



**THE 2007  
JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY  
OF SOUTHERN MAINE**

**MAIN REPORT  
VOLUME I**



JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE





**THE 2007  
JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY  
OF SOUTHERN MAINE**

**MAIN REPORT  
VOLUME I: CHAPTERS 1-7**



**JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE**

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Electronic copies of the data and reports from this study are available at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).

December 2007  
Kislev 5768



# JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE

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This study was generously funded by the Sam L. Cohen Foundation, Lisa and Leon Gorman, and the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine.



## JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE

December 5, 2007

We are very pleased to present this Main Report of the results of our first Southern Maine Jewish Community Study. The information it contains will provide us with important data which will be of use to the JCA, local agencies, temples, and synagogues as well as the members of the Jewish community on whose behalf all of these institutions exist. It was conducted professionally, using the latest scientific technology, by University of Miami Professor Ira Sheskin, a first-rate demographer, who has conducted many similar studies throughout the country. Dr. Sheskin was also a member of the National Technical Advisory Committee which conducted the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Studies.

The community study results are a mirror of our Jewish community at a point in time when we are being asked to make major financial decisions regarding capital development for several institutions. The data also reflect back to us basic information such as how many Jews live in Southern Maine; levels of Jewish observance, commitment, education, the priorities we have Jewishly, rates of intermarriage, income levels, age, and the current demand for social services under Jewish auspices.

This information must be studied and used in the coming years to help us develop as a strong Jewish community. The data tell us about ourselves now. They can also be used to help us make wise decisions about what kind of Jewish community we want to strive to become in the future. To accomplish that goal, we will all need to work together to develop as common a vision of the future as we can toward which our joint efforts can be devoted. This may mean reviewing and changing how all or some community institutions deliver services or even integrating two or more existing institutions. It will mean looking for new and different ways to reach out to the large number of unaffiliated and marginal Jews whose active presence in the community could mean so much in revitalizing Jewish life in Southern Maine.

The data will only be as helpful to us as is our willingness to use it wisely. This will take commitment, courage, and conviction of all of us who would like to see our Jewish community grow from strength to strength.

*Mindi Alterman*

Mindi Alterman  
President

*Emily Sandberg*

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Executive Director

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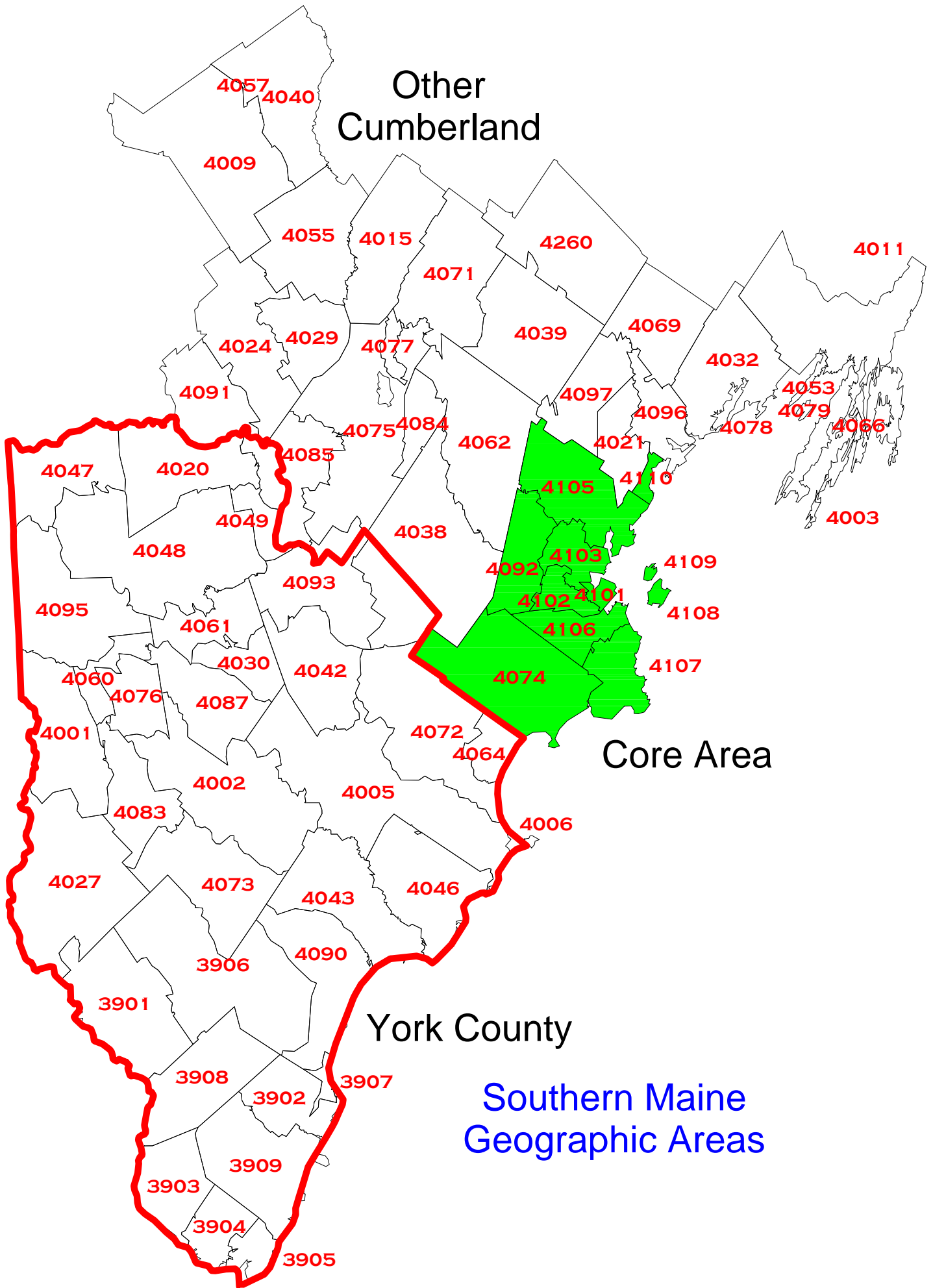
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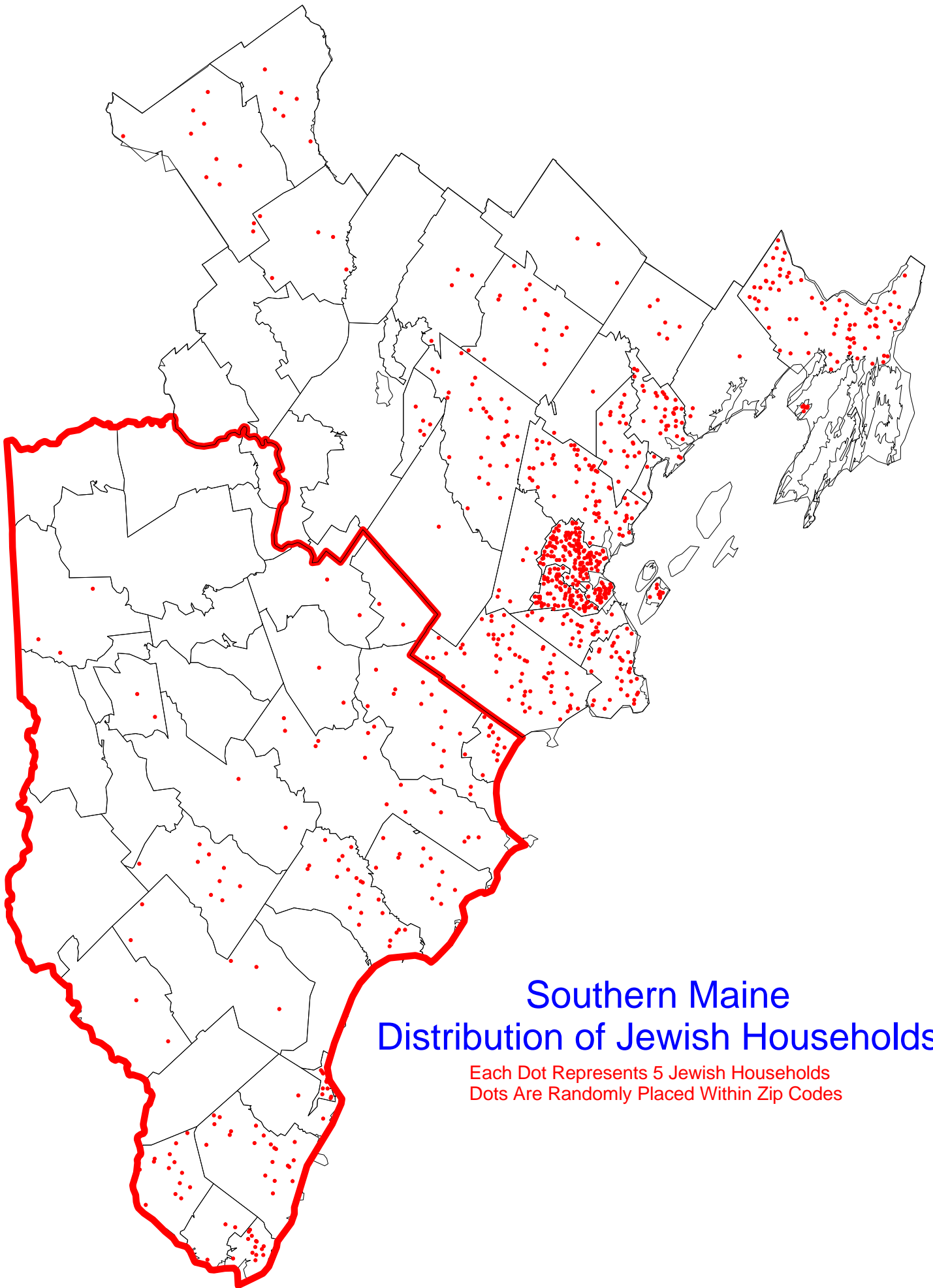
Other  
Cumberland

Core Area

York County

Southern Maine  
Geographic Areas





## Southern Maine Distribution of Jewish Households

Each Dot Represents 5 Jewish Households  
Dots Are Randomly Placed Within Zip Codes



# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

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*In the beginning . . .*

(Genesis 1:1)

## PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

**T**his is the Main Report arising from the 2007 demographic study of the Jewish population of Southern Maine. The study commenced in May of 2007 and was completed in January 2008. Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was engaged to undertake the effort. The project was funded by the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine.

Significant changes in both the American Jewish community and the Southern Maine 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 community studies have been completed in about 50 American Jewish communities since 1993 (**Table 1-1**), covering more than 75% of the 6,452,000 American Jews counted in the 2006 *American Jewish Year Book*. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations (now merged into United Jewish Communities) in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities in 2000-01.

This report will assist the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine, 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 in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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 *Community 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:

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

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

**First**, the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys 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 Southern Maine as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine, 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 Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine and other Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study provides the data to help fine tune this network and prioritize the services offered.

**Third**, while the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine 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 Southern Maine, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful to financial resource development by the Jewish community.

## **DEFINITIONS OF THE STUDY AREA AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**

**T**he study area includes all of Cumberland and York Counties in Maine. For the purposes of analysis, the study area is divided into three geographic areas.

❶ **The Core Area.** Includes zip codes 04074, 04092, and 04101, 04102, 04103, 04105 to 04108, and 04110. Includes the city of Portland.

❷ **Other Cumberland.** Includes all areas of Cumberland County not included in the Core Area.

❸ **York County.**

## DEFINITIONS

**K**ey 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 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-definition. 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 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. Persons who are Messianic are *not* considered to be Jewish. *Persons of Jewish Background* (see the rightmost column of the screener in Appendix A) 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.

### • 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 adult 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 child who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion). A child who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish and in another religion is not a Jew-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. Thus, Jews-by-Choice and persons of Jewish background who no longer consider themselves Jewish are not included as born or raised Jewish adults.

- **Respondent**

The *respondent* is the person in a Jewish household who was queried in the Telephone Survey. Some questions in the Telephone Survey 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, while other results are shown only for Jewish respondents. See the “Definition of an Eligible Respondent” section in Chapter 2.

- **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), parent, or other Jewish adult is 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 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 synagogue attendance).

- **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. Children who are being raised part Jewish (both Jewish and in another religion) are not considered to be Jewish children. 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.

- **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), parent, or other Jewish adult as reported by the non-Jewish respondent (in a *proxy* fashion).

## ● 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) (Jew-by-Choice).

③ **Intermarriage:** An *intermarriage* 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 and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

## ● Jewish Organization

A *Jewish organization* is a Jewish organization other than a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine. In querying whether anyone in the household is currently a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of the Anti-Defamation League 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, 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 under *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. Households containing Israelis are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip.

### ● **Jewish Community Alliance Market Segments in the Past Year**

Respondents were asked whether their households donated to the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine (JCA) in the past year. If their households did not donate, the respondents were asked whether the JCA contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their households to donate. From these two questions, three *Jewish Community Alliance market segments* are developed:

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

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

③ **Not Asked:** Includes households who reported that they did not donate to the JCA in the past year and were not asked to donate.

“Don’t know” responses were treated as negative responses.

### ● **Donated to Jewish Community Alliance in the Past Year**

The variable *Donated to Jewish Community Alliance in the Past Year* refers only to households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine.

### ● **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 to whom (or about whom) each question on the Telephone Survey was addressed. The base is the denominator used in calculating the percentages shown in the text and tables. 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 3-17.

## COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES

**I**n many cases, this report compares Southern Maine with other American Jewish communities (Table 1-1). Over 150 *Comparison with Other Communities* tables are presented in this report.

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

❶ **Different Dates of the Studies.** The community studies included in the comparison tables were completed over a 14-year period. Differences between Place A in 1993 and Place B in 2007 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 14 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 DJN 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.** The community studies have used a variety of questionnaires. 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.

❹ **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 five or more percentage points apart may be considered to be statistically significantly different. On the other hand, when comparing the results for population subgroups (such as households with children or households under age 35) among the comparison Jewish communities, 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, comparisons with other Jewish communities help provide an important context for understanding the Southern Maine 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:

- ❶ 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.
- ❷ The study had to be completed since 1993, a 14-year period.
- ❸ If a community completed multiple studies during this period, only the results of the most recent study are shown.
- ❹ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables using wording similar to Southern Maine and to have reported the results in a manner facilitating comparison.
- ❺ 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 Southern Maine. For example, if the question in Southern Maine 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 rest of 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 comparisons with other Jewish communities.
- ❻ The community study report had to be made available to the North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB), United Jewish Communities (UJC), 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 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.

**Highlighted Comparison Jewish Communities.** It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Southern Maine, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Southern Maine: Hartford, Rhode Island, St. Paul, and Westport (**Table 1-1**). Thus, these communities are shown in **boldface type** in the comparison tables.

**Ranking of Southern Maine 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 Southern Maine is well below average, below average, about average, above average, or well above average compared to other Jewish communities. In some cases, Southern Maine 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 Southern Maine and the median value for the data being compared. In general, if the value for Southern Maine is within four percentage points of the median value, Southern Maine is identified as about average. If the value for Southern Maine is five to eight percentage points from the median value, Southern Maine 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 Southern Maine is more than eight percentage points from the median value, Southern Maine is identified as either *well* above average or *well* below average, or as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

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

Comparative information for residents of Southern Maine (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) was generally obtained from the American Community Survey at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

See [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://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, 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](http://www.jewishdatabank.org).

<b>TABLE 1-1 JEWISH POPULATION OF COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES</b>				
<i>Community</i>	<b>Year of Study</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number of Persons in Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number of Jews <sup>1</sup></b>
Atlanta	2006	61,300	156,900	119,800
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	23,143	20,226
Baltimore	1999	36,600	99,900	91,400
Bergen	2001	28,400	78,000	71,700
Boston	2005	105,500	265,500	210,500
Broward <sup>2</sup>	1999	129,000	261,000	233,700
Buffalo	1995	11,520	31,600	26,400
Charlotte	1997	4,000	10,600	7,800
Chicago	2000	137,700	327,200	270,500
Cleveland	1996	33,710	88,300	81,500
Columbus	2001	11,878	32,000	22,000
Denver	1997	32,100	78,500	63,300
Detroit	2005	30,000	78,000	72,000
Essex-Morris	1998	47,000	117,100	NA
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	8,600	7,100
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	14,800	36,900	32,800
Howard County	1999	6,500	20,100	16,000
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	16,200	13,000
Las Vegas	2005	42,000	89,000	67,500
Los Angeles	1997	247,668	619,000	519,200
Martin-St. Lucie <sup>3</sup>	2004	3,579	7,695	6,650
Miami	2004	54,000	121,300	113,300
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	25,400	21,100

<b>TABLE 1-1 JEWISH POPULATION OF COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES</b>				
<i>Community</i>	<b>Year of Study</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number of Persons in Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number of Jews <sup>1</sup></b>
Minneapolis	2004	13,850	35,300	29,300
Monmouth	1997	26,000	72,500	65,700
New York	2002	643,000	1,667,000	1,412,000
Orlando	1993	9,044	23,400	19,200
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	15,850	13,850
Philadelphia	1997	99,300	241,600	206,100
Phoenix	2002	44,000	106,900	82,900
Pittsburgh	2002	20,900	54,200	42,200
<b>Rhode Island</b>	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	208,600
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
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>11,825</b>	<b>8,350</b>
St. Louis	1995	24,600	59,400	54,000
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	5,150	13,400	10,940
St. Petersburg	1994	13,006	30,200	25,700
Tidewater	2001	5,400	13,800	10,950
Tucson	2002	13,400	28,600	22,400

**TABLE 1-1  
JEWISH POPULATION OF COMPARISON JEWISH COMMUNITIES**

<i>Community</i>	<b>Year of Study</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number of Persons in Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number of Jews <sup>1</sup></b>
Washington	2003	110,000	267,800	215,600
West Palm Beach	2005	69,000	137,300	124,250
<b>Westport</b>	2000	5,000	13,600	11,450
Wilmington <sup>4</sup>	1995	5,700	15,100	11,900
York (PA)	1999	925	2,400	1,800
Total		2,493,950	6,094,513	4,998,736
<i>American Jewish Year Book (AJYB)</i>	2006			6,452,000
NJPS	2000	2,900,000	6,700,000	5,237,700

<sup>1</sup> Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available.

<sup>2</sup> Population estimates are updated to 1999. Data in other parts of this report for Broward are from a 1997 study.

<sup>3</sup> Population estimates are updated to 2004. Data in other parts of this report for Martin-St. Lucie are from a 1999 study.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Notes: 1) See Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, "*Jewish Population of the United States, 2006*," *American Jewish Year Book 2006*, Volume 106 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, Editors) (New York: The American Jewish Committee) for an explanation of the differences between the AJYB and NJPS results.

2) For a detailed description of the geographic extent of each community, it is necessary to consult the community study reports available at [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org). In no case is the study area defined by the legal limits of the city name appearing in this table. Study areas range in size from the better part of a county to multi-county areas. All study areas correspond to the local Jewish Federation's service area.

3) These data are population estimates for the year of the study. Current population estimates may differ.



**TABLE 1-2  
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES**

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List	Total
Atlanta	1996	2006	322	0	685	1,007
Atlantic County *	1985	2004	212	412	0	624
Baltimore	1985	1999	182	0	825	1,007
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 <sup>1</sup>	1,065
Charlotte *	None	1997	186	298	0	484
Chicago	1990	2000	704	0	1,344	2,048
Cleveland	1987	1996	531	9	646	1,186
Columbus	1990	2001	369	0	370	739
Denver	1981	1997	241	122	359	722
Detroit *	1989	2005	403	871	0	1,274
Essex-Morris	1986	1998	1,446	0	0	1,446
Harrisburg *	None	1994	186	289	0	475
<b>Hartford *</b>	1982	2000	216	547	0	763
Howard County	None	1999	50	0	157	207
Jacksonville *	None	2002	209	226	166	601
Las Vegas *	1995	2005	398	799	0	1,197
Los Angeles	1979	1997	1,080	0	1,560	2,640
Martin-St. Lucie *	None	1999	23	180	0	203

**TABLE 1-2  
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES**

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List	Total
Miami *	1994	2004	1,808	0	0	1,808
Milwaukee *	1983	1996	308	531	0	839
Minneapolis *	None	2004	208	538 **	0	746
Monmouth *	None	1997	395	401 <sup>2</sup>	0	796
New York	1991	2002	3,270	0	1,263	4,533
Orlando *	None	1993	204	467	0	671
Palm Springs	None	1998	77	0	325	402
Philadelphia	1984	1997	1,437	0	0	1,437
Phoenix	1983	2002	229	0	564	793
Pittsburgh	None	2002	341	0	972	1,313
<b>Rhode Island *</b>	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
Sarasota *	1992	2001	189	427	0	616
Seattle	1979	2000	200	0	600	800
South Palm Beach *	1995	2005	1,511	0	0	1,511
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE *</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>421</b>
St. Louis	None	1995	198	424	833	1,455

**TABLE 1-2  
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES**

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List	Total
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
<b>Total</b>			<b>25,528</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>14,470</b>	<b>51,930</b>

\* Studies completed by Ira M. Sheskin.

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

<sup>1</sup> List sample was drawn from synagogue member lists.

<sup>2</sup> Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling was supplemented with Distinctive Sephardic Name (DSN) sampling.

Note: Only Jewish community studies 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

**M**any of the comparison tables include results from the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (*NJPS 2000*). This researcher believes that comparisons with other Jewish communities 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 5.2 million American Jews estimated by the study. 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 900,000 *less Jewishly-connected* American Jews) 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 results for most demographic measures presented in this report (Chapters 4-5) represent all 5.2 million American Jews, while the NJPS 2000 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 5.2 million American Jews. See [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org) for more information on the NJPS 2000 methodology.

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

## READING THE TABLES

**P**ercentage 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, JCC membership, Jewish organization membership, and other variables.

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: 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.), 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 30% of *Jewish respondents in the Core Area* identify as Reform. Yet, 43% of *Jewish respondents who identify as Reform* live in the Core Area. 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* in these households or only for *respondents*.

## Typographic Devices

✓ A check mark is used to indicate that information appears in the text which cannot be gleaned 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.”

**Boldface type** is used to draw the reader’s attention to highlighted 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.

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

## COMPARISONS AMONG POPULATION SUBGROUPS

**T**hroughout 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* 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 Reform is 26% and 41% of respondents age 35-49 identify as Reform, then the percentage of respondents age 35-49 who identify as Reform would be identified as being *much higher* than the overall percentage because 41% is at least ten percentage points higher than 26%.

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, 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 is at least double, or half of, respectively, the overall percentage. For example, if the overall percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox is 3% and 10% of respondents in synagogue member households identify as Orthodox, then the percentage of respondents in synagogue member households who identify as Orthodox would be identified as being *much higher* than the overall percentage because 10% is at least double 3%.

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, some judgment is used and the above guidelines for defining *much higher* or *much lower* are relaxed.

## ROUNDING OF NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES

**T**he careful reader will notice small differences in the percentages and numbers of households and persons shown in various parts of this report. The differences are due to rounding error. At times, also due to rounding error, the reported percentages do not sum to 100% and the reported numbers do 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 Southern Maine 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

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

(Avot 3:17)

**T**his study of the Southern Maine Jewish community consists of a Telephone Survey of 421 Jewish households in Southern Maine, a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) Counting Project, and a Jewish Institutions Survey.

## QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

**T**he questionnaire was designed through a cooperative effort by the Demographic Study Committee, Jewish Community Alliance staff, community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami.

## TELEPHONE SURVEY

**C**onsistent with many other Jewish community studies, this study involved a Telephone Survey with a random digit dialing (RDD) sample, supplemented with a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample taken from the 2007 CD-ROM telephone directory. In total, 421 15-minute telephone interviews were conducted, including 150 interviews from the RDD sample and 271 interviews from the DJN sample.

The sample size of 421 is adequate so that we can be 95% certain that the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 421 interviews) is no greater than  $\pm 4.8\%$ . When results are *not* based upon the total sample size of 421 (for example, when results are presented for households with elderly persons), the margin of error is greater than  $\pm 4.8\%$ . (See the “Sample Size and Margin of Error” section in this Chapter.) The 421 interviews represent 10% of the 4,300 Jewish households in Southern Maine.

**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 results in an appropriate share of interviews from households who are not listed in the telephone directory. Based upon information in about ten comparison Jewish communities, about 10%-20% of Jewish households do not have their telephone numbers published in the telephone directory. The RDD methodology also facilitates calling households who have recently migrated into the local area. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue or other Jewish organizations, or by donating money to a Jewish fund raising campaign. 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 three-digit telephone exchange codes in the study area, four-digit random numbers were generated by a computer to produce seven-digit telephone numbers. These numbers were purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. 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, 20,000 different numbers were dialed more than 40,000 times to obtain the 150 RDD interviews. This is a yield rate of 0.8% (150 divided by 20,000). The remainder of the numbers dialed were either disconnected, not in service, changed to unlisted numbers, changed to other listed numbers, business numbers, government numbers, not answered by a person after at least four attempts, fax machines, non-Jewish households, ineligible Jewish households, 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, for the first 5,000 numbers called, 85% (the *screener cooperation rate*) of households reached cooperated with the screener to identify whether the households were Jewish or non-Jewish. Of the Jewish households reached, 95% (the *survey cooperation rate*) cooperated with the survey.

**DJN Sample.** After the completion of the RDD Telephone Survey, an additional 271 telephone interviews were conducted from households with a DJN listed in the 2007 CD-ROM telephone directory. This greatly facilitated the project: on average, one RDD interview was completed every five hours; one DJN interview was completed every hour.

## WEIGHTING OF THE SAMPLE

**T**hree different sets of weights were sequentially applied to the data. First, weights were applied based upon the existence of multiple telephone numbers in the households. Second, weights were applied to account for geographic bias introduced by restricting the geographic area called (due to budgetary constraints). Third, weights were applied based on demographic factors to adjust for biases introduced by DJN sampling.

❶ **Number of Telephone Numbers.** The number of telephone numbers in each household 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. 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.

❷ **Geographic Bias.** For the first 5,000 RDD telephone numbers dialed, all telephone exchange codes in Cumberland and York Counties were included in the sample. However, for budgetary reasons, the calling area was then restricted and the more densely-settled Jewish areas were oversampled. Appropriate weighting factors were applied to correct the geographic bias introduced by this oversampling.

⑥ **Demographic Bias.** As mentioned above, two sampling methods were utilized—RDD and DJN. The RDD sample was compared to the DJN sample on a number of *key variables*: geographic area, age of the head of the household, household size, household structure, marital status, length of residence, household income, home ownership, Jewish identification (Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, Just Jewish), type of marriage (in-married, conversionary in-married, intermarried), synagogue membership, familiarity with the Jewish Community Alliance, visits to Israel, and donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year. It was found (using chi-square tests) that the RDD and DJN samples differed significantly on age of the head of the household and type of marriage, and weighting factors were applied accordingly. With these weighting factors applied, no statistically significant differences were seen between the RDD and DJN samples on any of the key variables.

## DEFINITION OF AN ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD

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

- ① Persons in institutions, such as nursing homes, who do not have their own telephone numbers at bedside.
- ② Households without telephones. In Southern Maine, 99.2% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) do not have telephones. This percentage is probably lower, and negligible, for Jewish households only.
- ③ Households with cell phones only.
- ④ Households containing no persons capable of being interviewed due to physical (including hearing impairments) or mental health limitations.

## DEFINITION OF AN ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT

**N**o procedure was used to select a person at random to be interviewed within each Jewish household in Southern Maine. 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 56% of respondents were female, whereas 51% of adults in Jewish households in Southern Maine 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 synagogue attendance, 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 14.4% of the 421 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 questions, such as preference for Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, 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

**P**aid workers from the Southern Maine Jewish community were used for the interviewing process in this study. Interviewers were found via advertisements in the local Jewish newspaper, several mailings, and by word of mouth. All interviewers were themselves interviewed for the positions. More than 40 persons applied for the interviewer positions, of whom 26 were hired.

Two 3½-hour training sessions were held for interviewers at the Jewish Community Alliance building prior to the commencement of the survey. A 30-page training manual and a copy of the questionnaire were provided to each interviewer via e-mail prior to the training session. The interviewing team consisted of 26 workers, who were paid \$14 per hour. Each worker averaged about 16 completed interviews. The interviews averaged about 15 minutes each.

The Telephone Survey commenced on June 17, 2007 and continued through June 21, 2007. To facilitate contacting respondents, most telephone numbers were 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. Interviews were conducted from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. No interviews were conducted on Friday evening or Saturday. The Telephone Survey was conducted from the Jewish Community Alliance building. Because respondents were contacted in the privacy of their homes and 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 (95%) 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 personally explained the purpose of the study to reluctant respondents.

## PUBLICITY

Articles about the study appeared in the local Jewish press. A post card about the study was sent to all households on the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine mailing list. Advertisements were placed in synagogue bulletins. Contact was made with local area rabbis, synagogue presidents, and Jewish institutions. Flyers were distributed around the community. The purpose of this publicity was to notify potential respondents of the possibility that they might receive a telephone call and make them more receptive to cooperating with the study.

## 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 prove 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 be 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 Southern Maine Jewish community is based upon a sample of the total Jewish population of Southern Maine, 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 Southern Maine. Sampling error does not bias our estimates, but defines a *margin of error* around each percentage.

For example, a sample size of 384 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 384 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% ( $50\% \pm 5\%$ ).

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 384, if 90% of respondents answered *yes* to a question, the margin of error would be  $\pm 2.9\%$  rather than the  $\pm 5.0\%$  mentioned above.

**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% 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 detailed analyses for every combination of variables and population subgroups that one might desire.

The only population subgroups shown in Southern Maine with a small sample size are:

- \* households with only adult children (sample size = **35**, margin of error may be as high as  $\pm 17\%$ )
- \* elderly single households (**49**,  $\pm 14\%$ )
- \* households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (**43**,  $\pm 16\%$ )

Due to the very large 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.

A discussion of margins of error in conjunction with each table in this report is not included. While of use to social scientists in determining correlations, inclusion of these tests in the report would not be very informative for most readers.

<b>TABLE 2-1 MARGINS OF ERROR AROUND PERCENTAGES (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)</b>									
<b>Estimated Percentage</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>								
	<b>25</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>
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	4.4	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

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

## SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PERCENTAGES

**T**ables 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.

A discussion of significance tests in conjunction with each table in this report is not included. While of use to social scientists in determining correlations, inclusion of these tests in the report 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

**B**rief surveys were administered to the synagogues in Southern Maine, the Jewish day school, the Jewish independent supplemental school, and the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine. The results appear in Chapters 4, 7, 8, and 14. Note that several synagogues outside Cumberland and York Counties, including several in New Hampshire, were also surveyed because they serve residents of Cumberland and York counties.

**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 2000 and 2007 and information on synagogue mergers.

The Synagogue Survey also collected for 2007 on preschool/child care, synagogue school, and day camp enrollments, and the number of regular participants in Jewish teenage youth groups.

**Jewish Day School Survey.** The Jewish Day School Survey was completed by the principal of the Jewish day school.

The Jewish Day School Survey queried Jewish day school enrollments by grade for 2007.

**Jewish Supplemental School Survey.** The Independent Jewish Supplemental School Survey queried the enrollment at the York County Community Hebrew School for 2007.

**Jewish Community Alliance Survey.** The Jewish Community Alliance Survey was completed by Emily Sandberg of the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine.

The Jewish Community Alliance Survey collected data for 2007 on the number of Jewish households on the Jewish Community Alliance mailing list by zip code, number of regular participants in independent teenage youth groups, number of donations, number of households participating in the Annual Campaign, and amount raised by the Annual Campaign.

# CHAPTER 3

## SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION

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*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

**T**able 3-1 shows that 11,825 persons live in 4,300 Jewish households in Southern Maine, of whom 8,350 persons (71%) are Jewish. (See the “Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish” section in Chapter 6 for a comparison with other Jewish communities.) In addition to the 11,825 persons in Jewish households, about 5 Jewish persons live in institutions without their own telephone numbers. Thus, in total, the Jewish community contains 11,830 persons

**Table 3-8** compares the Jewish population of Southern Maine with that of other Jewish communities in Maine.

A total of 6,190 persons live in the **Core Area** in 2,190 Jewish households. 72% of persons in Jewish households are Jewish. Thus, there are 4,425 Jews in the Core Area.

A total of 3,585 persons live in **Other Cumberland** in 1,255 Jewish households. 66% of persons in Jewish households are Jewish. Thus, there are 2,350 Jews in Other Cumberland.

A total of 2,050 persons live in **York County** in 855 Jewish households. 77% of persons in Jewish households are Jewish. Thus, there are 1,575 Jews in York County.

<b>TABLE 3-1</b>					
<b>CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>					
SAMPLE SIZE: 421 HOUSEHOLDS AND 1,106 PERSONS					
Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households		Number of Jews
			Number of Persons	Percentage Jewish	
Core Area	2,190	2.83	6,190	71.5%	4,425
Other Cumberland	1,255	2.86	3,585	65.5%	2,350
York County	855	2.40	2,050	76.7%	1,575
All	4,300	2.75	11,825	70.6%	8,350



**Table 3-2** shows that 51% of *Jewish households* live the Core Area, 29% live in Other Cumberland, and 20% live in York County.

The geographic distribution of *persons in Jewish households* and the geographic distribution of *Jews* are not significantly different from the distribution of Jewish households.

<b>TABLE 3-2</b>						
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>						
<b>SAMPLE SIZE: 421 HOUSEHOLDS AND 1,106 PERSONS</b>						
<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Jewish Households</b>		<b>Persons in Jewish Households</b>		<b>Jews in Jewish Households</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Core Area	2,190	50.9%	6,190	52.4%	4,425	53.0%
Other Cumberland	1,255	29.2	3,585	30.3	2,350	28.1
York County	855	19.9	2,050	17.3	1,575	18.9
All	4,300	100.0%	11,825	100.0%	8,350	100.0%

## PERCENTAGE JEWISH

**T**able 3-3 shows three measures of the percentage of the Jewish population that have been calculated with respect to the Southern Maine 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. (The number of Jews in institutions is added to the number of Jews in households in communities for which this information is available.)

The 4,300 Jewish households constitute 2.2% of the estimated 197,348 *households* in Southern Maine. The 11,825 persons in Jewish households constitute 2.5% of the estimated 482,662 *persons* in Southern Maine. The 8,350 Jews constitute 1.7% of the estimated 482,662 *persons* in Southern Maine. (The 482,662 persons in Southern Maine includes about 11,000 persons living in institutions.)

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 3-3 shows that the 2.2% of Jewish households is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9.7% in Westport, 4.7% in Hartford, 2.3% in Rhode Island, and 1.6% in St. Paul. The 2.2% compares to 2.7% nationally.

✓ According to the 2005 American Community Survey, 1.2% of *persons* in Southern Maine are Black, 1.2% are Asian, and 1.1% are Hispanic.

<b>TABLE 3-3 PERCENTAGE JEWISH COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ①</b>	<b>Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ②</b>	<b>Percentage of Jews ③</b>
South Palm Beach	2005	48.6%	41.5%	39.8%
Broward	1997	22.3%	19.1%	17.1%
West Palm Beach	2005	16.7%	13.5%	12.2%
New York	2002	15.0%	14.3%	12.1%
Monmouth	1997	12.2%	12.1%	10.9%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	9.7%	10.1%	8.5%
Bergen	2001	8.6%	8.9%	8.1%
Palm Springs	1998	7.9%	5.7%	5.1%
Los Angeles	1997	7.6%	6.6%	5.5%
Howard County	1999	7.2%	8.1%	6.5%
Philadelphia	1997	7.1%	6.7%	5.8%
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%
Baltimore	1999	6.1%	6.4%	5.9%
Las Vegas	2005	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%
San Diego	2003	4.5%	4.1%	3.1%
Atlanta	2006	4.3%	NA	NA
Phoenix	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	4.0%	NA	NA

<b>TABLE 3-3 PERCENTAGE JEWISH COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ①</b>	<b>Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ②</b>	<b>Percentage of Jews ③</b>
Tucson	2002	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%
St. Louis	1995	3.9%	NA	NA
Rochester	1999	3.8%	3.6%	2.9%
Denver	1997	3.7%	3.7%	3.0%
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%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
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%
Harrisburg	1994	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Charlotte	1997	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%

<b>TABLE 3-3 PERCENTAGE JEWISH COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> <b>❶</b>	<b>Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households</b> <b>❷</b>	<b>Percentage of Jews</b> <b>❸</b>
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 (PA)	1999	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Boston	2005	NA	9.1%	7.2%
San Francisco	2004	NA	14.0%	10.0%
NJPS	2000	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%

Note: See page 3-4 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

## CHANGE IN POPULATION IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2000-2007

**T**able 3-4 shows the change in the population in Jewish households in Southern Maine from 2000-2007. The estimate for 2000 is based upon a count of households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in the 2000 CD-ROM telephone directory, calculating a ratio between the RDD estimate of Jewish households in 2007 and the number of households with a DJN in the 2007 CD-ROM telephone directory and applying this ratio to the number of households with a DJN in the 2000 CD-ROM telephone directory. For a full explanation of this procedure, see Ira M. Sheskin, “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), Fall, 1998 (Vol. 17, No. 1), pp. 97-116.

The following assumptions are made in deriving the 2000 population estimate using this methodology: ❶ the percentage of unlisted telephone numbers remained constant from 2000-2007; ❷ the percentage of Jewish households with telephones remained constant from 2000-2007; ❸ the percentage of households who are cell phone only households remained constant from 2000-2007; ❹ the percentage of households with a DJN remained constant from 2000-2007; and ❺ the average household size of Jewish households remained constant from 2000-2007.

Using this methodology, the number of Jewish households and persons in Jewish households did not change from 2000-2007.

<b>TABLE 3-4 CHANGE IN POPULATION IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2000-2007</b>					
Year	DJN Count	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
2000	603	4,300	2.75	11,825	
2007	601	4,300	2.75	11,825	0.0%

✓ Data at the zip code level suggest a decrease in the number of Jewish households in 04101 from 2000-2007. This zip code area, however, contains an unusually large number of persons age 20-29, and this result may reflect an increase in cell phone-only households. That is, the number of households may not have decreased in this zip code, but rather the households may have switched from being land-line households to cell phone-only households. Cell phone-only households are not listed in the CD-ROM telephone directory.

✓ Data at the zip code level suggest that no individual zip code showed a significant increase in the number of Jewish households.

## CHANGE IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, 2000-2007

**T**able 3-5 shows that the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Southern Maine did not change significantly from 2000-2007. The results show a small decrease in the percentage of households in the Core Area and small increases in the percentages of households in Other Cumberland and York County; however, they are within the margin of error of the methodology. The 2000 data were derived by geographic area using the methodology described in the previous section.

<b>TABLE 3-5</b>				
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2000 AND 2007</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
	<b>2000</b>		<b>2007</b>	
<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>	<b>Percentage Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>	<b>Percentage Distribution</b>
Core Area	2,320	54.0%	2,190	50.9%
Other Cumberland	1,180	27.4	1,255	29.2
York County	800	18.6	855	19.9
All	4,300	100.0%	4,300	100.0%

**Table 3-6** shows that the number of Jewish households and the number of persons in Jewish households did not change from 2000-2007 overall and changed only slightly by geographic area.

The number of households in the **Core Area** decreased from 2,320 households to 2,190 households (5%) from 2000-2007. The number of persons in Jewish households decreased from 6,530 persons to 6,190 persons.

The number of households in **Other Cumberland** increased from 1,180 households to 1,255 households (6%) from 2000-2007. The number of persons in Jewish households increased from 3,375 persons to 3,585 persons.

The number of households in **York County** increased from 800 households to 855 households (7%) from 2000-2007. The number of persons in Jewish households increased from 1,920 persons to 2,050 persons.

**Note that in all cases these changes are within the margin of error of this methodology and that the major conclusion here is that the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of Southern Maine did not change significantly from 2000-2007.**

<b>TABLE 3-6 CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 2000-2007</b>				
			<b>Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number of Persons in Jewish Households</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>CORE AREA</b>				
2000	2,320	6,530		
2007	2,190	6,190	(340)	(5.2)%
<b>OTHER CUMBERLAND</b>				
2000	1,180	3,375		
2007	1,255	3,585	210	6.2%
<b>YORK COUNTY</b>				
2000	800	1,920		
2007	855	2,050	130	6.8%
<b>ALL</b>				
2000	4,300	11,825		
2007	4,300	11,825	0	0.0%

## JEWISH POPULATION IN SURROUNDING COUNTIES

**T**he Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) counting methodology was used to develop an estimate of the Jewish population of the three Maine counties surrounding Cumberland and York Counties (Androscoggin, Oxford, and Sagadahoc). The results suggests that:

- ❶ about 1,100 Jewish households live in this three-county area, with about 2,700 persons in Jewish households and 1,750 Jews.
- ❷ the number of Jewish households in this three-county area increased slightly from 2000-2007.



## COMPARISON WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

**T**able 3-7 compares the Jewish population of Southern Maine with that of other similar size Jewish communities. Communities shown in *italics* have completed a scientific study; other communities reflect estimates based upon local informants. Communities shown with asterisks reflect informant-updated estimates of earlier scientific studies.

TABLE 3-7 JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF 6,000-12,000 JEWS			
BASE: JEWISH PERSONS			
Community	Number of Jews	Community	Number of Jews
Albany	12,000	Nashville	7,800
<i>Wilmington</i>	11,900	Albuquerque	7,500
<b><i>Westport</i></b>	11,450	Sullivan County (NY)	7,425
Somerset County (NJ)	11,000	<i>Harrisburg</i>	7,100
<i>Worcester *</i>	11,000	Ann Arbor	7,000
<i>Tidewater</i>	10,950	Santa Barbara	7,000
<b><i>St. Paul</i></b>	10,940	<i>Martin-St. Lucie *</i>	6,650
Indianapolis	10,000	Oahu	6,400
Springfield (MA)	10,000	Omaha	6,100
Stamford-Darien- New Canaan	9,200	Greenwich	6,000
<i>San Antonio</i>	9,170	Raleigh (NC)	6,000
Syracuse	9,000	Santa Cruz-Aptos	6,000
Louisville	8,700	Trenton	6,000
<i>Charlotte *</i>	8,500	Source: Modified from Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, "Jewish Population of the United States, 2006," <i>American Jewish Year Book 2006</i> , Volume 106 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, Editors) (New York: The American Jewish Committee).	
Lehigh Valley (PA)	8,500		
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>8,350</b>		
Fort Myers (FL)	8,000		
Memphis	7,800		

## COMPARISON WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN MAINE

**T**able 3-8 compares the Jewish population of Southern Maine with that of other Jewish communities in Maine. Southern Maine is the largest Jewish community in Maine. Communities shown in *italics* have completed a scientific study; communities shown in standard **boldface** type were estimated using a DJN procedure; other communities reflect estimates based upon local informants.

TABLE 3-8 JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN MAINE			
BASE: JEWISH PERSONS			
Community	Number of Jews	Community	Number of Jews
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>8,350</b>	Augusta	140
Bangor	3,000	Other Communities	150
<b>Oxford County</b>	750	Total	13,915
<b>Androscoggin County (Auburn-Lewiston)</b>	600	Source: Modified from Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, " <i>Jewish Population of the United States, 2006</i> ," <i>American Jewish Year Book 2006</i> , Volume 106 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, Editors) (New York: The American Jewish Committee).	
<b>Sagadahoc County</b>	400		
Rockland Area	300		
Waterville	225		

# CHAPTER 4

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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*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

**T**able 4-1 shows the distribution of Jewish households and persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine by zip code. 15% of households live in 04103 (Core Area), 9% live in 04102 (Core Area), 9% live in 04011 (Other Cumberland), 7% live in 04105 (Core Area), 6% live in 04074 (Core Area), and 5% live in 04101 (Core Area).

The distribution of Jewish households among the zip code areas suggests that there is an about average level of geographic *concentration* of the Jewish population in Southern Maine. 15% of households live in the top zip code area, 33% of households live in the top three zip code areas, and 46% of households live in the top five zip code areas.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 4-2 shows that the 15% who live in the **top zip code area** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Westport, 26% in St. Paul, 24% in Rhode Island, and 21% in Hartford.

The 33% who live in the **top three zip code areas** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Westport, 52% in St. Paul, 39% in Rhode Island, and 37% in Hartford.

The 46% who live in the **top five zip code areas** is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 87% in Westport, 67% in St. Paul, and 48% in both Rhode Island and Hartford.

Table 4-3 shows that, *according to the Jewish Community Alliance Survey*, 2,025 households in Southern Maine are on the Jewish Community Alliance mailing list as of 2007. Thus, the Jewish Community Alliance mailing list contains 47% of the households in the Jewish community. The 47% is the sixth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in Rhode Island, 72% in Westport, 68% in Hartford, and 47% in St. Paul.

**Sample Size Caution:** The sample sizes for all zip code areas below the first thick line in Table 4-1 are **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 *persons in Jewish households* data below this line. The sample sizes below the second *very* thick line are **10** or less, and even less accuracy should be ascribed to the *persons in Jewish households* data below this line.

<b>TABLE 4-1</b>						
<b>JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE</b>						
<b>SAMPLE SIZE: 421 HOUSEHOLDS AND 1,106 PERSONS</b>						
		<b>Jewish Households</b>		<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>Persons in Jewish Households</b>	
<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>City/Town</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
04103	Portland	662	15.4%	2.86	1,894	16.0%
04102	Portland	391	9.1	2.58	1,010	8.5
04011 *	Birch Island	378	8.8	2.76	1,044	8.8
04105	Falmouth	288	6.7	3.56	1,026	8.7
04074	Pine Point	267	6.2	2.66	709	6.0
04101	Portland	198	4.6	1.89	374	3.2
04107	Cape Cottage	168	3.9	3.36	563	4.8
04096 *	Yarmouth	163	3.8	3.49	570	4.8
04062 *	Windham	155	3.6	2.87	444	3.8
04106	Portland	125	2.9	2.27	283	2.4
04043	Kennebunk	108	2.5	2.16	232	2.0
04021 *	Cumberland Center	103	2.4	2.81	290	2.5
04005	Biddeford	86	2.0	3.09	266	2.2
04039 *	Gray	86	2.0	3.19	274	2.3
04072	Buxton	77	1.8	1.79	139	1.2
03903	Eliot	69	1.6	2.87	197	1.7
03907	Ogunquit	65	1.5	2.14	138	1.2
03909	York	65	1.5	2.59	167	1.4
04064	Orrs Island	65	1.5	1.89	122	1.0
03905	Kittery Point	60	1.4	3.25	196	1.7
04009 *	Bridgton	56	1.3	1.88	105	0.9

<b>TABLE 4-1</b>						
<b>JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE</b>						
<b>SAMPLE SIZE: 421 HOUSEHOLDS AND 1,106 PERSONS</b>						
<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>City/Town</b>	<b>Jewish Households</b>		<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>Persons in Jewish Households</b>	
		<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
04046	Kennebunkport	56	1.3	2.03	113	1.0
04073	Sanford	47	1.1	2.41	114	1.0
04079 *	Harpwell	43	1.0	3.50	151	1.3
03910	York Beach	39	0.9	2.96	115	1.0
04108	Peaks Island	39	0.9	3.21	124	1.1
04040 *	Harrison	30	0.7	1.69	51	0.4
04069 *	Pownal	30	0.7	2.37	71	0.6
04078 *	South Freeport	30	0.7	2.00	60	0.5
04092	Westbrook	30	0.7	4.69	141	1.2
04055 *	Naples	26	0.6	2.54	66	0.6
04084 *	Standish	26	0.6	2.00	52	0.4
04070 *	Scarborough	22	0.5	3.00	65	0.5
04071 *	Raymond	22	0.5	2.38	51	0.4
03904	Kittery	17	0.4	1.60	28	0.2
04032 *	Freeport	17	0.4	3.29	57	0.5
04038 *	Gorham	17	0.4	3.65	63	0.5
04095	Maplewood	17	0.4	4.00	69	0.6
04110	Cumberland Foreside	17	0.4	3.16	54	0.5
04260 *	New Gloucester	17	0.4	2.21	38	0.3
03906	North Berwick	13	0.3	3.00	39	0.3
04050 *	Long Island	13	0.3	2.00	26	0.2

<b>TABLE 4-1</b>						
<b>JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE</b>						
<b>SAMPLE SIZE: 421 HOUSEHOLDS AND 1,106 PERSONS</b>						
		<b>Jewish Households</b>		<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>Persons in Jewish Households</b>	
<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>City/Town</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
04054	Moody	13	0.3	1.00	13	0.1
04116 *	South Portland	13	0.3	5.00	65	0.5
03901	Berwick	9	0.2	2.00	17	0.1
03902	Cape Neddick	9	0.2	1.00	9	0.1
03911	York Harbor	9	0.2	1.00	9	0.1
04002	Alfred	9	0.2	1.00	9	0.1
04076	Shapleigh	9	0.2	2.00	17	0.1
04093	West Buxton	9	0.2	1.00	9	0.1
04097 *	North Yarmouth	9	0.2	4.00	34	0.3
04004	Bar Mills	4	0.1	4.00	17	0.1
04014	Cape Porpoise	4	0.1	2.00	9	0.1
04042	Hollis Center	4	0.1	6.00	26	0.2
All		4,300	100.0%	2.75	11,825	100 .0%

Note: Shading in the *Zip Code* column indicates a zip code located in the Core Area. An \* in the *Zip Code* column indicates a zip code located in Other Cumberland. All other zip codes are located in York County.

**TABLE 4-2  
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Top Zip Code Area</b>	<b>Top 3 Zip Code Areas</b>	<b>Top 5 Zip Code Areas</b>
York (PA)	1999	34%	79%	84%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	40%	66%	87%
Milwaukee	1996	28%	58%	71%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	57%	72%
West Palm Beach	2005	35%	57%	66%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	55%	69%
South Palm Beach	2005	22%	54%	74%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	26%	52%	67%
Rochester	1999	29%	52%	66%
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%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	24%	39%	48%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	37%	54%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	21%	37%	48%
San Antonio	2007	16%	36%	50%
St. Louis	1995	13%	36%	50%
Detroit	2005	19%	36%	48%



**TABLE 4-2  
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Top Zip Code Area</b>	<b>Top 3 Zip Code Areas</b>	<b>Top 5 Zip Code Areas</b>
Sarasota	2001	16%	35%	49%
Minneapolis	2004	13%	35%	43%
Bergen	2001	17%	34%	44%
Tucson	2002	13%	33%	47%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>46%</b>
Tidewater	2001	14%	33%	46%
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	38%
Broward	1997	7%	20%	32%
Las Vegas	2005	8%	19%	28%
St. Petersburg	1994	7%	18%	28%
Washington	2003	5%	13%	20%
Los Angeles	1997	4%	11%	17%
New York	2002	4%	10%	14%
Baltimore	1999	NA	NA	70%
Buffalo	1995	35%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	28%	NA	NA

<b>TABLE 4-3</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST</b>				
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
		<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>		
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>On the Jewish Federation Mailing List</b>	<b>Estimated by the Telephone Survey</b>	<b><i>Percentage of Jewish Households on the Jewish Federation Mailing List</i></b>
Sarasota	2001	7,221	8,800	82%
Detroit	2005	23,913	30,000	80%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	7,287	9,550	76%
San Antonio	2007	3,359	4,500	75%
West 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%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	3,612	5,000	72%
Bergen	2001	19,894	28,400	70%
Harrisburg	1994	2,226	3,200	70%
South Palm Beach	2005	49,944	73,000	68%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	9,993	14,800	68%
Atlantic County	2004	6,700	10,000	67%
York (PA)	1999	614	925	66%
Richmond	1994	3,973	6,000	66%
Rochester	1999	6,256	10,230	61%
Minneapolis	2004	7,899	13,850	57%
Jacksonville	2002	3,787	6,700	57%

<b>TABLE 4-3</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLDS ON THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION MAILING LIST</b>				
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
		<b>Number of Jewish Households</b>		
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>On the Jewish Federation Mailing List</b>	<b>Estimated by the Telephone Survey</b>	<b><i>Percentage of Jewish Households on the Jewish Federation Mailing List</i></b>
Cleveland	1996	19,200	33,710	57%
Charlotte	1997	2,189	4,000	55%
St. Louis	1995	13,564	24,600	55%
Columbus	2001	5,785	11,878	49%
Broward	1997	65,764	133,000	49%
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>47%</b>
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%
Denver	1997	11,495	32,100	36%
Los Angeles	1997	68,000	247,668	28%
Las Vegas	2005	10,011	42,000	24%

## PLACE OF BIRTH

**T**able 4-4 shows that 96% of adults in Jewish households in Southern Maine were born in the United States. 77% of adults in Jewish households were born in the Northeast (including 24% in Maine and 19% in both Massachusetts and New York); 8%, in the South; 7%, in the Midwest; and 4%, in the West. 18% (1,577 adults) of adults in Jewish households were locally born (born in Southern Maine). 4% (351 adults) of adults in Jewish households were foreign born. 9 adults in Jewish households were born 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 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.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 4-5 shows that the 18% **locally born** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in Rhode Island, 40% in Hartford, 39% in St. Paul, and 12% in Westport.

Note that 56% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Southern Maine were born in Maine as of 2005.

The 4% **foreign born** is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in St. Paul, 8% in both Rhode Island and Westport, and 7% in Hartford.

Note that 4% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Southern Maine as of 2005 and 12% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) as of 2005 were foreign born.

✓ 3% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are foreign born, compared to 14% nationally.

Note that this section shows place of birth of *all adults in Jewish households*. The “Location of Residence Prior to Southern Maine” section is based only on *respondents*.

<b>TABLE 4-4 PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 849, NUMBER OF ADULTS: 8,762</b>			
<b>U.S. Location</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Foreign Location</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Southern Maine	18.0%	Israel	0.1%
Bangor	1.5	Canada	0.9
Auburn-Lewiston	1.5	Other Foreign	3.0
Other Maine	3.3	Total Foreign Born	4.0%
Total Maine	24.3%	Western/Northern Europe	1.8%
Massachusetts	19.1%	Middle America	0.2%
New York	18.7	Former Soviet Union (FSU)	0.0%
Connecticut	4.0	Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	0.2%
New Jersey	3.6	Middle East	0.2%
New Hampshire	3.3	South America	0.2%
Pennsylvania	3.2	Other Foreign	1.4%
Maryland	2.8		
Ohio	2.3		
California	2.2		
Illinois	1.9		
Michigan	1.4		
Texas	1.0		
Other U.S.	8.2		
Total U.S. Born	96.0%		
Northeast	77.1%		
South	7.8%		
Midwest	7.3%		
West	3.8%		

<b>TABLE 4-5</b>					
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>					
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>					
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
		<b>U.S. Born</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<i>Locally Born</i>	<b>Born Elsewhere in U.S.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Foreign Born</b>
New York	2002	59%	14	73%	27
Detroit	2005	57%	34	91%	9
Cleveland	1996	57%	29	86%	14
St. Louis	1995	51%	42	93%	7
Philadelphia	1997	51%	35	86%	14
Baltimore	1999	50%	38	88%	11
Chicago	2000	50%	NA	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	49%	41	90%	10
Milwaukee	1996	49%	40	88%	12
Minneapolis	2004	46%	37	83%	17
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	43%	50	93%	8
Buffalo	1995	42%	44	86%	14
Rochester	1999	41%	49	90%	10
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	40%	54	93%	7
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	39%	44	83%	17
Tidewater	2001	34%	61	94%	6
Harrisburg	1994	29%	66	95%	5
Wilmington	1995	28% <sup>1</sup>	65	93%	7
Richmond	1994	27%	66	94%	6
Howard County	1999	25% <sup>2</sup>	65	90%	10
San Antonio	2007	21%	67	88%	12

<b>TABLE 4-5</b>					
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>					
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>					
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
		<b>U.S. Born</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<i>Locally Born</i>	<b>Born Elsewhere in U.S.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Foreign Born</b>
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>4</b>
Jacksonville	2002	18%	73	91%	9
Atlanta	2006	16%	73	89%	11
Washington	2003	15%	77	92%	8
Bergen	2001	14% <sup>3</sup>	69	83%	17
Miami	2004	13% <sup>4</sup>	56	69%	31
<b>Westport</b>	2000	12%	80	93%	8
Atlantic County	2004	11%	85	96%	4
San Diego	2003	11%	70	81%	19
Monmouth	1997	10%	83	93%	7
Tucson	2002	8%	84	92%	8
Charlotte	1997	8%	82	91%	9
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	85	90%	10
Phoenix	2002	4%	90	94%	6
Orlando	1993	4%	88	92%	8
West Palm Beach	2005	2% <sup>5</sup>	91	93%	7
Broward	1997	2% <sup>6</sup>	83	85%	15
Las Vegas	2005	1%	91	92%	8
Sarasota	2001	1%	88	89%	11
South Palm Beach	2005	0% <sup>7</sup>	88	88%	12
Columbus	2001	91%		91%	9

**TABLE 4-5  
PLACE OF BIRTH  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	U.S. Born			Foreign Born
		<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in U.S.	Total	
Essex-Morris	1998	90%		90%	10
Seattle	2000	89%		89%	11
NJPS *	2000	86%		86%	14
U.S. Census	2005	88%		88%	12

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 11% of adults born in Philadelphia.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adults born in Baltimore.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 54% of adults born in New York and 7% born elsewhere in New Jersey.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes 2% of adults born in Broward or Miami.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes 4% of adults born in Miami.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward or Miami.



## HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

**J**ewish households in Southern Maine are defined as Former Soviet Union (FSU) households if any adult in the household was born in one of the republics of the FSU. 0% (0 households) of households are FSU households. Note that the results in this section are based only upon the 150 interviews from the random digit dialing (RDD) sample, because households from the FSU are much less likely to have a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN).

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 4-6 shows that the 0.0% of FSU households is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13.5% in St. Paul, 4.4% in Hartford, 3.5% in Rhode Island, and 0.9% in Westport. The 0 households compares to 695 households in St. Paul, 651 households in Hartford, 334 households in Rhode Island, and 45 households in Westport.

✓ NJPS 2000 reports that 227,000 *Jewish adults* currently living in the U.S. 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.

<b>TABLE 4-6</b>			
<b>HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION</b>			
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>
St. Paul	2004	13.5%	695
Minneapolis	2004	13.0%	1,800
New York	2002	12.0%	77,500
Milwaukee	1996	10.2%	1,061
San Francisco	2004	8.0%	10,032
Rochester	1999	7.2%	737
Detroit	2005	5.4%	1,620
Miami	2004	4.9%	2,646
Harrisburg	1994	4.8%	154
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	4.4%	651
Tucson	2002	3.9%	523

**TABLE 4-6  
HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>
Jacksonville	2002	3.6%	241
Bergen	2001	3.5%	994
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	3.5%	334
Washington	2003	3.2%	3,520
St. Petersburg	1994	2.9%	377
Monmouth	1997	2.5%	650
Wilmington	1995	2.3%	131
San Antonio	2007	1.9%	86
Richmond	1994	1.6%	96
Las Vegas	2005	1.3%	546
Charlotte	1997	1.3%	52
Sarasota	2001	1.2%	106
South Palm Beach	2005	1.1%	803
<b>Westport</b>	2000	0.9%	45
Tidewater	2001	0.8%	43
West Palm Beach	2005	0.5%	345
Broward	1997	0.2%	266
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>
Atlantic County	2005	0.0%	0
Orlando	1993	0.0%	0
Cleveland <sup>1</sup>	1996	4.7%	1,570

<sup>1</sup> Includes only households who arrived in the United States from the FSU since 1989.

Note: 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.

## MONTHS IN RESIDENCE

**T**able 4-7 shows that 10% (434 households) of Jewish households in Southern Maine live in Southern Maine for less than ten months of the year.

*Part-year households* are households who live in Southern Maine for 1-9 months of the year. *Full-year households* live in Southern Maine for 10-12 months of the year.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 4-8 shows that the 10.1% of part-year households is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9.0% in Rhode Island, 6.5% in Hartford, 4.6% in St. Paul, and 2.4% in Westport.

TABLE 4-7 MONTHS IN RESIDENCE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 421		
Number of Months	Percentage	Number of Households
1	0.0%	0
2	0.9	39
3	1.6	69
4	2.1	90
5	0.9	39
6	2.8	120
7	0.6	26
8	0.9	39
9	0.3	13
10	0.4	17
11	1.7	73
12	87.8	3,775
Total	100.0%	4,300
Less than 10	10.1%	434
10 - 12	89.9%	3,866

<b>TABLE 4-8 PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Atlantic County	2004	37.4%		Milwaukee	1996	5.2%
Sarasota	2001	24.3%		St. Louis	1995	5.0%
South Palm Beach	2005	22.9%		Rochester	1999	4.8%
West Palm Beach	2005	21.2%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	4.6%
Broward	1997	11.6%		Detroit	2005	4.4%
Monmouth	1997	10.2%		Phoenix	2002	4.4%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>10.1%</b>		Las Vegas	2005	3.3%
Miami	2004	9.7%		Tidewater	2001	3.1%
Richmond	1994	9.6%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	2.4%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	9.0%		Orlando	1993	2.4%
St. Petersburg	1994	8.7%		Jacksonville	2002	2.3%
Harrisburg	1994	7.9%		Washington	2003	2.0%
Tucson	2002	7.2%		San Antonio	2007	1.1%
Columbus	2001	6.9%				
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	6.5%				
Minneapolis	2004	5.8%				
Bergen	2001	5.2%				

Note: Part-year households live in the local community for less than ten months of the year.

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN SOUTHERN MAINE

**L**ength 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 4-9** shows that 10% (430 households) of Jewish households in Southern Maine moved to Southern Maine within the past five years (*new households* ❶). Thus, an average of 86 households in Southern Maine moved to Southern Maine each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). 19% of households have lived in Southern Maine for 5-9 years; 26%, for 10-19 years; and 45%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households* ❷).

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 4-10** shows that the 10% of **new households** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Westport, 13% in St. Paul, 10% in Rhode Island, and 9% in Hartford.

The 45% of **long-term households** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in both Rhode Island and Hartford, 60% in St. Paul, and 44% in Westport.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 4-9** shows that, overall, 45% of households are long-term households. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households age 50-64 (62%) and age 75 and over (68%)
- \* households with only adult children (69%) and elderly couple households (55%)
- \* Conservative households (61%)
- \* synagogue member households (56%)

The percentage of long-term households is much lower for:

- \* households in Other Cumberland (35%)
- \* households under age 50 (25%)
- \* households with children (32%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (33%)
- \* Reform households (33%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of long-term households:

- \* is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

<b>TABLE 4-9 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN SOUTHERN MAINE</b>						
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>						
	<b>Years in Residence</b>					
<b>Variable</b>	<b>0-4 ①</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20+ ②</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	10.0%	19.0	25.8	45.2	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>						
Core Area	8.7%	15.4	22.1	53.8	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	10.9%	19.3	35.3	34.5	96	1,255
York County	11.1%	28.0	20.7	40.2	88	855
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>						
Under 50	12.7%	28.9	33.5	24.9	131	1,806
50 - 64	6.5%	9.4	22.5	61.6	154	1,447
65 - 74	16.0%	22.0	16.0	46.0	66	521
75 and over	4.0%	10.0	18.0	68.0	70	526
→ 65 and over	10.0%	15.8	16.8	57.4	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>						
Household with Children	9.3%	28.8	30.0	31.9	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	5.7%	5.7	20.0	68.6	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	12.1%	9.8	36.6	41.5	74	860
Elderly Couple	10.7%	21.4	12.5	55.4	78	602
Elderly Single	8.5%	8.6	22.9	60.0	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>						
Under \$50,000	12.7%	16.9	23.9	46.5	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	7.7%	23.3	27.9	41.1	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	15.5%	26.0	26.0	32.5	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	9.7%	9.6	28.8	51.9	58	684

<b>TABLE 4-9 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN SOUTHERN MAINE</b>						
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>						
	<b>Years in Residence</b>					
<b>Variable</b>	<b>0-4 ①</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20+ ②</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>						
Conservative	10.5%	8.8	19.3	61.4	73	611
Reform	9.8%	26.8	30.3	33.1	133	1,496
Just Jewish	9.7%	16.5	25.3	48.5	197	2,043
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	4.5%	14.8	24.4	56.3	154	1,419
Non-Member	12.8%	20.9	26.4	39.9	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	10.6%	14.1	22.4	52.9	106	899
Non-Member	9.8%	20.1	26.9	43.2	315	3,401
Note: See page 4-19 for an explanation of ① and ②.						

<b>TABLE 4-10</b>					
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL METROPOLITAN AREA</b>					
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
		<b>Years in Residence</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>0-4 ①</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20+ ②</b>
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
Denver	1997	23%	14	19	44
Phoenix	2002	21%	24	20	35
West Palm Beach	2005	21%	23	33	23
Seattle	2000	21%	16	22	40
Harrisburg	1994	21%	11	19	50
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	20	35	26
South 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
<b>Westport</b>	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
Jacksonville	2002	14%	9	24	53
Monmouth	1997	13%	15	26	46
Bergen	2001	13%	12	20	56



<b>TABLE 4-10</b>					
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL METROPOLITAN AREA</b>					
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
		<b>Years in Residence</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>0-4 ①</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20+ ②</b>
San Antonio	2007	13%	7	18	62
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	13%	6	21	60
Atlantic County	2004	12%	15	23	50
Miami	2004	12%	9	17	62
York (PA)	1999	11%	17	25	47
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>
Tidewater	2001	10%	11	19	59
Milwaukee	1996	10%	10	13	68
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	10%	8	13	69
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	9%	7	16	69
Pittsburgh	2002	9%	7	11	73
Minneapolis	2004	9%	5	18	68
Philadelphia	1997	8%	8	10	75
St. Louis	1995	7%	11	9	73
Los Angeles	1997	7%	8	20	65
Baltimore	1999	7%	8	11	74
Rochester	1999	6%	9	15	70
Detroit	2005	3%	2	7	88
San Francisco	2004	40%			60

Note: See page 4-19 for an explanation of ① and ②.

## PROFILE OF NEWER HOUSEHOLDS

**T**able 4-11 compares Jewish households in residence in Southern Maine for 0-9 years (*newer households*) with households in residence for ten or more years (*longer-term households*).

Compared to longer-term households, newer households are more likely to:

- \* live in York County
- \* be under age 50
- \* be households with children
- \* be Reform households
- \* not be asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year
- \* not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

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

- \* live in the Core Area
- \* be age 50-64 and age 75 and over
- \* be synagogue member households

<b>TABLE 4-11 PROFILE OF NEWER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Years in Residence</b>	
	<b>0-9 (Newer Households)</b>	<b>10+ (Longer-Term Households)</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>		
Core Area	42.0%	54.3%
Other Cumberland	31.1	28.5
York County	26.9	17.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
Under 50	60.5%	34.5%
50 - 64	18.5	40.0
65 - 74	15.1	10.7
75 and over	5.9	14.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>		
Household with Children	51.4%	34.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	2.5	10.7
Non-Elderly Couple	15.1	22.1
Non-Elderly Single	8.4	4.1
Elderly Couple	15.1	13.4
Elderly Single	5.0	10.0
Other	2.5	5.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 4-1 1</b>		
<b>PROFILE OF NEWER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Years in Residence</b>	
	<b>0-9 (Newer Households)</b>	<b>10+ (Longer-Term Households)</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS</b>		
Employed Full Time	50.7%	49.4%
Employed Part Time	18.7	14.8
Unemployed	2.0	0.7
Retired	18.2	21.2
Homemaker	8.2	5.6
Student	2.2	8.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
Under \$25,000	3.9%	10.6%
\$25 - \$50,000	16.5	11.5
\$50 - \$100,000	38.8	39.2
\$100 - \$200,000	31.1	19.8
\$200,000 and over	9.7	18.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>		
Orthodox	2.5%	2.4%
Conservative	10.1	15.9
Reconstructionist	1.7	1.0
Reform	43.7	31.0
Just Jewish	42.0	49.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 4-11 PROFILE OF NEWER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Years in Residence</b>	
	<b>0-9 (Newer Households)</b>	<b>10+ (Longer-Term Households)</b>
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>		
In-married	29.8%	33.5%
Conversionary	8.5	5.7
Intermarried	61.7	60.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Member	21.8%	37.6%
Non-Member	78.2	62.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Member	18.5%	22.0%
Non-Member	81.5	78.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Donated to JCA	18.1%	28.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	6.0	6.6
Not Asked	75.9	65.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 4-11  
PROFILE OF NEWER HOUSEHOLDS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS**

Variable	Years in Residence	
	0-9 (Newer Households)	10+ (Longer-Term Households)
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	81.2%	71.9%
Under \$100	6.8	11.6
\$100 - \$500	7.7	10.2
\$500 and over	4.3	6.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	110	311
Number of Households	1,247	3,053

Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households do not apply to *Employment Status of Adults* (based on number of adults) and *Type of Marriage* (based on number of married couples). In addition, sample sizes are lower for *Household Income*, *Jewish Community Alliance Market Segments in the Past Year*, and *Donated to Jewish Community Alliance in the Past Year* due to missing responses.

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS

**T**able 4-12 shows that 29% of Jewish households in Southern Maine have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 25%, for 5-9 years; 24%, for 10-19 years; and 22%, for 20 or more years.

The percentage of households 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.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 4-13 shows that the 29% at their current address for **0-4 years** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Westport, 32% in both St. Paul and Rhode Island, and 28% in Hartford.

The 22% at their current address for **20 or more years** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Hartford, 28% in Rhode Island, 24% in Westport, and 18% in St. Paul.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 4-12 shows that no important differences are seen between the overall percentages and the percentages for each geographic area.

TABLE 4-12 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS						
Variable	Years in Residence				Sample Size	Number of Households
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+		
All	28.9%	24.9	24.3	21.9	421	4,300
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	30.4%	22.2	24.2	23.2	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	28.3%	26.7	26.7	18.3	96	1,255
York County	24.7%	29.6	21.0	24.7	88	855

**TABLE 4-13  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS**

Community	Year	Years in Residence			
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
Orlando	1993	55%	22	19	5
Seattle	2000	55%	18	27	
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
Howard County	1999	50%	20	18	12
Columbus	2001	47%	21	17	16
Atlanta	2006	45%	24	19	12
Tucson	2002	44%	24	18	13
Chicago	2000	42%	19	19	20
Harrisburg	1994	41%	18	19	21
Washington	2003	40%	18	24	19
St. Petersburg	1994	39%	26	27	8
West Palm Beach	2005	39%	26	25	10
Richmond	1994	39%	23	21	16
Sarasota	2001	37%	27	24	11
<b>Westport</b>	2000	37%	20	20	24
Milwaukee	1996	36%	22	22	20
Jacksonville	2002	36%	21	26	17
Wilmington	1995	35%	25	19	21



**TABLE 4-13  
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS**

Community	Year	Years in Residence			
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
St. Louis	1995	34%	22	20	24
Los Angeles	1997	33%	19	23	24
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	32%	25	25	18
Tidewater	2001	32%	24	26	18
Baltimore	1999	32%	23	25	20
Minneapolis	2004	32%	22	26	20
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	32%	19	21	28
South Palm Beach	2005	31%	23	32	14
Miami	2004	31%	14	28	26
Broward	1997	30%	21	32	17
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>
San Antonio	2007	28%	21	26	25
Cleveland	1996	28%	21	25	26
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	28%	14	24	34
Rochester	1999	27%	19	24	29
Atlantic County	2004	26%	21	27	26
Monmouth	1997	26%	21	26	27
New York	2002	26%	18	19	37
Bergen	2001	25%	18	24	33
Detroit	2005	20%	24	30	27
San Francisco	2004	73%		27	

## MOVING PLANS

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine 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 a community's propensity toward mobility.

**Table 4-14** shows that 5% (198 households) of households will definitely move (*either within Southern Maine or out of Southern Maine*) within the next three years. 7% (310 households) of households will probably move; 39%, probably not; 47%, definitely not; and 3%, don't know. In total, 12% of households will definitely or probably move within the next three years.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 4-15** shows that the 12% **definitely/probably moving** is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Westport, 18% in Rhode Island, 15% in Hartford, and 12% in St. Paul. The 12% compares to 32% nationally.

The 47% **definitely not moving** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in St. Paul, 40% in Hartford, and 38% in both Westport and Rhode Island. The 47% compares to 35% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 4-14** shows that, overall, 12% of households are **definitely/probably moving**. No important differences are seen between the overall percentage and the percentages for the various population subgroups.

Overall, 47% of households are definitely not moving. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households age 75 and over (62%)

The percentage of households definitely not moving is much lower for:

- \* households in residence in Southern Maine for 10-19 years (37%)

<b>TABLE 4-14</b>								
<b>MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Definitely + Probably</b>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Probably Not</b>	<b>Definitely Not</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	11.8%	4.6%	7.2	38.5	46.5	3.2	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>								
Core Area	7.8%	2.0%	5.8	44.2	46.6	1.4	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	16.0%	5.9%	10.1	33.6	48.7	1.7	96	1,255
York County	15.8%	9.7%	6.1	31.7	42.7	9.8	88	855
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>								
0 - 9 years	13.4%	3.3%	10.1	34.5	48.7	3.4	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	14.3%	7.6%	6.7	44.8	37.1	3.8	97	1,109
20 or more years	8.7%	3.8%	4.9	37.8	50.8	2.7	214	1,944
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>								
Under 50	13.5%	5.3%	8.2	47.1	38.8	0.6	131	1,806
50 - 64	9.5%	3.7%	5.8	34.8	51.4	4.3	154	1,447
65 - 74	18.3%	8.1%	10.2	32.7	44.9	4.1	66	521
75 and over	6.0%	2.0%	4.0	26.0	62.0	6.0	70	526
→ 65 and over	12.1%	5.0%	7.1	29.3	53.5	5.1	136	1,047

<b>TABLE 4-14</b>								
<b>MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Definitely + Probably</b>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Probably Not</b>	<b>Definitely Not</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of House- holds</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>								
Household with Children	11.2%	2.4%	8.8	42.5	44.4	1.9	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	25.7%	11.4%	14.3	20.0	51.4	2.9	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	6.1%	3.7%	2.4	43.9	47.6	2.4	74	860
Elderly Couple	15.5%	6.9%	8.6	36.2	43.1	5.2	78	602
Elderly Single	8.4%	2.8%	5.6	22.2	61.1	8.3	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>								
Under \$50,000	10.0%	2.9%	7.1	35.7	48.6	5.7	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	13.1%	6.1%	7.0	41.1	44.2	1.6	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	14.5%	7.9%	6.6	43.4	42.1	0.0	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	7.7%	1.9%	5.8	38.5	50.0	3.8	58	684

**TABLE 4-15  
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Definitely + Probably</i></b>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Probably Not</b>	<b>Definitely Not</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Columbus	2001	37%	21%	16	29	30	4
Charlotte	1997	28%	13%	15	37	28	6
San Diego *	2003	28%	13%	14	25	44	4
Philadelphia	1997	28%	12%	15	73		
Denver *	1997	27%	13%	14	30	42	0
Baltimore	1999	27%	11%	15	30	43	0
Los Angeles	1997	26%	26%		74		
Richmond	1994	24%	8%	16	38	33	5
Tidewater	2001	23%	11%	12	30	46	2
Bergen	2001	23%	9%	14	40	34	4
Howard County	1999	22%	10%	12	30	48	0
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
<b>Westport</b>	2000	19%	6%	12	36	38	7
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	18%	9%	9	40	38	4
Broward ☉	1997	18%	8%	10	29	50	4
Las Vegas	2005	17%	7%	10	35	44	4

**TABLE 4-15  
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Definitely + Probably</i></b>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Probably Not</b>	<b>Definitely Not</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Rochester	1999	17%	6%	11	37	41	5
Monmouth ☼	1997	17%	6%	11	33	43	8
St. Petersburg ☼	1994	16%	6%	10	34	47	3
York (PA)	1999	16%	5%	11	34	43	6
Jacksonville	2002	16%	4%	11	37	45	3
Tucson ☼	2002	15%	7%	9	37	43	4
<b>Hartford</b>	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
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	12%	4%	8	38	45	5
Detroit	2005	12%	3%	10	41	41	5
Sarasota ☼	2001	10%	5%	5	29	52	10
West Palm Beach ☼	2005	8%	4%	5	32	54	5
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	8%	3%	5	30	58	4
NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	32%	15%	17	31	35	2

\* Question asked about moving plans *within the next two years*.

☼ The results for these communities are for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year only.

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

## EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE MOVING

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine who will *definitely or probably move* within the next three years were asked where they expect to move. **Table 4-16** shows that 6% (267 households) of households will definitely/probably move *out of Southern Maine*; 5% will definitely/probably move within Southern Maine; 1% don't know where they will definitely/probably move; and 88% will probably not/definitely not move or don't know whether they will move. Households who expect to move out of the local metropolitan area are less likely to join local institutions and are not likely to be supporters of capital campaigns.

**Table 4-18** shows that 2.5% (108 households) of households will *definitely* move out of Southern Maine within the next three years.

The 2.5% definitely moving out of Southern Maine within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 36 households per year. Some portion of the 3.7% probably moving out of Southern Maine (an average of 53 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 36 and 89 households will move out of Southern Maine each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 86 households in Southern Maine moved to Southern Maine each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). (See the "Length of Residence in Southern Maine" 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 Southern Maine will probably not change significantly during the next few years as a result of migration into and out of Southern Maine.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 4-17** shows that the 6% **definitely/probably moving out of the local metropolitan area** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Rhode Island, 6% in Hartford, and 5% in both Westport and St. Paul.

The 5% **definitely/probably moving within the local metropolitan area** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in both Hartford and Westport and 6% in both Rhode Island and St. Paul.

**Table 4-18** shows that the 2.5% **definitely moving out of the local metropolitan area** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.6% in Rhode Island, 2.4% in Hartford, 1.2% in St. Paul, and 1.1% in Westport.

<b>TABLE 4-16</b>	
<b>EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING</b>	
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
<b>Destination</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Within Southern Maine	4.9%
Elsewhere in the U.S.	6.2
Outside of the U.S.	0.0
Don't Know Where Moving	0.7
Probably Not/Definitely Not/Don't Know If Moving	88.2
Total	100.0%
Sample Size	421
Number of Households	4,300



**TABLE 4-17  
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS  
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Definitely/Probably Moving			Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
		<i>Out of Local Metropolitan Area</i>	<b>Within Local Metropolitan Area</b>	<b>Don't Know Where Moving</b>	
Columbus	2001	18%	17	3	63
Tidewater	2001	12%	9	2	77
Wilmington	1995	11% <sup>1</sup>	8	1	80
Las Vegas	2005	11%	6	1	83
Bergen	2001	10% <sup>2</sup>	9	4	77
Harrisburg	1994	10%	7	3	80
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	10%	6	2	82
Richmond	1994	9%	12	4	75
Washington	2003	9%	10	2	80
Orlando	1993	9%	9	4	79
Broward ☉	1997	8% <sup>3</sup>	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 (PA)	1999	8%	4	4	84
Charlotte	1997	7%	16	5	72
Milwaukee	1996	7%	13	1	80
Rochester	1999	7%	9	2	82

**TABLE 4-17  
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS  
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Definitely/Probably Moving			Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
		<i>Out of Local Metropolitan Area</i>	Within Local Metropolitan Area	Don't Know Where Moving	
Atlantic County ☼	2004	7%	5	1	87
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	7% <sup>4</sup>	4	2	87
Miami ☼	2004	7% <sup>5</sup>	4	1	87
Phoenix *	2002	6%	13	1	80
St. Petersburg ☼	1994	6% <sup>6</sup>	8	3	84
Monmouth ☼	1997	6%	7	4	83
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	6%	7	3	84
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>
Westport	2000	5%	7	7	82
Detroit	2005	5%	7	1	88
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	5%	6	1	88
Minneapolis	2004	4%	8	3	86
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	4% <sup>7</sup>	3	1	92
West Palm Beach ☼	2005	4% <sup>8</sup>	3	1	92
Atlanta *	2006	3%	11	8	79
Sarasota ☼	2001	1%	7	2	90

<b>TABLE 4-17</b> <b>EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS</b> <b>WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
		<b>Definitely/Probably Moving</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<i>Out of Local Metropolitan Area</i>	<b>Within Local Metropolitan Area</b>	<b>Don't Know Where Moving</b>	<b>Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving</b>
<p>* Question asked about moving plans <i>within the next two years</i>.</p> <p>⊗ The results for these communities are for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year only.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Includes 4% of households moving to Maryland or Pennsylvania.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Includes 5% of households moving to other parts of the New York metropolitan area.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Includes 3% of households moving to Miami, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Includes 2% of households moving to South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> Includes 3% of households moving to Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> Includes 1% of households moving to Tampa.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or West Palm Beach.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or South Palm Beach.</p>					

<b>TABLE 4-18</b>						
<b>DEFINITELY MOVING OUT OF THE LOCAL METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Tidewater	2001	5.7%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	5.6%		Monmouth ☼	1997	2.5%
Harrisburg	1994	5.3%		St. Petersburg ☼	1994	2.5%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	2.4%
Wilmington	1995	4.8%		West Palm Beach ☼	2005	1.9%
Tucson ☼	2002	4.4%		South Palm Beach ☼	2005	1.7%
Bergen	2001	4.2%		Minneapolis	2004	1.7%
Charlotte	1997	4.2%		Jacksonville	2002	1.5%
Orlando	1993	3.9%		Atlanta *	2006	1.2%
Milwaukee	1996	3.7%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	1.2%
Richmond	1994	3.4%		Rochester	1999	1.2%
San Antonio	2007	3.3%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	1.1%
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	3.1%		Denver *	1997	0.7%
York (PA)	1999	3.1%		Detroit	2005	0.4%
Miami ☼	2004	3.0%		Sarasota ☼	2001	0.3%
Phoenix *	2002	3.0%				
Atlantic County ☼	2004	2.9%				
Washington	2003	2.9%				
Broward ☼	1997	2.9%				

\* Question asked about moving plans *within the next two years.*  
 ☼ The results for these communities are for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year only.

## LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN

**R**espondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Southern Maine were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Southern Maine (*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 Southern Maine presumably will provide such a support system. The presence of adult children living in Southern Maine also indicates the existence of multi-generational families. Such families generally show a greater level of attachment to the local community and local institutions.

**Table 4-19** shows that 28% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes, 33% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Southern Maine, and 40% have adult children none of whom have established their own homes in Southern Maine. These data suggest that at least 33% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

✓ An additional 17% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have adult children living in their household, for a total of 50% of households with adult children currently living in Southern Maine.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 4-20** shows that the 33% of *households with local adult children* is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Paul, 48% in Rhode Island, 45% in Hartford, and 34% in Westport.

**Table 4-21** shows that, in households in which the respondent is age 50 or over, 30% of *adult children* who have established their own homes live in Southern Maine. The 30% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in St. Paul, 40% in Rhode Island, 38% in Hartford, and 28% in Westport.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 4-19** shows that, overall, 33% of households have local adult children. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households in which the respondent is age 65 and over (45%) and age 75 and over (52%)

The percentage of households with local adult children is much lower for:

- \* households in residence in Southern Maine for 10-19 years (42%)
- \* households age 50-64 (23%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households with local adult children:

- \* increases with age of the respondent

<b>TABLE 4-19</b>					
<b>LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER</b>					
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Have Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes</b>		<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
		<b>In Southern Maine</b>	<b>Elsewhere</b>		
All	27.5%	32.9	39.6	285	2,447
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	28.9%	39.6	31.5	153	1,170
Other Cumberland	25.3%	26.9	47.8	61	694
York County	27.2%	27.3	45.5	71	583
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>					
0 - 9 years	17.0%	29.8	53.2	58	495
10 - 19 years	42.2%	20.0	37.8	51	472
20 or more years	26.2%	38.3	35.5	176	1,480
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>					
50 - 64	44.6%	23.4	32.0	145	1,337
65 - 74	7.8%	37.3	54.9	67	538
75 and over	5.5%	51.9	42.6	73	572
→ 65 and over	6.6%	44.8	48.6	140	1,110

<b>TABLE 4-19 LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER</b>					
	<b>Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Have Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes</b>		<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>Variable</b>		<b>In Southern Maine</b>	<b>Elsewhere</b>		
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	62.5%	15.0	22.5	<b>46</b>	413
Household with Only Adult Children	44.8%	13.8	41.4	<b>29</b>	310
Non-Elderly Couple	18.3%	38.8	42.9	54	511
Elderly Couple	5.3%	38.6	56.1	78	602
Elderly Single	11.7%	47.1	41.2	<b>49</b>	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$50,000	27.1%	37.5	35.4	64	649
\$50 - \$100,000	19.1%	33.8	47.1	78	905
\$100,000 and over	37.5%	26.4	36.1	76	893
<sup>1</sup> Includes households with no adult children and households with adult children still living at home.					

**TABLE 4-20  
HOUSEHOLDS WITH LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

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

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	66%		York (PA)	1999	33%
Minneapolis	2004	62%		Las Vegas	2005	32%
Detroit	2005	59%		Miami <sup>4</sup>	2004	32%
Tidewater	2001	53%		Atlantic County	2004	21%
Harrisburg	1994	52%		Broward <sup>5</sup>	1997	21%
Richmond	1994	52%		South Palm Beach <sup>6</sup>	2005	20%
Rochester	1999	51%		West Palm Beach <sup>7</sup>	2005	17%
Milwaukee	1996	50%		Sarasota	2001	17%
Charlotte	1997	49%		<sup>1</sup> Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia. <sup>2</sup> Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex Counties. <sup>3</sup> Excludes 24% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area. <sup>4</sup> Excludes 12% of households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach. <sup>5</sup> Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami. <sup>6</sup> Excludes 9% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami. <sup>7</sup> Excludes 6% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.		
Pittsburgh	2002	48%				
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	48%				
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	45%				
Wilmington <sup>1</sup>	1995	42%				
Washington	2003	40%				
Tucson	2002	40%				
San Antonio	2007	39%				
Monmouth <sup>2</sup>	1997	38%				
Jacksonville	2002	36%				
Bergen <sup>3</sup>	2001	35%				
<b>Westport</b>	2000	34%				
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>33%</b>				



**TABLE 4-21  
LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

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

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	65%	<b>Westport</b>	2000	28%
Minneapolis	2004	63%	Miami <sup>3</sup>	2004	26%
Detroit	2005	49%	Sarasota	2001	26%
Washington	2003	45%	Las Vegas	2005	25%
Tidewater	2001	43%	Atlantic County	2004	15%
Rochester	1999	42%	South Palm Beach <sup>4</sup>	2005	11%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	40%	West Palm Beach <sup>5</sup>	2005	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	39%	<p><sup>1</sup> Excludes 6% of adult children living in Philadelphia.  <sup>2</sup> Excludes 24% of adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.  <sup>3</sup> Excludes 15% of adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.  <sup>4</sup> Excludes 7% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.  <sup>5</sup> Excludes 5% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.</p>		
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	38%			
San Antonio	2007	34%			
Jacksonville	2002	31%			
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>30%</b>			
Wilmington <sup>1</sup>	1995	30%			
Tucson	2002	29%			
Bergen <sup>2</sup>	2001	29%			



# CHAPTER 5

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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*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

**T**he age and sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs the Southern Maine 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 Southern Maine. **Table 5-8** shows the age distribution of *Jewish persons* and *non-Jewish persons in Jewish households* separately.

**Children.** **Table 5-1** shows that 970 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households, comprising 8% of persons in Jewish households. There are 1,112 children age 6-12, comprising 9% of persons in Jewish households, and 981 children age 13-17, comprising 8% of persons in Jewish households. In total, 3,063 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households, comprising 26% of persons in Jewish households.

The birth rate in Jewish households in Southern Maine is 14 per thousand. That is, for every 1,000 persons in Jewish households, 14 children are born each year. The birth rate for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the U.S. as of 2005 is 14 per thousand. An average of 162 children are born each year to persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine, of whom 96 will be raised Jewish.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-2** shows that the 26% of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Westport, 27% in St. Paul, 22% in Hartford, and 20% in Rhode Island. The 26% compares to 20% nationally, 22% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine as of 2005, and 25% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

**Persons Age 18-64.** **Table 5-1** shows that 11% (1,242 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 18-34; 24% (2,815 persons) are age 35-49; and 24% (2,873 persons) are age 50-64.

**Elderly Persons.** **Table 5-1** shows that 16% (1,834 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 8% (923 persons) who are age 75 and over.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-3** shows that the 16% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in both Rhode Island and Hartford, 16% in St. Paul, and 14% in Westport. The 16% compares to 16% nationally, 13% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine as of 2005, and 12% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

**Table 5-4** shows that the 1,834 persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8,606 persons in Hartford, 5,175 persons in Rhode Island, 2,104 persons in St. Paul, and 1,836 persons in Westport.

**Table 5-5** shows that the 8% of persons **age 75 and over** in Jewish households is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Rhode Island, 12% in Hartford, 10% in St. Paul, and 6% in Westport. The 8% compares to 8% nationally, 7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine as of 2005, and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

**Age Distribution of Elderly Persons.** **Table 5-1** shows that 50% of elderly persons in Jewish households are age 65-74, compared to 50% nationally and 53% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005. 38% of elderly persons in Jewish households are age 75-84, compared to 40% nationally and 36% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005. 12% of elderly persons in Jewish households are age 85 and over, compared to 9% nationally and 11% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005. Thus, the age distribution of elderly persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine is not significantly different that the age distribution of elderly persons in Jewish households nationally and all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005. (The percentages for Southern Maine and nationally do not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

**Median Age.** **Table 5-1** shows that the median age for persons in Jewish households is 44.1 years. The median age for male persons in Jewish households (43.8 years) is about the same as the median age for female persons in Jewish households (44.4 years).

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-6** shows that the **median age** of 44.2 years is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45.5 years in Rhode Island, 45.1 years in Hartford, 42.2 years in St. Paul, and 38.9 years in Westport. The 44.1 years compares to 38.8 years nationally, 40.5 years for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine as of 2005, and 36.4 years for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

**Percentage Female.** **Table 5-1** shows that 50% of persons in Jewish households are female.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-7** shows that the 50% **female** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in both St. Paul and Rhode Island and 51% in both Hartford and Westport. The 50% compares to 51% nationally, 52% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine as of 2005, and 51% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

**Table 5-1** shows that 50% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are female. The 50% compares to 57% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Southern Maine as of 2005 and 57% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2005. (The percentage in Southern Maine does not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

**Voting Age Population.** **Table 5-1** shows that 74% (8,762 persons) of persons in Jewish households are of voting age (age 18 and over). The 74% compares to 80% nationally, 78% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine as of 2005, and 75% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

**Some Other Important Findings.** **Table 5-1** shows a low percentage of persons age 25-34 in Jewish households (5%). (Note that respondents were told to include as part of their households children who are temporarily away at college.) This finding suggests that many college students from Jewish households do not return to or remain in Southern Maine upon graduation. (See the “Location of Adult Children” section in Chapter 4.)

<b>TABLE 5-1</b>						
<b>AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION</b>						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,106						
	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0 - 4	3.0%	3.1%	6.1%	355	367	721
5 - 9	4.4	2.7	7.1	520	319	840
10 - 14	4.2	3.8	8.0	497	449	946
15 - 19	3.6	3.4	7.0	426	402	828
20 - 24	1.7	1.7	3.4	201	201	402
25 - 29	0.8	0.9	1.7	95	106	201
30 - 34	1.1	2.1	3.2	130	248	378
35 - 39	3.1	3.2	6.3	367	378	745
40 - 44	4.2	4.5	8.7	497	532	1,029
45 - 49	3.8	5.0	8.8	449	591	1,041
50 - 54	4.6	5.3	9.9	544	627	1,171
55 - 59	4.6	3.7	8.3	544	438	981
60 - 64	3.4	2.7	6.1	402	319	721
65 - 69	2.4	1.9	4.3	284	225	508
70 - 74	1.4	2.0	3.4	166	237	402
75 - 79	1.9	1.3	3.2	225	154	378
80 - 84	1.2	1.5	2.7	142	177	319
85 - 89	0.4	0.6	1.0	47	71	118
90 and over	0.4	0.4	0.8	47	47	95
Total	50.2%	49.8%	100.0%	5,936	5,889	11,825

<b>TABLE 5-1 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION</b>						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 1,106						
Age Group	Percentage			Number		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
0 - 5	4.2%	4.0%	8.2%	497	473	970
6 - 12	5.6	3.8	9.4	662	449	1,112
13 - 17	4.1	4.2	8.3	485	497	981
18 - 24	3.0	2.7	5.7	355	319	674
25 - 34	1.9	2.9	4.8	225	343	568
35 - 44	7.3	7.6	14.9	863	899	1,762
45 - 54	8.4	10.3	18.7	993	1,218	2,211
55 - 64	8.0	6.4	14.4	946	757	1,703
65 - 74	3.8	3.9	7.7	449	461	911
75 - 84	3.1	2.8	5.9	367	331	698
85 and over	0.8	1.1	1.9	95	130	225
Total	50.2%	49.8%	100.0%	5,936	5,889	11,825
<b>CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
0 - 17	13.9%	12.0%	25.9%	1,644	1,419	3,063
18 and over	36.3%	37.8%	74.1%	4,292	4,470	8,762
18 - 34	4.9%	5.6%	10.5%	580	662	1,242
35 - 49	11.1%	12.7%	23.8%	1,313	1,501	2,815
50 - 64	12.6%	11.7%	24.3%	1,490	1,384	2,873
65 and over	7.7%	7.8%	15.5%	911	922	1,834
75 and over	3.9%	3.9%	7.8%	462	461	923
Median Age <sup>1</sup>	43.8	44.4	44.1	<sup>1</sup> Median age in years.		
Note: This table shows the age and sex distribution of <i>all persons in Jewish households</i> . <b>Table 5-8</b> shows the age distribution of <i>Jewish persons and non-Jewish persons in Jewish households</i> separately.						



**TABLE 5-2**  
**AGE 0-17**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Howard County	1999	32%	<b>Hartford</b>	2000	22%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	31%	Philadelphia	1997	22%
Charlotte	1997	28%	San Antonio	2007	21%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	27%	Jacksonville	2002	21%
Bergen	2001	27%	Pittsburgh	2002	21%
Harrisburg	1994	27%	St. Louis	1995	21%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>26%</b>	San Diego	2003	20%
Minneapolis	2004	26%	Phoenix	2002	20%
Baltimore	1999	26%	<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	20%
York (PA)	1999	26%	San Francisco	2004	19%
Wilmington	1995	26%	St. Petersburg	1994	19%
Detroit	2005	25%	Miami	2004	18%
Columbus	2001	25%	Atlantic County	2004	16%
Tidewater	2001	25%	Tucson	2002	16%
Monmouth	1997	25%	Broward	1997	15%
Cleveland	1996	25%	Las Vegas	2005	13%
Richmond	1994	25%	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%
Atlanta	2006	24%	Palm Springs	1998	12%
Boston	2005	24%	Sarasota	2001	10%
Rochester	1999	24%	South Palm Beach	2005	9%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	West Palm Beach	2005	9%
Washington	2003	23%	<b>BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
New York	2002	23%	Seattle	2000	24%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%	Buffalo	1995	20%
Denver	1997	23%	Los Angeles	1997	18%
Orlando	1993	23%	NJPS	2000	20%
Chicago	2000	22%	U.S. Census	2005	25%

**TABLE 5-3  
AGE 65 AND OVER  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
South Palm Beach	2005	62%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	16%
West Palm Beach	2005	57%		York (PA)	1999	16%
Sarasota	2001	53%		St. Louis	1995	16%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	48%		San Diego	2003	15%
Palm Springs	1998	48%		Chicago	2000	15%
Broward	1997	46%		Essex-Morris	1998	15%
Atlantic County	2004	34%		Wilmington	1995	15%
Miami	2004	30%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	14%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%		San Francisco	2004	13%
Las Vegas	2005	26%		Harrisburg	1994	13%
San Antonio	2007	24%		Richmond	1994	13%
Detroit	2005	24%		Tidewater	2001	12%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	23%		Orlando	1993	12%
Tucson	2002	23%		Atlanta	2006	11%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	23%		Denver	1997	11%
Jacksonville	2002	20%		Washington	2003	10%
Phoenix	2002	20%		Charlotte	1997	9%
Rochester	1999	20%		Columbus	2001	8%
Philadelphia	1997	20%		Howard County	1999	5%
Milwaukee	1996	20%		<b>BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Monmouth	1997	19%		Los Angeles	1997	21%
Minneapolis	2004	18%		Buffalo	1995	20%
New York	2002	18%		Cleveland	1996	19%
Pittsburgh	2002	18%		Seattle	2000	11%
Bergen	2001	18%		NJPS	2000	16%
Baltimore	1999	17%		U.S. Census	2005	12%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>16%</b>				

<b>TABLE 5-4</b>						
<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
New York	2002	306,728		Tucson	2002	6,549
Broward	1997	123,471		Minneapolis	2004	6,178
South Palm Beach	2005	84,111		Rochester	1999	5,179
West Palm Beach	2005	78,391		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	5,175
Chicago	2000	49,080		Milwaukee	1996	5,055
Philadelphia	1997	48,320		Jacksonville	2002	3,272
Miami	2004	36,754		Orlando	1993	2,810
Washington	2003	26,779		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2,796
Las Vegas	2005	22,784		San Antonio	2007	2,666
Phoenix	2002	21,380		Columbus	2001	2,562
Detroit	2005	18,486		Wilmington	1995	2,295
Atlanta	2006	17,730		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	2,104
San Diego	2003	17,700		Richmond	1994	2,051
Essex-Morris	1998	17,200		<b>Westport</b>	2000	1,836
Baltimore	1999	16,700		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>1,834</b>
Bergen	2001	14,274		Tidewater	2001	1,669
Monmouth	1997	13,703		Harrisburg	1994	1,114
St. Louis	1995	9,624		Howard County	1999	1,100
Pittsburgh	2002	9,593		Charlotte	1997	979
Sarasota	2001	9,188		York (PA)	1999	384
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	8,606		<b>BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Denver	1997	8,600		Los Angeles	1997	107,500
St. Petersburg	1994	8,395		Cleveland	1996	15,522
Atlantic County	2004	7,846		Buffalo	1995	5,205
Palm Springs	1998	7,700		Seattle	2000	4,000
				<b>NJPS</b>	2000	1,072,000

**TABLE 5-5  
AGE 75 AND OVER  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
South Palm Beach	2005	40%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>8%</b>
West Palm Beach	2005	32%		San Diego	2003	8%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Bergen	2001	8%
Broward	1997	29%		Monmouth	1997	8%
Palm Springs	1998	23%		St. Louis	1995	7%
Miami	2004	18%		Richmond	1994	7%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%		San Francisco	2004	6%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Tidewater	2001	6%
Detroit	2005	14%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	6%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	13%		Denver	1997	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	13%		Wilmington	1995	6%
San Antonio	2007	12%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
Phoenix	2002	12%		Atlanta	2006	5%
Tucson	2002	12%		Washington	2003	5%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	12%		Essex-Morris	1998	5%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		Orlando	1993	4%
Jacksonville	2002	11%		Charlotte	1997	3%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	10%		Howard County	1999	2%
New York	2002	10%		<b>BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Pittsburgh	2002	10%		Los Angeles	1997	9%
Rochester	1999	10%		Cleveland	1996	7%
Minneapolis	2004	9%		Buffalo	1995	7%
Baltimore	1999	9%		Seattle	2000	5%
York (PA)	1999	9%		NJPS	2000	8%
Philadelphia	1997	9%		U.S. Census	2005	6%
Milwaukee	1996	9%				

**TABLE 5-6  
MEDIAN AGE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Age <sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Age <sup>1</sup></b>
South Palm Beach	2005	70.9		Tidewater	2001	41.6
West Palm Beach	2005	68.5		Milwaukee	1996	41.6
Sarasota	2001	66.4		Pittsburgh	2002	41.3
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64.3		Philadelphia	1997	41.3
Broward	1997	59.4		San Francisco	2004	40.6
Atlantic County	2004	55.8		New York	2002	40.1
Palm Springs	1998	55.0		San Diego	2003	39.6
Miami	2004	50.7		St. Louis	1995	39.6
Las Vegas	2005	50.4		<b>Westport</b>	2000	38.9
San Antonio	2007	50.2		Washington	2003	38.8
Tucson	2002	49.1		Richmond	1994	38.7
Detroit	2005	47.1		Harrisburg	1994	37.5
St. Petersburg	1994	45.9		Orlando	1993	37.2
Jacksonville	2002	45.6		Denver	1997	37.0
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	45.5		Wilmington	1995	36.9
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	45.1		Charlotte	1997	35.8
Phoenix	2002	44.6		Howard County	1999	34.0
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>44.1</b>		<b>BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Rochester	1999	44.0		Cleveland	1996	43.3
Atlanta	2006	43.3		Buffalo	1995	40.8
Minneapolis	2004	42.7		Seattle	2000	36.5
York (PA)	1999	42.5		NJPS	2000	38.8
Bergen	2001	42.3		U.S. Census	2005	36.4
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	42.2		<sup>1</sup> Median age in years.		
Monmouth	1997	41.9				

<b>TABLE 5-7</b> <b>PERCENTAGE FEMALE</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	56%		Washington	2003	51%
Broward	1997	55%		Phoenix	2002	51%
West Palm Beach	2005	54%		Pittsburgh	2002	51%
Miami	2004	54%		Chicago	2000	51%
Sarasota	2001	54%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	51%
Detroit	2005	53%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	51%
Las Vegas	2005	53%		Essex-Morris	1998	51%
Atlantic County	2004	53%		Harrisburg	1994	51%
Tucson	2002	53%		Orlando	1993	51%
Rochester	1999	53%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>50%</b>
York (PA)	1999	53%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	50%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	52%		Charlotte	1997	50%
New York	2002	52%		Monmouth	1997	50%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	52%		St. Louis	1995	50%
Bergen	2001	52%		San Diego	2003	49%
Tidewater	2001	52%		Jacksonville	2002	49%
Philadelphia	1997	52%		Denver	1997	49%
Milwaukee	1996	52%		<b>BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Wilmington	1995	52%		Seattle	2000	53%
Richmond	1994	52%		Los Angeles	1997	51%
St. Petersburg	1994	52%		Cleveland	1996	51%
San Antonio	2007	51%		Buffalo	1995	49%
Atlanta	2006	51%		NJPS	2000	51%
Minneapolis	2004	51%		U.S. Census	2005	51%

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS

**T**able 5-8, in contrast to Table 5-1, shows the age distribution of the 71% of persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine 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 5-8 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.

576 Jewish children age 0-5, 777 Jewish children age 6-12, and 635 Jewish teenagers age 13-17 live in Southern Maine. In total, 1,988 Jewish children age 0-17 live in Southern Maine. Another 1,075 children age 0-17 in Jewish households (35% of all children age 0-17 who live in Jewish households) are not being raised Jewish. Part Jewish children are included in Table 5-8 as non-Jews. (See the “Religion of Children in Jewish Households” section in Chapter 6 for a discussion of the impact of intermarriage on children in Jewish households.)

65% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households are Jewish. (See the “Religion of Children in Jewish Households” section in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage of children who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) 90% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households are Jewish. This reflects both the higher intermarriage rate among younger couples and the presence of children in younger intermarried households who are not being raised Jewish.

24% of Jews in Jewish households are children age 0-17. 19% (1,612 persons) of Jews in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 10% (827 persons) who are age 75 and over.

The median age for Jews in Jewish households is 45.8 years, compared to 41.3 years for non-Jews in Jewish households and 44.1 years for all persons in Jewish households. This reflects both the higher intermarriage rate among younger couples and the presence of children in intermarried households who are not being raised Jewish.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 5-9 shows that the 576 Jewish children age 0-5 is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2,118 children in Hartford, 1,179 children in Westport, 1,159 children in Rhode Island, and 719 children in St. Paul.

Table 5-10 shows that the 777 Jewish children age 6-12 is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3,030 children in Hartford, 1,660 children in Westport, 1,196 children in Rhode Island, and 959 children in St. Paul.

Table 5-11 shows that the 635 Jewish teenagers age 13-17 is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1,955 teenagers in Hartford, 1,068 teenagers in St. Paul, 865 teenagers in Rhode Island, and 756 teenagers in Westport.

**Table 5-12** shows that the 1,988 Jewish children **age 0-17** is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7,103 children in Hartford, 3,595 children in Westport, 3,220 children in Rhode Island, and 2,746 children in St. Paul.

✓ 24% of Jews in Jewish households in Southern Maine are age 0-17, compared to 20% nationally. 19% of Jews in Jewish households in Southern Maine are age 65 and over, compared to 19% nationally. 10% of Jews in Jewish households in Southern Maine are age 75 and over, compared to 9% nationally. The median age for Jews in Jewish households in Southern Maine is 45.8 years, compared to 42.0 years nationally.



<b>TABLE 5-8</b>						
<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,106						
		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	4.5%	376	345	721	52.1%	47.9
5 - 9	7.5	626	214	840	74.6%	25.4
10 - 14	7.8	651	295	946	68.8%	31.2
15 - 19	7.1	593	235	828	71.6%	28.4
20 - 24	4.0	334	68	402	83.1%	16.9
25 - 29	1.8	150	51	201	74.8%	25.2
30 - 34	2.3	192	186	378	50.8%	49.2
35 - 39	6.0	501	244	745	67.2%	32.8
40 - 44	7.6	635	394	1,029	61.7%	38.3
45 - 49	9.4	785	256	1,041	75.4%	24.6
50 - 54	8.4	701	470	1,171	59.9%	40.1
55 - 59	7.5	626	355	981	63.8%	36.2
60 - 64	7.0	585	137	721	81.1%	18.9
65 - 69	5.0	418	91	508	82.2%	17.8
70 - 74	4.4	367	35	402	91.4%	8.6
75 - 79	4.0	334	44	378	88.4%	11.6
80 - 84	3.3	276	43	319	86.5%	13.5
85 - 89	1.4	117	1	118	99.1%	0.9
90 and over	1.1	92	3	95	96.7%	3.3
Total	100.0%	8,350	3,475	11,825	70.6%	29.4

<b>TABLE 5-8</b>						
<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,106						
		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews	Jews	Non- Jews	All	Jews	Non- Jews
<b>ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
0 - 5	6.9%	576	394	970	59.4%	40.6
6 - 12	9.3	777	335	1,112	69.8%	30.2
13 - 17	7.6	635	346	981	64.7%	35.3
18 - 24	7.1	593	81	674	88.0%	12.0
25 - 34	4.1	342	226	568	60.3%	39.7
35 - 44	13.6	1,136	626	1,762	64.4%	35.6
45 - 54	17.8	1,486	725	2,211	67.2%	32.8
55 - 64	14.5	1,211	492	1,703	71.1%	28.9
65 - 74	9.4	785	126	911	86.2%	13.8
75 - 84	7.3	610	88	698	87.3%	12.7
85 and over	2.6	217	8	225	96.5%	3.5
Total	100.0%	8,350	3,475	11,825	70.6%	29.4
<b>CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
0 - 17	23.8%	1,988	1,075	3,063	64.9%	35.1
18 and over	76.2%	6,362	2,400	8,762	72.6%	27.4
18 - 34	11.2%	935	307	1,242	75.3%	24.7
35 - 49	23.0%	1,921	895	2,815	68.2%	31.8
50 - 64	22.9%	1,912	961	2,873	66.6%	33.4
65 and over	19.3%	1,612	222	1,834	87.9%	12.1
75 and over	9.9%	827	96	923	89.6%	10.4
Median Age (in years)		45.8	41.3	44.1		

**TABLE 5-9  
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-5  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Number	Community	Year	Number
New York	2002	102,300	Wilmington	1995	950
Washington	2003	15,050	Jacksonville	2002	903
Atlanta	2006	11,013	Tucson	2002	847
Broward	1997	8,400	Richmond	1994	827
Miami	2004	5,727	Charlotte	1997	815
Cleveland	1996	5,564	Atlantic County	2004	748
Bergen	2001	5,220	<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	719
Phoenix	2002	4,837	Harrisburg	1994	685
San Diego	2003	4,257	<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>576</b>
Detroit	2005	4,076	Tidewater	2001	556
Monmouth	1997	3,934	Sarasota	2001	496
St. Louis	1995	3,620	San Antonio	2007	428
South Palm Beach	2005	3,272	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	130
Las Vegas	2005	2,565	York (PA)	1999	76
West Palm Beach	2005	2,472	Los Angeles *	1997	27,115
Minneapolis	2004	2,183	Chicago *	2000	17,000
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	2,118	Philadelphia *	1997	11,900
Pittsburgh	2002	1,763	Baltimore *	1999	6,680
Milwaukee	1996	1,278	Seattle*	2000	3,700
Orlando	1993	1,185	Denver *	1997	3,500
<b>Westport</b>	2000	1,179	Buffalo *	1995	1,570
Rochester	1999	1,167	Howard County *	1999	1,390
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	1,159			
St. Petersburg	1994	1,143			

\* May include children who are part Jewish.

**TABLE 5-10  
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-12  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Number	Community	Year	Number
New York	2002	116,800	<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	1,196
Washington	2003	17,630	Richmond	1994	1,141
Broward	1997	12,720	Wilmington	1995	1,092
Bergen	2001	8,795	Atlantic County	2004	1,072
Cleveland	1996	8,452	Tidewater	2001	1,036
Atlanta	2006	8,449	<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	959
Miami	2004	7,861	Jacksonville	2002	826
Monmouth	1997	7,081	San Antonio	2007	783
Detroit	2005	6,864	<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>777</b>
San Diego	2003	5,180	Harrisburg	1994	758
South Palm Beach	2005	4,319	Charlotte	1997	660
St. Louis	1995	4,165	Sarasota	2001	558
Phoenix	2002	4,050	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	240
Pittsburgh	2002	3,401	York (PA)	1999	209
West Palm Beach	2005	3,090	Los Angeles *	1997	38,735
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	3,030	Philadelphia *	1997	19,500
Las Vegas	2005	2,363	Baltimore *	1999	10,340
Minneapolis	2004	2,270	Denver *	1997	7,200
St. Petersburg	1994	2,167	Seattle*	2000	3,100
Rochester	1999	2,001	Buffalo *	1995	2,239
Milwaukee	1996	1,949	Howard County *	1999	2,020
<b>Westport</b>	2000	1,660			
Orlando	1993	1,424			
Tucson	2002	1,204			

\* May include children who are part Jewish.

**TABLE 5-11  
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
New York	2002	88,800		Tucson	2002	1,026
Washington	2003	13,975		Tidewater	2001	916
Broward	1997	8,880		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	865
Atlanta	2006	8,658		Richmond	1994	811
Miami	2004	6,177		Jacksonville	2002	774
Detroit	2005	6,078		<b>Westport</b>	2000	756
Cleveland	1996	5,755		Wilmington	1995	728
Bergen	2001	5,220		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>635</b>
San Diego	2003	4,024		San Antonio	2007	573
Monmouth	1997	4,000		Sarasota	2001	465
Phoenix	2002	3,481		Charlotte	1997	450
South Palm Beach	2005	3,403		Harrisburg	1994	430
St. Louis	1995	3,020		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	150
Pittsburgh	2002	2,468		York (PA)	1999	133
West Palm Beach	2005	2,348		Los Angeles *	1997	29,435
Minneapolis	2004	2,095		Philadelphia *	1997	10,600
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	1,955		Baltimore*	1999	7,280
Las Vegas	2005	1,485		Denver *	1997	4,100
Orlando	1993	1,450		Seattle*	2000	2,400
Milwaukee	1996	1,341		Howard County *	1999	2,190
Atlantic County	2004	1,112		Buffalo*	1995	1,343
Rochester	1999	1,084				
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	1,068				
St. Petersburg	1994	1,048				

\* May include children who are part Jewish.

**TABLE 5-12  
NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
New York	2002	307,900		Tucson	2002	3,077
Washington	2003	46,655		Atlantic County	2004	2,932
San Francisco	2004	35,227		Richmond	1994	2,779
Broward	1997	30,000		Wilmington	1995	2,770
Atlanta	2006	28,120		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	2,746
Cleveland	1996	19,771		Tidewater	2001	2,508
Miami	2004	19,765		Jacksonville	2002	2,503
Bergen	2001	19,235		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>1,988</b>
Detroit	2005	17,018		Charlotte	1997	1,925
Monmouth	1997	15,015		Harrisburg	1994	1,873
San Diego	2003	13,461		San Antonio	2007	1,784
Phoenix	2002	12,368		Sarasota	2001	1,519
South Palm Beach	2005	10,994		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	520
St. Louis	1995	10,805		York (PA)	1999	418
West Palm Beach	2005	7,910		Los Angeles *	1997	95,285
Pittsburgh	2002	7,632		Chicago *	2000	59,500
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	7,103		Boston *	2005	48,000
Minneapolis	2004	6,548		Philadelphia *	1997	42,000
Las Vegas	2005	6,413		Baltimore *	1999	24,300
Milwaukee	1996	4,568		Denver *	1997	14,800
St. Petersburg	1994	4,358		Seattle *	2000	9,200
Rochester	1999	4,252		Howard County *	1999	5,600
Orlando	1993	4,059		Buffalo *	1995	5,152
<b>Westport</b>	2000	3,595				
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	3,220				

\* May include children who are part Jewish.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

**T**able 5-13 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), while Table 5-14 shows where the various age groups live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the tables, note that while Table 5-13 shows that 28% of persons in Jewish households in the Core Area are children age 0-17, Table 5-14 shows that 57% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* live in the Core Area.

Overall, the **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 44.1 years. The median age is much higher in:

- \* York County (50.7 years)

Overall, 26% of persons in Jewish households are **age 0-17**. The percentage is much lower in:

- \* York County (20%)

Overall, 16% of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**. The percentage is much higher in:

- \* York County (21%)

**Geographic Distribution of Age Groups** Table 5-14 shows that overall, overall, 52% of persons in Jewish households live in the **Core Area**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* persons age 0-5 in Jewish households (61%)

Overall, 17% of persons in Jewish households live in **York County**. The percentage is much lower for:

- \* children age 0-5 in Jewish households (6%)

<b>TABLE 5-13</b>						
<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>						
<b>BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
	<b>Core Area</b>		<b>Other Cumberland</b>		<b>York County</b>	
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>
0 - 4	7.8%	483	6.0%	215	1.6%	33
5 - 9	6.4	396	6.6	237	9.7	199
10 - 14	8.7	539	8.4	301	5.5	113
15 - 19	7.4	458	7.5	269	5.0	103
20 - 24	4.1	254	2.7	97	2.3	47
25 - 29	2.0	124	0.1	4	3.3	68
30 - 34	3.8	235	2.9	104	1.7	35
35 - 39	6.7	415	7.1	255	3.4	70
40 - 44	9.3	576	9.7	348	5.4	111
45 - 49	8.2	508	8.6	308	11.3	232
50 - 54	9.7	600	12.6	452	5.7	117
55 - 59	8.0	495	6.3	226	12.9	264
60 - 64	3.5	217	7.6	272	10.9	223
65 - 69	3.8	235	4.4	158	6.0	123
70 - 74	3.5	217	2.8	100	4.3	88
75 - 79	2.4	149	3.4	122	5.3	109
80 - 84	2.8	173	1.9	68	3.9	80
85 - 89	1.3	80	0.5	18	1.3	27
90 and over	0.9	56	0.9	32	0.6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,050</b>



<b>TABLE 5-13</b>						
<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>						
<b>BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
	<b>Core Area</b>		<b>Other Cumberland</b>		<b>York County</b>	
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
0 - 5	9.5%	588	9.0%	323	2.6%	53
6 - 12	9.5	588	8.5	305	10.5	215
13 - 17	9.0	557	7.9	283	7.0	144
18 - 24	6.3	390	5.7	204	4.0	82
25 - 34	5.8	359	3.0	108	5.0	103
35 - 44	16.0	990	16.9	606	8.8	180
45 - 54	17.9	1,108	21.1	756	17.0	349
55 - 64	11.5	712	13.9	498	23.8	488
65 - 74	7.3	452	7.2	258	10.2	209
75 - 84	5.2	322	5.3	190	9.2	189
85 and over	2.1	130	1.4	50	1.9	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,050</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
0 - 17	28.0%	1,733	25.4%	911	20.1%	412
18 and over	72.0%	4,457	74.6%	2,674	79.9%	1,638
18 - 34	12.1%	749	8.7%	312	9.0%	185
35 - 49	24.2%	1,498	25.4%	911	20.1%	412
50 - 64	21.2%	1,312	26.5%	950	29.5%	605
65 and over	14.6%	904	13.9%	498	21.3%	437
75 and over	7.3%	452	6.7%	240	11.1%	228
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>41.7 years</b>		<b>44.5 years</b>		<b>50.7 years</b>	
<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>644</b>		<b>265</b>		<b>197</b>	

<b>TABLE 5-14</b>						
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS</b>						
<b>BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>
0 - 5	61.0%	33.5	5.5	100.0%	66	970
6 - 12	52.9%	27.6	19.5	100.0%	95	1,112
13 - 17	56.6%	28.8	14.6	100.0%	96	981
18 - 24	57.4%	30.4	12.2	100.0%	68	674
25 - 34	63.3%	18.8	17.9	100.0%	<b>39</b>	568
35 - 49	52.9%	32.4	14.7	100.0%	214	2,815
50 - 64	45.7%	33.1	21.2	100.0%	296	2,873
65 - 74	48.9%	28.2	22.9	100.0%	112	911
75 and over	49.1%	26.2	24.7	100.0%	120	923
<b>All</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>11,825</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>						
0 - 17	56.6%	29.9	13.5	100.0%	257	3,063
18 - 64	51.2%	31.4	17.4	100.0%	617	6,930
65 and over	49.0%	27.2	23.8	100.0%	232	1,834
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN</b>						
0 - 5	49.9%	40.9	9.2	100.0%	<b>38</b>	576
6 - 12	58.6%	21.5	19.9	100.0%	69	777
13 - 17	56.7%	26.2	17.1	100.0%	66	635
0 - 17	55.5%	28.6	15.9	100.0%	173	1,988

## AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

**T**able 5-15 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine by synagogue 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

✓ 1,419 households are synagogue members. The average household size for synagogue member households is 3.12 persons. Thus, 4,427 persons live in synagogue member households.

### Jewish Organization Membership

Compared to persons in Jewish organization non-member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are more likely to be:

\* age 65 and over and age 75 and over

Compared to persons in Jewish organization non-member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are less likely to be:

\* age 35-49

✓ 899 households are Jewish organization members. The average household size for Jewish organization member households is 2.75 persons. Thus, 2,472 persons live in Jewish organization member households.

<b>TABLE 5-15</b>				
<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
	<b>Synagogue</b>		<b>Jewish Organization</b>	
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Non-Member</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Non-Member</b>
0 - 4	3.5%	7.7%	5.4%	6.4%
5 - 9	11.2	4.6	4.2	7.8
10 - 14	12.5	5.3	10.0	7.5
15 - 19	7.5	6.7	9.4	6.4
20 - 24	3.7	3.1	4.5	3.0
25 - 29	0.3	2.5	0.8	1.9
30 - 34	1.9	3.9	2.0	3.5
35 - 39	2.1	8.8	2.0	7.4
40 - 44	8.4	8.9	7.6	9.0
45 - 49	10.9	7.6	5.8	9.6
50 - 54	9.2	10.3	9.1	10.1
55 - 59	8.7	8.1	7.5	8.5
60 - 64	5.0	6.6	5.3	6.2
65 - 69	3.5	4.8	6.3	3.8
70 - 74	3.0	3.7	5.7	2.8
75 - 79	3.3	3.2	5.2	2.7
80 - 84	2.8	2.7	5.4	2.1
85 - 89	1.7	0.6	2.2	0.7
90 and over	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<b>TABLE 5-15</b>				
<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
	<b>Synagogue</b>		<b>Jewish Organization</b>	
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Non-Member</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Non-Member</b>
<b>ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>				
0 - 5	5.8%	9.6%	6.7%	8.6%
6 - 12	15.7	5.6	8.6	9.6
13 - 17	10.1	7.3	9.6	8.0
18 - 24	6.9	5.0	8.6	4.9
25 - 34	2.3	6.3	2.7	5.4
35 - 44	10.5	17.7	9.6	16.4
45 - 54	20.0	17.9	14.8	19.7
55 - 64	13.7	14.7	12.8	14.8
65 - 74	6.5	8.5	12.0	6.6
75 - 84	6.1	5.9	10.6	4.7
85 and over	2.5	1.5	3.9	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES</b>				
0 - 17	31.6%	22.5%	24.9%	26.2%
18 and over	68.4%	77.5%	75.1%	73.8%
18 - 34	9.2%	11.3%	11.3%	10.3%
35 - 49	21.4%	25.3%	15.4%	26.0%
50 - 64	22.9%	25.0%	21.9%	24.8%
65 and over	15.1%	15.9%	26.5%	12.6%
75 and over	8.6%	7.4%	14.5%	6.0%
Median Age (years)	44.3	44.2	48.5	43.4
Sample Size	449	657	270	836
Number of Persons	4,427	7,398	2,472	9,353

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

**T**able 5-16 shows that the average household size of Jewish households in Southern Maine is 2.75 persons. 14% of households are one-person households, 39% are two-person households, 16% are three-person households, 23% are four-person households, 6% are five-person households, and 1% contain six or more persons. In total, 31% of households contain four or more persons.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 5-17 shows that the 2.75 average household size is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.72 in Westport, 2.60 in St. Paul, 2.50 in Hartford, and 2.41 in Rhode Island. The 2.75 compares to 2.31 nationally, 2.39 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2005, and 2.60 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

Table 5-18 shows that the 14% of **one-person households** is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 26% in Rhode Island, 23% in Hartford, and 22% in Westport. The 14% compares to 30% nationally, 28% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2005, and 27% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

The 31% of households with **four or more persons** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Westport, 28% in St. Paul, 26% in Hartford, and 21% in Rhode Island. The 31% compares to 19% nationally, 13% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2000, and 25% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 5-16 shows that, overall, the average household size is 2.75 persons. The average household size is much higher for:

- \* Reform households (3.12 persons)
- \* synagogue member households (3.12 persons)

The average household size is much lower for:

- \* households in York County (2.40 persons)

<b>TABLE 5-16</b>										
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE</b>										
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
	<b>Number of Persons in Household</b>									
<b>Variable</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6+</b>	<b>4+</b>	<b>Average<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	13.7%	39.0	16.3	23.4	6.4	1.2	31.0%	2.75	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>										
Core Area	15.8%	31.1	18.7	26.8	6.2	1.4	34.4%	2.83	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	5.9%	45.4	16.0	21.8	10.9	0.0	32.7%	2.86	96	1,255
York County	19.5%	48.8	11.0	17.1	1.2	2.4	20.7%	2.40	88	855
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>										
Conservative	22.5%	36.2	13.8	20.7	3.4	3.4	27.5%	2.55	73	611
Reform	6.3%	34.5	15.5	32.4	9.9	1.4	43.7%	3.12	133	1,496
Just Jewish	14.3%	43.1	18.5	18.5	5.1	0.5	24.1%	2.60	197	2,043
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>										
Member	10.3%	33.1	10.3	35.3	8.1	2.9	46.3%	3.12	154	1,419
Non-Member	15.2%	41.8	19.3	17.5	5.8	0.4	23.7%	2.57	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>										
Member	18.7%	42.4	4.7	22.4	9.4	2.4	34.2%	2.75	106	899
Non-Member	12.4%	38.1	19.5	23.5	5.6	0.9	30.0%	2.75	315	3,401
<sup>1</sup> Average number of persons in Jewish households.										

**TABLE 5-17  
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Average <sup>1</sup>	Community	Year	Average <sup>1</sup>
Howard County	1999	3.09	Essex-Morris	1998	2.49
Monmouth	1997	2.79	Denver	1997	2.45
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2.75</b>	Milwaukee	1996	2.44
Bergen	2001	2.75	Washington	2003	2.43
Buffalo	1995	2.74	Phoenix	2002	2.43
Baltimore	1999	2.73	Philadelphia	1997	2.43
<b>Westport</b>	2000	2.72	Jacksonville	2002	2.42
Columbus	2001	2.70	<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	2.41
Harrisburg	1994	2.68	St. Louis	1995	2.41
Charlotte	1997	2.66	Chicago	2000	2.38
Wilmington	1995	2.66	Seattle	2000	2.38
Cleveland	1996	2.62	San Francisco	2004	2.32
Detroit	2005	2.60	St. Petersburg	1994	2.32
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	2.60	Atlantic County	2004	2.31
New York	2002	2.59	Miami	2004	2.25
Pittsburgh	2002	2.59	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2.15
York (PA)	1999	2.59	Tucson	2002	2.14
Orlando	1993	2.59	Las Vegas	2005	2.13
San Diego	2003	2.57	Palm Springs	1998	2.02
Atlanta	2006	2.56	Broward	1997	2.02
Minneapolis	2004	2.55	West Palm Beach	2005	1.99
Tidewater	2001	2.55	Sarasota	2001	1.99
Richmond	1994	2.55	South Palm Beach	2005	1.87
Boston	2005	2.52	NJPS	2000	2.31
Rochester	1999	2.51	U.S. Census	2005	2.60
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	2.50			
Los Angeles	1997	2.50			
San Antonio	2007	2.49			

<sup>1</sup> Average number of persons in Jewish households.



<b>TABLE 5-18</b>									
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE</b>									
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>									
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>									
		<b>Number of Persons in Household</b>							
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6+</b>	<b>4+</b>	
San Francisco	2004	39%	61						NA
South 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%	
Las Vegas	2005	29%	47	13	8	3	1	12%	
Los Angeles	1997	28%	36	15	15	4	2	21%	
Detroit	2005	28%	34	12	15	5	5	25%	
New York	2002	28%	33	14	15	5	5	24%	
Baltimore	1999	28%	72						NA
Sarasota	2001	27%	59	7	4	3	1	8%	
Chicago	2000	27%	38	15	13	6		19%	
Tidewater	2001	27%	32	16	14	9	3	25%	
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	27%	28	17	19	7	3	28%	
Seattle	2000	26%	43	12	14	4	2	20%	
Milwaukee	1996	26%	39	12	16	5	3	23%	
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	26%	38	16	14	6	2	21%	
Washington	2003	26%	36	13	18	5	2	24%	
West Palm Beach	2005	25%	61	7	6	1	0	7%	
Jacksonville	2002	25%	38	14	16	6	1	22%	
Denver	1997	25%	35	15	18	7		25%	

**TABLE 5-18  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**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%
Philadelphia	1997	24%	38	30		8		NA
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%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	23%	39	13	19	5	2	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	37	15	17	5	3	26%
San Antonio	2007	22%	42	12	17	6	2	24%
Rochester	1999	22%	38	14	18	7	1	25%
York (PA)	1999	22%	35	17	18	7	1	26%
<b>Westport</b>	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%
Cleveland	1996	20%	40	13	17	6	3	26%
San Diego	2004	20%	39	17	17	6	2	25%
Bergen	2001	20%	36	13	18	9	4	31%
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%

<b>TABLE 5-18</b>								
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE</b>								
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
		<b>Number of Persons in Household</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6+</b>	<b>4+</b>
Atlanta	2006	18%	42	14	21	5	0	27%
Orlando	1993	18%	39	19	17	5	2	24%
Howard County	1999	17%	83					NA
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	16%	66	8	6	4	1	10%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31%</b>
NJPS	2000	30%	39	13	11	4	3	19%
U.S. Census	2000	27%	33	17	14	7	4	25%

## HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**T**he household structure of Jewish households in Southern Maine 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 5-19** shows that Southern Maine has 39% households with children age 0-17 at home, 8% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 34% married households with no children at home, 14% single person households, and 5% other household structures.

### Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home

**Table 5-19** shows that 39% (1,681 households) of households are households with children age 0-17 at home, of whom 92% are married households. 36% (1,548 households) of households are married households with children age 0-17 at home; 2% (69 households) are single parent households with children age 0-17 at home. Single parent households are households with one adult and children age 0-17 at home.

✓ 61% (1,028 households) of households with children age 0-17 at home contain Jewish children.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-20** shows that the 36% of **married households with children age 0-17 at home** is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Westport, 36% in St. Paul, 28% in Hartford, and 25% in Rhode Island. The 36% compares to 19% nationally, 19% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2005, and 22% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

The 2% of **single parent households with children age 0-17 at home** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in each of Westport, St. Paul, Hartford, and Rhode Island. The 2% compares to 3% nationally and 8% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

### Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home

**Table 5-19** shows that 8% (361 households) of households are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, of whom 91% are married households.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** To compare the results for Southern Maine to other Jewish communities, the 2% of households in which a parent lives with adult children age 30 and over must be added to the 8% of households with only adult children age 18-29 at home. **Table 5-20** shows that the 10% of **households with only adult children age 18 and over at home** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in both Hartford and Rhode Island, 7% in St. Paul, and 5% in Westport. The 10% compares to 6% nationally.

### Married Households—No Children at Home

**Table 5-19** shows that 34% (1,462 households) of households are married households with no children at home. 3% of households are married households under age 35 with no children at home; 17%, age 35-64; and 14%, age 65 and over.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-20** shows that the 34% of **married households with no children at home** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Hartford, 31% in Rhode Island, and 24% in both Westport and St. Paul. The 34% compares to 26% nationally and 30% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

**Table 5-21** shows that the 3% of **married households under age 35 with no children at home** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in both St. Paul and Westport and 1% in both Hartford and Rhode Island.

The 17% of **married households age 35-64 with no children at home** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in both Hartford and Rhode Island, 11% in St. Paul, and 10% in Westport.

The 14% of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in Hartford, 16% in Rhode Island, 12% in Westport, and 11% in St. Paul.

### Single Person Households

**Table 5-19** shows that 14% (589 households) of households are single person households, including 9% (366 households) who are elderly single households, the majority of whom are elderly single female households. 2% of households are single male households age 65 and over, and 6% are single female households age 65 and over. The imbalance between males and females among elderly single households is consistent with the findings of all Jewish community studies. 5% (224 households) of households are non-elderly single households. (Single person households [*one-person households*] are further discussed in the “Household Size” section of this Chapter. Single *adults* and single *Jewish* adults are further discussed in the “Marital Status” and “Single Jewish Adults” sections, respectively.)

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-21** shows that the 5% of **single person households under age 65** is the second lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in both Rhode Island and Westport, 11% in St. Paul, and 9% in Hartford.

The 2% of **single male households age 65 and over** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in St. Paul, 4% in both Hartford and Rhode Island, and 3% in Westport.

The 6% of **single female households age 65 and over** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in St. Paul, 11% in Hartford, 10% in Rhode Island, and 7% in Westport.

### Other Household Structures

**Table 5-19** shows that 2% of households are unmarried households with no children at home, 2% are households in which a parent lives with adult children age 30 and over, and 1% are same-sex couple households.

<b>TABLE 5-19 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 421</b>		
<b>Household Structure</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME</b>		
Married	36.0%	1,548
Unmarried	0.3	13
Single Parent	1.6	69
Same-Sex Couple	0.5	22
Other	0.7	30
<b>■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>1,681</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME</b>		
Married	7.6%	327
Unmarried	0.2	9
Single Parent	0.6	26
<b>■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>361</b>
<b>MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME</b>		
Under Age 35	2.6%	112
Age 35 - 49	5.5	237
Age 50 - 64	11.9	512
<b>□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>860</b>
Age 65 - 74	9.5%	409
Age 75 and over	4.5	194
<b>□ Total Elderly Couple Households</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>1,462</b>

<b>TABLE 5-19 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 421</b>		
<b>Household Structure</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Male under Age 65	3.4%	146
Female under Age 65	1.8	77
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Non-Elderly Single Households</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>224</b>
Male Age 65 - 74	0.5%	22
Female Age 65 - 74	1.3	56
Male Age 75 and over	1.8	77
Female Age 75 and over	4.9	211
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Elderly Single Households</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>366</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Single Person Households</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>589</b>
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES</b>		
Unmarried Couple	1.7%	73
Roommate/Friend	0.3	13
Parent Living with Adult Children Age 30 and over	1.8	77
Same-Sex Couple	0.8	34
Other	0.2	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Other Household Structures</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,300</b>



**TABLE 5-20  
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home		Households with Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home	Married Households with No Children at Home	Single Person House- holds
		<i>Married</i>	Single Parent <sup>1</sup>			
Howard County	1999	45%	1%	9%	NA	17%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	42%	2%	5%	24%	22%
Charlotte	1997	38%	3%	8%	24%	20%
Harrisburg	1994	38%	1%	8%	28%	20%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	36%	2%	7%	24%	27%
Richmond	1994	35%	2%	7%	26%	24%
Atlanta	2006	34%	4%	NA	36%	18%
Wilmington	1995	34%	2%	9%	28%	21%
Bergen	2001	33%	3%	10%	30%	20%
Orlando	1993	33%	1%	7%	30%	18%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	3%	10%	25%	25%
Baltimore	1999	32%	3%	9%	29%	28%
York (PA)	1999	32%	4%	10%	30%	22%
Essex-Morris	1998	32%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	32%	1%	14%	30%	20%
Rochester	1999	30%	3%	8%	33%	22%
Tidewater	2001	29%	3%	9%	26%	27%

**TABLE 5-20  
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home		Households with Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home	Married Households with No Children at Home	Single Person House- holds
		<i>Married</i>	Single Parent <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	28%	2%	9%	34%	23%
Detroit	2005	27%	3%	10%	29%	28%
Washington	2003	27%	4%	8%	24%	26%
Denver	1997	27%	4%	NA	26%	25%
Cleveland	1996	27%	2%	NA	36%	20%
Milwaukee	1996	27%	3%	7%	32%	26%
New York	2002	26%	2%	NA	25%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	4%	8%	27%	23%
Seattle	2000	26%	7%	23%		26%
Philadelphia	1997	26%	3%	NA	38%	24%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	2%	8%	33%	25%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	25%	2%	9%	31%	26%
St. Louis	1995	25%	2%	NA	30%	24%
San Antonio	2007	24%	3%	13%	36%	22%
San Diego	2003	24%	6%	NA	26%	20%
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	1%	5%	40%	24%
Los Angeles	1997	23%	4%	2%	31%	28%
San Francisco	2004	22%	7%	27%		39%

**TABLE 5-20  
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Community	Year	Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home		Households with Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home	Married Households with No Children at Home	Single Person House- holds
		<i>Married</i>	Single Parent <sup>1</sup>			
Phoenix	2002	21%	3%	9%	36%	21%
Miami	2004	19%	2%	11%	31%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	18%	1%	8%	44%	23%
Tucson	2002	17%	3%	6%	32%	33%
Broward	1997	14%	2%	6%	38%	35%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	2%	10%	35%	29%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	12%	3%	4%	64%	16%
West Palm Beach	2005	9%	1%	5%	54%	25%
Sarasota	2001	9%	2%	3%	54%	27%
South Palm Beach	2005	8%	1%	5%	48%	35%
Buffalo	1995	47%		NA	NA	NA
NJPS	2000	19%	3%	6%	26%	30%
U.S. Census	2005	22%	NA	NA	NA	22%
U.S. Census	2000	24%	8%	NA	30%	27%

<sup>1</sup> Includes households with one adult and children age 0-17 at home.

Note: Totals do not add to 100% because not all household structures are shown.

<b>TABLE 5-21</b>							
<b>MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN AND SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Married Households with No Children at Home</b>			<b>Single Person Households</b>		
		<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Under 65</b>	<b>65 and Over</b>	
						<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Broward	1997	1%	9%	28%	6%	4%	25%
South Palm Beach	2005	0%	9%	38%	5%	6%	24%
West Palm Beach	2005	1%	13%	41%	4%	4%	17%
Miami	2004	2%	10%	19%	11%	4%	17%
Sarasota	2001	1%	16%	37%	6%	4%	17%
Detroit	2005	1%	13%	15%	6%	7%	16%
Atlantic County	2004	0%	18%	25%	6%	5%	12%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	2%	11%	11%	11%	5%	12%
Milwaukee	1996	4%	14%	15%	11%	3%	12%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	1%	14%	18%	9%	4%	11%
Monmouth	1997	2%	13%	15%	6%	3%	11%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	16%	22%	9%	4%	11%
Las Vegas	2005	3%	18%	13%	15%	5%	10%
Minneapolis	2004	1%	12%	12%	11%	4%	10%
New York	2002	3%	9%	13%	14%	4%	10%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	1%	14%	16%	12%	4%	10%
Bergen	2001	2%	13%	16%	8%	3%	10%
Rochester	1999	1%	16%	16%	10%	3%	10%
York (PA)	1999	4%	15%	12%	9%	3%	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	2%	12%	13%	11%	3%	9%
Tucson	2002	2%	15%	15%	19%	4%	9%
San Antonio	2007	0%	16%	19%	9%	4%	8%

<b>TABLE 5-21</b>							
<b>MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN</b>							
<b>AND SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Married Households with No Children at Home</b>			<b>Single Person Households</b>		
		<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Under 65</b>	<b>65 and Over</b>	
						<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Tidewater	2001	3%	17%	7%	15%	4%	8%
Los Angeles	1997	3%	15%	13%	16%	4%	8%
St. Louis	1995	NA			14%	2%	8%
Wilmington	1995	4%	11%	13%	11%	2%	8%
Harrisburg	1994	4%	15%	10%	10%	2%	8%
Richmond	1994	4%	12%	9%	13%	3%	8%
Jacksonville	2002	1%	16%	16%	15%	4%	7%
Westport	2000	2%	10%	12%	12%	3%	7%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>
San Francisco	2004	NA			31%	2%	6%
San Diego	2003	3%	12%	12%	12%	2%	6%
Washington	2003	5%	14%	6%	17%	3%	6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	19%	43%	6%	5%	5%
Phoenix	2002	2%	18%	17%	15%	2%	4%
Charlotte	1997	4%	12%	7%	15%	2%	4%
Orlando	1993	4%	15%	11%	13%	1%	4%
Atlanta	2006	5%	24%	6%	15%	2%	2%
Philadelphia	1997	4%	18%	16%	11%	13%	
Baltimore *	1999	2%	10%	17%	17%	11%	
Howard County *	1999	7%	24%	NA	12%	5%	

\* Age categories are *under age 40* and *age 40-64*.

**Household Structure by Geographic Area.** Table 5-22 shows the household structure of Jewish households in each geographic area. Overall, 39% of households are **households with children age 0-17 at home**. The percentage is much higher in:

\* the Core Area (45%)

The percentage of households with children age 0-17 at home is much lower in:

\* York County (24%)

Overall, 20% of households are **non-elderly couple households**. The percentage is much higher in:

\* Other Cumberland (27%)

The percentage of non-elderly couple households is much lower in:

\* the Core Area (14%)

<b>TABLE 5-22</b>			
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Household Structure</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME</b>			
Married	43.1%	33.1%	21.7%
Unmarried	0.0	0.8	0.0
Single Parent	1.0	2.5	2.4
Same-Sex Couple	0.0	1.7	0.0
Other	0.9	1.0	0.0
<b>■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME</b>			
Married	6.7%	9.3%	7.2%
Unmarried	0.5	0.0	0.0
Single Parent	1.0	0.8	0.0
<b>■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
<b>MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME</b>			
Under Age 35	2.9%	1.7%	3.6%
Age 35 - 49	3.3	10.2	4.8
Age 50 - 64	7.7	15.3	16.9
<b>□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
Age 65 - 74	8.1%	11.0%	9.6%
Age 75 and over	4.3	3.4	7.2
<b>□ Total Elderly Couple Households</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
<b>■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>

<b>TABLE 5-22</b>			
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Household Structure</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>
<b>SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
Male under Age 65	3.3%	1.7%	4.8%
Female under Age 65	2.4	0.0	2.4
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Non-Elderly Single Households</b>	5.7%	1.7%	7.2%
Male Age 65 - 74	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Female Age 65 - 74	1.4	0.0	3.6
Male Age 75 and over	1.4	1.7	3.6
Female Age 75 and over	6.7	2.5	3.6
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Elderly Single Households</b>	10.0%	4.2%	12.0%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Single Person Households</b>	15.7%	5.9%	19.2%
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES</b>			
Unmarried Couple	1.4%	0.8%	3.6%
Roommate/Friend	0.5	0.0	0.0
Parent Living with Adult Children Age 30+	1.9	1.7	2.4
Same-Sex Couple	0.5	0.8	1.2
Other	0.5	0.0	0.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Total Other Household Structures</b>	4.8%	3.3%	7.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	237	96	88
Number of Households	2,190	1,255	855



**Geographic Distribution of Household Structures.** While **Table 5-22** shows the household structure in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-23** shows where the various household structures live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the two tables, note that while **Table 5-22** shows that 45% of *households in the Core Area* are households with children age 0-17 at home, **Table 5-23** shows that 59% of *households with children age 0-17 at home* live in the Core Area.

<b>TABLE 5-23</b>						
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Household Structure</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
Household with Children	58.5%	29.6	11.9	100.0%	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	48.6%	34.3	17.1	100.0%	<b>35</b>	361
Non-Elderly Couple	36.6%	39.0	24.4	100.0%	74	860
Elderly Couple	45.6%	29.8	24.6	100.0%	78	602
Elderly Single	58.3%	13.9	27.8	100.0%	<b>49</b>	366
All <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	29.2	19.9	100.0%	421	4,300
<sup>1</sup> Includes non-elderly single households and other household structures.						

**Household Structure by Jewish Identification.** Table 5-24 shows the household structure within each Jewish identification group.

<b>TABLE 5-24</b>			
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Household Structure</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b>Just Jewish</b>
Household with Children	29.4%	49.3%	35.9%
Household with Only Adult Children	12.1	10.6	6.7
Non-Elderly Couple	10.3	17.6	25.6
Non-Elderly Single	3.4	2.1	7.7
Elderly Couple	22.4	13.4	11.8
Elderly Single	20.7	4.2	6.7
Other	1.7	2.8	5.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	73	133	197
Number of Households	611	1,496	2,043

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

**T**ables 5-25 to 5-27 show various living arrangements of children in Jewish households in Southern Maine.

### Children Living in Households with Working Parents

**Table 5-25** shows that 29% (600 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.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** The 29% living in **households with working parents** is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in St. Paul, 29% in Rhode Island, 27% in Westport, and 24% in Hartford.

### Children Living in Single Parent Households

**Table 5-26** shows that 4% (126 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. Single parent households are households with one adult and children age 0-17 at home.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** The 4% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in each of St. Paul, Rhode Island, Hartford, and Westport. The 4% compares to 25% of all White American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2000.

### Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Has Been Divorced

**Table 5-27** shows that 23% (714 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.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** The 23% living in **households in which an adult is or Has Been divorced** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Rhode Island, 24% in Hartford, 23% in Westport, and 21% in St. Paul.

<b>TABLE 5-25</b>						
<b>CHILDREN AGE 0-12 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKING PARENTS</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-12 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Washington	2003	55%		Atlantic County	2004	31%
Miami	2004	50%		South Palm Beach	2005	30%
Jacksonville	2002	41%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	30%
Broward	1997	41%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>29%</b>
Tidewater	2001	40%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	29%
Tucson	2002	38%		Monmouth	1997	29%
Richmond	1994	38%		Charlotte	1997	28%
Orlando	1993	38%		San Antonio	2007	27%
West Palm Beach	2005	37%		Detroit	2005	27%
Milwaukee	1996	37%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	27%
Las Vegas	2005	35%		York (PA)	1999	27%
Rochester	1999	35%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	24%
Wilmington	1995	35%		Minneapolis	2004	22%
Sarasota	2001	34%				
Harrisburg	1994	34%				
St. Petersburg	1994	34%				
Bergen	2001	32%				

Note: Includes children age 0-12 who live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single person household) are employed full time.

**TABLE 5-26  
CHILDREN LIVING IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
San Francisco	2004	18%		Jacksonville	2002	6%
Sarasota	2001	15%		Charlotte	1997	6%
South Palm Beach	2005	12%		Atlantic County	2004	5%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	5%
Miami	2004	11%		New York	2002	5%
Seattle	2000	11%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	5%
Broward	1997	11%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	5%
San Antonio	2007	9%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	5%
Washington	2003	9%		Milwaukee	1996	5%
Tucson	2002	9%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>4%</b>
York (PA)	1999	9%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Atlanta	2006	8%		Monmouth	1997	3%
West Palm Beach	2005	8%		Harrisburg	1994	2%
Tidewater	2001	8%		Richmond	1994	2%
Cleveland	1996	8%		Orlando	1993	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%		St. Petersburg	1994	1%
Bergen	2001	7%		U.S. Census (Whites)	2000	25%
Rochester	1999	7%				
Detroit	2005	6%				

Note: Includes children age 0-17 who live in households with only one adult.

**TABLE 5-27  
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT  
IS OR HAS BEEN DIVORCED  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Sarasota	2001	50%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	25%
Las Vegas	2005	47%		Bergen	2001	24%
San Antonio	2007	38%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	24%
Orlando	1993	38%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>23%</b>
Tucson	2002	36%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	23%
Broward	1997	36%		Richmond	1994	23%
West Palm Beach	2005	33%		St. Petersburg	1994	22%
York (PA)	1999	33%		Minneapolis	2004	21%
Tidewater	2001	31%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	21%
Atlantic County	2004	30%		Rochester	1999	21%
Miami	2004	30%		Wilmington	1995	21%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		Detroit	2005	17%
Washington	2003	28%		Monmouth	1997	16%
Charlotte	1997	27%				
Harrisburg	1994	27%				
Milwaukee	1996	26%				
South Palm Beach	2005	25%				

Note: Includes children age 0-17 who live in households in which an adult is currently divorced or is divorced and remarried.

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ELDERLY

**T**able 5-28 shows the percentage of persons age 65 and over and persons age 75 and over in Jewish households in Southern Maine who live alone. 20% (366 persons) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 31% (288 persons) of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households live alone.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 5-28 shows that the 20% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Paul, 27% in Westport, 26% in Rhode Island, and 25% in Hartford. The 20% compares to 31% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2000.

The 31% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households living alone is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in St. Paul, 38% in Westport, 34% in Rhode Island, and 33% in Hartford.

<b>TABLE 5-28</b>			
<b>ELDERLY PERSONS LIVING ALONE</b>			
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>			
<b>BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>65 and Over</b>	<b>75 and Over</b>
St. Paul	2004	40%	48%
Detroit	2005	37%	48%
Tidewater	2001	37%	47%
Washington	2003	35%	45%
Richmond	1994	34%	42%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	44%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%
Miami	2004	31%	36%
York (PA)	1999	31%	36%
Broward	1997	31%	35%
San Francisco	2004	30%	39%

**TABLE 5-28  
ELDERLY PERSONS LIVING ALONE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>65 and Over</i></b>	<b><i>75 and Over</i></b>
Howard County	1999	30%	NA
Harrisburg	1994	29%	41%
New York	2002	29%	37%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	27%	38%
Tucson	2002	27%	35%
Philadelphia	1997	27%	32%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	26%	34%
Monmouth	1997	26%	33%
Las Vegas	2005	26%	32%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	32%
South Palm Beach	2005	26%	31%
St. Louis	1995	26%	NA
Rochester	1999	25%	39%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	25%	33%
Baltimore	1999	25%	NA
San Diego	2003	24%	30%
Bergen	2001	24%	29%
Charlotte	1997	24%	29%
Wilmington	1995	23%	35%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	31%
San Antonio	2007	21%	27%



**TABLE 5-28**  
**ELDERLY PERSONS LIVING ALONE**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>65 and Over</b>	<b>75 and Over</b>
Jacksonville	2002	21%	24%
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>31%</b>
Sarasota	2001	20%	26%
West Palm Beach	2005	19%	22%
Atlanta	2006	18%	28%
Orlando	1993	16%	33%
Phoenix	2002	12%	14%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	10%	14%
<b>BASE: ELDERLY JEWS</b>			
Cleveland	1996	23%	NA
NJPS *	2000	33%	39%
U.S. Census	2000	31%	NA

\* Data are for *elderly Jews only*, not all elderly persons in Jewish households.

Note: The table excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.

## MARITAL STATUS

**T**able 5-29 shows the marital status of adults (age 18 and over) in Jewish households in Southern Maine. 79% (6,878 adults) of adults are currently married; 12% (1,060 adults) are single, never married; 3% (289 adults) are currently divorced; 5% (421 adults) are currently widowed; 0% are separated; and 1% (114 adults) live as same-sex couples. 16% of adults *are or have been* divorced; 6% *are or have been* widowed; 87% *are or have been* married; and 13% are on their second or higher marriage.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Note that comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate because the U.S. 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 5-30** shows that the 79% of adults in Jewish households who are **currently married** is the second highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in Westport, 73% in Hartford, 70% in St. Paul, and 66% in Rhode Island. The 79% compares to 53% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 53% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2005.

The 12% **single, never married** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Rhode Island, 17% in St. Paul, 15% in Hartford, and 13% in Westport. The 12% compares to 28% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 28% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2005.

The 3% **currently divorced** is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in each of Westport, St. Paul, and Rhode Island and 5% in Hartford. The 3% compares to 12% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 10% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2005.

The *divorce rate* **①** is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults. The **divorce rate** of 42 for adults in Jewish households is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 97 in Rhode Island, 80 in both Westport and St. Paul, and 67 in Hartford. The 42 compares to 234 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 192 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2005.

The 5% **currently widowed** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in each of Hartford, St. Paul, and Rhode Island, and 6% in Westport. The 5% compares to 6% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2005.

75% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are currently married, compared to 55% nationally. 15% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are single, never married, compared to 25% nationally. 4% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are currently divorced compared to 9% nationally. The divorce rate is 42 for *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine, compared to 158 nationally. 6% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are currently widowed, compared to 8% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 5-29 and Tables 5-31 to 5-35 show the marital status of adults in Jewish households for various population subgroups. Overall, 79% of adults in Jewish households are **currently married**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* non-Jewish adults in Jewish households (88%)
- \* adults age 35-49 (92%), age 50-64 (87%), and age 65-74 (88%)
- \* males age 35-49 (91%), age 50-64 (89%), and age 65-74 (92%)
- \* females age 35-49 (94%)

The percentage of adults who are currently married is much lower for:

- \* adults under age 35 (32%) and age 75 and over (61%)
- \* adult males under age 35 (24%)
- \* adult females under age 35 (40%), age 65 and over (65%), and age 75 and over (47%)

Overall, 12% of adults in Jewish households are **single, never married**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* adults under age 35 (63%)
- \* adult males under age 35 (75%)
- \* adult females under age 35 (53%)

The percentage of adults who are single, never married is much lower for:

- \* non-Jewish adults in Jewish households (6%)
- \* adults age 35-49 (5%), age 50-64 (5%), age 65-74 (1%), and age 75 and over (2%)
- \* males age 35-49 (7%), age 50-64 (5%), age 65-74 (2%), and age 75 and over (3%)
- \* females age 35-49 (3%), age 50-64 (4%), age 65 and over (0), and age 75 and over (2%)

Overall, 3% of adults in Jewish households are **currently divorced**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* adults in York County (8%)
- \* females age 50-64 (8%)

Overall, the **divorce rate** is 42 for adults in Jewish households. The divorce rate is much higher for:

- \* adults in York County (98)
- \* adults age 50-64 (65), age 65-74 (62%), and age 75 and over (66)
- \* females age 50-64 (92), age 65-74 (73), and age 75 and over (108)

The divorce rate is much lower for:

- \* adults in the Core Area (23)
- \* adults under age 35 (0) and age 35-49 (16)
- \* adult males under age 35 (0) and age 35-49 (20)
- \* adult females under age 35 (0) and age 35-49 (13)

Overall, 5% of adults in Jewish households are **currently widowed**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* adults age 65 and over (2033%) and age 75 and over (33%)
- \* males age 65 and over (11%) and age 75 and over (20%)
- \* females age 65-74 (11%) and age 75 and over (46%)

#### **Some Other Important Findings.**

- \* Jewish adults in Jewish households are more likely to be single, never married than are non-Jewish adults in Jewish households
- \* Jewish adults in Jewish households are less likely to be divorced and remarried than are non-Jewish adults in Jewish households
- \* the divorce rate in York County is much higher than the divorce rate in the Core Area and Other Cumberland
- \* females age 75 and over in Jewish households are more likely to be currently widowed than are males age 75 and over

**TABLE 5-29  
MARITAL STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS**

**BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>	<b>All</b>
Married for First Time	63.9%	68.3%	65.2%
Single, Never Married	14.5	5.8	12.1
Divorced, Remarried	10.0	18.1	12.2
Widowed, Remarried	0.9	1.6	1.1
Currently Divorced	3.5	3.0	3.3
Currently Widowed	6.3	0.8	4.8
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Live as Same-Sex Couple	0.9	2.4	1.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES</b>			
Currently Married	74.8%	88.0%	78.5%
Currently Single	24.3%	9.6%	20.2%
Are or Have Been Divorced	13.5%	21.1%	15.5%
Are or Have Been Widowed	7.2%	2.4%	5.9%
Are or Have Been Married	84.6%	91.8%	86.6%
On Second or Higher Marriage	10.9%	19.7%	13.3%
Divorce Rate ❶	47	34	42
Sample Size	655	194	849
Number of Adults	6,362	2,400	8,762

Note: See page 5-56 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

<b>TABLE 5-30 MARITAL STATUS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>							
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Currently Married</b>	<b>Single, Never Married</b>	<b>Currently Divorced</b>	<b>Separated</b>	<b>Currently Widowed</b>	<b>Divorce Rate ①</b>
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	82%	6	6	0	7	68
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>
Howard County *	1999	78%	12	5		6	NA
Cleveland	1996	76%	14	4		6	NA
<b>Westport</b>	2000	75%	13	6	1	6	80
Harrisburg	1994	75%	15	4	1	6	52
St. Petersburg	1994	75%	10	6	0	8	83
West Palm Beach	2005	74%	7	5	0	14	61
Sarasota	2001	74%	7	6	1	14	76
York (PA)	1999	74%	11	6	1	8	77
Atlantic County	2004	73%	11	5	0	10	71
<b>Hartford</b>	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
San Antonio	2007	70%	16	7	1	6	106
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	70%	17	6	0	7	80
Jacksonville	2002	70%	18	6	0	6	80
Milwaukee	1996	70%	16	6	0	8	79

**TABLE 5-30  
MARITAL STATUS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Currently Married</b>	<b>Single, Never Married</b>	<b>Currently Divorced</b>	<b>Separated</b>	<b>Currently Widowed</b>	<b>Divorce Rate ①</b>
Atlanta	2006	69%	19	8	0	4	113
South 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
Minneapolis	2004	67%	18	7	1	8	103
Philadelphia	1997	67%	18	6		9	NA
Detroit	2005	66%	17	6	0	12	84
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	66%	20	6	0	7	97
Chicago	2000	65%	35				NA
Baltimore *	1999	65%	11	9		14	NA
Broward	1997	65%	11	5	0	19	78
Phoenix *	2002	64%	20	10		7	NA
Palm Springs *	1998	64%	11	11		14	NA
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

**TABLE 5-30  
MARITAL STATUS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Currently Married	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate <b>①</b>
San Diego *	2003	60%	18	12	1	9	200
Los Angeles	1997	60%	21	8	1	9	140
Pittsburgh *	2002	59%	19	9		13	NA
Columbus *	2001	58%	24	9	2	7	157
New York *	2002	57%	21	9		13	NA
Seattle *	2000	57%	26	12	3	2	210
Denver *	1997	56%	26	12		7	NA
NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	55%	25	9	1	8	158
U.S. Census <sup>2</sup>	2005	53%	28	10	3	6	192

\* The percentage of adults reported as “living with a partner” or “living together” was distributed proportionately among *Single, Never Married, Currently Divorced, Separated, and Currently Widowed*.

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

<sup>2</sup> Includes *persons age 15 and over*.

Note: See page 5-56 for an explanation of **①**.



<b>TABLE 5-31 MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>
Married for First Time	68.4%	65.0%	56.1%
Single, Never Married	14.9	9.2	9.4
Divorced, Remarried	7.8	16.1	17.9
Widowed, Remarried	1.0	0.7	2.3
Currently Divorced	1.8	3.3	7.5
Currently Widowed	5.6	2.9	5.8
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Live as Same-Sex Couple	0.5	2.8	1.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES</b>			
Currently Married	77.2%	81.8%	76.3%
Currently Single	22.3%	15.4%	22.7%
Are or Have Been Divorced	9.6%	19.4%	25.4%
Are or Have Been Widowed	6.6%	3.6%	8.1%
Are or Have Been Married	84.6%	88.0%	89.6%
On Second or Higher Marriage	8.8%	16.8%	20.2%
Divorce Rate ❶	23	40	98
Sample Size	480	204	165
Number of Adults	4,457	2,674	1,638
<p>Note: See page 5-56 for an explanation of ❶.</p> <p>Note: Adults who are <i>Separated</i> or <i>Live as Same-Sex Couple</i> are not included in <i>Currently Married</i> or <i>Currently Single</i> in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.</p>			

**TABLE 5-32  
MARITAL STATUS BY SEX**

**BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Married for First Time	65.2%	64.9%
Single, Never Married	14.2	10.2
Divorced, Remarried	13.3	11.1
Widowed, Remarried	1.1	1.1
Currently Divorced	2.7	4.0
Currently Widowed	3.1	6.5
Separated	0.0	0.0
Live as Same-Sex Couple	0.4	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES</b>		
Currently Married	79.6%	77.1%
Currently Single	20.0%	20.7%
Are or Have Been Divorced	16.0%	15.1%
Are or Have Been Widowed	4.2%	7.6%
Are or Have Been Married	85.4%	87.6%
On Second or Higher Marriage	14.4%	12.2%
Divorce Rate ❶	34	52
Sample Size	411	438
Number of Adults	4,292	4,470

Note: See page 5-56 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults 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 5-33  
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE**

**BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
Married for First Time	32.4%	84.5%	64.5%	71.0%	44.9%	57.9%
Single, Never Married	63.1	4.6	4.5	0.8	2.3	1.5
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	7.3	22.2	14.0	10.8	12.4
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.6	5.3	4.0
Currently Divorced	0.0	1.5	5.7	5.4	4.0	4.7
Currently Widowed	0.9	0.8	1.0	6.2	32.7	19.5
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Live as Same-Sex Couple	3.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES</b>						
Currently Married	32.4%	92.3%	87.1%	87.6%	61.0%	74.3%
Currently Single	64.0%	6.9%	11.2%	12.4%	39.0%	25.7%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.0%	8.8%	27.9%	19.4%	14.8%	17.1%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	8.8%	38.0%	23.5%
Are or Have Been Married	33.3%	94.6%	93.8%	99.2%	97.7%	98.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.0%	7.8%	22.6%	16.6%	16.1%	16.4%
Divorce Rate ❶	0	16	65	62	66	63
Sample Size	107	214	296	112	120	232
Number of Adults	1,242	2,815	2,873	911	923	1,834

Note: See page 5-56 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults 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 5-34  
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES**

**BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
Married for First Time	23.5%	83.5%	67.0%	71.6%	51.9%	61.8%
Single, Never Married	74.6	6.5	5.3	1.6	3.0	2.3
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	7.1	21.4	19.1	16.1	17.5
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	6.4	3.9
Currently Divorced	0.0	1.8	3.7	4.7	3.0	3.8
Currently Widowed	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.6	19.6	10.7
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Live as Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES</b>						
Currently Married	23.5%	90.6%	89.2%	92.1%	74.4%	83.2%
Currently Single	76.5%	9.4%	9.6%	7.9%	25.6%	16.8%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.0%	8.9%	25.1%	23.8%	19.1%	21.3%
Are or Have Been Widowed	1.9%	1.1%	1.4%	3.0%	26.0%	14.6%
Are or Have Been Married	25.4%	93.5%	93.5%	98.4%	97.0%	97.7%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.0%	7.1%	22.2%	20.5%	22.5%	21.4%
Divorce Rate ❶	0	20	41	51	40	46
Sample Size	54	97	148	53	59	112
Number of Adult Males	580	1,313	1,490	449	462	911

Note: See page 5-56 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults 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 5-35  
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES**

**BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
Married for First Time	40.0%	85.4%	61.9%	70.1%	37.7%	54.1%
Single, Never Married	53.3	3.0	3.5	0.0	1.5	0.7
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	7.5	23.0	9.1	5.5	7.3
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.9	4.2	4.0
Currently Divorced	0.0	1.2	7.8	6.1	5.1	5.6
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.5	1.5	10.8	46.0	28.3
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Live as Same-Sex Couple	6.7	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES</b>						
Currently Married	40.0%	93.8%	84.9%	83.1%	47.4%	65.4%
Currently Single	53.3%	4.7%	12.8%	16.9%	52.6%	34.6%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.0%	8.7%	30.8%	15.2%	10.6%	12.9%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	1.4%	1.5%	14.7%	50.2%	32.3%
Are or Have Been Married	40.0%	95.5%	94.2%	100.0%	98.5%	99.3%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.0%	8.4%	23.0%	13.0%	9.7%	11.3%
Divorce Rate ❶	0	13	92	73	108	86
Sample Size	53	117	148	59	61	120
Number of Adult Females	662	1,501	1,384	461	461	922

Note: See page 5-56 for an explanation of ❶.

Note: Adults 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

**T**able 5-29 shows that 24% (1,546 adults) of Jewish adults in Jewish households in Southern Maine are currently single. Table 5-36 shows that 44% of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 10%, age 35-49; 16%, age 50-64; 7%, age 65-74; and 23%, age 75 and over.

51% of single Jewish adults are female. 45% of single Jewish adults under age 35 are female; 33%, age 35-49; 50%, age 50-64; 71%, age 65-74; and 67%, age 75 and over.

10% of single Jewish adult males are age 65 and over, compared to 20% of single Jewish adult females.

TABLE 5-36 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS							
BASE: SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLE SIZE: 174							
	Single Jewish Adults						% of Single Jewish Adults Who Are Female
	Percentage			Number			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fema le	Total	
Under 35	24.4%	19.7%	44.1%	377	305	682	44.7%
35 - 49	6.8	3.4	10.2	105	53	158	33.3%
50 - 64	8.2	8.2	16.4	127	127	254	50.0%
65 - 74	2.0	4.8	6.8	31	74	105	70.6%
75 and over	7.5	15.0	22.5	116	232	348	66.7%
→ 65 and over	9.5	19.8	29.3	147	306	453	67.6%
All	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%	756	790	1,546	51.1%

## LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION

**T**able 5-37 shows that only 1% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Southern Maine do not have a high school degree. 8% of adults age 25 and over have a high school degree or a degree from a technical or trade school and have not attended college. In total, 8% of adults age 25 and over have a high school degree or less.

6% of adults age 25 and over are in college or have attended college without attaining a degree; another 4% have a two-year college degree. 81% of adults age 25 and over have a four-year college degree or higher, including 42% with a graduate degree. 4% of adults age 25 and over have a medical degree; 0.3% have a dental degree; and 6% have a law degree. This suggests that among adults age 25 and over there are 355 doctors, 24 dentists, and 493 lawyers living in Jewish households.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 5-38 shows that the 8% with a **high school degree or less** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in both Hartford and Rhode Island, 12% in St. Paul, and 6% in Westport. The 8% compares to 39% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Southern Maine as of 2005 and 46% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2005.

The 81% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 86% in Westport, 69% in both Hartford and St. Paul, and 68% in Rhode Island. The 81% compares to 33% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Southern Maine as of 2005 and 27% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2005.

The 42% with a **graduate degree** is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Westport, 34% in Hartford, and 33% in both St. Paul and Rhode Island. The 42% compares to 11% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Southern Maine as of 2005 and 10% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2005.

84% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Southern Maine have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 60% nationally. 45% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Southern Maine have a graduate degree, compared to 28% nationally.

Adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Southern Maine have a much higher level of secular education than all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Southern Maine as of 2005 and all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2005. Adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Southern Maine have a higher level of secular education than in most other Jewish communities

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 5-37 and Tables 5-39 to 5-43 show the level of secular education of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households for various population subgroups. Note that while results for adults age 18-24 are included in Table 5-41 they are not included in the overall results for adults age 25 and over shown in other tables. Note as well that in Tables 5-42 and 5-43, results for adults age 18-24 are included in the under 35 age category. Results cannot be shown for adults age 18-24 and age 25-34 separately due to small sample sizes.

Overall, 81 % of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a **four-year college degree or higher**. The percentage is much lower for:

- \* adults age 75 and over (70 %)
- \* adult females age 65-74 (70 %) and age 75 and over (64 %)

Overall, 42% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a **graduate degree**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* males age 65-74 (58 %)

The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a graduate degree is much lower for:

- \* adults age 75 and over (30 %)
- \* adult females age 65 and over (26 %) and age 75 and over (15 %)

#### **Some Other Important Findings.**

- \* Jewish adults age 25 and over in Jewish households are more likely to have a four-year college degree or higher than are non-Jewish adults age 25 and over in Jewish households, which can be attributed to the higher percentage of Jewish adults age 25 and over with a graduate degree
- \* adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in the Core Area are more likely to have a four-year college degree or higher than are adults age 25 and over in York County
- \* males age 25 and over in Jewish households are more likely to have a graduate degree than are females age 25 and over
- \* 96% of adults age 25-34 in Jewish households attended some college, have a two-year college degree, or have a four-year college degree or higher
- \* the percentage of adults under age 35 in Jewish households who have a four-year college degree or higher is higher for females than males, while the percentage for adults age 65 and over is higher for males than females



<b>TABLE 5-37</b>			
<b>LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY JEWISH STATUS</b>			
<b>BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non-Jewish</b>	<b>All</b>
No High School Degree	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
High School Degree	4.8	9.7	6.1
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.0	2.1	1.3
In College	0.3	0.0	0.2
Some College	5.8	7.2	6.2
2-Year College Degree	3.3	6.7	4.3
4-Year College Degree	34.8	36.8	35.4
In Graduate School	0.5	0.0	0.4
Some Graduate School	3.6	1.9	3.1
Master's Degree	24.5	25.3	24.8
Doctoral Degree	7.3	5.4	6.8
Medical Degree	5.2	2.6	4.4
Dental Degree	0.4	0.0	0.3
Law Degree	7.8	1.8	6.1
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES</b>			
High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	12.3%	8.0%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	9.4%	13.9%	10.7%
4-Year College Degree	38.9%	38.7%	38.9%
Graduate Degree	45.2%	35.1%	42.4%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	84.1%	73.8%	81.3%
Sample Size	595	186	781
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	5,787	2,291	8,078
<sup>1</sup> Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

<b>TABLE 5-38</b>						
<b>LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Some College/ 2-Year College Degree</b>	<b>4-Year College Degree</b>	<b>Graduate Degree</b>	<b>Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher</b>
Westport	2000	6%	8	46	41	86%
Washington	2003	7%	8	33	52	85%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>81%</b>
Bergen	2001	13%	11	41	35	76%
Atlanta	2006	8%	17	44	32	76%
Essex-Morris	1998	11%	15	37	38	75%
San Antonio	2007	10%	16	38	36	75%
San Diego	2003	12%	17	36	35	72%
Charlotte	1997	10%	18	47	25	72%
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	13	32	38	70%
Minneapolis	2004	12%	18	40	30	70%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	16%	15	36	34	69%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	12%	19	36	33	69%
Rochester	1999	16%	17	30	38	68%
Tucson	2002	13%	19	33	35	68%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	16%	15	35	33	68%
Phoenix	2002	11%	22	36	31	67%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	19	39	28	66%
Richmond	1994	16%	18	38	28	66%
New York	2002	21%	14	28	37	65%

**TABLE 5-38  
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Some College/ 2-Year College Degree</b>	<b>4-Year College Degree</b>	<b>Graduate Degree</b>	<b>Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher</b>
St. Louis	1995	31%	6	33	31	64%
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%
Miami	2004	24%	17	34	26	60%
York (PA)	1999	18%	21	35	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%
West Palm Beach	2005	24%	22	35	20	55%
Orlando	1993	21%	26	34	19	53%
St. Petersburg	1994	25%	25	30	20	49%
Las Vegas	2005	24%	27	32	18	49%
South Palm Beach	2005	28%	24	31	18	49%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24%	27	31	18	48%
Broward	1997	41%	24	24	11	35%

<b>TABLE 5-38 LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Some College/ 2-Year College Degree</b>	<b>4-Year College Degree</b>	<b>Graduate Degree</b>	<b>Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher</b>
<b>BASE: ADULTS AGE 18 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
Seattle	2000	18%	8	36	38	73%
Columbus	2001	8%	19	38	35	73%
Buffalo	1995	19%	12	30	39	68%
Chicago	2000	12%	21	40	27	67%
Cleveland	1996	21%	19	29	31	60%
Los Angeles	1997	28%	12	30	28	58%
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES AGE 18 AND OVER</b>						
Howard County	1999	8%	11	31	49	80%
Denver	1997	26%		34	40	74%
Baltimore	1999	17%	18	31	35	66%
Palm Springs	1998	21%	27	34	18	52%
NJPS <sup>2</sup>	2000	18%	21	33	28	60%
U.S. Census	2005	46%	27	17	10	27%
<sup>1</sup> Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> . <sup>2</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for <i>Jewish adults</i> age 25 and over, not all adults age 25 and over in Jewish households.						

<b>TABLE 5-39</b>			
<b>LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
<b>BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>
No High School Degree	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%
High School Degree	5.1	6.8	8.3
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.5	2.3	1.7
In College	0.0	0.8	0.0
Some College	4.8	8.1	6.8
2-Year College Degree	4.5	2.6	6.2
4-Year College Degree	38.8	29.4	35.9
In Graduate School	0.8	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	3.4	2.5	3.4
Master's Degree	26.5	24.7	20.4
Doctoral Degree	5.0	7.3	10.5
Medical Degree	3.1	7.0	3.8
Dental Degree	0.2	0.6	0.0
Law Degree	6.7	7.9	1.6
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES</b>			
High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	9.1%	11.4%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	9.3%	11.5%	13.0%
4-Year College Degree	43.0%	31.9%	39.3%
Graduate Degree	41.5%	47.5%	36.3%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	84.5%	79.4%	75.6%
Sample Size	437	187	157
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	4,073	2,466	1,557
<sup>1</sup> Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

<b>TABLE 5-40</b>		
<b>LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY SEX</b>		
<b>BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
No High School Degree	0.8%	0.2%
High School Degree	5.8	6.6
Technical or Trade School Degree	2.0	0.7
In College	0.0	0.5
Some College	6.3	6.1
2-Year College Degree	2.7	5.8
4-Year College Degree	32.9	37.7
In Graduate School	0.5	0.3
Some Graduate School	1.8	4.4
Master's Degree	22.6	26.9
Doctoral Degree	8.0	5.6
Medical Degree	7.3	1.7
Dental Degree	0.5	0.0
Law Degree	8.8	3.5
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES</b>		
High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup>	8.6%	7.5%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	9.0%	12.4%
4-Year College Degree	35.2%	42.4%
Graduate Degree	47.2%	37.7%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	82.4%	80.1%
Sample Size	374	407
Number of Adults Age 25 and Over	3,938	4,139
<sup>1</sup> Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .		

<b>TABLE 5-41</b>							
<b>LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE</b>							
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>	<b>18-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
In High School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.3
High School Degree	7.1	4.4	3.7	4.6	10.7	15.5	13.1
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.3
In College	71.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	3.4	3.5	5.3	6.4	8.0	8.0	8.0
2-Year College Degree	1.7	1.7	3.8	3.9	7.5	5.2	6.4
4-Year College Degree	10.5	46.9	36.0	35.1	25.1	37.8	31.4
In Graduate School	5.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	7.4	3.7	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.9
Master's Degree	0.0	23.6	28.6	24.4	24.4	15.3	19.8
Doctoral Degree	0.0	1.9	3.6	8.7	12.5	7.7	10.1
Medical Degree	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.2	6.6	2.9	4.8
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.2
Law Degree	0.0	8.6	5.8	8.1	2.1	3.2	2.7
Rabbinical 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%
<b>CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES</b>							
High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup>	7.1%	4.4%	6.5%	6.8%	10.7%	16.8%	13.7%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	76.7%	5.2%	9.8%	10.3%	15.5%	13.2%	14.4%
4-Year College Degree	16.2%	56.3%	40.4%	37.5%	26.6%	40.2%	33.3%
Graduate Degree	0.0%	34.1%	43.3%	45.4%	47.2%	29.8%	38.6%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	16.2%	90.4%	83.7%	82.9%	73.8%	70.0%	71.9%
Sample Size	68	39	214	296	112	120	232
Number of Adults	674	568	2,815	2,873	911	923	1,834
<sup>1</sup> Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .							

<b>TABLE 5-42</b>						
<b>LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES</b>						
<b>BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
In High School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.7
High School Degree	10.9	3.6	1.5	14.8	14.5	14.6
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	4.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.7
In College	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	0.6	5.8	8.3	4.5	5.8	5.2
2-Year College Degree	3.6	1.5	3.7	3.4	1.3	2.3
4-Year College Degree	28.8	34.2	34.1	17.4	30.4	24.0
In Graduate School	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	3.4	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Master's Degree	4.7	25.6	22.8	21.5	18.9	20.2
Doctoral Degree	1.9	2.3	9.3	17.0	13.1	15.0
Medical Degree	0.0	8.7	5.6	13.5	5.7	9.5
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.3	2.3
Law Degree	5.0	9.3	10.6	3.0	4.8	3.9
Rabbinical Degree	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%
<b>CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES</b>						
High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup>	10.9%	7.7%	4.8%	14.8%	17.1%	16.0%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	46.1%	7.3%	12.0%	7.9%	7.1%	7.5%
4-Year College Degree	31.4%	39.1%	34.9%	19.0%	32.0%	25.6%
Graduate Degree	11.6%	45.9%	48.3%	58.3%	43.8%	50.9%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	43.0%	85.0%	83.2%	77.3%	75.8%	76.5%
Sample Size	54	97	148	53	59	112
Number of Adult Males	580	1,313	1,490	449	462	911
<sup>1</sup> Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .						



<b>TABLE 5-43</b>						
<b>LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES</b>						
<b>BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
In High School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
High School Degree	1.7	3.8	8.0	6.8	16.7	11.7
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
In College	37.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	5.8	4.9	4.4	11.4	10.3	10.8
2-Year College Degree	0.0	5.8	4.1	11.5	9.3	10.4
4-Year College Degree	25.4	37.7	36.2	32.5	45.4	38.8
In Graduate School	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	6.2	4.1	4.2	1.3	3.2	2.3
Master's Degree	15.8	31.2	26.1	27.1	11.5	19.4
Doctoral Degree	0.0	4.8	8.1	8.1	2.1	5.2
Medical Degree	0.0	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	2.9	2.6	5.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Rabbinical Degree	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%
<b>CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES</b>						
High School Degree or Less <sup>1</sup>	1.7%	5.4%	8.8%	6.8%	16.7%	11.7%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	42.8%	12.0%	8.5%	22.9%	19.6%	21.2%
4-Year College Degree	36.8%	41.8%	40.4%	33.8%	48.6%	41.1%
Graduate Degree	18.7%	40.8%	42.3%	36.5%	15.1%	26.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	55.5%	82.6%	82.7%	70.3%	63.7%	67.1%
Sample Size	53	117	148	59	61	120
Number of Adult Females	662	1,501	1,384	461	461	922
<sup>1</sup> Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .						

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

**T**able 5-44 shows that 49% (4,320 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Southern Maine are employed full time; 16% (1,376 adults) are employed part time; 1% (88 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 20% (1,770 adults) are retired; 6% (543 adults) are homemakers; 7% (570 adults) are students; 1% (61 adults) are disabled; and 0.4% (35 adults) are full-time volunteers.

Two 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. 66% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force.

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%.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Note that comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate because the U.S. 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 5-45** shows that the 49% **employed full time** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Westport, 50% in St. Paul, 45% in Rhode Island, and 43% in Hartford.

The 16% **employed part time** is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Westport, 12% in both Rhode Island and Hartford, and 10% in St. Paul.

The 20% **retired** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in Hartford, 24% in Rhode Island, 21% in St. Paul, and 13% in Westport.

The 66% **in the labor force** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in Westport, 62% in St. Paul, 59% in Rhode Island, and 57% in Hartford. The 66% compares to 70% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 66% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2005.

The 2% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in each of St. Paul, Rhode Island, and Hartford and 1% in Westport. The 2% compares to 3% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 7% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2005.

47% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are employed full time, compared to 49% nationally. 14% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are employed part time, compared to 13% nationally. 23% of *Jewish adults* in Southern Maine are retired, compared to 21% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 5-44 and Tables 5-46 to 5-50 show employment status of adults in Jewish households for various population subgroups. Overall, 49% of adults in Jewish households are **employed full time**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* adult males (64%)
- \* adults age 35-49 (66%) and age 50-64 (66%)
- \* males age 35-49 (91%) and age 50-64 (81%)

The percentage of adults who are employed full time is much lower for:

- \* adult females (35%)
- \* adults under age 35 (38%), age 65-74 (11%), and age 75 and over (2%)
- \* males age 65-74 (20%) and age 75 and over (5%)
- \* adult females under age 35 (35%), age 65-74 (3%), and age 75 and over (0%)

Overall, 16% of adults in Jewish households are **employed part time**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* males age 65-74 (28%)
- \* females age 35-49 (30%) and age 50-64 (25%)

The percentage of adults employed part time is much lower for:

- \* adults age 75 and over (4%)
- \* males age 35-49 (8%), age 50-64 (8%), and age 75 and over (4%)
- \* females age 75 and over (4%)

Overall, 20% of adults in Jewish households are **retired**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* adults in York County (29%)
- \* adults age 65-74 (65%) and age 75 and over (90%)
- \* males age 65-74 (53%) and age 75 and over (90%)
- \* females age 65-74 (76%) and age 75 and over (91%)

The percentage of adults who are retired is much lower for:

- \* non-Jewish adults in Jewish households (11%)
- \* adults under age 35 (0%), age 35-49 (0%), and age 50-64 (12%)
- \* adult males under age 35 (0%), age 35-49 (0%), and age 50-64 (10%)
- \* adult females under age 35 (0%) and age 35-49 (0%)

Overall, 6% of adults in Jewish households are **homemakers**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* adult females (12%)
- \* adults age 35-49 (11%)
- \* females age 35-49 (21%) and age 50-64 (11%)

The percentage of adults who are homemakers is much lower for:

- \* adult males (0%)
- \* adults age 65-74 (1%)
- \* adult males in all age groups (0%-1%)
- \* females age 65-74 (1%)

Overall, 7% of adults in Jewish households are **students**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* adults under age 35 (43%)
- \* adult males under age 35 (45%)
- \* adult females under age 35 (42%)

The percentage of adults who are students is much lower for:

- \* non-Jewish adults in Jewish households (2%)
- \* adult males and females in all age groups age 35 and over (0%-1%)

#### **Some Other Important Findings.**

- \* Jewish adults in Jewish households are more likely to be retired than are non-Jewish adults in Jewish households
- \* adults in Jewish households in York County are more likely to be retired than are adults in the Core Area and Other Cumberland
- \* adult males in Jewish households are more likely to be employed full time than are adult females and adult females in Jewish households are more likely to be employed part time than are adult males
- \* males age 35-64 in Jewish households are more likely to be employed full time than area females age 35-64
- \* males age 65-74 in Jewish households are more likely to be in the labor force than are females age 65-74

<b>TABLE 5-44</b>			
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS</b>			
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Non- Jewish</b>	<b>All</b>
Employed Full Time	47.0%	55.1%	49.3%
Employed Part Time	13.8	20.9	15.7
Unemployed	0.9	1.4	1.0
Retired	23.4	11.4	20.2
Homemaker	5.4	8.6	6.2
Student	8.2	2.2	6.5
Disabled	0.8	0.4	0.7
Volunteer	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	61.7%	77.4%	66.0%
Unemployment Rate ❷	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%
Sample Size	655	194	849
Number of Adults	6,362	2,400	8,762
Note: See page 5-80 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

<b>TABLE 5-45 EMPLOYMENT STATUS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>										
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>In the Labor Force</b>							<b>In the Labor Force ❶</b>	<b>Unem- ployment Rate ❷</b>
		<i>Full Time</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Unem- ployed</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Home- maker</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Other<sup>1</sup></i>		
Washington	2003	62%	11	2	12	4	8	1	74%	3%
Charlotte	1997	61%	11	1	9	11	5	2	73%	2%
Richmond	1994	59%	10	1	14	8	7	1	70%	1%
Orlando	1993	57%	8	2	17	8	7	1	67%	3%
<b>Westport</b>	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%
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 (PA)	1999	51%	13	1	19	9	5	2	64%	1%
Cleveland	1996	50%	16	NA	20	6	3	NA	NA	NA
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	50%	10	2	21	6	9	3	62%	3%
Philadelphia	1997	50%	10	NA	20	NA	8	NA	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	50%	9	1	24	9	6	1	60%	2%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Bergen	2001	49%	12	1	21	7	8	2	62%	1%
San Antonio	2007	49%	10	1	26	9	3	2	60%	2%

<b>TABLE 5-45 EMPLOYMENT STATUS COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>										
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>In the Labor Force</b>							<b>In the Labor Force ①</b>	<b>Unem- ployment Rate ②</b>
		<i>Full Time</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Unem- ployed</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Home- maker</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Other<sup>1</sup></i>		
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%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	45%	12	2	24	5	10	2	59%	3%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	43%	12	2	30	5	8	1	57%	3%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	9	1	36	6	4	2	52%	2%
Detroit	2005	41%	17	1	24	7	7	3	60%	2%
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%
Broward	1997	33%	6	1	51	5	3	1	39%	3%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27%	6	0	63	2	2	1	33%	1%
Sarasota	2001	25%	9	1	57	4	3	1	35%	2%
West Palm Beach	2005	22%	7	1	64	2	3	1	30%	3%
South Palm Beach	2005	18%	8	1	67	3	3	1	26%	3%
Columbus	2001	76%		2	10	7	3	2	78%	3%
Seattle	2000	69%		3	13	5	7	2	72%	4%
Atlanta	2006	67%		3	16	10	2	1	71%	4%

**TABLE 5-45  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

		In the Labor Force							In the Labor Force ❶	Unem- ployment Rate ❷
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Unem- ployed	Retired	Home- maker	Student	Other <sup>1</sup>		
New York	2002	56%		7	25	7	3	3	63%	11%
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS AND SPOUSES</b>										
Denver	1997	63%	12	1	15	6	2	1	76%	1%
Baltimore	1999	55%	12	2	22	6	3	0	69%	3%
Palm Springs	1998	30%	9	2	52	4	2	0	41%	5%
San Diego	2003	66%		2	21	6	4	0	68%	2%
NJPS <sup>2</sup>	2000	49%	13	4	21	5	5	4	65%	5%
U.S. Census <sup>3</sup>	2005	66%			34				66%	7%

<sup>1</sup> Includes Disabled and Volunteer.

<sup>2</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for *Jewish adults only*, not all adults in Jewish households.

<sup>3</sup> Includes *persons age 16 and over*.

Note: See page 5-80 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.



<b>TABLE 5-46</b>			
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>
Employed Full Time	49.7%	50.6%	46.3%
Employed Part Time	16.2	16.5	13.2
Unemployed	0.5	1.7	1.3
Retired	18.7	17.4	28.6
Homemaker	5.2	8.9	4.7
Student	8.0	4.9	5.0
Disabled	1.0	0.0	0.9
Volunteer	0.7	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	66.4%	68.8%	60.8%
Unemployment Rate ❷	0.8%	2.5%	2.1%
Sample Size	480	204	165
Number of Adults	4,457	2,674	1,638
Note: See page 5-80 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

<b>TABLE 5-47 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX</b>		
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Employed Full Time	64.3%	35.0%
Employed Part Time	9.6	21.6
Unemployed	0.6	1.4
Retired	18.8	21.4
Homemaker	0.2	12.1
Student	6.3	6.7
Disabled	0.2	1.1
Volunteer	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	74.5%	58.0%
Unemployment Rate ❷	0.8%	2.4%
Sample Size	411	438
Number of Adults	4,292	4,470
Note: See page 5-80 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.		

<b>TABLE 5-48</b>						
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE</b>						
<b>BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
Employed Full Time	38.1%	65.5%	65.6%	10.9%	2.4%	6.7%
Employed Part Time	10.6	19.2	15.7	23.8	3.9	13.8
Unemployed	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired	0.0	0.0	11.7	64.6	90.4	77.5
Homemaker	4.1	11.0	5.3	0.7	2.9	1.8
Student	43.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Volunteer	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	51.0%	86.5%	81.7%	34.7%	6.3%	20.5%
Unemployment Rate ❷	4.5%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	107	214	296	112	120	232
Number of Adults	1,242	2,815	2,873	911	923	1,834
Note: See page 5-80 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.						

<b>TABLE 5-49</b>						
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES</b>						
<b>BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
Employed Full Time	42.1%	91.0%	80.9%	19.5%	4.8%	12.1%
Employed Part Time	10.0	7.5	7.5	27.8	4.2	15.8
Unemployed	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired	0.0	0.0	10.1	52.7	90.2	71.7
Homemaker	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Student	44.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4
Volunteer	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%
In the Labor Force ❶	55.5%	98.5%	88.9%	47.3%	9.0%	27.9%
Unemployment Rate ❷	6.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	54	97	148	53	59	112
Number of Adult Males	580	1,313	1,490	449	462	911
Note: See page 5-80 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.						

<b>TABLE 5-50</b>						
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES</b>						
<b>BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
Employed Full Time	34.9%	43.0%	48.7%	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Employed Part Time	11.0	29.5	24.7	19.9	3.7	11.9
Unemployed	1.4	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired	0.0	0.0	13.5	76.1	90.5	83.3
Homemaker	7.6	20.7	10.6	1.3	5.8	3.5
Student	42.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volunteer	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	47.3%	75.9%	73.7%	22.6%	3.7%	13.2%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.0%	4.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	53	117	148	59	61	120
Number of Adult Females	662	1,501	1,384	461	461	922
Note: See page 5-80 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.						

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine were asked their household income before taxes in 2006. 81% of respondents answered this question by selecting from the categories shown in **Table 5-51**. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 19% of respondents is unknown. (Most Jewish community studies have a non-response rate for household income of between 20% and 40%.)

Not all 19% 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 had all respondents been willing or able to respond, the distribution of household income among those respondents who were unwilling or unable to respond would be the same as the distribution among those respondents who responded. 8% of respondents were unwilling or unable to report their household income using the detailed categories shown in the table, but were willing or able to report whether their household income was under or over \$100,000. 49% of these respondents reported that their household income was over \$100,000, compared to the 39% of respondents who reported their household income at \$100,000 and over using the detailed income categories. This is an indication that had we obtained answers from all respondents, the percentages of household income reported in this section would be higher in the higher income categories and the median income would be higher. The subsequent analysis in this section excludes the responses of those respondents who did not report their household income using the detailed income categories.

3% (125 households) of households earn an annual income under \$15,000; 6%, \$15,000-\$25,000; 13%, \$25,000-\$50,000; 19%, \$50,000-\$75,000; 20%, \$75,000-\$100,000; 17%, \$100,000-\$150,000; 7%, \$150,000-\$200,000; and 16%, \$200,000 and over.

The median household income is \$87,000, which means that half of households earn an annual income under \$87,000 and half earn over \$87,000.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 5-52** shows that the \$87,000 **median household income** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$160,000 in Westport, \$96,000 in Hartford, \$81,000 in St. Paul, \$76,000 in Rhode Island. The \$87,000 compares to \$61,000 nationally, \$52,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2005, and \$46,000 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

**Table 5-53** shows that the \$98,000 **median household income of households with children** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$218,000 in Westport, \$119,000 in Hartford, \$109,000 in Rhode Island, and \$107,000 in St Paul.

Note that the comparisons of median household income with other Jewish communities must be treated with caution because, although the data are adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars, cost of living variations exist from community to community.

**Household Income by Income Category.** Table 5-54 shows that the 9% earning an annual household income **under \$25,000** is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 17% in Rhode Island, 16% in St. Paul, 13% in Hartford, and 4% in Westport. The 9% compares to 22% nationally, 24% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2005, and 27% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

The 39% earning an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 64% in Westport, 33% in both Hartford and St. Paul, and 30% in Rhode Island. The 39% compares to 21% nationally, 16% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2005, and 16% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

The 16% earning an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 30% in Westport, 11% in St. Paul, and 9% in both Hartford and Rhode Island. The 16% compares to 3% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Southern Maine as of 2005 and 3% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

Note that the comparisons for household income by income category with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution because the data have *not* been adjusted for inflation and cost of living variations exist from community to community.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 5-51 and Tables 5-55 to 5-58 show median household income for various population subgroups. Overall, the **median household income** is \$87,000. The median household income is much higher for:

- \* households with children (\$98,000)
- \* synagogue member households (\$104,000) and Jewish organization member households (\$98,000)
- \* Reform households (\$97,000)

The median household income is much lower for:

- \* households age 65-74 (\$73,000) and age 75 and over (\$39,000)
- \* elderly single households (\$34,000)
- \* Conservative households (\$66,000)

Overall, 39% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households with children (49%)
- \* synagogue member households (51%) and Jewish organization member households (49%)

The percentage of households who earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over is much lower for:

- \* households age 65-74 (28%) and age 75 and over (16%)
- \* elderly single households (7%)
- \* Conservative households (27%)

**Some Other Important Findings.**

- \* the median household income generally decreases by age of the head of the household
- \* the median household income is higher for households age 65-74 than for households age 75 and over
- \* the median household income is higher for elderly couple households than for elderly single households
- \* the median household income is higher for Reform households and Just Jewish households than for Conservative households
- \* the median household income is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households



<b>TABLE 5-51</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>2006 Household Income</b>	<b>Core Area</b>	<b>Other Cumberland</b>	<b>York County</b>	<b>All</b>
Under \$15,000	2.9%	3.1%	1.6%	2.9%
\$15 - \$25,000	6.0	4.1	8.1	5.6
\$25 - \$50,000	14.9	9.2	14.5	13.1
\$50 - \$75,000	18.5	22.4	16.1	19.1
\$75 - \$100,000	19.6	18.4	22.6	20.0
\$100 - \$150,000	15.5	18.4	16.1	16.6
\$150 - \$200,000	6.5	7.1	8.1	6.8
\$200,000 and over	16.1	17.3	12.9	15.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	38.1%	42.8%	37.1%	39.3%
Median Income	\$85,000	\$90,000	\$86,000	\$87,000
Sample Size	191	80	64	335
Number of Households	2,190	1,255	855	4,300

**TABLE 5-52  
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Median <sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Median <sup>1</sup></b>
Westport	2000	\$160,000		W Palm Beach	2005	\$75,000
Bergen	2001	\$122,000		Columbus	2001	\$75,000
Essex-Morris	1998	\$114,000		Palm Springs	1998	\$75,000
Washington	2003	\$108,000		Denver	1997	\$73,000
Howard County	1999	\$98,000		San Diego	2003	\$72,000
Monmouth	1997	\$98,000		St. Louis	1995	\$71,000
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	\$96,000		Miami	2004	\$70,000
Boston	2005	\$94,000		York (PA)	1999	\$69,000
Detroit	2005	\$91,000		Buffalo	1995	\$69,000
San Antonio	2007	\$90,000		New York	2002	\$68,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$90,000		Los Angeles	1997	\$67,000
San Francisco	2004	\$89,000		Orlando	1993	\$66,000
Charlotte	1997	\$89,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$65,000
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>\$87,000</b>		Tucson	2002	\$64,000
Atlanta	2006	\$87,000		Philadelphia	1997	\$64,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$87,000		S Palm Beach	2005	\$63,000
Baltimore	1999	\$84,000		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	\$59,000
Minneapolis	2004	\$83,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$59,000
Rochester	1999	\$82,000		Broward	1997	\$51,000
Richmond	1994	\$82,000		NJPS	2000	\$61,000
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	\$81,000		U.S. Census	2005	\$46,000
Tidewater	2001	\$80,000				
Wilmington	1995	\$78,000				
Sarasota	2001	\$77,000				
Milwaukee	1996	\$77,000				
Harrisburg	1994	\$77,000				
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	\$76,000				
Seattle	2000	\$76,000				

<sup>1</sup> The median household income is adjusted to 2006 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site ([www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)).

Note: The *Year* indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The *Median Household Income* is for the previous year.

**TABLE 5-53  
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Median <sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Median <sup>1</sup></b>
Westport	2000	\$218,000		Wilmington	1995	\$99,000
Bergen	2001	\$164,000		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>\$98,000</b>
Washington	2003	\$148,000		New York	2002	\$98,000
S Palm Beach	2005	\$126,000		Tidewater	2001	\$98,000
Detroit	2005	\$124,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$96,000
Monmouth	1997	\$120,000		Pittsburgh	2002	\$96,000
San Antonio	2007	\$119,000		San Diego	2003	\$93,000
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	\$119,000		St. Louis	1995	\$93,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$118,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$93,000
San Francisco	2004	\$113,000		Tucson	2002	\$91,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$113,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$91,000
Milwaukee	1996	\$110,000		Orlando	1993	\$88,000
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	\$109,000		York (PA)	1999	\$85,000
Charlotte	1997	\$108,000		Broward	1997	\$84,000
Miami	2004	\$107,000		Sarasota	2001	\$78,000
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	\$107,000				
Seattle	2000	\$106,000				
Minneapolis	2004	\$105,000				
Rochester	1999	\$101,000				
Atlanta	2006	\$100,000				
W Palm Beach	2005	\$100,000				
Richmond	1994	\$100,000				

<sup>1</sup> The median household income is adjusted to 2006 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site ([www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)).

Note: The *Year* indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The *Median Household Income* is for the previous year.

<b>TABLE 5-54</b>						
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under \$25,000</b>	<b>\$25- \$50,000</b>	<b>\$50- \$100,000</b>	<b>\$100,000 and Over</b>	<b>\$200,000 and Over</b>
Westport	2000	4%	8	24	64	30%
Bergen	2001	8%	13	28	52	19%
Washington	2003	6%	13	33	47	12%
Detroit	2005	17%	14	26	44	16%
San Antonio	2007	8%	14	35	43	17%
Boston	2005	27%		30	43	12%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16%</b>
Atlantic County	2004	10%	17	35	38	14%
Atlanta	2006	29%		34	37	NA
San Francisco	2004	10%	19	34	37	11%
Phoenix	2002	14%	23	28	36	NA
Minneapolis	2004	20%	14	33	34	12%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	13%	18	36	33	9%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	16%	21	30	33	11%
Jacksonville	2002	13%	20	35	32	11%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	17	30	32	NA
Miami	2004	22%	19	28	31	12%
San Diego	2003	43%		26	31	NA
New York	2002	45%		24	31	NA
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	17%	21	32	30	9%
West Palm Beach	2005	13%	20	40	28	9%
Tidewater	2001	13%	22	37	28	11%

**TABLE 5-54  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under \$25,000</b>	<b>\$25- \$50,000</b>	<b>\$50- \$100,000</b>	<b>\$100,000 and Over</b>	<b>\$200,000 and Over</b>
Columbus	2001	15%	24	35	27	5%
Sarasota	2001	10%	28	36	26	9%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	24	34	26	7%
South Palm Beach	2005	19%	25	32	25	9%
Tucson	2002	22%	24	31	23	6%
Seattle	2000	21%	17	42	20	6%
<b>Studies Prior to 2000</b>						
Essex-Morris	1998	22%		33	44	NA
Palm Springs	1998	20%	25	21	34	NA
Howard County	1999	4%	19	47	30	NA
Monmouth	1997	13%	16	42	29	6%
Charlotte	1997	11%	24	37	29	7%
Rochester	1999	16%	21	34	28	7%
Baltimore	1999	14%	23	36	27	NA
Denver	1997	26%	23	28	23	NA
Los Angeles	1997	27%	18	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%
York (PA)	1999	16%	27	37	19	8%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	26	36	19	5%
Buffalo	1995	20%	29	32	19	NA

**TABLE 5-54  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under \$25,000</b>	<b>\$25- \$50,000</b>	<b>\$50- \$100,000</b>	<b>\$100,000 and Over</b>	<b>\$200,000 and Over</b>
Wilmington	1995	18%	26	38	18	4%
Philadelphia	1997	24%	26	32	17	NA
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
U.S. Census	2005	27%	57		16	3%

Note: Comparisons for 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.

<b>TABLE 5-55</b>					
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>					
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
<b>2006 Household Income</b>	<b>Under 50</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>65+</b>
Under \$15,000	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	16.3%	8.4%
\$15 - \$25,000	3.5	3.4	3.0	21.6	12.7
\$25 - \$50,000	11.9	12.0	15.6	21.6	18.3
\$50 - \$75,000	15.4	19.7	34.4	18.9	25.4
\$75 - \$100,000	25.9	18.8	18.8	5.4	11.3
\$100 - \$150,000	21.0	14.5	12.5	8.1	11.3
\$150 - \$200,000	7.0	6.8	9.4	2.7	7.0
\$200,000 and over	14.0	23.9	6.3	5.4	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
\$100,000 and over	42.0%	45.2%	28.2%	16.2%	23.9%
Median Income	\$92,000	\$94,000	\$73,000	\$39,000	\$60,000
Sample Size	112	130	<b>42</b>	51	93
Number of Households	1,806	1,447	521	526	1,047

**TABLE 5-56  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>2006 Household Income</b>	<b>Household with Children</b>	<b>Household with Only Adult Children</b>	<b>Non-Elderly Couple</b>	<b>Elderly Couple</b>	<b>Elderly Single</b>
Under \$15,000	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%
\$15 - \$25,000	2.2	0.0	3.2	5.5	25.9
\$25 - \$50,000	10.3	8.8	9.7	13.9	25.9
\$50 - \$75,000	14.0	23.5	21.0	27.8	22.2
\$75 - \$100,000	23.5	17.6	27.4	13.9	3.7
\$100 - \$150,000	16.9	23.5	16.1	22.2	0.0
\$150 - \$200,000	8.1	0.0	9.7	11.1	3.7
\$200,000 and over	23.5	23.5	12.9	5.6	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
\$100,000 and over	48.5%	47.0%	38.7%	38.9%	7.4%
Median Income	\$98,000	\$96,000	\$90,000	\$80,000	\$34,000
Sample Size	121	<b>34</b>	58	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>
Number of Households	1,681	361	860	602	366



<b>TABLE 5-57</b>			
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>2006 Household Income</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b>Just Jewish</b>
Under \$15,000	4.5%	2.6%	2.0%
\$15 - \$25,000	13.6	1.7	5.7
\$25 - \$50,000	11.4	14.4	12.7
\$50 - \$75,000	31.8	11.0	22.9
\$75 - \$100,000	11.4	22.9	19.1
\$100 - \$150,000	11.4	18.6	16.6
\$150 - \$200,000	2.3	9.3	6.4
\$200,000 and over	13.6	19.5	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
\$100,000 and over	27.3%	47.4%	37.6%
Median Income	\$66,000	\$97,000	\$84,000
Sample Size	55	109	156
Number of Households	611	1,496	2,043

<b>TABLE 5-58</b>				
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
	<b>Synagogue</b>		<b>Jewish Organization</b>	
<b>2006 Household Income</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Non-Member</b>	<b>Member</b>	<b>Non-Member</b>
Under \$15,000	0.9%	3.8%	1.6%	3.1%
\$15 - \$25,000	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.7
\$25 - \$50,000	10.6	14.4	13.0	13.3
\$50 - \$75,000	18.6	19.4	20.3	19.0
\$75 - \$100,000	13.3	23.6	10.1	22.4
\$100 - \$150,000	15.9	17.1	21.7	14.9
\$150 - \$200,000	8.0	6.0	5.8	7.2
\$200,000 and over	27.4	9.7	21.7	14.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	51.3%	32.8%	49.2%	36.5%
Median Income	\$104,000	\$82,000	\$98,000	\$85,000
Sample Size	126	209	84	251
Number of Households	1,419	2,881	899	3,401

## LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

**J**ewish households in Southern Maine who reported a household income under \$25,000 before taxes in 2006 are considered to be *low income households*. **Table 5-51** shows that 9% (366 households) of households are low income households. Note that the sample size for the following data is **35**.

✧ 53% of low income households live in the Core Area, 25% live in Other Cumberland, and 22% live in York County.

✧ 27% of low income households are under age 50, 19% are age 50-64, 5% are age 65-74, and 50% are age 75 and over.

✧ 41% of low income households are elderly single households, 19% are non-elderly single households, 18% are households with children, 9% are non-elderly couple households, 7% are elderly couple households, 3% are households with only adult children, and 4% are other household structures.

✧ 42% of Jewish respondents in low income households identify as Just Jewish, 26% identify as Conservative, 20% identify as Reform, 10% identify as Orthodox, and 2% identify as Reconstructionist.

✧ 26% of low income households are synagogue members; 17% are Jewish organization members.

✧ 11% of low income households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip; 16%, on a general trip; and 73% contain no adult who visited Israel.

✧ 25% of low income households donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year, 11% declined to donate when asked, and 65% were not asked to donate.

✧ 75% of low income households did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year, 25% donated under \$100, and 0% donated \$100 and over.

## HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2006 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2005. These levels depend upon the number of persons in the household.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	2005 Federal Poverty Level
1	\$9,300
2	\$12,500
3	\$15,000
4	\$19,000
5	\$22,000

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 respondent's other responses. For example, if a household reported an annual income below \$9,300, 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.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 5-59 shows that 1.7% (73 households) of households reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels. The 1.7% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.5% in St. Paul, 1.6% in Rhode Island, 1.3% in Westport, and 1.1% in Hartford. The 1.7% compares to 5.0% nationally.

✓ 1.7% of *persons in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels. The 1.7% compares to 10.6% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Southern Maine as of 2005 and 13.3% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2005.

Table 5-60 shows that 3.5% (44 households) of households with elderly persons reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels. The 3.5% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14.0% in St. Paul, 3.8% in Rhode Island, 2.3% in Hartford, and 2.0% in Westport. The 3.5% compares to 9.0% nationally.

**TABLE 5-59**  
**HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
New York	2002	10.3%	San Antonio	2007	1.4%
Minneapolis	2004	6.4%	Atlantic County	2004	1.4%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	5.5%	Bergen	2001	1.3%
Miami	2004	3.5%	<b>Westport</b>	2000	1.3%
Las Vegas	2005	3.1%	<b>Hartford</b>	2000	1.1%
San Diego	2003	3.0%	West Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Rochester	1999	2.9%	Jacksonville	2002	0.7%
Tucson	2002	2.7%	Sarasota	2001	0.5%
Tidewater	2001	2.4%	Washington	2003	0.4%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	5.0%
Detroit	2005	1.6%	<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	1.6%			
South Palm Beach	2005	1.5%			

<b>TABLE 5-60</b> <b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY PERSONS</b> <b>LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY PERSONS</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	14.0%		Atlantic County	2004	1.9%
Minneapolis	2004	9.8%		South Palm Beach	2005	1.8%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%		Detroit	2005	1.7%
Las Vegas	2005	4.5%		San Antonio	2007	1.3%
Miami	2004	4.5%		Jacksonville	2002	1.2%
Rhode Island	2002	3.8%		West Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>3.5%</b>		Washington	2003	0.5%
Rochester	1999	3.3%		Sarasota	2001	0.5%
Tucson	2002	2.9%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	9.0%
Hartford	2000	2.3%		<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Bergen	2001	2.1%				
Westport	2000	2.0%				

# CHAPTER 6

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE

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*For out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from  
Jerusalem.*

(Isaiah 2:3)

## JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

**J**ewish respondents in Southern Maine were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or *Just Jewish*. Jewish identification is a self-definition and is not necessarily based on 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 2% (103 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 14% (611 households), Conservative; 1% (47 households), Reconstructionist; 35% (1,496 households), Reform; and 48% (2,043 households), Just Jewish.

The average household size is 2.00 persons for households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 2.55 persons, Conservative; 1.86 persons, Reconstructionist; 3.12 persons, Reform; and 2.60 persons, Just Jewish.

100% of persons are Jewish in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 82%, Conservative; 100%, Reconstructionist; 73%, Reform; and 63%, Just Jewish.

Assuming that all *Jewish persons* in a household identify in the same way as the respondent (for example, all Jewish persons in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox identify as Orthodox), then 3% (206 persons) of *Jewish persons* identify as Orthodox; 15% (1,274 persons), Conservative; 1% (88 persons), Reconstructionist; 41% (3,422 persons), Reform; and 40% (3,362 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 remainder of this section discusses Jewish identification in terms of the percentage of *households*.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Tables 6-5 to 6-8** compare Jewish identification in Southern Maine with about 50 comparison Jewish communities. **Table 6-5** shows the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and Just Jewish, and the communities are ordered by the Just Jewish column. **Tables 6-6 to 6-8** order the communities by the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform, respectively.

**Table 6-6** shows that the 2% **Orthodox** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Rhode Island, 4% in Hartford, and 2% in both St. Paul and Westport. The 2% compares to 8% nationally.



**Table 6-7** shows that the 14% **Conservative** is the lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in St. Paul, 31% in Hartford, 30% in Rhode Island, and 22% in Westport. The 14% compares to 25% nationally.

**Table 6-8** shows that the 35% **Reform** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Westport, 31% in Hartford, and 28% in both St. Paul and Rhode Island. The 35% compares to 35% nationally.

**Table 6-5** shows that the 48% **Just Jewish** is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in St. Paul, 35% in both Rhode Island and Westport, and 34% in Hartford. The 48% compares to 30% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 6-2** shows that, overall, 2% of respondents identify as **Orthodox**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- \* age 65 and over (7%) and age 75 and over (11%)
- \* elderly single households (9%)
- \* households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (6%)
- \* households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (8%)

Overall, 14% of respondents identify as **Conservative**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- \* age 65 and over (24%) and age 75 and over (28%)
- \* elderly single households (34%)
- \* synagogue member households (28%) and Jewish organization member households (28%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (31%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (29%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (39%)

Overall, 35% of respondents identify as **Reform**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- \* synagogue member households (46%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israeli on a general trip (46%)

Overall, 48% of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- \* non-elderly couple households (61%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (61%)

The percentage who identify as Just Jewish is much lower for respondents (in):

- \* age 75 and over (33%)
- \* in-married households (34%)
- \* synagogue member households (20%) and Jewish organization member households (32%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (31%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (28%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (23%)

**Some Other Important Findings.**

- \* elderly respondents are more likely to identify as Conservative than are non-elderly respondents and non-elderly respondents are more likely to identify as Reform or Just Jewish than are elderly respondents
- \* the percentage of respondents who identify as Conservative increases with age of the respondent
- \* the percentage of respondents who identify as Reform decreases with age of the respondent
- \* the percentage of respondents who identify as Just Jewish generally decreases with age of the respondent
- \* females are more likely to identify as Reform than are males
- \* males are more likely to identify as Just Jewish than are females
- \* respondents in intermarried households are more likely to identify as Just Jewish and are less likely to identify as Conservative than are *Jewish* respondents in in-married households
- \* respondents in households earning \$100,000 and over are more likely to identify as Reform than are households earning under \$100,000
- \* respondents in synagogue member and Jewish organization member households are less likely to identify as Just Jewish than are respondents in non-member households
- \* respondents in Jewish organization member households are more likely to identify as Conservative than are respondents in Jewish organization non-member households
- \* the percentage of respondents who identify as Just Jewish decreases with the level of donations to the Jewish Community Alliance 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 the respondent in 14.4% of the 421 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 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 6-1**  
**HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION**

SAMPLE SIZE: 421 HOUSEHOLDS AND 1,106 PERSONS

Jewish Identification	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	% Jewish	Persons in Jewish Households			
	%	Number			All	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Jews	% of Jews
Orthodox	2.4%	103	2.00	100.0%	206	0	206	2.5%
Conservative	14.2	611	2.55	81.8%	1,557	283	1,274	15.3%
Reconstructionist	1.1	47	1.86	100.0%	88	0	88	1.1%
Reform	34.8	1,496	3.12	73.3%	4,669	1,247	3,422	41.0%
Just Jewish	47.5	2,043	2.60	63.3%	5,311	1,949	3,362	40.3%
All	100.0%	4,300	2.75	70.6%	11,825	3,475	8,350	100.0%

<b>TABLE 6-2</b>							
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>	<b>Conser- vative</b>	<b>Recon- struc- tionist</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b>Just Jewish</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	2.4%	14.2	1.1	34.8	47.5	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	3.4%	15.9	1.0	29.5	50.2	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	1.7%	10.9	0.8	38.7	47.9	96	1,255
York County	1.3%	14.6	1.2	42.7	40.2	88	855
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>							
0 - 9 years	2.5%	10.1	1.7	43.7	42.0	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	0.9%	10.5	1.0	41.0	46.6	97	1,109
20 or more years	3.9%	19.0	0.5	25.5	51.1	214	1,944
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>							
Under 50	1.7%	8.5	0.6	39.2	50.0	136	1,853
50 - 64	0.7%	14.1	0.8	32.8	51.6	145	1,337
65 - 74	2.0%	19.2	1.9	32.7	44.2	67	538
75 and over	11.1%	27.8	1.9	25.9	33.3	73	572
→ 65 and over	6.6%	23.6	1.9	29.2	38.7	140	1,110
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>							
Male	2.4%	12.4	0.5	29.7	55.0	204	2,209
Female	2.5%	16.2	1.5	40.4	39.4	217	2,091

<b>TABLE 6-2</b>							
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>	<b>Conser- vative</b>	<b>Recon- struc- tionist</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b>Just Jewish</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	1.2%	10.6	0.6	43.8	43.8	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	0.0%	20.0	0.0	42.9	37.1	<b>35</b>	361
Non-Elderly Couple	0.0%	7.3	1.2	30.5	61.0	74	860
Elderly Couple	1.7%	22.8	1.8	33.3	40.4	78	602
Elderly Single	8.6%	34.3	2.9	17.1	37.1	<b>49</b>	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$50,000	5.6%	18.3	1.4	31.0	43.7	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	1.5%	14.7	1.6	31.0	51.2	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	2.5%	7.7	1.3	42.3	46.2	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	0.0%	11.3	1.9	43.4	43.4	58	684
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	1.0%	22.3	2.9	39.8	34.0	130	1,094
Intermarried	0.0%	6.6	0.0	37.8	55.6	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	5.3%	27.6	1.5	45.5	20.1	154	1,419
Non-Member	1.1%	7.7	0.7	29.6	60.9	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	3.5%	28.2	1.2	35.3	31.8	106	899
Non-Member	2.1%	10.5	0.9	34.6	51.9	315	3,401

<b>TABLE 6-2</b>							
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>	<b>Conser- vative</b>	<b>Recon- struc- tionist</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b>Just Jewish</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	4.1%	30.6	2.0	32.7	30.6	57	519
On General Trip	1.1%	10.0	1.1	45.6	42.2	96	945
No	2.6%	12.6	1.1	31.5	52.2	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to JCA	5.0%	28.7	1.0	37.6	27.7	116	1,088
Not Asked	1.4%	9.1	1.5	33.8	54.2	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	1.6%	9.3	1.3	33.6	54.2	299	3,212
Under \$100	7.5%	12.5	0.0	45.0	35.0	43	430
\$100 and over	3.3%	39.3	1.6	32.8	23.0	73	658

**Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups.** As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-3**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 15% of *respondents who live in York County* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-3** shows that 21% of *respondents who identify as Conservative* live in York County.

**Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups.** As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-4**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 9% of *respondents under age 50* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-4** shows that 26% of *respondents who identify as Conservative* are under age 50.

<b>TABLE 6-3</b>						
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS</b>						
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS						
Jewish Identification	Core Area	Other Cumberland	York County	Total	Sample Size	Number of Households
Conservative	56.9%	22.4	20.7	100.0%	73	611
Reform	43.0%	32.4	24.6	100.0%	133	1,496
Just Jewish	53.6%	29.4	17.0	100.0%	197	2,043
All <sup>1</sup>	50.9%	29.2	19.9	100.0%	421	4,300

<sup>1</sup> Includes Orthodox and Reconstructionist.

<b>TABLE 6-4</b>									
<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS</b>									
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS									
Jewish Identification	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total	65+	Sample Size	Number of Households
Conservative	0.0%	25.9	31.0	17.2	25.9	100.0%	43.1%	73	611
Reform	8.4%	40.1	29.6	12.0	9.9	100.0%	21.9%	133	1,496
Just Jewish	9.3%	35.9	33.8	11.8	9.2	100.0%	21.0%	197	2,043
All <sup>1</sup>	8.1%	35.0	31.1	12.5	13.3	100.0%	25.8%	421	4,300

<sup>1</sup> Includes Orthodox and Reconstructionist.

<b>TABLE 6-5 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Reconstruc- tionist</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b><i>Just Jewish</i></b>
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>
Las Vegas	2005	3%	23	1	26	47
Tucson	2002	2%	21	2	32	44
San Francisco	2004	3%	17	2	38	40
Howard County	1999	2%	17	1	40	40
<b>St. Paul</b>	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
Minneapolis	2004	2%	31	0	32	35
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	6%	30	1	28	35
Seattle	2000	5%	19	NA	41	35
<b>Westport</b>	2000	2%	22	0	41	35
Orlando	1993	2%	33	0	30	35
Washington	2003	2%	30	3	31	34
Columbus	2001	5%	22	1	39	34
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	4%	31	0	31	34
Broward	1997	4%	37	1	24	34
Milwaukee	1996	3%	24	1	39	34
Wilmington	1995	6%	28	4	29	33
San Diego	2003	3%	22	3	40	32
Charlotte	1997	2%	26	0	40	32



**TABLE 6-5  
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Orthodox</b>	<b>Conservative</b>	<b>Reconstruc- tionist</b>	<b>Reform</b>	<b><i>Just Jewish</i></b>
Harrisburg	1994	10%	33	4	22	32
Miami	2004	9%	32	1	27	31
New York	2002	17%	25	1	27	31
San Antonio	2007	4%	25	2	39	30
Bergen	2001	12%	31	1	25	30
Denver <sup>1</sup>	1997	3%	15	5	37	30
Richmond	1994	4%	37	0	29	30
West Palm Beach	2005	2%	32	1	37	29
Atlantic County	2004	1%	32	1	37	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
South Palm Beach	2005	4%	35	1	34	26
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	22	0	51	26
Los Angeles	1997	4%	28	2	40	26
York (PA)	1999	1%	24	1	49	25
Buffalo	1995	6%	31	5	35	23
Philadelphia <sup>2</sup>	1997	4%	38	4	28	22
Essex-Morris	1998	3%	27	NA	51	20
Atlanta	2006	10%	27	0	45	18

**TABLE 6-5**  
**JEWISH IDENTIFICATION**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Detroit <sup>3</sup>	2005	11%	28	3	36	18
Pittsburgh	2002	7%	32	2	41	18
St. Louis	1995	3%	21	1	60	15
Baltimore	1999	17%	33	NA	36	14
Palm Springs <sup>4</sup>	1998	6%	31	NA	42	14
Cleveland	1996	10%	29	1	49	11
NJPS <sup>5</sup>	2000	8%	25	2	35	30

<sup>1</sup> 10% of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

<sup>2</sup> 5% of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

<sup>3</sup> 3% of respondents reported that they identify as Jewish Humanist and 1%, Jewish Renewal.

<sup>4</sup> 7% of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

<sup>5</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 6-6  
ORTHODOX IDENTIFICATION  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
New York	2002	17%		San Diego	2003	3%
Baltimore	1999	17%		Phoenix	2002	3%
Bergen	2001	12%		Tidewater	2001	3%
Detroit	2005	11%		Essex-Morris	1998	3%
Atlanta	2006	10%		Denver	1997	3%
Cleveland	1996	10%		Milwaukee	1996	3%
Harrisburg	1994	10%		St. Louis	1995	3%
Miami	2004	9%		St. Petersburg	1994	3%
Monmouth	1997	9%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2%</b>
Pittsburgh	2002	7%		West Palm Beach	2005	2%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	6%		Minneapolis	2004	2%
Rochester	1999	6%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	2%
Palm Springs	1998	6%		Washington	2003	2%
Buffalo	1995	6%		Jacksonville	2002	2%
Wilmington	1995	6%		Tucson	2002	2%
Columbus	2001	5%		Sarasota	2001	2%
Seattle	2000	5%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	2%
San Antonio	2007	4%		Howard County	1999	2%
South Palm Beach	2005	4%		Charlotte	1997	2%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	4%		Orlando	1993	2%
Broward	1997	4%		Atlantic County	2004	1%
Los Angeles	1997	4%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%
Philadelphia	1997	4%		York (PA)	1999	1%
Richmond	1994	4%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	8%
Las Vegas	2005	3%				
San Francisco	2004	3%				

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 6-7  
CONSERVATIVE IDENTIFICATION  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Tidewater	2001	39%		Atlanta	2006	27%
Jacksonville	2002	38%		Essex-Morris	1998	27%
Philadelphia	1997	38%		Charlotte	1997	26%
Broward	1997	37%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Monmouth	1997	37%		New York	2002	25%
Richmond	1994	37%		Phoenix	2002	24%
South Palm Beach	2005	35%		Rochester	1999	24%
Baltimore	1999	33%		York (PA)	1999	24%
Harrisburg	1994	33%		Milwaukee	1996	24%
Orlando	1993	33%		Las Vegas	2005	23%
West Palm Beach	2005	32%		St. Petersburg	1994	23%
Atlantic County	2004	32%		San Diego	2003	22%
Miami	2004	32%		Columbus	2001	22%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	32%		Sarasota	2001	22%
Pittsburgh	2002	32%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	22%
Minneapolis	2004	31%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	22%
Bergen	2001	31%		Tucson	2002	21%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	31%		St. Louis	1995	21%
Palm Springs	1998	31%		Seattle	2000	19%
Buffalo	1995	31%		San Francisco	2004	17%
Washington	2003	30%		Howard County	1999	17%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	30%		Denver	1997	15%
Cleveland	1996	29%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>14%</b>
Detroit	2005	28%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	25%
Los Angeles	1997	28%				
Wilmington	1995	28%				

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 6-8  
REFORM IDENTIFICATION  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
St. Louis	1995	60%		Baltimore	1999	36%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	51%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>35%</b>
Essex-Morris	1998	51%		Buffalo	1995	35%
York (PA)	1999	49%		South Palm Beach	2005	34%
Cleveland	1996	49%		Minneapolis	2004	32%
Atlanta	2006	45%		Tucson	2002	32%
Phoenix	2002	44%		Washington	2003	31%
Palm Springs	1998	42%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	31%
Pittsburgh	2002	41%		Orlando	1993	30%
Seattle	2000	41%		Tidewater	2001	29%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	41%		Wilmington	1995	29%
Rochester	1999	41%		Richmond	1994	29%
San Diego	2003	40%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	28%
Howard County	1999	40%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	28%
Charlotte	1997	40%		Philadelphia	1997	28%
Los Angeles	1997	40%		Miami	2004	27%
San Antonio	2007	39%		New York	2002	27%
Columbus	2001	39%		Las Vegas	2005	26%
Milwaukee	1996	39%		Monmouth	1997	26%
St. Petersburg	1994	39%		Bergen	2001	25%
San Francisco	2004	38%		Jacksonville	2002	24%
Sarasota	2001	38%		Broward	1997	24%
West Palm Beach	2005	37%		Harrisburg	1994	22%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	35%
Denver	1997	37%		<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Detroit	2005	36%				

## RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

**T**ables 6-9 to 6-21 examine seven Jewish religious practices observed by Jewish households in Southern Maine, while Tables 6-22 and 6-23 examine one non-Jewish religious practice (have a Christmas tree in the home). 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 in the home), and the discussions focus on the percentage who always or usually observe the religious practice. 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.

**Table 6-9** summarizes the overall results on religious practices. Generally, practices that involve less frequent rituals are more likely to be observed by Jewish households in Southern Maine. Practices that involve once per year rituals (participate in a Passover Seder and light Chanukah candles) are among the most widely observed religious practices. Lighting Chanukah candles is always/usually observed by 70% of households and participating in a Passover Seder, by 60%. The practice of having a mezuzah on the front door, which involves a ritual that must be observed only once every few years at most (when one moves into a new residence), is observed by 50% of households. The practice of lighting Sabbath candles, which involves a weekly ritual, is always/usually observed by 13% of households. Keeping a kosher home, an ongoing practice, is observed by 3% of households and keeping kosher in and out of the home, by 3% of respondents. Only 1% of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, a weekly ritual.

The practice of having a Christmas tree in the home is always/usually observed by 36% of households and 48% of households always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home.

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Southern Maine has the lowest percentage of households who keep a kosher home (3%), the second lowest percentages of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (50%) and always or usually light Sabbath candles (13%), the second lowest percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (3%), and the third lowest percentage of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (60%). It has an average percentage of households who always or usually light Chanukah candles (70%) and an average percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (1%). The 48% of households who always, usually or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

<b>TABLE 6-9</b>					
<b>SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON RELIGIOUS PRACTICES</b>					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
SAMPLE SIZE: 421, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 4,300					
<b>Religious Practice</b>	<b>Always + Usually or Yes</b>	<b>Always or Yes</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never or No</b>
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	50.2%	50.2%			49.8
Participate in a Passover Seder	60.0%	46.9%	13.1	28.1	11.9
Light Chanukah Candles	69.7%	58.2%	11.5	14.6	15.7
Light Sabbath Candles	13.2%	8.8%	4.4	26.3	60.5
Keep a Kosher Home	3.4%	3.4%			96.6
Keep Kosher In/Out of Home	2.5%	2.5%			97.5
Refrain from Using Electricity	1.3%	1.3%			98.7
Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	36.1%	29.9%	6.2	12.1	51.8

## PRACTICE

**T**able 6-10 shows that 79% of Jewish households in Southern Maine contain a member who observes *at least one* of the following religious practices (*practice*):

- Participate in a Passover Seder (always/usually);
- Light Chanukah candles (always/usually);
- Light Sabbath candles (always/usually); or
- Keep a kosher home (yes).

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** The 79% who practice is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 87% in both Hartford and Westport and 85% in both St. Paul and Rhode Island.

✓ If having a mezuzah on the front door is added to the list of religious practices, the 79% of households increases to 82%.

<b>TABLE 6-10</b>						
<b>PRACTICE</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Monmouth	1997	93%		Milwaukee	1996	84%
Bergen	2001	91%		St. Louis	1995	84%
Detroit	2005	89%		Pittsburgh	2002	83%
South Palm Beach	2005	89%		Los Angeles	1997	83%
West Palm Beach	2005	88%		Richmond	1994	82%
Minneapolis	2004	88%		New York	2002	81%
Rochester	1999	88%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	81%
Atlanta	2006	87%		Charlotte	1997	81%
Atlantic County	2004	87%		Orlando	1993	81%
Miami	2004	87%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	87%		San Antonio	2007	79%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	87%		Sarasota	2001	78%
Tidewater	2001	86%		Tucson	2002	77%
Harrisburg	1994	86%		York (PA)	1999	77%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	85%		St. Petersburg	1994	76%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	85%		Jacksonville	2002	75%
Broward	1997	85%		Phoenix	2002	75%
Wilmington	1995	85%		Las Vegas	2005	72%
Washington	2003	84%				



## HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR

**T**able 6-11 shows that 50% of Jewish households in Southern Maine have a mezuzah on the front door.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-12 shows that the 50% with a mezuzah on the front door is the second lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in Hartford, 67% in both St. Paul and Rhode Island, and 62% in Westport. The 50% compares to 61% nationally (for any door in the house).

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 6-11 shows that, overall, 50% of households have a mezuzah on the front door. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (62%)
- \* Conservative households (79%) and Reform households (63%)
- \* in-married households (74%)
- \* synagogue member households (81%) and Jewish organization member households (78%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (80%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (71%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (80%)

The percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door is much lower for:

- \* Just Jewish households (30%)
- \* intermarried households (36%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (35%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door:

- \* generally increases with household income
- \* is higher for Conservative households than for Reform and Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

<b>TABLE 6-11 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	50.2%	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
Core Area	49.0%	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	51.7%	96	1,255
York County	51.3%	88	855
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>			
Under 50	44.4%	131	1,806
50 - 64	54.0%	154	1,447
65 - 74	51.0%	66	521
75 and over	58.0%	70	526
→ 65 and over	55.1%	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>			
Household with Children	51.9%	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	57.1%	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	41.3%	74	860
Elderly Couple	57.1%	78	602
Elderly Single	54.3%	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	45.1%	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	41.1%	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	53.8%	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	62.3%	58	684

<b>TABLE 6-11 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Conservative	78.9%	73	611
Reform	63.4%	133	1,496
Just Jewish	30.2%	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>			
In-married	74.3%	130	1,094
Intermarried	35.9%	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	80.6%	154	1,419
Non-Member	35.1%	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	77.6%	106	899
Non-Member	42.9%	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>			
On Jewish Trip	79.6%	57	519
On General Trip	53.9%	96	945
No	43.4%	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Donated to JCA	71.3%	116	1,088
Not Asked	41.2%	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	42.4%	299	3,212
Under \$100	58.5%	43	430
\$100 and over	80.0%	73	658

TABLE 6-12 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	87%		Westport	2000	62%
West Palm Beach	2005	83%		Milwaukee	1996	62%
Miami	2004	82%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	61%
Monmouth	1997	81%		Harrisburg	1994	61%
Broward	1997	79%		St. Petersburg	1994	61%
Detroit	2005	77%		York (PA)	1999	60%
Atlantic County	2004	77%		Wilmington	1995	60%
Bergen	2001	76%		Orlando	1993	59%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	72%		Tucson	2002	58%
Sarasota	2001	69%		Charlotte	1997	57%
San Antonio	2007	68%		Las Vegas	2005	55%
Tidewater	2001	68%		Washington	2003	55%
Rochester	1999	68%		Phoenix *	2002	55%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	67%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	67%		Seattle	2000	41%
Philadelphia *	1997	67%		NJPS <sup>1</sup> *	2000	61%
Minneapolis	2004	65%				
Jacksonville	2002	64%				
Richmond	1994	64%				
Los Angeles	1997	63%				

\* Have a mezuzah on *any door of the house*.  
<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

## PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER

**T**able 6-13 shows that 47% of respondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine reported that someone in their household always participates in a Passover Seder; 13%, usually; 28%, sometimes; and 12%, never. In total, 60% of households always or usually participate in a Seder.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-14 shows that the 60% who always/usually participate in a Seder is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Westport, 78% in Hartford, 76% in St. Paul, and 73% in Rhode Island.

The 12% who never participate in a Seder is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Rhode Island, 9% in Hartford, and 8% in both Westport and St. Paul.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 6-13 shows that, overall, 60% of households always/usually participate in a Seder. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households with children (72%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (74%)
- \* Conservative households (79%) and Reform households (75%)
- \* in-married households (84%)
- \* synagogue member households (91%) and Jewish organization member households (81%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (88%) and a general trip (70%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (89%)
- \* households who donated under \$100 (88%) and \$100 and over (92%) to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

The percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Seder is much lower for:

- \* non-elderly couple households (43%)
- \* Just Jewish households (42%)
- \* intermarried households (48%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (45%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (48%)
- \* households who did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (50%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Seder:

- \* increases with household income
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

<b>TABLE 6-13</b>							
<b>PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Some- times</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	60.0%	46.9%	13.1	28.1	11.9	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	65.8%	49.9%	15.9	23.6	10.6	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	50.9%	41.7%	9.2	35.8	13.3	96	1,255
York County	58.0%	46.9%	11.1	28.4	13.6	88	855
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
Under 50	60.5%	40.7%	19.8	26.7	12.8	131	1,806
50 - 64	57.2%	50.0%	7.2	34.8	8.0	154	1,447
65 - 74	64.0%	54.0%	10.0	24.0	12.0	66	521
75 and over	60.8%	51.0%	9.8	19.6	19.6	70	526
→ 65 and over	62.4%	52.5%	9.9	21.8	15.8	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	71.9%	51.9%	20.0	22.5	5.6	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	55.9%	55.9%	0.0	38.2	5.9	<b>35</b>	361
Non-Elderly Couple	43.3%	31.3%	12.0	39.8	16.9	74	860
Elderly Couple	68.4%	57.9%	10.5	15.8	15.8	78	602
Elderly Single	54.3%	45.7%	8.6	25.7	20.0	<b>49</b>	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$50,000	50.7%	36.6%	14.1	31.0	18.3	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	51.9%	41.0%	10.9	38.0	10.1	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	68.8%	57.1%	11.7	26.0	5.2	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	73.6%	62.3%	11.3	17.0	9.4	58	684

<b>TABLE 6-13</b>							
<b>PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Some- times</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
Conservative	79.4%	69.1%	10.3	17.2	3.4	73	611
Reform	75.4%	57.8%	17.6	24.6	0.0	133	1,496
Just Jewish	41.5%	30.7%	10.8	35.9	22.6	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	83.6%	73.0%	10.6	15.4	1.0	130	1,094
Intermarried	48.0%	32.2%	15.8	36.2	15.8	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	90.5%	80.9%	9.6	8.8	0.7	154	1,419
Non-Member	44.7%	29.7%	15.0	37.7	17.6	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	81.1%	74.0%	7.1	16.5	2.4	106	899
Non-Member	54.3%	39.5%	14.8	31.2	14.5	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	87.8%	81.7%	6.1	12.2	0.0	57	519
On General Trip	69.6%	55.0%	14.6	22.5	7.9	96	945
No	51.4%	37.7%	13.7	33.0	15.6	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to JCA	89.2%	75.5%	13.7	9.8	1.0	116	1,088
Not Asked	48.4%	35.7%	12.7	34.5	17.1	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	49.9%	36.9%	13.0	34.2	15.9	299	3,212
Under \$100	87.5%	65.0%	22.5	12.5	0.0	43	430
\$100 and over	91.8%	83.6%	8.2	6.6	1.6	73	658

**TABLE 6-14  
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Always + Usually</i></b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
Monmouth	1997	86%	77%	9	10	5
Baltimore	1999	85%	77%	8	9	6
Bergen	2001	85%	76%	9	11	4
Essex-Morris	1998	84%	76%	8	9	7
Detroit	2005	82%	75%	7	12	6
Howard County	1999	81%	72%	9	12	7
South Palm Beach	2005	80%	68%	12	14	7
<b>Westport</b>	2000	79%	68%	11	13	8
Miami	2004	79%	67%	11	14	7
West Palm Beach	2005	79%	66%	13	15	7
Rochester	1999	78%	70%	9	15	7
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	78%	69%	9	13	9
Minneapolis	2004	78%	68%	11	15	7
Atlantic County	2004	78%	66%	12	15	6
New York	2002	77%	68%	9	15	8
St. Louis	1995	77%	68%	9	13	11
Washington	2003	77%	65%	12	16	7
Milwaukee	1996	77%	65%	12	12	11
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	76%	68%	8	17	8
Harrisburg	1994	75%	66%	9	13	12
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	65%	10	13	13



<b>TABLE 6-14</b>						
<b>PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Always + Usually</i></b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
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
Philadelphia	1997	74%	63%	11	17	9
Richmond	1994	73%	63%	10	16	11
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	73%	61%	12	17	10
Boston	2005	72%	64%	8	20	8
Palm Springs	1998	72%	72%		17	12
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 (PA)	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
Denver	1997	62%	62%		38	

**TABLE 6-14**  
**PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Tucson	2002	61%	49%	11	26	13
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>
San Francisco	2004	55%	55%		45	
Las Vegas	2005	50%	40%	11	28	21
Cleveland	1996	NA	76%	15		9
Buffalo	1995	NA	91%			9

## LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES

**T**able 6-15 shows that 58% of respondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine reported that someone in their household always lights Chanukah candles; 12%, usually; 15%, sometimes; and 16%, never. In total, 70% of households always or usually light Chanukah candles.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-16 shows that the 70% who always/usually light Chanukah candles is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in both Hartford and Westport and 76% in both St. Paul and Rhode Island.

The 16% who never light Chanukah candles is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Westport, 13% in both Hartford and Rhode Island, and 10% in St. Paul.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 6-15 shows that, overall, 70% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households with children (83%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (81%)
- \* Conservative households (90%) and Reform households (80%)
- \* in-married households (80%)
- \* synagogue member households (93%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (84%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (86%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (87%)

The percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles is much lower for:

- \* households age 65 and over (56%) and age 75 and over (50%)
- \* elderly couple households (60%)
- \* Just Jewish households (56%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (58%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles:

- \* decreases with age of the head of the household
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households
- \* is higher for households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year than for households who did not donate

<b>TABLE 6-15</b>							
<b>LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Some- times</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	69.7%	58.2%	11.5	14.6	15.7	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	74.6%	63.1%	11.5	11.5	13.9	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	64.8%	53.9%	10.9	21.8	13.4	96	1,255
York County	63.4%	51.2%	12.2	12.2	24.4	88	855
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
Under 50	77.3%	63.9%	13.4	12.2	10.5	131	1,806
50 - 64	69.6%	58.0%	11.6	17.4	13.0	154	1,447
65 - 74	61.2%	51.0%	10.2	14.3	24.5	66	521
75 and over	50.0%	44.0%	6.0	16.0	34.0	70	526
→ 65 and over	55.5%	47.4%	8.1	15.2	29.3	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	83.1%	69.3%	13.8	13.1	3.8	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	85.3%	76.5%	8.8	8.8	5.9	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	60.5%	44.5%	16.0	18.5	21.0	74	860
Elderly Couple	59.7%	52.7%	7.0	17.5	22.8	78	602
Elderly Single	54.2%	42.8%	11.4	2.9	42.9	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$50,000	64.8%	52.1%	12.7	14.1	21.1	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	73.6%	60.4%	13.2	13.2	13.2	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	71.8%	57.7%	14.1	16.7	11.5	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	80.7%	74.9%	5.8	13.5	5.8	58	684

<b>TABLE 6-15 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Some- times</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
Conservative	89.6%	79.3%	10.3	5.2	5.2	73	611
Reform	79.7%	69.2%	10.5	12.6	7.7	133	1,496
Just Jewish	55.7%	43.3%	12.4	19.6	24.7	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	79.8%	71.1%	8.7	13.5	6.7	130	1,094
Intermarried	67.4%	54.1%	13.3	16.3	16.3	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	93.4%	83.8%	9.6	4.4	2.2	154	1,419
Non-Member	58.0%	45.6%	12.4	19.7	22.3	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	78.8%	72.9%	5.9	11.8	9.4	106	899
Non-Member	67.3%	54.3%	13.0	15.4	17.3	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	84.0%	76.0%	8.0	10.0	6.0	57	519
On General Trip	73.3%	56.6%	16.7	17.8	8.9	96	945
No	65.6%	55.2%	10.4	14.8	19.6	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to JCA	86.1%	74.2%	11.9	10.9	3.0	116	1,088
Not Asked	62.5%	50.5%	12.0	16.0	21.5	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	63.7%	52.0%	11.7	16.0	20.3	299	3,212
Under \$100	85.3%	68.2%	17.1	9.8	4.9	43	430
\$100 and over	86.6%	78.3%	8.3	11.7	1.7	73	658

**TABLE 6-16**  
**LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Monmouth	1997	87%	82%	5	7	6
Bergen	2001	83%	76%	7	8	9
Howard County	1999	81%	80%	1	6	14
Rochester	1999	80%	72%	8	9	11
Harrisburg	1994	80%	71%	9	5	15
Baltimore	1999	79%	72%	7	10	11
Boston	2005	79%	68%	11	11	10
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	78%	71%	8	8	13
<b>Westport</b>	2000	78%	70%	8	9	14
Minneapolis	2004	78%	65%	13	14	8
Miami	2004	77%	69%	8	11	13
Detroit	2005	77%	69%	8	10	13
Atlantic County	2004	77%	68%	10	10	12
South Palm Beach	2005	77%	68%	9	10	13
Tidewater	2001	77%	67%	10	10	13
New York	2002	76%	70%	6	12	12
West Palm Beach	2005	76%	68%	9	11	13
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	76%	66%	10	14	10
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	76%	66%	10	11	13
Broward	1997	74%	68%	6	10	16
Wilmington	1995	74%	67%	7	9	17

**TABLE 6-16  
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	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
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	63%	10	9	17
St. Louis	1995	72%	65%	7	6	21
York (PA)	1999	71%	65%	7	11	18
Richmond	1994	71%	64%	7	12	17
Columbus	2001	71%	62%	9	17	12
Philadelphia	1997	71%	62%	9	13	17
Los Angeles	1997	71%	61%	10	12	17
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
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
Jacksonville	2002	68%	61%	7	15	17
Tucson	2002	68%	57%	11	16	16
San Diego	2003	68%	56%	13	16	16
St. Petersburg	1994	67%	62%	5	10	23
Palm Springs	1998	66%	66%		15	19

**TABLE 6-16**  
**LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<i>Always + Usually</i>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
Sarasota	2001	65%	57%	8	13	22
Phoenix	2002	64%	53%	11	18	18
Las Vegas	2005	64%	53%	11	16	20
Denver	1997	63%	63%		37	
San Francisco	2004	57%	57%		43	
Cleveland	1996	NA	72%	14		15



## LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES

**T**able 6-17 shows that 9% of respondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine reported that someone in their household always lights Sabbath candles; 4%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 61%, never. In total, 13% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles. A significant decline is seen in the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (13%) from the percentages for the three practices discussed previously (50%-70%).

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-18 shows that the 13% who always/usually light Sabbath candles is the second lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in both Hartford and St. Paul, 21% in Rhode Island, and 17% in Westport. The 13% compares to 23% nationally.

The 61% who never light Sabbath candles is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in Westport, 53% in Rhode Island, 48% in Hartford, and 39% in St. Paul. The 61% compares to 51% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 6-17 shows that, overall, 13% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* Conservative households (26%)
- \* synagogue member households (26%) and Jewish organization member households (24%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (34%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (25%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (26%)

The percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles is much lower for:

- \* Just Jewish households (2%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles:

- \* is higher for Conservative households than for Reform households
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households
- \* is higher for households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year than for households who did not donate

<b>TABLE 6-17</b>							
<b>LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	13.2%	8.8%	4.4	26.3	60.5	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	15.4%	9.6%	5.8	27.4	57.2	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	10.9%	9.2%	1.7	23.3	65.8	96	1,255
York County	11.0%	6.1%	4.9	28.0	61.0	88	855
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
Under 50	13.3%	9.8%	3.5	29.7	57.0	131	1,806
50 - 64	9.4%	5.8%	3.6	25.4	65.2	154	1,447
65 - 74	18.4%	12.3%	6.1	26.5	55.1	66	521
75 and over	17.7%	9.9%	7.8	17.6	64.7	70	526
→ 65 and over	18.0%	11.0%	7.0	22.0	60.0	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	13.7%	10.6%	3.1	34.4	51.9	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	20.0%	8.6%	11.4	25.7	54.3	<b>35</b>	361
Non-Elderly Couple	3.7%	2.5%	1.2	19.5	76.8	74	860
Elderly Couple	19.3%	10.5%	8.8	24.6	56.1	78	602
Elderly Single	17.1%	11.4%	5.7	20.0	62.9	<b>49</b>	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$50,000	14.1%	7.1%	7.0	19.7	66.2	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	10.8%	7.0%	3.8	24.6	64.6	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	14.1%	10.3%	3.8	30.8	55.1	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	13.5%	9.7%	3.8	36.5	50.0	58	684

<b>TABLE 6-17</b>							
<b>LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
Conservative	25.8%	17.2%	8.6	25.9	48.3	73	611
Reform	20.2%	13.2%	7.0	39.9	39.9	133	1,496
Just Jewish	2.1%	1.1%	1.0	17.0	80.9	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	20.2%	11.5%	8.7	40.4	39.4	130	1,094
Intermarried	9.2%	6.6%	2.6	20.4	70.4	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	25.9%	16.3%	9.6	47.4	26.7	154	1,419
Non-Member	6.5%	4.7%	1.8	16.1	77.4	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	23.8%	15.5%	8.3	39.3	36.9	106	899
Non-Member	10.2%	7.1%	3.1	22.9	66.9	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	34.0%	20.0%	14.0	40.0	26.0	57	519
On General Trip	14.3%	12.1%	2.2	30.8	54.9	96	945
No	8.9%	5.6%	3.3	22.3	68.8	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to JCA	24.5%	15.7%	8.8	44.1	31.4	116	1,088
Not Asked	8.3%	5.8%	2.5	19.2	72.5	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	9.3%	6.3%	3.0	19.6	71.1	299	3,212
Under \$100	21.9%	19.5%	2.4	53.7	24.4	43	430
\$100 and over	26.2%	13.1%	13.1	37.7	36.1	73	658

**TABLE 6-18**  
**LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Baltimore	1999	36%	24%	12	22	42
Miami	2004	34%	28%	6	23	43
Essex-Morris	1998	33%	26%	7	27	40
Bergen	2001	32%	26%	6	23	44
New York	2002	31%	26%	6	22	47
Detroit	2005	29%	22%	7	31	40
Rochester	1999	28%	19%	9	30	42
Harrisburg	1994	27%	15%	12	28	46
Denver	1997	27%	27%		73	
Boston	2005	26%	18%	7	28	47
Minneapolis	2004	26%	15%	11	32	42
<b>Hartford</b>	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
<b>St. Paul</b>	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
Atlanta	2006	23%	17%	6	29	48
Columbus	2001	23%	14%	9	26	51
South Palm Beach	2005	22%	17%	5	22	55

**TABLE 6-18**  
**LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Tidewater	2001	22%	14%	8	25	54
St. Petersburg	1994	22%	14%	7	28	51
Broward	1997	21%	15%	6	28	52
<b>Rhode Island</b>	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
Philadelphia	1997	20%	12%	8	26	54
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
Howard County	1999	19%	10%	9	24	55
York (PA)	1999	18%	11%	7	30	52
West Palm Beach	2005	17%	13%	4	24	59
Sarasota	2001	17%	12%	5	21	63
Tucson	2002	17%	11%	6	26	58
<b>Westport</b>	2000	17%	11%	6	25	58
Charlotte	1997	17%	10%	6	27	56
Phoenix	2002	16%	11%	5	26	57
Orlando	1993	16%	9%	7	29	55

**TABLE 6-18**  
**LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Atlantic County	2004	14%	10%	3	28	58
Seattle	2000	13%	11%	3	29	58
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>61</b>
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%	8%	5	28	59
Las Vegas	2005	11%	7%	4	22	67
Cleveland	1996	NA	21%	35		44
Buffalo	1995	NA	56%			44
NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	23%	16%	7	26	51

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

## KEEP KOSHER

**T**able 6-19 shows that 3% of respondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine keep kosher in and out of the home, and 1% keep kosher in the home only. In total, 3% (146 households) of households keep a kosher home, and 475 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 about 390 persons keep kosher in and out of the home.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-20 shows that the 3% who keep a kosher home is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Hartford, 16% in Rhode Island, 14% in St. Paul, and 6% in Westport. The 3% compares to 17% nationally.

The 3% who keep kosher in and out of the home is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in St. Paul, 8% in Rhode Island, 6% in Hartford, and 1% in Westport. The 3% compares to 10% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 6-19 shows that, overall, 3% of households keep a kosher home. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households earning an annual income under \$50,000 (6%)
- \* Conservative households (7%)
- \* synagogue member households (9%) and Jewish organization member households (9%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (12%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (6%)

Overall, 3% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- \* synagogue member households (6%) and Jewish organization member households (7%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (10%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who keep a kosher home:

- \* is higher for Conservative households than for Reform and Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

<b>TABLE 6-19</b>					
<b>KEEP KOSHER</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Total In Home</b>	<b>In Home Only</b>	<b>In and Out of Home</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	3.4%	0.9%	2.5	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	5.3%	1.9%	3.4	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	0.8%	0.0%	0.8	96	1,255
York County	3.7%	0.0%	3.7	88	855
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>					
Under 50	2.9%	0.0%	2.9	131	1,806
50 - 64	4.4%	0.8%	3.6	154	1,447
65 - 74	4.0%	4.0%	0.0	66	521
75 and over	2.0%	0.0%	2.0	70	526
→ 65 and over	3.0%	2.0%	1.0	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	3.2%	0.7%	2.5	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	2.9%	0.0%	2.9	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	2.4%	0.0%	2.4	74	860
Elderly Couple	3.5%	1.8%	1.7	78	602
Elderly Single	2.9%	2.9%	0.0	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$50,000	5.6%	1.4%	4.2	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	0.8%	0.0%	0.8	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	3.9%	0.0%	3.9	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	3.8%	1.8%	2.0	58	684



<b>TABLE 6-19 KEEP KOSHER</b>					
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>					
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Total In Home</b>	<b>In Home Only</b>	<b>In and Out of Home</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Conservative	6.9%	1.7%	5.2	73	611
Reform	0.7%	0.0%	0.7	133	1,496
Just Jewish	2.1%	1.1%	1.0	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>					
In-married	4.8%	1.9%	2.9	130	1,094
Intermarried	1.0%	0.0%	1.0	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	8.9%	3.0%	5.9	154	1,419
Non-Member	0.7%	0.0%	0.7	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	9.4%	2.3%	7.1	106	899
Non-Member	1.9%	0.7%	1.2	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
On Jewish Trip	12.0%	1.8%	10.2	57	519
On General Trip	2.2%	0.0%	2.2	96	945
No	2.2%	1.1%	1.1	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to JCA	5.9%	1.9%	4.0	116	1,088
Not Asked	1.8%	0.7%	1.1	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	2.7%	0.7%	2.0	299	3,212
Under \$100	7.3%	4.8%	2.5	43	430
\$100 and over	4.9%	0.0%	4.9	73	658

**TABLE 6-20  
KEEP KOSHER  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total In Home</b>	<b>In Home Only</b>	<b>In and Out of Home</b>
Bergen	2001	29%	11%	18
New York ♣	2002	28%	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	26%	15%	11
Harrisburg	1994	23%	15%	8
Detroit	2005	22%	8%	14
Miami	2004	22%	10%	12
Baltimore ♣	1999	22%	NA	NA
Rochester	1999	20%	13%	8
Pittsburgh ♣	2002	19%	NA	NA
Cleveland ♣	1996	18%	NA	NA
Philadelphia	1997	17%	9%	8
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	17%	11%	6
Buffalo ♣	1995	17%	NA	NA
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	16%	8%	8
Broward	1997	16%	11%	5
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	14%	6%	9
South Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	5
Howard County ♣	1999	14%	NA	NA
Minneapolis	2004	13%	7%	6
York (PA)	1999	13%	8%	6
Milwaukee	1996	13%	8%	5
Atlanta ♣	2006	13%	NA	NA

**TABLE 6-20  
KEEP KOSHER  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Total In Home</i></b>	<b><i>In Home Only</i></b>	<b><i>In and Out of Home</i></b>
Columbus *	2001	13%	NA	NA
Palm Springs ♣	1998	13%	NA	NA
Washington	2003	12%	5%	7
Wilmington	1995	12%	7%	5
Tucson	2002	11%	5%	6
Denver ♣	1997	11%	NA	NA
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
Boston <sup>1</sup>	2005	10%	NA	NA
West Palm Beach	2005	9%	6%	3
Orlando	1993	9%	6%	3
Phoenix ♣	2002	9%	NA	NA
St. Louis *	1995	9%	NA	NA
Charlotte	1997	8%	5%	3
San Diego ♣	2003	8%	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	6%	4%	3

**TABLE 6-20**  
**KEEP KOSHER**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	<b>In Home Only</b>	<b>In and Out of Home</b>
Westport	2000	6%	4%	1
Las Vegas	2005	5%	3%	3
Seattle ♣	2000	5%	NA	NA
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3</b>
NJPS <sup>2</sup>	2000	17%	7%	10

\* Question was only asked about *keeping two sets of dishes in the home*.

♣ Question was only asked about *keeping kosher in the home*.

<sup>1</sup> Question was only asked about *following Jewish dietary laws in the home*.

<sup>2</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

## REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH

**T**able 6-21 shows that the 1% of respondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Rhode Island, 3% in Hartford, 2% in St. Paul, and 0% in Westport.

Crosstabulations by population subgroup are not shown for respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath because, unlike for the other religious practices, little variation is seen by population subgroup.

<b>TABLE 6-21</b>						
<b>REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Bergen	2001	12%		Broward	1997	2%
Detroit	2005	10%		Milwaukee	1996	2%
Miami	2004	7%		Richmond	1994	2%
Monmouth	1997	6%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	4%		Las Vegas	2005	1%
Harrisburg	1994	4%		West Palm Beach	2005	1%
Minneapolis	2004	3%		Atlantic County	2004	1%
Washington	2003	3%		Jacksonville	2002	1%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	3%		Tucson	2002	1%
Rochester	1999	3%		Sarasota	2001	1%
Philadelphia	1997	3%		York (PA)	1999	1%
San Antonio	2007	2%		Charlotte	1997	1%
South Palm Beach	2005	2%		Wilmington	1995	1%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	2%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	0%
Tidewater	2001	2%				

## HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME

**T**able 6-22 shows that 30% of Jewish households in Southern Maine always have a Christmas tree in the home; 6%, usually; 12%, sometimes; and 52%, never. In total, 48% of households always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-23 shows that the 48% who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Westport, 26% in Rhode Island, 25% in St. Paul, and 20% in Hartford.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 6-22 shows that, overall, 48% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households in Other Cumberland (61%)
- \* intermarried households (77%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (61%)
- \* households in which no adult visited Israel (59%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (58%)

The percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is much lower for:

- \* households in York County (38%)
- \* households age 65-74 (30%) and households age 75 and over (26%)
- \* elderly couple households (29%) and elderly single households (17%)
- \* Conservative households (26%)
- \* in-married households (8%)
- \* synagogue member households (23%) and Jewish organization member households (19%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (12%) and a general trip (38%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (25%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (18%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree:

- \* decreases with age of the head of the household
- \* is lower for Conservative households than for Reform and Just Jewish households
- \* is lower for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is lower for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households

- ✓ Of households in which everyone was born or raised Jewish, 6% always have a Christmas tree; 4%, usually; 5%, sometimes; and 85%, never.
- ✓ Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 7% always have a Christmas tree; 4%, usually; 8%, sometimes; and 82%, never.
- ✓ Of households who always have a Christmas tree, 58% also always light Chanukah candles and 16% never do. Of households who always light Chanukah candles, 30% always have a Christmas tree and 57% never do.
- ✓ 17% of households always have a Christmas tree and always light Chanukah candles. 8% of households never have a Christmas tree and never light Chanukah candles.
- ✓ Of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree, 52% also always light Chanukah candles, 65% always/usually light Chanukah candles, and 16% never light Chanukah candles.

<b>TABLE 6-22</b>							
<b>HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually + Sometimes</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Some- times</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	48.2%	29.9%	6.2	12.1	51.8	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	45.2%	30.8%	4.8	9.6	54.8	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	60.5%	38.7%	5.0	16.8	39.5	96	1,255
York County	38.3%	14.9%	11.1	12.3	61.7	88	855
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
Under 50	56.1%	35.9%	9.2	11.0	43.9	131	1,806
50 - 64	54.0%	32.1%	5.8	16.1	46.0	154	1,447
65 - 74	30.0%	24.0%	2.0	4.0	70.0	66	521
75 and over	25.5%	9.8%	2.0	13.7	74.5	70	526
→ 65 and over	27.7%	16.8%	2.0	8.9	72.3	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	56.6%	39.0%	5.7	11.9	43.4	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	60.0%	42.9%	5.7	11.4	40.0	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	56.6%	30.1%	9.6	16.9	43.4	74	860
Elderly Couple	29.3%	22.4%	1.7	5.2	70.7	78	602
Elderly Single	17.1%	5.6%	2.9	8.6	82.9	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$50,000	47.9%	29.6%	4.2	14.1	52.1	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	52.7%	35.6%	6.2	10.9	47.3	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	53.8%	29.5%	6.4	17.9	46.2	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	49.1%	26.5%	11.3	11.3	50.9	58	684



<b>TABLE 6-22</b>							
<b>HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Always + Usually + Sometimes</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Some- times</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
Conservative	25.9%	20.8%	1.7	3.4	74.1	73	611
Reform	50.0%	31.7%	5.6	12.7	50.0	133	1,496
Just Jewish	56.2%	33.6%	8.2	14.4	43.8	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	7.7%	2.9%	1.9	2.9	92.3	130	1,094
Intermarried	76.9%	52.8%	8.7	15.4	23.1	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	22.8%	11.1%	2.9	8.8	77.2	154	1,419
Non-Member	60.9%	39.3%	7.7	13.9	39.1	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	18.8%	12.9%	2.4	3.5	81.2	106	899
Non-Member	55.9%	34.3%	7.1	14.5	44.1	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	12.0%	8.0%	2.0	2.0	88.0	57	519
On General Trip	37.8%	20.0%	5.6	12.2	62.2	96	945
No	58.9%	37.4%	7.4	14.1	41.1	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to JCA	24.5%	15.7%	1.0	7.8	75.5	116	1,088
Not Asked	57.8%	36.0%	7.6	14.2	42.2	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	57.1%	35.1%	8.0	14.0	42.9	299	3,212
Under \$100	32.5%	17.5%	0.0	15.0	67.5	43	430
\$100 and over	18.0%	13.1%	1.6	3.3	82.0	73	658

<b>TABLE 6-23</b>						
<b>HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Always + Usually + Sometimes</i></b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Usually</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52</b>
Columbus	2001	39%	25%	5	9	61
Las Vegas	2005	34%	17%	4	13	66
York (PA)	1999	33%	24%	5	4	67
Orlando	1993	32%	18%	4	10	68
Charlotte	1997	31%	23%	4	5	69
<b>Westport</b>	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
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	26%	18%	4	5	74
St. Petersburg	1994	26%	16%	4	7	74
San Antonio	2007	26%	16%	2	8	74
<b>St. Paul</b>	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 6-23**  
**HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always + Usually + Sometimes</i>	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Philadelphia	1997	23%	14%	3	6	77
Minneapolis	2004	23%	14%	2	7	77
St. Louis	1995	22%	13%	2	7	78
New York	2002	21%	11%	2	8	79
Essex-Morris	1998	21%	13%	2	5	79
<b>Hartford</b>	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
Cleveland	1996	16%	10%	6		84
Detroit	2005	15%	9%	2	4	85
Monmouth	1997	15%	9%	2	4	85
West Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	1	4	86
Broward	1997	14%	9%	1	4	86
Miami	2004	14%	7%	1	5	87
South Palm Beach	2005	8%	4%	1	3	93

## SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

**J**ewish respondents in Southern Maine were asked how frequently they attend synagogue services. **Table 6-24** shows that 45% of respondents never attend services or attend services only for weddings, b'nai mitzvah ceremonies, and other such occasions (*special occasions* ❶). 22% of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays; 17%, a few times per year; and 15%, once per month or more, including 3% who attend services once per week or more. Thus, 55% 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.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 6-25** shows that the 15% who **attend services once per month or more** is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in St. Paul, 27% in Hartford, 23% in Westport, and 21% in Rhode Island. The 15% compares to 24% nationally.

The 45% who **never attend services** is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in both Westport and Rhode Island, 27% in Hartford, and 23% in St. Paul. The 45% compares to 40% nationally.

**Age of Respondent.** **Table 6-26** shows that the 14% of respondents **age 50-64** who attend services once per month or more is the fifth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in St. Paul, 26% in Hartford, 21% in Westport, and 18% in Rhode Island. The 14% compares to 24% nationally.

The 15% of respondents **age 65 and over** who attend services once per month or more is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in St. Paul, 25% in Hartford, and 21% in both Rhode Island and Westport. The 15% compares to 24% nationally.

### Comparisons among Population Subgroups.

#### Attend Services Once per Month or More

Overall, 15% of respondents **attend services once per month or more**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- \* Conservative households (33%)
- \* in-married households (27%)
- \* synagogue member households (41%) and Jewish organization member households (31%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (43%)

- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (29%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (34%)

The percentage who attend services once per month or more is much lower for respondents in:

- \* Just Jewish households (5%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (3%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of respondents who attend services once per month or more:

- \* is higher in Conservative households than in Reform and Just Jewish households
- \* is higher in in-married households than in intermarried households
- \* is higher in synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than in non-member households
- \* is higher in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip than in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip and households in which no adult visited Israel

### Never Attend Services

Overall, 45% of respondents **never attend services**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- \* non-elderly couple households (64%)
- \* Just Jewish households (71%)
- \* intermarried households (56%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (64%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (55%)
- \* households who did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (55%)

The percentage who **never attend services** is much lower for respondents in:

- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (32%)
- \* Conservative households (21%) and Reform households (23%)
- \* in-married households (29%)
- \* synagogue member households (7%) and Jewish organization member households (24%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (23%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (18%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (13%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of respondents who never attend services:

- \* increases with length of residence in Southern Maine
- \* is higher for males than for females
- \* is lower in Conservative and Reform households than in Just Jewish households
- \* is lower in in-married households than in intermarried households
- \* is lower in synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than in non-member households
- \* is lower in households in which an adult visited Israel than in households in which no adult visited Israel

Note that the respondent in 14.4% of the 421 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 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.

<b>TABLE 6-24</b>									
<b>SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE</b>									
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>									
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Never + Special Occasions ①</b>	<b>Only on High Holidays</b>	<b>A Few Times per Year</b>	<b>About Once per Month</b>	<b>A Few Times per Month</b>	<b>Once per Week or More</b>	<b>Once per Month or More</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	45.4%	22.2	17.0	7.3	4.7	3.4	15.4%	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>									
Core Area	44.9%	22.2	14.0	9.7	3.9	5.3	18.9%	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	48.6%	20.2	20.2	5.9	3.4	1.7	11.0%	96	1,255
York County	42.3%	25.0	18.8	3.8	8.8	1.3	13.9%	88	855
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>									
0 - 9 years	40.3%	29.4	16.0	7.6	5.0	1.7	14.3%	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	45.7%	21.9	18.1	5.7	6.7	1.9	14.3%	97	1,109
20 or more years	48.6%	17.5	16.9	8.2	3.3	5.5	17.0%	214	1,944
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>									
Under 50	44.8%	25.6	13.1	9.1	5.7	1.7	16.5%	136	1,853
50 - 64	46.1%	19.0	20.6	7.1	3.2	4.0	14.3%	145	1,337
65 - 74	45.0%	21.6	15.7	5.9	9.8	2.0	17.7%	67	538
75 and over	45.5%	18.2	23.6	1.8	1.8	9.1	12.7%	73	572
→ 65 and over	45.2%	19.8	19.8	3.8	5.7	5.7	15.2%	140	1,110
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>									
Male	52.6%	19.1	13.4	7.7	4.3	2.9	14.9%	204	2,209
Female	37.8%	25.3	20.7	7.1	5.1	4.0	16.2%	217	2,091

<b>TABLE 6-24</b>									
<b>SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE</b>									
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>									
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Never + Special Occasions ①</b>	<b>Only on High Holidays</b>	<b>A Few Times per Year</b>	<b>About Once per Month</b>	<b>A Few Times per Month</b>	<b>Once per Week or More</b>	<b>Once per Month or More</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>									
Household with Children	38.1%	22.5	20.0	11.9	4.4	3.1	19.4%	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	33.3%	24.2	21.2	6.1	15.2	0.0	21.3%	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	63.5%	20.7	8.5	3.7	1.2	2.4	7.3%	74	860
Elderly Couple	43.2%	22.4	17.2	3.4	8.6	5.2	17.2%	78	602
Elderly Single	48.5%	17.1	22.9	2.9	2.9	5.7	11.5%	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>									
Under \$50,000	45.0%	23.2	18.8	5.8	0.0	7.2	13.0%	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	46.8%	25.8	14.1	5.5	7.0	0.8	13.3%	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	46.7%	15.6	22.1	5.2	6.5	3.9	15.6%	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	31.5%	25.9	20.4	14.8	3.7	3.7	22.2%	58	684
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>									
Conservative	20.6%	25.9	20.7	12.1	8.6	12.1	32.8%	73	611
Reform	23.2%	30.3	26.1	11.3	7.0	2.1	20.4%	133	1,496
Just Jewish	71.3%	14.6	9.4	2.6	1.6	0.5	4.7%	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>									
In-married	28.8%	23.1	21.2	12.5	9.6	4.8	26.9%	130	1,094
Intermarried	56.4%	21.3	14.2	4.6	2.5	1.0	8.1%	162	2,061



<b>TABLE 6-24</b>									
<b>SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE</b>									
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>									
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Never + Special Occasions ①</b>	<b>Only on High Holidays</b>	<b>A Few Times per Year</b>	<b>About Once per Month</b>	<b>A Few Times per Month</b>	<b>Once per Week or More</b>	<b>Once per Month or More</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>									
Member	7.3%	25.0	26.5	19.9	11.0	10.3	41.2%	154	1,419
Non-Member	64.0%	20.9	12.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	2.6%	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>									
Member	23.5%	22.4	23.5	11.8	9.4	9.4	30.6%	106	899
Non-Member	51.3%	22.0	15.2	6.2	3.4	1.9	11.5%	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>									
On Jewish Trip	22.5%	14.3	20.4	10.2	20.4	12.2	42.8%	57	519
On General Trip	38.2%	23.6	23.6	7.9	4.5	2.2	14.6%	96	945
No	51.8%	23.0	14.1	6.7	2.2	2.2	11.1%	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>									
Donated to JCA	18.0%	26.0	27.0	14.0	6.0	9.0	29.0%	116	1,088
Not Asked	54.6%	22.9	13.8	4.4	3.6	0.7	8.7%	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>									
Nothing	55.1%	21.3	13.3	4.7	4.3	1.3	10.3%	299	3,212
Under \$100	26.2%	16.7	35.7	9.5	2.4	9.5	21.4%	43	430
\$100 and over	13.1%	32.8	19.7	16.4	9.8	8.2	34.4%	73	658
Note: See page 6-54 for an explanation of ①.									

**TABLE 6-25  
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Never + Special Occasions ①</b>	<b>Only on High Holidays</b>	<b>A Few Times per Year</b>	<b>Once per Month or More</b>
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	17	27	33
Boston	2005	68%			32
St. Louis	1995	20%	12	38	31
Cleveland	1996	23%	16	32	31
Baltimore	1999	40%		30	30
Harrisburg	1994	27%	21	22	29
Bergen	2001	23%	27	21	29
New York	2002	30%	26	15	29
Tidewater	2001	21%	22	29	28
Detroit	2005	22%	24	26	28
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	23%	24	26	28
St. Petersburg	1994	32%	17	23	28
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	41%	16	15	28
Buffalo	1995	72%			28
<b>Hartford</b>	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 (PA)	1999	28%	20	27	25

**TABLE 6-25  
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Never + Special Occasions ❶</b>	<b>Only on High Holidays</b>	<b>A Few Times per Year</b>	<b><i>Once per Month or More</i></b>
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
Chicago	2000	27%	23	26	24
San Diego <sup>1</sup>	2003	40%	13	23	24
Denver	1997	32%	22	22	24
Monmouth	1997	23%	32	21	24
Columbus	2001	36%	15	26	23
<b>Westport</b>	2000	29%	29	19	23
Minneapolis	2004	23%	23	33	22
Washington	2003	31%	17	30	22
Richmond	1994	25%	30	23	22
Wilmington	1995	29%	23	27	21
Orlando	1993	34%	20	26	21
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	29%	29	22	21
Tucson	2002	38%	21	20	21
South Palm Beach	2005	28%	31	21	20
Palm Springs	1998	80%			20
Atlantic County	2004	29%	28	25	18

**TABLE 6-25**  
**SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Never + Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	Once per Month or More
Phoenix	2002	37%	20	25	18
Broward	1997	32%	31	20	18
West Palm Beach	2005	31%	31	21	16
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
Las Vegas	2005	44%	25	18	13
Essex-Morris	1998	28%	30	42	
NJPS <sup>2</sup>	2000	40%	18	19	24

<sup>1</sup> Question asked was about synagogue attendance in the past year.

<sup>2</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected* sample.

Note: See page 6-54 for an explanation of ❶.

**TABLE 6-26**  
**SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE**  
**BY AGE OF RESPONDENT**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Under 35</i></b>	<b><i>35-49</i></b>	<b><i>50-64</i></b>	<b><i>65 and Over</i></b>	<b>All</b>
Detroit	2005	43 %	33 %	27 %	24 %	28 %
Bergen	2001	35 %	33 %	23 %	27 %	29 %
New York	2002	31 %	30 %	29 %	26 %	29 %
Miami	2004	30 %	35 %	24 %	22 %	26 %
St. Petersburg	1994	25 %	28 %	24 %	29 %	28 %
San Antonio	2007	24 %	32 %	25 %	23 %	25 %
St. Louis	1995	24 %	31 %	35 %	32 %	31 %
York (PA)	1999	23 %	30 %	24 %	18 %	25 %
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	23 %	23 %	18 %	21 %	21 %
Pittsburgh	2002	22 %	33 %	33 %	36 %	33 %
Rochester	1999	22 %	26 %	27 %	26 %	26 %
Monmouth	1997	19 %	28 %	20 %	25 %	24 %
Harrisburg	1994	18 %	29 %	35 %	41 %	29 %
San Diego	2003	18 %	29 %	13 %	20 %	24 %
South Palm Beach	2005	17 %	24 %	14 %	20 %	20 %
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	16 %	36 %	26 %	25 %	27 %
Tidewater	2001	16 %	33 %	25 %	36 %	28 %
<b>Westport</b>	2000	16 %	28 %	21 %	21 %	23 %
Tucson	2002	16 %	24 %	18 %	24 %	21 %
Broward	1997	16 %	23 %	15 %	18 %	18 %
Charlotte	1997	15 %	28 %	26 %	33 %	25 %
Milwaukee	1996	15 %	24 %	22 %	33 %	25 %
Wilmington	1995	15 %	21 %	21 %	26 %	21 %

**TABLE 6-26**  
**SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE**  
**BY AGE OF RESPONDENT**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Under 35</i>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65 and Over</b>	<b>All</b>
Las Vegas	2005	13%	11%	11%	15%	13%
Jacksonville	2002	12%	34%	21%	32%	26%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	12%	28%	35%	29%	28%
Washington	2003	12%	28%	23%	22%	22%
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	12%	33%	21%
Richmond	1994	12%	25%	29%	23%	22%
West Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	15%	17%	16%
Minneapolis	2004	8%	22%	19%	28%	22%
Phoenix	2002	4%	24%	17%	21%	18%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	31%		21%	30%	28%
Atlantic County	2004	24%		11%	21%	18%
Sarasota	2001	20%		25%	27%	25%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>17%</b>		<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>
NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	18%	29%	24%	24%	24%

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: See page 6-54 for an explanation of **1**.

## TYPES OF MARRIAGE

**I**ntermarriage 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, intermarriage must be taken into account in local Jewish community planning. Although some intermarried couples are contributing significantly to the Jewish community, it is also clear that when measures of “Jewishness” for intermarried and in-married couples are compared in this and other community studies, intermarriage is affecting Jewish continuity.

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 (irrespective of formal conversion) (Jew-by-Choice).

❸ **Intermarriage:** An intermarriage 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 and 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 by the total percentage of married couples involving marriages between persons born or raised Jewish and persons not born or raised Jewish (conversionary in-married couples and intermarried couples).

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. Note that no question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred. Note as well that while *halacha* (Jewish law) makes no distinction between in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish and conversionary in-marriages, social scientists make this distinction to study several aspects of marital choice and its influence on Jewish behaviors.

Intermarriage 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 intermarried. In this illustration, the *couples intermarriage rate* is 50%. Another method of calculating an intermarriage 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 reported in local Jewish community studies are for persons who currently consider themselves Jewish. If a person who was born or raised Jewish has converted to another religion or attends services of another religion on a regular basis, they normally are not interviewed as Jews in most Jewish community studies. Thus, all intermarriage rates are for 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 often reported in both the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys.

**Table 6-27** shows that the Southern Maine Jewish community contains 3,367 married couples. 33% (1,094 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 6% (212 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 61% (2,061 married couples) involve intermarriages.

The couples intermarriage rate decreases from 71% for married couples in households under age 50 to 64% for married couples in households age 50-64 and 31% for married couples in households age 65 and over.

Line A shows that the **couples conversion rate** is 9% ( $6\% / (6\% + 61\%)$ ), where 6% is the percentage of conversionary in-married couples and 61% 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 age of the head of the household.

Line B shows that 51% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not born or raised Jewish**. 65% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households under age 50 are married to persons not born or raised Jewish, compared to 56% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 50-64 and 20% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 65 and over. Note that while, overall, 61% of *married couples* are intermarried and 6% are conversionary in-married, 51% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* are married to persons not born or raised Jewish.

Line C shows that 44% of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not currently Jewish**. 56% of married Jews in households under age 50 are married to persons not currently Jewish, compared 47% of married Jews in households age 50-64 and 18% of married Jews in households age 65 and over. Note that while, overall, 61% of *married couples* are intermarried, 44% of *married Jewish persons* are intermarried.

Thus, the *couples intermarriage rate* in Southern Maine is 61% and the *individual intermarriage rate* is 44%.

Since 75% of Jewish adults are married (Chapter 5) and 44% of married Jews are intermarried, 33% of *all Jewish adults* (both married and single) in Southern Maine are intermarried.



Line D shows that 5% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **Jews-by-Choice**.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-28 shows that the 61% **couples intermarriage rate** is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in St. Paul, 34% in Rhode Island, 33% in Westport, and 23% in Hartford. The 61% compares to 48% nationally.

The 9% **couples conversion rate** is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Hartford, 24% in St. Paul, 18% in Rhode Island, and 16% in Westport.

**Age of Head of Household.** Table 6-29 shows that the 64% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Rhode Island, 35% in Westport, 34% in St. Paul, and 23% in Hartford. The 64% compares to 46% nationally.

The 32% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Westport, 17% in Rhode Island, 12% in St. Paul, and 10% in Hartford. The 32% compares to 24% nationally.

The 30% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in St. Paul, 13% in Rhode Island, 12% in Hartford, and 6% in Westport. The 30% compares to 19% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 6-30 shows that, overall, 61% of married couples are intermarried. The percentage is much higher for married couples in:

- \* non-elderly couple households (77%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (71%)
- \* Just Jewish households (74%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (76%)
- \* households in which no adult visited Israel (72%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (72%)
- \* households who did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (72%)

The percentage who are intermarried is much lower for married couples in:

- \* elderly couple households (28%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (49%)
- \* Conservative households (32%)
- \* synagogue member households (35%) and Jewish organization member households (27%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (16%)

- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (33%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (20%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of married couples who are intermarried:

- \* decreases with household income
- \* is lower in Conservative households than in Reform and Just Jewish households
- \* is lower in synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than in non-member households
- \* is lower in households in which an adult visited Israel than in households in which no adult visited Israel
- \* decreases with the level of donations to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

<b>TABLE 6-27</b>						
<b>TYPES OF MARRIAGE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>						
<b>BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b> <b>(BASE FOR LINES B AND D:</b> <b>MARRIED BORN OR RAISED JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)</b> <b>(BASE FOR LINE C: MARRIED JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS)</b>						
Type of Marriage	Under 50	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
❶ In-married (2 Born or Raised Jews)	21.1%	28.6%	65.9%	70.0%	67.3%	32.5%
❷ Conversionary In-married	7.5	7.1	2.4	0.0	1.6	6.3
❸ Intermarried	71.4	64.3	31.7	30.0	31.1	61.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Married Couples Sample Size	110	122	53	30	83	315
Number of Married Couples	1,554	1,174	429	210	639	3,367
<b>Line A:</b> ❹ Couples Conversion Rate	9.5%	9.9%	7.0%	0.0%	4.9%	9.3%
<b>Line B:</b> Percentage of <i>married born or raised Jewish persons</i> married to persons <i>not born or raised Jewish</i>	65.2%	55.5%	20.6%	17.6%	19.5%	50.9%
<b>Line C: Individual Inter-marriage Rate:</b> Percentage of <i>married Jewish persons</i> married to persons <i>not currently Jewish</i>	55.5%	47.4%	18.8%	17.6%	18.4%	44.1%
<b>Line D:</b> Percentage of <i>married born or raised Jewish persons</i> married to <i>Jews-by-Choice</i>	6.2%	5.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	4.8%
Note: See page 6-65 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.						

**TABLE 6-28  
INTERMARRIAGE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ④
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9%</b>
Seattle	2000	36%	55%	35	10	15%
San Francisco	2004	38%	55%	40	5	8%
Atlanta	2006	33%	50%	40	10	17%
Essex-Morris	1998	33%	50%	50		NA
Las Vegas	2005	32%	48%	46	6	12%
Charlotte	1997	30%	47%	44	10	18%
York (PA)	1999	29%	46%	41	14	24%
Tucson	2002	30%	46%	46	8	15%
Boston	2005	30%	46%	54		NA
Howard County	1999	31%	45%	47	8	15%
Columbus	2001	29%	45%	55		NA
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	27%	40%	51	9	18%

**TABLE 6-28  
INTERMARRIAGE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ④
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
Denver	1997	26%	39%	48	14	26%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	25%	39%	49	12	24%
San Antonio	2007	23%	37%	50	13	25%
Pittsburgh	2002	24%	36%	51	13	27%
Richmond	1994	21%	34%	56	10	23%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	21%	34%	59	7	18%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	33%	56	11	26%
Minneapolis	2004	20%	33%	59	8	20%
Wilmington	1995	19%	33%	60	7	18%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	20%	33%	61	6	16%
Orlando	1993	19%	32%	59	9	22%
Rochester	1999	17%	30%	62	8	22%
Chicago	2000	18%	30%	70		NA
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	29%	58	14	32%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	28%	68	4	12%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	27%	62	12	30%
Atlantic County	2004	15%	26%	68	6	19%
Buffalo	1995	15%	26%	71	3	10%

**TABLE 6-28  
INTERMARRIAGE  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

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	Conver- sionary ②	
St. Louis	1995	15%	25%	64	11	32%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	13%	23%	69	8	27%
Los Angeles	1997	13%	23%	71	6	20%
Cleveland	1996	13%	23%	74	3	11%
New York	2002	12%	22%	72	7	24%
Philadelphia	1997	13%	22%	73	5	17%
Sarasota	2001	11%	20%	76	4	17%
Palm Springs	1998	10%	19%	81		NA
Broward	1997	10%	18%	78	4	19%
Baltimore	1999	10%	17%	75	8	32%
Bergen	2001	10%	17%	78	5	23%
Monmouth	1997	9%	17%	81	3	15%
Miami	2004	9%	16%	75	9	38%
Detroit	2005	9%	16%	76	8	33%
West Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	79	5	22%
South Palm Beach	2005	5%	9%	88	3	24%
NJPS	2000	31%	48%	52		NA

Note: See page 6-65 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.

<b>TABLE 6-29</b>							
<b>COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>							
<b>BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>All</b>
Tidewater	2001	93%	37%	42%	11%	6%	43%
York (PA)	1999	74%	56%	28%	14%	43%	46%
Richmond	1994	63%	40%	20%	6%	14%	34%
Atlanta	2006	62%	51%	42%	64%	40%	50%
Denver	1997	60%	35%	34%	31%		39%
Pittsburgh	2002	59%	48%	33%	12%	12%	36%
Orlando	1993	58%	31%	33%	13%		32%
Broward	1997	57%	36%	20%	4%	3%	18%
Wilmington	1995	54%	41%	18%	10%	6%	33%
Washington	2003	53%	49%	32%	27%	37%	41%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	43%	26%	20%	7%	33%
San Diego	2003	51%	59%	37%	34%	9%	44%
Harrisburg	1994	51%	37%	30%	10%	3%	33%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	50%	32%	35%	33%	6%	33%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	48%	51%	34%	12%	14%	39%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%	36%	31%	16%	9%	29%
Tucson	2002	44%	63%	51%	23%	20%	46%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	51%	49%	34%	24%	44%
Cleveland	1996	44%	NA	NA	NA	NA	23%
Charlotte	1997	43%	62%	27%	16%		47%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	43%	29%	23%	10%	12%	23%
West Palm Beach	2005	42%	45%	24%	6%	5%	16%
South Palm Beach	2005	42%	26%	14%	5%	4%	9%

<b>TABLE 6-29</b>							
<b>COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>							
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>							
<b>BASE: MARRIED COUPLES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>	<b>All</b>
Rhode Island	2002	40%	48%	37%	17%	13%	34%
St. Louis	1995	38% <sup>1</sup>	25%		6%	11%	25%
Rochester	1999	36%	48%	22%	6%	11%	30%
Milwaukee	1996	36%	37%	27%	7%	21%	28%
Phoenix	2002	34%	60%	42%	22%	17%	40%
Las Vegas	2005	33%	71%	47%	32%	28%	48%
San Antonio	2007	33%	35%	43%	36%	26%	37%
Baltimore *	1999	33%	21%	12%	7%		17%
Monmouth	1997	32%	22%	10%	7%	10%	17%
Philadelphia	1997	30%	30%	18%	9%		22%
Miami	2004	28%	20%	17%	11%	7%	16%
Bergen	2001	25%	24%	12%	11%	11%	17%
New York	2002	24%	30%	21%	13%	6%	22%
Detroit	2005	22%	18%	19%	10%	10%	16%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>71%</b>		<b>64%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>61%</b>
Sarasota	2001	56%		24%	8%	10%	20%
Palm Springs	1998	53%		25%	4%		19%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	52%		35%	14%		27%
Atlantic County	2004	41%		27%	23%	0%	26%
NJPS	2000	59%	58%	46%	24%	19%	48%

\* Age categories are *under age 40* and *age 40-49*.  
<sup>1</sup> Age category is *age 25-34*.



<b>TABLE 6-30</b>					
<b>TYPES OF MARRIAGE</b>					
<b>BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
	<b>In-married</b>				
<b>Variable</b>	<b>2 Born/ Raised Jews ①</b>	<b>Conver- sionary ②</b>	<b>Inter- married ③</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Married Couples</b>
All	32.5%	6.3	61.2	315	3,367
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>					
Core Area	35.2%	6.2	58.6	176	1,714
Other Cumberland	25.0%	5.0	70.0	82	1,050
York County	38.6%	8.8	52.6	57	603
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>					
0 - 9 years	29.8%	8.5	61.7	84	985
10 - 19 years	28.3%	4.3	67.4	80	959
20 or more years	37.0%	6.7	56.3	151	1,423
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>					
Household with Children	28.1%	8.1	63.8	131	1,548
Household with Only Adult Children	19.3%	9.7	71.0	31	327
Non-Elderly Couple	18.3%	4.9	76.8	74	860
Elderly Couple	70.1%	1.8	28.1	78	602
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>					
Under \$50,000	21.2%	3.0	75.8	37	438
\$50 - \$100,000	24.3%	4.7	71.0	98	1,390
\$100 - \$200,000	31.9%	4.3	63.8	63	899
\$200,000 and over	36.7%	14.3	49.0	54	640

<b>TABLE 6-30</b>					
<b>TYPES OF MARRIAGE</b>					
<b>BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>					
	<b>In-married</b>				
<b>Variable</b>	<b>2 Born/ Raised Jews ①</b>	<b>Conver- sionary ②</b>	<b>Inter- married ③</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Married Couples</b>
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>					
Conservative	56.1%	12.2	31.7	52	439
Reform	32.8%	8.0	59.2	115	1,313
Just Jewish	23.7%	2.7	73.6	140	1,548
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	53.6%	11.6	34.8	125	1,185
Non-Member	21.1%	3.4	75.5	190	2,182
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>					
Member	66.6%	6.1	27.3	79	693
Non-Member	23.6%	6.3	70.1	236	2,674
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>					
On Jewish Trip	73.7%	10.5	15.8	42	394
On General Trip	44.2%	2.9	52.9	71	715
No	21.4%	7.0	71.6	202	2,258
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Donated to JCA	57.0%	10.1	32.9	89	852
Not Asked	23.1%	5.1	71.8	198	2,313
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>					
Nothing	23.1%	5.1	71.8	220	2,515
Under \$100	36.0%	4.0	60.0	26	273
\$100 and over	66.6%	13.0	20.4	63	579
Note: See page 6-65 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.					

## RELIGION OF CHILDREN IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

**T**able 6-31 shows that 47% of *children age 0-17 in intermarried households* in Southern Maine are being raised Jewish. Table 6-32 shows that 43% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in intermarried households. Table 6-33 shows that 65% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* are being raised Jewish. Note that respondents defined the children in their household as born and raised Jewish, non-Jewish, or part Jewish.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-31 shows that the 47% of **children in intermarried households being raised Jewish** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Hartford, 56% in Westport, 37% in St. Paul, and 35% in Rhode Island. The 47% compares to 33% nationally.

Table 6-32 shows that the 43% of **Jewish children in married households being raised in intermarried households** is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in each of St. Paul, Hartford, Rhode Island, and Westport.

The 11% of **Jewish children in married households being raised in conversionary in-married households** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in St. Paul, 14% in Hartford, 13% in Rhode Island, and 7% in Westport.

Table 6-33 shows that the 65% of **children in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish** is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 87% in Hartford, 85% in Westport, 75% in St. Paul, and 71% in Rhode Island.

**TABLE 6-31  
CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH AND PART JEWISH  
IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Part Jewish and Other Responses *</b>
South Palm Beach	2005	75%	11%
Sarasota	2001	74%	9%
Cleveland	1996	66%	0% + 12% <i>No Religion</i>
St. Louis	1995	65%	0% + 16% <i>No Religion</i>
Baltimore	1999	62%	20% + 4% <i>Undecided</i>
Atlantic County	2004	60%	17%
Boston	2005	60%	4% + 28% <i>No Religion</i>
Hartford	2000	59%	15%
Bergen	2001	59%	8%
Harrisburg	1994	57%	NA
Westport	2000	56%	10%
Essex-Morris	1998	50%	NA
Jacksonville	2002	49%	11%
Howard County	1999	48%	31% + 7% <i>Undecided</i>
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>26%</b>
Philadelphia	1997	47%	10% + 11% <i>Undecided</i>
Tucson	2002	45%	26%
Washington	2003	45%	14%
Tidewater	2001	45%	9%
Broward	1997	43%	14%
York	1999	43%	10%
Los Angeles	1997	43%	NA

**TABLE 6-31  
CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH AND PART JEWISH  
IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Part Jewish and Other Responses *</b>
Miami	2004	42%	22%
Denver	1997	42%	15%
Las Vegas	2005	42%	12%
Columbus	2001	40%	NA
San Antonio	2007	39%	25%
Atlanta	2006	39%	15% + 4% <i>No Religion</i> + 14% <i>Undecided</i>
Orlando	1993	39%	NA
San Francisco	2004	38%	12% + 36% <i>No Religion</i>
Chicago	2000	38%	NA + 28% <i>No Religion</i>
St. Paul	2004	37%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	36%	11% + 14% <i>Undecided</i>
Milwaukee	1996	36%	NA
Wilmington	1995	36%	NA
Richmond	1994	36%	NA
Rhode Island	2002	35%	24%
West Palm Beach	2005	34%	31%
Charlotte	1997	34%	20%
Rochester	1999	32%	20%
Monmouth	1997	31%	18%
Detroit	2005	31%	7%
Minneapolis	2004	30%	33%
New York	2002	30%	18% + 4% <i>Undecided</i>

**TABLE 6-31  
CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH AND PART JEWISH  
IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Jewish</i></b>	<b>Part Jewish and Other Responses *</b>
St. Petersburg	1994	29%	NA
Phoenix	2002	26%	18% + 6% <i>Undecided</i>
Seattle	2000	23%	6% + 70% <i>No Religion</i>
San Diego	2003	21%	29% + 11% <i>Undecided</i>
Palm Springs	1998	19%	19%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%	47%
NJPS	2000	33%	NA

\* Communities have queried this information differently. In the *Part Jewish and Other Responses* column, the first percentage is the percentage part Jewish. Some communities include “no religion” and “undecided” as possible responses, while others do not. This significantly affected the comparability of the data.

<b>TABLE 6-32</b>				
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
		<b>In-married</b>		
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>2 Born/Raised Jews ①</b>	<b>Conversionary ②</b>	<b>Intermarried ③</b>
Las Vegas	2005	43%	11	46
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>
Tucson	2002	44%	15	42
Sarasota	2001	44%	16	40
York (PA)	1999	40%	24	36
Atlantic County	2004	48%	17	35
Howard County	1999	49%	17	34
Jacksonville	2002	47%	22	31
Tidewater	2001	50%	19	31
San Francisco	2004	71%		29
West Palm Beach	2005	58%	16	27
Washington	2003	64%	10	27
Atlanta	2006	60%	15	25
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
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	50%	30	20
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	66%	14	20
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	67%	13	20

<b>TABLE 6-32</b>				
<b>JEWISH CHILDREN BEING RAISED WITHIN EACH TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>				
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
		<b>In-married</b>		
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>2 Born/Raised Jews ①</b>	<b>Conversionary ②</b>	<b><i>Intermarried</i> ③</b>
Westport	2000	73%	7	20
San Diego	2003	59%	22	19
Richmond	1994	65%	16	19
Rochester	1999	65%	15	19
South Palm Beach	2005	72%	9	19
San Antonio	2007	57%	26	17
Charlotte	1997	68%	15	17
Orlando	1993	72%	11	17
Milwaukee	1996	75%	8	17
Philadelphia	1997	76%	7	17
Minneapolis	2004	69%	15	16
Baltimore	1999	74%	12	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	31%	55	13
St. Louis	1995	71%	17	12
St. Petersburg	1994	59%	30	11
Bergen	2001	81%	8	11
Miami	2004	77%	16	7
New York	2002	88%	5	7
Monmouth	1997	89%	4	7
Detroit	2005	86%	8	6

Note: See page 6-65 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.



<b>TABLE 6-33</b> <b>PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b> <b>WHO ARE BEING RAISED JEWISH</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
South Palm Beach	2005	92 %		Minneapolis	2004	73 %
Bergen	2001	92 %		Richmond	1994	73 %
Miami	2004	91 %		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	71 %
Cleveland	1996	89 %		Wilmington	1995	71 %
St. Louis	1995	89 %		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	70 %
Detroit	2005	88 %		Rochester	1999	70 %
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	87 %		Tucson	2002	68 %
Sarasota	2001	85 %		West Palm Beach	2005	67 %
<b>Westport</b>	2000	85 %		Pittsburgh	2002	67 %
Monmouth	1997	85 %		York (PA)	1999	67 %
New York	2002	83 %		Charlotte	1997	66 %
Atlantic County	2004	81 %		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>65%</b>
Harrisburg	1994	81 %		San Francisco	2004	65 %
San Antonio	2007	78 %		Phoenix	2002	60 %
Buffalo	1995	78 %		Seattle	2000	59 %
Broward	1997	77 %		San Diego	2003	57 %
St. Petersburg	1994	77 %		Las Vegas	2005	56 %
Orlando	1993	77 %		Baltimore *	1999	95 %
Washington	2003	76 %		Howard County *	1999	88 %
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	75 %		Chicago *	2000	83 %
Jacksonville	2002	75 %		Denver *	1997	83 %
Milwaukee	1996	75 %		Philadelphia *	1997	79 %
Atlanta	2006	74 %		Boston *	2005	77 %
Tidewater	2001	74 %				

\* May include children who are part Jewish.

## PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE JEWISH

**T**able 6-34 shows that 71% of persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine consider themselves Jewish, or, in the case of children, are being raised Jewish. Note that respondents defined themselves and the other persons in their household as Jewish, non-Jewish, or part Jewish. Not all persons who consider themselves Jewish were born or raised Jewish nor underwent a formal conversion.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 6-34 shows that the 71% who consider themselves Jewish is the third lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in Hartford, 84% in Westport, 81% in St. Paul, and 80% in Rhode Island. The 71% compares to 78% nationally.

**TABLE 6-34  
PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE JEWISH  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
South Palm Beach	2005	96%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	81%
Miami	2004	93%		Rochester	1999	81%
Detroit	2005	92%		Denver	1997	81%
Bergen	2001	92%		Orlando	1993	81%
Baltimore	1999	91%		Washington	2003	80%
Cleveland	1996	91%		Jacksonville	2002	80%
West Palm Beach	2005	90%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	80%
Monmouth	1997	90%		Howard County	1999	80%
St. Louis	1995	90%		Boston	2005	79%
Sarasota	2001	89%		Tidewater	2001	79%
Broward	1997	89%		Wilmington	1995	79%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	88%		Richmond	1994	79%
Atlantic County	2004	87%		Phoenix	2002	78%
Palm Springs	1998	87%		Pittsburgh	2002	78%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	86%		Tucson	2002	78%
New York	2002	85%		Atlanta	2006	76%
Philadelphia	1997	85%		Las Vegas	2005	76%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	84%		York (PA)	1999	76%
Los Angeles	1997	84%		San Diego	2003	75%
Buffalo	1995	84%		Charlotte	1997	73%
Chicago	2000	83%		San Francisco	2004	72%
Milwaukee	1996	83%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>71%</b>
St. Petersburg	1994	83%		Seattle	2000	70%
Minneapolis	2004	82%		Columbus	2001	69%
Harrisburg	1994	82%		<b>NJPS</b>	2000	78%
San Antonio	2007	81%				

## JEWS-BY-CHOICE

**T**able 6-35 shows that 3.5% (292 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households in Southern Maine are Jews-by-Choice. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any person who was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish, or, in the case of a child, is being raised Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion).

**Comparisons with Other Communities.** Table 6-35 shows that the 3.5% Jews-by-Choice is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8.0% in St. Paul, 4.1% in Rhode Island, 3.1% in Hartford, and 2.7% in Westport.

<b>TABLE 6-35</b>						
<b>JEWIS WHO ARE JEWIS-BY-CHOICE</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
York (PA)	1999	9.7%		Los Angeles	1997	3.3%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	8.0%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	3.1%
Jacksonville	2002	7.2%		Detroit	2005	3.0%
San Antonio	2007	6.9%		Buffalo	1995	2.9%
Harrisburg	1994	6.4%		Wilmington	1995	2.8%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6.0%		Atlantic County	2004	2.7%
Charlotte	1997	5.9%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	2.7%
Washington	2003	5.8%		Bergen	2001	2.6%
Tidewater	2001	5.8%		Sarasota	2001	2.3%
St. Petersburg	1994	5.4%		Milwaukee	1996	2.3%
Richmond	1994	5.3%		West Palm Beach	2005	2.0%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%		Chicago	2000	2.0%
Minneapolis	2004	4.8%		Broward	1997	1.4%
Tucson	2002	4.3%		Monmouth	1997	1.4%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	4.1%		South Palm Beach	2005	1.3%
Rochester	1999	4.1%		San Francisco <sup>1</sup>	2004	7.0%
Orlando	1993	4.1%		<sup>1</sup> Results are based on <i>adults only</i> , not all Jewish persons..		
Miami	2004	3.8%				
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>3.5%</b>				



# CHAPTER 7

## MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

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In Southern Maine, the Jewish Federation and the Jewish Community Center (JCC) merged into one entity called the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine (JCA). The JCA raises funds like a Jewish Federation but also operates a preschool and a Jewish day camp and offers other JCC-type activities.

A donation to the JCA constitutes “membership” for the purposes of using the preschool and the day camp and participating in the JCC-type activities, but for the purposes of this report, membership in the JCA is not treated the same as membership in a JCC.

*Do not separate yourself from the community.*

(Avot 2:5)

## SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

**T**able 7-1 groups Jewish households in Southern Maine into five categories of synagogue membership based upon the respondents' responses to the following questions:

1. "(Are you / Is anyone in your household) currently a synagogue member?" Based upon the responses, a household was categorized as either a *Current Member* (❶) or *NOT a Current Member* (❷ + ❸ + ❹ + ❺).
2. If *NOT a Current Member*: "At any time since becoming an adult, (have you / has anyone in your household) ever been a synagogue member?" Based upon the response, a household was categorized as either *Was a Member in the Past as an Adult* (❷ + ❸) or *Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult* (❹ + ❺).
3. If *NOT a Current Member*: "Will you definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not become a synagogue member in the future?" (A response of don't know was accepted, but was not read to the respondent.) A household in which the respondent responded definitely or probably was categorized as *Plan to Join in the Future* (❷ + ❹), and a household in which the respondent responded probably not, definitely not, or don't know was categorized as *Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future* (❸ + ❺).

Also shown in **Table 7-1** is the total percentage of households who plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership) (❻) and lifetime synagogue membership (❼). *Lifetime synagogue membership* is defined as the percentage of households who are members of a synagogue at some time during their adult lives.

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 a community's propensity to joining a synagogue.

**Table 7-1** shows that:

- ❶ 33% (1,419 households) of households *reported* current synagogue membership;
- ❷ 7% (318 households) of households were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future;
- ❸ 17% (740 households) of households were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future;
- ❹ 8% (327 households) of households were not synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but plan to join a synagogue in the future;
- ❺ 35% (1,496 households) of households were not synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and do not plan to join a synagogue in the future;
- ❻ a total of 15% (645 households) of households plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership), which represents 22% of synagogue non-member households; and
- ❼ lifetime synagogue membership is 65% (2,804 households) of households.



**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 7-2 shows that the 33% **current synagogue membership** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in St. Paul, 53% in Hartford, 46% in Westport, and 43% in Rhode Island. The 33% compares to 40% nationally.

Table 7-3 shows that the 7% who were **synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in each of Hartford, Westport, and Rhode Island and 6% in St. Paul.

The 17% who were **synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in both Hartford and Rhode Island, 13% in Westport, and 8% in St. Paul.

The 8% who were **not synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but plan to join a synagogue in the future** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Westport, 9% in Rhode Island, and 6% in both Hartford and St. Paul.

The 15% total who **plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership)** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Westport, 18% in Rhode Island, 14% in Hartford, and 13% in St. Paul.

The 65% **lifetime synagogue membership** is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Hartford, 78% in Westport, 76% in St. Paul, and 75% in Rhode Island.

**Age of Head of Household.** Table 7-4 shows that the 34% current synagogue membership of households **age 50-64** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Paul, 49% in Hartford, 46% in Westport, and 37% in Rhode Island. The 34% compares to 42% nationally.

The 37% current synagogue membership of households **age 65 and over** is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in St. Paul, 59% in Hartford, 57% in Rhode Island, and 40% in Westport. The 37% compares to 40% nationally.

**Household Structure.** Table 7-5 shows that the 39% of **households with children** who are current synagogue members is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in Hartford, 60% in Westport, 54% in St. Paul, and 44% in Rhode Island. The 39% compares to 55% nationally.

**Type of Marriage.** Table 7-6 shows that the 20% of **intermarried households** who are current synagogue members is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Hartford, 22% in Westport, 20% in Rhode Island, and 19% in St. Paul. The 20% compares to 23% nationally.

## Comparisons among Population Subgroups.

### Current Synagogue Membership

**Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 33% of households are **current synagogue members**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households age 75 and over (43%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (60%)
- \* Conservative households (64%) and Reform households (43%)
- \* in-married households (58%)
- \* Jewish organization member households (62%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (65%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (71%)

The percentage of households who are current synagogue members is much lower for:

- \* households in residence in Southern Maine for 0-9 years (22%)
- \* non-elderly couple households (20%)
- \* Just Jewish households (14%)
- \* intermarried households (20%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (18%)
- \* households who did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (19%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** Current synagogue membership:

- \* increases with length of residence in Southern Maine
- \* increases with household income
- \* is higher for Conservative and Reform household than for Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for Jewish organization member households than for Jewish organization non-member households
- \* is higher for households in which an adult visited Israel than for households in which no adult visited Israel
- \* increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

### Were Synagogue Members in the Past and Plan to Join a Synagogue Again in the Future

Overall, 7% of households **were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future**. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* Reform households (14%)

The percentage who were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult) and plan to join a synagogue again in the future is much lower for:

- \* households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (3%) and \$200,000 and over (2%)
- \* Just Jewish households (3%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (2%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (3%)

### **Were Synagogue Members in the Past, but Do Not Plan to Join a Synagogue Again in the Future**

Overall, 17% of households were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households age 65-74 (31%) and age 65 and over (28%)
- \* elderly couple households (30%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (29%)

The percentage of households who were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future is much lower for:

- \* households under age 50 (5%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (7%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (3%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who were synagogue members in the past (since becoming an adult), but do not plan to join a synagogue again in the future:

- \* generally increases with age of the head of the household
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households

### **Plan to Join a Synagogue in the Future (Regardless of Past Membership)**

Overall, 15% of households plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership). The percentage is much higher for:

- \* Reform households (27%)

The percentage of households who plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership) is much lower for:

- \* elderly couple households (4%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who plan to join a synagogue in the future (regardless of past membership):

- \* decreases with length of residence in Southern Maine
- \* decreases with age of the head of the household

- \* is higher for Reform households than for Conservative households
- \* is higher for intermarried households than for in-married households
- \* is higher for Jewish organization member households than for Jewish organization non-member households

### **Lifetime Synagogue Membership**

Overall, **lifetime synagogue membership** is 65%. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households age 75 and over (75%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (83%)
- \* Conservative households (91%) and Reform households (85%)
- \* in-married households (87%)
- \* Jewish organization member households (88%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (88%) and a general trip (78%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (91%)
- \* households who donated under \$100 (90%) and \$100 and over (92%) to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

The percentage of lifetime synagogue membership is much lower for:

- \* non-elderly couple households (50%)
- \* Just Jewish households (41%)
- \* intermarried households (52%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (54%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** Lifetime membership:

- \* is higher for Conservative and Reform households than for Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for Jewish organization member households than for Jewish Organization non-member households
- \* is higher for households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year than for households who did not donate

<b>TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>									
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>									
Variable	Current Member ①	<b>NOT a Current Member</b>				Total Plan to Join in the Future ⑥	Life-time Membership ⑦	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult					
		Plan to Join in the Future ②	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ③	Plan to Join in the Future ④	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ⑤				
All	33.0%	7.4	17.2	7.6	34.8	15.0%	65.2%	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>									
Core Area	37.4%	6.7	12.9	6.2	36.8	12.9%	63.2%	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	26.0%	5.9	22.7	10.1	35.3	16.0%	64.7%	96	1,255
York County	32.1%	11.1	19.8	7.4	29.6	18.5%	70.4%	88	855
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>									
0 - 9 years	21.7%	8.3	19.2	15.8	35.0	24.1%	65.0%	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	31.5%	11.4	16.2	7.6	33.3	19.0%	66.7%	97	1,109
20 or more years	41.0%	4.9	16.8	2.2	35.1	7.1%	64.9%	214	1,944
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>									
Under 50	30.2%	7.6	4.7	14.5	43.0	22.1%	57.0%	131	1,806
50 - 64	34.3%	7.3	24.1	4.4	29.9	11.7%	70.1%	154	1,447
65 - 74	30.6%	8.2	30.6	0.0	30.6	8.2%	69.4%	66	521
75 and over	43.1%	5.9	25.5	0.0	25.5	5.9%	74.5%	70	526
→ 65 and over	37.0%	7.0	28.0	0.0	28.0	7.0%	72.0%	136	1,047

<b>TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>									
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>									
Variable	Current Member ①	<b>NOT a Current Member</b>				Total Plan to Join in the Future ⑥	Life-time Membership ⑦	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult					
		Plan to Join in the Future ②	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ③	Plan to Join in the Future ④	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ⑤				
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>									
Household with Children	39.3%	9.4	12.5	9.4	29.4	18.8%	70.6%	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	40.0%	5.7	20.0	8.6	25.7	14.3%	74.3%	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	19.5%	6.1	13.4	11.0	50.0	17.1%	50.0%	74	860
Elderly Couple	37.4%	3.6	30.4	0.0	28.6	3.6%	71.4%	78	602
Elderly Single	38.8%	5.6	30.6	0.0	25.0	5.6%	75.0%	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>									
Under \$50,000	26.7%	11.3	16.9	8.5	36.6	19.8%	63.4%	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	28.1%	3.1	18.8	9.4	40.6	12.5%	59.4%	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	34.5%	10.3	15.4	7.7	32.1	18.0%	67.9%	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	59.7%	1.9	17.3	3.8	17.3	5.7%	82.7%	58	684
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>									
Conservative	63.8%	5.2	15.5	6.9	8.6	12.1%	91.4%	73	611
Reform	42.9%	14.1	15.5	12.7	14.8	26.8%	85.2%	133	1,496
Just Jewish	13.9%	3.1	19.1	4.6	59.3	7.7%	40.7%	197	2,043

<b>TABLE 7-1 SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>									
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>									
Variable	Current Member ①	<b>NOT a Current Member</b>				Total Plan to Join in the Future ⑥	Life-time Membership ⑦	Sample Size	Number of Households
		Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult					
		Plan to Join in the Future ②	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ③	Plan to Join in the Future ④	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ⑤				
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>									
In-married	57.6%	4.8	23.1	1.0	13.5	5.8%	86.5%	130	1,094
Intermarried	19.9%	6.7	14.4	11.3	47.7	18.0%	52.3%	162	2,061
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>									
Member	61.9%	4.8	19.0	2.4	11.9	7.2%	88.1%	106	899
Non-Member	25.6%	8.0	16.7	9.0	40.7	17.0%	59.3%	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>									
On Jewish Trip	65.4%	2.0	16.3	4.1	12.2	6.1%	87.8%	57	519
On General Trip	36.7%	7.8	28.9	4.4	22.2	12.2%	77.8%	96	945
No	25.9%	8.1	13.7	9.3	43.0	17.4%	57.0%	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>									
Donated to JCA	70.6%	7.8	6.9	5.9	8.8	13.7%	91.2%	116	1,088
Not Asked	17.9%	7.7	20.4	8.4	45.6	16.1%	54.4%	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>									
Nothing	19.4%	7.3	20.7	8.3	44.3	15.6%	55.7%	299	3,212
Under \$100	52.5%	17.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	27.5%	90.0%	43	430
\$100 and over	82.3%	3.2	3.2	3.2	8.1	6.4%	91.9%	73	658
Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, etc.									

**TABLE 7-2  
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Tidewater	2001	58 %		New York	2002	43 %
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	56 %		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	43 %
Essex-Morris	1998	56 %		Chicago	2000	42 %
St. Louis	1995	56 %		St. Petersburg	1994	40 %
Minneapolis	2004	54 %		Miami	2004	39 %
Rochester	1999	54 %		Howard County	1999	38 %
Pittsburgh	2002	53 %		Washington	2003	37 %
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	53 %		Denver	1997	37 %
San Antonio	2007	52 %		Philadelphia	1997	37 %
Baltimore	1999	52 %		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36 %
Cleveland	1996	52 %		Los Angeles	1997	34 %
Detroit	2005	50 %		Orlando	1993	34 %
Bergen	2001	50 %		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>33%</b>
Columbus	2001	50 %		Atlanta	2006	33 %
Jacksonville	2002	49 %		South Palm Beach	2005	33 %
Palm Springs	1998	49 %		Tucson	2002	32 %
Charlotte	1997	49 %		West Palm Beach	2005	30 %
Harrisburg	1994	49 %		San Diego	2003	29 %
Monmouth	1997	48 %		Phoenix	2002	29 %
Milwaukee	1996	48 %		Broward	1997	27 %
<b>Westport</b>	2000	46 %		San Francisco	2004	22 %
Wilmington	1995	46 %		Seattle	2000	21 %
Sarasota	2001	45 %		Las Vegas	2005	14 %
York (PA)	1999	45 %		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	40 %
Richmond	1994	45 %				
Atlantic County	2004	44 %				

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.



<b>TABLE 7-3</b> <b>LIFETIME SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
			<b>NOT a Current Member</b>					
			<b>Was a Member in the Past as an Adult</b>		<b>Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult</b>			
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Current Member ①</b>	<b>Plan to Join in the Future ②</b>	<b>Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ③</b>	<b>Plan to Join in the Future ④</b>	<b>Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ⑤</b>	<b>Total Plan to Join in the Future ⑥</b>	<b>Lifetime Membership ⑦</b>
Monmouth	1997	48%	11	21	6	15	17%	85%
South Palm Beach	2005	33%	10	38	3	17	13%	84%
West Palm Beach	2005	30%	14	37	3	16	17%	84%
Tidewater	2001	58%	10	10	6	17	16%	83%
San Antonio	2007	52%	10	17	4	17	14%	83%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	53%	8	15	6	18	14%	82%
Jacksonville	2002	49%	12	14	7	18	19%	82%
Atlantic County	2004	44%	12	23	3	18	15%	82%
Bergen	2001	50%	8	15	7	19	15%	81%
Detroit	2005	50%	9	18	4	20	12%	80%
Sarasota	2001	45%	6	25	3	21	9%	79%
Miami	2004	39%	10	24	6	21	16%	79%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	46%	8	13	11	22	19%	78%
Rochester	1999	54%	7	10	5	23	12%	77%
Harrisburg	1994	49%	8	11	9	23	17%	77%
Milwaukee	1996	48%	7	13	8	23	15%	77%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	56%	6	8	6	24	13%	76%
Minneapolis	2004	54%	6	9	8	24	14%	76%

**TABLE 7-3  
LIFETIME SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

			NOT a Current Member						
			Was a Member in the Past as an Adult		Was NOT a Member in the Past as an Adult				
Community	Year	Current Member ①	Plan to Join in the Future ②	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ③	Plan to Join in the Future ④	Do NOT Plan to Join in the Future ⑤	Total Plan to Join in the Future ⑥	Lifetime Membership ⑦	
Charlotte	1997	49%	7	10	10	24	17%	76%	
Richmond	1994	45%	8	14	10	24	18%	76%	
Orlando	1993	34%	15	15	11	25	26%	76%	
Broward	1997	27%	11	32	6	24	17%	76%	
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	43%	8	15	9	25	18%	75%	
St. Petersburg	1994	40%	9	20	5	26	14%	75%	
Washington	2003	37%	10	12	14	27	24%	73%	
Los Angeles	1997	34%	9	13	14	30	23%	70%	
Tucson	2002	32%	10	19	9	30	19%	70%	
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>65%</b>	
Las Vegas	2005	14%	17	24	10	35	27%	65%	
St. Louis	1995	56%	19		25		NA	NA	
Cleveland	1996	52%	21		27		NA	NA	
Wilmington	1995	46%	20		33		NA	NA	
Chicago	2000	42%	17		41		NA	NA	
Seattle	2000	21%	20		59		36%	NA	
NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	40%	25		35		NA	NA	

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

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

<b>TABLE 7-4 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Under 35</i></b>	<b><i>35-49</i></b>	<b><i>50-64</i></b>	<b><i>65 and Over</i></b>	<b>All</b>
Detroit	2005	57%	64%	52%	39%	50%
San Antonio	2007	55%	55%	47%	56%	52%
St. Louis	1995	49%	56%	58%	63%	56%
New York	2002	46%	45%	41%	41%	43%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	47%	38%	67%	49%
Charlotte	1997	39%	46%	54%	68%	49%
Cleveland	1996	36%	60% *	NA	NA	52%
Chicago	2000	35%	40%	51%	45%	42%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	46%	55%	69%	54%
Bergen	2001	31%	58%	52%	47%	50%
Miami	2004	31%	51%	39%	35%	39%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	40%	35%	45%	40%
Atlanta	2006	31%	33%	31%	40%	33%
Pittsburgh	2002	29%	52%	57%	64%	53%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	48%	52%	57%	48%
Wilmington	1995	29%	41%	49%	64%	46%
Rochester	1999	28%	49%	53%	68%	54%
Harrisburg	1994	28%	44%	62%	65%	49%
Tidewater	2001	27%	58%	59%	75%	58%
South Palm Beach	2005	27%	38%	27%	34%	33%
Monmouth	1997	24%	55%	47%	50%	48%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	24%	43%	37%	57%	43%
San Diego	2003	20%	31%	33%	23%	29%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	19%	57%	46%	40%	46%

<b>TABLE 7-4</b>						
<b>CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-49</b>	<b>50-64</b>	<b>65 and Over</b>	<b>All</b>
Washington	2003	19%	42%	46%	37%	37%
Phoenix	2002	18%	30%	28%	36%	29%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	17%	48%	66%	71%	56%
York (PA)	1999	17%	40%	57%	49%	45%
Broward	1997	17%	36%	22%	28%	27%
Tucson	2002	17%	30%	30%	43%	32%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	15%	61%	49%	59%	53%
Richmond	1994	15%	43%	60%	60%	45%
Orlando	1993	15%	38%	20%	65%	34%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	10%	12%	19%	14%
West Palm Beach	2005	10%	22%	31%	33%	30%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	55% *	NA	53%	56%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	49%	43%	43%	44%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	40%		36%	36%	36%
Sarasota	2001	39%		41%	47%	45%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>30%</b>		<b>34%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>
Columbus	2001	43%			73%	50%
NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	34%	43%	42%	40%	40%

\* Age category is age 35-54.

<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

<b>TABLE 7-5</b> <b>CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	71%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	54%
St. Louis	1995	68%		Minneapolis	2004	53%
Bergen	2001	65%		Richmond	1994	50%
Essex-Morris	1998	65%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Cleveland	1996	65%		Los Angeles	1997	48%
Miami	2004	64%		South Palm Beach	2005	46%
Tidewater	2001	64%		York (PA)	1999	46%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	64%		Wilmington	1995	46%
San Antonio	2007	60%		Atlanta	2006	44%
Pittsburgh	2002	60%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	44%
Sarasota	2001	60%		Harrisburg	1994	43%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	60%		Orlando	1993	43%
Baltimore	1999	60%		Tucson	2002	41%
New York	2002	59%		Broward	1997	40%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>39%</b>
Denver	1997	58%		San Diego	2003	38%
Phoenix	2002	57%		San Francisco	2004	33%
Rochester	1999	57%		West Palm Beach	2005	31%
Monmouth	1997	57%		Las Vegas	2005	16%
Washington	2003	56%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	55%
Charlotte	1997	56%		<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Milwaukee	1996	56%				
Atlantic County	2004	54%				

<b>TABLE 7-6</b>						
<b>CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Tidewater	2001	37%		Detroit	2005	17%
St. Louis	1995	35%		Bergen	2001	17%
Charlotte	1997	32%		New York	2002	16%
Essex-Morris	1998	30%		Atlantic County	2004	15%
Sarasota	2001	28%		Tucson	2002	15%
Jacksonville	2002	27%		Palm Springs	1998	14%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%		Wilmington	1995	14%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	26%		South Palm Beach	2005	13%
Cleveland	1996	26%		Miami	2004	13%
San Antonio	2007	25%		San Francisco	2004	13%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		Monmouth	1997	13%
York (PA)	1999	23%		Orlando	1993	13%
Chicago	2000	22%		Phoenix	2002	11%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	22%		Broward	1997	11%
Minneapolis	2004	21%		West Palm Beach	2005	10%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>20%</b>		San Diego	2003	10%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	20%		St. Petersburg	1994	9%
Richmond	1994	20%		Atlanta	2006	7%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	19%		Las Vegas	2005	6%
Washington	2003	19%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	23%
Rochester	1999	18%		<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Harrisburg	1994	18%				

## RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY— SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

**T**able 7-1 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 33% (1,419 households) of Jewish households in Southern Maine *reported* current synagogue membership. However, 0.8% of households are synagogue members outside of Maine and New Hampshire. Thus, 32% (1,385) of households are members of a local synagogue.

Table 7-7 shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 1,208 households (28%) who live in Southern Maine are members of a local synagogue. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 4 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey. The 28% *according to the Synagogue Survey* is within the margin of error of the 32% *according to the Telephone Survey*.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 7-8 shows that the 28% **current local synagogue membership according to the Synagogue Survey** is well below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in St. Paul, 51% in Westport, 48% in Hartford, and 40% in Rhode Island.

The 4 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who are members of a synagogue *according to the Telephone Survey* and the percentage of households who are members of a synagogue *according to the Synagogue Survey* is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5 percentage points in Hartford and 1 percentage point in both St. Paul and Rhode Island. In Westport, the result *according to the Synagogue Survey* is 6 percentage points higher than the results *according to the Telephone Survey*.

**Changes in Synagogue Membership.** Table 7-7 shows synagogue membership in 2000 and 2007. From 2000-2007, membership in local synagogues increased by 4% (43 households), from 1,165 households in 2000 to 1,208 households in 2007.

From 2000-2007, membership in local **Orthodox** synagogues decreased by 6% (13 households), from 237 households in 2000 to 224 households in 2007.

From 2000-2007, membership in local **Conservative** synagogues decreased by 10% (43 households), from 433 households in 2000 to 390 households in 2007.

From 2000-2007, membership in local **Reform** synagogues increased by 18% (63 households), from 351 households in 2000 to 414 households in 2007.

From 2000-2007, membership in local **Other** synagogues increased by 25% (36 households) from 144 households in 2000 to 180 households in 2007.

**Denomination of Synagogue Membership.** Table 7-9 shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 19% of households who are members of a local synagogue are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 32%, a Conservative synagogue; 34%, a Reform synagogue; and 15%, other synagogues.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 7-9 shows that the 19% membership in local **Orthodox** synagogues is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Westport, 11% in Rhode Island, 9% in Hartford, and 4% in St. Paul. The 19% compares to 21% nationally.

**Table 7-10** shows that the 32% membership in local **Conservative** synagogues is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in St. Paul, 54% in Hartford, 49% in Rhode Island, and 29% in Westport. The 32% compares to 33% nationally.

**Table 7-11** shows that the 34% membership in local **Reform** synagogues is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Westport, 40% in Rhode Island, 36% in Hartford, and 24% in St. Paul. The 34% compares to 39% nationally.



<b>TABLE 7-7 RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
		<b>Number of Households</b>		
<b>Synagogue</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000-2007 Increase/ (Decrease)</b>
<b>ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES</b>				
Beth Abraham Synagogue	Auburn (Androscoggin)	0	0	0
Beth Israel	Old Orchard Beach (York)	12	4	(8)
Chabad of Maine	Portland (Cumberland)	65	65	0
Etz Chaim Synagogue	Portland (Cumberland)	35	85	50
Shaarey Tpiloh Synagogue	Portland (Cumberland)	125	70	(55)
<b>Total Orthodox Synagogues</b>		237	224	(13)
<b>CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUES</b>				
Temple Beth El	Portland (Cumberland)	409	374	(35)
Temple Israel	Portsmouth (New Hampshire)	12	8	(4)
Temple Shalom	Auburn (Androscoggin)	12	8	(4)
<b>Total Conservative Synagogues</b>		433	390	(43)
<b>REFORM SYNAGOGUES</b>				
Congregation Bet Ha'am	S Portland (Cumberland)	344	410	66
Temple Israel	Dover (New Hampshire)	7	4	(3)
<b>Total Reform Synagogues</b>		351	414	63
<b>OTHER SYNAGOGUES</b>				
Beth Israel Congregation	Bath (Sagadahoc)	69	80	11
Congregation Etz Chaim	Biddeford (York)	75	100	25
Durham Havurah	Durham (New Hampshire)	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Synagogues</b>		144	180	36
<b>Grand Total</b>		1,165	1,208	43

**TABLE 7-8  
COMPARISON OF CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP  
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY  
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Telephone Survey of Households</b>	<b>Synagogue Survey</b>	<b><i>Disparity (in percentage points)</i></b>
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	21%	15
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
Bergen	2001	48%	40%	8
South Palm Beach	2005	19%	13%	6
Minneapolis	2004	54%	48%	6
York (PA)	1999	45%	39%	6
Broward	1997	20%	13%	6
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	53%	48%	5
Charlotte	1997	48%	43%	5
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>4</b>
San Antonio	2007	52%	50%	3
Detroit	2005	50%	47%	3
West Palm Beach	2005	16%	13%	3

**TABLE 7-8  
COMPARISON OF CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP  
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY  
BASED UPON THE TELEPHONE SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS  
AND THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Telephone Survey of Households</b>	<b>Synagogue Survey</b>	<b>Disparity (in percentage points)</b>
Atlantic County	2004	28%	25%	3
Tidewater	2001	58%	55%	3
Las Vegas	2005	12%	10%	2
Sarasota	2001	32%	30%	2
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	21%	2
Orlando	1993	33%	31%	2
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	56%	55%	1
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	41%	40%	1
Monmouth	1997	44%	44%	0
Milwaukee	1996	48%	48%	0
Harrisburg	1994	49%	52%	(2)
<b>Westport</b>	2000	45%	51%	(6)
Buffalo	1995	NA	34%	NA

Note: The *Telephone Survey of Households* column includes only current synagogue membership reported in the “local” community.

**TABLE 7-9  
DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP  
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<i>Ortho- dox</i>	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Non- Denomin- ational	Tradi- tional	Other <sup>1</sup>
Monmouth	1997	46%	33	0	21	0	0	0
Bergen	2001	28%	45	1	26	0	0	1
Miami	2004	26%	37	2	35	0	0	0
<b>SOUTHERN MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	19%	46	0	32	0	0	3
Atlantic County	2004	18%	53	1	29	0	0	0
Harrisburg	1994	18%	55	5	21	0	0	0
San Antonio	2007	17%	25	2	51	0	0	5
Las Vegas	2005	17%	23	2	53	0	0	5
West Palm Beach ☼	2005	16%	54	0	28	0	0	3
Rochester	1999	16%	36	0	48	0	0	0
Los Angeles *	1997	14%	38	3	44	0	0	2
<b>Westport</b>	2000	13%	29	0	57	0	0	2
Milwaukee	1996	13%	33	1	53	0	0	0
Detroit	2005	12%	31	0	52	0	0	5
Broward	1997	12%	51	2	29	0	3	3
Washington	2003	11%	42	3	38	0	0	6
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	11%	49	0	40	0	0	0
Essex-Morris *	1998	11%	51	0	33	0	0	5
Jacksonville	2002	10%	51	0	40	0	0	0
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	9%	54	0	36	1	0	0

**TABLE 7-9  
DENOMINATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP  
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<i>Ortho- dox</i>	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	Non- Denomin- ational	Tradi- tional	Other <sup>1</sup>
Richmond	1994	9%	50	0	41	0	0	0
Buffalo	1995	8%	31	7	53	0	0	1
Tidewater	2001	7%	53	0	39	1	0	0
Minneapolis	2004	6%	47	1	46	0	0	1
Tucson	2002	5%	38	0	53	0	0	4
Charlotte	1997	5%	41	0	51	0	0	3
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	4%	59	0	24	0	0	13
Sarasota	2001	4%	33	0	46	12	0	4
Wilmington	1995	4%	25	13	38	0	21	0
Orlando	1993	3%	61	0	36	0	0	0
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	33	0	65	0	0	0
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%	0	0	100	0	0	0
York (PA)	1999	0%	30	0	70	0	0	0
NJPS <sup>2</sup> *	2000	21%	33	3	39		4	

Note: Membership in Sephardic synagogues is included in *Orthodox*.

\* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey.

☉ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just in the service area of each Jewish Federation.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Humanist, Jewish Renewal, unaffiliated, Havurah, etc.

<sup>2</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

**TABLE 7-10  
CONSERVATIVE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP  
BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Orlando	1993	61%		Sarasota	2001	33%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	59%		Monmouth	1997	33%
Harrisburg	1994	55%		Milwaukee	1996	33%
West Palm Beach ☼	2005	54%		St. Petersburg	1994	33%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	54%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>32%</b>
Atlantic County	2004	53%		Detroit	2005	31%
Tidewater	2001	53%		Buffalo	1995	31%
Jacksonville	2002	51%		York (PA)	1999	30%
Essex-Morris *	1998	51%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	29%
Broward	1997	51%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Richmond	1994	50%		Wilmington	1995	25%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	49%		Las Vegas	2005	23%
Minneapolis	2004	47%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
South Palm Beach ☼	2005	46%		NJPS <sup>1</sup> *	2000	33%
Bergen	2001	45%		* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey.		
Washington	2003	42%		☼ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just in the service area of each Jewish Federation.		
Charlotte	1997	41%		<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Tucson	2002	38%				
Los Angeles *	1997	38%				
Miami	2004	37%				
Rochester	1999	36%				

<b>TABLE 7-11</b> <b>REFORM SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b> <b>BASED UPON THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Martin-St. Lucie	199 9	100%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	36%
York (PA)	199 9	70%		Orlando	199 3	36%
St. Petersburg	199 4	65%		Miami	200 4	35%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	57%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>34%</b>
Las Vegas	200 5	53%		Essex-Morris *	199 8	33%
Tucson	200 2	53%		South Palm Beach ☼	2005	32%
Milwaukee	199 6	53%		Atlantic County	200 4	29%
Buffalo	199 5	53%		Broward	199 7	29%
Detroit	200 5	52%		West Palm Beach ☼	2005	28%
San Antonio	200 7	51%		Bergen	200 1	26%
Charlotte	199 7	51%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	24%
Rochester	199 9	48%		Monmouth	199 7	21%
Minneapolis	200 4	46%		Harrisburg	199 4	21%
Sarasota	200 1	46%		NJPS <sup>1</sup> *	200 0	39%
Los Angeles *	199 7	44%		* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey. ☼ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just in the service area of each Jewish Federation. <sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Richmond	199 4	41%				
Jacksonville	200 2	40%				
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	40%				
Tidewater	200 1	39%				
Washington	200 3	38%				
Wilmington	199 5	38%				

## SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIPS

**T**able 7-12 shows information on membership in the organized Jewish community of Jewish households in Southern Maine, which is used in the next several sections. The table shows that:

- ❶ 33% of households are current synagogue members;
- ❷ 18% of households participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine (JCA) in the past year;
- ❸ 21% of households are members of a Jewish organization, such as Anti-Defamation League or Hadassah; and
- ❹ 46% of households are *associated* with the Jewish community; that is, they are members of a synagogue or Jewish organization or donated to the JCA in the past year. (In Southern Maine, a donation to the JCA constitutes “membership” for the purposes of using the preschool and the day camp and participating in the Jewish Community Center-type activities.)

TABLE 7-12 MEMBERSHIPS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Variable	Synagogue Member ❶	JCA Participant in the Past Year ❷	Jewish Organization Member ❸	Associated <sup>1</sup> ❹	Sample Size	Number of Households
All	33.0%	18.3%	20.9%	46.4%	421	4,300
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	37.4%	26.0%	23.6%	52.9%	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	26.0%	12.6%	14.2%	37.5%	96	1,255
York County	32.1%	7.3%	24.4%	43.2%	88	855
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE						
0 - 9 years	21.7%	19.5%	18.5%	38.7%	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	31.5%	13.2%	17.9%	42.9%	97	1,109
20 or more years	41.0%	20.5%	24.3%	53.5%	214	1,944



<b>TABLE 7-12 MEMBERSHIPS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member ①</b>	<b>JCA Participant in the Past Year ②</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member ③</b>	<b>Associated<sup>1</sup> ④</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>						
Under 50	30.2%	23.3%	12.2%	41.9%	131	1,806
50 - 64	34.3%	14.6%	19.6%	43.1%	154	1,447
65 - 74	30.6%	16.0%	32.7%	48.0%	66	521
75 and over	43.1%	14.0%	42.0%	68.6%	70	526
→ 65 and over	37.0%	15.0%	37.3%	58.6%	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>						
Household with Children	39.3%	26.9%	15.6%	53.1%	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	40.0%	11.8%	26.5%	54.3%	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	19.5%	12.2%	11.0%	24.4%	74	860
Elderly Couple	37.4%	15.8%	40.4%	56.1%	78	602
Elderly Single	38.8%	17.1%	40.0%	62.9%	49	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>						
Under \$50,000	26.7%	18.3%	18.3%	46.5%	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	28.1%	14.0%	16.3%	38.0%	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	34.5%	27.3%	24.7%	46.8%	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	59.7%	25.0%	28.3%	69.2%	58	684
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>						
Conservative	63.8%	31.0%	41.4%	70.7%	73	611
Reform	42.9%	19.6%	21.1%	60.8%	133	1,496
Just Jewish	13.9%	12.4%	13.8%	26.3%	197	2,043

<b>TABLE 7-12 MEMBERSHIPS</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member ①</b>	<b>JCA Participant in the Past Year ②</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member ③</b>	<b>Associated<sup>1</sup> ④</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>						
In-married	57.6%	32.7%	42.3%	76.0%	130	1,094
Intermarried	19.9%	11.2%	9.2%	29.6%	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	100.0%	37.8%	38.5%	100.0%	154	1,419
Non-Member	0.0%	8.8%	12.0%	20.1%	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>						
Member	61.9%	34.9%	100.0%	100.0%	106	899
Non-Member	25.6%	13.9%	0.0%	32.4%	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>						
On Jewish Trip	65.4%	42.0%	55.1%	82.0%	57	519
On General Trip	36.7%	12.2%	27.8%	58.9%	96	945
No	25.9%	16.3%	12.2%	35.6%	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
Donated to JCA	70.6%	56.9%	39.6%	100.0%	116	1,088
Not Asked	17.9%	2.9%	14.2%	26.2%	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
Nothing	19.4%	4.3%	14.0%	27.2%	299	3,212
Under \$100	52.5%	48.8%	27.5%	100.0%	43	430
\$100 and over	82.3%	62.3%	47.5%	100.0%	73	658

<sup>1</sup> Are members of a synagogue or Jewish organization or donate to the JCA in the past year.  
Note: See page 7-26 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, etc.

## JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE PARTICIPATION IN THE PAST YEAR

**T**able 7-12 shows that 18% of Jewish households in Southern Maine contain a member who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored, by the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine (JCA) (*participated in a JCA program*) in the past year. For comparative purposes, participation in a JCA program is considered comparable to participation in a Jewish Community Center (JCC) program in other Jewish communities.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 7-13 shows that the 18% who participated in a JCA program in the past year is well below average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 48% in St. Paul, 40% in Hartford, 31% in Rhode Island, and 9% in Westport.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 7-12 shows that, overall, 18% of households participated in a JCA program in the past year. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* Conservative households (31%)
- \* in-married households (33%)
- \* synagogue member households (38%) and Jewish organization member households (35%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (42%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (57%)
- \* households who donated under \$100 (49%) and \$100 and over (62%) to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

The percentage of households who participated in a JCA program in the past year is much lower for:

- \* households in York County (7%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (3%)
- \* households who did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (4%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of households who participated in a JCA program in the past year:

- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for Conservative households than for Reform households and Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than for non-member households
- \* increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

<b>TABLE 7-13</b>						
<b>PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM</b>						
<b>IN THE PAST YEAR</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Rochester	1999	60 %		Miami (Russell) *	2004	28 %
Los Angeles	1997	54 %		St. Petersburg	1994	27 %
San Antonio	2007	52 %		San Francisco	2004	25 %
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	48 %		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23 %
Tucson	2002	47 %		Philadelphia	1997	23 %
Milwaukee	1996	47 %		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21 %
Wilmington	1995	47 %		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20 %
Richmond	1994	46 %		South Palm Beach	2005	19 %
Detroit	2005	45 %		<b>S. MAINE</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>2007</b>	<b>18%</b>
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45 %		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17 %
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44 %		Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌐	2004	16 %
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44 %		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14 %
York (PA)	1999	44 %		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	12 %
Cleveland	1996	44 %		<b>Westport</b> <sup>2</sup>	2000	9 %
Jacksonville	2002	42 %		Seattle	2000	8 %
Harrisburg	1994	41 %		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	7 %
Minneapolis	2004	40 %		Broward (Soref) *	1997	5 %
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	40 %		<b>Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs</b>		
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38 %		Bergen	2001	41 %
Orlando	1993	36 %		Washington	2003	38 %
Tidewater	2001	35 %		Miami	2004	31 %
Miami (Alper) *	2004	34 %		West Palm Beach	2005	27 %
New York	2002	34 %		Monmouth	1997	24 %
Sarasota	2001	34 %		Broward	1997	12 %
San Diego	2003	32 %		Charlotte <sup>3</sup>	1997	71 %
Denver	1997	32 %		NJPS <sup>4</sup>	2000	34 %
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	31 %		See footnotes on next page.		
Atlantic County	2004	28 %				

**TABLE 7-13**  
**PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM**  
**IN THE PAST YEAR**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

\* In communities with more than one JCC where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

⊗ Not a full service JCC facility.

<sup>1</sup> Participation is in the Jewish Community Alliance.

<sup>2</sup> Participation is in JCCs in neighboring communities, since there is no local JCC.

<sup>3</sup> Three synagogues and the JCC are located on a Jewish community campus, and synagogue participation is considered as JCC participation. Thus, this percentage is not comparable to those in the other communities.

<sup>4</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*. Participation is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.

## SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE JOINING A NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Southern Maine were asked: “A Jewish Community Center, or JCC, is a social, recreational, educational, and cultural center for the Jewish community. If a new Jewish Community Center facility were built in your area of Southern Maine, would you definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not seriously investigate joining a new Jewish Community Center?”

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 a community’s propensity toward investigating joining a new JCC. The study specifically did not ask about the likelihood that a household would join a new JCC, only the likelihood that the household would seriously investigate joining a new JCC.

**Table 7-14** shows that 21% (894 households) of households will definitely seriously investigate joining a new JCC; 38% (1,621 households), probably; 29%, probably not; 9%, definitely not; and 3%, don’t know. In total, 59% (2,516 households) of households will definitely or probably seriously investigate joining a new JCC.

Note that the key phrase “in your area of Southern Maine” was included in the question to eliminate distance as a reason for not seriously investigating joining a new JCC. A new JCC would most likely be located in Portland. Respondents in other areas of Southern Maine who responded definitely or probably might have provided another answer if the question had revealed that the most likely location would be in Portland. A new JCC would most likely be in the Core Area, where 58% (1,264 households) of households will definitely or probably seriously investigate joining a new JCC.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 7-14** shows that, overall, 59% of households will definitely/probably seriously investigate joining a new JCC. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households under age 50 (73%)
- \* households with children (74%)
- \* Reform households (73%)
- \* synagogue member households (71%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (74%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (75%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (75%)

The percentage of households who will definitely/probably seriously investigate joining a new JCC is much lower for:

- \* households in residence in Southern Maine for 20 or more years (49%)
- \* households age 65 and over (44%) and age 75 and over (35%)
- \* elderly couple households (46%)
- \* Just Jewish households (45%)

<b>TABLE 7-14</b>								
<b>SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE JOINING A NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Definitely + Probably</b>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Probably Not</b>	<b>Definitely Not</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	58.5%	20.8%	37.7	29.3	9.2	3.0	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>								
Core Area	57.7%	21.2%	36.5	31.7	8.2	2.4	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	61.7%	20.9%	40.8	28.3	5.0	5.0	96	1,255
York County	56.2%	19.9%	36.3	25.0	17.5	1.3	88	855
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>								
0 - 9 years	66.1%	28.8%	37.3	22.9	6.8	4.2	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	67.0%	24.5%	42.5	28.3	4.7	0.0	97	1,109
20 or more years	48.6%	13.5%	35.1	34.1	13.5	3.8	214	1,944
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>								
Under 50	73.2%	26.7%	46.5	22.1	3.5	1.2	131	1,806
50 - 64	50.3%	15.3%	35.0	36.5	8.8	4.4	154	1,447
65 - 74	53.1%	20.4%	32.7	34.7	10.2	2.0	66	521
75 and over	35.3%	13.7%	21.6	27.5	29.4	7.8	70	526
→ 65 and over	44.0%	17.0%	27.0	31.1	20.0	4.9	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>								
Household with Children	74.3%	28.0%	46.3	19.4	4.4	1.9	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	51.4%	20.0%	31.4	37.1	2.9	8.6	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	50.0%	12.2%	37.8	42.7	6.1	1.2	74	860
Elderly Couple	45.5%	17.4%	28.1	31.6	21.1	1.8	78	602
Elderly Single	41.2%	17.7%	23.5	29.4	20.6	8.8	49	366

<b>TABLE 7-14</b>								
<b>SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE JOINING A NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Definitely + Probably</b>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Probably Not</b>	<b>Definitely Not</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of House- holds</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>								
Under \$50,000	62.4%	27.7%	34.7	18.1	16.7	2.8	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	61.6%	14.7%	46.9	29.2	5.4	3.8	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	64.9%	33.7%	31.2	31.2	2.6	1.3	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	50.0%	20.2%	29.8	34.6	13.5	1.9	58	684
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>								
Conservative	63.8%	31.0%	32.8	24.1	6.9	5.2	73	611
Reform	73.4%	24.4%	49.0	15.4	7.0	4.2	133	1,496
Just Jewish	45.3%	13.9%	31.4	41.8	10.8	2.1	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>								
In-married	64.0%	30.0%	34.0	23.3	11.7	1.0	130	1,094
Intermarried	59.2%	15.8%	43.4	32.1	5.1	3.6	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>								
Member	71.4%	31.0%	40.4	17.6	8.8	2.2	154	1,419
Non-Member	52.0%	15.7%	36.3	35.2	9.5	3.3	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>								
Member	67.4%	33.7%	33.7	19.8	11.6	1.2	106	899
Non-Member	56.2%	17.3%	38.9	31.8	8.6	3.4	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>								
On Jewish Trip	73.5%	38.8%	34.7	20.4	4.1	2.0	57	519
On General Trip	58.2%	20.8%	37.4	24.2	12.1	5.5	96	945
No	55.7%	17.3%	38.4	32.5	9.2	2.6	268	2,836



<b>TABLE 7-14</b>								
<b>SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE JOINING A NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER</b>								
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Definitely + Probably</b>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>Probably</b>	<b>Probably Not</b>	<b>Definitely Not</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>								
Donated to JCA	75.2%	32.6%	42.6	18.8	5.0	1.0	116	1,088
Not Asked	51.7%	16.8%	34.9	34.5	9.8	4.0	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>								
Nothing	52.1%	16.9%	35.2	33.6	10.6	3.7	299	3,212
Under \$100	75.0%	15.0%	60.0	15.0	7.5	2.5	43	430
\$100 and over	75.4%	42.6%	32.8	21.3	3.3	0.0	73	658

## JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

**T**able 7-12 shows that 21% of Jewish households in Southern Maine reported current membership in a Jewish organization. A Jewish organization is a Jewish organization other than a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine. In querying whether anyone in the household is currently a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of Anti-Defamation League or Hadassah.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 7-15 shows that the 21% **Jewish organization membership** is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in St. Paul, 32% in Hartford, 30% in Rhode Island, and 25% in Westport. The 21% compares to 25% nationally.

Table 7-16 shows that the 12% **Jewish organization membership among households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Rhode Island, 10% in both Hartford and Westport, and 8% in St. Paul. The 12% compares to 12% nationally.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 7-12 shows that, overall, 21% of households are Jewish organization members. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households age 65-74 (33%) and age 75 and over (42%)
- \* elderly couple households (40%)
- \* Conservative households (41%)
- \* in-married households (42%)
- \* synagogue member households (39%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (55%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (40%)
- \* households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (48%)

The percentage of households who are Jewish organization members is much lower for:

- \* non-elderly couple households (11%)
- \* intermarried households (9%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** Jewish organization membership:

- \* increases with age of the head of the household
- \* is higher for Conservative households than for Reform and Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for synagogue member households than for synagogue non-member households
- \* is higher for households in which an adult visited Israel than for households in which no adult visited Israel
- \* increases with the level of donations to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

<b>TABLE 7-15</b> <b>CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Sarasota	2001	47%		Orlando	1993	30%
Milwaukee	1996	46%		San Antonio	2007	29%
West Palm Beach	2005	43%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Richmond	1994	43%		Pittsburgh	2002	29%
Harrisburg	1994	42%		York (PA)	1999	27%
South Palm Beach	2005	40%		Charlotte	1997	27%
Broward	1997	37%		Los Angeles	1997	27%
Detroit	2005	36%		Tucson	2002	25%
Bergen	2001	36%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	25%
Tidewater	2001	36%		Philadelphia	1997	25%
Monmouth	1997	36%		Atlanta	2006	24%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>21%</b>
Wilmington	1995	35%		San Francisco	2004	21%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	34%		Seattle	2000	21%
Minneapolis	2004	33%		New York	2002	20%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%		Washington	2003	20%
Jacksonville	2002	32%		Las Vegas	2005	12%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	32%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	25%
Rochester	1999	32%		<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Miami	2004	31%				
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	30%				

**TABLE 7-16  
CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP  
OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC  
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
West Palm Beach	2005	34%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	11%
Sarasota	2001	31%		York (PA)	1999	11%
Broward	1997	30%		Atlanta	2006	10%
South Palm Beach	2005	28%		Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Monmouth	1997	23%		<b>Hartford</b>	2000	10%
Detroit	2005	22%		<b>Westport</b>	2000	10%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Rochester	1999	10%
Miami	2004	20%		Richmond	1994	10%
Bergen	2001	17%		San Antonio	2007	9%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		New York	2002	9%
Wilmington	1995	16%		Tidewater	2001	9%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%		<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	8%
San Francisco	2004	14%		Las Vegas	2005	7%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
Philadelphia	1997	14%		Charlotte	1997	6%
Washington	2003	13%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>12%</b>		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	12%
Jacksonville	2002	12%		<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Tucson	2002	12%				
Orlando	1993	12%				

## ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

**W**hile synagogue 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 Southern Maine are defined as *associated* with the Jewish community for the purpose of this analysis if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue or Jewish organization or donated to the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine (JCA) in the past year, in which case the household is considered to be a member of the JCA. **Table 7-12** shows that, by this definition, 46% of households are associated. (For comparative purposes, the JCA in Southern Maine is considered comparable to the Jewish Community Center in other Jewish communities for determining association with the Jewish community.)

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 7-17** shows that the 46% who are associated is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in St. Paul, 62% in Hartford, and 52% in both Rhode Island and Westport. The 46% compares to 51% nationally. Note that in other Jewish communities, a household is defined as associated if anyone in the household is a member of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center (JCC), or Jewish organization.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 7-12** shows that, overall, 46% of households are associated with the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* households age 65 and over (59%) and age 75 and over (69%)
- \* elderly couple households (56%)
- \* households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (69%)
- \* Conservative households (71%) and Reform households (61%)
- \* in-married households (76%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (82%) and a general trip (59%)

The percentage of households who are associated is much lower for:

- \* non-elderly couple households (24%)
- \* Just Jewish households (26%)
- \* intermarried households (30%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (20%) and Jewish organization non-member households (32%)
- \* households in which no adult visited Israel (36%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (26%)
- \* households who did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (27%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** Association:

- \* increases with length of residence in Southern Maine
- \* increases with age of the head of the household
- \* is higher for Conservative and Reform households than for Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for households in which an adult visited Israel than for households in which no adult visited Israel

<b>TABLE 7-17</b>						
<b>ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
St. Paul	2004	67%		New York	2002	52%
Rochester	1999	65%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
Detroit	2005	64%		Westport	2000	52%
Sarasota	2001	64%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	50%
Baltimore	1999	64%		Broward *	1997	50%
Milwaukee	1996	64%		St. Petersburg *	1994	49%
Bergen	2001	63%		Washington	2003	48%
San Antonio	2007	62%		Tucson	2002	48%
Pittsburgh	2002	62%		Philadelphia	1997	47%
Tidewater	2001	62%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	62%		Los Angeles	1997	46%
Monmouth *	1997	62%		Orlando	1993	46%
St. Louis	1995	62%		San Francisco	2004	43%
Minneapolis	2004	60%		Atlanta	2006	42%
York (PA)	1999	60%		Phoenix	2002	38%
Richmond	1994	60%		Seattle	2000	31%
Wilmington	1995	59%		Las Vegas *	2005	21%
Harrisburg	1994	59%		NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	51%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		* Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues and in local JCCs. In some communities, mostly communities with part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included. <sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
West Palm Beach *	2005	57%				
Atlantic County	2004	57%				
Charlotte	1997	57%				
South Palm Beach*	2005	54%				
Miami *	2004	54%				

## PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

**W**hile **Table 7-12** shows the percentages of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Southern Maine who are members of a synagogue and a Jewish organization, **Table 7-18** shows *profiles of synagogue and Jewish organization member households* in comparison to one another. The information has been collated here from other parts of this report to facilitate comparison between the two groups of member households. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 7-12** shows that 37% of *households in the Core Area* are synagogue members, **Table 7-18** shows that 58% of *synagogue member households* live in the Core Area. Only important differences among the membership groups are discussed below.

Compared to Jewish organization member households:

- \* synagogue member households are more likely to be age 35-49 and less likely to be age 65 and over
- \* synagogue member households are more likely to be households with children and less likely to be elderly couple households
- \* Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are more likely to identify as Reform and less likely to identify as Just Jewish
- \* synagogue member households are more likely to always/usually participate in a Passover Seder and light Chanukah candles
- \* Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are more likely to attend services once per month or more and less likely to never attend services
- \* Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are more likely to feel very much/somewhat a part of the Southern Maine Jewish community
- \* respondents in synagogue member households are less likely to be not at all familiar with the Jewish Community Alliance
- \* synagogue member households are less likely to contain an adult who visited Israel
- \* synagogue member households are less likely to be extremely attached to Israel
- \* synagogue member households were less likely not to be asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year
- \* synagogue member households were more likely to donate \$1,000 and over to Other Jewish Charities in the past year
- \* Jewish respondents in synagogue member households were less likely to volunteer for non-Jewish organizations in the past year



<b>TABLE 7-18 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>		
Core Area	57.7%	56.9%
Other Cumberland	23.0	19.8
York County	19.3	23.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>		
0 - 4 years	4.5%	10.6%
5 - 9 years	14.8	14.1
10 - 19 years	24.4	22.4
20 or more years	56.3	52.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
Under 35	1.4%	3.5%
35 - 49	36.8	21.2
50 - 64	34.6	31.8
65 - 74	11.0	18.8
75 and over	16.2	24.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 7-18 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>		
Household with Children	46.1%	29.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	10.2	10.6
Non-Elderly Couple	11.7	10.6
Non-Elderly Single	0.7	2.4
Elderly Couple	15.3	27.1
Elderly Single	10.2	16.5
Other	5.8	3.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
Under \$25,000	6.2%	7.4%
\$25 - \$50,000	10.6	13.0
\$50 - \$100,000	31.9	30.4
\$100 - \$200,000	23.9	27.5
\$200,000 and over	27.4	21.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>		
Orthodox	5.3%	3.5%
Conservative	27.6	28.2
Reconstructionist	1.5	1.2
Reform	45.5	35.3
Just Jewish	20.1	31.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 7-18 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member</b>
<b>RELIGIOUS PRACTICE / JEWISH BEHAVIOR</b>		
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	80.6%	77.6%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	90.5%	81.1%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	93.4%	78.8%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	25.9%	23.8%
Keep a Kosher Home	8.9%	9.4%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	5.9%	7.1%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	22.8%	18.8%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	41.2%	30.6%
Never Attend Services	7.3%	23.5%
Used Internet for Jewish-Related Information in the Past Year	77.8%	71.1%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	39.6%	35.3%
Always/Usually Read <i>The Voice</i>	54.1%	48.8%
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>		
In-married	53.6%	66.6%
Conversionary	11.6	6.1
Intermarried	34.8	27.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Synagogue Member	100.0%	61.9%
Participated in a JCA Program in the Past Year	37.8%	34.9%
Jewish Organization Member	38.5%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 7-18 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member</b>
<b>FEEL A PART OF THE SOUTHERN MAINE JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>		
Very Much	36.6%	27.9%
Somewhat	41.0	24.4
Not Very Much	14.9	24.4
Not at All	7.5	23.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE</b>		
Very Familiar	37.8%	29.7%
Somewhat Familiar	38.5	31.0
Not at All Familiar	23.7	39.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>PERCEPTION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE</b>		
Excellent	27.8%	20.5%
Good	52.2	54.5
Fair	14.4	13.6
Poor	5.6	11.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>		
On Jewish Trip	23.7%	31.8%
On General Trip	24.4	29.4
No	51.9	38.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 7-18 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member</b>
<b>LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL</b>		
Extremely Attached	14.2%	27.1%
Very Attached	28.4	25.9
Somewhat Attached	45.5	38.8
Not Attached	11.9	8.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Donated to JCA	55.4%	48.7%
Asked, Did Not Donate	6.9	3.7
Not Asked	37.7	47.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	44.9%	51.2%
Under \$100	16.3	13.4
\$100 - \$500	22.5	19.5
\$500 - \$1,000	4.7	4.9
\$1,000 and over	11.6	11.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

<b>TABLE 7-18 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Synagogue Member</b>	<b>Jewish Organization Member</b>
<b>DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	18.9%	15.6%
Under \$100	12.9	19.3
\$100 - \$500	30.3	39.8
\$500 - \$1,000	11.4	8.4
\$1,000 and over	26.5	16.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Nothing	6.8%	3.8%
Under \$100	19.5	21.5
\$100 - \$500	30.1	34.2
\$500 - \$1,000	12.8	15.2
\$1,000 and over	30.8	25.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
<b>VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST YEAR</b>		
Jewish Organization	59.5%	54.2%
Non-Jewish Organization	60.3%	71.1%
Sample Size	154	106
Number of Households	1,419	899
<p>Note: Sample sizes and numbers of households are lower for <i>Type of Marriage</i> (based on number of married couples) and <i>Perception of Jewish Community Alliance</i> (based on number of households in which the respondent is very/somewhat familiar with the Jewish Community Alliance). In addition, sample sizes are lower for <i>Household Income</i>, <i>Jewish Community Alliance Market Segments in the Past Year</i>, <i>Donated to Jewish Community Alliance 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 A PART OF THE SOUTHERN MAINE JEWISH COMMUNITY

**J**ewish respondents in Southern Maine were asked: “How much do you feel like you are a part of the Southern Maine Jewish community? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?” **Table 7-19** shows that 13% of respondents feel very much a part of the Southern Maine Jewish community (*Jewish community*); 24%, somewhat; 29%, not very much; and 35%, not at all. In total, 36% of respondents feel very much or somewhat a part of the Jewish community.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** **Table 7-20** shows that the 36% who feel **very much/somewhat** a part of the Jewish community is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Rhode Island, 53% in Hartford, and 41% in Westport.

The 35% who feel **not at all** a part of the Jewish community is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Westport, 21% in Hartford, and 19% in Rhode Island.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** **Table 7-19** shows that, overall, 36% of respondents feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- \* households in the Core Area (46%)
- \* Conservative households (59%) and Reform households (49%)
- \* in-married households (54%) and intermarried households with Jewish children (61%)
- \* synagogue member households (78%) and Jewish organization member households (52%)
- \* households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (64%)
- \* households who donated to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (77%)
- \* households who donated under \$100 (71%) and \$100 and over (81%) to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year

The percentage who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community is much lower for respondents in:

- \* households in York County (24%)
- \* non-elderly couple households (18%)
- \* Just Jewish households (19%)
- \* intermarried households (26%)
- \* synagogue non-member households (16%)
- \* households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (18%)
- \* households who did not donate to the Jewish Community Alliance in the past year (21%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Jewish community:

- \* increases with length of residence in Southern Maine
- \* generally increases with age of the respondent
- \* is higher in Conservative and Reform households than in Just Jewish households
- \* is higher in in-married households than in intermarried households
- \* is higher in synagogue member and Jewish organization member households than in non-member households

Note that the respondent in 14.4% of the 421 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 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.



<b>TABLE 7-19</b>							
<b>FEEL A PART OF THE SOUTHERN MAINE JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Very Much + Somewhat</b>	<b>Very Much</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Not Very Much</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	36.3%	12.5%	23.8	29.0	34.7	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>							
Core Area	45.9%	17.9%	28.0	25.1	29.0	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	28.6%	8.4%	20.2	33.6	37.8	96	1,255
York County	23.5%	5.0%	18.5	32.1	44.4	88	855
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>							
0 - 9 years	28.6%	6.8%	21.8	27.7	43.7	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	35.8%	10.3%	25.5	34.0	30.2	97	1,109
20 or more years	41.9%	17.4%	24.5	26.6	31.5	214	1,944
<b>AGE OF RESPONDENT</b>							
Under 50	33.3%	12.4%	20.9	32.8	33.9	136	1,853
50 - 64	37.8%	13.4%	24.4	26.8	35.4	145	1,337
65 - 74	37.2%	9.7%	27.5	25.5	37.3	67	538
75 and over	42.6%	14.8%	27.8	24.1	33.3	73	572
→ 65 and over	40.0%	12.3%	27.7	24.8	35.2	140	1,110
<b>SEX OF RESPONDENT</b>							
Male	33.8%	11.4%	22.4	30.0	36.2	204	2,209
Female	39.1%	13.7%	25.4	27.9	33.0	217	2,091

<b>TABLE 7-19</b>							
<b>FEEL A PART OF THE SOUTHERN MAINE JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Very Much + Somewhat</b>	<b>Very Much</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Not Very Much</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>							
Household with Children	44.0%	16.3%	27.7	25.8	30.2	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	45.7%	17.1%	28.6	28.6	25.7	<b>35</b>	361
Non-Elderly Couple	18.3%	8.5%	9.8	37.8	43.9	74	860
Elderly Couple	35.1%	12.3%	22.8	26.3	38.6	78	602
Elderly Single	42.8%	14.2%	28.6	22.9	34.3	<b>49</b>	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>							
Under \$50,000	42.9%	11.5%	31.4	27.1	30.0	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	33.8%	7.6%	26.2	36.2	30.0	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	42.3%	20.5%	21.8	15.4	42.3	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	42.3%	21.1%	21.2	25.0	32.7	58	684
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>							
Conservative	58.7%	31.1%	27.6	24.1	17.2	73	611
Reform	48.6%	16.2%	32.4	28.9	22.5	133	1,496
Just Jewish	19.1%	3.6%	15.5	30.6	50.3	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>							
In-married	54.4%	28.2%	26.2	26.2	19.4	130	1,094
Intermarried	25.5%	5.6%	19.9	31.6	42.9	162	2,061
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	60.9%	14.6%	46.3	22.0	17.1	<b>35</b>	426

<b>TABLE 7-19</b>							
<b>FEEL A PART OF THE SOUTHERN MAINE JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>							
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>							
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Very Much + Some-what</b>	<b>Very Much</b>	<b>Some-what</b>	<b>Not Very Much</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of House-holds</b>
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	77.6%	36.6%	41.0	14.9	7.5	154	1,419
Non-Member	16.0%	0.7%	15.3	35.8	48.2	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>							
Member	52.3%	27.9%	24.4	24.4	23.3	106	899
Non-Member	32.2%	8.7%	23.5	30.0	37.8	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>							
On Jewish Trip	64.0%	34.0%	30.0	18.0	18.0	57	519
On General Trip	37.0%	13.4%	23.6	27.0	36.0	96	945
No	31.0%	8.2%	22.8	31.7	37.3	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Donated to JCA	77.2%	35.6%	41.6	18.8	4.0	116	1,088
Not Asked	18.3%	2.6%	15.7	33.9	47.8	270	2,937
<b>DONATED TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>							
Nothing	21.4%	4.0%	17.4	32.8	45.8	299	3,212
Under \$100	70.8%	19.6%	51.2	26.8	2.4	43	430
\$100 and over	80.6%	45.1%	35.5	12.9	6.5	73	658

<b>TABLE 7-20</b>						
<b>FEEL A PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY</b>						
<b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b><i>Very Much</i> + <i>Somewhat</i></b>	<b>Very Much</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Not Very Much</b>	<b>Not at All</b>
Detroit	2005	79%	40%	39	11	10
Baltimore *	1999	67%	41%	26	23	9
Pittsburgh ☼	2002	65%	36%	29	22	14
New York ☼	2002	65%	35%	30	22	13
South Palm Beach	2005	61%	25%	36	24	16
Miami	2004	60%	26%	34	26	14
Bergen	2001	60%	26%	34	21	19
San Antonio	2007	56%	28%	29	26	18
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	55%	22%	33	26	19
West Palm Beach	2005	55%	18%	37	27	18
<b>Hartford</b>	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%	29	24	26
Sarasota	2001	46%	17%	29	28	26
Atlanta ☼	2006	44%	19%	25	32	24
Tucson	2002	43%	16%	27	31	26
Atlantic County	2004	43%	16%	27	28	28
<b>Westport</b>	2000	41%	15%	27	26	33
San Diego *	2003	37%	14%	23	28	35

<b>TABLE 7-20</b> <b>FEEL A PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY</b> <b>COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES</b>						
<b>BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS</b>						
Community	Year	<i>Very Much</i> + <i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Not Very Much</i>	<i>Not at All</i>
Phoenix ☼	2002	36%	14%	22	34	30
<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>
Las Vegas	2005	31%	6%	26	29	40

\* Question was asked using the categories *a lot, somewhat, a little, not at all*.  
 ☼ Question was asked using the categories *a lot, some, only a little, not at all*.

## OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY

**T**able 7-21 shows that 87% of Jewish households in Southern Maine are involved in Jewish activity (*overall involvement*) in that they either ❶ are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue or Jewish organization or donated to the Jewish Community Alliance of Southern Maine in the past year), 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.

**Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities.** Table 7-22 shows that the 87% overall involvement is the fourth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 93% in both St. Paul and Westport, 92% in Hartford, and 90% in Rhode Island.

**Comparisons among Population Subgroups.** Table 7-21 shows that, overall, overall involvement is 87% of households. The percentage is much higher for:

- \* Reform households (99%)

Overall involvement is much lower for:

- \* Just Jewish households (75%)

**Some Other Important Findings.** Overall involvement:

- \* decreases with age of the head of the household
- \* is higher for Conservative and Reform households than for Just Jewish households
- \* is higher for in-married households than for intermarried households
- \* is higher for households in which an adult visited Israel than for households in which no adult visited Israel

<b>TABLE 7-21</b>			
<b>OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Overall Involvement</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
All	86.8%	421	4,300
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</b>			
Core Area	88.0%	237	2,190
Other Cumberland	85.0%	96	1,255
York County	86.4%	88	855
<b>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</b>			
0 - 9 years	89.1%	110	1,247
10 - 19 years	86.7%	97	1,109
20 or more years	85.4%	214	1,944
<b>AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>			
Under 50	90.1%	131	1,806
50 - 64	87.0%	154	1,447
65 - 74	81.6%	66	521
75 and over	80.0%	70	526
→ 65 and over	81.0%	136	1,047
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>			
Household with Children	93.8%	140	1,681
Household with Only Adult Children	94.1%	35	361
Non-Elderly Couple	79.3%	74	860
Elderly Couple	82.5%	78	602
Elderly Single	82.9%	49	366

<b>TABLE 7-21</b>			
<b>OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Overall Involvement</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
Under \$50,000	81.7%	84	929
\$50 - \$100,000	89.9%	122	1,681
\$100 - \$200,000	88.3%	71	1,006
\$200,000 and over	90.6%	58	684
<b>JEWISH IDENTIFICATION</b>			
Conservative	94.8%	73	611
Reform	98.6%	133	1,496
Just Jewish	74.9%	197	2,043
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>			
In-married	96.2%	130	1,094
Intermarried	82.1%	162	2,061
<b>SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	100.0%	154	1,419
Non-Member	80.3%	267	2,881
<b>JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP</b>			
Member	100.0%	106	899
Non-Member	83.3%	315	3,401
<b>ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL</b>			
On Jewish Trip	95.9%	57	519
On General Trip	95.6%	96	945
No	82.6%	268	2,836
<b>JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Donated to JCA	100.0%	116	1,088
Not Asked	80.7%	270	2,937



<b>TABLE 7-21</b>			
<b>OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY</b>			
<b>BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Overall Involvement</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
<b>DONATED TO JEWISH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE IN THE PAST YEAR</b>			
Nothing	82.1%	299	3,212
Under \$100	100.0%	43	430
\$100 and over	100.0%	73	658

**TABLE 7-22**  
**OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

**BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Community</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Monmouth	1997	97%		Pittsburgh	2002	91%
Detroit	2005	96%		Washington	2003	90%
Bergen	2001	96%		<b>Rhode Island</b>	2002	90%
South Palm Beach	2005	95%		Los Angeles <sup>1</sup>	1997	90%
West Palm Beach	2005	95%		Wilmington	1995	90%
Atlantic County	2004	95%		Sarasota	2001	89%
Miami	2004	95%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%
Minneapolis	2004	95%		Orlando	1993	89%
Rochester	1999	95%		Tucson	2002	88%
St. Louis	1995	95%		York (PA)	1999	88%
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	93%		Charlotte	1997	88%
<b>Westport</b>	2000	93%		St. Petersburg	1994	88%
Broward	1997	93%		<b>S. MAINE</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>87%</b>
Milwaukee	1996	93%		New York	2002	87%
Harrisburg	1994	93%		Jacksonville	2002	86%
Tidewater	2001	92%		Phoenix	2002	84%
<b>Hartford</b>	2000	92%		Las Vegas	2005	83%
Richmond	1994	92%				
San Antonio	2007	91%				

<sup>1</sup> Excludes attendance at synagogue services at least once per year.





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