	16
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	46%	31	23
Tidewater	2001	45%	38	17
Washington (Gr. Wash.) *	2003	44%	42	14
Jacksonville	2002	44%	36	21
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	36	21
Hartford	2000	41%	41	18
Tucson	2002	39%	48	13
St. Louis	1995	38%	44	18
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	38%	42	20
Miami (Alper) *	2004	37%	44	19
Minneapolis	2004	36%	40	24
New Haven	2010	35%	42	23
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	35%	34	31
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	34%	51	15
Miami (Alper) *	1994	33%	45	22

**TABLE 9-5
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Orlando	1993	33%	40	27
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	32%	35	32
Rhode Island	2002	31%	46	23
Atlantic County	2004	31%	42	26
MIAMI (Miami Beach)	2014	30%	29	41
Miami (Russell) *	2004	28%	38	34
Miami (Russell) *	1994	22%	46	32
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	22%	44	34
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	22%	39	39
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	2004	20%	36	44
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%	40	42
Sarasota	2001	18%	43	39
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	18%	40	43
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	1994	18%	40	42
S Palm Beach	2005	15%	28	56
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	14%	33	53
Broward (Soref) *	1997	8%	24	68
Middlesex (YM-YWHA) * ☉	2008	7%	19	74
Las Vegas ☉	2005	5%	22	73
Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	5%	13	83
Middlesex (JCC) *	2008	4%	20	76

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the familiarity of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC.

☉ JCC is not a full service facility.

MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

PERCEPTION OF THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Table 9-6 shows that 37% of respondents in Jewish households in North Dade (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center (MARJCC)) perceive the MARJCC as excellent; 49%, good; 10%, fair; and 3%, poor. In total, 87% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the MARJCC and who were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the MARJCC, 46% perceive it as excellent; 40%, good; 10%, fair; and 5%, poor.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-7 shows that the 37% excellent perceptions of MARJCC is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 43% in Miami (Alper), 40% in both Broward (Posnack) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 39% in South Palm Beach, 37% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Broward (Soref), 35% in both Washington (Gr. Wash.) and Miami (Miami Beach), 30% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 24% in Washington (NOVA). The 37% compares 35% in 2004 and 27% in 1994.

The 13% fair/poor perceptions of MARJCC is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 12% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 11% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in each of Broward (Soref), Miami (Alper), Broward (Posnack), and Washington (Gr. Wash.), 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 6% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington (NOVA). The 13% compares to 12% in 2004 and 16% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-6 shows that, overall, 37% of respondents perceive the MARJCC as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- elderly couple households (49%)
- Reform households (47%)
- JCC member households (47%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)

The percentage who perceive the MARJCC as excellent is much lower for respondents in:

- Sephardic households (25%) and Israeli (24%) households
- households in residence in Miami for 5-9 years (23%) and 10-19 years (27%)
- households earning under \$25,000 (25%)

TABLE 9-6						
PERCEPTION OF THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE MARJCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All North Dade	37.4%	49.2	10.2	3.2	86.6%	696
Very Familiar	45.9%	39.7	9.5	4.9	85.6%	396
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade Core East	38.4%	47.8	10.6	3.2	86.2%	408
North Dade Core West	37.1%	49.4	10.0	3.5	86.5%	197
Other North Dade	34.5%	54.0	9.2	2.3	88.5%	91
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	32.7%	55.1	10.2	2.0	87.8%	144
Non-Hispanic	38.3%	48.1	10.2	3.4	86.4%	552
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	24.9%	56.3	14.6	4.2	81.2%	179
Non-Sephardic	41.2%	46.9	8.8	3.1	88.1%	515
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	23.6%	60.0	12.9	3.5	83.6%	113
Non-Israeli	39.6%	47.5	9.8	3.1	87.1%	583
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	27.9%	62.8	7.0	2.3	90.7%	60
5 - 9 years	23.1%	53.8	12.8	10.3	76.9%	62
10 - 19 years	26.8%	60.6	11.0	1.6	87.4%	135
20 or more years	43.5%	43.2	10.0	3.3	86.7%	439
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	35.5%	51.5	10.4	2.6	87.0%	287
High Rise	38.0%	46.0	12.4	3.6	84.0%	321
Town House	40.7%	52.7	3.3	3.3	93.4%	86

TABLE 9-6						
PERCEPTION OF THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE MARJCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All North Dade	37.4%	49.2	10.2	3.2	86.6%	696
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	29.5%	55.7	8.2	6.6	85.2%	76
35 - 49	30.3%	50.5	17.4	1.8	80.8%	152
50 - 64	39.8%	52.2	5.8	2.2	92.0%	169
65 - 74	40.4%	50.7	6.7	2.2	91.1%	141
75 and over	40.5%	41.1	13.3	5.1	81.6%	158
→ 65 and over	40.2%	45.7	10.3	3.8	85.9%	299
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	38.1%	44.1	15.3	2.5	82.2%	267
Female	37.3%	51.6	7.6	3.5	88.9%	429
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	32.8%	50.6	13.2	3.4	83.4%	224
Household with Only Adult Children	45.8%	41.7	10.4	2.1	87.5%	68
Non-Elderly Couple	32.0%	57.4	8.5	2.1	89.4%	59
Non-Elderly Single	32.5%	60.0	7.5	0.0	92.5%	41
Elderly Couple	48.6%	38.5	10.1	2.8	87.1%	121
Elderly Single	32.6%	51.1	10.6	5.7	83.7%	135
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	25.4%	60.6	7.0	7.0	86.0%	68
\$25,000 - \$50,000	40.5%	47.3	8.1	4.1	87.8%	77
\$50,000 - \$100,000	41.8%	40.2	13.9	4.1	82.0%	133
\$100,000 - \$200,000	36.8%	49.5	11.6	2.1	86.3%	135
\$200,000 and over	43.0%	47.7	9.3	0.0	90.7%	139

TABLE 9-6						
PERCEPTION OF THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE MARJCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All North Dade	37.4%	49.2	10.2	3.2	86.6%	696
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	27.8%	51.2	14.0	7.0	79.0%	117
Conservative	41.9%	44.1	11.3	2.7	86.0%	243
Reform	46.8%	46.9	2.8	3.5	93.7%	149
Just Jewish	30.3%	54.9	13.2	1.6	85.2%	186
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	39.3%	44.7	12.7	3.3	84.0%	384
Conversionary	36.0%	52.0	12.0	0.0	88.0%	30
Intermarried	38.7%	54.8	6.5	0.0	93.5%	29
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	40.4%	45.0	10.8	3.8	85.4%	414
Non-Member	35.1%	52.4	9.8	2.7	87.5%	282
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	46.7%	42.1	11.2	0.0	88.8%	196
Non-Member	35.4%	50.7	10.0	3.9	86.1%	500
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	35.8%	52.0	9.5	2.7	87.8%	230
Non-Member	37.8%	48.2	10.4	3.6	86.0%	466
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	37.4%	51.9	8.4	2.3	89.3%	193
On General Trip	35.3%	52.1	9.1	3.5	87.4%	364
No	41.7%	40.9	13.4	4.0	82.6%	139

TABLE 9-6						
PERCEPTION OF THE MICHAEL-ANN RUSSELL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE MARJCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All North Dade	37.4%	49.2	10.2	3.2	86.6%	696
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	46.7%	43.0	8.4	1.9	89.7%	351
Asked, Did Not Donate	33.6%	56.6	4.1	5.7	90.2%	107
Not Asked	31.6%	51.0	14.1	3.3	82.6%	210
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	32.3%	53.0	10.8	3.9	85.3%	317
Under \$100	44.7%	44.8	8.6	1.9	89.5%	147
\$100 - \$500	50.8%	38.1	9.5	1.6	88.9%	103
\$500 and over	44.7%	46.8	6.4	2.1	91.5%	101

TABLE 9-7						
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JCC						
Community	Year	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
St. Paul	2004	54%	37	8	1	91%
Tucson	2002	53%	38	8	2	91%
York	1999	53%	36	7	3	89%
St. Louis	1995	48%	45	6	1	93%
Rochester	1999	48%	44	6	2	92%
Miami (Alper) *	1994	47%	46	4	2	93%
Charlotte	1997	47%	44	7	2	91%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	47%	40	10	3	87%
San Antonio	2007	46%	47	6	1	94%
Atlantic County	2004	45%	49	5	1	94%
Sarasota	2001	44%	47	8	2	90%
Jacksonville	2002	43%	47	9	2	89%
MIAMI (Alper) *	2014	43%	47	8	2	90%
Miami (Alper) *	2004	42%	49	7	3	90%
Orlando	1993	42%	45	10	4	86%
Hartford	2000	41%	51	8	1	91%
Tidewater	2001	41%	49	8	2	90%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	40%	50	8	2	90%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	40%	48	9	3	88%
S Palm Beach	2005	39%	51	7	2	90%
Richmond	1994	39%	50	9	2	89%
New Haven	2010	38%	48	12	2	86%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	37%	57	5	1	94%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	37%	53	6	4	90%

**TABLE 9-7
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JCC

Community	Year	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Milwaukee	1996	37%	50	10	3	88%
MIAMI (Russell) *	2014	37%	49	10	3	87%
Wilmington	1995	37%	47	14	2	84%
Washington (Gr. Wash.) *	2003	35%	56	9	1	90%
MIAMI (Miami Beach) *	2014	35%	55	10	1	90%
Miami (Russell) *	2004	35%	53	10	2	88%
Detroit	2005	34%	49	14	3	83%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	33%	50	14	2	83%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	57	9	3	88%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	30%	61	7	2	91%
Rhode Island	2002	30%	57	13	1	86%
Miami (Russell) *	1994	27%	57	12	4	84%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	52	19	3	78%
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	2004	26%	52	16	6	78%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	24%	70	6	0	94%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	24%	62	13	2	86%
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☉	1994	23%	56	14	7	79%
Middlesex (JCC) *	2008	16%	59	21	5	74%
Las Vegas ☉	2005	13%	53	29	5	66%
Middlesex (YM-YWHA) * ☉	2008	12%	62	15	11	74%
Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	10%	70	13	7	80%

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the perception of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC.

☉ JCC is not a full service facility.

DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

FAMILIARITY WITH THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Table 9-8 shows that 35% of respondents in Jewish households in South Dade are very familiar, 34% are somewhat familiar, and 31% are not at all familiar with the Dave and May Alper Jewish Community Center (Alper JCC). In examining these results, it should be noted that this study overestimates the true level of familiarity with the Alper JCC. Some respondents provide “false positive” responses to this question, because they confuse the Alper JCC with synagogues, the Jewish Federation, and other Jewish organizations.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-5 shows that the 35% **very familiar** with Alper JCC is average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Washington (Gr. Wash.), 34% in Washington (DCJCC), 32% in Miami (Russell), 30% in Miami (Miami Beach), 22% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 19% in Washington (NOVA), 18% in Broward (Posnack), 15% in South Palm Beach, 14% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 8% in Broward (Soref). The 35% compares to 37% in 2004 and 33% in 1994.

The 31% **not at all familiar** with Alper JCC is above average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 68% in Broward (Soref), 56% in South Palm Beach, 53% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 43% in Broward (Posnack), 42% in Washington (NOVA), 41% in Miami (Miami Beach), 39% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 32% in Miami (Russell), 15% in Washington (DCJCC), and 14% in Washington (Gr. Wash.) The 31% compares to 19% in 2004 and 22% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-8 shows that, overall, 35% of respondents are very familiar with the Alper JCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in West Kendall (48%)
- age 50-64 (45%)
- JCC member households (82%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- NE South Dade (18%)
- Hispanic households (22%) and Sephardic households (25%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-19 years (12%)
- high rises (24%)
- under age 35 (25%) and age 75 and over (25%)
- non-elderly single households (21%)

Recall that the level of familiarity with the Alper JCC is that of the respondent. In some cases, the respondent is not the active JCC member in the household, which helps to explain why some respondents in JCC member households are only somewhat familiar or not at all familiar with the JCC.

TABLE 9-8 FAMILIARITY WITH THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All South Dade	34.7%	34.4	30.9	620
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
West Kendall	48.1%	35.2	16.7	265
East Kendall	31.8%	45.5	22.7	135
NE South Dade	17.7%	28.3	54.0	220
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	21.6%	29.2	49.2	70
Non-Hispanic	36.6%	35.0	28.4	549
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	25.4%	31.6	43.0	82
Non-Sephardic	36.5%	34.7	28.8	536
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 19 years	12.3%	30.8	56.9	158
20 or more years	41.5%	35.7	22.8	462
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	36.8%	37.4	25.8	411
High Rise	23.6%	25.5	50.9	120
Town House	39.7%	33.0	27.3	87
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	24.6%	29.9	45.5	91
35 - 49	30.6%	31.6	37.8	102
50 - 64	44.6%	34.5	20.9	185
65 - 74	39.1%	32.9	28.0	146
75 and over	24.7%	43.8	31.5	96
→ 65 and over	33.6%	37.1	29.3	242

TABLE 9-8 FAMILIARITY WITH THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All South Dade	34.7%	34.4	30.9	620
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	28.0%	35.1	36.9	284
Female	41.2%	33.9	24.9	336
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	40.7%	31.0	28.3	137
Household with Only Adult Children	40.6%	35.1	24.3	78
Non-Elderly Couple	37.8%	31.1	31.1	74
Non-Elderly Single	21.3%	34.4	44.3	68
Elderly Couple	33.0%	35.0	32.0	119
Elderly Single	32.4%	43.8	23.8	79
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$50,000	29.0%	37.4	33.6	97
\$50 - \$100,000	29.9%	42.3	27.8	107
\$100 - \$200,000	34.6%	31.4	34.0	161
\$200,000 and over	39.8%	31.1	29.1	154
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Conservative	39.6%	30.2	30.2	166
Reform	36.8%	32.2	31.0	264
Just Jewish	27.9%	37.6	34.5	156
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	44.1%	32.5	23.4	262
Conversionary	22.7%	45.5	31.8	47
Intermarried	26.4%	32.2	41.4	89

TABLE 9-8 FAMILIARITY WITH THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All South Dade	34.7%	34.4	30.9	620
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	43.6%	34.1	22.3	290
Non-Member	30.6%	34.7	34.7	330
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	81.5%	11.1	7.4	97
Non-Member	29.8%	36.9	33.3	523
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	36.4%	34.5	29.1	180
Non-Member	34.0%	34.6	31.4	440
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	35.2%	29.6	35.2	223
On General Trip	34.5%	36.7	28.8	190
No	34.7%	36.1	29.2	207
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	40.0%	38.0	22.0	313
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.5%	28.7	32.8	90
Not Asked	26.9%	35.0	38.1	200
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	31.0%	32.8	36.2	290
Under \$100	38.8%	40.8	20.4	132
\$100 - \$500	38.8%	34.7	26.5	81
\$500 and over	44.7%	34.0	21.3	100

DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

PERCEPTION OF THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Table 9-9 shows that 43% of respondents in Jewish households in South Dade (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center (Alper JCC)) perceive the Alper JCC as excellent; 47%, good; 8%, fair; and 2%, poor. In total, 90% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Alper JCC and who were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the Alper JCC, 54% perceive it as excellent; 37%, good; 7%, fair; and 2%, poor.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-7 shows that the 43% **excellent perceptions** of the Alper JCC is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 40% in both Broward (Posnack) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 39% in South Palm Beach, 37% in each of Washington (DCJCC), Broward (Soref), and Miami (Russell), 35% in both Washington (Gr. Wash.) and Miami (Miami Beach), 30% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 24% in Washington (NOVA). The 43% compares to 42% in 2004 and 47% in 1994.

The 10% **fair/poor perceptions** of the Alper JCC is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 13% in Miami (Russell), 12% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 11% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in each of Broward (Soref), Broward (Posnack), and Washington (Gr. Wash.), 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 6% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington (NOVA). The 10% compares to 10% in 2004 and 6%% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-9 shows that, overall, 43% of respondents perceive the Alper JCC as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who are very familiar with the Alper JCC (54%)
- intermarried households (58%)
- JCC member households (64%)

The percentage who perceive the Alper JCC as excellent is much lower for respondents in:

- households in residence for 0-19 years (24%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (32%)

TABLE 9-9						
PERCEPTION OF THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE ALPER JCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All South Dade	43.3%	47.1	7.7	1.9	90.4%	420
Very Familiar	54.1%	36.5	7.3	2.1	90.6%	236
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
West Kendall	46.3%	43.6	7.3	2.8	89.9%	222
East Kendall	39.7%	47.6	11.1	1.6	87.3%	97
NE South Dade	37.8%	56.1	6.1	0.0	93.9%	101
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	31.1%	44.8	24.1	0.0	75.9%	43
Non-Hispanic	44.5%	47.4	6.0	2.1	91.9%	376
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	35.6%	44.4	15.6	4.4	80.0%	57
Non-Sephardic	44.3%	47.5	6.3	1.9	91.8%	361
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 19 years	24.0%	58.0	18.0	0.0	82.0%	72
20 or more years	46.6%	45.4	5.8	2.2	92.0%	348
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	41.7%	49.6	5.9	2.8	91.3%	305
High Rise	42.5%	42.6	14.9	0.0	85.1%	54
Town House	51.6%	41.7	6.7	0.0	93.3%	59
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	37.5%	47.5	12.5	2.5	85.0%	52
35 - 49	41.3%	48.3	5.2	5.2	89.6%	64
50 - 64	46.9%	43.2	9.0	0.9	90.1%	140
65 - 74	45.0%	50.0	4.0	1.0	95.0%	108
75 and over	41.1%	46.4	10.7	1.8	87.5%	56
→ 65 and over	43.2%	49.0	6.5	1.3	92.2%	164

TABLE 9-9						
PERCEPTION OF THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE ALPER JCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All South Dade	43.3%	47.1	7.7	1.9	90.4%	420
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	44.7%	45.2	7.6	2.5	89.9%	177
Female	42.7%	48.5	7.3	1.5	91.2%	243
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	42.3%	43.6	10.3	3.8	85.9%	100
Household with Only Adult Children	46.3%	44.4	7.4	1.9	90.7%	60
Non-Elderly Couple	41.6%	55.6	2.8	0.0	97.2%	50
Non-Elderly Single	31.2%	59.4	9.4	0.0	90.6%	37
Elderly Couple	51.6%	43.9	3.0	1.5	95.5%	80
Elderly Single	35.7%	53.6	8.9	1.8	89.3%	52
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$50,000	45.0%	47.8	2.9	4.3	92.8%	62
\$50 - \$100,000	40.0%	48.6	11.4	0.0	88.6%	78
\$100 - \$200,000	51.6%	43.3	4.1	1.0	94.9%	114
\$200,000 and over	47.1%	44.1	5.9	2.9	91.2%	108
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Conservative	41.0%	53.0	4.8	1.2	94.0%	120
Reform	48.7%	41.8	7.6	1.9	90.5%	179
Just Jewish	39.2%	48.0	11.8	1.0	87.2%	90
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	37.3%	53.6	6.5	2.6	90.9%	197
Conversionary	53.6%	32.1	14.3	0.0	85.7%	32
Intermarried	57.5%	40.4	2.1	0.0	97.9%	53

TABLE 9-9 PERCEPTION OF THE DAVE AND MARY ALPER JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE ALPER JCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All South Dade	43.3%	47.1	7.7	1.9	90.4%	420
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	39.3%	51.5	6.9	2.3	90.8%	216
Non-Member	45.3%	44.5	8.1	2.1	89.8%	204
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	64.0%	32.0	2.0	2.0	96.0%	89
Non-Member	40.3%	49.5	8.3	1.9	89.8%	331
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	42.4%	49.5	7.1	1.0	91.9%	125
Non-Member	43.8%	46.0	7.9	2.3	89.8%	295
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	46.0%	44.9	7.1	2.0	90.9%	148
On General Trip	36.0%	53.8	6.8	3.4	89.8%	130
No	48.0%	43.2	8.1	0.7	91.2%	142
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	43.0%	50.0	4.9	2.1	93.0%	235
Asked, Did Not Donate	32.4%	48.8	15.0	3.8	81.2%	63
Not Asked	50.7%	42.3	6.2	0.8	93.0%	108
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	43.9%	44.8	9.4	1.9	88.7%	171
Under \$100	39.5%	53.1	4.9	2.5	92.6%	109
\$100 - \$500	48.4%	48.4	3.2	0.0	96.8%	55
\$500 and over	45.5%	42.4	9.1	3.0	87.9%	71

GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

FAMILIARITY WITH THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Table 9-10 shows that 30% of respondents in Jewish households in The Beaches are very familiar, 29% are somewhat familiar, and 41% are not at all familiar with the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center (MBJCC). In examining these results, it should be noted that this study overestimates the true level of familiarity with the MBJCC. Some respondents provide “false positive” responses to this question, because they confuse the MBJCC with synagogues, the Jewish Federation, and other Jewish organizations.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-5 shows that the 30% **very familiar** with the MBJCC is below average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Washington (Gr. Wash.), 35% in Miami (Alper), 34% in Washington (DCJCC), 32% in Miami (Russell), 22% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 19% in Washington (NOVA), 18% in Broward (Posnack), 15% in South Palm Beach, 14% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 8% in Broward (Soref). The 30% compares to 20% in 2004 and 18% in 1994.

The 41% **not at all familiar** with the MBJCC is well above average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 68% in Broward (Soref), 56% in South Palm Beach, 53% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 43% in Broward (Posnack), 42% in Washington (NOVA), 39% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 32% in Miami (Russell), 31% in Miami (Alper), 15% in Washington (DCJCC), and 14% in Washington (Gr. Wash.) The 41% compares to 44% in 2004 and 42% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-10 shows that, overall, 30% of respondents are very familiar with the MBJCC. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- single family homes (40%)
- households with children (42%)
- Reform households (42%)
- synagogue member households (44%) and JCC member households (78%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (46%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- part-year households (10%)
- households in residence in Miami for 5-9 years (17%)
- age 75 and over (13%)
- Just Jewish households (14%)
- synagogue non-member households (17%) and JCC non-member households (18%)

Recall that the level of familiarity with the MBJCC is that of the respondent. In some cases, the respondent is not the active JCC member in the household, which helps to explain why some respondents in JCC member households are only somewhat familiar or not at all familiar with the JCC.

TABLE 9-10				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH				
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All The Beaches	29.6%	29.3	41.1	381
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	10.0%	15.0	75.0	39
Full-Year	30.9%	30.9	38.2	342
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Beach	32.2%	33.9	33.9	96
Middle Beach	33.6%	29.0	37.4	186
South Beach	20.8%	26.0	53.2	99
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	31.9%	21.3	46.8	68
Non-Hispanic	29.0%	31.2	39.8	313
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	29.3%	32.8	37.9	71
Non-Sephardic	29.4%	28.9	41.7	310
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	28.6%	34.3	37.1	36
Non-Israeli	29.4%	29.1	41.5	345

TABLE 9-10				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH				
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All The Beaches	29.6%	29.3	41.1	381
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	24.0%	16.0	60.0	68
5 - 9 years	17.2%	31.4	51.4	56
10 - 19 years	29.1%	39.6	31.3	60
20 or more years	34.3%	30.6	35.1	197
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	40.3%	35.6	24.1	132
High Rise	23.7%	27.0	49.3	212
Town House	30.0%	26.7	43.3	32
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	36.0%	28.1	35.9	86
35 - 49	30.4%	29.0	40.6	83
50 - 64	28.6%	32.1	39.3	79
65 - 74	34.1%	22.0	43.9	64
75 and over	12.5%	40.0	47.5	69
→ 65 and over	23.4%	30.9	45.7	133
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	27.3%	26.5	46.2	174
Female	31.4%	32.8	35.8	207

TABLE 9-10				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH				
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All The Beaches	29.6%	29.3	41.1	381
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	41.5%	32.9	25.6	117
Non-Elderly Couple	23.8%	42.9	33.3	31
Non-Elderly Single	18.2%	27.3	54.5	46
Elderly Couple	21.6%	27.0	51.4	65
Elderly Single	27.1%	35.1	37.8	57
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$50,000	21.4%	35.7	42.9	60
\$50 - \$100,000	32.6%	19.6	47.8	65
\$100,000 - \$200,000	37.7%	36.1	26.2	87
\$200,000 and over	38.6%	24.6	36.8	99
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	32.7%	34.5	32.8	96
Conservative	36.6%	28.8	34.6	85
Reform	41.8%	26.9	31.3	103
Just Jewish	14.4%	30.0	55.6	95
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	37.9%	29.7	32.4	186
Intermarried	23.0%	30.8	46.2	25
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	43.6%	29.8	26.6	238
Non-Member	17.3%	29.2	53.5	143

TABLE 9-10				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH				
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All The Beaches	29.6%	29.3	41.1	381
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	78.0%	12.0	10.0	98
Non-Member	18.4%	33.9	47.7	283
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	33.7%	28.8	37.5	138
Non-Member	27.5%	30.2	42.3	243
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	35.1%	30.9	34.0	147
On General Trip	27.2%	33.6	39.2	173
No	23.9%	15.2	60.9	61
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	38.1%	38.2	23.7	153
Asked, Did Not Donate	35.2%	45.9	18.9	47
Not Asked	22.8%	21.6	55.6	175
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	25.3%	26.3	48.4	222
Under \$100	30.5%	47.8	21.7	45
\$100 - \$500	36.6%	36.7	26.7	53
\$500 and over	45.5%	31.8	22.7	55

GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

PERCEPTION OF THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Table 9-11 shows that 35% of respondents in Jewish households in The Beaches (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Galbut Family Miami Beach Jewish Community Center (MBJCC)) perceive the MBJCC as excellent; 55%, good; 10%, fair; and 1%, poor. In total, 90% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the MBJCC who were willing to provide a perception have positive (excellent + good) perceptions. Of respondents who live in Miami Beach and are very familiar with the MBJCC, 52% perceive it as excellent; 41%, good; 6%, fair; and 1%, poor.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-7 shows that the 35% **excellent perceptions** of the MBJCC is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 43% in Miami (Alper), 40% in both Broward (Posnack) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 39% in South Palm Beach, 37% in each of Washington (DCJCC), Broward (Soref), and Miami (Russell), 35% in Washington (Gr. Wash.), 30% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 24% in Washington (NOVA). The 35% compares to 26% in 2004 and 23% in 1994.

The 11% **fair/poor perceptions** of the MBJCC is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish Community Centers and compares to 13% in Miami (Russell), 12% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 10% in each of Broward (Soref), Miami (Alper), Broward (Posnack), and Washington (Gr. Wash.), 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 6% in both Washington (DCJCC) and Washington (NOVA). The 11% compares to 22% in 2004 and 21% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-11 shows that overall, 35% of respondents perceive the MBJCC as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who are very familiar with the Miami Beach JCC (52%)
- JCC member households (50%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in residence in Miami for 0-19 years (25%)

TABLE 9-1 1						
PERCEPTION OF THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE MBJCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
The Beaches	34.6%	54.9	9.8	0.7	89.5%	235
Very Familiar	51.9%	40.5	6.3	1.3	92.4%	136
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Beach	34.2%	57.9	5.3	2.6	92.1%	61
Middle Beach	38.7%	50.0	11.3	0.0	88.7%	127
South Beach	25.7%	62.9	11.4	0.0	88.6%	47
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	42.3%	50.0	7.7	0.0	92.3%	44
Non-Hispanic	33.0%	56.5	9.7	0.8	89.5%	191
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	36.4%	54.5	9.1	0.0	90.9%	42
Non-Sephardic	34.0%	55.9	9.3	0.8	89.9%	193
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 19 years	25.0%	66.2	8.8	0.0	91.2%	110
20 or more years	42.7%	46.3	9.8	1.2	89.0%	125
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	40.0%	47.7	12.3	0.0	87.7%	100
High Rise	28.6%	61.4	8.6	1.4	90.0%	113
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 50	29.1%	55.7	13.9	1.3	84.8%	116
50 - 64	36.7%	53.3	10.0	0.0	90.0%	52
65 and over	42.8%	54.8	2.4	0.0	97.6%	67
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	38.2%	54.4	7.4	0.0	92.6%	101
Female	31.7%	56.1	11.0	1.2	87.8%	134

TABLE 9-11						
PERCEPTION OF THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE MBJCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
The Beaches	34.6%	54.9	9.8	0.7	89.5%	235
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	32.8%	54.1	11.5	1.6	86.9%	97
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$100,000	31.6%	59.6	7.0	1.8	91.2%	78
\$100,000 and over	36.5%	52.9	10.6	0.0	89.4%	142
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	29.0%	60.5	10.5	0.0	89.5%	70
Conservative	41.9%	45.2	12.9	0.0	87.1%	55
Reform	40.5%	47.6	11.9	0.0	88.1%	64
Just Jewish	26.4%	68.4	2.6	2.6	94.8%	45
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	37.8%	50.0	11.1	1.1	87.8%	173
Non-Member	30.6%	61.3	8.1	0.0	91.9%	62
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	50.0%	43.2	6.8	0.0	93.2%	89
Non-Member	28.3%	60.4	10.4	0.9	88.7%	146
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	39.2%	56.5	4.3	0.0	95.7%	92
Non-Member	32.1%	54.7	12.3	0.9	86.8%	143
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	39.0%	52.5	8.5	0.0	91.5%	98
On General Trip	27.4%	58.9	12.3	1.4	86.3%	110

TABLE 9-1 1						
PERCEPTION OF THE GALBUT FAMILY MIAMI BEACH JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE MBJCC						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
The Beaches	34.6%	54.9	9.8	0.7	89.5%	235
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	39.3%	53.6	7.1	0.0	92.9%	115
Asked, Did Not Donate	37.0%	51.9	11.1	0.0	88.9%	35
Not Asked	29.7%	57.8	10.9	1.6	87.5%	79
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	31.5%	56.5	10.9	1.1	88.0%	114
Under \$100	44.4%	50.0	5.6	0.0	94.4%	33
\$100 and over	36.8%	57.9	5.3	0.0	94.7%	82

THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

FAMILIARITY WITH THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

Table 9-12 shows that 21% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami are very familiar, 44% are somewhat familiar, and 35% are not at all familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (Jewish Federation). In examining these results, it should be noted that this study overestimates the true level of familiarity with the Jewish Federation as some respondents provide “false positive” responses to this question, because they confuse the Jewish Federation with the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish National Fund, the Jewish Foundation, and other Jewish organizations.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-13 shows that the 21% **very familiar** with the local Jewish Federation is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in New York, 15% in Washington, 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Broward, and 11% in West Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 30% in 2004 and 29% in 1994.

The 35% **not at all familiar** with the local Jewish Federation is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in West Palm Beach, 59% in South Palm Beach, 49% in both New York and Broward, and 44% in Washington. The 35% compares to 28% in 2004 and 25% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-12 shows that, overall, 21% of respondents are very familiar with the Jewish Federation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (32%)
- synagogue member households (33%), JCC member households (32%), and Jewish organization member households (34%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (32%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (41%) and \$500 and over (62%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- FSU households (11%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (7%) and 5-9 years (11%)
- intermarried households (10%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (9)

TABLE 9-12				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Some-what Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	20.8%	44.1	35.1	2,020
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	13.0%	31.2	55.8	135
Full-Year	21.2%	44.7	34.1	1,885
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Dade	19.7%	43.6	36.7	1,018
North Dade Core East	18.3%	42.5	39.2	630
North Dade Core West	20.4%	46.9	32.7	250
Other North Dade	23.5%	42.5	34.0	138
South Dade	21.8%	46.3	31.9	621
West Kendall	21.1%	51.9	27.0	265
East Kendall	28.8%	44.8	26.4	135
NE South Dade	19.8%	39.6	40.6	221
The Beaches	23.0%	41.3	35.7	381
North Beach	34.4%	37.7	27.9	96
Middle Beach	23.1%	44.6	32.3	186
South Beach	14.2%	39.0	46.8	99
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU				
FSU	11.1%	37.0	51.9	58
Non-FSU	21.2%	44.3	34.5	1,962
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	23.2%	40.8	36.0	325
Non-Hispanic	20.4%	44.8	34.8	1,695

TABLE 9-12				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Some-what Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	20.8%	44.1	35.1	2,020
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	16.0%	39.7	44.3	385
Non-Sephardic	22.0%	45.2	32.8	1,635
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	19.3%	38.1	42.6	220
Non-Israeli	21.0%	44.9	34.1	1,800
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR				
Survivor	31.0%	27.6	41.4	73
Non-Survivor	20.4%	44.7	34.9	1,947
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	6.6%	30.7	62.7	225
5 - 9 years	11.4%	37.2	51.4	196
10 - 19 years	13.9%	40.8	45.3	322
20 or more years	25.8%	47.8	26.4	1,277
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	23.4%	48.4	28.2	901
High Rise	18.3%	39.7	42.0	868
Town House	21.2%	45.7	33.1	251
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	15.1%	42.0	42.9	286
35 - 49	19.1%	43.0	37.9	370
50 - 64	27.6%	45.3	27.1	484
65 - 74	21.4%	46.6	32.0	429
75 and over	18.3%	42.9	38.8	451
→ 65 and over	19.9%	44.6	35.5	880

TABLE 9-12				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Some-what Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	20.8%	44.1	35.1	2,020
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	19.4%	44.3	36.3	856
Female	21.8%	44.0	34.2	1,167
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	18.5%	43.5	38.0	514
Household with Only Adult Children	28.1%	47.7	24.2	189
Non-Elderly Couple	23.7%	38.8	37.5	194
Non-Elderly Single	18.4%	45.3	36.3	179
Elderly Couple	23.8%	40.9	35.3	389
Elderly Single	17.6%	50.3	32.1	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	17.4%	46.2	36.4	179
\$25 - \$50,000	14.1%	44.6	41.3	208
\$50 - \$100,000	20.5%	45.5	34.0	357
\$100 - \$200,000	22.7%	46.0	31.3	444
\$200,000 and over	32.1%	40.1	27.8	448
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	22.5%	44.5	33.0	273
Conservative	25.0%	44.5	30.5	583
Reform	22.5%	44.8	32.7	598
Just Jewish	15.7%	42.7	41.6	548
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	24.6%	42.4	33.0	969
Conversionary	20.4%	38.8	40.8	108
Intermarried	10.2%	41.3	48.5	160

TABLE 9-12				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Some-what Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	20.8%	44.1	35.1	2,020
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	32.5%	42.5	25.0	1,060
Non-Member	14.3%	45.0	40.7	960
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	31.9%	45.7	22.4	408
Non-Member	19.3%	43.9	36.8	1,612
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	34.1%	40.4	25.5	624
Non-Member	16.7%	45.3	38.0	1,396
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	32.4%	44.4	23.2	631
On General Trip	18.5%	41.0	40.5	894
No	14.6%	48.8	36.6	495
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	36.9%	46.5	16.6	924
Asked, Did Not Donate	22.9%	50.4	26.7	289
Not Asked	9.2%	38.8	52.0	746
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	13.3%	42.3	44.4	1,035
Under \$100	23.0%	51.2	25.8	382
\$100 - \$500	40.9%	50.3	8.8	262
\$500 and over	62.3%	31.5	6.2	280

**TABLE 9-13
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Detroit	2005	37%	44	20
Harrisburg	1994	36%	40	24
Tidewater	2001	35%	42	23
Richmond	1994	33%	39	28
San Antonio	2007	32%	44	24
Wilmington	1995	32%	36	32
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%	42	29
Miami	2004	30%	42	28
Minneapolis	2004	29%	47	24
Miami	1994	29%	46	25
Milwaukee	1996	28%	44	28
Rochester	1999	27%	47	26
York	1999	27%	40	33
Rhode Island	2002	26%	48	26
Hartford	2000	26%	47	27
Charlotte	1997	26%	36	38
St. Louis	1995	25%	44	31
Jacksonville	2002	23%	49	28
New Haven	2010	21%	46	33
MIAMI	2014	21%	44	35
St. Paul	2004	21%	37	41
Sarasota	2001	20%	42	38
Howard County	2010	20%	26	54 ¹
Portland (ME)	2007	19%	30	51

**TABLE 9-13
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Bergen	2001	18%	48	34
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	33	50
New York	2011	16%	35	49 ²
Washington	2003	15%	41	44
Middlesex	2008	15%	40	45
Tucson	2002	15%	39	47
Orlando	1993	15%	34	51
Atlantic County	2004	14%	35	51
S Palm Beach	2005	13%	28	59
Westport	2000	12%	43	45
Broward	1997	12%	39	49
W Palm Beach	2005	11%	27	63
Monmouth	1997	8%	27	65
Las Vegas	2005	7%	31	63
Martin-St. Lucie ³	1999	5%	31	64
San Francisco	2004	40%		60

¹ Includes the responses *not very familiar* (12%) and *not at all familiar* (42%).

² Includes the responses *not so familiar* (19%) and *not at all familiar* (30%)

³ Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

PERCEPTION OF THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

Table 9-14 shows that 30% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who are very/somewhat familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (Jewish Federation) and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 53%, good; 13%, fair; and 3%, poor. In total, 84% of respondents have positive (excellent and good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, 40% perceive it as excellent; 44%, good; 9%, fair; and 7%, poor.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-15 shows that the 30% **excellent perceptions** of the local Jewish Federation is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in South Palm Beach, 28% in both West Palm Beach and Broward, and 20% in Washington. The 30% compares to 33% in both 2004 and 1994.

The 16% **fair/poor perceptions** of the local Jewish Federation is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in both Washington and Broward, and 13% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 12% in 2004 and 14% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-14 shows that, overall, 30% of respondents perceive the Jewish Federation as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (40%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- South Beach (13%)

TABLE 9-14						
PERCEPTION OF THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE JEWISH FEDERATION						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.3%	53.3	13.0	3.4	83.6%	1429
Very Familiar	40.2%	43.7	8.7	7.4	83.9%	624
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	25.9%	66.7	7.4	0.0	92.6%	48
Full-Year	30.4%	52.9	13.1	3.6	83.3%	1381
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	32.0%	53.3	11.4	3.3	85.3%	705
North Dade Core East	34.3%	54.0	9.7	2.0	88.3%	399
North Dade Core West	26.3%	54.7	14.9	4.1	81.0%	202
Other North Dade	32.2%	49.5	11.8	6.5	81.7%	104
South Dade	31.0%	52.1	13.6	3.3	83.1%	464
West Kendall	27.5%	53.7	13.7	5.1	81.2%	209
East Kendall	32.8%	52.7	12.7	1.8	85.5%	100
NE South Dade	36.5%	49.5	13.1	0.9	86.0%	155
The Beaches	23.4%	55.7	17.1	3.8	79.1%	260
North Beach	36.1%	50.0	8.3	5.6	86.1%	67
Middle Beach	22.6%	56.0	19.0	2.4	78.6%	133
South Beach	13.2%	60.5	18.4	7.9	73.7%	60
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU						
FSU	30.0%	45.0	15.0	10.0	75.0%	25
Non-FSU	30.5%	53.4	12.9	3.2	83.9%	1404
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	32.9%	57.1	7.5	2.5	90.0%	249
Non-Hispanic	30.0%	52.5	13.9	3.6	82.5%	1180

TABLE 9-14						
PERCEPTION OF THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE JEWISH FEDERATION						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.3%	53.3	13.0	3.4	83.6%	1429
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	30.5%	58.8	9.0	1.7	89.3%	267
Non-Sephardic	30.4%	52.2	13.6	3.8	82.6%	1159
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	29.0%	48.0	22.0	1.0	77.0%	150
Non-Israeli	30.5%	53.8	12.0	3.7	84.3%	1279
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR						
Survivor	40.0%	33.3	10.0	16.7	73.3%	42
Non-Survivor	30.0%	53.9	13.0	3.1	83.9%	1387
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	23.0%	63.5	13.5	0.0	86.5%	125
5 - 9 years	23.0%	55.7	19.7	1.6	78.7%	116
10 - 19 years	30.2%	51.0	16.1	2.7	81.2%	196
20 or more years	31.4%	52.8	11.9	3.9	84.2%	992
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	29.0%	52.7	13.9	4.4	81.7%	711
High Rise	31.9%	54.0	12.3	1.8	85.9%	546
Town House	30.4%	53.1	11.7	4.8	83.5%	167
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	23.0%	62.7	12.7	1.6	85.7%	205
35 - 49	28.7%	55.2	13.8	2.3	83.9%	272
50 - 64	31.9%	51.1	13.3	3.7	83.0%	393
65 - 74	29.6%	51.9	14.0	4.5	81.5%	295
75 and over	34.5%	50.7	10.8	4.0	85.2%	264
→ 65 and over	32.0%	51.3	12.4	4.3	83.3%	559

TABLE 9-14						
PERCEPTION OF THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE JEWISH FEDERATION						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.3%	53.3	13.0	3.4	83.6%	1429
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	28.6%	53.6	14.4	3.4	82.2%	605
Female	31.5%	53.1	11.9	3.5	84.6%	824
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	29.1%	56.0	13.2	1.7	85.1%	385
Household with Only Adult Children	31.7%	51.0	14.4	2.9	82.7%	154
Non-Elderly Couple	31.9%	54.3	8.5	5.3	86.2%	150
Non-Elderly Single	27.7%	56.4	14.9	1.0	84.1%	125
Elderly Couple	36.5%	47.3	10.8	5.4	83.8%	247
Elderly Single	27.6%	53.5	14.5	4.4	81.1%	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	24.3%	52.3	15.9	7.5	76.6%	112
\$25 - \$50,000	26.8%	56.1	13.8	3.3	82.9%	137
\$50 - \$100,000	31.9%	54.2	10.4	3.5	86.1%	267
\$100 - \$200,000	27.4%	57.4	13.5	1.7	84.8%	332
\$200,000 and over	34.6%	47.3	13.2	4.9	81.9%	341
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	28.4%	57.8	12.1	1.7	86.2%	203
Conservative	38.1%	47.3	12.2	2.4	85.4%	442
Reform	29.6%	57.1	9.1	4.2	86.7%	433
Just Jewish	23.9%	53.8	17.8	4.5	77.7%	336
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	31.7%	52.1	12.7	3.5	83.8%	722
Conversionary	31.3%	56.9	5.9	5.9	88.2%	77
Intermarried	31.0%	52.1	14.1	2.8	83.1%	89

TABLE 9-14						
PERCEPTION OF THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE JEWISH FEDERATION						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.3%	53.3	13.0	3.4	83.6%	1429
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	34.2%	51.1	11.4	3.3	85.3%	850
Non-Member	27.3%	55.0	14.1	3.6	82.3%	579
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	35.1%	51.9	11.7	1.3	87.0%	337
Non-Member	29.6%	53.6	13.1	3.7	83.2%	1092
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	32.4%	56.4	9.2	2.0	88.8%	505
Non-Member	29.5%	51.9	14.5	4.1	81.4%	924
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	30.9%	53.6	11.8	3.7	84.5%	512
On General Trip	30.3%	53.1	13.4	3.2	83.4%	607
No	29.8%	53.2	13.5	3.5	83.0%	310
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	39.0%	47.6	11.8	1.6	86.6%	801
Asked, Did Not Donate	21.5%	53.6	15.6	9.3	75.1%	225
Not Asked	24.3%	61.0	12.9	1.8	85.3%	353
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	23.4%	57.9	14.0	4.7	81.3%	578
Under \$100	32.8%	53.8	11.8	1.6	86.6%	303
\$100 - \$500	39.7%	43.4	14.0	2.9	83.1%	235
\$500 and over	47.5%	42.4	9.3	0.8	89.9%	263

**TABLE 9-15
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION**

Community	Year	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
York	1999	40%	54	5	2	93%
St. Louis	1995	39%	50	10	2	88%
Sarasota	2001	35%	53	10	3	88%
Detroit	2005	35%	51	11	3	86%
Rochester	1999	34%	56	8	2	90%
Harrisburg	1994	34%	55	11	1	88%
Tucson	2002	34%	54	10	2	88%
Miami	2004	33%	54	10	2	87%
San Antonio	2007	33%	53	12	3	85%
Miami	1994	33%	53	9	5	86%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	55	12	2	86%
S Palm Beach	2005	32%	55	9	4	87%
Tidewater	2001	32%	53	13	2	85%
Charlotte	1997	31%	55	12	2	87%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	53	13	4	83%
MIAMI	2014	30%	53	13	3	84%
St. Paul	2004	29%	62	8	1	91%
Minneapolis	2004	29%	55	13	3	84%
Hartford	2000	28%	62	9	2	89%
W Palm Beach	2005	28%	59	10	3	87%
Broward	1997	28%	58	9	5	86%
Richmond	1994	28%	55	14	4	82%
Wilmington	1995	26%	58	12	5	83%

**TABLE 9-15
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION**

Community	Year	<i>Excellent</i>	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	57	14	3	83%
New Haven	2010	26%	54	18	2	80%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	56	14	4	81%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%	59	13	5	83%
Middlesex	2008	23%	59	15	3	82%
Orlando	1993	23%	53	16	8	76%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	62	13	4	84%
Bergen	2001	22%	59	16	3	81%
Westport	2000	22%	55	21	2	78%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	59	14	6	80%
Washington	2003	20%	66	13	1	86%
Monmouth	1997	19%	66	9	6	85%
Las Vegas	2005	11%	57	24	8	68%

MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS

FAMILIARITY WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS

Table 9-16 shows that 15% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami are very familiar, 26% are somewhat familiar, and 59% are not at all familiar with the Miami Jewish Health Systems. 17% of *respondents age 65 and over* are very familiar with the Miami Jewish Health Systems, 32% are somewhat familiar, and 51% are not at all familiar.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-17 shows that the 15% **very familiar** with the local Jewish nursing home is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 20% in Washington, 10% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 24% in 2004 and 20% in 1994.

The 59% **not at all familiar** with the local Jewish nursing home is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 82% in South Palm Beach, 69% in West Palm Beach, and 39% in Washington. The 59% compares to 43% in 2004 and 45% in 1994.

Table 9-18 shows that the 17% of **respondents age 65 and over who are very familiar** with the local Jewish nursing home is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 33% in Washington, 10% in West Palm Beach, and 4% in South Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 28% in 2004 and 22% in 1994.

The 51% of **respondents age 65 and over who are not at all familiar** with the local Jewish nursing home is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 84% in South Palm Beach, 66% in West Palm Beach, and 24% in Washington. The 51% compares to 37% in 2004 and 41% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-16 shows that, overall, 15% of respondents are very familiar with Miami Jewish Health Systems. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (32%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- part-year households (5%)
- South Beach (4%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (5%) and 5-9 years (5%)

TABLE 9-16				
FAMILIARITY WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS				
(DOUGLAS GARDENS)				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	15.4%	25.9	58.7	2,020
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	5.0%	20.3	74.7	135
Full-Year	16.0%	26.1	57.9	1,885
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
<i>North Dade</i>	16.8%	24.2	59.0	1,018
North Dade Core East	14.9%	19.4	65.7	630
North Dade Core West	17.7%	31.1	51.2	250
Other North Dade	23.0%	31.6	45.4	138
<i>South Dade</i>	14.5%	29.2	56.3	621
West Kendall	13.3%	32.8	53.9	265
East Kendall	16.7%	32.1	51.2	135
NE South Dade	15.3%	22.8	61.9	221
<i>The Beaches</i>	12.4%	25.6	62.0	381
North Beach	13.3%	36.7	50.0	96
Middle Beach	16.9%	26.2	56.9	186
South Beach	3.9%	16.9	79.2	99
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU				
FSU	7.0%	15.8	77.2	58
Non-FSU	15.8%	26.2	58.0	1,962
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	11.4%	17.0	71.6	325
Non-Hispanic	16.2%	27.5	56.3	1,695

TABLE 9-16				
FAMILIARITY WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS				
(DOUGLAS GARDENS)				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	15.4%	25.9	58.7	2,020
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	9.9%	19.7	70.4	385
Non-Sephardic	16.8%	27.5	55.7	1,635
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	6.1%	10.6	83.3	220
Non-Israeli	16.7%	27.8	55.5	1,800
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR				
Survivor	8.5%	20.3	71.2	73
Non-Survivor	15.7%	26.1	58.2	1,947
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	5.4%	6.7	87.9	225
5 - 9 years	4.8%	14.4	80.8	196
10 - 19 years	8.0%	19.0	73.0	322
20 or more years	20.2%	31.8	48.0	1,277
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	17.8%	31.7	50.5	901
High Rise	13.7%	20.6	65.7	868
Town House	13.9%	25.7	60.4	251
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	7.9%	15.7	76.4	286
35 - 49	8.8%	18.5	72.7	370
50 - 64	21.1%	25.9	53.0	484
65 - 74	17.9%	33.2	48.9	429
75 and over	16.7%	30.1	53.2	451
→ 65 and over	17.3%	31.6	51.1	880

TABLE 9-16				
FAMILIARITY WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS				
(DOUGLAS GARDENS)				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	15.4%	25.9	58.7	2,020
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	12.7%	22.8	64.5	855
Female	17.3%	28.0	54.7	1,165
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	11.1%	19.7	69.2	514
Household with Only Adult Children	18.9%	27.9	53.2	189
Non-Elderly Couple	15.6%	20.6	63.8	194
Non-Elderly Single	13.5%	20.2	66.3	179
Elderly Couple	17.8%	32.8	49.4	389
Elderly Single	17.8%	31.4	50.8	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	8.7%	24.5	66.8	179
\$25 - \$50,000	17.7%	25.2	57.1	208
\$50 - \$100,000	16.9%	24.8	58.3	357
\$100 - \$200,000	15.8%	27.5	56.7	444
\$200,000 and over	20.7%	26.3	53.0	448
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	10.6%	25.0	64.4	273
Conservative	18.4%	26.4	55.2	583
Reform	19.8%	27.4	52.8	598
Just Jewish	10.7%	24.2	65.1	548
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	15.9%	26.0	58.1	969
Conversionary	12.4%	23.7	63.9	108
Intermarried	9.8%	20.7	69.5	160

TABLE 9-16				
FAMILIARITY WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS				
(DOUGLAS GARDENS)				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	15.4%	25.9	58.7	2,020
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	20.2%	27.3	52.5	1,060
Non-Member	12.8%	25.1	62.1	960
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	18.3%	28.0	53.7	408
Non-Member	15.1%	25.6	59.3	1,612
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	19.2%	30.1	50.7	624
Non-Member	14.2%	24.6	61.2	1,396
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	20.8%	29.2	50.0	631
On General Trip	12.1%	22.3	65.6	894
No	16.2%	28.7	55.1	495
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	22.4%	32.4	45.2	924
Asked, Did Not Donate	16.2%	31.6	52.2	289
Not Asked	10.8%	18.4	70.8	746
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	12.4%	22.4	65.2	1,035
Under \$100	18.4%	31.2	50.4	382
\$100 - \$500	21.4%	31.4	47.2	262
\$500 and over	32.3%	36.2	31.5	280

**TABLE 9-17
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH NURSING HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Familiar</i>	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Harrisburg	1994	47%	31	22
Rochester	1999	45%	43	13
Jacksonville	2002	43%	31	26
Minneapolis	2004	38%	36	26
Richmond	1994	38%	34	28
Hartford	2000	37%	36	27
Tidewater	2001	36%	34	30
San Antonio	2007	36%	33	31
Wilmington	1995	35%	36	30
St. Paul	2004	32%	37	31
Milwaukee	1996	31%	41	28
St. Louis	1995	27%	45	28
Portland (ME)	2007	27%	31	42
Miami	2004	24%	33	43
Tucson	2002	23%	43	34
Charlotte	1997	23%	32	45
New Haven	2010	22%	38	40
Washington	2003	20%	41	39
Miami	1994	20%	35	45
Westport	2000	19%	33	49
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	29	54
Atlantic County	2004	15%	27	58
MIAMI	2014	15%	26	59
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	21	69
Bergen	2001	5%	18	78
S Palm Beach	2005	5%	13	82

TABLE 9-18
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH NURSING HOME
OF RESPONDENTS AGE 65 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 65 AND OVER

Community	Year	<i>Very Familiar</i>	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Harrisburg	1994	69%	15	16
Rochester	1999	61%	30	8
Richmond	1994	56%	32	12
Wilmington	1995	54%	35	11
Tidewater	2001	54%	26	21
St. Paul	2004	50%	32	18
San Antonio	2007	50%	25	25
Milwaukee	1996	49%	40	11
Jacksonville	2002	48%	39	13
Charlotte	1997	48%	35	17
Minneapolis	2004	48%	34	18
Hartford	2000	44%	37	19
St. Louis	1995	38%	41	22
Washington	2003	33%	43	24
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	26	42
Westport	2000	32%	43	25
New Haven	2010	29%	41	31
Miami	2004	28%	35	37
Tucson	2002	27%	46	27
Miami	1994	22%	37	41
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	29	52
Atlantic County	2004	18%	27	55
MIAMI	2014	17%	32	51
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	24	66
Bergen	2001	6%	23	71
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	12	84

MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS

PERCEPTION OF MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS

Table 9-19 shows that 36% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who are very/somewhat familiar with the Miami Jewish Health Systems and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 48%, good; 13%, fair; and 3%, poor. In total, 84% of respondents have positive (excellent and good) perceptions. 39% of *respondents age 65 and over* who are very/somewhat familiar with the Miami Jewish Health Systems and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 46%, good; 11%, fair; and 5%, poor. In total, 85% of respondents age 65 and over have positive (excellent and good) perceptions. Of respondents who are very familiar with Miami Jewish Health Systems, 49% perceive it as excellent; 36%, good; 9%, fair; and 6%, poor.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-20 shows that the 36% **excellent perceptions** of the local Jewish nursing home is well below average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 54% in West Palm Beach, 34% in Washington, and 26% in South Palm Beach. The 36% compares to 42% in 2004 and 39% in 1994.

The 16% **fair/poor perceptions** of the local Jewish nursing home is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 21% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Washington, and 6% in West Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 12% in 2004 and 9% in 1994.

Table 9-21 shows that the 39% **excellent perceptions** of the local Jewish nursing home by **respondents age 65 and over** is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 54% in West Palm Beach, 36% in Washington, and 25% in South Palm Beach. The 39% compares to 43% in 2004 and 38% in 1994.

The 15% **fair/poor perceptions** of the local Jewish nursing home by **respondents age 65 and over** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 21% in South Palm Beach, 16% Washington, and 6% in West Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 9% in 2004 and 10% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-19 shows that, overall, 36% of respondents perceive Miami Jewish Health Systems as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who are very familiar with Miami Jewish Health Systems (49%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (55%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents:

- under age 35 (22%)

TABLE 9-19 PERCEPTION OF MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS (DOUGLAS GARDENS)						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	36.2%	47.6	12.8	3.4	83.8%	782
Very Familiar	49.3%	35.7	9.4	5.6	85.0%	335
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	35.5%	45.6	14.0	4.9	81.1%	384
North Dade Core East	38.6%	41.1	16.1	4.2	79.7%	194
North Dade Core West	33.4%	52.9	8.8	4.9	86.3%	114
Other North Dade	32.0%	45.3	16.0	6.7	77.3%	76
South Dade	39.3%	50.7	8.1	1.9	90.0%	256
West Kendall	38.1%	49.5	10.5	1.9	87.6%	116
East Kendall	31.6%	60.5	7.9	0.0	92.1%	65
NE South Dade	44.7%	46.3	6.0	3.0	91.0%	75
The Beaches	31.9%	47.7	19.3	1.1	79.6%	142
North Beach	29.1%	41.7	29.2	0.0	70.8%	38
Middle Beach	32.0%	50.0	16.0	2.0	82.0%	77
South Beach	33.3%	46.7	20.0	0.0	80.0%	27
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	34.3%	48.6	15.7	1.4	82.9%	97
Non-Hispanic	36.4%	47.3	12.6	3.7	83.7%	685
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	35.7%	48.3	14.9	1.1	84.0%	112
Non-Sephardic	36.3%	47.3	12.6	3.8	83.6%	669
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	40.0%	43.3	16.7	0.0	83.3%	46
Non-Israeli	36.1%	47.6	12.7	3.6	83.7%	736

TABLE 9-19 PERCEPTION OF MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS (DOUGLAS GARDENS)						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	36.2%	47.6	12.8	3.4	83.8%	782
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 9 years	36.3%	52.3	9.1	2.3	88.6%	64
10 or more years	36.1%	47.2	13.2	3.5	83.3%	718
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	35.1%	49.5	12.6	2.8	84.6%	416
High Rise	35.6%	48.2	11.8	4.4	83.8%	275
Town House	42.6%	37.1	16.9	3.4	79.7%	88
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	22.0%	56.0	20.0	2.0	78.0%	62
35 - 49	30.1%	51.4	17.1	1.4	81.5%	101
50 - 64	36.3%	47.0	14.9	1.8	83.3%	233
65 - 74	38.7%	48.6	8.8	3.9	87.3%	207
75 and over	39.6%	43.0	12.2	5.2	82.6%	179
→ 65 and over	38.9%	45.8	10.5	4.8	84.7%	386
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	38.7%	48.7	10.4	2.2	87.4%	311
Female	34.8%	46.7	14.4	4.1	81.5%	471

TABLE 9-19 PERCEPTION OF MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS (DOUGLAS GARDENS)						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	36.2%	47.6	12.8	3.4	83.8%	782
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	30.5%	51.9	17.6	0.0	82.4%	162
Household with Only Adult Children	37.9%	51.5	9.1	1.5	89.4%	89
Non-Elderly Couple	28.9%	55.8	11.5	3.8	84.7%	78
Non-Elderly Single	33.4%	37.0	29.6	0.0	70.4%	56
Elderly Couple	38.0%	47.9	12.0	2.1	85.9%	170
Elderly Single	39.6%	44.4	8.0	8.0	84.0%	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	33.8%	39.0	13.6	13.6	72.8%	62
\$25 - \$50,000	54.9%	34.1	7.3	3.7	89.0%	72
\$50 - \$100,000	44.4%	48.7	4.3	2.6	93.1%	129
\$100 - \$200,000	26.9%	51.8	19.9	1.4	78.7%	178
\$200,000 and over	35.8%	49.6	13.0	1.6	85.4%	203
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	40.5%	44.2	11.5	3.8	84.7%	80
Conservative	41.6%	45.5	10.1	2.8	87.1%	241
Reform	32.5%	50.0	12.7	4.8	82.5%	285
Just Jewish	34.7%	47.5	15.6	2.2	82.2%	167
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	32.8%	52.5	12.9	1.8	85.3%	393
Conversionary	41.5%	51.7	3.4	3.4	93.2%	35
Intermarried	36.4%	47.7	15.9	0.0	84.1%	49

TABLE 9-19 PERCEPTION OF MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS (DOUGLAS GARDENS)						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH MIAMI JEWISH HEALTH SYSTEMS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	36.2%	47.6	12.8	3.4	83.8%	782
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	34.5%	49.8	13.1	2.6	84.3%	466
Non-Member	37.5%	45.7	12.8	4.0	83.2%	316
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	37.5%	45.5	13.6	3.4	83.0%	181
Non-Member	36.0%	47.8	12.8	3.4	83.8%	601
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	39.1%	47.6	11.2	2.1	86.7%	282
Non-Member	35.1%	47.4	13.6	3.9	82.5%	500
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	36.1%	49.0	13.4	1.5	85.1%	306
On General Trip	33.7%	45.4	16.3	4.6	79.1%	285
No	39.3%	48.2	8.5	4.0	87.5%	191
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	37.0%	49.6	10.8	2.6	86.6%	446
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.4%	41.3	14.5	5.8	79.7%	122
Not Asked	33.9%	48.9	14.9	2.3	82.8%	193
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	35.7%	45.7	15.0	3.6	81.4%	315
Under \$100	36.6%	44.3	14.8	4.3	80.9%	163
\$100 - \$500	30.6%	58.3	8.3	2.8	88.9%	116
\$500 and over	43.0%	49.4	7.6	0.0	92.4%	167

**TABLE 9-20
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH NURSING HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH NURSING HOME**

Community	Year	<i>Excellent</i>	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Harrisburg	1994	66%	33	1	1	98%
Jacksonville	2002	60%	32	7	2	92%
St. Petersburg	1994	59%	35	5	2	93%
Charlotte	1997	58%	36	6	1	93%
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	40	4	2	94%
Rochester	1999	52%	41	6	1	93%
Westport	2000	50%	42	4	4	92%
Portland (ME)	2007	48%	43	7	2	91%
Tidewater	2001	48%	42	7	3	90%
Hartford	2000	46%	44	7	3	90%
Tucson	2002	46%	43	7	4	89%
Atlantic County	2004	46%	42	10	2	88%
St. Louis	1995	45%	44	9	2	89%
Miami	2004	42%	46	9	3	88%
Minneapolis	2004	41%	47	10	2	88%
San Antonio	2007	40%	46	9	5	86%
Miami	1994	39%	52	5	4	91%
Richmond	1994	38%	52	8	2	90%
MIAMI	2014	36%	48	13	3	84%
Washington	2003	34%	55	8	3	89%
St. Paul	2004	31%	52	14	3	83%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	51	13	6	82%
Wilmington	1995	30%	49	16	5	79%
Bergen	2001	29%	53	18	1	81%
S Palm Beach	2005	26%	53	11	10	79%
New Haven	2010	24%	46	19	11	70%

TABLE 9-2 1
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH NURSING HOME
BY RESPONDENTS AGE 65 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 65 AND OVER VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH NURSING HOME

Community	Year	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Harrisburg	1994	74%	19	4	3	93%
Jacksonville	2002	73%	22	2	3	95%
Charlotte	1997	62%	33	2	2	95%
Rochester	1999	59%	34	6	2	93%
St. Petersburg	1994	59%	31	8	1	90%
St. Louis	1995	58%	35	7	1	92%
Portland (ME)	2007	56%	33	7	4	89%
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	41	4	2	95%
San Antonio	2007	50%	36	8	6	86%
Tidewater	2001	49%	46	4	1	95%
Westport	2000	49%	38	6	7	87%
Atlantic County	2004	47%	42	8	4	89%
Minneapolis	2004	45%	43	9	4	88%
Hartford	2000	45%	40	9	6	85%
Miami	2004	43%	48	6	3	91%
Tucson	2002	41%	47	9	3	88%
MIAMI	2014	39%	46	11	5	85%
Miami	1994	38%	52	6	4	90%
St. Paul	2004	37%	46	14	4	83%
Washington	2003	36%	49	11	5	85%
Wilmington	1995	35%	45	18	3	80%
Richmond	1994	33%	59	7	1	92%
Bergen	2001	32%	55	13	0	87%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	51	13	7	79%
New Haven	2010	27%	38	22	13	65%
S Palm Beach	2005	25%	54	10	11	79%

JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES

FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES

Table 9-22 shows that 9% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami are very familiar, 30% are somewhat familiar, and 61% are not at all familiar with Jewish Community Services (JCS).

Community Comparisons. Table 9-23 shows that the 9% **very familiar** with JCS (called Jewish Family Service in most Jewish communities) is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Washington, 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 6% in Broward. The 9% compares to 13% in 2004 and 19% in 1994.

The 61% **not at all familiar** with JCS is well above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in West Palm Beach, 69% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, and 48% in Washington. The 61% compares to 54% in 2004 and 42% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-22 shows that, overall, 9% of respondents are very familiar with JCS. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (35%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- FSU households (2%)

TABLE 9-22				
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	9.0%	29.8	61.2	2,020
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	2.5%	22.8	74.7	135
Full-Year	9.2%	30.2	60.6	1,885
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Dade	9.7%	28.4	61.9	1,018
North Dade Core East	7.8%	27.7	64.5	630
North Dade Core West	10.7%	33.6	55.7	250
Other North Dade	15.1%	22.4	62.5	138
South Dade	8.0%	29.0	63.0	621
West Kendall	6.3%	32.2	61.5	265
East Kendall	14.1%	29.4	56.5	135
NE South Dade	7.6%	24.2	68.2	221
The Beaches	8.3%	36.8	54.9	381
North Beach	16.7%	40.0	43.3	96
Middle Beach	8.4%	38.9	52.7	186
South Beach	2.6%	31.2	66.2	99
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU				
FSU	1.8%	26.8	71.4	58
Non-FSU	9.2%	29.9	60.9	1,962
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	8.5%	27.7	63.8	325
Non-Hispanic	9.1%	30.2	60.7	1,695

TABLE 9-22				
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	9.0%	29.8	61.2	2,020
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	6.9%	29.0	64.1	385
Non-Sephardic	9.5%	30.1	60.4	1,635
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	5.6%	29.4	65.0	220
Non-Israeli	9.4%	29.9	60.7	1,800
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR				
Survivor	5.2%	34.5	60.3	73
Non-Survivor	9.1%	29.7	61.2	1,947
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	3.0%	25.5	71.5	225
5 - 9 years	6.9%	26.7	66.4	196
10 - 19 years	6.4%	26.0	67.6	322
20 or more years	10.8%	31.8	57.4	1,277
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	11.8%	32.3	55.9	901
High Rise	6.7%	26.2	67.1	868
Town House	8.1%	34.3	57.6	251
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	7.8%	28.4	63.8	286
35 - 49	7.8%	32.6	59.6	370
50 - 64	13.1%	33.8	53.1	484
65 - 74	9.6%	29.3	61.1	429
75 and over	6.1%	25.4	68.5	451
→ 65 and over	7.7%	27.4	64.9	880

TABLE 9-22				
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	9.0%	29.8	61.2	2,020
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	7.7%	29.7	62.6	855
Female	9.8%	29.9	60.3	1165
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	10.1%	31.0	58.9	514
Household with Only Adult Children	13.6%	38.3	48.1	189
Non-Elderly Couple	12.6%	30.2	57.2	194
Non-Elderly Single	6.2%	33.1	60.7	179
Elderly Couple	9.2%	24.0	66.8	389
Elderly Single	7.9%	31.4	60.7	371
MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT				
Living with a Partner	4.0%	18.0	78.0	63
Now Married	9.7%	28.6	61.7	1,186
Currently Widowed	7.4%	28.5	64.1	286
Currently Divorced	8.9%	36.6	54.5	238
Single, Never Married	9.3%	32.4	58.3	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	7.7%	29.9	62.4	179
\$25 - \$50,000	6.7%	26.8	66.5	208
\$50 - \$100,000	7.0%	35.0	58.0	357
\$100 - \$200,000	10.4%	32.1	57.5	444
\$200,000 and over	16.5%	29.6	53.9	448

TABLE 9-22				
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	9.0%	29.8	61.2	2,020
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	9.0%	40.7	50.3	273
Conservative	11.2%	31.5	57.3	583
Reform	11.1%	28.9	60.0	598
Just Jewish	5.4%	25.4	69.2	548
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	10.9%	30.9	58.2	969
Conversionary	9.2%	28.6	62.2	108
Intermarried	6.0%	18.2	75.8	160
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	14.9%	36.0	49.1	1,060
Non-Member	5.6%	26.4	68.0	960
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	16.9%	37.9	45.2	408
Non-Member	8.0%	28.7	63.3	1,612
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	15.1%	33.2	51.7	624
Non-Member	7.1%	28.8	64.1	1,396
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	15.2%	33.6	51.2	631
On General Trip	7.1%	28.8	64.1	894
No	6.5%	28.2	65.3	495

TABLE 9-22				
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar	Sample Size
All	9.0%	29.8	61.2	2,020
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	15.6%	36.9	47.5	924
Asked, Did Not Donate	8.6%	31.4	60.0	289
Not Asked	4.6%	23.9	71.5	746
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	5.7%	26.2	68.1	1,035
Under \$100	8.8%	33.2	58.0	382
\$100 - \$500	11.9%	47.8	40.3	262
\$500 and over	34.9%	31.8	33.3	280

**TABLE 9-23
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Familiar</i>	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
York	1999	38%	36	26
Detroit	2005	35%	45	20
Tidewater	2001	33%	39	28
Minneapolis	2004	31%	42	28
Richmond	1994	29%	40	31
Jacksonville	2002	27%	32	41
Harrisburg	1994	26%	37	38
Milwaukee	1996	24%	43	34
San Antonio	2007	23%	38	39
St. Paul	2004	22%	43	35
Rochester	1999	22%	43	36
Charlotte	1997	22%	35	44
Miami	1994	19%	39	42
Rhode Island	2002	18%	38	44
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	35	47
Orlando	1993	17%	42	41
Hartford	2000	17%	34	49
Wilmington	1995	17%	33	51
St. Louis	1995	16%	40	44
Tucson	2002	16%	39	44
Washington	2003	16%	37	48
Atlantic County	2004	16%	33	51
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	33	52
Sarasota	2001	14%	32	54

**TABLE 9-23
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Familiar</i>	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Miami	2004	13%	32	54
Las Vegas	2005	11%	29	61
New Haven	2010	10%	35	55
Monmouth	1997	10%	28	61
MIAMI	2014	9%	30	61
Bergen	2001	9%	25	66
Westport	2000	8%	28	64
Howard County	2010	8%	23	69 ¹
Middlesex	2008	8%	23	70
S Palm Beach	2005	7%	23	69
Portland (ME)	2007	7%	19	75
W Palm Beach	2005	7%	18	75
Broward	1997	6%	25	69

¹ Includes the responses *not very familiar* (17%) and *not at all familiar* (52%).

JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES

Table 9-24 shows that 30% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who are very/somewhat familiar with Jewish Community Services (JCS) and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 54%, good; 14%, fair; and 3%, poor. In total, 84% of respondents have positive (excellent and good) perceptions.

Community Comparisons. Table 9-25 shows that the 30% **excellent perceptions** of JCS (called Jewish Family Service in most communities) is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in South Palm Beach, 35% in Washington, 32% in West Palm Beach, and 25% in Broward. The 30% compares to 27% in 2004 and 32% in 1994.

The 16% **fair/poor perceptions** of JCS is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in West Palm Beach, 14% in Broward, 11% in South Palm Beach, and 10% in Washington. The 16% compares to 13% in 2004 and 15% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 9-24 shows that, overall, 30% of respondents perceive JCS as excellent. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who are very familiar with Jewish Community Services (50%)
- Middle Beach (41%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (42%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- South Beach (10%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (16%)
- under age 35 (20%)

TABLE 9-24						
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH JCS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.2%	53.7	13.5	2.6	83.9%	876
Very Familiar	50.3%	37.9	8.1	3.7	88.2%	278
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	29.4%	58.8	11.8	0.0	88.2%	32
Full-Year	30.3%	53.5	13.5	2.7	83.8%	844
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	30.5%	53.2	13.8	2.5	83.7%	446
North Dade Core East	32.9%	49.7	14.5	2.9	82.6%	249
North Dade Core West	29.6%	55.1	13.3	2.0	84.7%	132
Other North Dade	21.9%	60.0	14.5	3.6	81.9%	65
South Dade	28.9%	53.6	13.7	3.8	82.5%	259
West Kendall	26.1%	58.3	13.5	2.1	84.4%	120
East Kendall	29.4%	61.8	5.9	2.9	91.2%	61
NE South Dade	34.0%	37.7	20.8	7.5	71.7%	78
The Beaches	31.7%	55.4	11.9	1.0	87.1%	171
North Beach	30.8%	61.5	7.7	0.0	92.3%	47
Middle Beach	40.7%	48.1	9.3	1.9	88.8%	86
South Beach	9.5%	66.7	23.8	0.0	76.2%	38
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	29.0%	60.5	10.5	0.0	89.5%	149
Non-Hispanic	30.4%	52.5	14.0	3.1	82.9%	727
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	27.6%	59.5	11.2	1.7	87.1%	171
Non-Sephardic	31.2%	52.2	13.8	2.8	83.4%	704

TABLE 9-24						
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH JCS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.2%	53.7	13.5	2.6	83.9%	876
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	28.1%	46.9	23.4	1.6	75.0%	99
Non-Israeli	30.6%	54.3	12.3	2.8	84.9%	777
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	15.7%	63.2	21.1	0.0	78.9%	82
5 - 9 years	26.1%	40.5	28.6	4.8	66.6%	75
10 - 19 years	26.7%	61.1	10.0	2.2	87.8%	113
20 or more years	32.8%	52.4	12.1	2.7	85.2%	606
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	30.6%	55.6	10.5	3.3	86.2%	451
High Rise	30.0%	52.7	15.9	1.4	82.7%	321
Town House	29.7%	48.8	17.9	3.6	78.5%	102
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	19.5%	58.4	20.8	1.3	77.9%	124
35 - 49	24.8%	56.9	17.4	0.9	81.7%	171
50 - 64	32.5%	53.8	12.1	1.6	86.3%	270
65 - 74	32.1%	52.1	12.9	2.9	84.2%	184
75 and over	37.7%	48.5	6.9	6.9	86.2%	127
→ 65 and over	34.3%	50.4	10.3	5.0	84.7%	311
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	27.7%	54.5	15.7	2.1	82.2%	365
Female	32.1%	52.9	12.0	3.0	85.0%	511

TABLE 9-24						
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH JCS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.2%	53.7	13.5	2.6	83.9%	876
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	29.3%	56.5	13.6	0.6	85.8%	258
Household with Only Adult Children	25.3%	52.0	16.0	6.7	77.3%	106
Non-Elderly Couple	32.8%	60.9	4.7	1.6	93.7%	100
Non-Elderly Single	22.6%	53.2	24.2	0.0	75.8%	81
Elderly Couple	34.0%	54.3	11.7	0.0	88.3%	134
Elderly Single	36.3%	46.9	9.7	7.1	83.2%	132
MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT						
Now Married	30.2%	55.2	12.5	2.1	85.4%	528
Currently Widowed	38.6%	44.6	10.8	6.0	83.2%	104
Currently Divorced	29.4%	57.9	9.5	3.2	87.3%	98
Single, Never Married	20.8%	53.2	24.7	1.3	74.0%	117
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	25.8%	43.1	19.0	12.1	68.9%	67
\$25 - \$50,000	26.2%	47.8	24.6	1.4	74.0%	81
\$50 - \$100,000	30.0%	57.5	9.2	3.3	87.5%	160
\$100 - \$200,000	27.2%	57.8	14.3	0.7	85.0%	211
\$200,000 and over	39.1%	50.0	9.2	1.7	89.1%	230
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	25.0%	59.5	14.3	1.2	84.5%	136
Conservative	31.6%	53.6	13.7	1.1	85.2%	286
Reform	34.5%	51.3	10.5	3.7	85.8%	263
Just Jewish	25.6%	54.9	16.0	3.5	80.5%	181

TABLE 9-24						
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH JCS						
Population Subgroup	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent + Good	Sample Size
All	30.2%	53.7	13.5	2.6	83.9%	876
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	30.8%	54.3	12.8	2.1	85.1%	455
Conversionary	23.5%	61.8	11.8	2.9	85.3%	49
Intermarried	28.9%	57.9	13.2	0.0	86.8%	49
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	34.5%	54.3	9.9	1.3	88.8%	553
Non-Member	26.2%	52.8	16.8	4.2	79.0%	323
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	34.4%	55.8	8.0	1.8	90.2%	248
Non-Member	29.4%	52.9	14.7	3.0	82.3%	628
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	36.9%	51.3	10.2	1.6	88.2%	335
Non-Member	27.3%	54.6	15.0	3.1	81.9%	541
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	35.5%	49.5	14.0	1.0	85.0%	333
On General Trip	26.9%	56.5	13.8	2.8	83.4%	364
No	29.7%	54.2	11.6	4.5	83.9%	179
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	36.1%	53.5	8.2	2.2	89.6%	508
Asked, Did Not Donate	25.6%	51.1	19.5	3.8	76.7%	130
Not Asked	24.7%	55.3	17.9	2.1	80.0%	209
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	25.3%	53.4	18.5	2.8	78.7%	339
Under \$100	30.8%	54.8	9.6	4.8	85.6%	177
\$100 - \$500	36.9%	52.4	10.7	0.0	89.3%	140
\$500 and over	42.0%	53.1	3.7	1.2	95.1%	191

**TABLE 9-25
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JFS

Community	Year	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Tidewater	2001	51%	41	5	3	93%
Minneapolis	2004	49%	43	6	2	92%
York	1999	48%	44	5	3	93%
Jacksonville	2002	48%	43	8	1	91%
Sarasota	2001	45%	45	9	1	90%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	41	13	4	83%
Tucson	2002	41%	47	9	4	87%
Atlantic County	2004	40%	53	5	1	93%
St. Paul	2004	40%	51	7	3	90%
Charlotte	1997	40%	46	11	4	86%
Richmond	1994	37%	50	11	3	87%
Harrisburg	1994	36%	56	8	1	91%
S Palm Beach	2005	36%	53	8	3	89%
San Antonio	2007	36%	47	13	4	83%
Washington	2003	35%	55	9	1	89%
St. Louis	1995	35%	49	14	3	84%
Detroit	2005	34%	55	9	2	89%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%	53	9	5	87%
Hartford	2000	33%	58	6	2	92%
Rochester	1999	33%	56	9	3	89%
Milwaukee	1996	33%	55	11	2	87%
Rhode Island	2002	33%	54	9	3	88%
Wilmington	1995	32%	57	8	2	90%
Miami	1994	32%	53	13	2	84%

**TABLE 9-25
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JFS

Community	Year	<i>Excellent</i>	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
W Palm Beach	2005	32%	53	11	5	85%
Orlando	1993	32%	48	11	9	80%
MIAMI	2014	30%	54	14	3	84%
New Haven	2010	29%	59	8	4	88%
Monmouth	1997	29%	56	8	8	84%
Miami	2004	27%	61	9	4	87%
Westport	2000	25%	64	8	2	89%
Broward	1997	25%	61	7	7	86%
Bergen	2001	25%	52	18	6	77%
Middlesex	2008	24%	58	13	5	82%
Portland (ME)	2007	17%	65	12	6	82%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	57	20	7	73%

Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 8% of respondents were very familiar with the Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education, 12%, somewhat familiar; and 79%, not at all familiar. 36% of the respondents who were very/somewhat familiar with CAJE perceived it as excellent, 55%, good; 9%, fair; and 1%, poor.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 22 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 8% of respondents were very familiar with the Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, 16%, somewhat familiar; and 77%, not at all familiar. 30% of the respondents who were very/somewhat familiar with the Foundation perceived it as excellent, 59%, good; 9%, fair; and 2%, poor.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 22 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Limiting Physical, Mental, and Other Health Conditions.	10-2
Disabled Adults.	10-13
Households with Disabled Adult Children at Home.	10-13
Need for Selected Social Services in the Past Year.	10-14
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person.	10-14
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person.	10-14
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling.	10-15
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation.	10-15
Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Special Needs.	10-15
Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and over in the Past Year.	10-16
In-Home Health Care.	10-16
Senior Transportation.	10-17
Assisted Living Facility.	10-17
Home-Delivered Meals.	10-17
Need for Selected Social Services Among Population Subgroups in the Past Year.	10-34
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person.	10-34
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person.	10-34
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling.	10-34
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation.	10-34
Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Special Needs.	10-34
Social Services for Persons Age 75 and Over.	10-35
Caring for Elderly Relatives.	10-44
The Sandwich Generation.	10-44
Local Adult Children.	10-49
Low Income Households.	10-49

Uphold the cause of the fatherless and the widow, and befriends the stranger, providing him with food and clothing.

(DEUTERONOMY 10:18)

LIMITING PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND OTHER HEALTH CONDITIONS

Table 10-1 shows that 15% (8,578 households) of Jewish households in Miami contain an adult who has a physical, mental, or other health condition (*health-limited adult*) that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. Each respondent defined “physical, mental, or other health condition” for himself/herself. Included in the 15% are 6% (3,398 households) of households in which an adult needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition and 2% (1,337 households) of households in which an adult needs weekly assistance as a result of his/her condition.

23% (2,417 households) of elderly couple households contain a health-limited adult, including 11% (1,115 households) in which the adult needs daily assistance. 29% (3,420 households) of elderly single households are health limited, including 9% (1,081 households) who need daily assistance. 32% of survivor households are health limited.

Special Note: In Miami, in both 1994 and 2004, and in all other Jewish communities, the question asked about health limitations of adults was also asked separately about health limitations of children. In the Miami 2004 study, only 0.7% of households contained a health limited child without also containing a health-limited adult. Thus, despite this difference, the community comparisons presented below are still useful. Of course, the comparisons for elderly couple households and elderly single households are unaffected by this difference.

Community Comparisons. Table 10-2 shows that the 15% of households containing a **health-limited adult** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in South Palm Beach, 21% in Broward, 20% in West Palm Beach, and 8% in Washington. The 15% compares to 19% in 2004 and 15% in 1994. The 15% compares to 13% nationally.

The 6% of households containing a **health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in each of South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and Broward, and 2% in Washington. The 6% compares to 7% in both 2004 and 1994. The 6% compares to 4% nationally.

Table 10-3 shows that the 23% of **elderly couple households** containing a health-limited adult is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Broward, 22% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 21% in Washington. The 23% compares to 24% in 2004 and 22% in 1994. The 23% compares to 22% nationally.

The 11% of **elderly couple households containing a health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Washington, 11% in Broward, and 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 11% compares to 8% in 2004 and 12% in 1994. The 11% compares to 12% nationally.

Table 10-4 shows that the 29% of **elderly single households** who are health limited is average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in South Palm Beach, 26% in Broward, 21% in West Palm Beach, and 20% in Washington. The 29% compares to 29% in 2004 and 21% in 1994. The 29% compares to 28% nationally.

The 9% of **elderly single households who need daily assistance** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in South Palm Beach, 6% in Broward, and 4% in both West Palm Beach and Washington. The 9% compares to 9% in both 2004 and 1994. The 9% compares to 5% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 10-1** shows that, overall, 15% of households contain a health-limited adult. The percentage is much higher in:

- Holocaust survivor households (32%)
- elderly single households (29%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (35%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in NE South Dade (5%) and South Beach (5%)
- non-elderly couple households (5%) and non-elderly single households (5%)

TABLE 10-1 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT IS HEALTH LIMITED						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Health-Limited Adult in Household				Sample Size	Number of Households
	No Assistance Needed	Assistance Needed				
		Daily	Weekly	Total		
All	6.9%	6.1	2.4	15.4%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	5.0%	7.5	7.5	20.0%	135	2,395
Full-Year	7.0%	6.1	2.2	15.3%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	7.8%	7.9	2.9	18.6%	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	7.7%	8.5	2.2	18.4%	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	9.0%	4.9	4.5	18.4%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	6.0%	10.1	2.0	18.1%	138	4,679
South Dade	6.9%	3.8	2.0	12.7%	621	17,100
West Kendall	9.8%	4.9	3.4	18.1%	265	8,330
East Kendall	9.3%	3.5	0.0	12.8%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	1.5%	2.5	0.5	4.5%	221	6,090
The Beaches	3.8%	4.9	1.5	10.2%	381	8,243
North Beach	4.8%	3.2	1.6	9.6%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	3.9%	7.8	2.3	14.0%	186	4,010
South Beach	2.6%	2.6	0.0	5.2%	99	2,339

TABLE 10-1 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT IS HEALTH LIMITED						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	Health-Limited Adult in Household					
	No Assistance Needed	Assistance Needed		Total		
Population Subgroup		Daily	Weekly			
All	6.9%	6.1	2.4	15.4%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU						
FSU	3.5%	7.0	1.8	12.3%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	7.0%	6.2	2.4	15.6%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	4.1%	4.8	1.1	10.0%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	7.4%	6.4	2.6	16.4%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	5.2%	5.5	2.0	12.7%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	7.3%	6.3	2.5	16.1%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	4.5%	3.5	0.5	8.5%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	7.2%	6.5	2.6	16.3%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR						
Survivor	8.5%	22.0	1.7	32.2%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	6.8%	5.6	2.4	14.8%	1,947	53,862

TABLE 10-1 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT IS HEALTH LIMITED						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Health-Limited Adult in Household				Sample Size	Number of Households
	No Assistance Needed	Assistance Needed				
		Daily	Weekly	Total		
All	6.9%	6.1	2.4	15.4%	2,020	55,700
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	5.7%	5.3	1.7	12.7%	901	23,561
High Rise	7.6%	7.1	3.0	17.7%	868	24,619
Townhouse	7.5%	5.4	2.5	15.4%	251	7,520
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	2.6%	2.4	0.5	5.5%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	6.6%	3.9	0.0	10.5%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	3.1%	0.6	1.3	5.0%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	4.5%	0.0	0.6	5.1%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	9.5%	10.7	3.0	23.2%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	12.9%	9.2	7.0	29.1%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	15.3%	10.2	9.7	35.2%	179	7,742
\$25,000 - \$50,000	10.0%	5.0	2.1	17.1%	208	9,358
\$50,000 - \$100,000	5.7%	5.7	1.8	13.2%	357	12,867
\$100,000 - \$200,000	2.4%	3.0	0.8	6.2%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	4.2%	3.2	0.4	7.8%	448	11,140

TABLE 10-2			
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED			
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	Year	Total	Daily Assistance Needed
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	7%
St. Paul	2004	22%	7%
Middlesex	2008	21%	7%
Broward	1997	21%	7%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%	7%
Minneapolis	2004	19%	8%
New Haven	2010	19%	7%
Miami	2004	19%	7%
Tucson	2002	19%	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	7%
Las Vegas	2005	18%	5%
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	4%
Cincinnati	2008	18%	NA
York	1999	17%	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	17%	6%
Atlantic County	2004	17%	6%
San Antonio	2007	17%	5%
Detroit	2005	17%	4%
Rochester	1999	17%	4%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	7%
Rhode Island	2002	16%	4%

**TABLE 10-2
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Health-Limited Member in Household	
		Total	Daily Assistance Needed
San Diego	2003	16%	NA
Miami	1994	15%	7%
MIAMI ¹	2014	15%	6%
Sarasota	2001	15%	5%
Hartford	2000	15%	5%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	5%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	6%
Bergen	2001	14%	5%
Harrisburg	1994	14%	5%
Tidewater	2001	14%	4%
Monmouth	1997	14%	4%
St. Louis	1995	13%	2%
Wilmington	1995	12%	5%
Richmond	1994	11%	3%
Orlando	1993	10%	4%
Seattle	2000	8%	3%
Westport	2000	8%	3%
Charlotte	1997	8%	3%
Washington	2003	8%	2%
NJPS ²	2000	13%	4%

¹ Health-Limited adults only.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

TABLE 10-3 ELDERLY COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: ELDERLY COUPLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	Year	Total	Daily Assistance Needed
St. Paul	2004	43%	24%
York	1999	40%	18%
Minneapolis	2004	33%	15%
San Diego	2003	31%	NA
Harrisburg	1994	30%	8%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%	8%
Richmond	1994	28%	5%
Cincinnati	2008	28%	NA
Middlesex	2008	27%	12%
Tucson	2002	27%	5%
Jacksonville	2002	26%	12%
Broward	1997	26%	11%
Charlotte	1997	25%	11%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	8%
Tidewater	2001	25%	8%
Wilmington	1995	24%	18%
Miami	2004	24%	8%
Rochester	1999	24%	6%
MIAMI	2014	23%	11%
San Antonio	2007	23%	10%
Hartford	2000	23%	8%

TABLE 10-3 ELDERLY COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER IS HEALTH LIMITED COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: ELDERLY COUPLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
		Health-Limited Member in Household	
Community	Year	Total	Daily Assistance Needed
Miami	1994	22%	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	22%	9%
Washington	2003	21%	12%
New Haven	2010	21%	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	21%	11%
Orlando	1993	21%	10%
Atlantic County	2004	20%	9%
Monmouth	1997	20%	6%
Milwaukee	1996	20%	6%
Las Vegas	2005	19%	7%
Bergen	2001	18%	8%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%	7%
Detroit	2005	16%	3%
Sarasota	2001	14%	6%
Westport	2000	14%	0%
NJPS ¹	2000	22%	12%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

TABLE 10-4 ELDERLY SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE HEALTH LIMITED COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: ELDERLY SINGLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
		Health-Limited Household	
Community	Year	Total	Daily Assistance Needed
Lehigh Valley	2007	39%	11%
New Haven	2010	38%	12%
St. Paul	2004	37%	14%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	37%	11%
Minneapolis	2004	36%	12%
Cincinnati	2008	36%	NA
Tucson	2002	34%	11%
Rochester	1999	33%	11%
Detroit	2005	33%	5%
Portland (ME)	2007	32%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	32%	9%
Harrisburg	1994	31%	14%
Las Vegas	2005	31%	5%
Wilmington	1995	30%	12%
MIAMI	2014	29%	9%
Miami	2004	29%	9%
San Antonio	2007	29%	4%
San Diego	2003	29%	NA
Monmouth	1997	28%	8%
Middlesex	2008	28%	7%
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%

**TABLE 10-4
ELDERLY SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE HEALTH LIMITED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ELDERLY SINGLE JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Health-Limited Household	
		Total	Daily Assistance Needed
Bergen	2001	27%	4%
Atlantic County	2004	26%	6%
Broward	1997	26%	6%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	6%
Tidewater	2001	24%	5%
Richmond	1994	23%	6%
Jacksonville	2002	22%	12%
Sarasota	2001	22%	7%
Miami	1994	21%	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	4%
Hartford	2000	20%	7%
Washington	2003	20%	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	1%
York	1999	16%	7%
Charlotte	1997	13%	4%
Orlando	1993	9%	5%
Westport	2000	9%	0%
NJPS ¹	2000	28%	5%

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

DISABLED ADULTS

Chapter 5 shows that 0.6% (634 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Miami are disabled and consequently unable to work. The nature of the disability was not queried.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED ADULT CHILDREN AT HOME

0.4% (223 households) of Jewish households in Miami contain a disabled adult child (age 18 and over) who is unable to work and lives at home with his/her parents or other adults. The nature of the disability was not queried. The 0.4% does not include households in which the disabled adult children are living in group homes, either in Miami or elsewhere.

NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE PAST YEAR

While the best indicators of social service needs include such factors as age, household structure, and household income, respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked directly about their need for a variety of social services in the past year. When respondents reported that their households needed a service, they were asked whether the service had been received. If the households received the service, the respondents were asked whether the service had been received from a Jewish source (*Jewish help*) or a non-Jewish source (*other help*). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may feel uneasy about admitting the need for some of these services. Thus, it is likely that this study underestimates the actual need for social services in the past year.

Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person

Table 10-5 shows that 15.3% (8,522 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** (*coordinating services*) in the past year. Included in the 15.3% are 1.4% (780 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 3.3% (1,838 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 10.6% (5,904 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed help in coordinating services received it, and most households received the help from non-Jewish sources.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-6** shows that the 15.3% who needed **help in coordinating services** in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11.6% in Washington, 11.2% in South Palm Beach, and 10.3% in West Palm Beach. The 15.3% compares to 10.7% in 2004. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed help in coordinating services received it, and most households received the help from non-Jewish sources. Note that the question asked in Miami in 2004 and in other Jewish communities referred to an elderly or disabled person. Had the current question been worded in this way it is likely that the 15.3% would be marginally higher.

Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person

Table 10-5 shows that 4.3% (2,395 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person** in the past year. Included in the 4.3% are 1.0% (557 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 1.1% (613 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 2.2% (1,225 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources.

Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling

Table 10-5 shows that 8.6% (4,790 households) of households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** (*counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 8.6% are 1.7% (947 households) of households who did not receive counseling, 1.4% (780 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 5.5% (3,063 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed counseling received it, and most households received counseling from non-Jewish sources.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-7** shows that the 8.6% who needed **counseling** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12.1% in Washington, 8.2% in Broward, 6.2% in South Palm Beach, and 5.2% in West Palm Beach. The 8.6% compares to 8.6% in 2004 and 8.9% in 1994. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed counseling received it, and most households received counseling from non-Jewish sources.

Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation

Table 10-5 shows that 12.2% (4,138 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed **help in finding a job or choosing an occupation** (*job counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 12.2% are 6.9% (2,341 households) of households who did not receive job counseling, 1.3% (440 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 4.0% (1,357 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed job counseling did not receive it, and all households who received job counseling received it from non-Jewish sources.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-8** shows that the 12.2% who needed **job counseling** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10.5% in Washington, 9.1% in South Palm Beach, and 7.9% in both West Palm Beach and Broward. The 12.2% compares to 7.6% in 2004 and 6.2% in 1994. The 12.2% compares to 9.5% nationally. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that about half of households who needed job counseling received it, and most households received job counseling from non-Jewish sources.

Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Special Needs

Table 10-5 shows that 11.2% (1,372 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed **help or screening for Jewish children with physical, developmental, or learning disabilities or other special needs** (*learning disabled programs*) in the past year. The nature or degree of the learning disability or other special need was not queried. Included in the 11.2% are 1.7% (208 households) of households who did not get the screening or enroll the children in learning disabled or special needs programs, 1.7% (208

households) who enrolled the children in learning disabled or special needs programs provided by Jewish sources, and 7.8% (956 households) who enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed learning disabled or special needs programs enrolled the children in such programs, and most households enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources.

Community Comparisons. Table 10-9 shows that the 11.2% who needed **learning disabled programs** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14.1% in Washington, 12.9% in West Palm Beach, 10.2% in Broward, and 9.7% in South Palm Beach. The 11.2% compares to 9.8% in 2004. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed learning disabled programs enrolled the children in such programs, and most households enrolled the children in learning disabled programs provided by non-Jewish sources.

Note that the comparisons should be treated with **caution**. In all other Jewish communities and in the 2004 Miami study, the question was asked as: “ In the past year, did you need programs for children under age 18 with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities?”

NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER IN THE PAST YEAR

The need for four social services in the past year was examined for Jewish households with persons age 75 and over in Miami.

In-Home Health Care

Table 10-5 shows that 28.3% (4,508 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year. Included in the 28.3% are 1.7% (271 households) of households who did not receive in-home health care and 26.6% (4,237 households) who received in-home health care. Thus, most households who needed in-home health care received it.

Community Comparisons. Table 10-10 shows that the 28.3% who needed **in-home health care** in the past year is the highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18.3% in South Palm Beach, 17.2% in West Palm Beach, 15.7% in Broward, and 12.9% in Washington. The 28.3% compares to 23.0% in 2004. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed in-home health care received it.

Senior Transportation

Table 10-5 shows that 14.5% (2,310 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year. Included in the 14.5% are 2.4% (382 households) of households who did not receive senior transportation and 12.1% (1,928 households) who received senior transportation. Thus, most households who needed senior transportation received it.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-11** shows that the 14.5% who needed **senior transportation** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12.6% in Washington, 11.5% in Broward, 8.1% in South Palm Beach, and 6.8% in West Palm Beach. The 14.5% compares to 12.7% in 2004 and 13.7% in 1994. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed senior transportation received it.

Assisted Living Facility

Table 10-5 shows that 6.4% (1,020 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year. Included in the 6.4% are 2.1% (335 households) of households who did not move into an assisted living facility and 4.3% (685 households) who either already lived in an assisted living facility or moved into such in the past year. Thus, most households who needed an assisted living facility moved into one.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-12** shows that the 6.4% who needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year is the second highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1.4% in West Palm Beach and 1.3% in South Palm Beach. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed an assisted living facility moved into one.

Home-Delivered Meals

Table 10-5 shows that 5.3% (844 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. Included in the 5.3% are 0.3% (48 households) of households who did not receive home-delivered meals and 5.0% (796 households) who received home-delivered meals. Thus, most households who needed home-delivered meals received them.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-13** shows that the 5.3% who needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.4% in Broward, 1.9% in West Palm Beach, 1.7% in South Palm Beach, and 1.5% in Washington,. The 5.3% compares to 4.1% in 2004 and 3.5% in 1994. The general pattern among the comparison Jewish communities is that most households who needed home-delivered meals received them.

TABLE 10-5 NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE PAST YEAR					
Social Service	Needed Help				Did Not Need Help
	Total Who Needed Help	Received Jewish Help	Received Other Help	No Help Received	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 55,700					
Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	15.3%	3.3%	10.6	1.4	84.7
Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	4.3%	1.1%	2.2	1.0	95.7
Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	8.6%	1.4%	5.5	1.7	91.4
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64 SAMPLE SIZE: 1,283, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 33,921					
Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	12.2%	1.3%	4.0	6.9	87.8
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 SAMPLE SIZE: 486, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 12,254					
Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Physical, Developmental or Learning Disabilities, or Other Special Needs	11.2%	1.7%	7.8	1.7	88.8
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER SAMPLE SIZE: 524, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 15,930					
In-Home Health Care	28.3%	26.6%		1.7	71.7
Senior Transportation	14.5%	12.1%		2.4	85.5
Assisted Living Facility	6.4%	4.3%		2.1	93.6
Home-Delivered Meals	5.3%	5.0%		0.3	94.7

**TABLE 10-6
NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES
FOR AN ELDERLY OR DISABLED PERSON IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Help in Coordinating Services	Received Jewish Help in Coordinating Services	Received Other Help in Coordinating Services	No Help in Coordinating Services Received
Lehigh Valley	2007	17.6%	2.7%	13.1	1.8
Middlesex	2008	17.3%	3.0%	12.4	1.9
Minneapolis	2004	16.5%	7.3%	6.6	2.6
St. Paul	2004	15.8%	6.4%	7.9	1.5
MIAMI	2014	15.3%	3.3%	10.6	1.4
New Haven	2010	14.8%	2.2%	11.8	0.8
Atlantic County	2004	14.1%	3.4%	9.7	1.0
Tucson	2002	13.8%	3.9%	7.6	2.3
San Antonio	2007	13.2%	2.6%	9.9	0.7
Tidewater	2001	13.1%	4.6%	6.2	2.3
Portland (ME)	2007	13.0%	1.3%	10.6	1.1
Rhode Island	2002	12.5%	2.9%	7.1	2.5
Bergen	2001	11.9%	2.5%	7.0	2.4
Washington	2003	11.6%	3.4%	7.0	1.2
Detroit	2005	11.4%	5.2%	5.5	0.7
S Palm Beach	2005	11.2%	1.9%	7.8	1.5
Miami	2004	10.7%	2.3%	6.4	2.0
W Palm Beach	2005	10.3%	2.2%	7.1	1.0
Jacksonville	2002	9.5%	5.0%	3.6	0.9
Sarasota	2001	8.3%	3.6%	4.3	0.4
Phoenix *	2002	20.0%	NA	NA	NA
Pittsburgh *	2002	19.0%	NA	NA	NA

* Question was asked about *needing assistance for an elderly relative*.

TABLE 10-7 NEED FOR MARITAL, FAMILY, OR PERSONAL COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Total Who Needed Counseling	Received Jewish Counseling	Received Other Counseling	No Counseling Received
Seattle	2000	20.5%	1.2%	17.9	1.4
San Francisco	2004	19.0%	0.0%	15.0	4.0
York	1999	18.1%	2.2%	14.2	1.7
Charlotte	1997	16.7%	1.5%	13.5	1.7
Columbus	2001	16.3%	1.1%	8.4	6.8
Los Angeles	1997	16.2%	2.0%	12.3	1.9
Harrisburg	1994	16.1%	2.1%	13.7	0.3
Tucson	2002	15.7%	0.7%	13.0	2.0
Milwaukee	1996	15.6%	3.2%	12.2	0.2
Minneapolis	2004	14.9%	2.6%	10.4	1.9
Tidewater	2001	14.0%	2.8%	8.8	2.4
St. Louis	1995	14.0%	NA	NA	NA
Westport	2000	13.6%	0.3%	12.3	1.0
St. Paul	2004	13.4%	2.4%	9.8	1.2
Bergen	2001	13.1%	1.7%	10.0	1.4
Rochester	1999	13.1%	1.1%	10.5	1.5
Rhode Island	2002	12.7%	1.0%	10.1	1.6
Portland (ME)	2007	12.1%	0.2%	10.4	1.5
Washington	2003	12.1%	1.3%	10.2	0.6
Hartford	2000	11.9%	1.4%	9.8	0.7
Richmond	1994	11.2%	1.2%	8.0	2.0

TABLE 10-7 NEED FOR MARITAL, FAMILY, OR PERSONAL COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Total Who Needed Counseling	Received Jewish Counseling	Received Other Counseling	No Counseling Received
Wilmington	1995	11.0%	1.7%	8.1	1.2
San Antonio	2007	10.4%	1.7%	7.0	1.7
Detroit	2005	10.4%	1.8%	7.4	1.2
Monmouth	1997	10.1%	1.1%	8.0	1.0
New Haven	2010	9.8%	0.5%	8.3	1.0
Lehigh Valley	2007	9.8%	0.8%	8.8	0.2
St. Petersburg	1994	9.2%	1.7%	6.0	1.5
Jacksonville	2002	9.0%	0.9%	7.8	0.3
Miami	1994	8.9%	2.8%	4.8	1.3
MIAMI	2014	8.6%	1.4%	5.5	1.7
Miami	2004	8.6%	1.5%	5.2	1.9
Broward	1997	8.2%	1.1%	5.4	1.7
Las Vegas	2005	7.8%	0.5%	6.0	1.3
Middlesex	2008	6.7%	1.1%	5.5	0.1
Sarasota	2001	6.6%	2.3%	3.9	0.4
S Palm Beach	2005	6.2%	1.5%	3.6	1.1
Atlantic County	2004	6.1%	0.8%	4.5	0.8
W Palm Beach	2005	5.2%	1.5%	2.3	1.4

**TABLE 10-8
NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB
OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Job Counseling	Received Jewish Job Counseling	Received Other Job Counseling	No Job Counseling Received
Minneapolis	2004	17.9%	3.1%	8.0	6.8
St. Paul	2004	16.2%	2.1%	8.7	5.4
Detroit	2005	14.5%	1.8%	6.8	5.9
Columbus	2001	13.9%	NA	NA	NA
MIAMI	2014	12.2%	1.3%	4.0	6.9
New Haven	2010	11.9%	0.0%	3.9	8.0
Charlotte	1997	11.7%	0.1%	5.3	6.3
Las Vegas	2005	11.4%	0.0%	6.0	5.4
Tucson	2002	11.2%	0.7%	4.9	5.6
Wilmington	1995	10.6%	0.3%	5.7	4.6
Middlesex	2008	10.5%	0.0%	6.1	4.4
Washington	2003	10.5%	0.9%	4.9	4.7
San Antonio	2007	9.7%	0.0%	3.5	6.2
Bergen	2001	9.7%	1.6%	3.7	4.4
Monmouth	1997	9.6%	0.0%	5.0	4.6
Lehigh Valley	2007	9.2%	0.0%	4.5	4.7
S Palm Beach	2005	9.1%	0.0%	3.2	5.9
Rhode Island	2002	8.8%	0.1%	5.0	3.7
Richmond	1994	8.6%	0.2%	4.3	4.1
Tidewater	2001	8.5%	0.4%	4.5	3.6

**TABLE 10-8
NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB
OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Job Counseling	Received Jewish Job Counseling	Received Other Job Counseling	No Job Counseling Received
Milwaukee	1996	8.1%	2.4%	2.9	2.8
Rochester	1999	8.0%	1.3%	4.0	2.7
W Palm Beach	2005	7.9%	0.0%	2.1	5.8
Broward	1997	7.9%	0.1%	4.4	3.4
Miami	2004	7.6%	0.3%	2.7	4.6
Hartford	2000	6.9%	0.0%	4.1	2.8
Westport	2000	6.8%	0.1%	3.9	2.8
Miami	1994	6.2%	1.0%	1.5	3.7
Atlantic County	2004	4.9%	0.0%	1.5	3.4
Jacksonville	2002	2.7%	0.0%	1.6	1.1
NJPS ¹	2000	9.5%	0.6%	3.1	5.8

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 10-9
NEED FOR PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH CHILDREN
WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Learning Disabled Programs	Attended Jewish Learning Disabled Programs	Attended Other Learning Disabled Programs	No Learning Disabled Programs Attended
San Antonio	2007	14.4%	1.0%	10.7	2.7
Minneapolis	2004	14.4%	1.6%	10.4	2.4
Washington	2003	14.1%	1.8%	8.3	4.0
Hartford	2000	13.6%	0.0%	11.1	2.5
Las Vegas	2005	13.2%	0.0%	11.8	1.4
W Palm Beach	2005	12.9%	0.0%	11.8	1.1
Bergen	2001	12.1%	3.4%	6.5	2.2
New Haven	2010	11.9%	0.9%	8.4	2.6
MIAMI	2014	11.2%	1.7	7.8	1.7
St. Paul	2004	10.9%	1.8%	6.4	2.7
Middlesex	2008	10.7%	1.1%	7.0	2.6
Rochester	1999	10.6%	0.0%	8.5	2.1
Rhode Island	2002	10.5%	0.8%	8.2	1.5
Detroit	2005	10.4%	2.5%	6.2	1.7
Tucson	2002	10.2%	2.0%	3.1	5.1
Tidewater	2001	10.2%	0.7%	8.8	0.7
Broward	1997	10.2%	0.0%	6.8	3.4
Atlantic County	2004	9.8%	0.0%	9.8	0.0
Miami	2004	9.8%	2.4%	5.1	2.3

**TABLE 10-9
NEED FOR PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH CHILDREN
WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Learning Disabled Programs	Attended Jewish Learning Disabled Programs	Attended Other Learning Disabled Programs	No Learning Disabled Programs Attended
S Palm Beach	2005	9.7%	1.0%	6.4	2.3
Jacksonville	2002	9.7%	0.8%	7.3	1.6
Westport	2000	9.7%	0.0%	8.5	1.2
Sarasota	2001	9.3%	0.0%	7.4	1.9
Monmouth	1997	9.0%	0.0%	7.1	1.9
Lehigh Valley	2007	8.8%	1.0%	6.7	1.1
Milwaukee	1996	7.6%	0.6%	6.4	0.6
Charlotte	1997	7.1%	0.0%	5.3	1.8
Richmond	1994	6.3%	0.0%	6.3	0.0
Wilmington	1995	4.9%	0.7%	2.1	2.1

TABLE 10-10 NEED FOR IN-HOME HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER					
Community	Year	Total Who Needed In-Home Health Care	Received Jewish In-Home Health Care	Received Other In-Home Health Care	No In-Home Health Care Received
MIAMI	2014	28.3%	26.6%		1.7
San Antonio	2007	25.4%	1.2%	23.7	0.5
Wilmington	1995	24.2%	0.0%	24.2	0.0
Monmouth	1997	24.0%	0.0%	22.0	2.0
Jacksonville	2002	23.8%	0.0%	21.7	2.1
Miami	2004	23.0%	3.0%	17.9	2.1
Lehigh Valley	2007	22.0%	0.9%	21.1	0.0
Minneapolis	2004	21.5%	2.8%	17.1	1.6
Rochester	1999	21.0%	0.8%	18.2	2.0
New Haven	2010	20.9%	0.0%	19.7	1.2
Hartford	2000	20.4%	4.0%	15.5	0.9
Rhode Island	2002	19.0%	2.5%	15.9	0.6
Detroit	2005	18.4%	3.3%	14.1	1.0
S Palm Beach	2005	18.3%	0.9%	16.5	0.9
Middlesex	2008	17.4%	0.0%	16.6	0.8
W Palm Beach	2005	17.2%	1.0%	15.4	0.8
St. Paul	2004	16.8%	2.8%	14.0	0.0
Bergen	2001	16.6%	0.0%	15.5	1.1
Portland (ME)	2007	16.6%	0.0%	12.5	4.1
York	1999	16.3%	0.0%	15.2	1.1

TABLE 10-10 NEED FOR IN-HOME HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER					
Community	Year	<i>Total Who Needed In-Home Health Care</i>	Received Jewish In-Home Health Care	Received Other In-Home Health Care	No In-Home Health Care Received
Richmond	1994	16.1%	2.6%	12.1	1.4
Broward	1997	15.7%	0.5%	13.7	1.5
Tucson	2002	15.0%	1.2%	11.4	2.4
St. Petersburg	1994	13.9%	0.0%	13.9	0.0
Atlantic County	2004	13.8%	0.6%	12.2	1.0
Milwaukee	1996	13.6%	1.2%	11.2	1.2
Washington	2003	12.9%	1.7%	11.2	0.0
San Francisco	2004	12.9%	1.3%	11.6	0.0
Tidewater	2001	12.0%	6.7%	4.1	1.2
Sarasota	2001	11.3%	0.0%	11.3	0.0
Harrisburg	1994	11.3%	2.2%	8.5	0.6
Las Vegas	2005	10.7%	0.5%	9.2	1.0
Westport	2000	9.7%	0.0%	9.7	0.0
Charlotte	1997	7.7%	0.0%	7.7	0.0

TABLE 10-11					
NEED FOR SENIOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER					
Community	Year	Total Who Needed Senior Transportation	Received Jewish Senior Transportation	Received Other Senior Transportation	No Senior Transportation Received
Minneapolis	2004	26.7%	9.9%	11.3	5.5
St. Paul	2004	26.1%	10.3%	13.0	2.8
Wilmington	1995	23.8%	5.8%	13.8	4.2
San Francisco	2004	19.9%	2.6%	12.1	5.2
Bergen	2001	19.6%	2.0%	15.6	2.0
New Haven	2010	18.1%	1.6%	14.6	1.9
Monmouth	1997	16.4%	0.0%	9.9	6.5
Middlesex	2008	16.3%	0.9%	14.5	0.9
Rochester	1999	15.7%	3.6%	10.9	1.2
Milwaukee	1996	15.1%	5.6%	8.9	0.6
York	1999	15.1%	0.0%	15.1	0.0
Hartford	2000	15.1%	1.0%	13.1	1.0
Charlotte	1997	15.1%	2.2%	12.9	0.0
MIAMI	2014	14.5%	12.1%		2.4
Portland (ME)	2007	14.3%	1.0%	9.8	3.5
Las Vegas	2005	14.3%	0.5%	10.4	3.4
Seattle	2000	14.1%	0.0%	12.1	2.0
Miami	1994	13.7%	2.6%	8.8	2.3
Rhode Island	2002	13.6%	2.9%	10.5	0.2
Lehigh Valley	2007	13.6%	1.9%	7.0	4.7
Tucson	2002	13.3%	1.2%	6.8	5.3

**TABLE 10-11
NEED FOR SENIOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Senior Transportation	Received Jewish Senior Transportation	Received Other Senior Transportation	No Senior Transportation Received
Atlantic County	2004	13.1%	2.3%	10.2	0.6
Jacksonville	2002	12.8%	2.9%	5.7	4.2
Miami	2004	12.7%	0.6%	7.8	4.3
Washington	2003	12.6%	1.2%	8.5	2.9
Detroit	2005	12.3%	3.2%	5.5	3.6
Broward	1997	11.5%	0.7%	9.4	1.4
Richmond	1994	9.4%	3.3%	4.5	1.6
San Antonio	2007	9.4%	1.7%	4.6	3.1
S Palm Beach	2005	8.1%	0.5%	5.3	2.3
W Palm Beach	2005	6.8%	0.4%	4.6	1.8
Tidewater	2001	5.1%	1.8%	1.7	1.6
Westport	2000	5.0%	0.0%	3.6	1.4
Sarasota	2001	3.9%	0.0%	3.2	0.7
Los Angeles	1997	2.4%	0.5%	1.7	0.2

**TABLE 10-12
NEED FOR ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Assisted Living Facility	Moved Into Jewish Assisted Living Facility	Moved Into Other Assisted Living Facility	Did Not Move Into Assisted Living Facility
New Haven	2010	8.0%	2.9%	4.7	0.4
MIAMI	2014	6.4%	4.3%		2.1
Monmouth	1997	5.7%	0.0%	2.8	2.9
Lehigh Valley	2007	5.3%	1.3%	3.2	0.8
Jacksonville	2002	4.9%	0.0%	3.1	1.8
Portland (ME)	2007	4.3%	0.0%	4.3	0.0
San Antonio	2007	4.1%	0.0%	2.6	1.5
Harrisburg	1994	3.0%	0.0%	2.4	0.6
Middlesex	2008	2.9%	0.1%	2.0	0.8
Tucson	2002	2.9%	0.0%	2.7	0.2
Richmond	1994	1.6%	0.0%	0.0	1.6
W Palm Beach	2005	1.4%	0.2%	1.2	0.0
S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%	0.0%	0.6	0.7
San Francisco *	2004	8.7%	0.3%	7.8	0.6
Los Angeles *	1997	6.8%	0.5%	4.6	1.7
Seattle *	2000	1.9%	0.2%	1.2	0.5

* Question was asked about *senior residential housing, residential care, or a skilled nursing facility.*

**TABLE 10-13
NEED FOR HOME-DELIVERED MEALS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Home-Delivered Meals	Received Jewish Home-Delivered Meals	Received Other Home-Delivered Meals	No Home-Delivered Meals Received
St. Paul	2004	12.3%	7.4%	4.4	0.5
Monmouth	1997	7.9%	0.0%	5.0	2.9
Jacksonville	2002	7.5%	0.8%	2.1	4.6
Minneapolis	2004	7.1%	5.1%	1.5	0.5
Portland (ME)	2007	7.0%	2.9%	4.1	0.0
MIAMI	2014	5.3%	5.0%		0.3
Bergen	2001	5.1%	2.5%	1.3	1.3
Middlesex	2008	4.9%	3.1%	1.5	0.3
New Haven	2010	4.3%	0.6%	3.1	0.6
Wilmington	1995	4.1%	0.0%	3.0	1.1
Miami	2004	4.1%	1.9%	1.4	0.8
Hartford	2000	3.6%	1.8%	1.8	0.0
Miami	1994	3.5%	2.4%	0.7	0.4
Broward	1997	3.4%	1.0%	1.2	1.2
Atlantic County	2004	3.3%	2.7%	0.6	0.0
Milwaukee	1996	2.9%	0.7%	1.9	0.3
San Antonio	2007	2.9%	0.0%	2.4	0.5
Rochester	1999	2.4%	1.2%	1.2	0.0
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.3%	1.5%	0.8	0.0
Tidewater	2001	2.2%	1.8%	0.0	0.4

**TABLE 10-13
NEED FOR HOME-DELIVERED MEALS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER

Community	Year	Total Who Needed Home-Delivered Meals	Received Jewish Home-Delivered Meals	Received Other Home-Delivered Meals	No Home-Delivered Meals Received
W Palm Beach	2005	1.9%	0.5%	0.6	0.8
S Palm Beach	2005	1.7%	0.4%	1.1	0.2
Tucson	2002	1.6%	0.0%	0.5	1.1
Rhode Island	2002	1.6%	0.4%	1.2	0.0
Washington	2003	1.5%	0.0%	1.5	0.0
Sarasota	2001	0.8%	0.0%	0.4	0.4
Detroit	2005	0.4%	0.0%	0.0	0.4
Westport	2000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Charlotte	1997	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
San Francisco *	2004	2.9%	0.6%	2.3	0.0
Los Angeles *	1997	2.4%	0.5%	1.7	0.2
Seattle *	2000	0.9%	0.2%	0.7	0.0

* Question was asked about *home-delivered meals or meal sites for the elderly*.

Need for Nursing Home Care in the Past Year

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 1.8% of Jewish households with persons age 65 and over had a need for nursing home care in the past year. 0.6% received Jewish nursing home care; 1.0% received other nursing home care; and 0.2% received no nursing home care.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 25 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 2.6% of Jewish households with persons age 65 and over had a need for adult day care in the past year. 0.0% received Jewish adult day care; 2.2% received other adult day care; and 0.4% received no adult day care.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 25 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES AMONG POPULATION SUBGROUPS IN THE PAST YEAR

Tables 10-14 to 10-17 show, for various population subgroups, the percentage of Jewish households in Miami who in the past year needed each of the social services discussed in the preceding sections.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person

Table 10-14 shows that, overall, 15% of households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly person in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- Holocaust survivor households (28%)

Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person

Table 10-14 shows that, overall, 4% of households needed help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person in the past year. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling

Table 10-14 shows that, overall, 9% of households needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation

Table 10-15 shows that, overall, 12% of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 and over (25%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (22%)

Help or Screening for Jewish Children with Special Needs

Table 10-16 shows that, overall, 11% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities in the past year. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

Social Services for Persons Age 75 and Over

Table 10-17 shows that, overall, 28% of households with persons age 75 and over needed in-home health care in the past year; 15%, senior transportation; 6%, an assisted living facility; and 5%, home-delivered meals.

The percentages for **in-home health care** is much higher in:

- elderly single households (38%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (40%)

The percentages is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (16%) and \$200,000 and over (18%)

The percentage for **senior transportation** is much higher in:

- households in North Dade Core West (25%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (32%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (4%) and \$200,000 and over (5%)

The percentage for **assisted living** is much higher in:

- West Kendall (19%)

The percentage for **home-delivered meals** is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (17%)

TABLE 10-14 NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES FOR ELDERLY, NON-ELDERLY DISABLED PERSONS AND COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	15.3%	4.3%	8.6%	2,020	55,700
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	15.7%	3.0%	9.0%	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	15.9%	2.7%	9.0%	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	17.2%	3.7%	7.4%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	12.4%	3.3%	11.8%	138	4,679
South Dade	15.1%	5.8%	7.6%	621	17,100
West Kendall	17.8%	7.0%	4.4%	265	8,330
East Kendall	18.4%	3.4%	12.6%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	10.1%	5.1%	9.6%	221	6,090
The Beaches	13.8%	5.2%	8.6%	381	8,243
North Beach	14.8%	4.9%	9.8%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	16.2%	6.9%	9.9%	186	4,010
South Beach	9.1%	2.6%	5.2%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	27.6%	1.7%	3.4%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	14.8%	4.3%	8.7%	1,947	53,862

TABLE 10-14					
NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES FOR ELDERLY, NON-ELDERLY DISABLED PERSONS AND COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	15.3%	4.3%	8.6%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	9.3%	4.0%	10.0%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	19.5%	5.2%	11.0%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	13.8%	3.1%	10.0%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	14.4%	3.9%	16.3%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	16.3%	4.1%	4.7%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	18.6%	4.7%	6.8%	371	11,753
MARITAL STATUS					
An Adult Is Currently Divorced			13.2%	97	1,110
An Adult Is Currently Widowed			7.2%	147	1,832
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	23.9%	10.2%	10.7%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	15.8%	3.8%	15.8%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	18.4%	3.3%	7.6%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	12.3%	3.7%	7.5%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	11.2%	3.5%	9.4%	448	11,140

TABLE 10-14 NEED FOR HELP IN COORDINATING SERVICES FOR ELDERLY, NON-ELDERLY DISABLED PERSONS AND COUNSELING IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Help in Coordinating Services for an Elderly Person	Help in Coordinating Services for a Non-Elderly Disabled Person	Marital, Family, or Personal Counseling	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	15.3%	4.3%	8.6%	2,020	55,700
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married			5.7%	969	23,622
Conversionary			12.2%	108	2,984
Intermarried			12.0%	160	5,144

TABLE 10-15			
NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION			
IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64			
Population Subgroup	Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	12.2%	1,283	33,921
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	11.5%	576	16,073
N Dade Core East	10.2%	326	8,880
N Dade Core West	16.4%	156	4,172
Other North Dade	9.2%	94	3,021
South Dade	11.7%	445	11,835
West Kendall	9.1%	166	4,743
East Kendall	11.9%	102	2,124
NE South Dade	13.9%	177	4,968
The Beaches	14.4%	262	6,013
North Beach	8.3%	53	1,115
Middle Beach	18.4%	137	3,019
South Beach	11.5%	72	1,879
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	10.6%	513	1,924
Household with Only Adult Children	17.3%	189	4,721
Non-Elderly Couple	7.0%	194	4,911
Non-Elderly Single	10.1%	179	5,509

TABLE 10-15 NEED FOR HELP IN FINDING A JOB OR CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS AGE 18-64			
Population Subgroup	Help in Finding a Job or Choosing an Occupation	Sample Size	Number of Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	24.7%	66	2,815
\$25 - \$50,000	21.6%	115	5,088
\$50 - \$100,000	14.6%	247	7,836
\$100 - \$200,000	5.8%	328	10,109
\$200,000 and over	5.6%	349	8,073

TABLE 10-16			
HELP OR SCREENING FOR JEWISH CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, OR LEARNING DISABILITIES, OR OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17			
Population Subgroup	Programs for Jewish Children with Learning Disabilities	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	11.2%	486	12,254
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	11.1%	251	6,703
South Dade	9.8%	121	2,965
The Beaches	16.7%	114	2,586
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$50,000	18.0%	46	1,875
\$50-\$100,000	9.2%	85	2,782
\$100 - \$200,000	7.9%	123	3,750
\$200,000 and over	13.1%	166	3,847

TABLE 10-17						
NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER						
Population Subgroup	In-Home Health Care	Senior Transportation	Assisted Living Facility	Home-Delivered Meals	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	28.3%	14.5%	6.4%	5.3%	524	15,930
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	30.3%	14.7%	4.8%	5.9%	328	11,144
N Dade Core East	32.5%	12.2%	5.2%	4.7%	238	7,283
N Dade Core West	20.5%	25.0%	5.7%	11.4%	61	2,749
Other North Dade	40.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	29	1,112
South Dade	22.6%	12.4%	13.6%	2.8%	113	3,299
West Kendall	25.0%	15.3%	18.6%	4.1%	62	2,272
NE South Dade	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	29	673
The Beaches	26.5%	18.4%	4.1%	6.3%	83	1,486
North Beach	13.3%	13.3%	6.7%	0.0%	29	455
Middle Beach	30.8%	19.2%	3.7%	11.1%	41	814
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE *						
Elderly Couple	21.2%	5.8%	4.2%	0.5%	205	5925
Elderly Single	37.6%	22.1%	9.5%	9.5%	232	7237
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	40.4%	31.6%	10.8%	16.8%	85	4,270
\$25 - \$50,000	20.0%	20.0%	3.5%	2.3%	71	3,839
\$50 - \$100,000	26.0%	9.6%	9.6%	1.4%	72	3,409
\$100 - \$200,000	16.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	74	2,469
\$200,000 +	17.9%	5.1%	2.5%	0.0%	65	1,943

**TABLE 10-17
NEED FOR SELECTED SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE PAST YEAR****BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 75 AND OVER**

* The overall percentage shown above derives from households with persons age 75 and over in all household structures, not just the elderly couple households and elderly single households shown in the table.

Note that in this section crosstabulations with a number of different variables are presented despite the small sample sizes for some of these population subgroups. In some cases, population subgroups cannot be shown because the sample sizes are very small. Also, because of the small sample sizes, percentages that may appear to vary among population subgroups are not statistically significantly different. Thus, results in this section should be treated with caution because of the small sample sizes. See Chapter 2 for guidance on sample size issues.

Activities of Daily Living in the Past Year

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 3.2% of respondents needed assistance with bathing or showering; 3.0%, getting around inside the house; 2.8%, dressing; 2.8%, managing medicine; 2.4%, taking care of appearance; 1.7%, using the bathroom; and 1.2%, eating.

CARING FOR ELDERLY RELATIVES

Table 10-19 shows that 15% (6,745 households) of Jewish households in Miami in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who lives outside the respondent's home and in some way depends upon the household for their care (*caregiver households*). The respondent defined "care" for himself/herself. Included in the 15% of caregiver households are 8% in which the elderly relative lives in Miami, 3% in which the elderly relative lives in Broward, 1% in which the relative lives in Palm Beach County, and 4% in which the elderly relative lives elsewhere.

Table 10-18 shows where the elderly person needing care lives.

Community Comparisons. Table 10-19 shows that the 15% of caregiver households is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Washington, 10% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 15% in 2004.

THE SANDWICH GENERATION

Table 10-20 shows that 16% (1,147 households) of Jewish households with children in Miami in which the respondent is age 40 or over are caregiver households. The adults in these households, who have been called the *sandwich generation*, have the responsibility to care for both minor children at home and elderly relatives who live outside their home.

Community Comparisons. Table 10-20 shows that the 16% of households with children who are caregiver households is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in South Palm Beach, 15% in Washington, and 14% in West Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 23% in 2004.

TABLE 10-18	
WHERE ELDERLY PERSON NEEDING CARE LIVES	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS 40 OR OVER SAMPLE SIZE: 1,591, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 44,671	
Place of Residence and Level of Help Needed	Percentage
Relative Lives In Miami	
Own Home Without Help	2.8%
Own Home With Help	2.3
A Relative's Home Without Help	0.1
A Relative's Home With Help	.3
An Independent Living Facility	1.1
An Assisted Living Facility	0.8
A Nursing Home	0.2
Relative Lives in Broward	
Own Home Without Help	1.1
Own Home With Help	0.4
A Relative's Home Without Help	0.3
A Relative's Home With Help	0.0
An Independent Living Facility	0.1
An Assisted Living Facility	0.8
A Nursing Home	0.1
Relative Lives in Palm Beach County	
Own Home Without Help	0.2
Own Home With Help	0.5
A Relative's Home Without Help	0.0
A Relative's Home With Help	0.0
An Independent Living Facility	0.0

TABLE 10-18	
WHERE ELDERLY PERSON NEEDING CARE LIVES	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS 40 OR OVER SAMPLE SIZE: 1,591, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 44,671	
Place of Residence and Level of Help Needed	Percentage
An Assisted Living Facility	0.0
A Nursing Home	0.1
Relative Lives Elsewhere	
Own Home Without Help	1.8
Own Home With Help	1.5
A Relative's Home Without Help	0.1
A Relative's Home With Help	0.4
An Independent Living Facility	0.0
An Assisted Living Facility	0.0
A Nursing Home	0.1
No Elderly Care Given	84.9
Total	100.0%
Miami Total	7.6%
Broward Total	2.8%
Palm Beach Total	0.8%
Elsewhere Total	3.9%
Grand Total	15.1%

TABLE 10-19 CAREGIVER HOUSEHOLDS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 40 OR OVER				
		Elderly Relative Who Lives:		
Community	Year	Within Local Area	Outside Local Area	Total
St. Paul	2004	13%	7	20%
Minneapolis	2004	16%	3	18%
Lehigh Valley	2007	9%	9	18%
Rhode Island	2002	13%	2	15%
Miami	2004	12%	3	15%
New Haven	2010	9%	6	15%
MIAMI	2014	8%	8	15%
Bergen	2001	12%	2	14%
Detroit	2005	11%	3	14%
Washington	2003	10%	5	14%
Westport	2000	10%	4	14%
Atlantic County	2004	6%	8	14%
Tidewater	2001	12%	1	13%
Tucson	2002	10%	3	13%
San Antonio	2007	8%	5	13%
Jacksonville	2002	9%	3	12%
Middlesex	2008	5%	7	12%
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	2	10%
Sarasota	2001	6%	4	10%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	3	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	7%	2	9%
Hartford ¹	2000	14%	4	18%
Rochester *	1999	11%	4	15%
Monmouth * ²	1997	6%	2	8%

* Question was asked just about an *elderly parent*, not an elderly relative.
¹ Question was asked of *respondents age 40-79*.
² Question was asked of *respondents age 50 and over*.

TABLE 10-20 HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE CAREGIVER HOUSEHOLDS (THE SANDWICH GENERATION) COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 40 OR OVER						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	31%		Westport	2000	15%
Middlesex	2008	24%		W Palm Beach	2005	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	23%		Jacksonville	2002	14%
Miami	2004	23%		Bergen	2001	13%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%		Tidewater	2001	12%
San Antonio	2007	20%		Sarasota	2001	8%
Las Vegas	2005	20%		Hartford ¹	2000	19%
Rhode Island	2002	19%		Monmouth * ²	1997	14%
New Haven	2010	17%		Rochester *	1999	13%
Detroit	2005	17%		* Question was asked just about an <i>elderly parent</i> , not an elderly relative. ¹ Question was asked of <i>respondents age 40-79</i> . ² Question was asked of <i>respondents age 50 and over</i> .		
Atlantic County	2004	17%				
Minneapolis	2004	17%				
Tucson	2002	17%				
MIAMI	2014	16%				
Washington	2003	15%				

LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN

Respondents age 40 and over in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Miami (*households with local adult children*), Broward, Palm Beach, or elsewhere. The results are shown in the “Location of Adult Children” section in Chapter 4.

The location of adult children has an impact upon social service needs because households with local adult children often have a support system, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis, that may not be available to households with no adult children living in Miami. Social service needs tend to increase significantly with age. **Table 4-35** shows that 40% of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over* have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Miami. In addition, 12% have adult children who have established their own homes in Broward and 2% in Palm Beach.

Community Comparisons. **Table 10-21** shows that the 40% of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over with local adult children is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in New York, 62% in Washington, 21% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Broward, and 16% in West Palm Beach.

See the “Location of Adult Children” section in Chapter 4 for more information.

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Because income is an issue of demography, it is discussed in Chapter 5. However, income does have an impact upon social service needs in Miami, particularly among elderly households. See the “Low Income Households” and “Households Living Below the Poverty Levels” sections in Chapter 5 for more information.

TABLE 10-21						
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 75 OR OVER						
WITH LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 75 OR OVER						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Minneapolis *	2004	79%		Jacksonville	2002	46%
St. Paul *	2004	77%		Bergen ¹	2001	46%
Detroit	2005	67%		Wilmington ²	1995	46%
Tidewater	2001	67%		New Haven ³	2010	44%
Baltimore	2010	66%		Pittsburgh	2002	44%
Chicago	2010	66%		York	1999	42%
Cincinnati	2008	66%		Westport	2000	41%
New York	2011	64%		Monmouth ⁴	1997	41%
Denver	2007	63%		MIAMI **	2014	40%
Rochester	1999	63%		Las Vegas	2005	40%
Washington	2003	62%		Miami **	2004	34%
Rhode Island	2002	57%		Atlantic County	2004	31%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%		Middlesex ⁵	2008	30%
San Antonio	2007	55%		S Palm Beach ⁶	2005	21%
Hartford	2000	55%		Broward ⁷	1997	17%
Richmond	1994	55%		W Palm Beach ⁸	2005	16%
Milwaukee	1996	54%		Sarasota	2001	16%
Harrisburg	1994	53%		Howard County ⁹	2010	79%
Portland (ME)	2007	52%				
Tucson	2002	51%				
				See Notes on next page.		

Notes to Table 10-21

* Local is defined to include both Twin Cities communities.

** Excludes households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

¹ Excludes 18% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.

² Excludes 7% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia.

³ Excludes 21% of households with adult children living outside Greater New Haven but within 90 minutes.

⁴ Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex Counties.

⁵ Excludes 48% of households with adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.

⁶ Excludes households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.

⁷ Excludes households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami.

⁸ Excludes households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.

⁹ Includes households with adult children living in the Baltimore or Washington area.

Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 67% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over very much prefer a Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facility; 17%, somewhat prefer; 15%, have no preference; and 1%, rather not use a Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facility.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 25 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org.

CHAPTER 11

ISRAEL

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Households in Which a Member Visited Israel.....	11-2
Trips to Israel by Jewish Children.....	11-12
Cost Prevented Sending Jewish Children on a Trip to Israel.....	11-16
Emotional Attachment to Israel.....	11-20

Go to the land that I will show you. I will bless you and make your descendants into a great nation. You will become famous and be a blessing to others.

(GENESIS 12:1-2)

HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL

Table 11-1 shows that 71% of Jewish households in Miami contain an adult or a Jewish child (*member*) who visited Israel. Two types of trips to Israel are defined in this study:

❶ **Jewish Trip:** A Jewish trip to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, Jewish agency, synagogue, or Jewish organization. Households containing members who lived or studied in Israel (excluding households containing Israelis) are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip. Households containing members who visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip (excluding households containing Israelis) are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

❷ **General Trip:** A general trip to Israel is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or commercial company or a trip in which a household member visited Israel on his/her own. Households containing Israelis are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip. Israelis are included as having visited Israel on a general trip.

❸ The *Jewish Trip Market Share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of households in which a member who visited Israel visited on a Jewish trip.

26% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 45%, on a general trip. The market share is 37%.

✓ The 6% of households in which a member visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip.

Community Comparisons. Table 11-2 shows that the 71% of households in which a member **visited Israel** is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in South Palm Beach, 55% in West Palm Beach, 52% in Broward, and 51% in Washington. The 71% compares to 62% in 2004 and 55% in 1994.

Table 11-3 shows that the 26% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in South Palm Beach, 25% in both West Palm Beach and Washington, and 20% in Broward. The 26% compares to 25% in 2004 and 33% in 1994.

The 45% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, 30% in West Palm Beach, and 26% in Washington. The 45% compares to 37% in 2004 and 22% in 1994.

The 37% **market share** is the fourth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Washington, 47% in South Palm Beach, 46% in West Palm Beach, and 38% in Broward. The 37% compares to 41% in 2004 and 60% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 11-1 shows that, overall, 71% of households contain a member who visited Israel. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (87%)
- households in North Beach (90%) and South Beach (82%)
- Hispanic households (85%), Sephardic households (87%), and Holocaust survivor households (91%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (84%)
- Orthodox households (96%)
- in-married households (81%)
- synagogue member households (87%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (83%), JCC member households (81%), and Jewish organization member households (83%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (95%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in West Kendall (50%)
- elderly single households (60%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (54%)
- Reform households (61%)
- intermarried households (47%)

TABLE 1 1-1 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Visited Israel			Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ③	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②				
All	70.9%	25.9%	45.0	29.1	36.5%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	87.2%	26.9%	60.3	12.8	30.8%	135	2,395
Full-Year	70.2%	25.9%	44.3	29.8	36.9%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	73.6%	21.2%	52.4	26.4	28.8%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	76.8%	17.3%	59.5	23.2	22.5%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	68.9%	23.4%	45.5	31.1	34.0%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	68.4%	32.9%	35.5	31.6	48.1%	138	4,679
South Dade	60.6%	29.3%	31.3	39.4	48.4%	621	17,100
West Kendall	50.1%	23.2%	26.9	49.9	46.3%	265	8,330
East Kendall	72.4%	36.8%	35.6	27.6	50.8%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	69.7%	34.3%	35.4	30.3	49.2%	221	6,090
The Beaches	82.5%	36.4%	46.1	17.5	44.1%	381	8,243
North Beach	90.2%	36.1%	54.1	9.8	40.0%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	80.1%	35.1%	45.0	19.9	43.8%	186	4,010
South Beach	81.6%	39.5%	42.1	18.4	48.4%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	70.3%	22.9%	47.4	29.7	32.6%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	70.9%	26.0%	44.9	29.1	36.7%	1,962	53,973

TABLE 1 1-1 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Visited Israel			Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ③	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②				
All	70.9%	25.9%	45.0	29.1	36.5%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	85.3%	25.0%	60.3	14.7	29.3%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	68.4%	26.0%	42.4	31.6	38.0%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	86.6%	22.0%	64.6	13.4	25.4%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	67.2%	26.8%	40.4	32.8	39.9%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	100.0%	0.0%	100.0	0.0	0.0%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	67.4%	28.9%	38.5	32.7	42.9%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	91.4%	12.1%	79.3	8.6	13.2%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	70.3%	26.4%	43.9	29.7	37.6%	1,947	53,862
TYPE OF HOUSING							
Single Family Home	69.6%	28.6%	41.0	30.4	41.1%	901	23,561
High Rise	74.5%	23.6%	50.9	25.5	31.7%	868	24,619
Townhouse	63.7%	25.3%	38.4	36.3	39.7%	251	7,520

TABLE 1 1-1							
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Visited Israel			Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ③	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②				
All	70.9%	25.9%	45.0	29.1	36.5%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	78.8%	27.3%	51.5	21.2	34.6%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	77.7%	43.1%	34.6	22.3	55.5%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	67.9%	28.9%	39.0	32.1	42.6%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	73.2%	30.7%	42.5	26.8	41.9%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	75.1%	21.0%	54.1	24.9	28.0%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	59.8%	17.2%	42.6	40.2	28.8%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	54.4%	17.3%	37.1	45.6	31.8%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	64.3%	21.6%	42.7	35.7	33.6%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	70.4%	21.5%	48.9	29.6	30.5%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	75.8%	31.5%	44.3	24.2	41.6%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	84.0%	42.7%	41.3	16.0	50.8%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	95.8%	25.3%	70.5	4.2	26.4%	273	5,849
Conservative	77.6%	27.4%	50.2	22.4	35.3%	583	14,371
Reform	61.2%	32.1%	29.1	38.8	52.5%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	66.8%	19.4%	47.4	33.2	29.0%	548	18,103

TABLE 1 1-1							
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Visited Israel			Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ③	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②				
All	70.9%	25.9%	45.0	29.1	36.5%	2,020	55,700
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	80.8%	27.3%	53.5	19.2	33.8%	969	23,622
Conversionary	71.4%	24.5%	46.9	28.6	34.3%	108	2,984
Intermarried	46.7%	19.8%	26.9	53.3	42.4%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	86.5%	37.2%	49.3	13.5	43.0%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	62.3%	19.6%	42.7	37.7	31.5%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	82.7%	29.5%	53.2	17.3	35.7%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	66.7%	24.6%	42.1	33.3	36.9%	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	80.8%	40.6%	40.2	19.2	50.2%	408	6,740
Non-Member	69.5%	23.9%	45.6	30.5	34.4%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	82.9%	42.0%	40.9	17.1	50.7%	624	13,312
Non-Member	67.2%	20.9%	46.3	32.8	31.1%	1,396	42,388
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	77.4%	33.9%	43.5	22.6	43.8%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	66.4%	23.9%	42.5	33.6	36.0%	289	11,307
Not Asked	68.1%	21.6%	46.5	31.9	31.7%	746	26,402

TABLE 1 1-1 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Population Subgroup	Visited Israel			Not to Israel	Jewish Trip Market Share ③	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Total	Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②				
All	70.9%	25.9%	45.0	29.1	36.5%	2,020	55,700
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	67.5%	22.2%	45.3	32.5	32.9%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	67.9%	22.3%	45.6	32.1	32.8%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	79.3%	34.6%	44.7	20.7	43.6%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	95.4%	58.5%	36.9	4.6	61.3%	280	4,066
Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.							

**TABLE 11-2
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
MIAMI	2014	71%		St. Louis	1995	39%
Miami	2004	62%		Charlotte	1997	38%
Bergen	2001	62%		Jacksonville	2002	37%
S Palm Beach	2005	61%		Wilmington	1995	37%
Los Angeles	1997	60%		Richmond	1994	36%
Detroit	2005	57%		Portland (ME)	2007	35%
Sarasota	2001	56%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	35%
W Palm Beach	2005	55%		St. Petersburg	1994	35%
Miami	1994	55%		Orlando	1993	34%
Middlesex	2008	54%		Las Vegas	2005	33%
Minneapolis	2004	52%		York	1999	28%
Broward	1997	52%		BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS		
Washington	2003	51%		Baltimore	2010	55%
New Haven	2010	50%		Cincinnati	2008	52%
St. Paul	2004	49%		Chicago	2010	50%
Monmouth	1997	47%		New York	2011	49%
Buffalo	1995	46%		Cleveland	2011	47%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%		Essex-Morris	1998	46%
Westport	2000	44%		Pittsburgh	2002	44%
Milwaukee	1996	44%		Howard County	2010	42%
Tucson	2002	43%		Atlanta	2006	40%
Hartford	2000	43%		San Diego	2003	39%
San Antonio	2007	42%		Phoenix	2002	39%
Atlantic County	2004	42%		Denver	2007	34%
Rochester	1999	42%		NJPS ¹	2000	35%
Rhode Island	2002	41%		¹ Question asked whether <i>the respondent</i> visited Israel, not anyone in the household.		
Tidewater	2001	40%				
Harrisburg	1994	40%				

**TABLE 1 1-3
TYPES OF TRIPS TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Visited Israel		Jewish Trip Market Share ③
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	
Miami	1994	33%	22%	60%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	32%	47%
Detroit	2005	28%	29%	49%
Sarasota	2001	28%	28%	50%
MIAMI	2014	26%	45%	37%
Bergen	2001	26%	36%	42%
Miami	2004	25%	37%	41%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	30%	46%
Minneapolis	2004	25%	27%	49%
Washington	2003	25%	26%	49%
Middlesex	2008	24%	29%	45%
St. Paul	2004	24%	25%	48%
Monmouth	1997	24%	24%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	20%	55%
Hartford	2000	23%	20%	54%
Rochester	1999	23%	18%	56%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	23%	49%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	19%	54%
Tidewater	2001	22%	18%	55%
Broward	1997	20%	32%	38%
New Haven	2010	20%	30%	40%
San Antonio	2007	20%	22%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	21%	49%

**TABLE 11-3
TYPES OF TRIPS TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Visited Israel		Jewish Trip Market Share ③
		<i>Jewish Trip</i> ①	<i>General Trip</i> ②	
Harrisburg	1994	20%	20%	51%
Westport	2000	19%	25%	44%
Charlotte	1997	18%	20%	47%
Richmond	1994	18%	18%	50%
Tucson	2002	17%	26%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	20%	47%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	44%	27%
Wilmington	1995	16%	21%	43%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	20%	43%
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	20%	43%
Portland (ME)	2007	13%	22%	36%
York	1999	11%	18%	37%
Las Vegas	2005	10%	22%	31%

Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.

TRIPS TO ISRAEL BY JEWISH CHILDREN

Table 11-4 shows that 46% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Miami have sent a Jewish child to Israel: 12% on a Jewish trip and 34%, on a general trip. The 12% includes 4% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip.

Note that these results exclude households with part-Jewish children. Including part-Jewish children, the results for age 6-17 become 12% on a Jewish trip, 33% on a general trip, and 55% not to Israel.

A total of 57% of households with Jewish children age 13-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel: 18% on a Jewish trip and 39%, on a general trip. The 18% includes 3% of households with Jewish children age 13-17 who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip.

Community Comparisons. Table 11-5 shows that the 46% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a **trip to Israel** is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in New York, 30% in Cleveland, 21% in Broward, 16% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 46% compares to 31% in 2004 and 26% in 1994.

The 12% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **Jewish trip** is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in South Palm Beach, 3% in both Broward and Washington, and 1% in West Palm Beach. The 12% compares to 7% in 2004 and 10% in 1994.

The 34% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a **general trip** is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Broward, 13% in Washington, 11% in South Palm Beach, and 4% in West Palm Beach. The 34% compares to 24% in 2004 and 16% in 1994.

**TABLE 1 1-4
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL**

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN

Trip to Israel	Households with Jewish Children Age 6-17	Households with Jewish Teenagers Age 13-17
Sent a Child to Israel on a Jewish Trip ❶	11.8%	18.4%
Sent a Jewish Child to Israel on a General Trip ❷	34.1	39.0
Did Not Send a Jewish Child to Israel	54.1	42.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total Who Sent a Jewish Child to Israel	45.9%	57.4%
Sample Size	342	189
Number of Households	7,686	4,679
Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.		

**TABLE 11-5
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

Community	Year	Visited Israel		
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	Total
MIAMI	2014	12%	34	46%
Bergen	2001	10%	28	38%
New York	2011	NA	NA	35%
Miami	2004	7%	24	31%
Cleveland	2011	NA	NA	30%
Miami	1994	10%	16	26%
Baltimore	2010	NA	NA	26%
Detroit	2005	5%	21	25%
New Haven	2010	7%	17	24%
Monmouth	1997	9%	13	22%
Harrisburg	1994	9%	13	22%
Middlesex	2008	7%	15	22%
Rhode Island	2002	6%	15	21%
Broward	1997	3%	18	21%
San Antonio	2007	7%	12	19%
Milwaukee	1996	9%	9	18%
Chicago	2010	NA	NA	18%
Cincinnati	2008	NA	NA	18%
St. Paul	2004	6%	11	17%
Minneapolis	2004	5%	12	17%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%	11	16%
Washington	2003	3%	13	16%
St. Louis	1995	NA	NA	16%

**TABLE 11-5
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

Community	Year	Visited Israel		
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	Total
Tucson	2002	13%	2	15%
Richmond	1994	9%	6	15%
Rochester	1999	6%	9	15%
Tidewater	2001	10%	4	14%
Hartford	2000	8%	6	14%
Las Vegas	2005	2%	13	14%
York	1999	5%	8	13%
Orlando	1993	NA	NA	11%
Jacksonville	2002	7%	3	10%
Lehigh Valley	2007	6%	4	10%
Portland (ME)	2007	6%	4	10%
Sarasota	2001	6%	5	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	NA	NA	10%
Westport	2000	4%	5	9%
Atlantic County	2004	3%	6	9%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	6	8%
Charlotte	1997	1%	7	8%
Wilmington	1995	1%	7	8%
Howard County	2010	NA	NA	8%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	7%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	4	5%

Note: See page 11-2 for an explanation of ① and ②.

COST PREVENTED SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL

Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Miami (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) were asked if cost ever prevented them from sending a Jewish child on a trip to Israel. **Table 11-6** shows that 40% (1,707 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 11-6** shows that, overall, 40% of respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) said cost prevented them from sending a child on a trip to Israel. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Sephardic households (57%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (72%)
- Conservative households (50%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (51%)

The percentage is much lower in respondents in:

- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (27%) and \$200,000 and over (18%)
- Reform households (30%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (19%)

TABLE 1 1-6			
COST PREVENTED SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL			
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 WHO HAVE NOT SENT A CHILD ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL			
Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Trip to Israel for Child Age 6-17	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	39.8%	184	4,289
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
<i>North Dade</i>	49.2%	90	2,071
North Dade Core East	58.1%	48	981
North Dade Core West	45.0%	30	648
<i>South Dade</i>	31.8%	57	1,422
<i>The Beaches</i>	29.2%	37	797
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	54.5%	41	1,051
Non-Hispanic	35.0%	143	3,238
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	56.8%	50	1,423
Non-Sephardic	31.0%	182	2,856
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
35 - 49	40.2%	122	2,817
50 - 64	41.0%	48	1,248
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
\$50 - \$100,000	72.4%	29	1,085
\$100 - \$200,000	27.0%	52	1,330
\$200,000 and over	17.9%	67	1,419

TABLE 1 1-6			
COST PREVENTED SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL			
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 WHO HAVE NOT SENT A CHILD ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL			
Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Trip to Israel for Child Age 6-17	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	39.8%	184	4,289
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Conservative	50.0%	56	1,161
Reform	29.8%	61	1,493
Just Jewish	39.5%	26	1,233
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	43.6%	116	2,514
Intermarried	37.0%	28	853
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	34.8%	125	2,133
Non-Member	44.8%	59	2,159
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	47.6%	54	1,339
Did Not Attend	37.1%	127	2,950
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	35.3%	73	1,090
Non-Member	41.4%	111	3,199
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	47.8%	40	730
Non-Member	38.2%	144	3,559

TABLE 1 1-6 COST PREVENTED SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL			
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 WHO HAVE NOT SENT A CHILD ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL			
Population Subgroup	Cost Prevented Trip to Israel for Child Age 6-17	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	39.8%	184	4,289
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	19.4%	59	1,230
On General Trip	51.0%	70	1,570
No	45.7%	55	1,489
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	42.9%	90	1,404
Asked, Did Not Donate	33.3%	32	918
Not Asked	40.7%	54	1,967
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	39.1%	86	2,885
Under \$100	60.0%	28	526
\$100 and over	33.3%	62	878

Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Teenagers on a Trip to Israel

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 27% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 reported that they had sent a Jewish child/teenager in the past on a trip to Israel; 4% reported that they will definitely send a Jewish teenager in the future; 55%, reported that they will seriously investigate; 3% reported that they don't know; and 11% reported that they will not seriously investigate sending a child on a trip to Israel.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 26 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org.

EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL

Table 11-7 shows that 32% of Jewish respondents in Miami are extremely attached to Israel; 30%, very attached; 27%, somewhat attached; and 11%, not attached to Israel. In total, 62% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel.

Community Comparisons. Table 11-8 shows that the 62% who are **extremely/very attached** to Israel is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in South Palm Beach, 54% in West Palm Beach, 49% in Washington, and 42% in Broward. The 62% compares to 62% in 2004 and 43% in 1994.

The 11% who are **not attached** to Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Broward, 15% in Washington, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in South Palm Beach. The 11% compares to 10% in 2004 and 19% in 1994.

Age of Respondent. Table 11-9 shows that the 65% of respondents **under age 35** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Washington, 40% in Broward, 35% in South Palm Beach, and 25% in West Palm Beach. The 65% compares to 55% in 2004 and 39% in 1994.

The 63% of respondents **age 35-49** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Washington, 45% in South Palm Beach, 39% in Broward, and 33% in West Palm Beach. The 63% compares to 61% in 2004 and 37% in 1994.

The 64% of respondents **age 50-64** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in South Palm Beach, 52% in Washington, 50% in West Palm Beach, and 31% in Broward. The 64% compares to 57% in 2004 and 41% in 1994.

The 56% of respondents **age 65-74** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in South Palm Beach, 61% in West Palm Beach, 47% in Washington, and 46% in Broward. The 56% compares to 66% in 2004 and 46% in 1994.

The 64% of respondents **age 75 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in South Palm Beach, 61% in West Palm Beach, 53% in Washington, and 46% in Broward. The 64% compares to 69% in 2004 and 49% in 1994.

The 60% of respondents **age 65 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in South Palm Beach, 61% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Washington, and 46% in Broward. The 60% compares to 68% in 2004 and 48% in 1994.

Jewish Identification. Table 11-10 shows that the 86% of **Orthodox** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 100% in West Palm Beach, 96% in Washington, 84% in South Palm Beach, and 75% in Broward. The 86% compares to 90% in 2004 and 81% in 1994.

The 76% of **Conservative** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in South Palm Beach, 70% in Washington, 69% in West Palm Beach, and 50% in Broward. The 76% compares to 74% in 2004 and 54% in 1994.

The 53% of **Reform** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in South Palm Beach, 51% in West Palm Beach, 42% in Washington, and 40% in Broward. The 53% compares to 54% in 2004 and 30% in 1994.

The 53% of **Just Jewish** respondents who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in South Palm Beach, 39% in West Palm Beach, 32% in Washington, and 31% in Broward. The 53% compares to 49% in 2004 and 30% in 1994.

Type of Marriage. Table 11-11 shows that the 71% of respondents in **in-married** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in South Palm Beach, 62% in West Palm Beach, 61% in Washington, and 50% in Broward. The 71% compares to 71% in 2004 and 54% in 1994.

The 60% of respondents in **conversionary in-married** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Washington, 54% in South Palm Beach, 44% in West Palm Beach, and 40% in Broward. The 60% compares to 64% in 2004 and 35% in 1994.

The 49% of respondents in **intermarried** households who are extremely/very attached to Israel is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in South Palm Beach, 30% in both West Palm Beach and Broward, and 29% in Washington. The 49% compares to 34% in 2004 and 27% in 1994.

Note that the Community Comparisons need to be examined in light of events occurring in Israel at the time of each study. The Miami 2014 survey was completed well before Operation Protective Edge in Gaza in July and August of 2014.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 11-7 shows that, overall, 62% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- part-year households (80%)
- FSU households (77%), Hispanic households (76%), Sephardic households (74%), Israeli households (91%), and Holocaust survivor households (93%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (77%)
- Orthodox households (86%) and Conservative households (76%)
- synagogue member households (76%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (80%), JCC member households (73%), and Jewish organization member households (79%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (86%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (77%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (72%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (84%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in West Kendall (50%)
- non-elderly single households (51%)
- intermarried households (49%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (41%)

Note that 1.5% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

TABLE 11-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	62.2%	32.4%	29.8	26.7	11.1	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	79.7%	51.9%	27.8	16.5	3.8	135	2,395
Full-Year	61.5%	31.6%	29.9	27.1	11.4	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	65.6%	37.1%	28.5	23.1	11.3	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core E	67.4%	40.7%	26.7	22.1	10.5	630	18,158
N Dade Core W	65.9%	34.3%	31.6	23.0	11.1	250	7,520
Other North Dade	59.2%	28.3%	30.9	27.0	13.8	138	4,679
South Dade	52.0%	21.9%	30.1	35.9	12.1	621	17,100
West Kendall	50.0%	19.8%	30.2	35.8	14.2	265	8,330
East Kendall	56.4%	26.5%	29.9	35.6	8.0	135	2,680
NE South Dade	52.8%	22.3%	30.5	36.0	11.2	221	6,090
The Beaches	70.6%	37.1%	33.5	21.1	8.3	381	8,243
North Beach	70.5%	41.0%	29.5	18.0	11.5	96	1,894
Middle Beach	69.7%	39.5%	30.2	20.2	10.1	186	4,010
South Beach	71.4%	29.8%	41.6	26.0	2.6	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	77.2%	45.6%	31.6	19.3	3.5	58	1,727
Non-FSU	61.8%	32.1%	29.7	26.9	11.3	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	76.1%	38.6%	37.5	16.9	7.0	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	59.8%	31.4%	28.4	28.4	11.8	1,695	47,345

TABLE 11-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	62.2%	32.4%	29.8	26.7	11.1	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	73.9%	44.3%	29.6	19.4	6.7	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	59.5%	29.7%	29.8	28.5	12.0	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	90.9%	73.2%	17.7	8.1	1.0	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	58.8%	27.6%	31.2	28.9	12.3	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	93.2%	71.2%	22.0	6.8	0.0	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	61.2%	31.2%	30.0	27.4	11.4	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	76.9%	37.9%	39.0	15.2	7.9	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	61.4%	34.4%	27.0	34.5	4.1	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	70.0%	41.3%	28.7	20.4	9.6	322	9,692
20 or more years	58.3%	29.3%	29.0	29.0	12.7	1,277	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING							
Single Family	58.7%	28.3%	30.4	28.7	12.6	901	23,561
High Rise	66.1%	37.5%	28.6	25.2	8.7	868	24,619
Townhouse	60.7%	28.3%	32.4	25.8	13.5	251	7,520

TABLE 11-7							
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	62.2%	32.4%	29.8	26.7	11.1	2,020	55,700
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	65.2%	30.8%	34.4	28.7	6.1	286	7,540
35 - 49	63.4%	32.0%	31.4	24.9	11.7	370	9,513
50 - 64	63.5%	34.0%	29.5	26.6	9.9	484	12,471
65 - 74	56.3%	30.4%	25.9	28.9	14.8	429	12,514
75 and over	64.1%	34.4%	29.7	24.9	11.0	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	60.3%	32.4%	27.9	26.9	12.8	880	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	64.0%	33.6%	30.4	27.3	8.7	865	22,934
Female	61.0%	31.7%	29.3	26.3	12.7	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	69.6%	38.2%	31.4	20.9	9.5	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	69.5%	39.0%	30.5	20.8	9.7	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	61.4%	27.9%	33.5	31.6	7.0	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	51.4%	24.6%	26.8	34.6	14.0	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	62.5%	32.7%	29.8	24.8	12.7	389	10,416
Elderly Single	57.6%	30.8%	26.8	31.3	11.1	371	11,753

TABLE 11-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	62.2%	32.4%	29.8	26.7	11.1	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	63.4%	39.7%	23.7	24.2	12.4	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	59.9%	34.8%	25.1	30.1	10.0	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	63.0%	30.5%	32.5	24.7	12.3	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	59.5%	30.4%	29.1	28.8	11.7	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	66.9%	32.7%	34.2	25.4	7.7	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	86.3%	58.9%	27.4	10.5	3.2	273	5,849
Conservative	76.2%	43.3%	32.9	19.7	4.1	583	14,371
Reform	52.5%	20.1%	32.4	37.0	10.5	598	16,989
Just Jewish	52.5%	26.9%	25.6	27.4	20.1	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	71.3%	38.3%	33.0	19.7	9.0	969	23,622
Conversionary	59.8%	22.7%	37.1	37.1	3.1	108	2,984
Intermarried	48.5%	21.8%	26.7	30.3	21.2	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	76.1%	44.0%	32.1	20.1	3.8	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	54.3%	25.9%	28.4	30.5	15.2	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Member	79.5%	46.1%	33.4	17.7	2.8	596	14,315
Non-Member	56.1%	27.7%	28.4	29.9	14.0	1,424	41,385

TABLE 11-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	62.2%	32.4%	29.8	26.7	11.1	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	72.5%	41.3%	31.2	22.9	4.6	408	6,740
Non-Member	60.8%	31.3%	29.5	27.2	12.0	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	79.1%	42.1%	37.0	17.2	3.7	624	13,312
Non-Member	56.9%	29.4%	27.5	29.7	13.4	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Day School 7-12 yrs	85.8%	51.9%	33.9	12.1	2.1	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	70.4%	39.2%	31.2	21.6	8.0	156	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	80.5%	47.5%	33.0	15.4	4.1	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	55.8%	25.9%	29.9	31.3	12.9	1,006	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	64.2%	34.6%	29.6	26.1	9.7	1,484	39,016
No	59.1%	28.2%	30.9	26.7	14.2	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	71.4%	41.5%	29.9	21.9	6.7	701	17,491
No	58.7%	29.1%	29.6	28.4	12.9	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	70.4%	40.0%	30.4	23.2	6.4	883	22,184
No	57.6%	28.1%	29.5	28.4	14.0	1,059	31,143

TABLE 11-7 EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Extremely + Very Attached	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	62.2%	32.4%	29.8	26.7	11.1	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	76.5%	42.2%	34.3	18.9	4.6	546	12,865
No	57.5%	27.2%	30.3	30.1	12.4	1,182	32,917
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	68.2%	32.0%	36.2	27.8	4.0	631	14,426
On General Trip	72.1%	44.7%	27.4	20.8	7.1	894	25,066
No	41.2%	13.3%	27.9	35.3	23.5	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	69.4%	36.5%	32.9	25.0	5.6	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	53.6%	27.5%	26.1	35.3	11.1	289	11,307
Not Asked	60.7%	31.9%	28.8	24.2	15.1	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	58.5%	30.5%	28.0	27.6	13.9	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	62.0%	32.2%	29.8	29.8	8.2	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	71.0%	36.4%	34.6	25.2	3.8	262	5,013
\$500 and over	83.9%	46.2%	37.7	14.6	1.5	280	4,066

**TABLE 11-8
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Extremely + Very Attached</i>	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
MIAMI	2014	62%	32%	30	27	11
Miami	2004	62%	31%	31	28	10
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	24%	36	33	7
Middlesex	2008	58%	27%	31	32	10
Detroit	2005	56%	26%	29	32	12
Jacksonville	2002	56%	25%	31	33	11
Bergen	2001	55%	26%	29	33	12
San Antonio	2007	55%	23%	32	33	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	21%	32	36	10
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	19%	35	37	9
Rhode Island	2002	53%	22%	31	37	10
Minneapolis	2004	52%	21%	31	37	11
Atlantic County	2004	51%	19%	32	39	10
St. Paul	2004	50%	20%	30	35	16
Sarasota	2001	49%	22%	26	41	11
Washington	2003	49%	20%	29	37	15
Tucson	2002	47%	18%	29	37	16
New Haven	2010	47%	17%	30	36	17
Los Angeles	1997	45%	17%	28	39	15
Milwaukee	1996	44%	15%	29	41	15
Miami	1994	43%	20%	22	39	19
Broward	1997	42%	17%	25	41	17
Monmouth	1997	42%	16%	26	43	15
San Francisco	2004	42%	16%	26	32	26

**TABLE 11-8
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Extremely + Very Attached</i>	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
Harrisburg	1994	42%	13%	29	42	16
Westport	2000	41%	14%	28	44	15
Richmond	1994	41%	11%	30	41	18
Tidewater	2001	40%	14%	26	41	20
Hartford	2000	40%	12%	27	46	15
Wilmington	1995	38%	11%	27	43	19
Rochester	1999	37%	12%	25	45	17
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	11%	26	44	20
Las Vegas	2005	36%	14%	22	40	24
Charlotte	1997	35%	11%	24	48	18
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	12%	22	46	21
York	1999	32%	10%	22	47	21
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	30%	52		18
Alternative Response Categories						
Community	Year	<i>Very + Somewhat Attached</i>	Very Attached	Some-what Attached	Not Very Attached	Not at All Attached
Cleveland	2011	86%	44%	42	8	6
Baltimore	2010	84%	46%	38	9	7
Atlanta	2006	81%	40%	41	14	5
Philadelphia	2009	79%	42%	37	12	8
New York	2011	78%	46%	32	11	11
Chicago	2010	77%	41%	36	15	8
Denver	2007	71%	34%	37	16	13
Howard County	2010	69%	33%	36	14	17

**TABLE 11-9
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
MIAMI	2014	65%	63%	64%	56%	64%	60%	62%
Miami	2004	55%	61%	57%	66%	69%	68%	62%
Bergen	2001	47%	56%	53%	58%	61%	59%	55%
San Antonio	2007	38%	55%	52%	62%	60%	61%	55%
Jacksonville	2002	47%	54%	52%	73%	63%	67%	56%
Detroit	2005	58%	51%	54%	63%	57%	59%	56%
Minneapolis	2004	33%	51%	46%	62%	68%	65%	52%
Middlesex	2008	58%	46%	52%	61%	68%	65%	58%
Washington	2003	48%	46%	52%	47%	53%	51%	49%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%	45%	54%	64%	66%	65%	61%
Rhode Island	2002	38%	44%	56%	70%	61%	64%	53%
Tucson	2002	47%	42%	43%	50%	59%	54%	47%
St. Paul	2004	44%	41%	57%	64%	54%	57%	50%
Broward	1997	40%	39%	31%	46%	46%	46%	42%
Lehigh Valley	2007	38%	39%	56%	60%	63%	62%	54%
Westport	2000	35%	39%	36%	47%	61%	55%	41%
Milwaukee	1996	32%	39%	48%	55%	51%	53%	44%
Miami	1994	39%	37%	41%	46%	49%	48%	43%
Harrisburg	1994	35%	37%	48%	54%	53%	54%	42%
Wilmington	1995	30%	37%	34%	59%	38%	50%	38%
Richmond	1994	28%	37%	51%	53%	54%	53%	41%
Monmouth	1997	32%	36%	43%	52%	52%	52%	42%
New Haven	2010	51%	35%	47%	49%	55%	53%	47%

**TABLE 11-9
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Hartford	2000	23%	35%	40%	52%	44%	48%	40%
Tidewater	2001	31%	34%	43%	47%	56%	52%	40%
Charlotte	1997	27%	33%	33%	NA	NA	56%	35%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	33%	50%	61%	61%	61%	54%
Las Vegas	2005	32%	31%	37%	38%	44%	41%	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	30%	39%	47%	35%	41%	37%
Rochester	1999	29%	30%	36%	53%	45%	49%	37%
York	1999	9%	27%	37%	42%	48%	44%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		48%	58%	60%	59%	51%
Sarasota	2001	27%		48%	56%	53%	55%	49%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		35%	48%	48%	48%	33%

**TABLE 11-10
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>	All ¹
MIAMI	2014	86%	76%	53%	53%	62%
Jacksonville	2002	NA	70%	41%	51%	56%
Miami	2004	90%	74%	54%	49%	62%
San Antonio	2007	89%	67%	52%	45%	55%
Middlesex	2008	92%	69%	51%	44%	58%
S Palm Beach	2005	84%	76%	56%	44%	61%
Minneapolis	2004	NA	68%	45%	41%	52%
St. Paul	2004	NA	65%	40%	41%	50%
Lehigh Valley	2007	NA	68%	46%	40%	54%
W Palm Beach	2005	100%	69%	51%	39%	54%
Bergen	2001	96%	65%	43%	39%	55%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	61%	52%	38%	51%
Tucson	2002	NA	64%	46%	37%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	85%	69%	52%	36%	53%
Sarasota	2001	NA	60%	53%	36%	49%
Wilmington	1995	64%	48%	28%	35%	38%
Milwaukee	1996	65%	63%	40%	33%	44%
Detroit	2005	94%	73%	46%	32%	56%
Washington	2003	96%	70%	42%	32%	49%
New Haven	2010	94%	62%	44%	31%	47%
Broward	1997	75%	50%	40%	31%	42%
Miami	1994	81%	54%	30%	30%	43%
Westport	2000	NA	58%	41%	29%	41%
Hartford	2000	84%	55%	32%	28%	40%

**TABLE 11-10
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>	All ¹
Harrisburg	1994	75%	54%	33%	28%	42%
Las Vegas	2005	62%	49%	36%	27%	36%
Monmouth	1997	65%	56%	28%	27%	42%
Richmond	1994	69%	57%	31%	27%	41%
Tidewater	2001	NA	55%	30%	26%	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	54%	35%	24%	33%
Charlotte	1997	NA	57%	26%	24%	35%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	56%	36%	24%	37%
Rochester	1999	67%	60%	33%	19%	37%
York	1999	NA	46%	31%	17%	32%

¹ Includes Reconstructionist, which is not shown in the table due to small sample sizes.

**TABLE 11-11
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	In-Married		<i>Intermarried</i>
		2 Born/Raised Jews	Conversionary	
San Antonio	2007	64%	49%	50%
MIAMI	2014	71%	60%	49%
Jacksonville	2002	67%	63%	46%
S Palm Beach	2005	66%	54%	41%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	30%	38%
Tucson	2002	55%	52%	38%
Middlesex	2008	64%	NA	36%
Atlantic County	2004	56%	NA	35%
San Francisco	2004	52%	NA	35%
Las Vegas	2005	43%	41%	34%
Miami	2004	71%	64%	34%
Lehigh Valley	2007	64%	56%	33%
Minneapolis	2004	66%	48%	32%
Westport	2000	51%	32%	32%
New Haven	2010	59%	46%	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	62%	44%	30%
Sarasota	2001	57%	NA	30%
Broward	1997	50%	40%	30%
Milwaukee	1996	53%	NA	30%
Washington	2003	61%	60%	29%
St. Paul	2004	64%	54%	28%
Wilmington	1995	45%	NA	27%
Miami	1994	54%	35%	27%

**TABLE 1 1-1
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	In-Married		<i>Intermarried</i>
		2 Born/Raised Jews	Conversionary	
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	NA	26%
Richmond	1994	51%	38%	26%
Bergen	2001	65%	36%	25%
Detroit	2005	68%	43%	24%
Tidewater	2001	52%	45%	24%
Charlotte	1997	51%	32%	24%
Harrisburg	1994	61%	25%	24%
Monmouth	1997	45%	NA	21%
St. Petersburg	1994	48%	38%	20%
Hartford	2000	51%	15%	19%
York	1999	47%	26%	17%
Rochester	1999	52%	24%	10%

CHAPTER 12

ANTI-SEMITISM AND ANTI-ISRAEL CRITICISM

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Personally Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year.	12-2
Jewish Children Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year.	12-9
Perception of Anti-Semitism in Miami.	12-12
Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami in the Past Year.	12-20
Perception of Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami	12-26
Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors	12-32

A new king arose over Egypt who did not know Joseph. And he said to his people, "Look, the Israelite people are much too numerous for us. Let us deal shrewdly with them. "

(EXODUS 1:8-10)

PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they personally experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year. The respondent defined “anti-Semitism” for himself/herself. The nature of the anti-Semitic incident was not queried. Respondents who perceive no anti-Semitism in Miami (see the “Perception of Anti-Semitism in Miami” section below) were assumed not to have personally experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year.

Table 12-1 shows that 12% (6,740 households) of respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 3% of respondents who responded “don’t know” to this question.

Community Comparisons. **Table 12-2** shows that the 12% who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Washington, 11% in Broward, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in South Palm Beach. The 12% compares to 13% in 2004 and 14% in 1994.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 12-1** shows that, overall, 12% of respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in North Beach (22%)

TABLE 12-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	12.1%	1,959	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	5.5%	124	2,395
Full-Year	12.3%	1,835	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
<i>North Dade</i>	9.6%	981	30,357
North Dade Core East	7.8%	603	18,158
North Dade Core West	10.5%	241	7,520
Other North Dade	14.5%	137	4,679
<i>South Dade</i>	15.4%	606	17,100
West Kendall	15.0%	260	8,330
East Kendall	15.3%	131	2,680
NE South Dade	16.1%	215	6,090
<i>The Beaches</i>	14.0%	372	8,243
North Beach	21.7%	94	1,894
Middle Beach	13.3%	181	4,010
South Beach	9.2%	97	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	13.0%	54	1,727
Non-FSU	12.0%	1,905	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	15.6%	316	8,355
Non-Hispanic	11.4%	1,643	47,345

TABLE 12-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	12.1%	1,959	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	16.3%	367	10,639
Non-Sephardic	11.1%	1,592	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	12.9%	214	6,127
Non-Israeli	12.0%	1,745	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	13.0%	69	1,838
Non-Survivor	12.0%	1,890	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	7.9%	219	5,124
5 - 9 years	15.8%	191	4,512
10 - 19 years	9.4%	315	9,692
20 or more years	13.0%	1,234	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	13.6%	893	23,561
High Rise	10.7%	831	24,619
Townhouse	12.0%	235	7,520

TABLE 12-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	12.1%	1,959	55,700
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	17.7%	281	7,540
35 - 49	13.8%	365	9,513
50 - 64	13.6%	469	12,471
65 - 74	10.8%	418	12,514
75 and over	7.3%	426	13,662
→ 65 and over	9.0%	844	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	14.8%	832	22,934
Female	10.2%	1,127	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	14.5%	506	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	13.2%	185	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	15.7%	189	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	15.0%	173	5,514
Elderly Couple	6.6%	378	10,416
Elderly Single	9.3%	352	11,753

TABLE 12-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	12.1%	1,959	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	14.4%	159	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	11.4%	199	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	13.2%	351	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	11.6%	438	14,593
\$200,000 and over	12.1%	438	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	12.6%	262	5,849
Conservative	16.2%	572	14,371
Reform	10.3%	586	16,989
Just Jewish	10.3%	521	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	10.8%	952	23,622
Conversionary	16.5%	105	2,984
Intermarried	15.3%	155	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	12.7%	1,035	19,996
Non-Member	11.8%	924	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	14.6%	581	14,315
Did Not Attend	11.2%	1,378	41,385

TABLE 12-1 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Experienced Anti-Semitism in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	12.1%	1,959	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	16.5%	405	6,740
Non-Member	11.4%	1,554	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	8.7%	615	13,312
Non-Member	13.2%	1,344	42,388
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	12.9%	908	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	14.0%	277	11,307
Not Asked	11.0%	715	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	11.8%	992	37,709
Under \$100	13.6%	372	8,912
\$100 - \$500	16.5%	259	5,013
\$500 and over	7.0%	277	4,066
Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.			

TABLE 12-2 PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	31%		Minneapolis	2004	16%
St. Louis	1995	30%		Detroit	2005	15%
Denver	2007	24%		New Haven	2010	14%
York	1999	24%		San Antonio	2007	14%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		Miami	1994	14%
Richmond	1994	23%		Miami	2004	13%
Charlotte	1997	22%		Hartford	2000	13%
St. Petersburg	1994	22%		Westport	2000	13%
Jacksonville	2002	21%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Harrisburg	1994	21%		MIAMI	2014	12%
San Diego	2003	19%		Washington	2003	12%
Rochester	1999	19%		Bergen	2001	12%
Las Vegas	2005	18%		Atlantic County	2004	11%
St. Paul	2004	18%		Sarasota	2001	11%
Tucson	2002	18%		Broward	1997	11%
Tidewater	2001	18%		W Palm Beach	2005	9%
Rhode Island	2002	17%		Middlesex	2008	8%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	7%
Portland (ME)	2007	16%				

JEWISH CHILDREN EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 12-3 shows that 6% (475 households) of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Miami contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Miami.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 3% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which the respondents responded “don’t know” to this question.

Note that these results exclude households with part-Jewish children. However, including households with part-Jewish children, yields the same results.

Community Comparisons. Table 12-4 shows that the 6% with a Jewish child age 6-17 who **experienced anti-Semitism** in the local community in the past year is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in West Palm Beach, 16% in Broward, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 8% in Washington. The 6% compares to 9% in 2004.

The low percentage of households in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year may be related, in part, to the high percentage of Jewish children in Jewish day school.

TABLE 12-3 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17 EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR	
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17 SAMPLE SIZE: 330, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 7,909	
Experience with Anti-Semitism	Percentage
Child Experienced Anti-Semitism	6.0%
Child Did Not Experience Anti-Semitism	94.0
Total	100.0%

TABLE 12-4				
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17 EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17				
		Experienced Anti-Semitism		
Community	Year	At School	Elsewhere	Total
San Antonio	2007	31%	3	34%
York	1999	NA	NA	30%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	NA	30%
Sarasota	2001	22%	6	29%
W Palm Beach	2005	26%	2	28%
Tidewater	2001	22%	1	23%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	3	20%
Jacksonville	2002	18%	1	20%
Harrisburg	1994	NA	NA	19%
Lehigh Valley	2007	15%	3	18%
Detroit	2005	8%	10	18%
Minneapolis	2004	16%	2	18%
Rhode Island	2002	15%	3	18%
Charlotte	1997	NA	NA	18%
New Haven	2010	14%	3	17%
Milwaukee	1996	NA	NA	17%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	16%
Broward	1997	NA	NA	16%
Atlantic County	2004	14%	1	15%
Middlesex	2008	9%	4	13%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%	2	13%
Hartford	2000	12%	1	13%
Westport	2000	10%	2	12%

TABLE 12-4				
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17				
EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17				
		Experienced Anti-Semitism		
Community	Year	At School	Elsewhere	Total
Bergen	2001	7%	3	11%
St. Paul	2004	9%	1	10%
Monmouth	1997	NA	NA	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%	2	9%
Miami	2004	6%	3	9%
Tucson	2002	9%	0	9%
Washington	2003	5%	3	8%
MIAMI	2014	NA	NA	6%

PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI

Table 12-5 shows that 9% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Miami; 29%, a moderate amount; 42%, a little; and 20%, none at all. In total, 38% of respondents perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Miami.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 12% of respondents who responded “don't know” to this question.

Community Comparisons. Table 12-6 shows that the 38% who perceive a **great deal/moderate amount** of anti-Semitism in the local community is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Broward, 41% in South Palm Beach, and 29% in Washington. The 38% compares to 49% in 2004 and 73% in 1994. The 38% compares to 82% nationally for the perception of anti-Semitism *in the United States*.

The 9% who perceive a **great deal** of anti-Semitism in the local community is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Broward, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in Washington. The 9% compares to 14% in 2004 and 30% in 1994. The 9% compares to 34% nationally for the perception of anti-Semitism *in the United States*.

The 20% who perceive **no anti-Semitism at all** in the local community is the fifth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in South Palm Beach, 14% in Broward, and 12% in Washington. The 20% compares to 12% in 2004 and 3% in 1994. The 20% compares to 1% nationally for the perception of anti-Semitism *in the United States*.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 12-5 shows that, overall, 38% of respondents perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Miami. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who personally experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year (65%)
- households in West Kendall (50%)
- age 65-74 (48%) and age 75 and over (56%)
- elderly couple households (49%) and elderly single households (55%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (52%)
- households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (49%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in South Beach (18%)
- FSU households (15%) and Israeli households (27%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (9%), 5-9 years (28%), and 10-19 years (24%)
- under age 35 (18%) and age 35-49 (19%)
- households with children (23%) and non-elderly single households (28%)

- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (26%)
- intermarried households (28%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (28%)

TABLE 12-5 PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	38.0%	9.4%	28.6	42.2	19.8	1,784	55,700
EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR							
Experienced	64.9%	26.9%	38.0	35.1	0.0 ¹	239	6,740
No	33.6%	6.6%	27.0	43.4	23.0	1,529	48,960
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	38.9%	9.3%	29.6	38.9	22.2	96	2,395
Full-Year	38.0%	9.5%	28.5	42.3	19.7	1,688	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	38.5%	8.7%	29.8	40.3	21.2	884	30,357
N Dade Core East	34.8%	7.8%	27.0	39.6	25.6	537	18,158
N Dade Core West	47.2%	14.0%	33.2	35.7	17.1	217	7,520
Other North Dade	39.2%	4.1%	35.1	48.6	12.2	130	4,679
South Dade	42.2%	11.9%	30.3	42.7	15.1	565	17,100
West Kendall	50.4%	13.1%	37.3	35.3	14.3	245	8,330
East Kendall	32.1%	7.4%	24.7	56.8	11.1	122	2,680
NE South Dade	34.5%	11.7%	22.8	47.2	18.3	198	6,090
The Beaches	27.6%	7.0%	20.6	47.3	25.1	335	8,243
North Beach	38.5%	5.8%	32.7	42.3	19.2	81	1,894
Middle Beach	28.8%	5.9%	22.9	50.0	21.2	165	4,010
South Beach	18.1%	9.8%	8.3	45.8	36.1	89	2,339

TABLE 12-5							
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	38.0%	9.4%	28.6	42.2	19.8	1,784	55,700
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	15.4%	1.9%	13.5	42.3	42.3	49	1,727
Non-FSU	38.7%	9.6%	29.1	42.2	19.1	1,735	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	30.0%	10.2%	19.8	41.1	28.9	298	8,355
Non-Hispanic	39.6%	9.4%	30.2	42.3	18.1	1,486	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	30.6%	10.0%	20.6	41.3	28.1	343	10,639
Non-Sephardic	39.8%	9.3%	30.5	42.4	17.8	1,441	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	26.7%	6.7%	20.0	40.0	33.3	194	6,127
Non-Israeli	39.5%	9.8%	29.7	42.4	18.1	1,590	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	42.8%	16.3%	26.5	28.6	28.6	56	1,838
Non-Survivor	37.9%	9.3%	28.6	42.6	19.5	1,728	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	9.2%	0.6%	8.6	49.7	41.1	199	5,124
5 - 9 years	28.4%	7.6%	20.8	50.8	20.8	174	4,512
10 - 19 years	23.5%	5.6%	17.9	45.4	31.1	269	9,692
20 or more years	47.1%	11.9%	35.2	39.2	13.7	1,142	36,372

TABLE 12-5							
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	38.0%	9.4%	28.6	42.2	19.8	1,784	55,700
TYPE OF HOUSING							
Single Family Home	39.6%	8.5%	31.1	45.5	14.9	838	23,561
High Rise	35.9%	9.5%	26.4	40.6	23.5	736	24,619
Townhouse	39.7%	12.1%	27.6	36.0	24.3	210	7,520
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	17.7%	3.5%	14.2	54.7	27.6	269	7,540
35 - 49	19.1%	5.9%	13.2	51.4	29.5	343	9,513
50 - 64	39.0%	10.5%	28.5	45.7	15.3	442	12,471
65 - 74	47.6%	9.4%	38.2	36.5	15.9	374	12,514
75 and over	56.2%	15.3%	40.9	28.1	15.7	356	13,662
→ 65 and over	51.8%	12.3%	39.5	32.4	15.8	730	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	33.6%	7.9%	25.7	48.2	18.2	780	22,934
Female	41.1%	10.4%	30.7	37.8	21.1	1,004	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	22.5%	3.6%	18.9	48.6	28.9	473	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	36.5%	12.2%	24.3	39.2	24.3	182	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	35.6%	7.6%	28.0	49.0	15.4	176	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	27.5%	10.4%	17.1	53.0	19.5	164	5,514
Elderly Couple	48.6%	8.5%	40.1	40.5	10.9	324	10,416
Elderly Single	54.7%	14.1%	40.6	26.3	19.0	298	11,753

TABLE 12-5							
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	38.0%	9.4%	28.6	42.2	19.8	1,784	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	51.8%	21.8%	30.0	31.3	16.9	149	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	42.9%	13.9%	29.0	35.2	21.9	180	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	41.6%	5.9%	35.7	38.3	20.1	330	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	32.3%	7.2%	25.1	49.3	18.4	404	14,593
\$200,000 and over	26.3%	3.0%	23.3	51.1	22.6	412	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	35.3%	13.1%	22.2	47.3	17.4	238	5,849
Conservative	37.2%	8.9%	28.3	42.0	20.8	524	14,371
Reform	39.7%	8.7%	31.0	46.6	13.7	538	16,989
Just Jewish	38.2%	9.4%	28.8	35.9	25.9	466	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	35.4%	6.6%	28.8	44.1	20.5	666	23,622
Conversionary	34.1%	10.6%	23.5	49.4	16.5	97	2,984
Intermarried	28.4%	5.2%	23.2	49.0	22.6	148	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	33.3%	6.7%	26.6	49.8	16.9	953	19,996
Non-Member	40.7%	10.9%	29.8	37.8	21.5	831	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	27.5%	8.6%	18.9	47.1	25.4	545	14,315
Did Not Attend	41.7%	9.6%	32.1	40.4	17.9	1,239	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	31.9%	6.4%	25.5	45.1	23.0	379	6,740
Non-Member	38.9%	9.8%	29.1	41.8	19.3	1,405	48,960

TABLE 12-5 PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	38.0%	9.4%	28.6	42.2	19.8	1,784	55,700
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	35.6%	7.7%	27.9	46.2	18.2	569	13,312
Non-Member	38.8%	10.0%	28.8	40.9	20.3	1,215	42,388
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	42.5%	9.0%	33.5	44.4	13.1	845	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	44.6%	11.7%	32.9	38.2	17.2	255	11,307
Not Asked	31.6%	8.4%	23.2	42.3	26.1	630	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	35.7%	9.5%	26.2	41.0	23.3	885	37,709
Under \$100	49.2%	12.2%	37.0	37.4	13.4	341	8,912
\$100 - \$500	41.5%	6.8%	34.7	49.7	8.8	243	5,013
\$500 and over	29.7%	4.9%	24.8	52.1	18.2	261	4,066
<p>¹ Respondents who perceive no anti-Semitism in Miami were assumed not to have experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year. Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.</p>							

**TABLE 12-6
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Great Deal + Moderate Amount</i>	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
St. Louis	1995	74%	21%	53	24	2
Miami	1994	73%	30%	43	24	3
York	1999	69%	26%	43	25	6
Orlando	1993	63%	18%	45	29	8
Detroit	2005	61%	13%	48	35	5
Milwaukee	1996	58%	18%	40	37	5
Harrisburg	1994	57%	10%	47	38	6
St. Petersburg	1994	55%	16%	40	30	15
Broward	1997	54%	15%	39	32	14
Columbus	2001	50%	11%	39	46	5
Richmond	1994	50%	10%	40	42	7
Miami	2004	49%	14%	35	39	12
Jacksonville	2002	48%	12%	37	43	9
Hartford	2000	48%	6%	42	45	7
Minneapolis	2004	46%	12%	34	50	5
Las Vegas	2005	45%	11%	34	42	13
Charlotte	1997	45%	10%	35	43	12
St. Paul	2004	45%	7%	38	49	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%	7%	38	45	10
Tidewater	2001	45%	7%	38	45	10
Rhode Island	2002	43%	8%	34	51	6
Rochester	1999	43%	6%	37	50	7
S Palm Beach	2005	41%	9%	31	33	26
Monmouth	1997	41%	8%	33	47	13

**TABLE 12-6
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
MIAMI	2014	38%	9%	29	42	20
Sarasota	2001	37%	8%	30	42	21
Bergen	2001	37%	6%	31	49	15
New Haven	2010	36%	7%	29	48	16
Atlantic County	2004	34%	7%	28	43	23
Portland (ME)	2007	34%	4%	30	56	10
Westport	2000	33%	4%	29	56	11
Middlesex	2008	31%	5%	26	48	21
Washington	2003	29%	3%	26	60	12
San Francisco	2004	28%	6%	22	64	7
San Antonio	2007	26%	4%	23	57	16
Tucson	2002	24%	3%	21	60	16
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	8%	92		
NJPS ¹	2000	82%	34%	48	17	1

¹ NJPS 2000 queried the perception of anti-Semitism *in the United States*, not in the local community.

Note: Respondents who responded “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.

PERSONALLY HEARD UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they had personally heard any criticism of Israel by personal acquaintances in Miami in the past year that they would consider unfair. The respondent defined “criticism” and “unfair” for himself/herself. Respondents who perceive no unfair criticism of Israel in Miami (see the “Perception of Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami” section below) were assumed not to have personally heard any unfair criticism of Israel by personal acquaintances in Miami in the past year.

Table 12-7 shows that 20% (10,973 households) of respondents personally heard unfair criticism of Israel by personal acquaintances in Miami in the past year.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 5% of respondents who responded “don’t know” to this question.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 12-7** shows that, overall, 20% of respondents personally heard unfair criticism of Israel by personal acquaintances in Miami in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year (44%)
- who perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Miami (38%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (32%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents:

- who perceive no anti-Semitism in Miami (10%)

TABLE 12-7 PERSONALLY HEARD UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL BY PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	19.7%	1,914	55,700
EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
Experienced	43.7%	237	6,740
No	16.7%	1,656	48,960
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY			
A Great Deal	38.0%	134	5,236
A Moderate Amount	23.3%	465	15,930
A Little	21.9%	809	23,505
None at All	9.7%	315	11,029
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	13.9%	128	2,395
Full-Year	20.0%	1,786	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	17.5%	962	30,357
North Dade Core East	16.3%	593	18,158
North Dade Core West	16.4%	234	7,520
Other North Dade	23.5%	135	4,679
South Dade	23.6%	592	17,100
West Kendall	21.8%	253	8,330
East Kendall	22.9%	129	2,680
NE South Dade	26.2%	210	6,090
The Beaches	20.0%	360	8,243
North Beach	21.4%	90	1,894
Middle Beach	20.3%	173	4,010
South Beach	19.5%	97	2,339

TABLE 12-7			
PERSONALLY HEARD UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL			
BY PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	19.7%	1,914	55,700
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	12.7%	56	1,727
Non-FSU	20.0%	1,858	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	24.2%	308	8,355
Non-Hispanic	18.9%	1,606	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	23.8%	361	10,639
Non-Sephardic	18.9%	1,553	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	21.3%	212	6,127
Non-Israeli	19.6%	1,702	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	15.1%	68	1,838
Non-Survivor	19.9%	1,846	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	17.2%	219	5,124
5 - 9 years	22.0%	185	4,512
10 - 19 years	17.7%	304	9,692
20 or more years	20.4%	1,206	36,372

TABLE 12-7			
PERSONALLY HEARD UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL			
BY PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	19.7%	1,914	55,700
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	20.3%	866	23,561
High Rise	19.2%	818	24,619
Townhouse	20.2%	230	7,520
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	25.4%	276	7,540
35 - 49	18.8%	354	9,513
50 - 64	24.5%	461	12,471
65 - 74	17.9%	405	12,514
75 and over	14.6%	418	13,662
→ 65 and over	16.2%	823	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	21.9%	817	22,934
Female	18.2%	1,097	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	19.9%	496	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	28.5%	183	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	21.9%	183	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	24.9%	170	5,514
Elderly Couple	14.5%	369	10,416
Elderly Single	16.5%	341	11,753

TABLE 12-7			
PERSONALLY HEARD UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL			
BY PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	19.7%	1,914	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	19.3%	165	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	20.8%	195	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	20.4%	341	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	22.3%	431	14,593
\$200,000 and over	22.8%	429	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	23.2%	259	5,849
Conservative	26.0%	560	14,371
Reform	16.9%	569	16,989
Just Jewish	16.3%	509	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	18.9%	930	23,622
Conversionary	23.0%	103	2,984
Intermarried	16.0%	150	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	24.4%	1,018	19,996
Non-Member	17.1%	896	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	24.3%	570	14,315
Did Not Attend	18.2%	1,344	41,385

TABLE 12-7			
PERSONALLY HEARD UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL			
BY PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Personally Heard Unfair Criticism of Israel in Miami in the Past Year	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	19.7%	1,914	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	21.9%	392	6,740
Non-Member	19.5%	1,522	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	26.8%	600	13,312
Non-Member	17.5%	1,314	42,388
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	24.1%	600	14,426
On General Trip	19.4%	850	25,066
No	16.9%	464	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	24.5%	887	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	20.1%	275	11,307
Not Asked	16.3%	700	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	17.4%	975	37,709
Under \$100	20.0%	364	8,912
\$100 - \$500	26.5%	250	5,013
\$500 and over	31.7%	273	4,066
Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.			

PERCEPTION OF UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL IN MIAMI

Table 12-8 shows that 12% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami perceive a great deal of criticism of Israel in Miami that they would consider unfair; 30%, a moderate amount; 36%, a little; and 22%, none at all. In total, 42% of respondents perceive a great deal/moderate amount of criticism of Israel in Miami that they would consider unfair.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are the 18% of respondents who responded “don't know” to this question.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 12-8 shows that, overall, 42% of respondents perceive a great deal/moderate amount of criticism of Israel in Miami that they would consider unfair. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- who personally heard unfair criticism of Israel by personal acquaintances in Miami in the past year (74%)
- who perceive a great deal (90%) and a moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Miami (68%)
- Holocaust survivor households (56%)
- elderly single households (52%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- who perceive a little (30%) and none at all anti-Semitism in Miami (13%)
- households in South Beach (27%)
- FSU households (20%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (22%) and 5-9 years (32%)
- under age 35 (28%) and age 35-49 (29%)

TABLE 12-8							
PERCEPTION OF UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.9%	12.3%	29.6	36.2	21.9	1,692	55,700
HEARD UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL BY PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCES IN MIAMI IN THE PAST YEAR							
Heard	74.3%	30.9%	43.4	25.7	0.0 ¹	222	10,973
No	32.7%	7.1%	25.6	39.0	28.3	1,470	44,727
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY							
A Great Deal	89.8%	46.0%	43.8	4.7	5.5	127	5,236
A Moderate Amount	67.9%	16.7%	51.2	24.3	7.8	425	15,930
A Little	29.7%	4.9%	24.8	54.4	15.9	759	23,505
None At All	13.3%	7.4%	5.9	27.5	59.2	294	11,029
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE							
Part-Year	39.3%	12.5%	26.8	41.1	19.6	94	2,395
Full-Year	42.0%	12.3%	29.7	36.0	22.0	1,598	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
North Dade	41.8%	13.5%	28.3	35.1	23.1	840	30,357
N Dade Core East	40.4%	12.0%	28.4	33.1	26.5	502	18,158
N Dade Core West	43.4%	16.1%	27.3	36.9	19.7	210	7,520
Other North Dade	44.2%	14.5%	29.7	39.1	16.7	128	4,679
South Dade	45.3%	10.8%	34.5	34.9	19.8	528	17,100
West Kendall	49.6%	12.0%	37.6	33.0	17.4	221	8,330
East Kendall	36.4%	7.8%	28.6	51.9	11.7	119	2,680
NE South Dade	43.4%	10.3%	33.1	30.1	26.5	188	6,090
The Beaches	35.8%	11.3%	24.5	42.4	21.8	324	8,243
North Beach	41.6%	14.5%	27.1	43.8	14.6	79	1,894
Middle Beach	39.1%	11.8%	27.3	40.0	20.9	157	4,010
South Beach	27.2%	8.6%	18.6	45.7	27.1	88	2,339

TABLE 12-8							
PERCEPTION OF UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.9%	12.3%	29.6	36.2	21.9	1,692	55,700
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU							
FSU	19.6%	6.6%	13.0	50.0	30.4	44	1,727
Non-FSU	42.6%	12.4%	30.2	35.8	21.6	1,648	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC							
Hispanic	40.0%	13.6%	26.4	39.6	20.4	293	8,355
Non-Hispanic	42.4%	12.1%	30.3	35.5	22.1	1,399	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC							
Sephardic	40.9%	15.3%	25.6	35.5	23.6	336	10,639
Non-Sephardic	42.4%	11.6%	30.8	36.3	21.3	1,356	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI							
Israeli	34.6%	15.3%	19.3	38.1	27.3	194	6,127
Non-Israeli	43.1%	12.0%	31.1	35.9	21.0	1,498	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR							
Survivor	55.6%	20.0%	35.6	22.2	22.2	51	1,838
Non-Survivor	41.5%	12.0%	29.5	36.6	21.9	1,641	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE							
0 - 4 years	22.1%	6.9%	15.2	39.3	38.6	190	5,124
5 - 9 years	31.7%	13.4%	18.3	45.8	22.5	156	4,512
10 - 19 years	34.5%	9.0%	25.5	36.0	29.5	271	9,692
20 or more years	48.3%	13.9%	34.4	34.5	17.2	1,075	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING							
Single Family Home	46.2%	11.8%	34.4	36.2	17.6	789	23,561
High Rise	36.9%	13.1%	23.8	38.1	25.0	701	24,619
Townhouse	44.7%	11.5%	33.2	29.8	25.5	202	7,520

TABLE 12-8							
PERCEPTION OF UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.9%	12.3%	29.6	36.2	21.9	1,692	55,700
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	28.0%	8.2%	19.8	44.1	27.9	256	7,540
35 - 49	28.8%	6.9%	21.9	44.6	26.6	332	9,513
50 - 64	46.7%	12.3%	34.4	33.5	19.8	411	12,471
65 - 74	49.4%	17.0%	32.4	31.5	19.1	355	12,514
75 and over	50.0%	15.2%	34.8	31.2	18.8	338	13,662
→ 65 and over	49.8%	16.1%	33.7	31.4	18.8	693	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	40.0%	11.0%	29.0	40.9	19.1	753	22,934
Female	43.5%	13.4%	30.1	32.6	23.9	939	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	34.4%	8.7%	25.7	39.6	26.0	459	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	45.9%	18.1%	27.8	33.8	20.3	170	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	34.4%	11.2%	23.2	39.2	26.4	163	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	37.3%	6.6%	30.7	36.6	26.1	153	5,514
Elderly Couple	47.0%	11.9%	35.1	37.3	15.7	317	10,416
Elderly Single	51.5%	17.5%	34.0	26.6	21.9	278	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	45.9%	18.8%	27.1	32.6	21.5	137	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	51.0%	18.2%	32.8	33.8	15.2	171	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	46.8%	11.8%	35.0	35.7	17.5	301	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	38.7%	12.6%	26.1	36.8	24.5	388	14,593
\$200,000 and over	37.6%	8.4%	29.2	42.8	19.6	394	11,140

TABLE 12-8							
PERCEPTION OF UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.9%	12.3%	29.6	36.2	21.9	1,692	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	50.7%	19.6%	31.1	36.5	12.8	221	5,849
Conservative	46.7%	15.7%	31.0	32.0	21.3	505	14,371
Reform	43.2%	9.7%	33.5	35.0	21.8	506	16,989
Just Jewish	33.9%	9.9%	24.0	40.6	25.5	447	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	40.2%	11.1%	29.1	37.7	22.1	834	23,622
Conversionary	37.0%	13.5%	23.5	45.7	17.3	96	2,984
Intermarried	33.3%	5.6%	27.7	39.7	27.0	139	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	44.7%	13.0%	31.7	41.0	14.3	916	19,996
Non-Member	40.3%	11.9%	28.4	33.3	26.4	776	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	38.9%	14.7%	24.2	40.9	20.2	516	14,315
Did Not Attend	42.8%	11.2%	31.6	34.6	22.6	1,176	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	39.4%	12.5%	26.9	37.3	23.3	361	6,740
Non-Member	42.3%	12.3%	30.0	36.0	21.7	1,331	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	47.2%	13.7%	33.5	38.0	14.8	535	13,312
Non-Member	40.3%	11.9%	28.4	35.6	24.1	1,157	42,388
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	47.0%	13.8%	33.2	39.4	13.6	539	14,426
On General Trip	48.2%	13.8%	34.4	35.4	16.4	761	25,066
No	47.5%	14.8%	32.7	30.2	22.3	392	16,208

TABLE 12-8							
PERCEPTION OF UNFAIR CRITICISM OF ISRAEL IN MIAMI							
BASE: RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Great Deal + Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	41.9%	12.3%	29.6	36.2	21.9	1,692	55,700
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	47.0%	13.8%	33.2	39.4	13.6	809	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	48.2%	13.8%	34.4	35.4	16.4	241	11,307
Not Asked	35.4%	10.7%	24.7	34.6	30.0	593	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	39.3%	11.6%	27.7	34.9	25.8	834	37,709
Under \$100	47.0%	15.7%	31.3	33.9	19.1	326	8,912
\$100 - \$500	50.4%	13.7%	36.7	42.4	7.2	231	5,013
\$500 and over	42.6%	10.4%	32.2	47.0	10.4	252	4,066
<p>¹ Respondents who perceive no unfair criticism of Israel in Miami were assumed not to have heard any unfair criticism of Israel by personal acquaintances in Miami in the past year.</p> <p>Note: Respondents who replied "don't know" to this question are omitted from the analysis.</p>							

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS AND CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF SURVIVORS

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether each born or raised Jewish adult in the household considered himself/herself to be a Holocaust survivor or *someone who between 1933 and 1945 fled an area that came under NAZI rule or influence (survivor)*, a child of a survivor, or a grandchild of a survivor. The question about being a survivor was only asked of and about adults who are at least 68 years old and foreign born.

The definition of survivor is similar to that used in NJPS 2000-01, the 2011 New York study and the 2011 Cleveland study. It is also consistent with the definition used by the Claims Conference (The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany). Note that in all the other communities included in **Table 12-10** respondents were asked whether each born or raised Jewish adult in the household considered himself/herself to be a Holocaust survivor.

Table 12-9 shows that 3% (1,838 households) of *households* contain a survivor, 9% (5,013 households) contain a child of a survivor, and 16% (9,023 households) contain a grandchild of a survivor. Overall, 23% (12,922 households) of households contain either a survivor, a child of a survivor, or a grandchild of a survivor.

32% of households in The Beaches and 25% of households in North Dade contain a survivor or a child or grandchild of a survivor, compared to 15% of households in South Dade.

2% (2,076 adults) of *Jewish adults* consider themselves to be survivors, 6% (5,734 adults) consider themselves to be children of survivors, and 11% (10,776 adults) consider themselves to be grandchildren of survivors.

Community Comparisons. **Table 12-10** shows the results in comparison with other Jewish communities.

Note that estimates of the percentage and number of survivors should be treated as minimum estimates for the following reasons. First, some survivors live in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers and are therefore excluded from the Telephone Survey. Second, survivors are probably over-represented among respondents who refused to admit being Jewish when called "out of the blue" and asked if they are Jewish by the Telephone Survey. Third, survivors, who are age 68 and over, are probably also more likely to be over-represented among "ineligible respondents," that is, among respondents who were unable to complete the Telephone Survey due to health reasons (such as hearing and mental impairments).

TABLE 12-9 HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS AND CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF SURVIVORS				
Status	North Dade	South Dade	The Beaches	All
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Household Contains a Survivor	4.6%	0.5%	4.1%	3.3%
Household Contains a Child of a Survivor	10.7%	5.4%	10.1%	9.0%
Household Contains a Grandchild of a Survivor	17.0%	11.9%	22.6%	16.2%
Household Contains a Survivor or a Child of a Survivor	13.3%	5.6%	13.0%	10.9%
Household Contains a Survivor or a Child or Grandchild of a Survivor	25.4%	15.1%	31.6%	23.2%
Sample Size	1,018	621	381	2,020
Number of Households	30,357	17,100	8,243	55,700
BASE: JEWISH ADULTS				
Survivor	3.0%	0.3%	2.9%	2.1%
Child of a Survivor	7.3%	3.2%	5.8%	5.8%
Grandchild of a Survivor	11.6%	7.5%	15.3%	10.9%
Sample Size	1,893	1,145	701	3,739
Number of Jewish Adults	53,360	31,100	14,400	98,860

**TABLE 12-10
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS AND CHILDREN OF SURVIVORS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

		Jewish Adults				House- holds with a Survivor or Child of a Survivor
		Survivors		Children of Survivors		
Community	Year	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	
Los Angeles	1997	3.3%	14,000	NA	NA	NA
Broward	1997	3.5%	7,360	3.6%	7,569	7.5%
Miami	1994	3.4%	3,915	4.3%	4,952	8.1%
Miami	2004	4.1%	3,794	5.2%	4,812	12.5%
S Palm Beach	2005	2.2%	2,637	1.3%	1,559	5.4%
W Palm Beach	2005	1.9%	2,197	2.0%	2,313	6.3%
Bergen	2001	3.4%	1,777	9.0%	4,704	15.6%
Washington	2003	0.6%	1,010	6.2%	10,437	8.7%
Monmouth	1997	0.9%	455	4.4%	2,224	8.1%
Las Vegas	2005	0.5%	305	5.5%	3,360	6.6%
Columbus	2001	1.3%	226	4.6%	774	NA
Seattle	2000	0.5%	150	19.6%	5,500	NA
MIAMI *	2014	2.1%	2,076	5.8%	5,734	10.9%
New York *	2011	2.6%	31,000	NA	NA	NA
Cleveland *	2011	1.4%	839	NA	NA	NA
NJPS *	2000	2.3%	122,000	NA	NA	NA

* Includes flight cases.

CHAPTER 13

THE MEDIA

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Readership of the <i>Miami Herald</i> and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i>	13-2
Belong to an Online Jewish Group or List.	13-9
Used the Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year.	13-14

Speak to the Israelite people and say to them . . .

(LEVITICUS 25:1)

READERSHIP OF THE MIAMI HERALD AND EL NUEVO HERALD

Table 13-2 shows that in the past week 56% (31,248 households) of respondents in Miami read the *Miami Herald* or *El Nuevo Herald* either in print or online. 68,433 persons live in these households.

49% (27,015 households) of households read the *Miami Herald* in print. 57,002 persons live in these households.

14% (7,575 households) of households read the *Miami Herald* online. 19,695 persons live in these households.

Among Hispanic households, only 46% read the *Miami Herald* or *El Nuevo Herald* either in print or online. 13% read *El Nuevo Herald* in print and 6% read *El Nuevo Herald* online.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Read Some Version of the *Miami Herald* or *El Nuevo Herald*

Table 13-2 shows that, overall, 56% of Jewish respondents read the *Miami Herald* or *Nuevo Herald* in print. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in West Kendall (70%) and East Kendall (71%)
- households age 65-74 (67%) and age 75 and over (72%)
- elderly couple households (77%)
- Reform households (66%)
- households who donated under \$100 (70%), \$100-\$500 (70%), and \$500 and (77%) over to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- South Beach (46%)
- FSU households (16%), Hispanic households (46%), Sephardic households (40%), Israeli households (29%), and Holocaust survivor households (36%)
- under age 35 (30%) and age 35-49 (35%)
- households with children (36%) and non-elderly single households (34%)
- Orthodox households (36%)
- conversionary in-married households (45%)
- Chabad households (44%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)

Read the *Miami Herald* in Print

Overall, 49% of Jewish respondents read the *Miami Herald* in print. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in West Kendall (67%)
- age 65-74 (62%) and age 75 and over (69%)
- elderly couple households (72%) and elderly single households (63%)
- households who donated under \$100 (64%), \$100-\$500 (61%), and \$500 and (68%) over to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- NE South Dade (38%) and South Beach (25%)
- FSU households (12%), Hispanic households (28%), Sephardic households (26%), Israeli households (23%), and Holocaust survivor households (32%)
- under age 35 (13%) and age 35-49 (24%)
- households with children (26%) and non-elderly single households (20%)
- Orthodox households (30%)
- conversionary in-married households (38%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (35%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (35%)

Read the *Miami Herald* Online

Overall, 14% of respondents read the *Miami Herald* online. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in East Kendall (26%) and South Beach (29%)
- households earning \$200,000 and over (24%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- FSU households (4%)
- age 75 and over (3%)

**TABLE 13-1
READERSHIP OF THE MIAMI HERALD AND EL NUEVO HERALD
IN PRINT AND ONLINE IN THE PAST WEEK**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Readership Category	All Households	Hispanic Households
Read Neither	43.9%	54.0%
<i>Miami Herald</i> in Print	40.3	16.9
<i>Miami Herald</i> Online	5.8	7.4
<i>Miami Herald</i> in Print and Online	7.0	4.8
<i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in Print	0.8	5.1
<i>El Nuevo Herald</i> Online	0.2	1.1
<i>El Nuevo Herald</i> Print and Online	0.3	1.8
<i>Miami Herald</i> and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in Print	0.9	5.1
<i>Miami Herald</i> and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> Online	0.5	2.9
<i>Miami Herald</i> and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in Print and Online	0.2	.4
<i>Miami Herald</i> in Print and Online and <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in Print	0.1	.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total Read the <i>Miami Herald</i> or <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in Some Form	56.1%	46.0%
Total <i>Miami Herald</i> in Print	48.5%	27.6%
Total <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in Print	2.3%	12.8%
Total <i>Miami Herald</i> Online	13.6%	15.9%
Total <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> Online	1.2%	6.2%
Sample Size	2,020	325
Projected Number of Households	55,700	8,355

TABLE 13-2					
READERSHIP OF THE MIAMI HERALD AND EL NUEVO HERALD					
IN THE PAST WEEK					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Read Some Version *	English In Print	English Online	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	56.1%	48.5%	13.6%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	61.5%	57.0%	10.1%	135	2,395
Full-Year	55.9%	48.0%	13.7%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	52.3%	46.0%	9.3%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	51.2%	46.1%	7.1%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	55.6%	48.8%	11.1%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	51.3%	41.8%	15.0%	138	4,679
South Dade	63.8%	55.2%	18.0%	621	17,100
West Kendall	70.4%	67.4%	13.7%	265	8,330
East Kendall	71.3%	57.5%	26.4%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	51.5%	37.9%	20.7%	221	6,090
The Beaches	54.1%	42.8%	19.8%	381	8,243
North Beach	60.7%	50.8%	17.7%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	56.2%	48.9%	15.4%	186	4,010
South Beach	46.1%	25.0%	28.9%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	16.4%	12.3%	3.5%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	57.4%	49.5%	13.9%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	46.0%	27.6%	15.9%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	59.9%	52.1%	13.1%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	40.3%	26.1%	14.2%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	59.9%	53.8%	13.4%	1,635	45,061

TABLE 13-2					
READERSHIP OF THE MIAMI HERALD AND EL NUEVO HERALD					
IN THE PAST WEEK					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Read Some Version *	English In Print	English Online	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	56.1%	48.5%	13.6%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	29.4%	22.7%	8.5%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	59.4%	51.6%	14.1%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	36.2%	32.2%	5.2%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	56.8%	48.9%	13.8%	1,947	53,862
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	30.0%	12.7%	20.0%	242	6,279
35 - 49	35.3%	24.2%	16.8%	378	9,655
50 - 64	59.5%	52.5%	20.2%	536	14,471
65 - 74	67.0%	61.8%	11.6%	443	12,882
75 and over	71.8%	68.8%	3.4%	421	12,413
→ 65 and over	69.9%	65.5%	7.4%	864	25,295
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	56.9%	47.1%	17.8%	865	22,934
Female	55.6%	49.3%	10.6%	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	36.3%	25.9%	16.9%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	61.7%	55.2%	19.5%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	62.3%	52.8%	22.0%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	34.1%	20.1%	15.1%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	77.2%	72.2%	10.7%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	64.8%	62.6%	4.7%	371	11,753

TABLE 13-2					
READERSHIP OF THE MIAMI HERALD AND EL NUEVO HERALD					
IN THE PAST WEEK					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Read Some Version *	English In Print	English Online	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	56.1%	48.5%	13.6%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	49.2%	44.7%	7.1%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	51.0%	45.4%	10.4%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	52.4%	44.4%	12.1%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	58.4%	48.9%	16.6%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	62.2%	48.8%	23.8%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	36.3%	29.5%	9.5%	273	5,849
Conservative	58.8%	49.1%	13.5%	583	14,371
Reform	66.1%	58.1%	19.0%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	50.6%	44.0%	9.7%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	61.7%	52.5%	15.2%	969	23,622
Conversionary	45.4%	38.1%	16.5%	108	2,984
Intermarried	49.4%	42.5%	16.2%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	58.7%	49.8%	16.9%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	54.6%	47.6%	11.6%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	43.9%	34.8%	14.2%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	60.3%	53.0%	13.3%	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	56.9%	50.2%	16.9%	408	6,740
Non-Member	56.0%	48.1%	13.1%	1,612	48,960

TABLE 13-2					
READERSHIP OF THE MIAMI HERALD AND EL NUEVO HERALD					
IN THE PAST WEEK					
BASE: RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Read Some Version *	English In Print	English Online	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	56.1%	48.5%	13.6%	2,020	55,700
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	63.7%	55.6%	16.7%	624	13,312
Non-Member	53.7%	46.1%	12.6%	1,396	42,388
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	60.1%	50.0%	20.1%	631	14,426
On General Trip	49.2%	42.2%	11.2%	894	25,066
No	63.6%	56.7%	11.8%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	71.6%	64.2%	16.3%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	58.9%	51.9%	13.9%	289	11,307
Not Asked	43.6%	35.3%	11.3%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	48.2%	40.3%	12.1%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	70.1%	64.2%	13.1%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	69.8%	61.0%	17.0%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	76.7%	67.7%	22.3%	280	4,066

BELONG TO AN ONLINE JEWISH GROUP OR LIST

Table 13-3 shows that 22% (12,310 households) of respondents in Miami belong to an online group or list—such as those hosted by Facebook, Yahoo, Google, or Twitter—that is Jewish in some way.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 13-3 shows that, overall, 22% respondents belong to an online Jewish group or list. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in East Kendall (32%), Northeast South Dade (37%), and South Beach (37%)
- Hispanic households (35%)
- under age 35 (54%) and age 35-49 (38%)
- households with children (34%) and non-elderly single households (44%)
- Orthodox households (32%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (36%)
- Jewish organization member households (35%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- Holocaust survivor households (2%)
- age 65-74 (10%) and age 75 and over (7%)
- elderly couple households (8%) and elderly single households (9%)

TABLE 13-3			
BELONG TO AN ONLINE JEWISH GROUP OR LIST			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Belong to an Online Jewish Group or List	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	22.1%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	15.6%	135	2,395
Full-Year	22.4%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	17.0%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	13.6%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	18.2%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	27.6%	138	4,679
South Dade	26.7%	621	17,100
West Kendall	17.2%	265	8,330
East Kendall	32.2%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	37.1%	221	6,090
The Beaches	31.1%	381	8,243
North Beach	29.5%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	28.5%	186	4,010
South Beach	37.0%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	19.6%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	22.1%	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	35.1%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	19.8%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	30.3%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	20.1%	1,635	45,061

TABLE 13-3			
BELONG TO AN ONLINE JEWISH GROUP OR LIST			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Belong to an Online Jewish Group or List	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	22.1%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	29.6%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	21.1%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	2.0%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	22.7%	1,947	53,862
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	53.9%	286	7,540
35 - 49	37.6%	370	9,513
50 - 64	19.5%	484	12,471
65 - 74	9.8%	429	12,514
75 and over	7.1%	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	8.4%	880	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	21.0%	865	22,934
Female	22.8%	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	33.6%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	22.9%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	21.3%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	44.3%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	8.1%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	8.9%	371	11,753

TABLE 13-3			
BELONG TO AN ONLINE JEWISH GROUP OR LIST			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Belong to an Online Jewish Group or List	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	22.1%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	21.9%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	30.0%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	27.2%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	25.0%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	23.5%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	31.9%	273	5,849
Conservative	22.2%	583	14,371
Reform	23.9%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	16.9%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	21.8%	969	23,622
Conversionary	17.5%	108	2,984
Intermarried	22.6%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	24.8%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	20.5%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	36.4%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	17.2%	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	22.6%	408	6,740
Non-Member	22.0%	1,612	48,960

TABLE 13-3			
BELONG TO AN ONLINE JEWISH GROUP OR LIST			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Belong to an Online Jewish Group or List	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	22.1%	2,020	55,700
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	35.0%	624	13,312
Non-Member	18.0%	1,396	42,388
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	30.7%	631	14,426
On General Trip	22.0%	894	25,066
No	14.6%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	19.0%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	23.9%	289	11,307
Not Asked	24.0%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	23.9%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	16.3%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	19.7%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	24.0%	280	4,066

USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR

The Internet is a medium for both communication and education in the Jewish community. **Table 13-4** shows that 63% of Jewish respondents in Miami used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, including 43% who used the Internet for information about the Miami Jewish community (*local Jewish-related information*). 15% of respondents visited the Jewish Federation website (www.JewishMiami.org) in the past year.

Community Comparisons. The comparisons of Internet usage with other local Jewish communities are impacted significantly by the year of the study, as Internet usage has been increasing for all purposes over the past 20 years.

Table 13-5 shows that the 63% who **used the Internet for Jewish-related information** in the past year is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Cleveland, 58% in Washington, 34% in West Palm Beach, and 29% in South Palm Beach. The 63% compares to 35% in 2004. The 63% compares to 40% nationally.

Table 13-6 shows that the 43% who **used the Internet for local Jewish-related information** in the past year is the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Washington, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 43% compares to 14% in 2004.

Table 13-7 shows that the 15% who **visited the local Jewish Federation website** in the past year is the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in West Palm Beach and 3% in South Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 5% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Used the Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year

Table 13-4 shows that, overall, 63% of respondents **used the Internet for Jewish-related information** in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- NE South Dade (77%) and South Beach (77%)
- Hispanic households (83%), Sephardic household (75%), and Israeli households (75%)
- under age 35 (89%) and age 35-49 (82%)
- households with children (83%), households with only adult children (77%), and non-elderly single households (78%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (74%) and \$200,000 and over (77%)
- Orthodox households (80%)
- conversionary in-marriages (74%)

- synagogue member households (76%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (81%), JCC member households (80%), and Jewish organization member households (75%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (76%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (81%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- FSU households (49%) and Holocaust survivor households (35%)
- age 75 and over (32%)
- elderly single households (34%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (50%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (48%)

Used the Internet for Local Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year

Table 13-4 shows that, overall, 43% of respondents **used the Internet for local Jewish-related information** in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- NE South Dade (57%), North Beach (55%), and South Beach (65%)
- Hispanic households (58%), Sephardic household (54%), and Israeli households (55%)
- under age 35 (71%) and age 35-49 (62%)
- households with children (65%) and non-elderly single households (58%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (53%)
- Orthodox households (59%)
- synagogue member households (76%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (81%), JCC member households (60%), and Jewish organization member households (75%)
- conversionary in-married households (56%)
- synagogue member households (56%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (63%), JCC member households (60%), and Jewish organization member households (58%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (54%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (69%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in West Kendall (31%)
- Holocaust survivor households (21%)
- age 75 and over (16%)
- elderly couple households (33%) and elderly single households (20%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (31%)
- Just Jewish households (31%)

Visited the Jewish Federation Website in the Past Year

Table 13-4 shows that, overall, 15% of respondents **visited the Jewish Federation website** in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (28%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (26%) and Jewish organization member households (26%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (25%) and \$500 and over (26%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

TABLE 13-4					
USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Used the Internet			Sample Size	Number of Households
	For Jewish-Related Information	For Local Jewish-Related Information	Visited the Jewish Federation Website		
All	63.2%	43.3%	14.7%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE					
Part-Year	65.8%	42.3%	16.9%	135	2,395
Full-Year	63.0%	43.3%	14.6%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
North Dade	58.8%	40.4%	13.5%	1,018	30,357
North Dade Core East	56.5%	38.1%	12.2%	630	18,158
North Dade Core West	60.3%	41.5%	13.9%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	64.9%	47.3%	17.6%	138	4,679
South Dade	66.8%	42.9%	15.6%	621	17,100
West Kendall	57.4%	31.4%	12.2%	265	8,330
East Kendall	72.4%	46.5%	13.3%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	77.2%	57.1%	20.8%	221	6,090
The Beaches	71.5%	54.5%	17.1%	381	8,243
North Beach	71.7%	55.0%	11.9%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	68.5%	48.8%	19.0%	186	4,010
South Beach	76.6%	64.5%	19.4%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU					
FSU	49.1%	39.3%	17.5%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	63.6%	43.4%	14.6%	1,962	53,973

TABLE 13-4					
USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Used the Internet			Sample Size	Number of Households
	For Jewish-Related Information	For Local Jewish-Related Information	Visited the Jewish Federation Website		
All	63.2%	43.3%	14.7%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC					
Hispanic	82.9%	58.4%	19.5%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	59.7%	40.5%	13.8%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC					
Sephardic	74.6%	53.5%	15.7%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	60.5%	40.9%	14.5%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI					
Israeli	75.1%	55.4%	17.3%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	61.7%	41.7%	14.3%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR					
Survivor	34.5%	20.7%	10.3%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	64.2%	44.0%	14.8%	1,947	53,862
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	88.8%	71.0%	28.1%	286	7,540
35 - 49	82.1%	62.3%	21.2%	370	9,513
50 - 64	72.3%	47.4%	16.9%	484	12,471
65 - 74	58.8%	37.9%	10.0%	429	12,514
75 and over	31.7%	16.1%	5.5%	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	44.5%	26.3%	7.5%	880	26,176

TABLE 13-4					
USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Used the Internet			Sample Size	Number of Households
	For Jewish-Related Information	For Local Jewish-Related Information	Visited the Jewish Federation Website		
All	63.2%	43.3%	14.7%	2,020	55,700
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	67.6%	44.4%	13.6%	865	22,934
Female	60.0%	42.4%	14.4%	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	83.1%	64.6%	19.2%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	77.0%	46.1%	20.7%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	67.9%	52.2%	20.3%	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	77.5%	58.2%	20.6%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	56.5%	32.9%	8.1%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	34.1%	20.4%	7.3%	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	50.3%	30.7%	13.9%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	60.0%	43.8%	17.1%	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	65.8%	47.3%	19.0%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	73.5%	53.2%	16.1%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	76.5%	51.9%	15.3%	448	11,140

TABLE 13-4					
USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Used the Internet			Sample Size	Number of Households
	For Jewish-Related Information	For Local Jewish-Related Information	Visited the Jewish Federation Website		
All	63.2%	43.3%	14.7%	2,020	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	80.0%	59.3%	15.5%	273	5,849
Conservative	69.2%	50.4%	20.6%	583	14,371
Reform	61.0%	44.0%	14.6%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	54.7%	31.2%	9.2%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	71.3%	49.6%	15.0%	969	23,622
Conversionary	74.2%	56.3%	18.9%	108	2,984
Intermarried	67.5%	45.2%	15.5%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	75.9%	55.8%	19.6%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	56.0%	36.1%	11.9%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	81.1%	62.8%	25.7	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	57.0%	36.4%	10.9	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	79.8%	60.1%	20.7%	408	6,740
Non-Member	60.9%	40.9%	13.8%	1,612	48,960

TABLE 13-4					
USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
	Used the Internet				
Population Subgroup	For Jewish-Related Information	For Local Jewish-Related Information	Visited the Jewish Federation Website	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	63.2%	43.3%	14.7%	2,020	55,700
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	74.7%	57.7%	25.8%	624	13,312
Non-Member	59.6%	38.7%	11.1%	1,396	42,388
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	75.5%	53.5%	23.5%	631	14,426
On General Trip	66.0%	43.7%	14.0%	894	25,066
No	48.1%	33.7%	8.3%	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	65.2%	48.2%	19.2%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	64.6%	42.3%	17.3%	289	11,307
Not Asked	61.0%	40.0%	10.6%	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	62.1%	40.7%	12.7%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	54.3%	40.4%	13.1%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	71.7%	49.7%	24.7%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	80.8%	69.3%	25.6%	280	4,066

**TABLE 13-5
USED THE INTERNET FOR JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cleveland	2011	71%		Las Vegas	2005	40%
MIAMI	2014	63%		Rhode Island	2002	40%
San Antonio	2007	59%		Bergen	2001	39%
Washington	2003	58%		Miami	2004	35%
Portland (ME)	2007	57%		W Palm Beach	2005	34%
San Francisco	2004	55%		Westport	2000	33%
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%		Rochester	1999	33%
Detroit	2005	50%		Atlantic County	2004	32%
St. Paul	2004	50%		Hartford	2000	30%
Middlesex	2008	48%		S Palm Beach	2005	29%
New Haven	2010	47%		Sarasota	2001	29%
Minneapolis	2004	46%		NJPS ¹	2000	40%
Jacksonville	2002	42%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Tucson	2002	41%				
Tidewater	2001	41%				

TABLE 13-6 USED THE INTERNET FOR LOCAL JEWISH-RELATED INFORMATION IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
MIAMI	2014	43%		Las Vegas	2005	21%
San Antonio	2007	37%		New Haven	2010	17%
Washington	2003	36%		Middlesex	2008	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%		Jacksonville	2002	16%
Detroit	2005	30%		Miami	2004	14%
St. Paul	2004	29%		W Palm Beach	2005	11%
Portland (ME)	2007	27%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Minneapolis	2004	26%		Atlantic County	2004	9%

TABLE 13-7 VISITED THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION WEBSITE IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
MIAMI	2014	15%		Tucson	2002	9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%		New Haven	2010	8%
Portland (ME)	2007	13%		Middlesex	2008	8%
San Antonio	2007	13%		Miami	2004	5%
St. Paul	2004	13%		W Palm Beach	2005	4%
Detroit	2005	12%		S Palm Beach	2005	3%
Minneapolis	2004	11%		Atlantic County	2004	1%
Las Vegas	2005	9%				

CHAPTER 14

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE – BEHAVIOR

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Definitions and Methodological Issues.	14-2
Donated to Charities in the Past Year.	14-4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year.	14-6
Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-24
Profile of Households by Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year.	14-35
Profile of Households by Level of Donations to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-45
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Federations and the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-56
Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year.	14-59
Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Annual Campaign.	14-63
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-71
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year.	14-82
Donated to Any Jewish Charity in the Past Year.	14-86
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-95
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year.	14-107
Summary of Donations to Charities in the Past Year.	14-119
Philanthropic Market Share in the Past Year.	14-124
Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Charities.	14-128
Volunteered in the Past Year.	14-135

Justice, justice, shall you pursue, that you may thrive and occupy the land that the Lord your G-d is giving you.

(DEUTERONOMY 16:20)

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

Definitions:

- ① *Jewish Federation* refers to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, unless otherwise specified.
- ② *Other Jewish Federations* refers to Jewish Federations other than the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (or the Local Jewish Federation).
- ③ *Other Jewish Charities* refers to Jewish charities other than the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (or the Local Jewish Federation) and Other Jewish Federations. Donations to Other Jewish Charities *exclude* membership dues to synagogues, Jewish Community Centers, and Jewish organizations, tuition for Jewish education programs, and Israel Bond purchases.
- ④ *Non-Jewish Charities* refers to charities that are not specifically Jewish.
- ⑤ *Local Jewish Federation* refers to the Jewish Federation in each comparison Jewish community, including Miami.
- ⑥ *Any Jewish Federation* (sometimes referred to as *Jewish Federations*) includes the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (or the Local Jewish Federation) and Other Jewish Federations.
- ⑦ *Any Jewish Charity* (sometimes referred to as *Jewish Charities*) includes Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities.
- ⑧ *Any Charity* includes Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities.

Methodological Issues:

First, when examining comparisons to other Jewish communities of the percentages of households in Miami who donated to charities in the past year by the level of donations, the reader is cautioned to consult the tables for the year in which each community completed its study. These comparisons do not account for geographic variations in cost of living or for inflation.

Second, when examining the results in this Chapter, the comparisons of Miami with other Jewish communities should be interpreted in light of the significant economic downturn in the economy that started in 2008.

Third, households who “don’t know” whether they donated to charities in the past year were assumed *not* to have donated. Households who “don’t know” whether they were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year were assumed *not* to have been asked to donate. This methodology applies to all community studies completed by this author. (See **Table 1-2** for a designation of such communities.) Other researchers have not always been clear in their reports regarding the treatment of missing data.

Fourth, the percentages of households who donated to charities in the past year may differ slightly from one section of this Chapter to another, particularly for some of the comparison Jewish communities. These differences are due to missing data (due to item non-response on the questionnaire), which are treated differently in different studies.

Fifth, when examining the results in this Chapter, it should be noted that some households may overstate their level of donations to charities in the past year, even in an anonymous survey.

DONATED TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

This section discusses the overall levels of donations to charities made by Jewish households in Miami in the past year.

Table 14-1 shows that 32% (17,991 households) of households *reported* that they donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. (See the “Results of the Jewish Federation Survey–Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year” section in this Chapter for a comparison with the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*.) 8% of households *reported* that they donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year; 47%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 65%, to Non-Jewish Charities.

68% of households *reported* that they did not donate to the **Jewish Federation ❶** in the past year, 16% donated under \$100, 9% donated \$100-\$500, and 7% donated \$500 and over, including 5% who donated \$1,000 and over.

92% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Other Jewish Federations ❷** in the past year, 3% donated under \$100, 2% donated \$100-\$500, and 3% donated \$500 and over, including 2% who donated \$1,000 and over.

53% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Other Jewish Charities ❸** in the past year, 15% donated under \$100, 17% donated \$100-\$500, and 14% donated \$500 and over, including 10% who donated \$1,000 and over.

35% of households *reported* that they did not donate to **Non-Jewish Charities ❹** in the past year, 28% donated under \$100, 22% donated \$100-\$500, and 15% donated \$500 and over, including 9% who donated \$1,000 and over.

Table 14-24 shows that 37% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Jewish Federation ❺** in the past year.

Table 14-18 shows that 61% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Jewish Charity ❻** in the past year.

Table 14-24 shows that 79% of households *reported* that they donated to **Any Charity ❼** in the past year.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

TABLE 14-1				
DONATED TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES, AND NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
SAMPLE SIZE: 2,020, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 55,700				
Level of Donation	Greater Miami Jewish Federation ①	Other Jewish Federations ②	Other Jewish Charities ③	Non-Jewish Charities ④
Asked, Did Not Donate	20.3%			
Not Asked to Donate	47.4			
Nothing	67.7%	91.6%	53.2%	35.4%
Under \$100	15.9	3.2	15.3	27.5
\$100 - \$500	9.0	2.4	17.3	22.3
\$500 - \$1,000	2.3	1.0	4.5	5.9
\$1,000 - \$2,500	2.4	0.9	4.1	3.6
\$2,500 - \$5,000	0.8	0.3	2.0	1.9
\$5,000 - \$10,000	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.2
\$10,000 - \$25,000	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.3
\$25,000 and over	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE DONATION CATEGORIES				
Did Donate	32.3%	8.4%	46.8%	64.6%
\$100 and over	16.4%	5.2%	31.5%	37.1%
\$500 and over	7.4%	2.8%	14.2%	14.8%
\$1,000 and over	5.1%	1.8%	9.7%	8.9%
Note: See page 14-2 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.				

JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether their households donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. If their households did not donate, the respondents were asked whether the Jewish Federation contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their households to donate. **Table 14-2** shows the three *Jewish Federation Market Segments* developed from these two questions:

❶ **Donated to Jewish Federation (32%)**: Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

❷ **Asked, Did Not Donate (20%)**: Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year but they did not donate.

❸ **Not Asked (47%)**: Includes households who reported that they did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year and were not asked to donate.

An additional measure is calculated from the first two Jewish Federation market segments defined above:

❹ **Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate (39%)**: Two groups of households were asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year: the 32% who donated (all of whom are “assumed” to have been asked to donate) and the 20% who were asked but did not donate. The *percentage of households asked who did not donate* is calculated by dividing the 20% of households who were asked but did not donate (❷) by the 52% (32% + 20%) of households who were asked to donate (❶+❷).

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-3** shows that the 47% who were **not asked to donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 55% in both South Palm Beach and Washington, and 48% in Broward. The 47% compares to 44% in 2004 and 51% in 1994. The 47% compares to 64% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

The 39% of **households asked who did not donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Washington, 20% in West Palm Beach, 17% in South Palm Beach, and 14% in Broward. The 39% compares to 21% in 2004 and 24% in 1994. The 39% compares to 24% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

See **Table 14-7** for a comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year. The comparison is made in that table because the data for many more comparison Jewish communities are available in **Table 14-7**, which shows the level of donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year, than in **Table 14-3**, which shows Jewish Federation market segments in the past year. (Fewer community studies have asked market segment questions.)

Age of Head of Household. **Table 14-4** shows that the 15% of households **under age 35** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Cleveland, 12% in Atlanta, 11% in both Broward and Washington, 10% in New York, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 15% compares to 23% in 2004 and 28% in 1994. The 15% compares to 9% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

The 24% of households **age 35-49** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Cleveland, 30% in Broward, 29% in Washington, 21% in Atlanta, 19% in South Palm Beach, 18% in West Palm Beach, and 14% in New York. The 24% compares to 40% in 2004 and 34% in 1994. The 24% compares to 21% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

The 34% of households **age 50-64** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in both Cleveland and Washington, 36% in Broward, 27% in Atlanta, 25% in South Palm Beach, 24% in New York, and 23% in West Palm Beach. The 34% compares to 41% in 2004 and 36% in 1994. The 34% compares to 30% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

The 38% of households **age 65-74** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Washington, 49% in Broward, 40% in Cleveland, 35% in South Palm Beach, 33% in West Palm Beach, 29% in New York, and 25% in Atlanta. The 38% compares to 53% in 2004 and 47% in 1994. The 38% compares to 41% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

The 40% of households **age 75 and over** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in Cleveland, 63% in Atlanta, 59% in Broward, 50% in West Palm Beach, 47% in South Palm Beach, 44% in Washington, and 42% in New York. The 40% compares to 51% in 2004 and 49% in 1994. The 40% compares to 55% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

The 39% of households **age 65 and over** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Cleveland, 55% in Broward, 49% in Washington, 44% in Atlanta, 43% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 37% in New York. The 39% compares to 52% in 2004 and 48% in 1994. The 39% compares to 49% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

Perception of Jewish Federation. Table 14-5 shows that 35% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation in households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year **perceive the Jewish Federation as fair/poor**. The 35% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Broward, 31% in South Palm Beach, 18% in Washington, and 12% in West Palm Beach. The 35% compares to 25% in 2004 and 22% in 1994.

Note that the sample sizes shown in Table 14-5 are generally very small and that only differences between communities of at least 20 percentage points should be considered important. Note as well that the respondent who reported his/her perception of the Local Jewish Federation may not have been the household member responsible for making donations to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year ①

Table 14-2 shows that, overall, 32% of households **donated to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- Holocaust survivor households (47%)
- households with only adult children (43%) and elderly couple households (42%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (45%)
- synagogue member households (47%), JCC member households (51%), and Jewish organization member households (45%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (57%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (57%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (42%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in South Beach (18%)
- FSU households (16%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (13%)
- households under age 35 (15%)
- non-elderly single households (15%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (18%)
- Just Jewish households (22%)
- intermarried households (21%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (15%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (16%)

Not Asked to Donate to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year ③

Table 14-2 shows that, overall, 47% of households were **not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (67%)
- households in Middle Beach (59%) and South Beach (71%)
- FSU households (60%) and Israeli households (60%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (82%) and 5-9 years (60%)
- households under age 35 (71%)
- non-elderly single households (65%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (59%)
- intermarried households (62%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (69%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (64%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North Dade Core West (35%), West Kendall (32%) and North Beach (36%)
- Holocaust survivor households (37%)
- households with only adult children (30%)
- synagogue member households (37%) and JCC member households (34%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (21%)
- households who are very or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceive the Jewish Federation as excellent (27%) or fair/poor (29%)

Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year ④

Table 14-2 shows that, overall, 39% of **households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in North Dade Core West (49%)
- FSU households (61%)
- non-elderly single households (59%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (56%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (54%)
- Just Jewish households (52%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (50%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as fair/poor (50%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (56%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (28%)
- households in East Kendall (15%) and Middle Beach (26%)
- Holocaust survivor households (25%)
- elderly couple households (29%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (23%)
- synagogue member households (26%), JCC member households (23%), and Jewish organization member households (26%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 1-6 years (29%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (28%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (23%)

TABLE 14-2						
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③			
All	32.3%	20.3	47.4	38.6%	1,959	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	24.0%	9.3	66.7	27.9%	131	2,395
Full-Year	32.7%	20.8	46.5	38.9%	1,828	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	30.8%	20.9	48.3	40.4%	981	30,357
N Dade Core East	30.9%	15.4	53.7	33.3%	605	18,158
N Dade Core West	33.2%	31.9	34.9	49.0%	241	7,520
Other North Dade	27.4%	23.3	49.3	46.0%	135	4,679
South Dade	36.7%	22.4	40.9	37.9%	603	17,100
West Kendall	39.6%	28.3	32.1	41.7%	255	8,330
East Kendall	40.0%	7.1	52.9	15.1%	130	2,680
NE South Dade	31.1%	20.9	48.0	40.2%	218	6,090
The Beaches	28.6%	14.3	57.1	33.3%	375	8,243
North Beach	37.7%	26.2	36.1	41.0%	95	1,894
Middle Beach	30.5%	10.9	58.6	26.3%	181	4,010
South Beach	18.2%	10.4	71.4	36.4%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU						
FSU	15.8%	24.6	59.6	60.9%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	32.8%	20.2	47.0	38.1%	1,901	53,973

TABLE 14-2						
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③			
All	32.3%	20.3	47.4	38.6%	1,959	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	33.1%	20.1	46.8	37.8%	318	8,355
Non-Hispanic	32.2%	20.4	47.4	38.8%	1,640	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	28.7%	20.4	50.9	41.5%	371	10,639
Non-Sephardic	33.2%	20.3	46.5	37.9%	1,582	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	25.6%	14.9	59.5	36.8%	213	6,127
Non-Israeli	33.2%	21.0	45.8	38.7%	1,745	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR						
Survivor	47.4%	15.8	36.8	25.0%	72	1,838
Non-Survivor	31.8%	20.5	47.7	39.2%	1,887	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	12.8%	5.5	81.7	30.1%	221	5,124
5 - 9 years	22.9%	16.7	60.4	42.2%	189	4,512
10 - 19 years	27.1%	24.5	48.4	47.5%	312	9,692
20 or more years	37.6%	21.8	40.6	36.7%	1,236	36,372

TABLE 14-2						
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③			
All	32.3%	20.3	47.4	38.6%	1,959	55,700
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	36.2%	25.0	38.8	40.9%	864	23,561
High Rise	30.0%	15.9	54.1	34.6%	850	24,619
Townhouse	28.4%	20.8	50.8	42.3%	233	7,520
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	15.3%	13.3	71.4	46.5%	238	6,279
35 - 49	23.7%	21.0	55.3	47.0%	367	9,655
50 - 64	34.4%	24.9	40.7	42.0%	520	14,471
65 - 74	37.9%	19.5	42.6	34.0%	428	12,882
75 and over	39.7%	18.9	41.4	32.3%	406	12,413
→ 65 and over	38.8%	19.2	42.0	33.1%	834	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	25.5%	20.6	53.9	44.7%	497	12,922
HH with Only Adult Children	43.0%	27.5	29.5	39.0%	181	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	37.9%	16.5	45.6	30.3%	190	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	14.5%	20.7	64.8	58.8%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	41.8%	16.9	41.3	28.8%	366	10,416
Elderly Single	36.6%	19.1	44.3	34.3%	366	11,753

TABLE 14-2						
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③			
All	32.3%	20.3	47.4	38.6%	1,959	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	18.3%	23.0	58.7	55.7%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	25.5%	30.1	44.4	54.1%	204	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	35.4%	17.8	46.8	33.5%	350	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	35.9%	21.7	42.4	37.7%	430	14,593
\$200,000 and over	44.8%	13.2	42.0	22.8%	437	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	32.0%	19.9	48.1	38.3%	259	5,849
Conservative	41.3%	20.0	38.7	32.6%	568	14,371
Reform	35.3%	17.6	47.1	33.3%	580	16,989
Just Jewish	21.9%	23.4	54.7	51.7%	534	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	38.3%	21.0	40.7	35.4%	925	23,622
Conversionary	34.8%	14.7	50.5	29.7%	103	2,984
Intermarried	21.1%	16.9	62.0	44.5%	157	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	47.0%	16.5	36.5	26.0%	1,020	19,996
Non-Member	24.1%	22.5	53.4	48.3%	939	35,704

TABLE 14-2 JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③			
All	32.3%	20.3	47.4	38.6%	1,959	55,700
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	31.4%	20.3	48.3	39.3%	575	14,315
Did Not Attend	32.6%	20.3	47.1	38.4%	1,369	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	50.5%	15.4	34.1	23.4%	388	6,740
Non-Member	29.9%	20.9	49.2	41.1%	1,571	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	44.8%	15.4	39.8	25.6%	604	13,312
Non-Member	28.4%	21.8	49.8	43.4%	1,355	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Day School 7-12 yrs	33.4%	19.2	47.4	36.5%	312	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	39.7%	16.5	43.8	29.4%	151	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	35.6%	18.3	46.1	34.0%	463	11,174
To Supplemental School	34.7%	21.4	43.9	38.1%	976	27,842
→To Jewish Education	34.2%	20.6	45.2	37.6%	1,439	39,016
No	28.2%	21.5	50.3	43.3%	389	12,334

TABLE 14-2						
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③			
All	32.3%	20.3	47.4	38.6%	1,959	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	32.3%	20.2	47.5	38.5%	681	17,491
No	33.0%	21.1	45.9	39.0%	1,206	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
In Youth Group	38.3%	18.7	43.0	32.8%	855	22,184
No	29.0%	22.5	48.5	43.7%	1,032	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	36.7%	18.9	44.4	34.0%	527	12,865
No	33.1%	20.1	46.8	37.8%	1,152	32,917
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION						
Very Familiar	57.0%	22.2	20.8	28.0%	624	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	34.5%	23.5	42.0	40.5%	894	24,564
Not at All Familiar	15.2%	15.4	69.4	50.3%	441	19,550
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION						
Excellent	56.5%	16.8	26.7	22.9%	458	9,692
Good	38.7%	23.6	37.7	37.9%	707	16,989
Fair + Poor	35.4%	35.3	29.3	49.9%	214	5,236

TABLE 14-2 JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ❶	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ❷	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Asked ❸	Not Asked ❹			
All	32.3%	20.3	47.4	38.6%	1,959	55,700
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	42.1%	17.6	40.3	29.5%	613	14,426
On General Trip	31.6%	19.8	48.6	38.5%	862	25,066
No	25.2%	23.3	51.5	48.0%	484	16,208
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL						
Extremely Attached	36.5%	17.2	46.3	32.0%	713	18,046
Very Attached	36.0%	18.0	46.0	33.3%	601	16,599
Somewhat Attached	30.3%	26.9	42.8	47.0%	485	14,872
Not Attached	16.2%	20.2	63.6	55.5%	160	6,183
Note: See page 14-6 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.						

TABLE 14-3					
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Donated ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④
			Asked ②	Not Asked ③	
Martin-St. Lucie ¹	1999	21%	4	75	14%
Denver	2007	23%	8	70	26%
San Francisco	2004	23%	7	70	23%
Las Vegas	2005	21%	12	68	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	6	68	20%
San Diego	2003	26%	9	65	26%
Phoenix	2002	25%	12	63	32%
Atlantic County	2004	32%	8	60	19%
Columbus	2001	27%	14	59	34%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	8	57	20%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	8	56	18%
Orlando	1993	30%	15	55	33%
Washington	2003	33%	12	55	27%
Tucson	2002	34%	12	55	26%
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	8	55	17%
Philadelphia	2009	41%	4	55	9%
Westport	2000	37%	9	54	20%
Monmouth	1997	40%	6	54	12%
Miami	1994	37%	12	51	24%
Charlotte	1997	45%	6	49	12%
New Haven	2010	37%	15	48	28%
Wilmington	1995	43%	9	48	18%
Sarasota	2001	45%	7	48	13%
Broward	1997	45%	7	48	14%
MIAMI	2014	32%	20	47	39%

TABLE 14-3					
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Donated ①	Did Not Donate		Percentage of Households Asked Who Did Not Donate ④
			Asked ②	Not Asked ③	
Baltimore	2010	40%	12	47	24%
Middlesex	2008	44%	9	47	17%
Richmond	1994	42%	15	44	26%
Miami	2004	44%	12	44	21%
Hartford	2000	50%	8	43	13%
Jacksonville	2002	41%	18	41	31%
York	1999	42%	17	41	29%
Rhode Island	2002	48%	11	41	19%
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	7	41	12%
Bergen	2001	48%	12	40	21%
St. Paul	2004	50%	10	40	17%
Harrisburg	1994	50%	10	40	16%
Tidewater	2001	51%	10	39	16%
San Antonio	2007	53%	8	39	13%
Milwaukee	1996	53%	9	38	15%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	11	37	17%
Detroit	2005	55%	12	34	18%
Rochester	1999	62%	8	30	11%
NJPS ²	2000	28%	9	64	24%

¹ Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample* and reflect the percentage of households who donated to *Any Jewish Federation*, not just the Local Jewish Federation.

Note: See page 14-6 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.

TABLE 14-4 DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Rochester	1999	32%	55%	61%	81%	77%	78%	62%
San Antonio	2007	24%	54%	48%	65%	60%	63%	53%
St. Louis	1995	47%	53%	64%	73%	82%	77%	60%
Tidewater	2001	18%	53%	54%	65%	65%	65%	51%
Harrisburg	1994	26%	52%	67%	68%	67%	67%	50%
Detroit	2005	38%	46%	51%	62%	66%	64%	55%
Hartford	2000	10%	45%	47%	69%	61%	65%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	44%	59%	72%	75%	74%	53%
Lehigh Valley	2007	38%	43%	51%	61%	64%	62%	52%
Charlotte	1997	37%	41%	54%	67%	58%	64%	45%
Miami	2004	23%	40%	41%	53%	51%	52%	44%
Baltimore	2010	13%	40%	43%	53%	59%	56%	40%
Bergen	2001	23%	39%	46%	62%	69%	65%	48%
St. Paul	2004	21%	39%	56%	66%	68%	67%	50%
Jacksonville	2002	33%	38%	33%	51%	60%	56%	41%
Cincinnati	2008	29%	38%	52%	49%	72%	62%	50%
Wilmington	1995	22%	38%	52%	58%	66%	62%	43%
Richmond	1994	17%	38%	58%	67%	69%	68%	42%
Chicago	2010	39%	37%	41%	59%	57%	58%	44%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%	56%	70%	76%	73%	52%
Cleveland	2011	24%	37%	46%	40%	75%	59%	45%
Rhode Island	2002	14%	36%	52%	71%	66%	68%	48%
Pittsburgh	2002	12%	36%	48%	66%	75%	71%	45%
York	1999	35%	35%	51%	51%	54%	53%	42%
St. Petersburg	1994	20%	35%	31%	50%	42%	47%	36%
Miami	1994	28%	34%	36%	47%	49%	48%	37%
Westport	2000	13%	32%	42%	43%	63%	52%	37%

TABLE 14-4								
DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Monmouth	1997	12%	32%	44%	54%	58%	56%	40%
Orlando	1993	20%	31%	28%	62%	53%	59%	30%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	31%	22%	27%	38%	32%	25%
Columbus	2001	6%	30%	41%	40%	54%	47%	27%
Broward	1997	11%	30%	36%	49%	59%	55%	45%
Washington	2003	11%	29%	46%	54%	44%	49%	33%
Tucson	2002	17%	27%	28%	50%	51%	51%	34%
San Diego	2003	10%	25%	32%	28%	48%	43%	26%
Middlesex	2008	28%	24%	36%	47%	60%	55%	44%
MIAMI	2014	15%	24%	34%	38%	40%	39%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	22%	31%	29%	49%	39%	32%
Atlanta	2006	12%	21%	27%	25%	63%	44%	25%
Phoenix	2002	3%	20%	25%	37%	38%	37%	25%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%	19%	25%	35%	47%	43%	37%
Sarasota	2001	NA	19%	31%	52%	63%	58%	45%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	18%	17%	25%	36%	29%	21%
Denver	2007	6%	18%	29%	27%	45%	34%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	5%	18%	23%	33%	50%	43%	35%
New Haven	2010	NA	18%	36%	47%	51%	50%	37%
Martin-St. Lucie ¹	1999	NA	17%	24%	21%	23%	22%	21%
Howard County	2010	NA	15%	44%	NA	NA	46%	37%
New York	2011	10%	14%	24%	29%	42%	37%	24%
NJPS ²	2000	9%	21%	30%	41%	55%	49%	28%

¹ Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample* and reflect the percentage of households who donated to *Any Jewish Federation*, not just the Local Jewish Federation.

TABLE 14-5
FAIR/POOR PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
BY RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE ASKED
BUT DID NOT DONATE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION

Community	Year	Perceive the Local Jewish Federation as Fair/Poor	Sample Size¹
San Antonio	2007	47%	43
Las Vegas	2005	44%	79
Monmouth	1997	44%	14
Rhode Island	2002	41%	61
Milwaukee	1996	41%	46
Orlando	1993	41%	25
Minneapolis	2004	38%	41
Sarasota	2001	36%	23
Wilmington	1995	36%	28
MIAMI	2014	35%	223
Detroit	2005	35%	107
Tucson	2002	35%	34
Hartford	2000	35%	20
Broward	1997	33%	34
Harrisburg	1994	33%	26
Westport	2000	32%	36
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%	26
S Palm Beach	2005	31%	47
Bergen	2001	30%	79
St. Petersburg	1994	30%	27

**TABLE 14-5
FAIR/POOR PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
BY RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE ASKED
BUT DID NOT DONATE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION**

Community	Year	Perceive the Local Jewish Federation as Fair/Poor	Sample Size¹
New Haven	2010	28%	78
Charlotte	1997	27%	17
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	36
Miami	2004	25%	138
Middlesex	2008	24%	41
Atlantic County	2004	24%	18
Richmond	1994	23%	53
Miami	1994	22%	79
St. Paul	2004	20%	18
Jacksonville	2002	20%	66
Rochester	1999	20%	35
Washington	2003	18%	72
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	38
Tidewater	2001	11%	38
York	1999	4%	19

¹ In most communities, data are calculated from very small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution. Sample sizes between 25 and 49 are shown in boldface type. Sample sizes of less than 25 are shown in boldface type and in a large font.

DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-6 shows that 68% of Jewish households in Miami did not donate to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year, 16% donated under \$100, 9% donated \$100-\$500, and 7% donated \$500 and over, including 5% who donated \$1,000 and over. In total, 32% of households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-7 shows that the 32% who **donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Cleveland, 43% in Broward, 37% in South Palm Beach, 35% in West Palm Beach, 32% in Washington, 25% in Atlanta, and 24% in New York. The 32% compares to 42% in 2004 and 37% in 1994. The 32% compares to 25% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation* (Jewish Federations including the Local Jewish Federation).

The right hand side of **Table 14-7** examines only *households who donated* to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year. Of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 49% who donated **under \$100** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 77% in Broward, 62% in South Palm Beach, 54% in West Palm Beach, 39% in both Cleveland and New York, 37% in Washington, and 14% in Atlanta. The 49% compares to 51% in 2004 and 42% in 1994. The 49% compares to 50% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

Of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 16% who donated **\$1,000 and over** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Atlanta, 20% in Cleveland, 13% in New York, 10% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 8% in Washington, and 4% in Broward. The 16% compares to 12% in 2004 and 13% in 1994. The 16% compares to 9% nationally for *Any Jewish Federation*.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is discussed in the “Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year” section in this Chapter. This section examines the percentage who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Table 14-6 shows that, overall, 16% of households donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in East Kendall (32%) and North Beach (28%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (37%)
- synagogue member households (32%), JCC member households (31%), and Jewish organization member households (29%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (40%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (36%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (29%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households under age 35 (5%)
- non-elderly single households (6%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (4%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (5%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (3%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (4%)

TABLE 14-6								
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
			Donated					
Population Subgroup	Donated \$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	16.4%	67.7%	15.9	9.0	2.3	5.1	1,959	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE								
Part-Year	16.3%	76.9%	6.8	8.1	1.4	6.8	131	2,395
Full-Year	16.4%	67.3%	16.3	9.1	2.4	4.9	1,828	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
North Dade	14.5%	69.1%	16.4	8.2	2.3	4.0	981	30,357
N Dade Core East	15.4%	68.9%	15.7	8.6	2.6	4.2	605	18,158
N Dade Core West	13.2%	67.0%	19.8	8.9	1.3	3.0	241	7,520
Other North Dade	13.4%	73.2%	13.4	6.0	2.7	4.7	135	4,679
South Dade	17.9%	63.2%	18.9	9.0	2.8	6.1	603	17,100
West Kendall	14.7%	60.4%	24.9	9.8	1.9	3.0	255	8,330
East Kendall	32.2%	60.7%	7.1	14.3	6.0	11.9	130	2,680
NE South Dade	16.2%	68.6%	15.2	6.1	2.5	7.6	218	6,090
The Beaches	20.0%	71.4%	8.6	11.7	1.5	6.8	375	8,243
North Beach	28.3%	63.4%	8.3	15.0	3.3	10.0	95	1,894
Middle Beach	19.6%	69.5%	10.9	13.3	0.8	5.5	181	4,010
South Beach	13.0%	81.8%	5.2	5.2	1.3	6.5	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU								
FSU	10.6%	84.1%	5.3	5.3	1.8	3.5	58	1,727
Non-FSU	16.5%	67.2%	16.3	9.1	2.4	5.0	1,901	53,973

TABLE 14-6								
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
			Donated					
Population Subgroup	Donated \$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	16.4%	67.7%	15.9	9.0	2.3	5.1	1,959	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC								
Hispanic	19.0%	66.8%	14.2	10.8	3.0	5.2	318	8,355
Non-Hispanic	15.9%	67.8%	16.3	8.7	2.2	5.0	1,640	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC								
Sephardic	13.8%	71.0%	15.2	8.1	2.1	3.6	371	10,639
Non-Sephardic	16.9%	66.9%	16.2	9.2	2.4	5.3	1,582	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI								
Israeli	11.9%	74.7%	13.4	7.2	2.6	2.1	213	6,127
Non-Israeli	16.9%	66.8%	16.3	9.2	2.3	5.4	1,745	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR								
Survivor	24.1%	51.8%	24.1	17.2	5.2	1.7	72	1,838
Non-Survivor	16.2%	68.1%	15.7	8.8	2.3	5.1	1,887	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE								
0 - 4 years	7.2%	87.3%	5.5	3.0	1.8	2.4	221	5,124
5 - 9 years	13.8%	76.5%	9.7	9.0	1.4	3.4	189	4,512
10 - 19 years	14.9%	73.1%	12.0	8.7	2.3	3.9	312	9,692
20 or more years	18.2%	62.4%	19.4	9.8	2.5	5.9	1,236	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING								
Single Family Home	20.8%	63.7%	15.5	10.9	2.8	7.1	864	23,561
High Rise	13.4%	70.0%	16.6	7.2	2.2	4.0	850	24,619
Townhouse	12.8%	71.5%	15.7	9.1	1.2	2.5	233	7,520

TABLE 14-6								
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
			Donated					
Population Subgroup	Donated \$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	16.4%	67.7%	15.9	9.0	2.3	5.1	1,959	55,700
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Under 35	5.0%	85.1%	9.9	3.0	1.0	1.0	238	6,279
35 - 49	15.6%	76.3%	8.1	9.1	1.3	5.2	367	9,655
50 - 64	18.6%	65.7%	15.7	9.1	3.0	6.5	520	14,471
65 - 74	20.4%	61.9%	17.7	10.8	3.9	5.7	428	12,882
75 and over	15.8%	60.2%	24.0	9.9	1.3	4.6	406	12,413
→ 65 and over	18.0%	61.3%	20.7	10.4	2.5	5.1	834	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	16.2%	74.4%	9.4	8.7	2.2	5.3	497	12,922
HH with Only Adult Children	21.6%	56.9%	21.5	10.1	3.4	8.1	181	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	20.4%	61.8%	17.8	10.8	3.2	6.4	190	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	5.6%	85.5%	8.9	2.8	1.1	1.7	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	25.1%	58.3%	16.6	13.5	2.8	8.8	366	10,416
Elderly Single	12.0%	63.6%	24.4	7.2	2.4	2.4	366	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$25,000	3.5%	81.3%	15.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	5.0%	74.5%	20.5	3.3	1.3	0.4	204	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	12.5%	64.7%	22.8	9.5	1.2	1.8	350	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	22.0%	64.1%	13.9	13.3	4.1	4.6	430	14,593
\$200,000 and over	36.8%	55.3%	7.9	12.9	5.0	18.9	437	11,140

TABLE 14-6								
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
			Donated					
Population Subgroup	Donated \$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	16.4%	67.7%	15.9	9.0	2.3	5.1	1,959	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	17.2%	67.9%	14.9	11.6	1.7	3.9	259	5,849
Conservative	21.5%	58.9%	19.6	11.3	2.8	7.4	568	14,371
Reform	17.1%	65.0%	17.9	8.3	3.3	5.5	580	16,989
Just Jewish	11.1%	78.0%	10.9	6.8	1.2	3.1	534	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE								
In-married	24.5%	61.7%	13.8	13.0	3.1	8.4	925	23,622
Conversionary	12.7%	65.2%	22.1	5.3	3.2	4.2	103	2,984
Intermarried	9.1%	78.8%	12.1	6.7	0.6	1.8	157	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	31.8%	52.9%	15.3	14.2	5.4	12.2	1,020	19,996
Non-Member	7.9%	75.8%	16.3	6.1	0.7	1.1	939	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR								
Attended	18.1%	68.4%	13.5	9.3	2.6	6.2	575	14,315
Did Not Attend	15.7%	67.4%	16.9	8.8	2.3	4.6	1,369	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP								
Member	31.2%	49.6%	19.2	16.8	4.3	10.1	388	6,740
Non-Member	14.3%	70.1%	15.6	7.9	2.0	4.4	1,571	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	29.3%	55.3%	15.4	13.0	4.0	12.3	604	13,312
Non-Member	12.2%	71.7%	16.1	7.7	1.8	2.7	1,355	42,388

TABLE 14-6								
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Donated \$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
			Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	16.4%	67.7%	15.9	9.0	2.3	5.1	1,959	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD								
To Day School 7-12 yrs	21.3%	66.4%	12.3	11.5	3.4	6.4	312	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	19.0%	60.3%	20.7	10.7	3.3	5.0	151	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	20.3%	64.5%	15.2	11.0	3.4	5.9	463	11,174
To Supplemental School	17.5%	65.3%	17.2	9.1	2.4	6.0	976	27,842
→ To Jewish Education	17.9%	65.8%	16.3	9.6	2.6	5.7	1,439	39,016
No	12.6%	71.7%	15.7	7.8	2.0	2.8	389	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD								
To Overnight Camp	18.9%	67.5%	13.6	9.1	2.7	7.1	681	17,491
No	15.6%	66.9%	17.5	9.2	2.3	4.1	1,206	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER								
In Youth Group	20.0%	61.6%	18.4	11.0	2.7	6.3	855	22,184
No	14.3%	71.0%	14.7	7.9	2.2	4.2	1,032	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)								
Hillel/Chabad Participant	20.6%	63.2%	16.2	12.7	2.5	5.4	527	12,865
No	17.6%	66.9%	15.5	9.1	2.7	5.8	1,152	32,917

TABLE 14-6								
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Population Subgroup	Donated \$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
			Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	16.4%	67.7%	15.9	9.0	2.3	5.1	1,959	55,700
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION								
Very Familiar	39.5%	42.9%	17.6	17.6	5.4	16.5	624	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	15.7%	65.5%	18.8	10.4	2.2	3.1	894	24,564
Not at All Familiar	3.4%	84.9%	11.7	2.2	0.6	0.6	441	19,550
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION								
Excellent	36.2%	43.7%	20.1	17.8	4.3	14.1	458	9,692
Good	20.2%	61.2%	18.6	10.9	3.7	5.6	707	16,989
Fair + Poor	20.5%	64.4%	15.1	13.3	1.2	6.0	214	5,236
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL								
On Jewish Trip	28.6%	57.9%	13.5	11.7	4.7	12.2	613	14,426
On General Trip	15.2%	68.5%	16.3	9.1	2.3	3.8	862	25,066
No	7.7%	74.8%	17.5	6.5	0.4	0.8	484	16,208
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL								
Extremely Attached	20.5%	63.6%	15.9	10.1	2.4	8.0	713	18,046
Very Attached	19.8%	64.1%	16.1	10.5	3.4	5.9	601	16,599
Somewhat Attached	12.3%	69.9%	17.8	8.5	1.7	2.1	485	14,872
Not Attached	4.0%	84.3%	11.7	3.0	0.5	0.5	160	6,183

TABLE 14-7						
DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	Year	% Who Donated	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Rochester	1999	61%	51%	27	8	13
St. Louis	1995	60%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Detroit	2005	55%	45%	32	8	15
San Antonio	2007	53%	33%	39	11	17
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	35%	32	11	22
Milwaukee	1996	51%	45%	30	8	17
Cincinnati	2008	50%	27%	40	10	23
Minneapolis	2004	50%	42%	34	9	16
Tidewater	2001	49%	41%	36	8	15
Harrisburg	1994	49%	44%	34	9	14
Hartford	2000	48%	43%	37	8	13
St. Paul	2004	46%	47%	30	10	14
Rhode Island	2002	46%	48%	36	7	9
Bergen	2001	46%	53%	33	7	7
Cleveland	2011	45%	39%	41		20
Pittsburgh	2002	45%	34%	37	9	19
Chicago	2010	44%	28%	55		17
Middlesex	2008	44%	69%	23	4	4
Sarasota	2001	43%	37%	41	11	11
Broward	1997	43%	77%	17	2	4
Charlotte	1997	43%	38%	35	11	16
Miami	2004	42%	51%	31	6	12
Richmond	1994	42%	50%	27	9	14

TABLE 14-7						
DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	Year	% Who Donated	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Philadelphia	2009	41%	36%	38	12	14
York	1999	41%	50%	31	8	11
Los Angeles	1997	41%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wilmington	1995	41%	46%	34	7	15
Baltimore	2010	40%	30%	45		25
Jacksonville	2002	39%	44%	31	12	13
Howard County	2010	37%	13%	61		26
New Haven	2010	37%	44%	36	8	11
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	62%	22	6	10
Palm Springs	1998	37%	67%			33
Monmouth	1997	37%	70%	25	3	2
Miami	1994	37%	42%	37	9	13
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	54%	30	5	10
Westport	2000	35%	47%	38	7	8
Boston	2005	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buffalo	1995	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	34%	44%	38	8	9
Tucson	2002	33%	49%	34	8	10
MIAMI	2014	32%	49%	28	7	16
Washington	2003	32%	37%	47	8	8
Atlantic County	2004	31%	60%	25	6	9
Orlando	1993	30%	59%	26	4	11
Columbus	2001	27%	35%	36	11	19

TABLE 14-7						
DONATED TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	Year	% Who Donated	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
San Diego	2003	26%	29%	42	14	15
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	40%	38	7	16
Atlanta	2006	25%	14%	60		26
Phoenix	2002	25%	22%	43	13	22
New York	2011	24%	39%	48		13
Denver	2007	23%	20%	44	10	26
San Francisco	2004	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Las Vegas	2005	21%	63%	30	4	2
Martin-St. Lucie ¹	1999	21%	68%	20	8	5
Seattle	2000	15%	78%			22
NJPS ²	2000	25%	50%	35	6	9

¹ Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample* and reflect the percentage of households who donated to *Any Jewish Federation*, not just the Local Jewish Federation.

Note: Excludes households who donated *only* to Other Jewish Federations. Such donations to Other Jewish Federations only are shown in **Table 14-10**.

PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR

While **Table 14-2** shows the percentage of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Miami who were in each Jewish Federation market segment in the past year, **Table 14-8** shows *profiles of households who were in each Jewish Federation market segment in the past year*: ❶ donated to Jewish Federation; ❷ asked, did not donate; and ❸ not asked. (See page 14-6 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.)

As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 14-2** shows that 31% of *households who live in North Dade* donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year, **Table 14-8** shows that 52% of *households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year* live in North Dade. **Note that the discussion below compares differences among the Jewish Federation market segments, not within each market segment.** Only some of the important differences among the Jewish Federation market segments are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- households who donated are more likely to live in Miami for 20 or more years
- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to live in Miami for 0-4 years and less likely to live in Miami for 20 or more years

Demographic Profile

- households who donated are less likely to be age 35-49 and more likely to be age 65 and over and age 75 and over
- households who donated are less likely to be households with children and more likely to be elderly couple households
- households who donated are more likely to earn an annual income of \$200,000 and over

Religious Profile

- households who donated are more likely to be Conservative and less likely to be Just Jewish
- households who were not asked to donate and who were asked but did not donate are more likely to be Just Jewish
- households who donated are generally more likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behaviors
- households who donated are less likely and households who were not asked to donate are more likely to be intermarried

Membership Profile

- households who donated are more likely to be synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were more likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to be synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were less likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels very much part of the Miami Jewish community
- households who were not asked to donate are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels not very much/not at all part of the Miami Jewish community

Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults

- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager

Familiarity with and Perception of the Jewish Federation

- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar and less likely to contain a respondent who is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who were not asked to donate are less likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar and more likely to contain a respondent who is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who donated are more likely to contain a respondent who is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent and less likely to contain a respondent who perceives the Jewish Federation as fair/poor

Israel

- households who donated are more likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel

Philanthropic Profile

- households who donated were more likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated were more likely to donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year and were more likely to donate
- households who donated are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS			
IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	3.1%	1.9%	6.0%
Full-Year	96.9	98.1	94.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	51.7%	55.6%	55.3%
North Dade Core East	30.9	24.5	36.5
North Dade Core West	13.8	21.2	9.9
Other North Dade	7.2	9.7	8.8
South Dade	35.0	33.9	26.6
West Kendall	18.3	20.9	10.1
East Kendall	5.9	1.7	5.4
NE South Dade	10.6	11.4	11.2
The Beaches	13.3	10.6	18.1
North Beach	4.0	4.5	2.6
Middle Beach	6.8	3.9	8.9
South Beach	2.4	2.2	6.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ETHNICITY/SURVIVOR			
FSU	1.6	3.9	4.1
Hispanic	15.6	15.0	15.0
Sephardic	16.8	18.9	20.4
Israeli	8.7	8.1	13.9
Holocaust Survivor	4.7	2.5	2.5

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS			
IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	3.7%	2.5%	15.9%
5 - 9 years	5.8	6.7	10.4
10 - 19 years	14.7	21.1	17.9
20 or more years	75.8	69.7	55.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	46.9%	51.3%	34.3%
High Rise	41.2	34.8	51.0
Townhouse	11.9	13.9	14.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	5.4%	7.5%	17.3%
35 - 49	12.8	18.1	20.4
50 - 64	27.8	31.9	22.4
65 - 74	26.9	21.9	20.6
75 and over	27.1	20.6	19.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	18.4%	23.6%	26.5%
HH with Only Adult Children	11.2	11.4	5.2
Non-Elderly Couple	10.5	7.2	8.6
Non-Elderly Single	4.5	10.3	13.8
Elderly Couple	23.4	15.0	15.7
Elderly Single	24.1	20.0	19.9
Other	7.9	12.5	10.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$15,000	1.8%	4.7%	7.4%
\$15 - \$25,000	6.0	10.9	10.4
\$25 - \$50,000	13.0	24.5	16.4
\$50 - \$75,000	15.1	12.6	11.4
\$75 - \$100,000	9.4	7.5	12.1
\$100 - \$150,000	17.7	21.8	15.1
\$150 - \$200,000	10.2	5.4	9.0
\$200,000 and over	26.8	12.6	18.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS			
IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	10.2%	9.9%	10.4%
Conservative	33.2	25.6	21.2
Reconstructionist	1.2	0.6	0.4
Reform	33.4	26.4	30.4
Just Jewish	22.0	37.5	37.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR			
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	87.4%	83.6%	73.6%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	87.4%	78.3%	77.3%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	83.8%	72.4%	73.0%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	36.9%	28.4%	29.8%
Keep a Kosher Home	20.3%	16.1%	20.5%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	12.3%	11.1%	14.6%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	93.5%	92.5%	92.1%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	8.6%	10.5%	17.4%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	27.3%	19.7%	18.4%
Never Attend Services	16.6%	32.3%	33.8%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	33.1%	20.6%	18.7%

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	80.6%	78.7%	66.6%
Conversionary	9.4	7.1	10.6
Intermarried	10.0	14.2	22.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP			
Synagogue Member	51.9%	28.9%	27.4%
Attended Chabad	25.0%	25.7%	26.2%
JCC Member	18.4%	8.9%	8.5%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	42.8%	25.6%	23.6%
Jewish Organization Member	33.0%	18.1%	20.0%
FEEL A PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY			
Very Much	33.3%	17.1%	15.2%
Somewhat	38.7	41.6	35.5
Not Very Much	21.3	26.9	29.0
Not at All	6.7	14.4	20.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
Jewish Day School 7-12 Years	14.3%	13.2%	14.7%
Jewish Day School 1-6 Years	8.8	5.9	7.1
Supplemental School	56.3	55.8	51.7
No	20.6	25.1	26.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS			
IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	32.0%	31.4%	33.2%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	48.1%	36.9%	38.2%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	30.1%	26.8%	26.9%
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION			
Very Familiar	36.9%	22.9%	9.2%
Somewhat Familiar	46.5	50.4	38.8
Not at All Familiar	16.6	26.7	52.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION			
Excellent	39.0%	21.5%	24.3%
Good	47.6	53.6	61.0
Fair	11.8	15.6	12.9
Poor	1.6	9.3	1.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	32.5%	21.7%	21.3%
On General Trip	44.6	44.6	46.8
No	22.9	33.7	31.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL			
Extremely Attached	36.5%	27.5%	31.9%
Very Attached	32.9	26.1	28.8
Somewhat Attached	25.0	35.3	24.2
Not Attached	5.6	11.1	15.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	34.9%	61.3%	62.4%
Under \$100	18.9	12.2	14.5
\$100 - \$500	21.6	16.1	14.6
\$500 - \$1,000	6.9	2.8	3.4
\$1,000 and over	17.7	7.6	5.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	17.2%	43.1%	44.4%
Under \$100	31.1	29.0	24.7
\$100 - \$500	28.1	18.8	19.8
\$500 - \$1,000	9.2	3.1	4.7
\$1,000 and over	14.4	6.0	6.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-8			
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Did Donate ①	Did Not Donate	
		Asked ②	Not Asked ③
VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST YEAR			
Jewish Organization	37.2%	21.2%	19.8%
Non-Jewish Organization	33.7%	25.6%	25.8%
Sample Size	924	289	746
Number of Households	17,991	11,307	26,402
<p>Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households are lower for <i>Type of Marriage</i> (based on number of married couples), <i>Respondent Participated in Hillel While in College (Excluding High Holidays)</i> (based on number of households in which a born Jewish adult attended college), and <i>Perception of Jewish Federation</i> (based on number of households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation). In addition, sample sizes are lower for <i>Household Income</i>, <i>Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year</i>, and <i>Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year</i> due to missing responses.</p> <p>Note: See page 13-6 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.</p>			

PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

While **Table 14-6** shows the percentage of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Miami who donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year by the level of donations, **Table 14-9** shows *profiles of households by the level of donations* to the Jewish Federation in the past year: ❶ households who did not donate, ❷ households who donated under \$100, ❸ households who donated \$100-\$500, and ❹ households who donated \$500 and over. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 14-6** shows that 8% of *households who live in North Dade* donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year, **Table 14-9** shows that 50% of *households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year* live in North Dade. **Note that the discussion below compares differences among the levels of donations, not within each level.** Only some of the important differences among the Jewish Federation donations levels are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- households who donated \$500 and over are less likely to live in North Dade
- households who donated under \$100 are less likely to live in The Beaches
- households who did not donate are more likely to live in Miami for 0-4 years and 10-19 years and less likely to live in Miami for 20 or more years
- households who donated \$500 and over are more likely to live in single family homes

Demographic Profile

- households who did not donate are more likely to be under age 50 and less likely to be age 75 and over
- households who donated under \$100 are less likely to be age 35-49
- households who did not donate are more likely to be households with children and non-elderly single households and less likely to be elderly couple households
- households who donated \$100-\$500 are more likely to be elderly couple households
- households who donated under \$100 are more likely to be elderly single households
- households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are less likely to earn an annual income under \$50,000 and more likely to earn \$100,000 and over

Religious Profile

- households who did not donate are less likely to be Conservative and more likely to be Just Jewish
- households who did not donate are generally less likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behaviors
- households who donated under \$100 are generally less likely to observe religious practices and exhibit Jewish behavior than are households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over
- households who did not donate are more likely and households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are less likely to be intermarried

Membership Profile

- households who did not donate are less likely to be synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were less likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are more likely to be synagogue member, JCC member, and Jewish organization member households and were more likely to participate in a JCC program in the past year
- households who did not donate are less likely and households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who feels very much/somewhat part of the Miami Jewish community

Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults

- households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are more likely to contain a respondent who attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years
- households who donated \$500 and over are more likely to contain a respondent who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child
- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager

Familiarity with and Perception of the Jewish Federation

- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar and more likely to contain a respondent who is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are more likely to contain a respondent who is very familiar with the Jewish Federation
- households who did not donate are less likely to contain a respondent who is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent

Israel

- households who did not donate are less likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip
- households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over are more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who is extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel
- households who donated \$500 and over are more likely to contain an adult who visited Israel
- households who did not donate are more likely to be not attached to Israel

Philanthropic Profile

- households who did not donate were less likely to donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated under \$100 were more likely to donate under \$100 to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated \$100-\$500 were more likely to donate \$100-\$500 to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated \$500 and over were more likely to donate \$1,000 and over to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who did not donate were less likely to donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated under \$100 were more likely to donate under \$100 to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated \$100-\$500 were more likely to donate to \$100-\$500 to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year
- households who donated \$500 and over were more likely to donate \$500 and over to Non-Jewish charities in the past year
- households who did not donate and households who donated under \$100 were less likely and households who donated \$100-\$500 and \$500 and over were more likely to contain a Jewish respondent who volunteered for a Jewish organization in the past year
- households who did not donate or who donated under \$100 in the past year were less likely to volunteer for non-Jewish charities in the past year

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	4.8%	1.8%	3.8%	5.3%
Full-Year	95.2	98.2	96.3	94.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Dade	55.3%	55.5%	49.7%	46.2%
North Dade Core East	32.9	31.9	30.8	29.9
North Dade Core West	13.3	16.7	13.2	7.9
Other North Dade	9.1	7.1	5.7	8.7
South Dade	28.8	36.4	30.8	36.9
West Kendall	13.3	23.4	16.4	10.2
East Kendall	4.3	2.1	7.5	11.8
NE South Dade	11.3	10.6	7.5	15.0
The Beaches	15.9	8.1	19.5	16.9
North Beach	3.2	1.8	5.7	6.3
Middle Beach	7.4	5.0	10.7	6.3
South Beach	5.3	1.4	2.5	3.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ETHNICITY/SURVIVOR				
FSU	4.0%	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%
Hispanic	15.0%	13.4%	18.2%	16.9%
Sephardic	19.9%	18.0%	17.0%	14.6%
Israeli	12.1%	9.2%	8.8%	6.9%
Holocaust Survivor	2.5%	4.9%	6.3%	3.1%

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	11.9%	3.2%	3.2%	5.4%
5 - 9 years	9.3	4.9	8.2	5.4
10 - 19 years	18.8	13.1	17.1	15.4
20 or more years	60.0	78.8	71.5	73.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	39.4%	40.4%	50.6%	56.6%
High Rise	46.1	46.1	35.4	37.2
Townhouse	14.5	13.5	13.9	6.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	14.5%	7.2%	3.8%	3.1%
35 - 49	19.6	8.8	17.6	15.5
50 - 64	25.2	25.4	26.4	34.1
65 - 74	21.0	25.4	27.7	30.2
75 and over	19.7	33.2	24.5	17.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	25.6%	13.8%	22.7%	23.2%
HH with Only Adult Children	7.1	11.3	9.4	13.2
Non-Elderly Couple	8.1	9.9	10.7	11.6
Non-Elderly Single	12.8	5.7	3.1	4.7
Elderly Couple	15.5	18.7	27.0	28.6
Elderly Single	20.0	32.5	17.0	14.0
Other	10.9	8.1	10.1	4.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$15,000	6.6%	3.6%	0.8%	0.1%
\$15 - \$25,000	10.4	9.7	3.8	0.9
\$25 - \$50,000	19.0	21.7	6.2	2.6
\$50 - \$75,000	11.8	22.1	13.8	2.6
\$75 - \$100,000	10.5	10.6	10.0	6.1
\$100 - \$150,000	17.3	17.3	21.5	14.9
\$150 - \$200,000	7.9	5.3	16.2	13.2
\$200,000 and over	16.5	9.7	27.7	59.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	10.3%	9.6%	13.2%	7.0%
Conservative	22.5	31.9	32.7	37.2
Reconstructionist	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.0
Reform	29.3	34.4	28.3	37.2
Just Jewish	37.5	22.3	24.5	18.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	76.7%	83.7%	91.3%	90.8%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	77.5%	83.0%	86.9%	97.6%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	72.8%	79.2%	86.2%	90.0%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	29.4%	31.4%	41.8%	42.3%
Keep a Kosher Home	19.1%	17.7%	23.3%	22.3%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	13.6%	11.0%	15.1%	10.8%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	92.2%	93.3%	91.9%	96.2%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	15.3%	9.5%	11.3%	4.6%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	10.8%	20.4%	30.8%	36.9%
Never Attend Services	33.4%	21.5%	17.0%	5.4%

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
Used Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year	62.1%	54.3%	71.7%	80.8%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	19.2%	23.1%	40.5%	45.7%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	70.3%	71.3%	85.7%	88.4%
Conversionary	9.6	14.7	4.5	7.4
Intermarried	20.1	14.0	9.8	4.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP				
Synagogue Member	27.9%	34.3%	56.6%	85.4%
Attended Chabad	26.0%	21.6%	26.8%	30.2%
JCC Member	8.6%	14.1%	22.0%	23.1%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	24.2%	37.8%	46.5%	50.0%
Jewish Organization Member	19.4%	23.0%	34.6%	52.3%
FEEL A PART OF THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY				
Very Much	15.8%	24.5%	35.2%	50.0%
Somewhat	37.3	36.3	45.9	35.4
Not Very Much	28.3	27.8	17.0	12.3
Not at All	18.6	11.4	1.9	2.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
RESPONDENT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Jewish Day School 7-12 Years	14.3%	10.9%	17.9%	18.3%
Jewish Day School 1-6 Years	6.7	9.3	8.6	7.9
Supplemental School	53.0	56.7	53.0	58.7
No	26.0	23.1	20.5	15.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	32.7%	27.3%	32.1%	42.5%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	37.9%	46.9%	49.4%	49.6%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	26.9%	28.6%	35.1%	26.7%
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION				
Very Familiar	13.3%	23.0%	40.9%	62.3%
Somewhat Familiar	42.3	51.2	50.3	31.5
Not at All Familiar	44.4	25.8	8.8	6.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION				
Excellent	23.4%	32.8%	39.7%	47.5%
Good	57.9	53.8	43.4	42.4
Fair	14.0	11.8	14.0	9.3
Poor	4.7	1.6	2.9	0.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	21.4%	21.2%	32.4%	57.7%
On General Trip	46.1	46.6	46.3	37.7
No	32.5	32.2	21.3	4.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL				
Extremely Attached	30.5%	32.2%	36.4%	46.2%
Very Attached	28.0	29.8	34.6	37.7
Somewhat Attached	27.6	29.8	25.2	14.6
Not Attached	13.9	8.2	3.8	1.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	62.0%	46.7%	26.6%	18.9%
Under \$100	13.8	29.0	11.4	6.3
\$100 - \$500	15.1	16.1	38.0	14.2
\$500 - \$1,000	3.2	2.5	10.1	11.8
\$1,000 and over	5.9	5.7	13.9	48.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 14-9				
PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF DONATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Did Not Donate	Donated		
		Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500 and Over
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	43.9%	23.0%	12.8%	10.1%
Under \$100	26.0	46.0	24.4	6.2
\$100 - \$500	19.5	22.3	42.9	22.5
\$500 - \$1,000	4.3	4.7	10.3	17.8
\$1,000 and over	6.3	4.0	9.6	43.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST YEAR				
Jewish Organization	20.2%	23.6%	43.8%	57.7%
Non-Jewish Organization	25.8%	25.7%	35.0%	48.5%
Sample Size	1,035	382	262	280
Number of Households	37,709	8,912	5,013	4,066
<p>Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households are lower for <i>Type of Marriage</i> (based on number of married couples), <i>Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)</i> (based on number of households in which a born Jewish adult attended college), and <i>Perception of Jewish Federation</i> (based on number of households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation). In addition, sample sizes are lower for <i>Household Income</i>, <i>Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year</i>, and <i>Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year</i> due to missing responses.</p>				

OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-10 shows that 5% of Jewish households in Miami donated to Other Jewish Federations but not to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the past year (*Other Jewish Federations only*); 29% donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation but not to Other Jewish Federations (*Local Jewish Federation only*); 4% donated to both the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Federations; and 63% did not donate to Any Jewish Federation. In total, 8% of households donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year.

Community Comparisons. The 5% who donated to **Other Jewish Federations only** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 7% in Broward, and 3% in Washington. The 5% compares to 6% in 2004 and 2% in 1994.

The 29% who donated to the **Local Jewish Federation only** in the past year is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Broward, 31% in Washington, 29% in South Palm Beach, and 25% in West Palm Beach. The 29% compares to 39% in 2004 and 36% in 1994.

The 4% who donated to **both the Local Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Federations** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in West Palm Beach, 8% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in both Washington and Broward. The 4% compares to 5% in 2004 and 1% in 1994.

The 8% who donated to **Other Jewish Federations** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in West Palm Beach, 20% in South Palm Beach, 10% in Broward, and 6% in Washington. The 8% compares to 11% in 2004 and 2% in 1994.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

TABLE 14-10 OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Local and Other Jewish Federations	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Federation	Total Donated to Other Jewish Federations
		Other Jewish Federations ¹	Local Jewish Federation			
Palm Springs	1998	25%	24	13	38	37%
Atlantic County	2004	26%	25	7	42	33%
Sarasota	2001	15%	34	11	39	26%
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	25	10	53	21%
S Palm Beach	2005	12%	29	8	51	20%
Martin-St. Lucie ²	1999	16%	21	0	63	16%
Middlesex	2008	7%	35	8	50	15%
Bergen	2001	6%	41	7	46	12%
Miami	2004	6%	39	5	50	11%
New Haven	2010	5%	32	5	58	11%
Monmouth	1997	8%	37	2	52	10%
Broward	1997	7%	41	3	50	10%
MIAMI	2014	5%	29	4	63	8%
Las Vegas	2005	5%	18	3	74	9%
St. Paul	2004	5%	43	5	48	9%
Tucson	2002	5%	32	2	62	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	35	0	59	6%
Westport	2000	4%	35	2	59	6%
Washington	2003	3%	31	3	64	6%
Wilmington	1995	3%	43	0	54	3%

**TABLE 14-10
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED
TO OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Local and Other Jewish Federations	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Federation	Total Donated to Other Jewish Federations
		Other Jewish Federations¹	Local Jewish Federation			
Minneapolis	2004	1%	50	2	48	3%
Harrisburg	1994	2%	49	1	48	2%
Miami	1994	2%	36	1	61	2%
Hartford	2000	1%	49	1	49	2%
Richmond	1994	1%	42	0	56	2%
Detroit	2005	1%	55	0	44	1%
Jacksonville	2002	1%	41	0	58	1%
Rhode Island	2002	1%	48	0	51	1%
Tidewater	2001	1%	51	0	48	1%
York	1999	1%	42	0	57	1%
Charlotte	1997	1%	45	0	54	1%
Milwaukee	1996	1%	52	0	47	1%
Orlando	1993	1%	30	0	70	1%
Phoenix	2002	4%	25		71	NA
Seattle	2000	1%	15		84	NA

¹ In some communities, no question was asked about donations to *Other Jewish Federations*. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Other Jewish Federations* in the past year would likely be higher.

² Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

RESULTS OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY— DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-2 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 32% (17,991 households) of Jewish households in Miami *reported* that they donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. **Table 14-11** shows that, *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*, 15% (8,079 households) of households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that the percentage of households who donated is 18 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Jewish Federation Survey. The 15% of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey is not within* the margin of error of the 32% who donated *according to the Telephone Survey*.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-11** shows that the 15% who **donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year according to the Jewish Federation Survey** is the sixth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 14% Washington. The 15% compares to 20% in both 2004 and 1994.

The 18 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who reported that they donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year *according to the Telephone Survey* and the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey* is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28 percentage points in Broward, 20 percentage points in South Palm Beach, and 19 percentage points in both West Palm Beach and Washington. The 18 percentage points compares to 24 percentage points in 2004 and 17 percentage points in 1994.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

- ❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year constituted a disproportionately high percentage of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.
- ❷ Some respondents may pay for and attend events run by the Jewish Federation. They may mistakenly consider these fees to be donations to the Jewish Federation, although they are not considered to be donations by the Jewish Federation.
- ❸ Some respondents may confuse the Jewish Federation with the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish National Fund, the Jewish Foundation, and other Jewish organizations. As a result, they may mistakenly consider donations made to these organizations as donations to the Jewish Federation.

- ④ Some respondents may confuse the Greater Miami Jewish Federation with Other Jewish Federations in other parts of Florida, particularly to the Jewish Federation of Broward County. As a result, they may mistakenly consider donations made to Other Jewish Federations as donations to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.
- ⑤ Some respondents may donate directly to other Jewish agencies (such as a Jewish Community Center or Jewish Community Services) and may mistakenly consider these to be donations to the Jewish Federation, although they are not considered to be donations by the Jewish Federation.
- ⑥ Some respondents may define “in the past year” differently than the Jewish Federation. The Telephone Survey was conducted in January/February 2014. Respondents may have considered donations made for a different campaign year in their responses.
- ⑦ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning donations to the Jewish Federation will lead to an appeal for funds. As a result, respondents may claim to have donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year when in fact they have not.
- ⑧ Some respondents may not be the household members responsible for making donations to the Jewish Federation in the past year and may mistakenly answer the philanthropy questions without full knowledge of such donations.
- ⑨ Some respondents may claim to have donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year because donating to charities is a socially-desirable action and they may wish to impress the interviewer by responding affirmatively to the philanthropy questions.
- ⑩ The Telephone Survey’s estimate of the number of Jewish households may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*.

TABLE 14-11
COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED
TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Jewish Federation Survey ¹	Disparity (in percentage points)
Rochester	1999	62%	34%	28
Broward	1997	45%	17%	28
Middlesex	2008	44%	16%	27
Monmouth	1997	40%	14%	26
Miami	2004	44%	20%	24
Detroit	2005	55%	32%	23
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	30%	22
Milwaukee	1996	53%	31%	22
San Antonio	2007	53%	32%	21
Jacksonville	2002	41%	20%	21
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	17%	20
Bergen	2001	48%	28%	20
Hartford	2000	50%	30%	20
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	16%	19
Washington	2003	33%	14%	19
Charlotte	1997	45%	27%	19
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	17%	19
MIAMI	2014	32%	15%	18
Las Vegas	2005	21%	4%	17
Tucson	2002	34%	17%	17
Tidewater	2001	51%	35%	17

TABLE 14-1 1
COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED
TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS
AND THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Jewish Federation Survey ¹	Disparity (in percentage points)
Miami	1994	37%	20%	17
New Haven	2010	37%	22%	16
Rhode Island	2002	48%	33%	15
Westport	2000	37%	22%	15
Atlantic County	2004	32%	18%	14
Minneapolis	2004	52%	38%	14
St. Paul	2004	50%	35%	14
Richmond	1994	42%	29%	13
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	13%	12
Sarasota	2001	45%	35%	10
York	1999	42%	38%	4
Harrisburg	1994	50%	47%	3
Seattle	2000	15%	13%	1
Orlando	1993	30%	30%	0

¹ The *Jewish Federation Survey* gathered information from the local Jewish Federation concerning the number of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

RESULTS OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY— ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

Table 14-12 shows data on the Annual Greater Miami Jewish Federation/UJA Campaign from 1994-2013.

Not adjusted for inflation, the Annual Campaign increased by \$5.0 million (29%) from 17.5 million in 1994 to \$22.6 million in 2013.

Adjusted for inflation, the Annual Campaign *decreased* by \$4.9 million (18%) from 27.5 million in 1994 to 22.6 million in 2013.

Adjusted for inflation, since 1994, the Annual Campaign raised a total of \$520.4 million.

The number of donors to the Annual Campaign decreased by 7,471 (45%) from 16,519 in 1994 to 9,048 in 2013.

The number of Jewish households who donated to the Annual Campaign decreased by 3,070 (28%) from 11,149 households in 2004 to 8,079 households in 2013.

Adjusted for inflation, the average donation *per Jewish donor* increased by \$827 (50%) from \$1,666 in 1994 to \$2,493 in 2013.

Adjusted for inflation, the average donation *per Jewish household who donated* increased by \$337 (14%) from \$2,455 in **2004** to \$2,792 in 2013.

The number of Jewish households in Miami decreased by 11,300 (17%) households from 67,000 in 1994 to 55,700 in 2013.

Adjusted for inflation, the average donation *per Jewish household in Miami* remained about the same: \$411 in 1994 and \$405 in 2013.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-13 shows that the **Annual Campaign** of \$22.6 million is the eighth highest among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$139.9 million in New York, \$29.0 million in Cleveland, \$19.7 million in Washington, \$16.8 million in West Palm Beach, \$14.3 million in Atlanta, \$13.8 million in South Palm Beach, and \$4.0 million in Broward. The \$22.6 million compares to \$21.7 million in 2004 and \$27.5 million in 1994.

The **average donation per Jewish household** of \$405 is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$756 in Cleveland, \$243 in West Palm Beach, \$233 in Atlanta, \$202 in New York, \$188 in South Palm Beach, \$179 in Washington, and \$40 in Broward. The \$405 compares to \$402 in 2004 and \$411 in 1994.

Table 14-14 shows that, *according to the Jewish Federation Survey*, 27,000 households in Miami are on the Greater Miami Jewish Federation mailing list as of 2013. Thus, the Jewish Federation mailing list contains 48% of the households in the Jewish community.

The 48% is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in West Palm Beach, 68% in South Palm Beach, 49% in Broward, and 44% in Washington. The 48% compares to 74% in 2004 and 77% in 1994.

**TABLE 14-12
RESULTS OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION SURVEY—
ANNUAL CAMPAIGN 1994-2013**

Year	Number of Donors ¹	Number of Jewish Households Who Donated	Annual Campaign		Other Campaigns by the Jewish Federation or a Jewish Agency
			Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation ²	
1994	16,519		\$17,509,104	\$27,523,000	
1995	15,705		\$17,012,919	\$26,006,000	
1996	14,945		\$16,777,890	\$24,911,000	
1997	13,597		\$16,938,101	\$24,585,000	
1998	13,298		\$17,360,552	\$24,812,000	
1999	12,197		\$19,806,251	\$27,695,000	
2000	12,407		\$20,832,346	\$28,182,000	
2001	12,374		\$21,541,686	\$28,336,000	
2002	12,705		\$21,570,371	\$27,932,000	
2003	12,186		\$22,013,385	\$27,870,000	
2004	12,318	11,149	\$22,198,270	\$27,375,000	\$100,779
2005	11,828	10,766	\$23,075,625	\$27,525,000	\$2,196,044
2006	11,549	10,478	\$25,149,593	\$29,062,000	\$10,365,591
2007	11,136	10,087	\$25,449,693	\$28,594,000	\$80,274
2008	10,111	9,194	\$23,856,412	\$25,812,000	\$126,538
2009	10,501	9,606	\$21,743,393	\$23,610,000	\$891,342
2010	10,184	9,304	\$21,611,964	\$23,089,000	\$412,242
2011	9,580	8,685	\$21,702,199	\$22,476,000	\$97,310
2012	9,289	8,380	\$22,107,347	\$22,431,000	\$141,172
2013	9,048	8,079	\$22,558,622	\$22,559,000	\$53,670
Increase/ (Decrease) 1994-2013	(7,471)	(3,070) ³	\$5,049,518	(\$4,964,000)	

¹ Data on the number of households who donated to the Annual Campaign are not available prior to 2004. Some households make more than one donation. Thus, the number of donors is always higher than the number of households who donated.

² Amounts are adjusted to 2013 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (www.bls.gov).

³ Decrease shown is 2004-2013.

**TABLE 14-13
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study	2013 Annual Campaign	Average Donation per Jewish Household ¹
Detroit	2005	30,000	\$29,809,000	\$994
Tidewater	2001	5,400	\$4,473,000	\$828
Charlotte	1997	4,000	\$3,220,000	\$805
Cleveland	2011	38,300	\$28,959,000	\$756
Minneapolis	2004	13,850	\$9,220,000	\$666
Pittsburgh	2002	20,900	\$13,357,000	\$639
Baltimore	2010	42,500	\$26,005,000	\$612
Richmond ²	2011	5,000	\$3,030,000	\$606
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	\$6,061,000	\$583
Lehigh Valley	2007	4,000	\$2,256,000	\$564
Chicago	2010	148,100	\$81,541,000	\$551
Essex-Morris ³	2008	44,500	\$22,383,000	\$503
Columbus	2001	11,878	\$5,858,000	\$493
Boston	2005	105,500	\$49,048,000	\$465
St. Paul ⁴	2010	4,700	\$2,147,000	\$457
Cincinnati	2008	12,500	\$5,489,000	\$439
Rochester	1999	10,230	\$4,407,000	\$431
Miami	1994	67,000	\$27,523,000 *	\$411
MIAMI	2014	55,700	\$22,559,000	\$405
Miami	2004	54,000	\$21,702,199 *	\$402
St. Louis	1995	24,600	\$9,287,000	\$378
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	\$2,468,000	\$368
Rhode Island	2002	9,550	\$3,200,000	\$335

**TABLE 14-13
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study	2013 Annual Campaign	Average Donation per Jewish Household ¹
San Antonio	2007	4,500	\$1,506,000	\$335
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	\$998,000	\$312
Hartford	2000	14,800	\$4,205,000	\$284
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	\$2,054,000	\$262
Sarasota	2001	8,800	\$2,249,000	\$256
Tucson	2002	13,400	\$3,356,000	\$250
W Palm Beach	2005	69,000	\$16,761,000	\$243
New Haven	2010	11,000	\$2,652,000	\$241
Atlanta	2006	61,300	\$14,290,000	\$233
Seattle	2000	22,490	\$4,714,000	\$210
New York	2011	694,000	\$139,922,000	\$202
Wilmington ⁵	1995	7,900	\$1,516,000	\$192
S Palm Beach	2005	73,000	\$13,760,000	\$188
Buffalo	1995	11,520	\$2,113,000	\$183
Washington	2003	110,000	\$19,714,000	\$179
Los Angeles	1997	247,668	\$42,531,000	\$172
York ⁶	1999	925	\$156,000	\$169
Westport	2000	5,000	\$758,000	\$152
San Francisco	2004	125,400	\$17,583,000	\$140
Philadelphia	2009	116,700	\$16,143,000	\$138
San Diego	2003	46,000	\$5,612,000	\$122
Denver	2007	47,500	\$5,651,000	\$119
Portland (ME)	2007	4,300	\$425,000	\$99

**TABLE 14-13
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study	2013 Annual Campaign	Average Donation per Jewish Household¹
Middlesex	2008	24,000	\$2,003,000	\$95
Orlando	1993	9,044	\$681,000	\$75
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	\$709,000	\$71
St. Petersburg ⁷	2010	13,500	\$942,000	\$70
Monmouth	1997	26,000	\$1,728,000	\$66
Howard County ⁸	2010	7,500	\$484,000	\$65
Phoenix	2002	44,000	\$2,836,000	\$64
Las Vegas	2005	42,000	\$2,506,000	\$60
Broward⁹	2008	100,000	\$4,001,000	\$40

* Adjusted for inflation to 2013 dollars.

¹ The number of Jewish households is the number of households in the year of the study, while the campaign information is for 2013, unless otherwise indicated. To the extent that the number of Jewish households in a community has changed since the year of the study, the *Average Donation per Jewish Household* column may overestimate or underestimate the per household donations in 2013. Thus, Community Comparisons should be treated with caution.

² *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2011 estimate. Data in other parts of this report are from the 1994 study.

³ *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2008 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for Essex-Morris are from the 1998 study.

⁴ *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2010 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for St. Paul are from the 2004 study.

⁵ *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* and *2009 Annual Campaign* includes the entire State of Delaware (which is served by the Jewish Federation of Delaware), not just Wilmington.

⁶ Campaign information is for 2009.

⁷ *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2011 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for St. Petersburg are from the 1994 study.

⁸ Campaign information is for 2009.

⁹ *Number of Jewish Households in the Year of the Study* is updated to a 2008 estimate. Data in other parts of this report for Broward are from the 1997 study.

Source: The *2013 Annual Campaign* information was provided by Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz of the Research Department of The Jewish Federations of North America.

TABLE 14-14				
HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
		Number of Jewish Households		
Community	Year	On the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List ¹	Estimated by the Telephone Survey	Percentage of Jewish Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List
Sarasota	2001	7,221	8,800	82%
Detroit	2005	23,913	30,000	80%
Miami	1994	51,800	67,000	77%
Rhode Island	2002	7,287	9,550	76%
San Antonio	2007	3,359	4,500	75%
W Palm Beach	2005	51,700	69,000	75%
Milwaukee	1996	7,848	10,400	75%
Miami	2004	40,000	54,000	74%
Tidewater	2001	3,888	5,400	72%
Westport	2000	3,612	5,000	72%
Bergen	2001	19,894	28,400	70%
Harrisburg	1994	2,226	3,200	70%
Richmond	1994	4,143	6,000	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	49,944	73,000	68%
Hartford	2000	9,993	14,800	68%
Atlantic County	2004	6,700	10,000	67%
York	1999	614	925	66%
Cincinnati	2008	7,600	12,500	61%
Rochester	1999	6,256	10,230	61%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2,387	4,000	60%

TABLE 14-14				
HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
		Number of Jewish Households		
Community	Year	On the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List ¹	Estimated by the Telephone Survey	Percentage of Jewish Households on the Local Jewish Federation Mailing List
New Haven	2010	6,405	11,000	58%
Minneapolis	2004	7,899	13,850	57%
Jacksonville	2002	3,787	6,700	57%
Charlotte	1997	2,189	4,000	55%
St. Louis	1995	13,564	24,600	55%
Middlesex	2008	12,238	24,000	51%
MIAMI	2014	27,000	55,700	48%
Columbus	2001	5,785	11,878	49%
Broward	1997	65,764	133,000	49%
Portland (ME)	2007	2,025	4,300	47%
St. Paul	2004	2,428	5,150	47%
Tucson	2002	6,289	13,400	47%
Monmouth	1997	12,330	26,000	47%
Seattle	2000	10,233	22,490	46%
Washington	2003	48,659	110,000	44%
Los Angeles	1997	68,000	247,668	27%
Las Vegas	2005	10,011	42,000	24%

¹ A Jewish Federation Survey gathered information from the Local Jewish Federation concerning the number of households on the current mailing list.

DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-15 shows that 53% of Jewish households in Miami did not donate to Other Jewish Charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year, 15% donated under \$100, 17% donated \$100-\$500, and 14% donated \$500 and over, including 10% who donated \$1,000 and over. In total, 47% of households donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-16 shows that the 47% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Cleveland, 55% in New York, 54% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 53% in Broward, 51% in Washington, and 46% in Atlanta. The 47% compares to 52% in 2004. The 47% compares to 40% nationally.

The right hand side of **Table 14-16** examines only *households who donated* to Other Jewish Charities in the past year. Of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, the 33% who donated **under \$100** is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Broward, 41% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 36% in Washington, and 27% in Cleveland. The 33% compares to 37% in 2004. The 33% compares to 34% nationally.

Of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, the 21% who donated **\$1,000 and over** is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in Cleveland, 14% in both West Palm Beach and Washington, 13% in South Palm Beach, and 5% in Broward. The 21% compares to 17% in 2004. The 21% compares to 15% nationally.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-15 shows that, overall, 47% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (67%)
- households in North Beach (68%) and Middle Beach (57%)
- households with children (58%) and non-elderly couple households (57%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (65%)
- Orthodox households (81%)
- in-married households (58%)
- synagogue member households (71%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (62%), JCC member households (68%), and Jewish organization member households (73%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (67%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (57%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (57%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (60%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (67%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (60%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (73%) and \$500 and over (81%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in West Kendall (35%)
- non-elderly single households (31%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (32%)
- Just Jewish households (34%)
- intermarried households (27%)
- synagogue non-member households (33%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (37%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (36%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (33%)

Donated \$100 and Over to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-15 shows that, overall, 32% of households **donated \$100 and over to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (51%)
- households in North Beach (47%) and Middle Beach (47%)
- households age 35-49 (43%)
- households with children (46%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (60%)
- Orthodox households (64%)
- in-married households (45%)
- synagogue member households (55%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (46%), JCC member households (51%), and Jewish organization member households (53%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (42%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (46%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (51%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (45%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (62%) and \$500 and over (75%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in West Kendall (18%)
- non-elderly single households (19%) and elderly single households (19%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (32%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (18%)
- Just Jewish households (20%)
- intermarried households (16%)
- synagogue non-member households (19%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (21%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)

TABLE 14-15									
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Donated	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	46.8%	31.5%	53.2%	15.3	17.3	4.5	9.7	1,968	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE									
Part-Year	66.7%	50.7%	33.3%	16.0	16.0	6.7	28.0	131	2,395
Full-Year	45.8%	30.6%	54.2%	15.2	17.3	4.4	8.9	1,837	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
North Dade	47.0%	32.0%	53.0%	15.0	19.0	4.3	8.7	988	30,357
North Dade Core East	45.6%	31.9%	54.4%	13.7	18.5	5.3	8.1	610	18,158
North Dade Core West	56.0%	36.9%	44.0%	19.1	24.2	3.0	9.7	241	7,520
Other North Dade	38.1%	24.3%	61.9%	13.8	11.8	3.3	9.2	137	4,679
South Dade	41.0%	25.2%	59.0%	15.8	13.6	3.8	7.8	611	17,100
West Kendall	34.8%	18.3%	65.2%	16.5	9.7	4.1	4.5	261	8,330
East Kendall	50.5%	32.1%	49.5%	18.4	12.6	4.6	14.9	133	2,680
NE South Dade	45.5%	31.7%	54.5%	13.8	19.4	3.1	9.2	217	6,090
The Beaches	57.8%	42.5%	42.2%	15.3	18.8	6.5	17.2	369	8,243
North Beach	68.3%	46.6%	31.7%	21.7	15.0	3.3	28.3	94	1,894
Middle Beach	56.5%	46.8%	43.5%	9.7	22.6	9.7	14.5	178	4,010
South Beach	51.2%	31.5%	48.8%	19.7	15.8	3.9	11.8	97	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU									
FSU	37.5%	23.2%	62.5%	14.3	12.5	3.6	7.1	58	1,727
Non-FSU	47.1%	31.8%	52.9%	15.3	17.4	4.6	9.8	1,910	53,973

TABLE 14-15									
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Donated	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	46.8%	31.5%	53.2%	15.3	17.3	4.5	9.7	1,968	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC									
Hispanic	52.1%	34.4%	47.9%	17.7	16.6	5.3	12.5	315	8,355
Non-Hispanic	45.9%	31.0%	54.1%	14.9	17.4	4.3	9.3	1,653	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC									
Sephardic	49.7%	35.8%	50.3%	13.9	18.8	6.4	10.6	368	10,639
Non-Sephardic	46.2%	30.5%	53.8%	15.7	17.0	4.1	9.4	1,600	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI									
Israeli	55.3%	40.4%	44.7%	14.9	20.2	6.4	13.8	212	6,127
Non-Israeli	45.7%	30.4%	54.3%	15.3	16.9	4.3	9.2	1,756	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR									
Survivor	39.3%	25.0%	60.7%	14.3	8.9	12.5	3.6	70	1,838
Non-Survivor	47.0%	31.7%	53.0%	15.3	17.5	4.3	9.9	1,898	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE									
0 - 4 years	46.3%	34.0%	53.7%	12.3	22.8	5.6	5.6	219	5,124
5 - 9 years	46.5%	34.9%	53.5%	11.6	18.5	4.8	11.6	194	4,512
10 - 19 years	55.6%	36.1%	44.4%	19.5	21.2	4.2	10.7	313	9,692
20 or more years	44.5%	29.5%	55.5%	15.0	15.4	4.3	9.8	1,242	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING									
Single Family Home	49.1%	34.5%	50.9%	14.6	17.1	5.1	12.3	873	23,561
High Rise	46.3%	30.7%	53.7%	15.6	17.8	4.4	8.5	847	24,619
Townhouse	41.9%	24.9%	58.1%	17.0	15.8	3.3	5.8	236	7,520

TABLE 14-15									
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Donated	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	46.8%	31.5%	53.2%	15.3	17.3	4.5	9.7	1,968	55,700
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
Under 35	48.8%	31.4%	51.2%	17.4	20.9	3.5	7.0	237	6,279
35 - 49	53.0%	42.7%	47.0%	10.3	19.9	7.4	15.4	371	9,655
50 - 64	47.5%	33.1%	52.5%	14.4	17.7	4.2	11.2	519	14,471
65 - 74	42.0%	26.9%	58.0%	15.1	13.6	4.1	9.2	435	12,882
75 and over	45.0%	25.5%	55.0%	19.5	16.5	3.6	5.4	406	12,413
→ 65 and over	43.6%	26.4%	56.4%	17.2	15.1	3.9	7.4	841	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	57.8%	46.4%	42.2%	11.4	22.5	7.0	16.9	502	12,922
HH with Only Adult Children	51.0%	32.9%	49.0%	18.1	18.8	4.0	10.1	182	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	56.8%	38.7%	43.2%	18.1	23.1	5.6	10.0	192	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	31.1%	19.0%	68.9%	12.1	11.5	2.9	4.6	175	5,514
Elderly Couple	49.9%	35.7%	50.1%	14.2	18.2	5.5	12.0	374	10,416
Elderly Single	40.0%	18.9%	60.0%	21.1	12.8	2.4	3.7	364	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	32.4%	12.1%	67.6%	20.3	9.6	2.0	0.5	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	39.7%	18.4%	60.3%	21.3	12.5	4.2	1.7	206	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	44.8%	25.6%	55.2%	19.2	13.9	3.7	8.0	349	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	47.7%	36.6%	52.3%	11.1	22.0	5.4	9.2	439	14,593
\$200,000 and over	64.7%	59.7%	35.3%	5.0	21.1	7.9	30.7	439	11,140

TABLE 14-15									
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Donated	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	46.8%	31.5%	53.2%	15.3	17.3	4.5	9.7	1,968	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	81.0%	63.7%	19.0%	17.3	27.4	8.9	27.4	259	5,849
Conservative	53.5%	39.5%	46.5%	14.0	20.4	6.9	12.2	566	14,371
Reform	43.3%	26.5%	56.7%	16.8	17.4	2.7	6.4	587	16,989
Just Jewish	33.6%	20.1%	66.4%	13.5	12.0	2.9	5.2	538	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	58.2%	45.1%	41.8%	13.1	22.5	7.4	15.2	936	23,622
Conversionary	54.2%	28.2%	45.8%	26.0	11.5	4.2	12.5	106	2,984
Intermarried	27.2%	15.7%	72.8%	11.5	10.3	0.6	4.8	158	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	71.4%	54.9%	28.6%	16.5	24.1	8.9	21.9	1,025	19,996
Non-Member	33.1%	18.5%	66.9%	14.6	13.5	2.1	2.9	943	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR									
Attended	62.1%	45.6%	37.9%	16.5	22.7	7.0	15.9	582	14,315
Did Not Attend	41.4%	26.5%	58.6%	14.9	15.3	3.7	7.5	1,370	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	67.6%	50.7%	32.4%	16.9	22.1	9.4	19.2	399	6,740
Non-Member	43.8%	28.8%	56.2%	15.0	16.6	3.8	8.4	1,569	48,960

TABLE 14-15									
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Donated	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	46.8%	31.5%	53.2%	15.3	17.3	4.5	9.7	1,968	55,700
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	72.7%	52.5%	27.3%	20.2	24.8	7.2	20.5	603	13,312
Non-Member	38.8%	25.0%	61.2%	13.8	15.0	3.6	6.4	1,365	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Day School 7-12 yrs	67.0%	49.8%	33.0%	17.2	25.8	7.3	16.7	314	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	48.8%	36.6%	51.2%	12.2	14.6	4.9	17.1	153	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	60.7%	45.0%	39.3%	15.7	21.8	6.4	16.8	467	11,174
To Supplemental School	45.4%	29.7%	54.6%	15.7	17.0	4.3	8.4	979	27,842
→To Jewish Education	50.2%	34.7%	49.8%	15.5	18.6	5.3	10.8	1,504	39,016
No	37.2%	23.2%	62.8%	14.0	14.8	3.1	5.3	388	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Overnight Camp	56.5%	41.5%	43.5%	15.0	21.2	6.0	14.3	677	17,491
No	42.6%	27.2%	57.4%	15.4	15.9	3.9	7.4	1,201	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
Youth Group Participant	57.3%	39.6%	42.7%	17.7	19.9	6.6	13.1	857	22,184
No	39.9%	26.5%	60.1%	13.4	16.2	3.2	7.1	1,031	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	59.8%	45.7%	40.2%	14.1	26.2	5.9	13.6	530	12,865
No	45.0%	29.7%	55.0%	15.3	15.9	4.5	9.3	1,675	32,917

TABLE 14-15									
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Donated	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	46.8%	31.5%	53.2%	15.3	17.3	4.5	9.7	1,968	55,700
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION									
Very Familiar	67.0%	51.2%	33.0%	15.8	21.6	7.7	21.9	622	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	46.4%	30.4%	53.6%	16.0	17.6	3.9	8.9	904	24,564
Not at All Familiar	35.5%	21.4%	64.5%	14.1	14.5	3.4	3.5	442	19,550
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	59.5%	45.2%	40.5%	14.3	21.8	5.7	17.7	615	14,426
On General Trip	48.7%	34.7%	51.3%	14.0	18.9	6.0	9.8	867	25,066
No	33.1%	15.0%	66.9%	18.1	11.0	1.3	2.7	486	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	65.1%	46.2%	34.9%	18.9	21.6	6.9	17.7	910	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.7%	26.5%	61.3%	12.2	16.1	2.8	7.6	282	11,307
Not Asked	37.6%	23.1%	62.4%	14.5	14.6	3.4	5.1	731	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	38.0%	24.2%	62.0%	13.8	15.1	3.2	5.9	1,013	37,709
Under \$100	53.3%	24.3%	46.7%	29.0	16.1	2.5	5.7	377	8,912
\$100 - \$500	73.4%	62.0%	26.6%	11.4	38.0	10.1	13.9	259	5,013
\$500 and over	81.1%	74.8%	18.9%	6.3	14.2	11.8	48.8	274	4,066

**TABLE 14-16
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	Year	% Who Donated	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Detroit	2005	68%	30%	39	10	21
Cincinnati	2008	61%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bergen	2001	60%	32%	36	10	22
Rochester	1999	60%	46%	38	9	8
Baltimore	2010	59%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Middlesex	2008	59%	45%	35	8	12
Pittsburgh	2002	59%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	59%	33%	40	12	15
Cleveland	2011	57%	27%	50		23
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	29%	38	16	18
New York	2011	55%	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Antonio	2007	55%	26%	43	14	16
Hartford	2000	55%	38%	39	10	13
Monmouth	1997	55%	50%	35	9	6
Milwaukee	1996	55%	38%	42	9	11
Chicago	2010	54%	NA	NA	NA	NA
S Palm Beach	2005	54%	41%	37	9	13
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	41%	36	9	14
Minneapolis	2004	54%	35%	40	9	16
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	54%	61%	30	3	6
St. Paul	2004	53%	39%	40	8	13
Broward	1997	53%	59%	31	5	5
Miami	2004	52%	37%	38	8	17

**TABLE 14-16
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	% Who Donated	% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
			Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Tidewater	2001	52%	32%	49	9	11
Howard County	2010	51%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	2003	51%	36%	43	7	14
Westport	2000	50%	35%	43	10	13
Wilmington	1995	50%	43%	39	7	11
Atlantic County	2004	49%	36%	39	12	13
Rhode Island	2002	49%	42%	40	5	13
Charlotte	1997	49%	39%	33	11	17
MIAMI	2014	47%	33%	37	10	21
Jacksonville	2002	47%	38%	37	9	17
Tucson	2002	47%	36%	40	12	13
Atlanta	2006	46%	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Diego	2003	46%	21%	38	16	25
Phoenix	2002	46%	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Haven	2010	45%	41%	35	9	15
York	1999	45%	49%	28	11	12
Portland (ME)	2007	44%	27%	40	12	21
Denver	2007	39%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Las Vegas	2005	33%	44%	40	9	7
NJPS ¹	2000	40%	34%	42	9	15

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-17 shows that 23% of Jewish households in Miami donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation in the past year (*Other Jewish Charities only*); 13% donated to Any Jewish Federation but not to Other Jewish Charities (*Jewish Federations only*); 24% donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities; and 40% did not donate to Any Jewish Charity.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-17 shows that the 23% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Washington, 19% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 16% in Broward. The 23% compares to 19% in 2004 and 32% in 1994. The 23% compares to 22% nationally.

The 13% who **donated to Jewish Federations only** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in South Palm Beach, 14% in Broward, 12% in West Palm Beach, 9% in Washington, and 2% in Atlanta. The 13% compares to 15% in 2004. The 13% compares to 7% nationally.

The 24% who **donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is the third lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Broward, 35% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 28% in Washington. The 24% compares to 35% in 2004. The 24% compares to 20% nationally.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

TABLE 14-17					
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Federation¹ and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
		Other Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Federation¹		
Miami	1994	32%	25		40
Martin-St. Lucie ²	1999	29%	10	27	34
Orlando	1993	27%	31		42
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	7	18	50
Washington	2003	25%	9	28	39
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	41		35
MIAMI	2014	23%	13	24	40
Westport	2000	23%	13	28	36
Richmond	1994	23%	43		34
Detroit	2005	22%	10	46	23
Phoenix	2002	22%	6	24	49
Middlesex	2008	21%	13	38	28
Wilmington	1995	20%	14	32	34
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	15	35	31
W Palm Beach	2005	19%	12	35	34
Miami	2004	19%	15	35	31
Tucson	2002	19%	10	29	43
Bergen	2001	19%	11	42	28
Hartford	2000	19%	12	39	31
Monmouth	1997	18%	11	37	34
Harrisburg	1994	18%	51		31

**TABLE 14-17
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED
TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Federation ¹ and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
		<i>Other Jewish Charities</i>	<i>Any Jewish Federation ¹</i>		
Philadelphia	2009	17%	41		42
Lehigh Valley	2007	17%	13	39	31
Las Vegas	2005	17%	11	15	56
Jacksonville	2002	17%	11	31	41
New Haven	2010	16%	14	29	41
San Antonio	2007	16%	13	40	32
York	1999	16%	13	31	40
Broward	1997	16%	14	37	33
Charlotte	1997	16%	11	35	38
Milwaukee	1996	16%	12	41	31
St. Paul	2004	15%	13	39	33
Rhode Island	2002	15%	12	36	37
Atlantic County	2004	14%	21	37	28
Minneapolis	2004	14%	11	41	34
Tidewater	2001	14%	12	39	35
Rochester	1999	14%	15	48	24
Sarasota	2001	13%	13	48	27
Chicago	2010	NA	13%	NA	33
Cincinnati	2008	NA	9%	NA	30
Howard County	2010	NA	6%	NA	43

**TABLE 14-17
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED
TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Federation ¹ and Other Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Jewish Charity
Community	Year	Other Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Federation ¹		
San Diego	2003	NA	6%	NA	48
Pittsburgh *	2002	NA	6%	NA	35
Denver	2007	NA	5%	NA	56
Baltimore	2010	NA	4%	NA	37
Atlanta *	2006	NA	2%	NA	52
NJPS ³	2000	22%	7	20	51

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

¹ Includes donations to the Local Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Federations. In some communities, no question was asked about donations to Other Jewish Federations. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Any Jewish Federation* in the past year would likely be higher.

² Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-18 shows that 61% of Jewish households in Miami donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-19 shows that the 61% of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in South Palm Beach, 67% in both West Palm Beach and Broward, 65% in Cleveland, 60% in Washington, 59% in New York, and 48% in Atlanta. The 61% compares to 67% in 2004 and 71% in 1994. The 61% compares to 49% nationally.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 14-18 shows that, overall, 61% of households donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (87%)
- households in North Beach (71%)
- households with only adult children (73%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (77%)
- Orthodox households (86%)
- in-married households (71%) and conversionary in-married households (76%)
- synagogue member households (83%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (72%), JCC member households (79%), and Jewish organization member households (84%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (78%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (71%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (75%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (80%)
- households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and perceives the Jewish Federation as excellent (74%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (75%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (74%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in Other North Dade (50%)
- FSU households (47%)
- non-elderly single households (41%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (46%)
- Just Jewish households (46%)
- intermarried households (41%)
- synagogue non-member households (48%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (51%)
- households in which the respondent is not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (48%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (45%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is somewhat emotionally attached (51%) and not emotionally attached (27%) to Israel
- households who were asked but did not donate (42%) and households who were not asked to donate (41%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (41%)

TABLE 14-18			
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Donated	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	60.5%	1,958	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	86.5%	130	2,395
Full-Year	59.4%	1,828	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	60.5%	978	30,357
North Dade Core East	60.4%	600	18,158
North Dade Core West	67.4%	243	7,520
Other North Dade	50.0%	135	4,679
South Dade	57.9%	610	17,100
West Kendall	56.6%	257	8,330
East Kendall	64.0%	133	2,680
NE South Dade	57.4%	220	6,090
The Beaches	66.0%	370	8,243
North Beach	71.2%	94	1,894
Middle Beach	67.5%	178	4,010
South Beach	59.7%	98	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU			
FSU	47.4%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	61.0%	1,900	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC			
Hispanic	65.0%	314	8,355
Non-Hispanic	59.8%	1,644	47,345

TABLE 14-18			
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Donated	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	60.5%	1,958	55,700
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC			
Sephardic	63.0%	366	10,639
Non-Sephardic	60.0%	1,592	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI			
Israeli	63.8%	209	6,127
Non-Israeli	60.2%	1,749	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR			
Survivor	65.5%	70	1,838
Non-Survivor	60.4%	1,888	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	54.9%	220	5,124
5 - 9 years	60.3%	190	4,512
10 - 19 years	66.8%	309	9,692
20 or more years	59.7%	1,239	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	63.8%	870	23,561
High Rise	59.7%	846	24,619
Townhouse	53.6%	230	7,520
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	56.0%	236	6,279
35 - 49	62.0%	366	9,655
50 - 64	61.3%	520	14,471
65 - 74	58.3%	431	12,882
75 and over	63.0%	405	12,413
→ 65 and over	60.6%	836	25,295

TABLE 14-18			
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Donated	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	60.5%	1,958	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	66.0%	496	12,922
HH with Only Adult Children	73.2%	182	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	69.0%	191	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	40.7%	175	5,514
Elderly Couple	67.1%	371	10,416
Elderly Single	57.2%	362	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	46.2%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	52.7%	202	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	59.3%	347	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	63.0%	435	14,593
\$200,000 and over	76.7%	442	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	86.0%	257	5,849
Conservative	69.3%	562	14,371
Reform	59.9%	587	16,989
Just Jewish	45.6%	534	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	71.3%	929	23,622
Conversionary	75.8%	104	2,984
Intermarried	40.9%	158	5,144

TABLE 14-18			
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Donated	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	60.5%	1,958	55,700
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	83.0%	1,021	19,996
Non-Member	48.0%	937	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	72.3%	575	14,315
Did Not Attend	56.4%	1,383	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	78.8%	395	6,740
Non-Member	58.0%	1,563	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	83.5%	605	13,312
Non-Member	53.4%	1,353	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Day School 7-12 years	78.2%	308	7,331
To Day School 1-6 years	66.4%	152	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	73.9%	460	11,174
To Supplemental School	60.1%	977	27,842
→To Jewish Education	64.0%	1,496	39,016
No	51.3%	388	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	67.6%	677	17,491
No	57.8%	1,192	35,836

TABLE 14-18			
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Donated	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	60.5%	1,958	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
Youth Group Participant	71.1%	852	22,184
No	53.9%	1,028	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	75.1%	528	12,865
No	58.6%	1,138	32,917
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION			
Very Familiar	79.6%	622	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	62.1%	894	24,564
Not at All Familiar	47.5%	442	19,550
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION			
Excellent	73.8%	461	9,692
Good	68.6%	708	16,989
Fair/Poor	70.1%	214	5,236
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	74.7%	613	14,426
On General Trip	62.8%	858	25,066
No	45.0%	487	16,208
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL			
Extremely Attached	74.0%	706	18,046
Very Attached	67.2%	609	16,599
Somewhat Attached	51.3%	489	14,872
Not Attached	26.5%	154	6,183

TABLE 14-18			
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Population Subgroup	Donated	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	60.5%	1,958	55,700
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	100.0%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	41.9%	280	11,307
Not Asked	40.5%	732	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	40.9%	1,012	37,709
Under \$100	100.0%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	100.0%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	100.0%	280	4,066

TABLE 14-19
DONATED TO ANY JEWISH CHARITY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	78%		St. Petersburg	1994	65%
Rochester	1999	75%		Tidewater	2001	64%
Middlesex	2008	73%		Baltimore	2010	63%
Atlantic County	2004	72%		Westport	2000	63%
St. Louis	1995	72%		MIAMI	2014	61%
Bergen	2001	71%		Rhode Island	2002	61%
Sarasota	2001	71%		Charlotte	1997	61%
Miami	1994	71%		New Haven	2010	60%
Cincinnati	2008	70%		Washington	2003	60%
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%		York	1999	60%
San Antonio	2007	69%		New York	2011	59%
S Palm Beach	2005	69%		Jacksonville	2002	59%
Harrisburg	1994	69%		Philadelphia	2009	58%
Chicago	2010	67%		Orlando	1993	58%
W Palm Beach	2005	67%		Howard County	2010	57%
Miami	2004	67%		Tucson	2002	56%
Hartford	2000	67%		Buffalo	1995	54%
Broward	1997	67%		San Diego	2003	52%
Milwaukee	1996	67%		Phoenix	2002	51%
St. Paul	2004	66%		Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	66%		Atlanta *	2006	48%
Monmouth	1997	66%		Denver	2007	44%
Wilmington	1995	66%		Las Vegas	2005	44%
Richmond	1994	66%		NJPS ¹	2000	49%
Cleveland	2011	65%				
Minneapolis	2004	65%				
Pittsburgh *	2002	65%				
Columbus	2001	65%				

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.
¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-20 shows that 35% of Jewish households in Miami did not donate to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, 28% donated under \$100, 22% donated \$100-\$500, and 15% donated \$500 and over, including 9% who donated \$1,000 and over. In total, 65% of households donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-21 shows that the 65% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is the lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in Washington, 81% in Cleveland, 79% in West Palm Beach, 78% in Atlanta, 74% in South Palm Beach, 68% in New York, and 67% in Broward. The 65% compares to 59% in 2004 and 65% in 1994. The 65% compares to 63% nationally.

The right hand side of **Table 14-21** examines only *households who donated* to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year. Of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, the 43% who donated **under \$100** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Broward, 52% in South Palm Beach, 47% in West Palm Beach, 30% in Washington, 28% in New York, 26% in Cleveland, and 16% in Atlanta. The 43% compares to 45% in 2004 and 51% in 1994. The 43% compares to 35% nationally.

Of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, the 14% who donated **\$1,000 and over** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Atlanta, 21% in New York, 16% in both Cleveland and Washington, 8% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 2% in Broward. The 14% compares to 12% in 2004 and 9% in 1994. The 14% compares to 11% nationally.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-20 shows that, overall, 65% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in East Kendall (84%) and NE South Dade (75%)
- non-elderly couple households (79%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (85%)
- Reform households (76%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (83%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- FSU households (39%), Sephardic households (52%), Israeli households (47%), and Holocaust survivor households (43%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (44%)
- Orthodox households (46%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (51%)

Donated \$100 and Over to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

Table 14-20 shows that, overall, 37% of households **donated \$100 and over to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- part-year households (47%)
- households in East Kendall (67%) and NE South Dade (54%)
- non-elderly couple households (59%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (75%)
- Reform households (48%)
- conversionary in-married households (50%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (52%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (51%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (63%) and \$500 and over (84%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in North Dade Core West (23%)
- FSU households (11%), Israeli households (24%), and Holocaust survivor households (19%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (12%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (17%)
- Orthodox households (20%)

TABLE 14-20									
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	64.6%	37.1%	35.4%	27.5	22.3	5.9	8.9	1,961	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE									
Part-Year	71.9%	46.6%	28.1%	25.3	17.3	12.0	17.3	127	2,395
Full-Year	64.2%	36.7%	35.8%	27.5	22.5	5.6	8.6	1,834	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA									
North Dade	61.0%	30.3%	39.0%	30.7	19.5	4.5	6.3	991	30,357
N Dade Core East	60.3%	31.5%	39.7%	28.8	20.6	4.7	6.2	610	18,158
N Dade Core West	58.6%	22.6%	41.4%	36.0	16.3	3.8	2.5	244	7,520
Other North Dade	67.8%	37.5%	32.2%	30.3	19.7	5.3	12.5	137	4,679
South Dade	72.9%	47.2%	27.1%	25.7	27.2	8.6	11.4	597	17,100
West Kendall	67.7%	36.1%	32.3%	31.6	22.4	8.4	5.3	257	8,330
East Kendall	84.2%	67.1%	15.8%	17.1	31.7	9.8	25.6	126	2,680
NE South Dade	74.8%	53.9%	25.2%	20.9	31.4	8.9	13.6	214	6,090
The Beaches	61.2%	42.3%	38.8%	18.9	22.6	5.7	14.0	373	8,243
North Beach	71.2%	40.7%	28.8%	30.5	22.0	5.1	13.6	92	1,894
Middle Beach	56.9%	43.1%	43.1%	13.8	26.2	5.4	11.5	184	4,010
South Beach	60.5%	40.8%	39.5%	19.7	17.1	5.3	18.4	97	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU									
FSU	39.3%	10.7%	60.7%	28.6	7.1	1.8	1.8	57	1,727
Non-FSU	65.4%	38.0%	34.6%	27.4	22.8	6.0	9.2	1,904	53,973

TABLE 14-20									
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	64.6%	37.1%	35.4%	27.5	22.3	5.9	8.9	1,961	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC									
Hispanic	59.3%	29.5%	40.7%	29.8	20.4	3.8	5.3	316	8,355
Non-Hispanic	65.6%	38.6%	34.4%	27.0	22.7	6.3	9.6	1,645	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC									
Sephardic	51.6%	28.2%	48.4%	23.4	16.5	4.5	7.2	375	10,639
Non-Sephardic	67.8%	39.4%	32.2%	28.4	23.8	6.2	9.4	1,586	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI									
Israeli	46.9%	24.2%	53.1%	22.7	14.9	3.6	5.7	213	6,127
Non-Israeli	66.8%	38.8%	33.2%	28.0	23.2	6.2	9.4	1,748	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR									
Survivor	43.0%	18.9%	57.0%	24.1	13.8	1.7	3.4	72	1,838
Non-Survivor	65.4%	37.9%	34.6%	27.5	22.6	6.1	9.2	1,889	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE									
0 - 4 years	59.4%	35.2%	40.6%	24.2	18.8	9.7	6.7	223	5,124
5 - 9 years	59.8%	39.4%	40.2%	20.4	25.2	5.4	8.8	193	4,512
10 - 19 years	65.6%	32.8%	34.4%	32.8	21.8	3.9	7.1	313	9,692
20 or more years	65.7%	38.3%	34.3%	27.4	22.6	5.9	9.8	1,231	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING									
Single Family Home	70.9%	44.6%	29.1%	26.3	25.0	7.9	11.7	871	5,124
High Rise	59.4%	31.2%	40.6%	28.2	19.3	4.7	7.2	845	4,512
Townhouse	63.6%	34.3%	36.4%	29.3	23.6	4.1	6.6	235	9,692

TABLE 14-20									
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	64.6%	37.1%	35.4%	27.5	22.3	5.9	8.9	1,961	55,700
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
Under 35	62.7%	28.4%	37.3%	34.3	18.1	3.9	6.4	241	6,279
35 - 49	63.3%	42.7%	36.7%	20.6	26.1	6.5	10.1	367	9,655
50 - 64	64.1%	40.9%	35.9%	23.2	22.7	7.4	10.8	524	14,471
65 - 74	71.4%	40.8%	28.6%	30.6	23.2	7.1	10.5	428	12,882
75 and over	60.3%	29.4%	39.7%	30.9	19.8	3.9	5.7	401	12,413
→ 65 and over	66.0%	35.3%	34.0%	30.7	21.6	5.5	8.2	829	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE									
Household with Children	62.7%	39.8%	37.3%	22.9	20.7	7.6	11.5	501	12,922
HH with Only Adult Children	55.9%	32.9%	44.1%	23.0	18.4	5.9	8.6	184	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	79.1%	58.8%	20.9%	20.3	37.3	10.1	11.4	191	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	58.2%	27.7%	41.8%	30.5	17.5	3.4	6.8	176	5,514
Elderly Couple	72.0%	44.9%	28.0%	27.1	24.9	7.5	12.5	366	10,416
Elderly Single	60.2%	28.2%	39.8%	32.0	18.6	4.3	5.3	361	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Under \$25,000	44.2%	12.2%	55.8%	32.0	10.7	1.0	0.5	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	58.5%	17.0%	41.5%	41.5	14.1	2.1	0.8	207	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	63.3%	29.3%	36.7%	34.0	19.0	4.4	5.9	348	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	70.3%	44.6%	29.7%	25.7	28.9	9.2	6.5	434	14,593
\$200,000 and over	84.6%	75.3%	15.4%	9.3	30.7	13.2	31.4	437	11,140

TABLE 14-20									
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	64.6%	37.1%	35.4%	27.5	22.3	5.9	8.9	1,961	55,700
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION									
Orthodox	45.7%	19.6%	54.3%	26.1	10.9	4.9	3.8	265	5,849
Conservative	59.6%	35.5%	40.4%	24.1	21.9	5.9	7.7	561	14,371
Reform	75.7%	47.8%	24.3%	27.9	30.1	6.1	11.6	581	16,989
Just Jewish	63.4%	33.4%	36.6%	30.0	18.1	6.3	9.0	536	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE									
In-married	67.4%	43.9%	32.6%	23.5	24.9	8.0	11.0	937	23,622
Conversionary	73.2%	49.5%	26.8%	23.7	25.8	10.8	12.9	104	2,984
Intermarried	70.9%	42.4%	29.1%	28.5	24.7	4.4	13.3	153	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP									
Member	68.4%	45.8%	31.6%	22.6	22.0	9.2	14.6	1,027	19,996
Non-Member	62.6%	32.4%	37.4%	30.2	22.5	4.1	5.8	934	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR									
Attended	59.8%	33.1%	40.2%	26.7	20.2	6.9	6.0	578	14,315
Did Not Attend	66.4%	38.6%	33.6%	27.8	23.0	5.6	10.0	1,366	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP									
Member	69.3%	44.3%	30.7%	25.0	22.6	9.4	12.3	396	6,740
Non-Member	64.0%	36.2%	36.0%	27.8	22.3	5.4	8.5	1,565	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP									
Member	70.2%	45.3%	29.8%	24.9	23.5	7.7	14.1	600	13,312
Non-Member	62.8%	34.6%	37.2%	28.2	21.9	5.4	7.3	1,361	42,388

TABLE 14-20									
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	64.6%	37.1%	35.4%	27.5	22.3	5.9	8.9	1,961	55,700
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD									
To Day School 7-12 yrs	50.7%	29.7%	49.3%	21.0	18.9	3.9	6.9	314	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	67.3%	37.8%	32.7%	29.5	23.0	7.4	7.4	151	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	56.2%	32.5%	43.8%	23.7	20.3	5.1	7.1	465	11,174
To Supplemental School	71.5%	42.0%	28.5%	29.5	24.0	6.6	11.4	971	27,842
→To Jewish Education	66.1%	38.6%	33.9%	27.5	22.8	6.0	9.8	1,496	39,016
No	59.0%	32.0%	41.0%	27.0	22.1	4.8	5.1	391	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD									
To Overnight Camp	66.1%	39.0%	33.9%	27.1	22.6	5.2	11.2	681	17,491
No	63.4%	35.7%	36.6%	27.7	22.4	5.8	7.5	1,191	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER									
In Youth Group	69.1%	39.1%	30.9%	30.0	23.4	5.6	10.1	861	22,184
No	61.3%	35.6%	38.7%	25.7	21.9	5.8	7.9	1,021	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)									
Hillel/Chabad Participant	65.0%	37.3%	35.0%	27.7	24.0	5.4	7.9	528	12,865
No	69.7%	41.7%	30.3%	28.0	24.6	6.6	10.5	1,138	32,917

TABLE 14-20									
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	64.6%	37.1%	35.4%	27.5	22.3	5.9	8.9	1,961	55,700
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION									
Very Familiar	73.9%	51.6%	26.1%	22.3	27.4	6.8	17.4	621	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	65.7%	36.3%	34.3%	29.4	22.5	6.5	7.3	899	24,564
Not at All Familiar	58.1%	30.1%	41.9%	28.0	19.2	4.8	6.1	441	19,550
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION									
Excellent	71.2%	43.3%	28.8%	27.9	24.6	5.9	12.8	462	9,692
Good	68.7%	41.7%	31.3%	27.0	26.8	5.8	9.1	707	16,989
Fair/Poor	67.5%	41.6%	32.5%	25.9	18.7	10.2	12.7	216	5,236
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL									
On Jewish Trip	74.1%	50.7%	25.9%	23.4	26.8	8.4	15.5	611	14,426
On General Trip	61.1%	34.4%	38.9%	26.7	21.5	5.2	7.7	871	25,066
No	62.3%	30.3%	37.7%	32.0	19.7	5.1	5.5	479	16,208
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL									
Extremely Attached	57.6%	32.2%	42.4%	25.4	16.8	6.7	8.7	715	18,046
Very Attached	68.2%	38.4%	31.8%	29.8	23.8	5.4	9.2	609	16,599
Somewhat Attached	69.8%	44.2%	30.2%	25.6	29.5	5.3	9.4	483	14,872
Not Attached	63.6%	32.8%	36.4%	30.8	17.4	6.7	8.7	154	6,183
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR									
Donated to Federation	82.8%	51.7%	17.2%	31.1	28.1	9.2	14.4	909	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	56.9%	27.9%	43.1%	29.0	18.8	3.1	6.0	279	11,307
Not Asked	55.6%	30.9%	44.4%	24.7	19.8	4.7	6.4	729	26,402

TABLE 14-20									
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR									
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS									
Population Subgroup	Did Donate	\$100 and Over	Did Not Donate	Donated				Sample Size	Number of Households
				Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over		
All	64.6%	37.1%	35.4%	27.5	22.3	5.9	8.9	1,961	55,700
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR									
Nothing	56.1%	30.1%	43.9%	26.0	19.5	4.3	6.3	1,008	37,709
Under \$100	77.0%	31.0%	23.0%	46.0	22.3	4.7	4.0	379	8,912
\$100 - \$500	87.2%	62.8%	12.8%	24.4	42.9	10.3	9.6	254	5,013
\$500 and over	89.9%	83.7%	10.1%	6.2	22.5	17.8	43.4	276	4,066

TABLE 14-21						
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	Year	% Who Donated	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
Howard County	2010	90%	12%	55		33
Portland (ME)	2007	89%	25%	38	14	23
Wilmington	1995	89%	34%	38	15	13
Lehigh Valley	2007	87%	32%	38	12	18
Detroit	2005	85%	37%	36	12	15
Westport	2000	85%	26%	44	12	19
Chicago	2010	84%	20%	57		24
Cincinnati	2008	84%	15%	42	16	27
Washington	2003	84%	30%	43	12	16
Rochester	1999	84%	42%	37	9	13
New Haven	2010	83%	34%	38	13	16
Philadelphia	2009	83%	24%	41	16	19
Pittsburgh *	2002	83%	26%	40	10	24
Columbus	2001	83%	22%	38	15	26
Tidewater	2001	83%	35%	46	9	11
Hartford	2000	83%	36%	42	11	11
Charlotte	1997	83%	36%	40	12	12
San Antonio	2007	82%	29%	38	15	17
Sarasota	2001	82%	34%	44	11	11
Cleveland	2011	81%	26%	59		16
Denver	2007	81%	16%	39	15	30
Phoenix	2002	80%	17%	40	11	32
Richmond	1994	80%	47%	36	7	9
Middlesex	2008	79%	52%	35	6	7

**TABLE 14-21
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	% Who Donated	% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
			Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
W Palm Beach	2005	79%	47%	36	9	8
St. Paul	2004	79%	41%	33	8	17
San Diego	2003	79%	26%	43	16	15
Rhode Island	2002	79%	39%	37	10	15
Tucson	2002	79%	36%	39	11	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	79%	52%	32	10	6
Milwaukee	1996	79%	39%	40	10	11
Harrisburg	1994	79%	45%	36	9	10
Atlanta *	2006	78%	16%	62		22
Minneapolis	2004	78%	33%	39	13	15
Buffalo	1995	77%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baltimore	2010	76%	19%	57		24
Jacksonville	2002	76%	44%	35	9	12
Bergen	2001	76%	36%	41	12	11
York	1999	76%	44%	37	10	9
Las Vegas	2005	75%	41%	41	9	9
Atlantic County	2004	75%	40%	35	10	15
S Palm Beach	2005	74%	52%	33	7	8
St. Louis	1995	74%	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	74%	45%	39	8	8
Monmouth	1997	73%	60%	32	6	2
Orlando	1993	71%	56%	32	8	4
New York	2011	68%	28%	51%		21
Broward	1997	67%	62%	30	6	2

**TABLE 14-21
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

			% Donated by Households Who Donated:			
Community	Year	% Who Donated	Under \$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000 and Over
MIAMI	2014	65%	43%	35	9	14
Miami	1994	65%	51%	32	7	9
Miami	2004	59%	45%	34	10	12
NJPS ¹	2000	63%	35%	44	10	11

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-22 shows that 19% of Jewish households in Miami donated to Non-Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Charity (*Non-Jewish Charities only*) in the past year; 14% donated to Any Jewish Charity but not to Non-Jewish Charities (*Jewish Charities only*); 46% donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities; and 21% did not donate to Any Charity.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-23 shows that the 19% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities only** in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Atlanta, 29% in Washington, 24% in New York, 23% in Cleveland, 21% in West Palm Beach, 17% in Broward, and 16% in South Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 13% in both 2004 and 1994. The 19% compares to 24% nationally.

The 14% who **donated to Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Broward, 15% in New York, 11% in South Palm Beach, 8% in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, 7% in Cleveland, and 5% in Washington. The 14% compares to 22% in 2004 and 18% in 1994. The 14% compares to 10% nationally.

The 46% who **donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in West Palm Beach, 58% in both Cleveland and South Palm Beach, 56% in Washington, 51% in Broward, 44% in New York, and 41% in Atlanta. The 46% compares to 47% in 2004 and 53% in 1994. The 46% compares to 40% nationally.

Note that **Table 14-24** shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 14-22 shows that, overall, 19% of households donated to Non-Jewish Charities only in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- intermarried households (40%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (41%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (28%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- part-year households (6%)
- FSU households (9%) and Holocaust survivor households (7%)
- households with only adult children (9%)
- Orthodox households (2%)
- synagogue member households (8%) and Jewish organization member households (8%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (5%)
- households in which the respondent is very familiar with the Jewish Federation (9%)
- households in which the Jewish respondent is extremely emotionally attached to Israel (7%)

TABLE 14-22						
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Non-Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Charity				
All	18.7%	14.3	46.3	20.7	1,920	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	5.5%	16.7	68.1	9.7	124	2,395
Full-Year	19.3%	14.2	45.3	21.2	1,796	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	17.0%	16.1	44.2	22.7	964	30,357
North Dade Core East	17.0%	16.2	43.9	22.9	588	18,158
North Dade Core West	10.6%	19.6	47.7	22.1	241	7,520
Other North Dade	27.5%	9.4	40.3	22.8	135	4,679
South Dade	22.8%	8.3	50.2	18.7	591	17,100
West Kendall	18.9%	8.9	49.0	23.2	252	8,330
East Kendall	23.1%	3.7	61.0	12.2	125	2,680
NE South Dade	28.1%	9.5	47.1	15.3	214	6,090
The Beaches	16.1%	20.0	46.2	17.7	365	8,243
North Beach	20.7%	20.7	50.0	8.6	91	1,894
Middle Beach	13.6%	22.2	45.2	19.0	177	4,010
South Beach	16.8%	15.6	44.2	23.4	97	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU						
FSU	8.9%	16.1	30.4	44.6	57	1,727
Non-FSU	19.1%	14.2	46.8	19.9	1,863	53,973

TABLE 14-22						
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Non-Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Charity				
All	18.7%	14.3	46.3	20.7	1,920	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	16.0%	20.9	43.7	19.4	310	8,355
Non-Hispanic	19.2%	13.1	46.8	20.9	1,610	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	13.4%	22.9	39.9	23.8	360	10,639
Non-Sephardic	19.9%	12.3	47.9	19.9	1,560	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	9.8%	24.3	38.9	27.0	204	6,127
Non-Israeli	19.8%	13.1	47.2	19.9	1,716	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR						
Survivor	7.2%	27.3	38.2	27.3	69	1,838
Non-Survivor	19.0%	13.9	46.6	20.5	1,851	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	21.8%	16.9	38.8	22.5	218	5,124
5 - 9 years	23.3%	23.3	37.0	16.4	189	4,512
10 - 19 years	16.0%	15.0	51.3	17.7	304	9,692
20 or more years	18.5%	12.5	47.2	21.8	1,209	36,372

TABLE 14-22						
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Non-Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Charity				
All	18.7%	14.3	46.3	20.7	1,920	55,700
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	20.5%	13.4	50.8	15.3	851	23,561
High Rise	17.2%	16.7	42.5	23.6	833	24,619
Townhouse	18.7%	8.5	45.1	27.7	226	7,520
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	27.0%	19.5	36.5	17.0	236	6,279
35 - 49	20.6%	18.7	43.0	17.7	357	9,655
50 - 64	18.5%	15.3	46.0	20.2	514	14,471
65 - 74	21.2%	8.8	50.2	19.8	421	12,882
75 and over	10.3%	12.7	50.4	26.6	392	12,413
→ 65 and over	15.9%	10.6	50.3	23.2	813	25,295
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	19.4%	21.7	43.9	15.0	485	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	9.4%	26.4	46.6	17.6	182	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	21.2%	11.5	57.7	9.6	188	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	27.4%	8.8	31.6	32.2	174	5,514
Elderly Couple	14.4%	9.7	58.4	17.5	354	10,416
Elderly Single	14.4%	10.8	45.9	28.9	357	11,753

TABLE 14-22						
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Non-Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Charity				
All	18.7%	14.3	46.3	20.7	1,920	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	11.7%	13.7	32.5	42.1	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	22.6%	16.0	36.6	24.8	202	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	20.2%	15.8	43.4	20.6	342	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	21.2%	14.3	48.8	15.7	426	14,593
\$200,000 and over	17.3%	9.0	67.6	6.1	433	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	2.3%	41.8	44.6	11.3	253	5,849
Conservative	10.1%	18.6	50.5	20.8	549	14,371
Reform	22.5%	6.3	53.5	17.7	575	16,989
Just Jewish	27.2%	10.3	35.7	26.8	525	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	14.8%	17.9	53.4	13.9	909	23,622
Conversionary	10.9%	14.1	63.0	12.0	101	2,984
Intermarried	40.4%	9.6	30.1	19.9	151	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	8.1%	21.6	61.4	8.9	1,000	19,996
Non-Member	24.7%	10.2	37.9	27.2	920	35,704

TABLE 14-22 OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Non-Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Charity				
All	18.7%	14.3	46.3	20.7	1,920	55,700
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	12.9%	24.7	47.5	14.9	565	14,315
Did Not Attend	20.9%	10.6	45.9	22.6	1,340	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	10.6%	19.7	59.6	10.1	386	6,740
Non-Member	19.8%	13.5	44.5	22.2	1,534	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	7.8%	20.0	63.1	9.1	589	13,312
Non-Member	22.0%	12.5	41.2	24.3	1,331	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD						
To Day School 7-12 yrs	4.8%	32.3	45.6	17.3	304	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	18.2%	15.7	49.6	16.5	149	3,843
→ To Jewish Day School	9.5%	26.5	47.0	17.0	453	11,174
To Supplemental School	20.9%	9.3	50.8	19.0	954	27,842
→To Jewish Education	17.1%	14.4	49.5	19.0	1,469	39,016
No	22.3%	14.3	37.3	26.1	385	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD						
To Overnight Camp	16.2%	17.1	50.5	16.2	666	17,491
No	19.4%	13.2	44.4	23.0	1,169	35,836

TABLE 14-22						
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Non-Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Charity				
All	18.7%	14.3	46.3	20.7	1,920	55,700
RESPONDENT WAS PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER						
In Youth Group	15.0%	16.9	54.3	13.8	842	22,184
No	20.7%	12.8	41.0	25.5	1,004	31,143
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)						
Hillel/Chabad Participant	12.5%	22.1	52.8	12.6	518	12,865
No	22.4%	11.3	47.4	18.9	1,634	32,917
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION						
Very Familiar	8.8%	14.1	65.2	11.9	613	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	17.2%	13.5	49.1	20.2	875	24,564
Not at All Familiar	26.4%	15.3	32.0	26.3	432	19,550
PERCEPTION OF JEWISH FEDERATION						
Excellent	11.2%	14.1	60.9	13.8	452	9,692
Good	15.2%	14.5	53.9	16.4	694	16,989
Fair/Poor	11.2%	13.7	56.5	18.6	210	5,236
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	13.7%	14.6	60.4	11.3	602	14,426
On General Trip	17.2%	17.6	44.7	20.5	844	25,066
No	25.4%	8.9	36.6	29.1	474	16,208

TABLE 14-22 OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Donated Only to:		Donated to Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Non-Jewish Charities	Any Jewish Charity				
All	18.7%	14.3	46.3	20.7	1,920	55,700
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL						
Extremely Attached	7.2%	22.5	51.4	18.9	693	18,046
Very Attached	16.5%	15.4	51.5	16.6	593	16,599
Somewhat Attached	25.5%	7.1	44.4	23.0	478	14,872
Not Attached	40.6%	4.7	22.1	32.6	151	6,183
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	0.0%	17.2	82.8	0.0	909	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	26.5%	11.5	30.3	31.7	274	11,307
Not Asked	28.7%	13.2	27.4	30.7	718	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	28.0%	12.7	28.3	31.0	992	37,709
Under \$100	0.0%	22.9	77.1	0.0	379	8,912
\$100 - \$500	0.0%	12.9	87.1	0.0	254	5,013
\$500 and over	0.0%	10.1	89.9	0.0	276	4,066

TABLE 14-23					
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
		Non-Jewish Charities	Jewish Charities		
Portland (ME)	2007	41%	3	48	8
Denver	2007	40%	4	41	15
Atlanta *	2006	38%	8	41	13
Howard County	2010	36%	3	54	7
Las Vegas	2005	36%	5	39	20
Phoenix	2002	34%	5	46	15
San Diego	2003	33%	6	46	15
Wilmington	1995	31%	8	58	3
Philadelphia	2009	30%	5	53	12
New Haven	2010	29%	6	54	11
Washington	2003	29%	5	56	10
Tucson	2002	29%	6	51	15
Charlotte	1997	29%	6	55	11
Westport	2000	27%	4	58	11
Chicago	2010	26%	8	57	9
Pittsburgh *	2002	25%	7	59	10
Rhode Island	2002	25%	8	55	11
Orlando	1993	25%	9	48	19
New York	2011	24%	15	44	18
Baltimore	2010	24%	11	52	13
St. Paul	2004	24%	11	56	10

**TABLE 14-23
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED
TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
		<i>Non-Jewish Charities</i>	Jewish Charities		
Columbus	2001	24%	6	59	11
Tidewater	2001	24%	6	60	11
Hartford	2000	24%	7	60	9
Cleveland	2011	23%	7	58	12
Jacksonville	2002	23%	6	54	18
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	8	57	12
York	1999	23%	6	54	17
Cincinnati	2008	22%	8	62	7
San Antonio	2007	22%	9	60	9
Lehigh Valley	2007	21%	5	66	9
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	8	59	12
Richmond	1994	21%	7	59	14
Minneapolis	2004	20%	8	58	14
Monmouth	1997	20%	12	54	14
MIAMI	2014	19%	14	46	21
Rochester	1999	19%	9	65	6
Milwaukee	1996	19%	7	61	13
Harrisburg	1994	18%	7	61	13
St. Petersburg	1994	18%	9	56	17
Middlesex	2008	17%	10	63	11
Atlantic County	2004	17%	13	59	12

**TABLE 14-23
OVERLAP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED
TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES AND JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Donated Only to:		Donated to Jewish Charities and Non-Jewish Charities	Did Not Donate to Any Charity
		<i>Non-Jewish Charities</i>	Jewish Charities		
Broward	1997	17%	16	51	16
Detroit	2005	16%	9	69	6
S Palm Beach	2005	16%	11	58	14
Bergen	2001	16%	12	60	11
Sarasota	2001	16%	6	67	11
St. Louis	1995	14%	11	61	14
Miami	2004	13%	22	47	18
Miami	1994	13%	18	53	17
NJPS ¹	2000	24%	10	40	27

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-24 shows a comprehensive comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of Jewish households in Miami who donated to the Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Any Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Charities, Any Jewish Charity, Non-Jewish Charities, and Any Charity in the past year.

Local Jewish Federation ⑤

Table 14-24 shows the percentage of households who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year, as shown in Table 14-7.

Other Jewish Federations ②

Table 14-24 shows the percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year, as shown in Table 14-10. In some communities, no question was asked about donations to Other Jewish Federations, but some respondents volunteered the information when asked about donations to the local Jewish Federation and this information was recorded. If the question had been asked in these communities, the percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish Federations in the past year would likely be higher.

Any Jewish Federation ⑥

Table 14-24 shows that the 37% of Miami Jewish households who donated to Any Jewish Federation in the past year is the seventh lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Broward, 50% in South Palm Beach, 47% in West Palm Beach, and 35% in Washington. The 37% compares to 48% in 2004. The 37% compares to 25% nationally.

Other Jewish Charities ③

Table 14-24 shows the percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish Charities in the past year, as shown in Table 14-16

Any Jewish Charity ⑦

Table 14-24 shows the percentage of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year, as shown in Table 14-19.

Non-Jewish Charities ④

Table 14-24 shows the percentage of households who donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the past year, as shown in **Table 14-21**.

Any Charity ⑧

Table 14-24 shows that the 79% who donated to Any Charity in the past year is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in Washington, 88% in both Cleveland and West Palm Beach, 87% in Atlanta, 86% in South Palm Beach, 84% in Broward, and 83% in New York. The 79% compares to 82% in 2004 and 83% in 1994. The 79% compares to 73% nationally.

TABLE 14-24
SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Percentage of Households Who Donated						
		Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities	Any Charity
		Local	Other ¹	Any	Other	Any		
Wilmington	1995	41%	3%	44%	50%	66%	89%	97%
Detroit	2005	55%	1%	56%	68%	78%	85%	94%
Rochester	1999	61%	NA	61%	60%	75%	84%	94%
Howard County	2010	37%	NA	NA	51%	57%	90%	93%
Cincinnati	2008	50%	NA	NA	61%	70%	84%	93%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%	NA	25%	44%	50%	89%	92%
Chicago	2010	44%	NA	NA	54%	67%	84%	91%
Lehigh Valley	2007	52%	NA	52%	56%	70%	87%	91%
San Antonio	2007	53%	NA	53%	55%	69%	82%	91%
St. Paul	2004	46%	9%	51%	53%	66%	79%	91%
Hartford	2000	48%	2%	48%	55%	67%	83%	91%
Middlesex	2008	44%	15%	51%	59%	73%	79%	90%
Washington	2003	32%	6%	35%	51%	60%	84%	90%
New Haven	2010	37%	11%	43%	45%	60%	83%	89%
Atlantic County	2004	31%	33%	58%	49%	72%	75%	89%
Pittsburgh *	2002	45%	NA	NA	59%	65%	83%	89%
Rhode Island	2002	46%	1%	47%	49%	61%	79%	89%
Bergen	2001	46%	12%	52%	60%	71%	76%	89%
Columbus	2001	27%	NA	NA	NA	65%	83%	89%
Sarasota	2001	43%	26%	59%	59%	71%	82%	89%
Tidewater	2001	49%	1%	50%	52%	64%	83%	89%

TABLE 14-24
SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Percentage of Households Who Donated						
		Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities	Any Charity
		Local	Other ¹	Any	Other	Any		
Westport	2000	35%	6%	39%	50%	63%	85%	89%
Charlotte	1997	43%	1%	43%	49%	61%	83%	89%
Cleveland	2011	45%	NA	NA	57%	65%	81%	88%
Philadelphia	2009	41%	NA	NA	NA	58%	83%	88%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	21%	47%	54%	67%	79%	88%
Martin-St. Lucie ²	1999	21%	16%	37%	54%	66%	79%	88%
Baltimore	2010	40%	NA	NA	59%	63%	76%	87%
Atlanta *	2006	25%	NA	NA	46%	48%	78%	87%
Minneapolis	2004	50%	3%	51%	54%	65%	78%	87%
Milwaukee	1996	51%	1%	52%	55%	67%	79%	87%
Harrisburg	1994	49%	2%	51%	NA	69%	79%	87%
S Palm Beach	2005	37%	20%	50%	54%	69%	74%	86%
Tucson	2002	33%	6%	38%	47%	56%	79%	86%
Monmouth	1997	37%	10%	45%	55%	66%	73%	86%
St. Louis	1995	60%	NA	NA	NA	72%	74%	86%
Richmond	1994	42%	2%	43%	NA	66%	80%	86%
Denver	2007	23%	NA	NA	39%	44%	81%	85%
San Diego	2003	26%	NA	NA	46%	52%	79%	85%
Phoenix	2002	25%	NA	29%	46%	51%	80%	85%
Broward	1997	43%	10%	51%	53%	67%	67%	84%
New York	2011	24%	NA	NA	55%	59%	68%	83%

TABLE 14-24
SUMMARY OF DONATIONS TO CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Percentage of Households Who Donated						
		Jewish Federations			Jewish Charities		Non-Jewish Charities	Any Charity
		Local	Other ¹	Any	Other	Any		
York	1999	41%	1%	42%	45%	60%	76%	83%
St. Petersburg	1994	34%	6%	39%	NA	65%	74%	83%
Miami	1994	39%	NA	NA	NA	71%	65%	83%
Miami	2004	42%	11%	48%	52%	67%	59%	82%
Jacksonville	2002	39%	1%	40%	47%	59%	76%	82%
Orlando	1993	30%	1%	31%	NA	58%	71%	81%
Las Vegas	2005	21%	9%	26%	33%	44%	75%	80%
MIAMI	2014	32%	8%	37%	47%	61%	65%	79%
Los Angeles	1997	41%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palm Springs	1998	37%	37%	62%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boston	2005	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buffalo	1995	34%	NA	NA	NA	54%	77%	NA
San Francisco	2004	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seattle	2000	15%	NA	16%	NA	NA	NA	NA
NJPS ³	2000	NA	NA	25%	40%	49%	63%	73%

* Excludes households who donated to charities specifically established for September 11 and Hurricane Katrina victims.

¹ In some communities, no question was asked about donations to *Other Jewish Federations*. If the question had been asked, the percentage of households who donated to *Other Jewish Federations* and *Any Jewish Federation* in the past year would likely be higher.

² Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 14-25 shows that of *all charitable dollars* donated by Jewish households in Miami in the past year, 19% were donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation; 5%, to Other Jewish Federations; 39%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 37%, to Non-Jewish Charities. Of all charitable dollars donated to *Any Jewish Charity* in the past year, 31% were donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation; 8%, to Other Jewish Federations; and 62%, to Other Jewish Charities.

These percentages should be viewed as rough approximations, since respondents were not asked to report the exact amounts their households donated, but rather were asked to report their donations in the amount categories used in **Table 14-1**: under \$100, \$100-\$500, \$500-\$1,000, \$1,000-\$2,500, \$2,500-\$5,000, \$5,000-\$10,000, \$10,000-\$25,000, and \$25,000 and over. When calculating the amounts donated in each category of donations (Local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, Other Jewish Charities, and Non-Jewish Charities), the amount used was the midpoint of the range in each amount category. For example, all households who donated under \$100 were assumed to have donated \$50. All households who donated \$25,000 and over were assumed (conservatively) to have donated \$25,000. These amounts were multiplied by the number of households who donated each amount to derive the total amount donated in each category of donations. These total amounts were then converted to percentages.

Note that this analysis probably overestimates the Greater Miami Jewish Federation's share of all charitable dollars because of the significant disparity between the percentage of households who *reported* that they donated *according to the Telephone Survey* (32%) and the percentage of households who donated *according to the Jewish Federation Survey* (15%) in the past year (**Table 14-11**).

Community Comparisons. Table 14-25 shows that the 19% of all charitable dollars donated to the **Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in both South Palm Beach and Broward, 17% in West Palm Beach, and 15% in Washington. The 19% compares to 23% in 2004 and 21% in 1994. The 24% (19% plus 5%) of charitable dollars donated to *Any Jewish Federation* in the past year compares to 19% nationally.

The 39% of all charitable dollars donated to **Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Broward, 33% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, and 30% in Washington. The 39% compares to 39% in 2004 and 48% in 1994. The 39% compares to 43% nationally.

The 37% of all charitable dollars donated to **Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Washington, 32% in Broward, 31% in West Palm Beach, and 28% in South Palm Beach. The 37% compares to 29% in 2004 and 27% in 1994. The 37% compares to 38% nationally.

The 63% of all charitable dollars donated to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in South Palm Beach, 69% in West Palm Beach, 68% in Broward, and 45% in Washington. The 63% compares to 71% in 2004 and 73% in 1994. The 63% compares to 62% nationally.

The 31% of **Jewish** charitable dollars donated to the **Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Washington, 29% in Broward, 27% in South Palm Beach, and 24% in West Palm Beach. The 31% compares to 33% in 2004 and 30% in 1994.

**TABLE 14-25
PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: CHARITABLE DOLLARS DONATED BY JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Jewish Charities			Non-Jewish Charities ④	Jewish Charities' Share of All Charitable Dollars	Local Jewish Federation's Share of Jewish Charitable Dollars
		Local Jewish Federation ⑤	Other Jewish Federations ¹ ②	Other Jewish Charities ③			
Richmond	1994	42%	0	17	41	59%	71%
Rochester	1999	40%	0	21	39	61%	66%
Milwaukee	1996	39%	0	27	34	67%	59%
Lehigh Valley	2007	33%	0	28	38	62%	54%
Minneapolis	2004	33%	1	28	39	62%	53%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	0	30	36	64%	52%
Charlotte	1997	33%	0	34	33	67%	49%
Tidewater	2001	32%	0	25	43	57%	57%
Hartford	2000	32%	0	29	39	61%	53%
York	1999	32%	0	28	40	60%	53%
Jacksonville	2002	32%	0	31	37	63%	50%
Wilmington	1995	29%	0	25	46	54%	54%
San Antonio	2007	28%	0	32	40	60%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	27%	0	26	48	52%	51%
Orlando	1993	27%	0	38	35	65%	42%
St. Paul	2004	25%	1	35	39	61%	41%
Detroit	2005	24%	0	39	37	63%	37%
Miami	2004	23%	9	39	29	71%	33%
Miami	1994	21%	4	48	27	73%	30%
Broward	1997	20%	14	34	32	68%	29%

**TABLE 14-25
PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: CHARITABLE DOLLARS DONATED BY JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Jewish Charities			Non-Jewish Charities ^④	Jewish Charities' Share of All Charitable Dollars	Local Jewish Federation's Share of Jewish Charitable Dollars
		Local Jewish Federation ^⑤	Other Jewish Federations ^①	Other Jewish Charities ^③			
S Palm Beach	2005	20%	20	33	28	72%	27%
MIAMI	2014	19%	5	39	37	63%	31%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	43		38	62%	31%
Monmouth	1997	18%	5	45	32	68%	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	17%	20	32	31	69%	24%
Tucson	2002	16%	9	31	45	55%	29%
New Haven	2010	15%	3	28	53	47%	33%
Washington	2003	15%	1	30	55	45%	33%
Middlesex	2008	15%	5	49	31	69%	22%
Sarasota	2001	15%	21	35	30	70%	21%
Atlantic County	2004	12%	26	34	28	72%	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%	0	27	63	37%	28%
Westport	2000	11%	5	27	57	43%	25%
Bergen	2001	11%	4	56	30	70%	15%
Las Vegas	2005	8%	8	28	56	44%	18%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	8% ^②	18	28	46	54%	14%
NJPS ^③	2000	19%		43	38	62%	NA

¹ In some communities, no question was asked about amounts donated to *Other Jewish Federations* and zeros have been entered in the table. If the question had been asked, there would likely be a very small percentage of charitable dollars donated to *Other Jewish Federations* in the past year.

² Martin-St. Lucie has no Local Jewish Federation and is served by the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County.

³ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES

Table 14-26 shows that 25% of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Miami do not have wills; 63% have wills that contain no provisions for charities; 10% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities; and 2% have wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

10% of households who never had children have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities and 2% have wills that have provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

✓ The 1% of respondents age 50 and over who have wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and Non-Jewish Charities are reported as having wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities.

Community Comparisons. Table 14-27 shows that the 25% who have **no wills** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Washington, 11% in Broward, 10% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 25% compares to 23% in 2004. The 25% compares to 27% nationally.

The 10% who have **wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 7% in both Washington and Broward. The 10% compares to 11% in 2004. The 10% compares to 11% nationally.

The 2% who have **wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only** is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Washington, 3% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 2% in Broward. The 2% compares to 4% in 2004. The 2% compares to 4% nationally.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 14-26 shows that, overall, 10% of respondents age 50 and over have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities. The percentage is much higher for respondents age 50 and over (in):

- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (21%)
- households in North Beach (22%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (26%)
- Jewish organization member households (22%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (37%)

TABLE 14-26						
HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER						
Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:			Sample Size	Number of Households
		No Charities	Jewish Charities	Non-Jewish Charities Only		
All	24.5%	63.1	10.1	2.3	1,250	38,647
Very Familiar with Federation	18.7%	57.2	21.4	2.7	406	8,598
Households Who Never Had Children	22.4%	66.0	9.6	2.0	139	4,556
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	24.9%	64.7	9.0	1.4	662	22,796
North Dade Core East	23.3%	65.3	9.9	1.5	419	14,400
North Dade Core West	24.6%	65.7	9.1	0.6	165	5,591
Other North Dade	32.6%	60.7	4.5	2.2	78	2,805
South Dade	21.6%	65.4	9.7	3.3	404	11,685
West Kendall	21.5%	69.7	6.0	2.8	215	7,136
East Kendall	16.0%	64.3	14.3	5.4	89	1,818
NE South Dade	25.6%	55.8	15.1	3.5	100	2,731
The Beaches	30.8%	47.5	17.5	4.2	186	4,166
North Beach	21.9%	53.1	21.9	3.1	55	1,140
Middle Beach	26.6%	53.1	17.2	3.1	92	2,172
South Beach	54.2%	25.0	12.5	8.3	39	854

TABLE 14-26						
HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER						
Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:			Sample Size	Number of Households
		No Charities	Jewish Charities	Non-Jewish Charities Only		
All	24.5%	63.1	10.1	2.3	1,250	38,647
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	38.7%	51.6	9.7	0.0	42	1,127
5 - 9 years	36.5%	41.5	17.1	4.9	61	1,491
10 - 19 years	33.4%	59.8	5.7	1.1	174	5,671
20 or more years	21.8%	65.3	10.5	2.4	975	30,358
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
50 - 64	34.6%	54.4	8.3	2.7	454	12,471
65 - 74	25.0%	62.7	10.2	2.1	397	12,514
75 and over	14.7%	71.9	11.6	1.8	401	13,662
→ 65 and over	19.7%	67.4	11.0	1.9	798	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	24.3%	60.9	11.9	2.9	524	14,453
Female	24.8%	64.6	8.8	1.8	728	24,194
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	38.2%	51.7	9.0	1.1	109	2,942
Household with Only Adult Children	38.0%	54.9	5.3	1.8	142	3,819
Non-Elderly Couple	25.9%	60.2	11.1	2.8	137	3,749
Non-Elderly Single	39.0%	50.6	5.2	5.2	72	2,411
Elderly Couple	15.0%	67.6	14.7	2.7	348	10,416
Elderly Single	21.2%	67.5	9.3	2.0	340	11,753

TABLE 14-26						
HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER						
Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:			Sample Size	Number of Households
		No Charities	Jewish Charities	Non-Jewish Charities Only		
All	24.5%	63.1	10.1	2.3	1,250	38,647
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	37.6%	59.3	2.5	0.6	147	6,725
\$25 - \$50,000	23.2%	69.2	6.3	1.3	140	6,725
\$50 - \$100,000	29.0%	62.4	5.7	2.9	214	9,159
\$100 - \$200,000	21.4%	65.4	11.7	1.5	254	9,120
\$200,000 and over	15.3%	54.1	25.5	5.1	253	6,918
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	31.1%	50.0	17.8	1.1	128	3,188
Conservative	26.4%	58.1	15.2	0.3	372	10,464
Reform	19.0%	69.0	8.2	3.8	408	12,028
Just Jewish	27.6%	65.0	5.2	2.2	329	12,662
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	23.6%	62.6	11.9	1.9	577	16,224
Conversionary	34.6%	54.5	9.1	1.8	60	1,934
Intermarried	28.2%	62.0	7.0	2.8	83	2,410
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	24.0%	54.6	19.1	2.3	625	13,185
Non-Member	24.8%	67.6	5.3	2.3	627	25,463
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	35.3%	49.8	12.2	2.7	291	7,495
Did Not Attend	22.1%	66.3	9.4	2.2	953	31,153

TABLE 14-26 HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES						
BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER						
Population Subgroup	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:			Sample Size	Number of Households
		No Charities	Jewish Charities	Non-Jewish Charities Only		
All	24.5%	63.1	10.1	2.3	1,250	38,647
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	16.5%	63.5	18.3	1.7	215	3,847
Non-Member	25.5%	63.1	9.1	2.3	1,037	34,800
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	16.7%	58.5	22.1	2.7	376	8,866
Non-Member	26.9%	64.5	6.5	2.1	876	29,781
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	16.8%	62.7	18.9	1.6	362	8,426
On General Trip	28.6%	59.2	9.9	2.3	547	17,824
No	23.9%	69.4	4.3	2.4	343	12,397
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	17.3%	62.8	18.1	1.8	630	14,608
Asked, Did Not Donate	24.5%	69.6	3.8	2.1	175	8,155
Not Asked	31.9%	59.9	5.8	2.4	415	15,884
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	29.4%	63.2	5.1	2.3	590	24,038
Under \$100	20.6%	68.2	9.4	1.8	268	7,459
\$100 - \$500	17.5%	63.2	18.4	0.9	170	3,865
\$500 and over	10.1%	50.5	37.4	2.0	192	3,285
Note: Respondents who have wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and Non-Jewish Charities are included in <i>Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Jewish Charities</i> .						

TABLE 14-27					
HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES					
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER					
			Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:		
Community	Year	Have No Wills	No Charities	Jewish Charities	Non-Jewish Charities Only
Milwaukee	1996	16%	NA	19	NA
Cincinnati	2008	15%	62	17	6
Sarasota	2001	7%	73	17	4
Rochester	1999	10%	71	16	4
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	66	15	4
St. Louis	1995	7%	74	15	5
San Antonio	2007	14%	67	14	6
Minneapolis	2004	24%	56	14	6
Columbus	2001	10%	68	14	8
Harrisburg	1994	NA	NA	14	NA
Detroit	2005	17%	65	13	5
S Palm Beach	2005	10%	74	13	3
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	76	13	3
Atlantic County	2004	10%	73	13	5
St. Paul	2004	31%	53	13	3
Pittsburgh	2002	20%	63	13	4
Tucson	2002	13%	68	13	6
Chicago	2010	25%	58	12	5
Hartford	2000	10%	75	12	3
York	1999	19%	NA	12	NA
Miami	2004	23%	63	11	4
MIAMI	2014	25%	63	10	2

TABLE 14-27
HAVE WILLS THAT CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR CHARITIES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS AGE 50 AND OVER

Community	Year	Have No Wills	Have Wills That Contain Provisions for:		
			No Charities	Jewish Charities	Non-Jewish Charities Only
Baltimore	2010	24%	60	10	6
New Haven	2010	16%	67	10	8
Rhode Island	2002	16%	66	10	7
Denver	2007	22%	58	9	11
Portland (ME)	2007	15%	62	9	14
San Diego	2003	18%	65	9	7
Jacksonville	2002	26%	62	9	3
Westport	2000	10%	76	9	6
Wilmington	1995	11%	NA	9	NA
Richmond	1994	NA	NA	9	NA
Phoenix	2002	22%	68	8	3
Bergen	2001	17%	72	8	3
Tidewater	2001	18%	71	8	3
Charlotte	1997	7%	NA	8	NA
Washington	2003	20%	68	7	6
Broward	1997	11%	80	7	2
Las Vegas	2005	25%	64	6	6
Monmouth	1997	10%	NA	6	NA
Middlesex	2008	16%	77	5	2
NJPS ¹	2000	27%	58	11	4

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: Respondents who have wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and non-Jewish charities are included in *Have Wills That Contain Provisions for Jewish Charities*.

VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST YEAR

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked whether they had done any “volunteer work for, or sponsored by, a synagogue, Jewish Federation, or other Jewish organization” in the past year and whether they had done any “volunteer work for, or sponsored by, any organization that is not specifically Jewish” in the past year.

The left hand side of **Table 14-28** shows the percentage of respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations and non-Jewish organizations in the past year. The right hand side of the table shows the percentage of respondents who volunteered for Jewish organizations but not for non-Jewish organizations (*Jewish organizations only*) in the past year; for non-Jewish organizations but not for Jewish organizations (*non-Jewish organizations only*); for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations; and for neither Jewish nor non-Jewish organizations (*did not volunteer for any organizations*).

26% of respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, and 28%, for non-Jewish organizations. In total, 43% of respondents volunteered for some organization (Jewish or non-Jewish) in the past year.

14% of respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations only in the past year; 17%, for non-Jewish organizations only; 12%, for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations; and 57% did not volunteer for any organizations.

Community Comparisons. **Table 14-29** shows that the 26% who **volunteered for Jewish organizations** in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in New York, 27% in Washington, 23% in South Palm Beach, and 22% in West Palm Beach. The 26% compares to 29% in 2004. The 26% compares to 23% nationally.

The 28% who **volunteered for non-Jewish organizations** in the past year is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Washington, 32% in New York, 31% in West Palm Beach, and 26% in South Palm Beach. The 28% compares to 27% in 2004. The 28% compares to 34% nationally.

The 14% who **volunteered for Jewish organizations only** in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in South Palm Beach, 12% in New York, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 10% in Washington. The 14% compares to 17% in 2004. The 14% compares to 8% nationally.

The 17% who **volunteered for non-Jewish organizations only** in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in Washington, 20% in West Palm Beach, 17% in South Palm Beach, and 13% in New York. The 17% compares to 15% in 2004. The 17% compares to 20% nationally.

The 12% who **volunteered for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations** in the past year is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in New York, 17% in Washington, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 12% compares to 12% in 2004. The 12% compares to 14% nationally.

The 57% who **did not volunteer for any organizations** in the past year is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in South Palm Beach, 58% in West Palm Beach, 56% in New York, and 43% in Washington. The 57% compares to 56% in 2004. The 57% compares to 58% nationally and 73% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish as of 2006).

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Volunteered for Jewish Organizations in the Past Year

Table 14-28 shows that, overall, 26% of respondents **volunteered for Jewish organizations** in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in East Kendall (37%) and North Beach (52%)
- age 35-49 (36%)
- households with children (39%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (39%)
- Orthodox households (51%)
- synagogue member households (48%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (40%), JCC member households (44%), and Jewish organization member households (47%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child for 7-12 years (40%) and for 1-7 years (36%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (40%)
- who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation (46%)
- households who donated (37%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (44%) and \$500 and over (58%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- Holocaust survivor households (16%)
- age 75 and over (13%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (15%)
- Just Jewish households (16%)
- intermarried households (15%)
- synagogue non-member households (13%)
- who are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation (15%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)

Volunteered for Non-Jewish Organizations *Only* in the Past Year

Table 14-28 shows that, overall, 17% of respondents **volunteered for non-Jewish organizations *only*** in the past year. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- conversionary in-married households (33%) and intermarried households (30%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in East Kendall (30%)
- FSU households (7%) and Holocaust survivor households (2%)
- Orthodox households (3%)

TABLE 14-28 VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS								
Population Subgroup	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish			
All	25.8%	28.3%	14.3%	16.8	11.5	57.4	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE								
Part-Year	33.3%	24.4%	23.0%	14.1	10.3	52.6	135	2,395
Full-Year	25.4%	28.4%	13.9%	16.9	11.5	57.7	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
North Dade	24.9%	22.1%	15.6%	12.8	9.3	62.3	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	23.9%	19.2%	15.4%	10.7	8.5	65.4	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	29.4%	20.8%	20.8%	12.2	8.6	58.4	250	7,520
Other North Dade	22.4%	35.5%	8.6%	21.7	13.8	55.9	138	4,679
South Dade	23.5%	38.0%	9.0%	23.5	14.5	53.0	621	17,100
West Kendall	19.8%	31.0%	8.2%	19.4	11.6	60.8	265	8,330
East Kendall	37.2%	54.6%	12.8%	30.2	24.4	32.6	135	2,680
NE South Dade	21.8%	40.1%	8.1%	26.4	13.7	51.8	221	6,090
The Beaches	33.8%	30.9%	20.4%	17.5	13.4	48.7	381	8,243
North Beach	51.6%	27.4%	33.9%	9.7	17.7	38.7	96	1,894
Middle Beach	31.3%	32.8%	17.6%	19.1	13.7	49.6	186	4,010
South Beach	23.4%	29.9%	14.3%	20.8	9.1	55.8	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU								
FSU	17.6%	10.5%	14.1%	7.0	3.5	75.4	58	1,727
Non-FSU	26.0%	28.8%	14.3%	17.1	11.7	56.9	1,962	53,973

TABLE 14-28								
VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS								
Population Subgroup	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish			
All	25.8%	28.3%	14.3%	16.8	11.5	57.4	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC								
Hispanic	28.7%	22.8%	19.5%	13.6	9.2	57.7	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	25.2%	29.3%	13.3%	17.4	11.9	57.4	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC								
Sephardic	30.0%	26.0%	17.6%	13.6	12.4	56.4	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	24.7%	28.8%	13.5%	17.6	11.2	57.7	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI								
Israeli	35.2%	18.1%	24.6%	7.5	10.6	57.3	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	24.7%	29.5%	13.1%	17.9	11.6	57.4	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR								
Survivor	15.5%	5.1%	12.1%	1.7	3.4	82.8	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	26.1%	29.1%	14.3%	17.3	11.8	56.6	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE								
0 - 4 years	31.3%	29.5%	22.3%	20.5	9.0	48.2	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	23.9%	24.7%	15.0%	15.8	8.9	60.3	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	25.1%	27.0%	13.0%	14.9	12.1	60.0	322	9,692
20 or more years	25.4%	28.8%	13.4%	16.8	12.0	57.8	1,277	36,372
TYPE OF HOUSING								
Single Family Home	29.2%	34.3%	15.8%	20.9	13.4	49.9	901	23,561
High Rise	24.3%	24.3%	13.6%	13.6	10.7	62.1	868	24,619
Townhouse	20.5%	22.9%	11.9%	14.3	8.6	65.2	251	7,520

TABLE 14-28								
VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS								
Population Subgroup	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish			
All	25.8%	28.3%	14.3%	16.8	11.5	57.4	2,020	55,700
AGE OF RESPONDENT								
Under 35	28.6%	35.0%	18.7%	25.1	9.9	46.3	286	7,540
35 - 49	35.7%	36.6%	18.5%	19.4	17.2	44.9	370	9,513
50 - 64	30.5%	33.3%	16.0%	18.8	14.5	50.7	484	12,471
65 - 74	24.4%	28.5%	12.4%	16.5	12.0	59.1	429	12,514
75 and over	12.6%	12.1%	8.9%	8.4	3.7	79.0	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	18.5%	20.5%	10.6%	12.6	7.9	68.9	880	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT								
Male	25.2%	29.0%	12.6%	16.4	12.6	58.4	865	22,934
Female	26.1%	27.8%	15.4%	17.1	10.7	56.8	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE								
Household with Children	38.6%	35.0%	22.6%	19.0	16.0	42.4	514	12,922
HH with Only Adult Children	29.5%	32.6%	13.2%	16.3	16.3	54.2	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	31.2%	38.8%	13.7%	21.3	17.5	47.5	194	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	21.9%	33.7%	13.5%	25.3	8.4	52.8	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	20.6%	24.7%	11.5%	15.6	9.1	63.8	389	10,416
Elderly Single	17.1%	17.5%	9.5%	9.9	7.6	73.0	371	11,753

TABLE 14-28 VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS								
Population Subgroup	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish			
All	25.8%	28.3%	14.3%	16.8	11.5	57.4	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Under \$25,000	14.8%	18.7%	11.8%	15.7	3.0	69.5	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	24.5%	16.6%	16.2%	8.3	8.3	67.2	208	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	25.4%	28.5%	14.5%	17.6	10.9	57.0	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	29.4%	36.5%	15.7%	22.8	13.7	47.8	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	39.3%	43.2%	17.2%	21.1	22.1	39.6	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	51.0%	12.7%	41.5%	3.2	9.5	45.8	273	5,849
Conservative	30.3%	25.3%	17.4%	12.4	12.9	57.3	583	14,371
Reform	23.7%	34.3%	10.0%	20.6	13.7	55.7	598	16,989
Just Jewish	15.5%	28.8%	7.3%	20.6	8.2	63.9	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE								
In-married	34.5%	27.9%	20.0%	13.4	14.5	52.1	969	23,622
Conversionary	22.9%	43.7%	12.5%	33.3	10.4	43.8	108	2,984
Intermarried	15.1%	41.5%	3.7%	30.1	11.4	54.8	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	48.2%	33.5%	26.9%	12.2	21.3	39.6	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	13.1%	25.4%	7.1%	19.4	6.0	67.5	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR								
Attended	40.4%	30.5%	24.8%	14.9	15.6	44.7	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	20.6%	27.6%	10.5%	17.5	10.1	61.9	1,424	41,385

TABLE 14-28 VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS								
Population Subgroup	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish			
All	25.8%	28.3%	14.3%	16.8	11.5	57.4	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP								
Member	44.0%	29.3%	25.7%	11.0	18.3	45.0	408	6,740
Non-Member	23.2%	28.1%	12.7%	17.6	10.5	59.2	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	47.1%	36.7%	24.8%	14.4	22.3	38.5	624	13,312
Non-Member	19.1%	25.6%	11.0%	17.5	8.1	63.4	1,396	42,388
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD								
To Day School 7-12 yrs	40.3%	21.9%	26.0%	7.6	14.3	52.1	322	7,331
To Day School 1-6 yrs	36.0%	39.2%	16.0%	19.2	20.0	44.8	156	3,843
→To Jewish Day School	38.8%	27.9%	22.5%	11.6	16.3	49.6	478	11,174
To Supplemental School	23.8%	32.4%	11.6%	20.2	12.2	56.0	1,006	27,842
→To Jewish Education	28.0%	30.0%	15.1%	17.1	12.9	54.9	1,484	39,016
No	20.4%	21.3%	12.4%	13.3	8.0	66.3	396	12,334
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD								
To Overnight Camp	32.6%	35.3%	18.2%	20.9	14.4	46.5	701	17,491
No	23.1%	24.4%	12.6%	13.9	10.5	63.0	1,241	35,836
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER								
In Youth Group	33.6%	32.9%	17.6%	16.9	16.0	49.5	883	22,184
No	21.0%	24.5%	12.3%	15.8	8.7	63.2	1,059	31,143

TABLE 14-28 VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR								
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS								
Population Subgroup	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer	Sample Size	Number of Households
	Jewish	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish			
All	25.8%	28.3%	14.3%	16.8	11.5	57.4	2,020	55,700
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)								
Hillel/Chabad Participant	39.9%	34.4%	22.6%	17.1	17.3	43.0	546	12,865
No	25.1%	30.3%	13.0%	18.2	12.1	56.7	1,182	32,917
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION								
Very Familiar	45.8%	39.5%	21.0%	14.7	24.8	39.5	636	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	24.6%	30.1%	13.9%	19.4	10.7	56.0	933	24,564
Not at All Familiar	14.9%	19.6%	10.3%	15.0	4.6	70.1	451	19,550
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL								
On Jewish Trip	34.0%	38.9%	15.3%	20.2	18.7	45.8	701	14,426
On General Trip	28.3%	23.0%	18.2%	12.9	10.1	58.8	824	25,066
No	14.8%	27.3%	7.4%	19.9	7.4	65.3	495	16,208
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR								
Donated to Federation	37.2%	33.7%	17.4%	13.9	19.8	48.9	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	21.1%	25.6%	13.0%	17.5	8.1	61.4	289	11,307
Not Asked	19.9%	25.8%	12.4%	18.3	7.5	61.8	746	26,402
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR								
Nothing	20.2%	25.8%	12.5%	18.1	7.7	61.7	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	23.6%	25.7%	12.9%	15.0	10.7	61.4	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	43.8%	35.0%	21.9%	13.1	21.9	43.1	262	5,013
\$500 and over	57.7%	48.5%	21.5%	12.3	36.2	30.0	280	4,066

**TABLE 14-29
VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer
		<i>Jewish</i>	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish	
Detroit	2005	42%	37%	19%	14	23	44
Hartford	2000	35%	45%	14%	25	20	41
Minneapolis	2004	33%	48%	13%	28	20	39
San Antonio	2007	33%	46%	13%	26	19	41
St. Paul	2004	33%	45%	13%	25	20	42
Lehigh Valley	2007	32%	47%	15%	30	17	38
New York	2011	31%	32%	12%	13	19	56
Bergen	2001	31%	32%	20%	21	11	48
Atlantic County	2004	31%	31%	15%	16	15	53
St. Louis	1995	30%	47%	14%	30	17	40
Miami	2004	29%	27%	17%	15	12	56
Columbus	2001	29%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Haven	2010	28%	48%	9%	29	19	43
Jacksonville	2002	28%	44%	11%	27	17	45
Washington	2003	27%	47%	10%	30	17	43
Tucson	2002	27%	47%	10%	30	16	43
Boston	2005	26%	49%	5%	28	21	46
Middlesex	2008	26%	29%	15%	17	11	57
MIAMI	2014	26%	28%	14%	17	12	57
Portland (ME)	2007	24%	61%	6%	43	18	33
Rhode Island	2002	24%	42%	10%	28	14	48

**TABLE 14-29
VOLUNTEERED FOR JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
AND NON-JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Type of Organization					Did Not Volunteer
		<i>Jewish</i>	Non-Jewish	Jewish Only	Non-Jewish Only	Jewish and Non-Jewish	
S Palm Beach	2005	23%	26%	14%	17	9	60
W Palm Beach	2005	22%	31%	11%	20	11	58
Phoenix	2002	21%	43%	5%	27	16	52
Las Vegas	2005	14%	32%	7%	25	7	62
NJPS ¹	2000	23%	34%	8%	20	14	58
U.S. ²	2006	NA	NA	27%			73

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

² Source: Corporation for National and Community Service (2006).

CHAPTER 15

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE – ATTITUDES

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization..	15-2
Helping Jews Locally who Cannot Afford Food or Shelter.	15-6
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly..	15-8
Providing Jewish Education for Children.	15-11
Supporting the People of Israel.	15-14
Helping Jewish Children Go to Jewish Summer Camp and on Trips to Israel.	15-21
Motivations to Donate More to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation.	15-25

Take ye from among you an offering unto the Lord, whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring it. . .

(EXODUS 35:5)

MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year were asked how important each of several motivations is in their decisions to donate to a Jewish organization. **Table 15-1** shows the percentage of respondents who consider each motivation to be very important, somewhat important, and not at all important.

Note that the list of motivations was not read to the respondents in the order shown in **Table 15-1** nor in the order shown in the questionnaire in Appendix A. Rather, the list of motivations was read in a random order to each respondent.

One important observation is that all of the motivations are at least somewhat important to the vast majority of respondents. However, clear distinctions do exist in the level of importance respondents attribute to each motivation, from the 49% of respondents who consider helping Jewish children go to Jewish summer camp and on trips to Israel to be a very important motivation to the 80% who consider helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter to be a very important motivation.

Table 15-2 shows the manner in which four of the motivations in **Table 15-1** compare to other Jewish communities and to some motivations reported in the 2004 Miami Jewish community.

See the “Definitions and Methodological Issues” section in Chapter 14 for definitions of the various categories of charitable donations.

TABLE 15-1			
IMPORTANCE OF MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION			
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR SAMPLE SIZE: 969, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 20,665			
Motivation	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Helping Jews Locally Who Cannot Afford Food or Shelter	79.8%	18.3	1.9
Providing Services for the Jewish Elderly (Elderly)	71.6%	24.2	4.2
Providing Jewish Education for Children (Jewish Education)	67.3%	28.2	4.5
Supporting the People of Israel (Israel)	65.6%	29.4	5.0
Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World (Overseas)	50.6%	39.2	10.2
Helping Jewish Children Go to Jewish Summer Camp and on Trips to Israel	48.9%	39.2	11.9
Notes: 1) The names in parentheses are the names used in Table 15-2 . 2) In all other communities, “Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World” has been worded as “Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress.”			

**TABLE 15-2
IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS
TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES
IN THE PAST YEAR
% VERY IMPORTANT**

Community	Year	Israel	Elderly	Anti-Semitism	Jewish Education	Over-seas	Counseling	Israel Trips	SRC
Miami	2004	72%	75%	71%	70%	60%	48%	44%	45%
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	71%	75%	65%	59%	49%	44%	40%
Middlesex	2008	67%	67%	67%	66%	54%	46%	41%	38%
Atlantic County	2004	67%	74%	74%	64%	58%	47%	35%	43%
MIAMI	2014	66%	72%	NA	67%	51%	NA	NA	NA
Detroit	2005	65%	62%	NA	59%	39%	NA	NA	NA
Jacksonville	2002	64%	76%	72%	71%	48%	43%	31%	37%
Bergen	2001	64%	63%	63%	64%	60%	41%	32%	37%
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	64%	73%	63%	55%	39%	34%	33%
Orlando	1993	61%	63%	77%	71%	NA	49%	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2002	60%	67%	67%	64%	52%	34%	28%	33%
San Antonio	2007	58%	65%	63%	60%	51%	43%	32%	33%
Washington	2003	58%	53%	51%	45%	50%	23%	20%	32%
Sarasota	2001	56%	72%	80%	64%	55%	50%	30%	41%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	62%	65%	56%	48%	37%	26%	34%
St. Paul	2004	53%	75%	61%	69%	48%	45%	27%	36%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	67%	66%	64%	42%	39%	35%	40%
Rochester	1999	52%	69%	75%	61%	58%	41%	NA	NA
Tidewater	2001	49%	74%	71%	76%	50%	55%	36%	53%
Westport	2000	49%	59%	76%	59%	54%	34%	23%	32%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	57%	63%	59%	48%	32%	29%	33%
Hartford	2000	43%	63%	76%	61%	42%	39%	26%	31%
Tucson	2002	42%	59%	58%	59%	39%	33%	27%	27%

TABLE 15-2 IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION COMMUNITY COMPARISONS									
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR % VERY IMPORTANT									
Community	Year	Israel	Elderly	Anti-Semitism	Jewish Education	Over-seas	Counseling	Israel Trips	SRC
New Haven	2010	42%	49%	NA	46%	43%	29%	25%	29%
Notes: 1) Boldface percentages are the highest percentage for each community. 2) See the text for the full text of each motivation. 3) In Miami 2014: Providing Individual and Family Counseling for Jews (Counseling) Supporting Educational Trips to Israel (Israel Trips) Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews (SRC) were not asked.									

HELPING JEWS LOCALLY WHO CANNOT AFFORD FOOD OR SHELTER

Table 15-3 shows that 80% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 18%, a somewhat important motivation; and 2%, a not at all important motivation.

In the 2004 Miami Jewish community study, a similar question was asked. In that study, 76% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping the Jewish poor to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 21%, a somewhat important motivation; and 3%, a not at all important motivation.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 15-3 shows that, overall, 80% of respondents consider helping the Jewish poor to be a very important motivation. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

TABLE 15-3					
HELPING JEWS LOCALLY WHO CANNOT AFFORD FOOD OR SHELTER AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION					
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR					
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	79.8%	18.3	1.9	969	20,665
Very Familiar with Federation	82.9%	15.7	1.4	429	6,907
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	82.7%	17.3	0.0	125	2,673
35 - 49	85.8%	13.5	0.7	213	4,515
50 - 64	76.5%	21.7	1.8	266	5,203
65 - 74	75.7%	19.9	4.4	200	4,430
75 and over	79.2%	18.3	2.5	165	3,843
→ 65 and over	77.7%	19.2	3.1	365	8,273
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	75.5%	22.6	1.9	475	9,976
Female	83.8%	14.4	1.8	494	10,689
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$50,000	86.1%	13.9	0.0	76	2,769
\$50,000 - \$100,000	81.8%	16.2	2.0	150	3,926
\$100,000 - \$200,000	79.3%	18.3	2.4	250	6,530
\$200,000 and over	78.9%	19.0	2.1	348	7,460
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	79.1%	17.8	3.1	321	9,485
Under \$100	85.1%	13.4	1.5	115	2,128
\$100 - \$500	76.3%	22.3	1.4	247	4,980
\$500 - \$1,000	78.9%	21.1	0.0	68	2,604
\$1,000 and over	82.8%	17.2	0.0	199	1,448

PROVIDING SERVICES FOR THE JEWISH ELDERLY

Table 15-4 shows that 72% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 24%, a somewhat important motivation; and 4%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. Table 15-5 shows that the 72% who consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in South Palm Beach, 64% in West Palm Beach, and 53% in Washington. The 72% compares to 75% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 15-4 shows that, overall, 72% of respondents consider providing services for the Jewish elderly to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (83%)

In all other communities, this question asked about “providing *social* services for the Jewish elderly.” This researcher believes that the Community Comparisons are still valid despite this difference in wording.

**TABLE 15-4
PROVIDING SERVICES FOR THE JEWISH ELDERLY
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	71.6%	24.2	4.2	969	20,665
Very Familiar with Federation	74.8%	23.4	1.8	429	6,907
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	64.2%	30.9	4.9	125	2,673
35 - 49	71.0%	25.5	3.5	213	4,515
50 - 64	72.3%	22.9	4.8	266	5,203
65 - 74	73.2%	21.7	5.1	200	4,430
75 and over	75.7%	21.8	2.5	165	3,843
→ 65 and over	74.0%	22.1	3.9	365	8,273
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	67.3%	27.9	4.8	475	9,976
Female	75.7%	20.7	3.6	494	10,689
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$50,000	83.3%	15.3	1.4	76	2,769
\$50,000 - \$100,000	69.0%	28.0	3.0	150	3,926
\$100,000 - \$200,000	68.7%	25.8	5.5	250	6,530
\$200,000 and over	68.2%	26.2	5.6	348	7,460
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	68.3%	25.9	5.8	321	9,485
Under \$100	79.5%	17.6	2.9	115	2,128
\$100 - \$500	70.9%	25.7	3.4	247	4,980
\$500 - \$1,000	65.8%	28.9	5.3	68	2,604
\$1,000 and over	77.0%	20.7	2.3	199	1,448

**TABLE 15-5
PROVIDING SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE JEWISH ELDERLY
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Jacksonville	2002	76%	18	6
St. Paul	2004	75%	24	1
Miami	2004	75%	21	4
Tidewater	2001	74%	22	5
Atlantic County	2004	74%	21	5
MIAMI	2014	72%	24	4
Sarasota	2001	72%	24	4
S Palm Beach	2005	71%	24	5
Rochester	1999	69%	27	3
Rhode Island	2002	67%	31	3
Minneapolis	2004	67%	30	3
Middlesex	2008	67%	29	4
San Antonio	2007	65%	30	5
W Palm Beach	2005	64%	30	7
Hartford	2000	63%	35	2
Bergen	2001	63%	32	5
Orlando	1993	63%	30	7
Detroit	2005	62%	34	4
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%	32	6
Tucson	2002	59%	36	5
Westport	2000	59%	34	7
Las Vegas	2005	57%	37	6
Washington	2003	53%	41	7
New Haven	2010	49%	42	9

PROVIDING JEWISH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

Table 15-6 shows that 67% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 28%, a somewhat important motivation; and 5%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. Table 15-7 shows that the 67% who consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in South Palm Beach, 63% in West Palm Beach, and 45% in Washington. The 67% compares to 70% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 15-6 shows that, overall, 67% of respondents consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (78%)
- households who donated \$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (77%)

**TABLE 15-6
PROVIDING JEWISH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	67.3%	28.2	4.5	969	20,665
Very Familiar with Federation	72.9%	24.8	2.3	429	6,907
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	68.3%	29.3	2.4	125	2,673
35 - 49	73.8%	24.8	1.4	213	4,515
50 - 64	63.0%	31.5	5.5	266	5,203
65 - 74	64.3%	27.7	8.0	200	4,430
75 and over	67.8%	28.0	4.2	165	3,843
→ 65 and over	65.9%	27.8	6.3	365	8,273
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	63.8%	31.1	5.1	475	9,976
Female	70.5%	25.6	3.9	494	10,689
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$50,000	77.8%	19.4	2.8	76	2,769
\$50,000 - \$100,000	67.6%	25.3	7.1	150	3,926
\$100,000 - \$200,000	59.5%	36.2	4.3	250	6,530
\$200,000 and over	70.3%	25.6	4.1	348	7,460
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	70.4%	23.5	6.1	321	9,485
Under \$100	63.2%	32.4	4.4	115	2,128
\$100 - \$500	58.8%	37.8	3.4	247	4,980
\$500 - \$1,000	63.2%	34.2	2.6	68	2,604
\$1,000 and over	77.1%	21.8	1.1	199	1,448

**TABLE 15-7
PROVIDING JEWISH EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Tidewater	2001	76%	19	5
Jacksonville	2002	71%	22	7
Orlando	1993	71%	21	8
Miami	2004	70%	24	7
St. Paul	2004	69%	29	3
MIAMI	2014	67%	28	5
Middlesex	2008	66%	27	7
S Palm Beach	2005	65%	28	8
Rhode Island	2002	64%	31	6
Atlantic County	2004	64%	30	6
Minneapolis	2004	64%	29	7
Bergen	2001	64%	29	7
Sarasota	2001	64%	29	7
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	27	10
Hartford	2000	61%	32	8
Rochester	1999	61%	32	7
San Antonio	2007	60%	31	9
Detroit	2005	59%	33	7
Las Vegas	2005	59%	31	10
Tucson	2002	59%	30	12
Westport	2000	59%	29	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	34	10
New Haven	2010	46%	38	17
Washington	2003	45%	42	13

SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL

Table 15-8 shows that 66% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 29%, a somewhat important motivation; and 5%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. Table 15-9 shows that the 66% who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in South Palm Beach, 63% in West Palm Beach, and 58% in Washington. The 68% compares to 72% in 2004. Note that the Community Comparisons need to be examined in light of events occurring in Israel at the time of each study.

Age of Respondent. Table 15-10 shows that the 64% **under age 50** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the third highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities. The 64% compares to 70% in 2004.

The 65% **age 50-64** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in West Palm Beach, 64% in South Palm Beach, and 52% in Washington. The 65% compares to 64% in 2004.

The 67% **age 65 and over** who consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in South Palm Beach, 66% in Washington, 64% in West Palm Beach. The 67 % compares to 78% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 15-8 shows that, overall, 66% of respondents consider supporting the people of Israel to be a very important motivation. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

**TABLE 15-8
SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	65.6%	29.4	5.0	969	20,665
Very Familiar with Federation	68.4%	26.6	5.0	429	6,907
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	65.9%	28.0	6.1	125	2,673
35 - 49	63.1%	32.6	4.3	213	4,515
50 - 64	64.5%	28.9	6.6	266	5,203
65 - 74	67.4%	29.0	3.6	200	4,430
75 and over	68.1%	27.7	4.2	165	3,843
→ 65 and over	67.2%	28.6	4.2	365	8,273
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	62.3%	33.5	4.2	475	9,976
Female	68.6%	25.4	6.0	494	10,689
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$50,000	59.7%	36.1	4.2	76	2,769
\$50,000 - \$100,000	64.3%	31.7	4.0	150	3,926
\$100,000 - \$200,000	71.3%	23.8	4.9	250	6,530
\$200,000 and over	62.4%	33.0	4.6	348	7,460
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	64.6%	30.3	5.1	321	9,485
Under \$100	73.1%	20.9	6.0	115	2,128
\$100 - \$500	60.8%	34.5	4.7	247	4,980
\$500 - \$1,000	68.4%	23.7	7.9	68	2,604
\$1,000 and over	70.1%	27.6	2.3	199	1,448

TABLE 15-9
SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
 OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Miami	2004	72%	25	4
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	28	4
Middlesex	2008	67%	28	5
Atlantic County	2004	67%	28	5
MIAMI	2014	66%	29	5
Detroit	2005	65%	30	5
Bergen	2001	64%	33	3
Jacksonville	2002	64%	32	5
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	31	6
Orlando	1993	61%	34	5
Rhode Island	2002	60%	34	5
Washington	2003	58%	35	7
San Antonio	2007	58%	32	10
Sarasota	2001	56%	39	5
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	42	4
St. Paul	2004	53%	42	5
Minneapolis	2004	52%	43	6
Rochester	1999	52%	40	8
Tidewater	2001	49%	46	5
Westport	2000	49%	36	15
Las Vegas	2005	46%	41	13
Hartford	2000	43%	54	3
New Haven	2010	42%	45	13
Tucson	2002	42%	44	14

TABLE 15-10
IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION
TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION BY AGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE
 LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES
 IN THE PAST YEAR
 % VERY IMPORTANT

Community	Year	Overall	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+
Miami	2004	72%	73%	69%	64%	78%
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	64%		64%	70%
Middlesex	2008	67%	73%		57%	68%
Atlantic County	2004	67%	45%		65%	76%
Detroit	2005	65%	60%		64%	70%
MIAMI	2014	66%	64%		65%	67%
Jacksonville	2002	64%	62%			67%
Bergen	2001	64%	76%	61%	60%	67%
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	53%		66%	64%
Orlando	1993	61%	55%	45%	49%	63%
Rhode Island	2002	60%	56%			66%
San Antonio	2007	58%	62%		52%	63%
Washington	2003	58%	60%		52%	66%
Sarasota	2001	56%	71%		54%	51%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	44%		53%	63%
St. Paul	2004	53%	52%		44%	60%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	54%		42%	57%
Rochester	1999	52%	NA	45%	43%	64%
Tidewater	2001	49%	42%		49%	66%
Westport	2000	49%	NA	44%	53%	56%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	31%		52%	59%
Hartford	2000	43%	NA	33%	34%	59%
Tucson	2002	42%	31%			60%
New Haven	2010	42%	38%		43%	43%

HELPING JEWISH COMMUNITIES ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD

Table 15-11 shows that 51% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 39%, a somewhat important motivation; and 10%, a not at all important motivation.

Community Comparisons. In all other communities, “Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World” has been worded as “Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress.” Table 15-12 shows that the 51% who consider helping Jews overseas who are in distress to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in South Palm Beach, 55% in West Palm Beach, and 50% in Washington. The 51% compares to 60% in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 15-11 shows that, overall, 51% of respondents consider helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world to be a very important motivation. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

In all other communities, this question asked about “helping Jews overseas who are in distress” This researcher believes that the Community Comparisons are still valid despite this difference in wording.

TABLE 15-11					
HELPING JEWISH COMMUNITIES ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION					
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR					
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	50.6%	39.2	10.2	969	20,665
Very Familiar with Federation	53.7%	38.0	8.3	429	6,907
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	56.8%	34.6	8.6	125	2,673
35 - 49	53.2%	38.3	8.5	213	4,515
50 - 64	46.9%	42.1	11.0	266	5,203
65 - 74	48.2%	37.2	14.6	200	4,430
75 and over	51.2%	41.2	7.6	165	3,843
→ 65 and over	49.6%	39.1	11.3	365	8,273
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	43.9%	45.8	10.3	475	9,976
Female	56.9%	32.9	10.2	494	10,689
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$50,000	53.5%	33.8	12.7	76	2,769
\$50,000 - \$100,000	56.0%	34.0	10.0	150	3,926
\$100,000 - \$200,000	48.8%	42.6	8.6	250	6,530
\$200,000 and over	45.8%	42.3	11.9	348	7,460
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	50.3%	38.4	11.3	321	9,485
Under \$100	59.7%	32.8	7.5	115	2,128
\$100 - \$500	48.0%	41.2	10.8	247	4,980
\$500 - \$1,000	50.0%	39.5	10.5	68	2,604
\$1,000 and over	51.2%	43.0	5.8	199	1,448

TABLE 15-12
HELPING JEWS OVERSEAS WHO ARE IN DISTRESS
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
 OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Bergen	2001	60%	35	5
Miami	2004	60%	34	6
S Palm Beach	2005	59%	36	6
Atlantic County	2004	58%	38	4
Rochester	1999	58%	36	7
Sarasota	2001	55%	39	6
W Palm Beach	2005	55%	36	9
Westport	2000	54%	39	7
Middlesex	2008	54%	38	8
Rhode Island	2002	52%	42	6
San Antonio	2007	51%	43	6
MIAMI	2014	51%	39	10
Tidewater	2001	50%	45	6
Washington	2003	50%	42	9
St. Paul	2004	48%	47	6
Lehigh Valley	2007	48%	46	7
Jacksonville	2002	48%	43	9
Las Vegas	2005	48%	40	12
New Haven	2010	43%	49	8
Hartford	2000	42%	53	5
Minneapolis	2004	42%	52	7
Detroit	2005	39%	48	13
Tucson	2002	39%	46	15

HELPING JEWISH CHILDREN GO TO JEWISH SUMMER CAMP AND ON TRIPS TO ISRAEL

Table 15-13 shows that 49% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities in the past year consider helping Jewish children go to Jewish summer camp and on trips to Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 39%, a somewhat important motivation; and 12%, a not at all important motivation.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 15-13 shows that, overall, 49% of respondents consider helping Jewish children go to Jewish summer camp and on trips to Israel to be a very important motivation. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (64%)
- households who donated \$500-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (60%)

TABLE 15-13
HELPING JEWISH CHILDREN GO TO
JEWISH SUMMER CAMP AND ON TRIPS TO ISRAEL
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	48.9%	39.2	11.9	969	20,665
Very Familiar with Federation	39.9%	46.1	14.0	429	6,907
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	43.9%	47.6	8.5	125	2,673
35 - 49	42.6%	48.2	9.2	213	4,515
50 - 64	48.2%	40.4	11.4	266	5,203
65 - 74	53.3%	29.2	17.5	200	4,430
75 and over	56.3%	31.9	11.8	165	3,843
→ 65 and over	54.9%	30.6	14.5	365	8,273
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	43.1%	43.1	13.8	475	9,976
Female	54.6%	35.5	9.9	494	10,689
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$50,000	63.9%	27.8	8.3	76	2,769
\$50,000 - \$100,000	49.4%	35.4	15.2	150	3,926
\$100,000 - \$200,000	47.0%	45.1	7.9	250	6,530
\$200,000 and over	42.3%	43.8	13.9	348	7,460
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	47.6%	40.5	11.9	321	9,485
Under \$100	55.3%	31.3	13.4	115	2,128
\$100 - \$500	43.9%	45.3	10.8	262	5,013
\$500 - \$1,000	59.5%	29.7	10.8	68	2,604
\$1,000 and over	54.6%	34.9	10.5	199	1,448

Combating Anti-Semitism as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 71% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish Charities in the past year considered combating anti-Semitism very important; 23%, somewhat important; and 6%, not at all important as a motivation to donate.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 33 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

Providing Individual and Family Counseling for Jews as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 48% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish Charities in the past year considered providing individual and family counseling for Jews very important; 38%, somewhat important; and 14%, not at all important as a motivation to donate.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 33 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 45% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish Charities in the past year considered providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews very important; 39%, somewhat important; and 8%, not at all important as a motivation to donate.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 33 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

**Supporting Educational Trips to Israel
Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization**

In a question asked in the 2004 study, but not repeated in this study, 44% of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish Charities in the past year considered supporting educational trips to Israel very important; 39%, somewhat important; and 17%, not at all important as a motivation to donate.

For comparisons of these statistics with other communities, see Section 33 of Ira M. Sheskin. *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* (Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America, 2012) at www.jewishdatabank.org,

MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE MORE TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (Jewish Federation) in the past year were asked whether each of several motivations would cause them to donate more to the Jewish Federation. **Table 15-14** shows the percentage of respondents who responded in the affirmative for each motivation.

Note that the list of motivations was not read to the respondents in the order shown in **Table 15-14** nor in the order shown in the questionnaire in Appendix A. Rather, the list of motivations was read in a random order to each respondent.

✓ Omitted from this analysis are 8% of respondents who replied “don’t know” to this set of questions.

28% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if more of the money went to local needs; 27%, if they had more say over how the money was spent; 24%, if they were asked by a close friend; and 19%, if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas.

Community Comparisons. **Table 15-15** shows that the 28% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to local needs** is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in both South Palm Beach and Washington and 18% in West Palm Beach. The 28% compares to 33% in 2004.

Table 15-16 shows that the 27% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **they had more say over how the money was spent** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Washington. The 27% compares to 34% in 2004.

Table 15-17 shows that the 24% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **asked by a close friend** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Washington, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 19% in South Palm Beach. The 24% compares to 29% in 2004.

Table 15-18 shows that the 19% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 19% in Washington. The 19% compares to 27% in 2004.

Table 15-19 shows the 9 percentage point **disparity** between the 28% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if more of the money went to local needs and the 19% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas is below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8 percentage points in Washington, 7 percentage points in South Palm Beach, and -2 percentage points in West Palm Beach. The 9 percentage points compares to 7 percentage points in 2004.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 15-14** shows the percentage of respondents in each population subgroup who would donate more to the Jewish Federation for each motivation queried.

Overall, 28% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to local needs**. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- under age 35 (43%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households earning \$50,000-\$100,000 (18%)
- households who donated \$2,500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (18%)

Overall, 24% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **they had more say over how the money was spent**. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- under age 35 (53%)

Overall, 27% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **asked by a close friend**. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- under age 35 (36%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 65-74 (14%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (14%)

Overall, 19% of respondents would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas**. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

TABLE 15-14						
MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE MORE TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Population Subgroup	More of the Money Went to Local Needs	Had More Say Over How the Money Was Spent	Asked by a Close Friend	More of the Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	27.9%	26.7%	24.1%	19.2%	501	9,135
Very Familiar with Federation	26.3%	24.3%	18.7%	15.7%	300	4,698
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	42.9%	53.3%	35.7%	30.8%	40	482
35 - 49	31.8%	34.8%	20.5%	18.6%	104	1,483
50 - 64	29.3%	27.3%	32.0%	13.2%	157	2,593
65 - 74	26.0%	23.4%	14.1%	18.9%	115	2,637
75 and over	21.4%	19.4%	26.8%	25.0%	85	1,939
→ 65 and over	24.1%	21.6%	19.8%	21.6%	200	4,577
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	29.0%	26.2%	24.8%	21.4%	266	4,745
Female	26.6%	27.3%	23.0%	16.5%	235	4,389
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
\$50,000 - \$100,000	18.4%	17.5%	13.9%	17.1%	62	1,516
\$100,000 - \$200,000	26.0%	34.7%	30.1%	22.2%	132	3,005
\$200,000 and over	27.4%	25.0%	26.9%	15.8%	213	3,882
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
\$100 - \$500	31.1%	27.9%	25.0%	20.9%	243	5,075
\$500 - \$2,500	26.9%	24.4%	24.7%	17.3%	149	2,665
\$2,500 and over	17.5%	25.0%	19.0%	16.3%	109	1,395

TABLE 15-15
MORE OF THE MONEY WENT TO LOCAL NEEDS
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	58%		New Haven	2010	35%
Las Vegas	2005	53%		San Antonio	2007	35%
Westport	2000	47%		Sarasota	2001	35%
Minneapolis	2004	42%		Middlesex	2008	33%
Atlantic County	2004	41%		Miami	2004	33%
St. Paul	2004	40%		Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Tucson	2002	39%		MIAMI	2014	28%
Hartford	2000	39%		S Palm Beach	2005	27%
Rhode Island	2002	37%		Washington	2003	27%
Jacksonville	2002	36%		W Palm Beach	2005	18%
Bergen	2001	36%				

TABLE 15-16 HAD MORE SAY OVER HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	43%		Middlesex	2008	27%
Las Vegas	2005	38%		St. Paul	2004	27%
Miami	2004	34%		New Haven	2010	26%
Westport	2000	34%		Rhode Island	2002	26%
Tidewater	2001	31%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Minneapolis	2004	28%		Hartford	2000	24%
Washington	2003	28%		Lehigh Valley	2007	22%
Jacksonville	2002	28%		Detroit	2005	21%
Tucson	2002	28%		Atlantic County	2004	20%
MIAMI	2014	27%		Sarasota	2001	16%

TABLE 15-17
ASKED BY A CLOSE FRIEND
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Las Vegas	2005	37%		MIAMI	2014	24%
Bergen	2001	37%		Jacksonville	2002	24%
Middlesex	2008	35%		Tidewater	2001	24%
Rhode Island	2002	35%		San Antonio	2007	22%
Westport	2000	35%		Detroit	2005	22%
Tucson	2002	32%		W Palm Beach	2005	22%
New Haven	2010	30%		St. Paul	2004	20%
Atlantic County	2004	29%		S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Miami	2004	29%		Sarasota	2001	19%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%		Minneapolis	2004	18%
Washington	2003	26%		Hartford	2000	18%

TABLE 15-18 MORE OF THE MONEY WENT TO NEEDS IN ISRAEL AND OVERSEAS AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	28%		New Haven	2010	17%
Miami	2004	27%		San Antonio	2007	16%
Bergen	2001	27%		Westport	2000	16%
Rhode Island	2002	25%		St. Paul	2004	12%
Middlesex	2008	24%		Sarasota	2001	12%
Las Vegas	2005	21%		Tidewater	2001	12%
S Palm Beach	2005	20%		Tucson	2002	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%		Lehigh Valley	2007	8%
MIAMI	2014	19%		Minneapolis	2004	7%
Washington	2003	19%		Hartford	2000	6%
Jacksonville	2002	19%				

TABLE 15-19
WOULD DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
IF MORE MONEY WENT TO LOCAL NEEDS
COMPARED TO NEEDS IN ISRAEL AND OVERSEAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	Local Needs	Needs in Israel and Overseas	<i>Difference (in percentage points)</i>
Tidewater	2001	58%	12%	46
Minneapolis	2004	42%	7%	35
Hartford	2000	39%	6%	33
Las Vegas	2005	53%	21%	31
Westport	2000	47%	16%	31
Tucson	2002	39%	9%	30
St. Paul	2004	40%	12%	28
Sarasota	2001	35%	12%	23
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%	8%	22
San Antonio	2007	35%	16%	19
Jacksonville	2002	36%	19%	18
New Haven	2010	35%	17%	18
Atlantic County	2004	41%	28%	13
Rhode Island	2002	37%	25%	12
MIAMI	2014	28%	19%	9
Bergen	2001	36%	27%	9
Middlesex	2008	33%	24%	9
Washington	2003	27%	19%	8
Miami	2004	33%	27%	7
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	20%	7
W Palm Beach	2005	18%	20%	(2)

CHAPTER 16

POLITICAL PROFILE

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Political Party.	16-2
Profiles of Republicans and Democrats.	16-10
Registered to Vote.	16-17
Politically Active.	16-25

POLITICAL PARTY

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked whether they think of themselves as Republican, Democrat, Independent, or something else. **Table 16-1** shows that 18% (9,915 households) of respondents think of themselves as Republican; 53% (29,298 households), Democrat, 21% (11,530 households), Independent; and 9% (4,957 households), something else. This discussion focuses on the percentage Republican and percentage Democrat.

✓ If all Jewish adults in households in which the respondents think of themselves as Republican also think of themselves as Republican, then 19,418 Jewish adults think of themselves as Republican. If all Jewish adults in households in which the respondents think of themselves as Democrat also think of themselves as Democrat, then 49,618 Jewish adults think of themselves as Democrat.

Community Comparisons. **Table 16-2** shows Miami compared with eight other comparison Jewish communities. The 18% Republican compares to 11% in Washington and the 14% national figure. The 53% Democrat compares to 69% in Washington and the 61% national figure. The 21% Independent compares to 17% in Washington and the 20% national figure. The 9% something else compares to 4% in Washington and the 6% national figure.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 16-1** shows that, overall, 18% of respondents consider themselves **Republican**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in North Beach (32%)
- FSU households (38%) and Israeli households (29%)
- Orthodox households (43%)

Overall, 53% of respondents consider themselves **Democrats**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in West Kendall (70%)
- elderly single households (64%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (65%)
- households in which the respondent is not emotionally attached to Israel (68%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- part-year households (38%)
- households in North Beach (39%) and South Beach (40%)
- FSU households (21%), Hispanic households (41%), Sephardic households (41%), Israeli households (33%), and Holocaust survivor households (35%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (43%), 5-9 years (43%), and 10-19 years (41%)
- age 35-49 (41%)

- households in which the respondent is male (43%)
- households with children (42%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (40%)
- Orthodox households (24%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (41%)
- who are extremely emotionally attached to Israel (41%)

TABLE 16-1 POLITICAL PARTY						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Some- thing Else	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	17.8%	52.6	20.7	8.9	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE						
Part-Year	16.2%	38.2	33.8	11.8	135	2,395
Full-Year	17.9%	53.2	20.1	8.8	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
North Dade	18.3%	51.4	21.8	8.5	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	19.3%	49.1	24.1	7.5	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	16.5%	54.2	20.0	9.3	250	7,520
Other North Dade	16.9%	54.9	16.2	12.0	138	4,679
South Dade	15.5%	59.6	18.2	6.7	621	17,100
West Kendall	10.4%	69.7	15.0	4.9	265	8,330
East Kendall	12.9%	51.8	22.4	12.9	135	2,680
NE South Dade	24.4%	48.4	21.3	5.9	265	6,090
The Beaches	21.0%	42.1	21.5	15.4	381	8,243
North Beach	32.2%	39.3	19.6	8.9	96	1,894
Middle Beach	20.0%	44.0	20.0	16.0	186	4,010
South Beach	14.7%	39.7	26.5	19.1	99	2,339

TABLE 16-1 POLITICAL PARTY						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Some- thing Else	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	17.8%	52.6	20.7	8.9	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU						
FSU	38.4%	21.2	17.3	23.1	58	1,727
Non-FSU	17.2%	53.5	20.8	8.5	1,962	53,973
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC						
Hispanic	24.6%	41.1	21.6	12.7	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	16.7%	54.5	20.6	8.2	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC						
Sephardic	24.4%	40.5	21.2	13.9	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	16.4%	55.4	20.5	7.7	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI						
Israeli	28.9%	33.1	20.5	17.5	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	16.7%	54.7	20.7	7.9	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR						
Survivor	24.0%	35.2	24.1	16.7	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	17.7%	53.1	20.5	8.7	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 4 years	17.4%	42.7	21.7	18.2	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	21.3%	42.6	25.4	10.7	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	22.5%	41.3	21.5	14.7	322	9,692
20 or more years	16.4%	57.7	19.8	6.1	1,277	36,372

TABLE 16-1 POLITICAL PARTY						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Some- thing Else	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	17.8%	52.6	20.7	8.9	2,020	55,700
TYPE OF HOUSING						
Single Family Home	18.6%	56.1	18.1	7.2	721	18,353
High Rise	18.2%	50.3	22.9	8.6	399	10,044
Town House	14.0%	49.3	21.4	15.3	109	3,353
AGE OF RESPONDENT						
Under 35	21.4%	44.1	18.6	15.9	286	7,540
35 - 49	21.0%	41.1	22.1	15.8	370	9,513
50 - 64	19.2%	52.6	20.6	7.6	484	12,471
65 - 74	15.4%	56.4	21.9	6.3	429	12,514
75 and over	14.8%	61.1	19.6	4.5	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	15.2%	58.9	20.7	5.2	880	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT						
Male	22.3%	42.7	24.6	10.4	865	22,934
Female	14.8%	59.2	18.0	8.0	1,155	32,766

TABLE 16-1 POLITICAL PARTY						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Some- thing Else	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	17.8%	52.6	20.7	8.9	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	23.5%	41.6	20.4	14.5	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	17.5%	54.0	16.8	11.7	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	19.6%	53.6	19.0	7.8	186	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	16.7%	49.7	25.5	8.1	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	16.6%	53.8	22.9	6.7	389	10,416
Elderly Single	11.4%	64.0	19.2	5.4	371	11,753
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	17.5%	51.9	19.7	10.9	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	11.9%	65.3	12.3	10.5	160	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	18.7%	56.1	16.6	8.6	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	18.7%	51.8	25.3	4.2	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	24.7%	40.4	25.7	9.2	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	43.2%	24.3	20.1	12.4	273	5,849
Conservative	15.5%	54.7	23.4	6.4	583	14,371
Reform	14.5%	62.2	16.9	6.4	598	16,989
Just Jewish	15.7%	50.2	22.2	11.9	548	18,103

TABLE 16-1 POLITICAL PARTY						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Some- thing Else	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	17.8%	52.6	20.7	8.9	2,020	55,700
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	22.8%	48.1	20.8	8.3	969	23,622
Conversionary	20.2%	53.2	14.9	11.7	108	2,984
Intermarried	12.8%	53.7	20.7	12.8	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	25.4%	46.0	20.2	8.4	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	13.7%	56.1	20.9	9.3	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	22.8%	41.2	22.4	13.6	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	16.2%	56.4	20.1	7.3	1,424	41,385
JCC MEMBERSHIP						
Member	21.3%	47.2	20.3	11.2	408	6,740
Non-Member	17.5%	53.2	20.7	8.6	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	17.5%	57.3	18.9	6.3	624	13,312
Non-Member	17.9%	51.2	21.2	9.7	1,396	42,388
FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH FEDERATION						
Very Familiar	18.3%	54.6	20.6	6.5	636	11,586
Somewhat Familiar	15.8%	53.6	23.5	7.1	933	24,564
Not at All Familiar	20.6%	50.0	16.7	12.7	451	19,560

TABLE 16-1 POLITICAL PARTY						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Population Subgroup	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Some- thing Else	Sample Size	Number of House- holds
All	17.8%	52.6	20.7	8.9	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL						
On Jewish Trip	16.6%	50.5	22.4	10.5	631	14,426
On General Trip	21.9%	47.4	20.1	10.6	894	25,066
No	12.9%	61.9	20.1	5.1	495	16,208
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL						
Extremely Attached	26.2%	41.1	22.0	10.7	732	18,046
Very Attached	18.6%	50.5	21.4	9.5	629	16,599
Somewhat Attached	10.9%	61.0	19.7	8.4	502	14,872
Not Attached	10.6%	68.4	16.8	4.2	157	6,183
FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	18.7%	55.8	18.5	7.0	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	15.0%	59.8	17.5	7.7	289	11,307
Not Asked	18.8%	46.9	23.3	11.0	746	26,402
DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	17.5%	50.9	21.6	10.0	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	14.4%	62.4	16.2	7.0	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	23.0%	49.3	20.3	7.4	262	5,013
\$500 and over	22.9%	49.2	21.3	6.6	280	4,066

TABLE 16-2 POLITICAL PARTY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Community	Year	Republican	<i>Democrat</i>	Independent	Something Else
Washington	2003	11%	69	17	4
Los Angeles	1997	11%	69	9	11
Minneapolis	2004	9%	66	19	6
St. Paul	2004	13%	63	18	6
Bergen	2001	11%	63	19	6
Seattle	2000	8%	63	25	4
San Francisco	2004	9%	61	12	18
Columbus	2001	15%	58	22	5
MIAMI	2014	18%	53	21	9
NJPS	2000	14%	61	20	6

PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

While **Table 16-1** shows the percentage of Jewish respondents in *each population group* in Miami who think of themselves as Republican or Democrat, **Table 16-3** shows *profiles of Jewish respondents who think of themselves as Republican (Republicans) or Democrat (Democrats) or Independents (Independents)*. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 16-1** shows that 21% of *Jewish respondents under age 35* think of themselves as Republican, **Table 16-3** shows that 16% of *Republicans* are under age 35.

Compared to Democratic households, Republican households are much more likely to (be):

- live in North Dade Core East
- FSU households, Hispanic households, Sephardic households, and Israeli households
- under age 50
- male
- households with children
- earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over
- Orthodox households
- involved in home religious practices
- attend services once per month or more
- have attended adult Jewish education classes in the past year
- in-married
- synagogue member households and be households who attended Chabad in the past year
- have visited Israel on a general trip
- extremely emotionally attached to Israel

Compared to Democratic households, Republican households are much less likely to (be):

- live in West Kendall and Other North Dade
- live in households in residence for 20 or more years
- age 65 and over
- female
- earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000
- live in elderly single households
- Reform households
- never attend services
- intermarried
- never have been to Israel

TABLE 16-3			
PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Variable	Republican	Democrat	Independent
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE			
Part-Year	3.6%	2.9%	6.6%
Full-Year	96.4	97.1	93.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
North Dade	54.8%	52.2%	56.6%
North Dade Core East	34.3	13.7	36.9
North Dade Core West	12.2	8.8	12.9
Other North Dade	7.9	20.9	6.6
South Dade	27.9%	36.1%	28.2%
West Kendall	9.2	20.9	11.4
East Kendall	3.6	5.0	5.4
NE South Dade	15.2	10.2	11.4
The Beaches	17.3%	11.7%	15.2%
North Beach	5.9	2.5	3.1
Middle Beach	8.3	6.2	7.1
South Beach	3.3	3.0	5.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ETHNIC/HOLOCAUST STATUS			
FSU Households	6.6%	1.2%	2.6%
Hispanic Households	19.3%	10.9%	14.6%
Sephardic Households	25.5%	14.4%	19.3%
Israeli Households	15.9%	6.2%	9.7%
Holocaust Survivor Households	4.3%	2.1%	3.7%

TABLE 16-3			
PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Variable	Republican	Democrat	Independent
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
0 - 4 years	8.2%	6.9%	8.8%
5 - 9 years	8.6	5.9	8.9
10 - 19 years	21.9	13.6	18.1
20 or more years	61.3	73.6	64.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
TYPE OF HOUSING			
Single Family Home	44.7%	45.7%	37.6%
High Rise	44.7	41.6	48.3
Townhouse	10.7	12.7	14.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF RESPONDENT			
Under 35	15.6%	11.0%	11.7%
35 - 49	19.9	13.2	18.1
50 - 64	24.5	22.7	22.6
65 - 74	19.5	24.3	24.1
75 and over	20.5	28.8	23.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SEX OF RESPONDENT			
Male	54.2%	33.1%	49.6%
Female	45.8	66.9	50.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 16-3			
PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Variable	Republican	Democrat	Independent
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	30.2%	18.2%	22.7%
Household with Only Adult Children	7.9	8.3	6.6
Non-Elderly Couple	9.9	9.2	8.3
Non-Elderly Single	8.9	9.0	11.8
Elderly Couple	17.3	19.0	20.7
Elderly Single	13.9	26.6	20.4
Other	11.9	9.7	9.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	12.7%	13.4%	13.0%
\$25 - \$50,000	10.4	20.1	9.8
\$50 - \$100,000	23.5	24.8	18.8
\$100 - \$200,000	26.7	26.2	33.0
\$200,000 and over	26.7	15.5	25.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	24.3%	4.6%	9.7%
Conservative	21.6	25.8	28.2
Reconstructionist	0.0	0.7	0.9
Reform	25.9	38.1	26.4
Just Jewish	28.2	30.8	34.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 16-3			
PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Variable	Republican	Democrat	Independent
MEASURES OF JEWISH CONNECTIVITY			
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	86.1%	77.6%	77.5%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	85.4%	77.4%	79.0%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	83.8%	72.0%	75.7%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	42.3%	25.4%	27.2%
Keep a Kosher Home	31.1%	12.9%	19.2%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	23.8%	6.9%	13.8%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	16.6%	2.6%	7.5%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree	11.9%	12.3%	17.2%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	32.5%	17.4%	19.8%
Never Attend Services	18.9%	32.8%	25.5%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	33.1%	22.4%	21.8%
Used Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year	67.5%	59.6%	61.6%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	80.0%	71.0%	75.3%
Conversionary	9.5	10.5	7.2
Intermarried	10.5	18.5	17.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 16-3			
PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Variable	Republican	Democrat	Independent
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	50.3%	31.0%	34.7%
Non-Member	49.7	69.0	65.3
Total	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	32.3%	19.8%	27.3%
Did Not Attend	67.7	80.2	72.7
Total	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	13.9%	10.5%	11.5%
Non-Member	86.1	89.5	88.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JCC PARTICIPATION			
Participant	30.2%	29.1%	31.2%
Non-Participant	69.8	70.9	68.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	22.9%	25.6%	21.6%
Non-Member	77.1	74.4	78.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	23.6%	24.3%	27.5%
On General Trip	54.8	40.3	43.4
No	21.6	35.4	29.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 16-3			
PROFILES OF REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND INDEPENDENTS			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Variable	Republican	Democrat	Independent
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL			
Extremely Attached	45.4%	24.3%	33.2%
Very Attached	31.1	28.8	31.1
Somewhat Attached	16.9	32.2	26.5
Not Attached	6.6	14.7	9.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	33.9%	34.8%	29.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	17.1	23.3	17.4
Not Asked	49.0	41.9	53.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	66.2%	65.2%	70.8%
Under \$100	13.2	19.5	13.0
\$100 - \$500	11.5	8.4	8.8
\$500 - \$1,000	3.0	2.1	2.4
\$1,000 and over	6.1	4.8	5.0
Total	100.0%	100.04.8%	100.0%
Sample Size	367	954	407
Number of Households	9,915	29,298	11,530
<p>Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households are lower for <i>Type of Marriage</i> (based on number of married couples). In addition, sample sizes are lower for <i>Household Income</i> and <i>Donated to Federation in the Past Year</i> due to missing responses.</p>			

REGISTERED TO VOTE

Table 16-4 shows that 95% (52,971 households) of respondents in Miami are registered to vote.

Community Comparisons. Table 16-5 shows that the 95% who are registered to vote is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 96% in each of South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and Washington, and 88% in New York. The 95% compares to 88% in 1994. The 95% compares to the 90% national figure (NJPS 2000) and 60% of all Americans as of 2010.

Table 16-6 shows that the 93% of respondents under age 35 who are registered to vote is the third highest of about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 94% in both West Palm Beach and Washington, 83% in South Palm Beach, and 72% in New York. The 93% compares to 85% in 1994. The 93% compares to the 77% national figure.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 16-4 shows that, overall, 95% of respondents are registered to vote. No population subgroups show important differences from the overall percentage.

TABLE 16-4				
REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	95.1%	28.6%	2,020	55,700
MONTHS IN RESIDENCE				
Part-Year	97.1%	20.3%	135	2,395
Full-Year	95.0%	29.0%	1,885	53,305
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
North Dade	93.3%	22.1%	1,018	30,357
N Dade Core East	92.0%	20.1%	630	18,158
N Dade Core West	93.2%	20.2%	250	7,520
Other North Dade	99.3%	32.9%	138	4,679
South Dade	98.1%	37.9%	621	17,100
West Kendall	98.5%	32.1%	265	8,330
East Kendall	98.8%	43.5%	135	2,680
NE South Dade	97.3%	43.1%	265	6,090
The Beaches	94.7%	33.5%	381	8,243
North Beach	94.2%	39.0%	96	1,894
Middle Beach	97.5%	32.6%	186	4,010
South Beach	91.8%	30.7%	99	2,339
ANY ADULT IS FROM THE FSU				
FSU	92.6%	3.7%	58	1,727
Non-FSU	95.2%	29.4%	1,962	53,973

TABLE 16-4				
REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	95.1%	28.6%	2,020	55,700
ANY ADULT IS HISPANIC				
Hispanic	92.9%	20.4%	325	8,355
Non-Hispanic	95.4%	30.1%	1,695	47,345
ANY ADULT IS SEPHARDIC				
Sephardic	91.6%	19.8%	385	10,639
Non-Sephardic	95.9%	30.7%	1,635	45,061
ANY ADULT IS ISRAELI				
Israeli	90.6%	11.3%	220	6,127
Non-Israeli	95.6%	30.8%	1,800	49,573
ANY ADULT IS A HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR				
Survivor	92.9%	13.8%	73	1,838
Non-Survivor	95.2%	29.1%	1,947	53,862
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
0 - 4 years	87.7%	17.2%	225	5,124
5 - 9 years	93.6%	27.6%	196	4,512
10 - 19 years	90.1%	26.0%	322	9,692
20 or more years	97.3%	31.1%	1,277	36,372

TABLE 16-4				
REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	95.1%	28.6%	2,020	55,700
TYPE OF HOUSING				
Single Family Home	96.7%	34.5%	721	18,353
High Rise	93.2%	23.0%	399	10,044
Town House	95.7%	29.6%	109	3,353
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
Under 35	92.5%	28.4%	286	7,540
35 - 49	90.0%	23.0%	370	9,513
50 - 64	97.1%	34.1%	484	12,471
65 - 74	96.7%	33.1%	429	12,514
75 and over	96.5%	23.6%	451	13,662
→ 65 and over	96.6%	28.1%	880	26,176
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	95.5%	31.7%	865	22,934
Female	94.8%	26.6%	1,155	32,766
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	93.5%	25.1%	514	12,922
Household with Only Adult Children	94.9%	34.4%	189	4,735
Non-Elderly Couple	92.8%	35.7%	186	4,902
Non-Elderly Single	93.1%	28.1%	179	5,514
Elderly Couple	97.5%	32.3%	389	10,416
Elderly Single	94.9%	23.4%	371	11,753

TABLE 16-4				
REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	95.1%	28.6%	2,020	55,700
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	95.7%	23.6%	179	7,742
\$25 - \$50,000	94.5%	20.8%	160	9,358
\$50 - \$100,000	95.6%	25.4%	357	12,867
\$100 - \$200,000	96.2%	28.4%	444	14,593
\$200,000 and over	96.3%	44.4%	448	11,140
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	89.8%	19.9%	273	5,849
Conservative	97.8%	21.9%	583	14,371
Reform	95.7%	58.3%	598	16,989
Just Jewish	93.8%	37.3%	548	18,103
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	95.4%	29.2%	969	23,622
Conversionary	94.6%	36.1%	108	2,984
Intermarried	98.7%	34.1%	160	5,144
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	95.5%	32.8%	1,060	19,996
Non-Member	94.9%	26.3%	960	35,704
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	94.1%	26.1%	596	14,315
Did Not Attend	95.4%	29.5%	1,424	41,385

TABLE 16-4				
REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	95.1%	28.6%	2,020	55,700
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	96.0%	30.6%	408	6,740
Non-Member	95.0%	28.4%	1,612	48,960
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	95.3%	37.9%	624	13,312
Non-Member	95.1%	25.7%	1,396	42,388
POLITICAL PARTY OF RESPONDENT				
Republican	94.8%	27.9%	367	9,915
Democrat	98.3%	34.3%	954	29,298
Independent	94.4%	27.5%	407	11,530
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	97.4%	37.3%	631	14,426
On General Trip	93.4%	22.7%	894	25,066
No	95.5%	30.6%	495	16,208
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL				
Extremely Attached	95.3%	28.4%	732	18,046
Very Attached	95.6%	28.5%	629	16,599
Somewhat Attached	93.3%	27.6%	502	14,872
Not Attached	97.5%	31.5%	157	6,183

TABLE 16-4				
REGISTERED TO VOTE AND POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
BASE: RESPONDENTS FOR REGISTERED TO VOTE JEWISH RESPONDENTS FOR POLITICALLY ACTIVE				
Population Subgroup	Registered to Vote	Politically Active	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	95.1%	28.6%	2,020	55,700
FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	97.5%	36.2%	924	17,991
Asked, Did Not Donate	95.5%	26.0%	289	11,307
Not Asked	93.1%	24.8%	746	26,402
DONATED TO FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	93.8%	25.1%	1,035	37,709
Under \$100	96.7%	28.8%	382	8,912
\$100 - \$500	98.7%	38.2%	262	5,013
\$500 and over	97.6%	50.0%	280	4,066

TABLE 16-5 REGISTERED TO VOTE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	96%		St. Petersburg	1994	91%
W Palm Beach	2005	96%		Los Angeles	1997	90%
Washington	2003	96%		Orlando	1993	90%
MIAMI	2014	95%		New York	2011	88%
Columbus	2001	95%		Miami	1994	88%
Richmond	1994	95%		NJPS	2000	90%
Bergen	2001	92%		ACS	2010	60%
Harrisburg	1994	91%				

TABLE 16-6 REGISTERED TO VOTE UNDER AGE 35 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS UNDER AGE 35						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	94%		S Palm Beach	2005	83%
Washington	2003	94%		Harrisburg	1994	83%
MIAMI	2014	93%		Bergen	2001	82%
Richmond	1994	91%		St. Petersburg	1994	81%
Columbus	2001	89%		New York	2011	72%
Miami	1994	85%		NJPS	2000	77%
Orlando	1993	84%				

POLITICALLY ACTIVE

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked whether they attended any political meetings or rallies, contributed money to a political party or candidate, or contacted or wrote to a government official in the past year (*politically active*). **Table 16-4** shows that 29% (15,930 households) of respondents are politically active.

✓ The 29% compares to 45% in Washington and 34% in Bergen, the only other communities for which the data are available. The 29% compares to the 32% national figure.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 16-4** shows that, overall, 29% of respondents are politically active. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

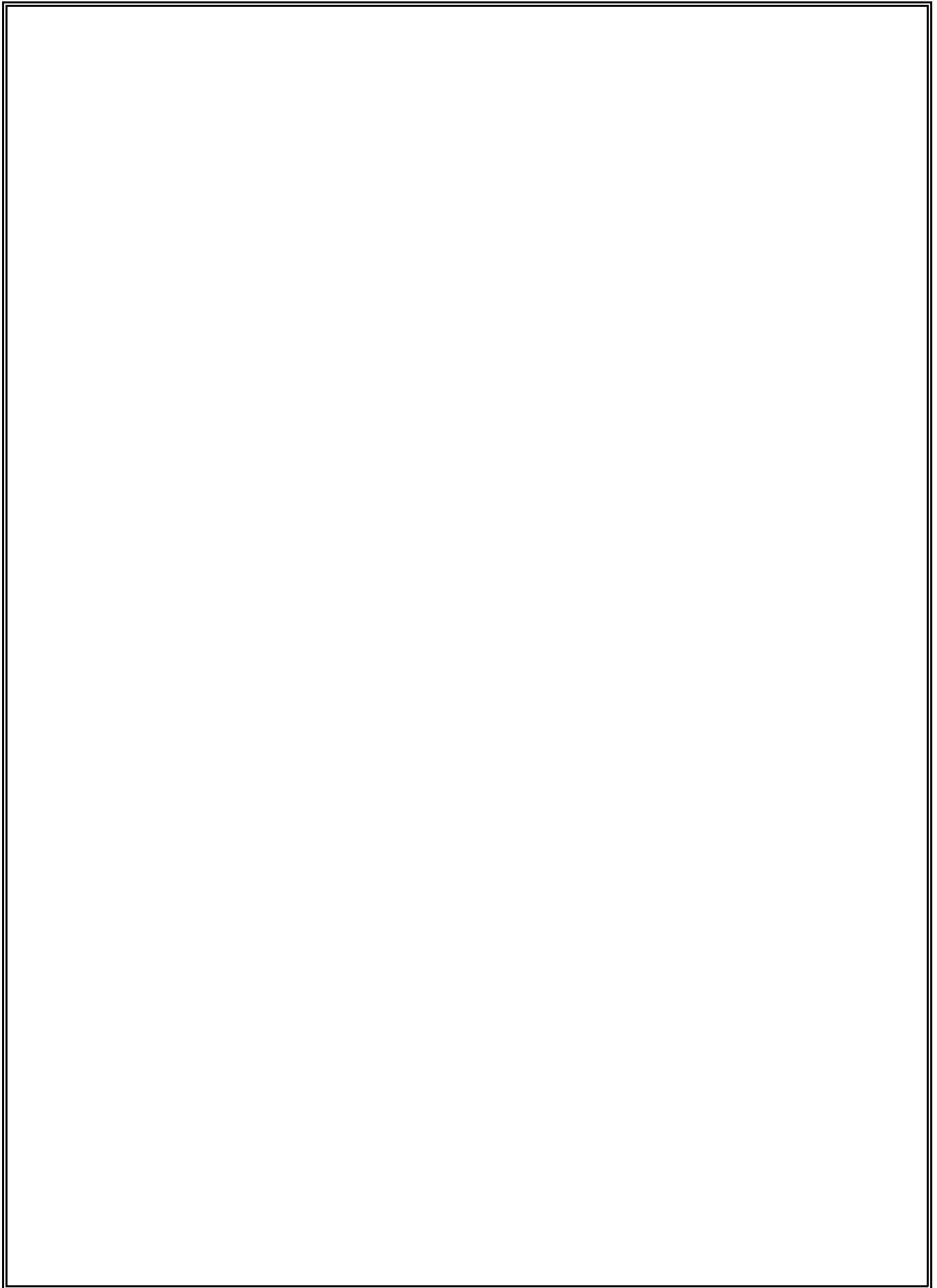
- households in East Kendall (44%), NE South Dade (43%), and North Beach (39%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (44%)
- Reform households (58%)
- households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (50%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- FSU households (4%), Israeli households (11%), and Holocaust survivor households (14%)
- households in residence in Miami for 0-4 years (17%)

APPENDIX A:

QUESTIONNAIRE



SCREENER

Hello. We are calling for a *population study* for the Jewish community sponsored by the Greater Miami Jewish Federation. We are *NOT* asking for donations or selling anything and we do not know your name or address. We are randomly interviewing households with one or more Jewish people. ▲

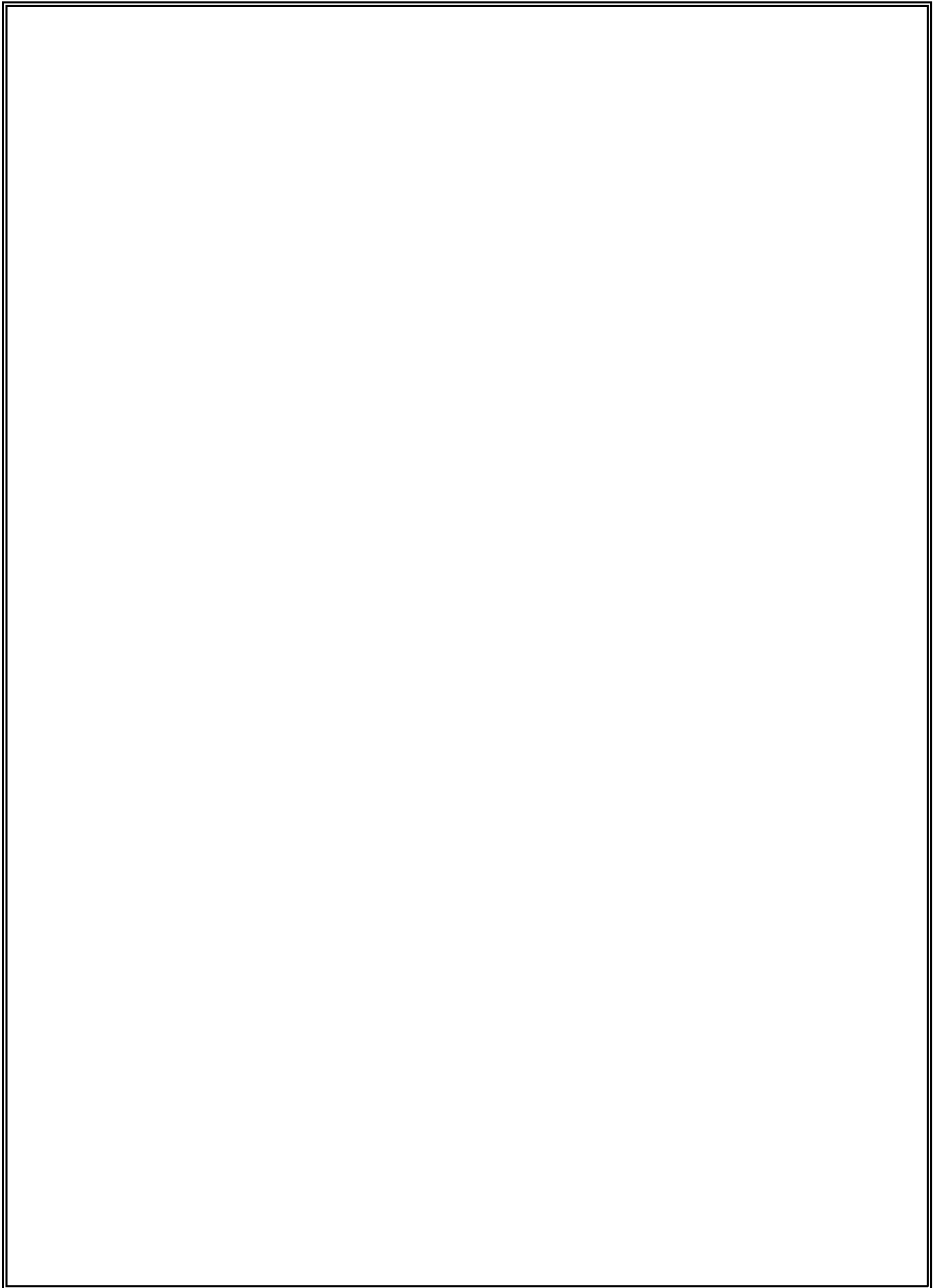
IF RESPONDENT ABOUT TO DISCONNECT, ASK QUICKLY: Quick, one question, Are you Jewish? Does anyone in your household consider themselves Jewish?

▲ Was anyone in your household born or raised Jewish, or is anyone currently Jewish?		
Yes	Mixed Response	No
<p>▲ Great! * My name is _____, (FIRST NAME ONLY)</p> <p><i>IF CALLED CELL:</i> I know I am calling you on a cell phone. Are you driving or doing anything that requires your full attention right now? <i>IF YES: ARRANGE CALL BACK.</i> <i>IF NO: CONTINUE</i></p> <p>▲ Your participation is important in helping the Miami Jewish community identify needs and plan for the future.</p> <p>Your answers will be anonymous. We do NOT know your name or address.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>DO THE SURVEY</i></p>	<p><i>BORN OR RAISED JEWISH PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD, BUT NO ONE CURRENTLY JEWISH.</i></p> <p>So that we can properly understand your answer, please tell me what you mean when you say someone in your household was (born/raised) Jewish but is not currently Jewish?</p> <p><i>GO TO * IF: Agnostic, Atheist, Cultural, Doesn't identify as Jewish, No religion, Non-observant, Non-practicing, Non-religious, Non-Western religion (Buddhist), Nothing, Secular</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p><i>ASK IF NECESSARY: Have you converted to another religion? Do you regularly attend church services?</i></p> <p><i>IF NO TO BOTH QUESTIONS, GO TO *:</i></p> <p><i>IF YES TO EITHER QUESTION: USE A PJB CODE BELOW.</i></p>	<p><i>IF CALLED LANDLINE OR FEDERATION MAILING LIST:</i></p> <p>Since no one in your household is Jewish, let me just thank you for your time. Goodbye.</p> <p><i>IF CALLED 305 OR 786 CELL:</i></p> <p>Since no one in your household is Jewish, just one question: Do you currently live in Miami-Dade County?</p>

IF YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN RESPONDENT IS AGE 18+:
Are you age 18 or over?

IF UNDER 18 AND CALLED LANDLINE: May I please speak with someone who is at least 18?
IF UNDER 18 AND CALLED CELL PHONE: Thank you for your time.
IF OVER AGE 18: DO THE SURVEY

PJB CODES: 1. Messianic (Jews for Jesus, Hebrew Christian, Completed Jew). 2. Converso, Marrano, Crypto Jew. 3. Converted to another religion. 4. Not formally converted to another religion, but regularly attends church or other services. 5. Grandparent was Jewish. 6. Father Jewish, but raised in another religion. 7. Mother Jewish, but raised in another religion. 8. Mother and father Jewish, but raised in another religion. 9. Believes has some Jewish blood. 10. Black Hebrew. 11. Other (describe).



INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE

Phone Number Appearing on TCF:	Page #:	Date: Jan Feb	Languages of Interview: Eng Span Other:	Interviewer:
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Phone Number at which the Interview Was Completed: (if different from above)

SUPERVISOR TO COMPLETE

ID Number:	Editor:	Coder:	Data Entry:
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GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

**2014
GREATER MIAMI
JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY**



Greater Miami Jewish Federation
JewishMiami.org

4200 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, FL 33137
Phone: (305) 576-4000
Fax: (305) 573-8115
www.jewishmiami.org

MIGRATION

1. How many years have you lived in Miami-Dade County? <small>IF DON'T LIVE IN MIAMI-DADE: END INTERVIEW (RESULT CODE IS "JEWISH OUT")</small>	Alternative Responses: Since the Year: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Born in Miami-Dade / Always
_____ Years	
2. How many years have you lived at your <i>current address</i>? _____ Years	Alternative Responses: Since the Year: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Always

3. What is your zip code?	3	3			
<i>IF DON'T KNOW ZIP: 3a. In what town, city, or area do you live?</i>					
					999. DK/NR

4. How many months of the year do you usually live in Miami-Dade?	99. DK/NR																								
<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">2</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">3</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">4</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">5</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">6</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">7</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">8</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">9</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">10</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">11</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">END INTERVIEW</td> <td colspan="4">GO TO Q. 5 ▲</td> <td colspan="6">GO TO Q. 6 ❖</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	END INTERVIEW		GO TO Q. 5 ▲				GO TO Q. 6 ❖						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12														
END INTERVIEW		GO TO Q. 5 ▲				GO TO Q. 6 ❖																			

3 - 7 MONTHS

▲ 5. In what state or country do you spend the remainder of the year? 32. New Jersey 34. New York 40. Pennsylvania Other: _____	 GO TO NEXT PAGE
99. DK/NR	


8 - 12 MONTHS

❖ 6. Before you moved to Miami-Dade, in what state or country did you live? 32. New Jersey 34. New York 40. Pennsylvania 1. Always lived in Miami-Dade 8. Elsewhere in FL		7. In what county? 901. Broward 902. Palm Beach 903. Other 999. DK/NR
Other: _____		99. DK/NR
8. Will you: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> 1. definitely 2. probably </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> 3. probably not, or 4. definitely not </div> _____ move within the next 3 years? 9. Don't know	<div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 5px;">DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING</div> 9. Do you expect to move: 1. within Miami-Dade 2. to Broward 3. to Palm Beach, or 4. elsewhere in the US? 5. Foreign 9. Don't know	

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

10. Now, INcluding yourself, how many people live in your household, INcluding persons who are temporarily away at school?

Persons

	11. What is the relationship to you of the other (people/person)?	12. How old are you? And your _____?	13. Gender	14. (Were you / Was everyone in your household) born or raised Jewish? IF NO: Who was not?	15. (Are you / Is everyone in your household) currently Jewish? IF NO: Who is not?															
	Respondent	18 and over:	1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
Adult 2		18 and over:	1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
Adult 3		18 and over:	1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
Adult 4		18 and over:	1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
Adult 5		18 and over:	1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
Adult 6		18 and over:	1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
		12. A: And how old (is your child / are your children)?	13. A: Is your ____ a boy or a girl?	14. A: (Was your child / Were your children) born Jewish?	15. A: (Is your child / Are your children) being raised Jewish?															
	Child 1	17 and under:	1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
	Child 2	17 and under:	1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
	Child 3	17 and under:	1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
	Child 4	17 and under:	1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
	Child 5	17 and under:	1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
	Child 6	17 and under:	1. Boy 2. Girl	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish	1. Yes 2. No 3. Part Jewish															
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 16.6%;">H = Husband</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">SIS = Sister</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">M = Mother</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">AC = Adult Child</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">BF = Boyfriend</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W = Wife</td> <td>BRO = Brother</td> <td>F = Father</td> <td>ACL = Adult Child-in-Law</td> <td>GF = Girlfriend</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FR = Friend</td> <td>RM = Roommate</td> <td>PN = Partner</td> <td>SO = Significant Other</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						H = Husband	SIS = Sister	M = Mother	AC = Adult Child	BF = Boyfriend	W = Wife	BRO = Brother	F = Father	ACL = Adult Child-in-Law	GF = Girlfriend	FR = Friend	RM = Roommate	PN = Partner	SO = Significant Other	
H = Husband	SIS = Sister	M = Mother	AC = Adult Child	BF = Boyfriend																
W = Wife	BRO = Brother	F = Father	ACL = Adult Child-in-Law	GF = Girlfriend																
FR = Friend	RM = Roommate	PN = Partner	SO = Significant Other																	

ADULT DEMOGRAPHICS

ADULTS ☆ AND NON - ☆ (AGE 18+)				
<p>16. In what state or country were you born?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="background-color: black; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">BORN IN FL</p> <p>17. In what county in FL?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">99. DK/NR</p>	<p>18. What is the <i>highest</i> level of education you have completed?</p> <p><i>PROMPT IF NECESSARY</i></p> <p>10. currently IN high school 11. less than high school 12. graduated high school / GED 13. technical / trade school</p> <hr/> <p>14. currently IN college 15. some college 16. 2-year college degree (Associates—AA) 17. 4-year college degree (Bachelors—BA, BS, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p>18. currently IN graduate school 19. some graduate school 20. Masters (MA, MS, MBA) 21. PhD (Doctorate) / Ed D 22. MD / DO 23. DDS (Dentist) 24. Law (JD, LLM) 25. Rabbinical / Cantorial 26. Veterinary (DVM)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">99. DK/NR</p>	<p>19. Are you:</p> <p><i>READ AS NECESSARY</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Currently married options</i></p> <p>1. married for the first time 2. divorced & REmarried 3. widowed & REmarried</p> <hr/> <p><i>Currently single options</i></p> <p>4. living with a partner 4. single, never married 5. currently divorced 6. currently widowed, or 7. separated?</p> <p>9. DK/NR</p>	<p>20. Are you currently:</p> <p><i>READ AS NECESSARY</i></p> <p>1. working full time 2. working part time 3. a homemaker 4. retired 5. a full-time volunteer 6. disabled 7. unemployed 8. a student 10. retired and working part time, or 11. a student and working part time?</p> <p>9. DK/NR</p>
<p>Do Not Forget Adult Children Living at Home</p>	<p>And your ____ ?</p>	<p>And your _____ ?</p>	<p>And your _____ ?</p>	<p>And your _____ ?</p>
Respondent				
Adult 2				
Adult 3				
Adult 4				
Adult 5				
Adult 6				

RESPONDENT FOREIGN BORN	RESPONDENT U. S. BORN
<p>21. Are you a US citizen?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>9. DK/NR 1. Yes </p> </div> <p>2. No </p>	<p>22. Are you a registered voter?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR</p>

POPULATION GROUPS

23. (Do you consider yourself / Does any ADULT in your household consider themselves) to be:						
	AGE 68+ AND FOREIGN BORN					
	a Holocaust Survivor or someone who between 1933 and 1945 fled an area that came under NAZI rule or influence?		24. the child of a Holocaust Survivor?		25. the grandchild of a Holocaust Survivor?	
	2. No 9. DK/NR		2. No 9. DK/NR		2. No 9. DK/NR	
	1. Yes		1. Yes		1. Yes	
IF YES:	Who is a survivor?		Who is the child of a survivor?		Who is the grandchild of a survivor?	
Respondent	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 2	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 3	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 4	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 5	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
Adult 6	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No

	26. an Israeli? <i>(iz-RAIL-ee)</i>		27. a Sephardic Jew? <i>(Suh-FAR-dic)</i>		28. a Hispanic Jew?		
	2. No 9. DK/NR		2. No 9. DK/NR		2. No 9. DK/NR		
	1. Yes		1. Yes		1. Yes		HISPANIC JEWS
IF YES:	Who is an Israeli?		Who is a Sephardic Jew?		Who is a Hispanic Jew?		29. What country does your family come from?
Respondent	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 2	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 3	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 4	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 5	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	
Adult 6	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	

JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD

RESPONDENT BORN OR RAISED ☆		
<p>30. As a <i>child</i>, did you receive any formal Jewish education?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>2. No 9. DK/NR</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HAD JEWISH EDUCATION</p> <p>31. Was that: <i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. a Jewish day school, or a </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>2. Hebrew or Sunday School? 3. tutor 4. Israeli 9. DK/NR</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TO DAY SCHOOL</p> <p>32. For how many years did you attend Jewish day school?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Years</p> <p style="text-align: right;">99. DK/NR</p>
<p>33. As a <i>child</i>, did you attend or work at a Jewish overnight camp that had significant Jewish content or held religious services? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR</p>		
<p>34. As a <i>teenager</i>, did you regularly participate in a Jewish youth group? <i>Examples: BBYO, NCSY, NFTY, USY, JSU, Hebraica</i></p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR</p>		
BORN OR RAISED ☆ RESPONDENT WHO ATTENDS OR ATTENDED COLLEGE		
<p>35. While in college, other than on the High Holidays, (do / did) you regularly participate in Jewish activities sponsored by Jewish college groups, such as Hillel or Chabad?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR <i>DO NOT INCLUDE FRATERNITIES OR SORORITIES</i></p>		

MEDIA

	USED FOR JEWISH INFO	USED FOR LOCAL INFO
<p>36. In the past year, did you use the Internet for Jewish-related information? 1. Yes </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>2. No 9. DK/NR</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p>37. In the past year, did you use the Internet for information about the local Jewish community? 1. Yes </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p>2. No 9. DK/NR</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p>38. In the past year, did you visit the website, jewishmiami.org?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR</p>
<p>39. Do you belong to an online group or list — such as those hosted by Facebook, Yahoo, Google, or Twitter — that is Jewish in some way? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR</p>		
<p>40. A. In the past WEEK, did you read the <i>Miami Herald</i>, <i>El Nuevo Herald</i>, both, or neither?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. neither GO TO NEXT PAGE</p> <p>B. Did you read (it / them) in print, online, or both? <i>CHECK ALL THAT APPLY</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 2. <i>Miami Herald</i> in print 4. <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> in print 3. <i>Miami Herald</i> online 5. <i>El Nuevo Herald</i> online 9. DK/NR </p>		

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

41. Now, (do you / does anyone in your household) always, usually, sometimes, or never:	<i>REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY</i>			
	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
a. participate in a Passover Seder? (<i>SAY-der</i>)	1	2	3	4
b. light Hanukkah candles? (<i>HAH-noo-kah</i>)	1	2	3	4
c. have a Christmas tree?	1	2	3	4
d. light candles Friday night?	1	2	3	4

42. Do you have a mezuzah on your front door? <i>(muh-ZUH-zah)</i>	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR
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43. Do you keep a kosher home? 1. Yes <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2. No 9. DK/NR</div>	<b style="text-align: center;">KOSHER IN HOME 44. Do you keep kosher outside your home? 1. Yes <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">2. No 9. DK/NR</div>	<b style="text-align: center;">KOSHER IN & OUT 45. Do you turn lights on and off on the Sabbath? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR
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46. ✡️⴪ Do you consider yourself: 1. Orthodox 2. Conservative 3. Reform 4. Reconstructionist, or 5. Just Jewish?	DO NOT READ THESE RESPONSES: 6. Traditional 14. Chabad 15. Secular 99. DK/NR 7. Jewish Humanist 8. Jewish Renewal 10. Agnostic/Atheist 13. Kabbalist <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> 11. Messianic (Jews for Jesus) 12. Converso (Marrano, Crypto Jew) FINISH TO BOTTOM OF PAGE & END </div>
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47. ✡️⴪ How <i>emotionally attached</i> are you to Israel? Would you say: 1. extremely 2. very 3. somewhat, or 4. not attached? 9. DK/NR
--

48. ✡️⴪ How much do you feel like you are <i>part of</i> the Miami Jewish community? 9. DK/NR Would you say: 1. very much 2. somewhat 3. not very much, or 4. not at all?
--

49. ✡️⴪ How frequently do you attend synagogue services? 1. never 2. never, except weddings and Bar Mitzvahs 3. only high holidays and weddings and Bar Mitzvahs 4. a few times a year	5. about once a month 6. a few times a month 7. weekly, or 8. several times a week 9. DK/NR
---	---

ATTITUDES

JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

50. ✧ How important is being Jewish in your life:

- 1. very important
- 2. somewhat important
- 3. not too important, or
- 4. not at all important?
- 9. DK/NR

51. ✧ To *you* personally, is being Jewish:

- 1. mainly a matter of religion,
- 2. mainly a matter of ancestry, or
- 3. mainly a matter of culture?
- 4. all of these
- 5. two of these *CIRCLE WHICH TWO*

6. other/none of these _____ 9. DK/NR

JEWISH RESPONDENTS ONLY

52. ✧ As I read a few statements, please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.

a. I am proud to be Jewish	1. agree	2. disagree	9. DK/NR
b. I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people	1. agree	2. disagree	9. DK/NR
c. I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world	1. agree	2. disagree	9. DK/NR

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS

53. ✧ In the past year, did you:

- a. attend any organized adult *Jewish* education programs or classes?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 9. DK/NR
- b. engage in any other type of Jewish study or learning, such as: on your own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 9. DK/NR
- c. visit a Jewish museum or attend a Jewish cultural event such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 9. DK/NR

SOCIAL SERVICES

<p>54. (Do you / Does any ADULT in your household) have any kind of physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 months or more, which would limit or prevent employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> 2. No 9. DK/NR </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">HEALTH LIMITED</p> <p>55. Does this condition require supervision or assistance on a daily basis?</p> 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR	<p style="text-align: center;">NOT DAILY BASIS</p> <p>56. on a weekly basis?</p> 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR GO TO Q. 57
--	--	---

<p>57. In the past year, did (you / anyone in your household) need:</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">HELP NEEDED</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HELP RECEIVED</p>
<p>a. help in <i>coordinating services</i> for an elderly person?</p>	1. Yes → 2. No → GO TO b	<p>58. Did (you / that person) get the help?</p> 1. Yes → 2. No → GO TO b	<p>59. Did (you / that person) get the help from a Jewish community agency?</p> 1. Yes 2. No
<p>b. help in <i>coordinating services</i> for a NON-elderly disabled person?</p>	1. Yes → 2. No → GO TO c	<p>60. Did (you / that person) get the help?</p> 1. Yes → 2. No → GO TO c	<p>61. Did (you / that person) get the help from a Jewish community agency?</p> 1. Yes 2. No
<p>c. marital, family, or personal <i>counseling</i>?</p>	1. Yes → 2. No → GO TO d	<p>62. Did (you / that person) participate in counseling?</p> 1. Yes → 2. No → GO TO d	<p>63. Did (you / that person) participate in counseling provided by Jewish clergy or a Jewish community agency?</p> 1. Yes 2. No
<p style="text-align: center;">ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 18 - 64</p>			
<p>d. help in <i>finding a job</i> or choosing an occupation?</p>	1. Yes → 2. No ↓	<p>64. Did (you / that person) get the help?</p> 1. Yes → 2. No ↓	<p>65. Did (you / that person) get help from a Jewish community agency?</p> 1. Yes 2. No

Do this page if respondent is

Age 40+

66. (Do you / Does anyone in your household) have an elderly relative *living outside your home* who, in any way, depends upon (you / your household) for their care?

1. Yes 

2. No 9. DK/NR



CARE FOR A RELATIVE

67. Does that relative live in:
CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

- 1. Miami-Dade
- 2. Broward
- 3. Palm Beach, or
- 4. elsewhere? 9. DK/NR

68. Does that relative live in:
CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

- 1. their own home without help
- 2. their own home with help
- 3. a relative's home without help
- 4. a relative's home with help
- 5. an independent living facility
- 6. an assisted living facility, or
- 7. a nursing home? 9. DK/NR



69. How many ADULT children, age 18 and over, if any, do you have who have established their own homes? 99. DK/NR

0  GO TO NEXT PAGE

1

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 CHILD OUT OF HOME

70. A: Does this ADULT child live in:

- 1. Miami-Dade
- 2. Broward
- 3. Palm Beach, or
- 4. elsewhere?

9. DK/NR



2+ CHILDREN OUT OF HOME

B: How many of your ADULT children live in:

Miami-Dade?	0	1	2	3
Broward?	0	1	2	3
Palm Beach?	0	1	2	3
elsewhere?	0	1	2	3

9. DK/NR



Do the next four pages for Jewish and "part Jewish" children only



INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

☆ CHILDREN AGE 3 - 17			
71. Last summer, did your ___ attend (or work at) a day camp or at an overnight camp? 72. IF YES: Was this a Jewish camp with significant Jewish content or religious services? And your _____? <i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i>		● <i>Examples of Jewish Camps:</i> <i>Blue Star</i> <i>Camp Coleman</i> <i>Camp Ramah</i> <i>Camp Judaea</i> <i>JCC Camp</i> <i>synagogue camp</i>	
☆ Child 1 Age 3 - 17	2. No 5. NON -Jewish day camp	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp ☞ GO TO Q. 74 ▲ 6. NON -Jewish overnight camp 9. DK/NR
☆ Child 2 Age 3 - 17	2. No 5. NON -Jewish day camp	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp ☞ GO TO Q. 74 ▲ 6. NON -Jewish overnight camp 9. DK/NR
☆ Child 3 Age 3 - 17	2. No 5. NON -Jewish day camp	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp ☞ GO TO Q. 74 ▲ 6. NON -Jewish overnight camp 9. DK/NR
☆ Child 4 Age 3 - 17	2. No 5. NON -Jewish day camp	3. Jewish day camp	4. Jewish overnight camp ☞ GO TO Q. 74 ▲ 6. NON -Jewish overnight camp 9. DK/NR
☆ Child 5			☆ Child 6


☆ CHILDREN AGE 6 - 17 AND NO CHILD TO JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP	
73. Last summer, did cost prevent you from sending a child to a Jewish overnight camp? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR	

☆ CHILDREN AGE 6 - 17	
▲ 74. (Has your child / Have any of your children) (under age 18) visited Israel? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR	
VISITED ISRAEL 	NOT TO ISRAEL
75. Was any trip sponsored by a Jewish organization or synagogue? 1. Yes 9. DK/NR 2. No (includes went on one's own) 3. both Yes and No 6. adult(s) in this household is (are) Israeli 7. lived in Israel 8. studied in Israel	76. Has cost ever prevented you from sending a child on a trip to Israel? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR



PRESCHOOL / CHILD CARE

For children in kindergarten, ask this page and the next page

★ CHILDREN AGE 0 - 5			
	<p>77. Does your ____ attend a preschool or child care program? IF CHILD IS AGE 5 ADD: or kindergarten?</p> <p>78. IF YES: Is this program provided by a Jewish group? And your _____?</p>		
★ Child 1 Age 0 - 5	2. not in preschool/child care program 4. in NON -Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten	3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 9. DK/NR GO TO NEXT PAGE FOR THIS CHILD	
★ Child 2 Age 0 - 5	2. not in preschool/child care program 4. in NON -Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten	3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 9. DK/NR GO TO NEXT PAGE FOR THIS CHILD	
★ Child 3 Age 0 - 5	2. not in preschool/child care program 4. in NON -Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten	3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 9. DK/NR GO TO NEXT PAGE FOR THIS CHILD	
★ Child 4 Age 0 - 5	2. not in preschool/child care program 4. in NON -Jewish preschool/child care program 5. in kindergarten	3. in Jewish preschool/child care program 9. DK/NR GO TO NEXT PAGE FOR THIS CHILD	
★ Child 5		★ Child 6	

★ CHILDREN AGE 0 - 5	
<p>79. Will you <i>seriously investigate</i> sending your child(ren) to a full-day Jewish day school?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3. will definitely send to Jewish day school GO TO NEXT PAGE</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> 9. DK/NR 1. Yes 2. No </div>	
<p>80. What are the <i>1 or 2 major reasons</i> you (might not / will not) send your child(ren) to a full-day Jewish day school? <i>DO NOT READ RESPONSES</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1. belief in public schools/ethnically mixed</p> <p>2. cost</p> <p>3. distance from home</p> <p>4. school is too religious for family/ family is not religious</p> <p>5. quality of other private schools/public schools</p> <p>15. class/grade size is too small</p> <p>18. No acceptable high school options</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>6. quality of education at Jewish day schools</p> <p>7. intermarriage</p> <p>8. have a special needs child</p> <p>11. curriculum issues</p> <p>12. double curriculum is too demanding</p> <p>14. security</p> <p>16. early care, after school care options</p> <p>17. extracurricular activities</p> </div> </div> <p>Some other reason: _____</p>	
99. DK/NR	



FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN
Children not yet in kindergarten go on previous page



☆ CHILDREN AGE 5 - 17			
		CHILD NOT CURRENTLY IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL	
	81. (Does your child / Do your children) attend a public school, NON-Jewish private school, or Jewish day school? And your _____ ?	82. Has your _____ ever attended a Hebrew or religious school or Jewish day school? <i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i>	83. Does your _____ currently attend a Hebrew or religious school?
☆ Child 1 Age 5 - 17	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 2. NON-Jewish private </div> 3. Jewish day ☞ GO TO NEXT PAGE	2. No ☞ GO TO Q. 84 ▲ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 4. Jewish day </div>	1. Yes 2. No
☆ Child 2 Age 5 - 17	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 2. NON-Jewish private </div> 3. Jewish day ☞ GO TO NEXT PAGE	2. No ☞ GO TO Q. 84 ▲ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 4. Jewish day </div>	1. Yes 2. No
☆ Child 3 Age 5 - 17	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 2. NON-Jewish private </div> 3. Jewish day ☞ GO TO NEXT PAGE	2. No ☞ GO TO Q. 84 ▲ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 4. Jewish day </div>	1. Yes 2. No
☆ Child 4 Age 5 - 17	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 1. public </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 2. NON-Jewish private </div> 3. Jewish day ☞ GO TO NEXT PAGE	2. No ☞ GO TO Q. 84 ▲ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 3. Hebrew/Sunday </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 4. Jewish day </div>	1. Yes 2. No
☆ Child 5			
☆ Child 6			

☆ CHILDREN AGE 5 - 17 AND NO CHILD EVER IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL AND Q. 79 NOT ASKED

▲ **84.** Did you *seriously investigate* sending your child(ren) to a full-day Jewish day school?
 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

85. What are the *1 or 2 major reasons* you did not send your child(ren) to a full-day Jewish day school?
DO NOT READ RESPONSES

1. belief in public schools/ethnically mixed 2. cost 3. distance from home 4. school is too religious for family/ family is not religious 5. quality of other private schools/public schools 15. class/grade size is too small 13. no Jewish day school in area when decision was made 18. No acceptable high school options	6. quality of education at Jewish day schools 7. intermarriage 8. have a special needs child 11. curriculum issues 12. double curriculum is too demanding 14. security 16. early care, after school care options 17. extracurricular activities
--	--

Some other reason: _____ 99. DK/NR



OTHER CHILDREN'S ISSUES

HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE OR HAD A CHILD IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

86. If a new private NON-Orthodox community Jewish high school were built in your area of Miami, would you:

- 1. definitely
 - 2. probably
 - 3. probably not, or
 - 4. definitely not
 - 9. Don't know
- seriously investigate* sending your child(ren) to the new Jewish high school?

☆ TEENAGERS AGE 13 - 17

87. This school year, does your _____ regularly participate in a Jewish youth group?

And your ____?

Examples: BBYO, NCSY, NFTY, USY, JSU, Hebraica

☆ Teen 1: Age 13 - 17	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR
☆ Teen 2: Age 13 - 17	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR
☆ Teen 3: Age 13 - 17	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR
☆ Teen 4: Age 13 - 17	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR
☆ Teen 5: Age 13 - 17		☆ Teen 6: Age 13 - 17	

88. In the past year, did you need help or screening for a child who has physical, developmental, or learning disabilities, or other special needs?

1. Yes

2. No

9. DK/NR

HELP NEEDED

89. Did your child get the help or screening?

2. No

1. Yes

HELP RECEIVED

90. Was the help or screening provided by a Jewish community agency or Jewish school?

1. Yes

2. No

9. DK/NR

☆ CHILDREN AGE 6 - 17

91. In the past year, in Miami-Dade, did (your child / any of your children) (age 6 to 17) experience anti-Semitism?

1. Yes






2. No

9. DK/NR

SENIOR SERVICES

Do this page if **anyone in household is**

Age 75+

ANYONE IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 75+		
92. In the past year, did (you / your__ / anyone in your household age 75 or over) need:		HELP NEEDED
a. in-home health care?	1. Yes  2. No <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO b	93. Did (you / your____ / that person) get in-home health care? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR
b. home-delivered meals?	1. Yes  2. No <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO c	94. Did (you / your____ / that person) get home-delivered meals? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR
c. transportation for seniors?	1. Yes  2. No <input type="checkbox"/> GO TO d	95. Did (you / your____ / that person) use transportation for seniors? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR
d. an assisted living facility?	1. Yes  2. No 	96. Did (you / your____ / that person) move into an assisted living facility? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

MEMBERSHIPS

<p>97. (Are you / Is anyone in your household) currently a synagogue member?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;"> 2. No 9. DK/NR </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SYNAGOGUE MEMBER</p> <p>98. Is that synagogue located in:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i></p> <p>1. Miami-Dade 2. Broward, or 3. another state? 9. DK/NR</p>
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<p>99. In the past year, (did you / did anyone in your household) attend any activities organized by Chabad?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR</p>
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<p>100. (Are you / Is anyone in your household) currently a Jewish Community Center (JCC) member?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;"> 2. No 9. DK/NR </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JCC MEMBER</p> <p>101. Is that the:</p> <p>3. Michael-Ann Russell JCC in North Dade 4. Dave and Mary Alper JCC in South Dade 5. Miami Beach JCC 6. David Posnack JCC in Broward, or 7. a JCC outside Florida? 9. DK/NR</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>GO TO NEXT PAGE</i></p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">NOT A JCC MEMBER</p>	
<p>102. In the past year, (did you / did anyone in your household) <i>participate in or attend any program at, or sponsored by, any one of the Jewish Community Centers in Miami-Dade?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Yes </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;"> 2. No 9. DK/NR </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p>103. Is that the: <i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</i></p> <p>3. Michael-Ann Russell JCC in North Dade 4. Dave and Mary Alper JCC in South Dade 5. Miami Beach JCC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9. DK/NR</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>
<p>104. What is <i>the major reason</i> you have not joined a JCC? <i>CIRCLE ONE ONLY</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Would you say it is: 1. distance from your home 99. DK/NR 2. cost 3. quality of the programs 4. you have no need for the services offered, or 5. some other reason? _____</p>	
<p><i>DO NOT READ:</i> 6. lack of time 7. no transportation 8. illness 10. too old 11. lack of info on JCC</p>	

MEMBERSHIPS – CONTINUED

105. Other than a synagogue or JCC, (are you / is anyone in your household) currently a member of, or regular participant in, any Jewish organization, such as B'nai B'rith, The Tribe, or WIZO?

(buh-NAY-brith) (WHEET-so)

1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

VOLUNTEERISM

106. ✡️✝️ In the past year, did you do any volunteer work for, or sponsored by, a synagogue, Jewish Federation, or other Jewish organization?

1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

107. ✡️✝️ In the past year, did you do any volunteer work for, or sponsored by, any organization that is *not specifically Jewish*?

1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

ANTI-SEMITISM AND ANTI-ISRAELISM

108. How much anti-Semitism would you say there is in Miami-Dade?

1. a great deal
2. a moderate amount
3. a little, or 9. DK/NR

4. none at all?

A LITTLE ANTI-SEMITISM OR MORE

109. In the past year, in Miami-Dade, did you *personally* experience anti-Semitism?

1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

110. How much criticism of Israel would you say there is in Miami-Dade that you would consider unfair?

1. a great deal
2. a moderate amount
3. a little, or 9. DK/NR

4. none at all?

A LITTLE ANTI-ISRAELISM OR MORE

111. In the past year, in Miami-Dade, did you *personally* hear any criticism of Israel by personal acquaintances that you would consider unfair?

1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

PHILANTHROPY

112. In the past year, did (you / your household) donate to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation?

1. Yes

2. No

9. DK/NR

GAVE TO FEDERATION

113. Was that donation to the Jewish Federation *under or over \$100*?

1. Under \$100

9. DK/NR

GO TO Q. 116 ▲

IF OVER: Was it:

- 2. \$100 - \$500
- 3. \$500 - \$1,000
- 4. \$1,000 - \$2,500
- 5. \$2,500 - \$5,000
- 6. \$5,000 - \$10,000
- 7. \$10,000 - \$25,000, or
- 8. \$25,000 or over?
- 10. Over \$100

WHEN YOU GET TO IT: ASK Q. 123

DID NOT GIVE TO FEDERATION

114. In the past year, (were you / was anyone in your household) *contacted* to make a donation to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation?

1. Yes

2. No

9. DK/NR

GO TO Q. 116 ▲

GAVE \$100+ TO GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

ROTATE ITEMS

115. Would you donate more to the Jewish Federation:

	Yes	No	DK/NR
a. if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas?	1	2	9
b. if more of the money went to local needs?	1	2	9
c. if you were asked by a close friend?	1	2	9
d. if you had more say over how the money was spent?	1	2	9

Go back if necessary

Go back if necessary

▲ 116. In the past year, did (you / your household) donate to a Jewish Federation outside Miami-Dade?

1. Yes

2. No

9. DK/NR

GAVE TO OTHER FEDERATIONS

117. Was that the:

1. Broward Federation, or 2. elsewhere?

118. In total, were those donations to other Jewish Federations *under or over \$100*?

1. Under \$100

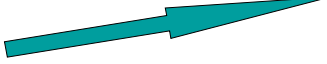
9. DK/NR


IF OVER: Were those donations, in total:

- 2. \$100 - \$500
- 3. \$500 - \$1,000
- 4. \$1,000 - \$2,500
- 5. \$2,500 - \$5,000
- 6. \$5,000 - \$10,000
- 7. \$10,000 - \$25,000, or
- 8. \$25,000 or over?
- 10. Over \$100

WHEN YOU GET TO IT: ASK Q. 123

119. In the past year, *other than Jewish Federations*, did (you / your household) donate to *any other Jewish charity or cause*?

1. Yes 


2. No  9. DK/NR

GAVE TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES

120. *In total*, were those donations to other Jewish charities *under or over \$100*?


1. Under \$100 9. DK/NR

IF OVER: Excluding membership dues, tuition, and Israel Bonds, were those donations, in total:

- 
- 2. \$100 - \$500
 - 3. \$500 - \$1,000
 - 4. \$1,000 - \$2,500
 - 5. \$2,500 - \$5,000
 - 6. \$5,000 - \$10,000
 - 7. \$10,000 - \$25,000, or
 - 8. \$25,000 or over?
 - 10. Over \$100
- WHEN YOU GET TO IT: ASK Q. 123*

121. In the past year, did (you / your household) donate to any charity or cause that is *not specifically Jewish*, such as the United Way, the Cancer Society, or a cultural institution?

1. Yes 

2. No  9. DK/NR

GAVE TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES

122. *In total*, were those donations to NON-Jewish charities *under or over \$100*?

1. Under \$100 9. DK/NR

IF OVER: Were those donations, in total:

- 2. \$100 - \$500
- 3. \$500 - \$1,000
- 4. \$1,000 - \$2,500
- 5. \$2,500 - \$5,000
- 6. \$5,000 - \$10,000
- 7. \$10,000 - \$25,000, or
- 8. \$25,000 or over?
- 10. Over \$100

GAVE \$100+ TO FEDERATIONS OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES

ROTATE ITEMS 

123. In your decision to donate to a *Jewish organization*, is (INSERT a-f) *very, somewhat, or not at all important*?

REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important	DO NOT READ: DK/NR
a. providing Jewish education for children	1	2	3	9
b. providing services for the Jewish elderly	1	2	3	9
c. supporting the people of Israel	1	2	3	9
d. helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world	1	2	3	9
e. helping Jewish children go to Jewish summer camp and on trips to Israel	1	2	3	9
f. helping Jews locally who cannot afford food or shelter	1	2	3	9

Go back if necessary

Go back if necessary

JEWISH AGENCIES

<p>124. Now, are you:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">1. very 2. somewhat, or</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>3. not at all familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation? 9. DK/NR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR</p> <p>125. What is your perception of the Federation? Would you say:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1. excellent 2. good 3. fair, or 4. poor?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9. DK/NR</p>
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<p>126. Are you:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">1. very 2. somewhat, or</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>3. not at all familiar with Jewish Community Services of South Florida? 9. DK/NR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR</p> <p>127. What is your perception of Jewish Community Services? Would you say:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1. excellent 2. good 3. fair, or 4. poor?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9. DK/NR</p>
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<p>128. Are you:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">1. very 2. somewhat, or</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>3. not at all familiar with Miami Jewish Health Systems, formerly known as Douglas Gardens? 9. DK/NR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR</p> <p>129. And your perception (of Miami Jewish Health Systems)?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1. excellent 2. good 3. fair, or 4. poor</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9. DK/NR</p>
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<p>130. Are you:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">1. very 2. somewhat, or</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>3. not at all familiar with the <i>ASK ONE ONLY</i> Dave and Mary Alper JCC? (South Dade) Michael-Ann Russell JCC? (North Dade) Miami Beach JCC? 9. DK/NR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VERY OR SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR</p> <p>131. And your perception of that JCC?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">1. excellent 2. good 3. fair, or 4. poor</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9. DK/NR</p>
--	---

South Dade		North Dade	Miami Beach
33133	33173	33160	33139
33143	33176	33162	33140
33156	33183	33179	33141
33157	33186	33180	33154
33158		33181	

POLITICAL ISSUES

We have about two minutes left now.

132. ✡️✝️ Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a:

1. Republican 2. Democrat 3. Independent, or 4. something else?

5. Not interested in politics 6. Not a US citizen 9. DK/NR

133. ✡️✝️ In the past year, did you attend any political meetings or rallies, contribute money to a political party or candidate, or contact or write a government official?

1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

LGBT

134. (Do you consider yourself / Does any ADULT in your household consider themselves) to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender?

1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

ISRAEL

135. (Have you / Has any ADULT in your household) visited Israel?

1. Yes 

2. No 9. DK/NR



AN ADULT VISITED ISRAEL

136. Was any trip sponsored by a Jewish organization or synagogue?

1. Yes

2. No (includes went on one's own)

3. both Yes and No

6. adult(s) in this household is (are) Israeli

7. lived in Israel

8. studied in Israel

9. DK/NR

WILLS

RESPONDENT AGE 50+

137. Do you have a will or estate plan?

1. Yes 

2. No 9. DK/NR



HAS A WILL

138. Does it contain a provision for any charity or philanthropy?

1. Yes 

2. No 9. DK/NR



HAS A PROVISION

139. Is this a Jewish charity or philanthropy?

1. Yes - Jewish

2. No - **NON**-Jewish

3. both Jewish and **NON**-Jewish

9. DK/NR

TELEPHONE ISSUES

LANDLINE SAMPLE (WHITE TCF)

140. How many *cell phone* numbers with a 305 or 786 area code:

1 adult household: do you have on which I could have reached you today?

2+ adults household: used by ADULTS, age 18 or older, does your household have on which I could have reached someone today?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6+ 9. DK/NR

CELL PHONE SAMPLE (PINK TCF)

141. How many *cell phone* numbers with a 305 or 786 area code:

1 adult household: do you have on which I could have reached you today, including the one I called you at?

2+ adults household: used by ADULTS, age 18 or older, does your household have on which I could have reached someone today, including the one I called you at?

1 2 3 4 5 6+ 9. DK/NR

142. Do you have a LANDLINE telephone that rings in your home that someone picks up and answers?

1. Yes

2. No

9. DK/NR

FEDERATION LIST SAMPLE (BLUE TCF)

143. How many *cell phone* numbers with a 305 or 786 area code:

1 adult household: do you have on which I could have reached you today?

2+ adults household: used by ADULTS, age 18 or older, does your household have on which I could have reached someone today?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6+ 9. DK/NR

144. Do you have a LANDLINE telephone that rings in your home that someone picks up and answers? 1. Yes 2. No 9. DK/NR

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION IF RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH QUESTIONS ABOVE:
We aren't asking these questions for commercial purposes or to try to sell anything. Rather, we need this information so we can calculate the likelihood of having reached different people for this survey, which helps ensure that the survey's results are representative of the entire population.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

145. Which of these statements best describes your household's financial situation?

1. cannot make ends meet
2. just managing to make ends meet
3. have enough money
4. have some extra money, or
5. well off

9. DK/NR

146. In general, thinking about the past five years, has your financial situation:

1. improved
2. remained about the same, or
3. gotten worse?

9. DK/NR

147. Do you live in a:

1. single family home
2. high rise, or
3. town house?

9. DK/NR

Other _____

148. Do you rent or own your home?

1. Rent

2. Own

9. DK/NR

OWN HOME

149. If your home were for sale, do you think it would sell for:

1. under \$250,000, or
2. over \$250,000?

9. DK/NR

**Try asking the age question again
if you still do not have an answer.**

150. Last question. Was your household income in 2013 before taxes:

1. under \$100,000, or

2. over \$100,000? GO TO Q. 151

9. DK/NR GO TO

Was it:

1. under \$15,000

Household Size	Was your household income under:			
1	\$11,500 ?	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR GO TO CLOSING
2 +	GO TO CLOSING			

2. \$15,000 - \$25,000

Household Size	Was your household income under:			
1 or 2	GO TO CLOSING			
3	\$19,500 ?	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR GO TO CLOSING
4	\$23,500 ?	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR GO TO CLOSING
5 +	GO TO CLOSING			

3. \$25,000 - \$50,000

Household Size	Was your household income under:			
1 to 4	GO TO CLOSING			
5	\$27,500 ?	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR GO TO CLOSING
6	\$31,500 ?	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR GO TO CLOSING
7	\$35,500 ?	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR GO TO CLOSING
8	\$39,500 ?	1. Yes	2. No	9. DK/NR GO TO CLOSING

4. \$50,000 - \$75,000, or 5. \$75,000 - \$100,000? GO TO CLOSING 9. DK/NR GO TO

151. Was it: 6. \$100,000 - \$150,000 7. \$150,000 - \$200,000, or 8. \$200,000 or over?
GO TO CLOSING

9. DK/NR GO TO

OVERCOMING RESISTANCE

Let me assure you that the information we are gathering is anonymous. The results are reported in terms such as: 45% of households earn under \$50,000 and 55% earn \$50,000 and over.

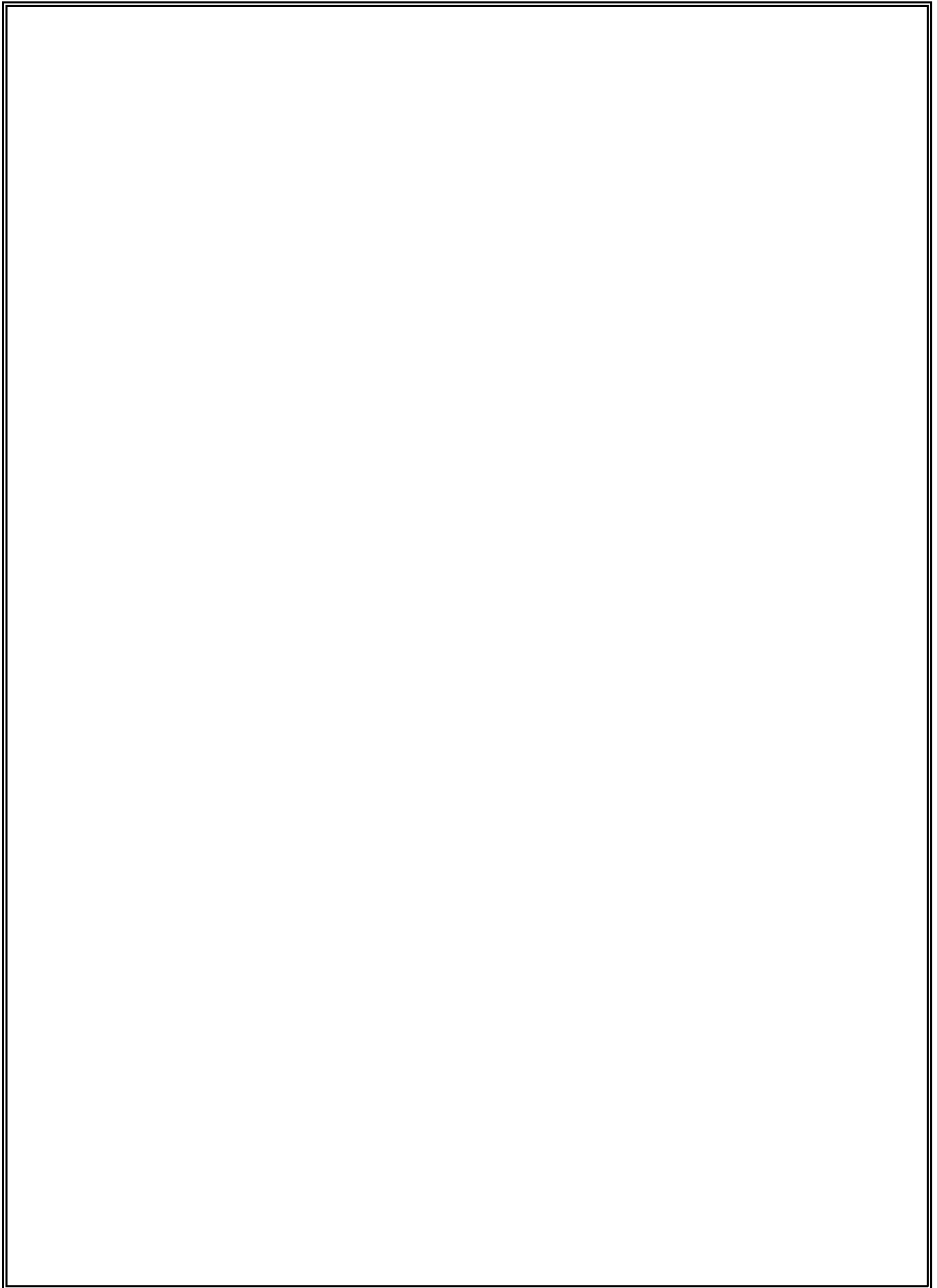
SEE OVERCOMING RESISTANCE TO INCOME PAGE AT YOUR DESK FOR MORE SUGGESTIONS.

CLOSING

Finally, let me just check your phone number so that we do not call you back again by mistake. Is the number I called you at: _____?

I would like to thank you on behalf of the entire Jewish community for your cooperation with this study.

If you would like any information about the Jewish community, or have any needs the Jewish community might serve, you may call the Jewish Federation at (305) 576-4000 or visit the website at jewishmiami.org. Have a great (day / evening).



2014 Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study:
A Portrait of the Miami Jewish Community



Greater Miami Jewish Federation

Robert G. Berrin
Chair of the Board

Jacob Solomon
President and CEO

Myron J. "Mike" Brodie
Executive Vice President Emeritus

The Mission of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation is to mobilize human and financial resources to care for those in need, strengthen Jewish life and advance the unity, values and shared purpose of the Jewish people in Miami, in Israel and around the world.

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