



UJA-Federation of New York

The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Highlights



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UJA-Federation of New York

The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Highlights

Principal Investigators

Jacob B. Ukeles, Ph.D.

Ron Miller, Ph.D.

June 2003

UJA-Federation of New York

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of New York: 2002 Committee**

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UJA-Federation Professionals

Lyn Light Geller
*Executive Director, Educational Resources
& Organizational Development
and Study Director*

Laura Sirowitz
*Commission Communications Director
and Study Project Manager*

Research Team

Ukeles Associates Inc. (UAI)

Jacob B. Ukeles, Ph.D.
President and Principal Investigator

Ron Miller, Ph.D.
Research Director and Co-Principal Investigator

Steven M. Cohen, Ph.D.
Consultant

Egon Mayer, Ph.D.
Consultant

**Sampling, Statistical Estimation,
and Weighting**

Marketing Systems Group-GENESYS Sampling
Systems (MSG-GENESYS), Fort Washington, PA

Dale Kulp
President and CEO

David S. Malarek
Senior Vice President

Gerard Holzbaur
Vice President

Survey Interviewing

International Communications Research (ICR),
Media, PA

Melissa Herrmann
Vice President, ICR, Social Science Research Group

Paul Silverman
Project Director, ICR, Social Science Research Group

David Dutwin, Ph.D.,
Account Manager, ICR, Social Science Research Group

In-Language Interviewing

Spanish language interviewing by ICR.

Russian language interviewing conducted
for ICR by International Point of Contact (IPC),
New York, NY.

Rhoda Brooks
Owner and President

Additional screening and interviewing in
Cantonese, Korean, Mandarin, Spanish,
Vietnamese, and Yiddish by IPC for ICR.

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Elizabeth C. Levi
Egon Mayer, Ph.D.
David M. Pollock
Joseph Salvo, Ph.D.

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Introduction

ALMOST 12 YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE UJA-Federation of New York has conducted a comprehensive study of the demographic make-up of our community, which encompasses the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties. Over the past several years, the value of conducting a population study every decade has been underscored by the dramatically changing world in which we live. The uncertain economic environment, the return to Israel at risk, September 11th and its aftermath — all have had a dramatic impact on our community. It was against this background that we prepared to enter the field and begin the interviews for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002.

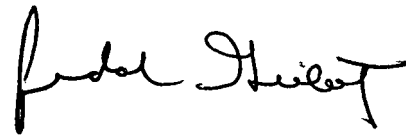
We are delighted to present the first fruits of our study. This document has been created so that we can share our initial impressions of today's New York Jewish community and plan for our future.

These initial findings will be followed in the fall of 2003 with the complete study report, which will in turn be followed by a special poverty report and a profile of neighborhoods. Many issues will be more fully explored at that time. An even deeper understanding of the implications of these findings will emerge as UJA-Federation of New York professionals, and our colleagues in our network agencies and in the research community utilize the data generated by this study to explore issues of special interest.

It is our hope that the findings of this study will enrich our thinking and stimulate our responsiveness to the needs that have emerged. The true test of the study's effectiveness will be the extent to which these findings enhance our ability to meet the emerging communal needs. We invite you to join us as we move to understand the findings and then act on them to better serve our community for years to come.



Nicki Tanner



Judah Gribetz

Chairs, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Committee

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Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

Executive Summary

Among the key findings illustrated in the accompanying charts are:

STABILITY

Over the past decade, the size of the New York Area Jewish community has remained stable:

- The number of Jewish households remains at about 640,000;
- The number of Jewish people remains about 1.4 million;
- During this time, the number of Jewish households in New York City has decreased by about 6% , but has increased by 24% in Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties;
- Despite this trend, 70% of the Jews still live in New York City.

DIVERSITY

The diverse New York area Jewish community includes:

- Over 200,000 Russian-speaking Jews;
- The largest Orthodox Jewish community in the United States (19% of survey respondents);
- A sizeable secular Jewish community: 10% of the Jewish respondents identify as secular Jews, or consider themselves Jewish but say that they do not have a religion; and
- Almost equal percentages of children (22%) and seniors (20%).

ENGAGEMENT IN JEWISH LIFE

The vast majority of the Jewish respondents and their households are committed to being Jewish, to Israel, and to helping others; congregation affiliation rates are in the middle of the range for Jewish communities in the United States.

- Being Jewish is very important to two out of three Jewish respondents;
- Two out of three feel that they are part of a Jewish community in New York;
- The survival of the State of Israel is very important to 92% of the Jewish respondents;
- Making the world a better place is very important to 88% of the Jewish respondents;
- 72% always or usually fast on Yom Kippur;
- 73% attended a Jewish cultural event or Jewish museum during the past year, or participated in JCC activities;
- 43% of the households are affiliated with a congregation.

INTERMARRIAGE & RAISING CHILDREN AS JEWS

Intermarriage rates are relatively low, compared with other American Jewish communities: 22% of all currently married couples are intermarried.

Intermarriage rates are higher among couples married since 1980, but the rates have been relatively constant for marriages in the 1980s and the 1990s:

- Among couples married in the 1980s, the intermarriage rate is 29%;
- Among couples married since 1990, the intermarriage rate is 31%.

Half of the children in intermarried households are not being raised as Jews:

- Of the 60,000 children living in intermarried households, 48% are **not** being raised Jewish, or even Jewish and “something else;” for another 4% of children in intermarried households, the parents are “undecided” about how the children are being raised.

POVERTY & VULNERABLE JEWS

Despite substantial wealth within the Jewish community, there is also substantial poverty:

- Almost one in three Jewish households (31%) reports an annual income of less than \$35,000;
- One in three respondents (32%) reports that they are “just managing” financially, while an additional 4% “cannot make ends meet;”
- One in six New York area Jewish households is poor;
- Jewish poverty has almost doubled from poverty levels reported in the 1991 study for the eight county area;
- 244,000 people live in poor Jewish households in the eight county area;

- 91% of Russian-speaking senior respondents report poverty level incomes;

- Jewish poverty is concentrated in New York City;
- One in five Jewish households in New York City is poor; in 1991, one in ten Jewish households in New York City was poor.

Approximately 83,000 Jewish seniors live alone in the New York area:

- Of the Jewish respondents 75 and older living alone, 25,000 (44%) do not have an adult child living in the New York region;
- 32% of female Bronx respondents are widowed (73% live alone).

PHILANTHROPY

Jewish New Yorkers are relatively charitable, with some significant gaps:

- 88% of Jewish households report some gift to charity in the year preceding the survey;
- 58% of respondents report contributions to Jewish causes, while 65% report donations to causes that are not specifically Jewish;
- 75% of Jewish respondents who have traveled to Israel report a Jewish philanthropic contribution, compared with only 46% of those who have never been to Israel;
- While 72% of respondents in households with annual incomes over \$150,000 have a will or estate-planning document, only 18% report planned charitable donations in those documents.



THE STUDY



STUDY GOALS

The Jewish Community Study of New York was conducted in order to:

- Provide useful information about the New York Jewish community in 2002.
- Highlight basic population changes since 1991.*
- Support more informed decisions in planning, fundraising, service delivery, and connecting people to Jewish communal life.

* Please see the *Note on Methodology* for a brief discussion of comparability between the 1991 and 2002 studies.



STUDY AREA

The survey interviewing area included the eight counties that are part of the UJA-Federation of New York service area.

- New York City: the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island
- Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties



STUDY AREA





DEFINITIONS

JEWISH PERSONS

- Adults (age 18+) who consider themselves Jewish
- Children being raised as Jews

JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

- Households that include one or more Jewish adults, at least 18 years old.
- These Jewish households may also include non-Jewish adults and/or children who are not being raised as Jews.



THE STUDY

Interviewing began on March 11, 2002 and was completed by September 13, 2002, just before the High Holy Days.

Almost 69,000 households were contacted.

23,000 non-Jewish households completed a brief interview.



WHO WE REACHED

IDENTIFIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

- **6,035** Jewish households were identified during the interviewing process.

INTERVIEWED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

- **4,533 interviews** were conducted.
- The 75% interview cooperation rate exceeded initial expectations.



JEWISH HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES



HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

There are three answers to the question:

What is the size of the New York area Jewish community?

Jewish Households	643,000
Jewish Persons	1,412,000
All People Living in Jewish Households (Including Non-Jews)	1,666,000



HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

Since 1991, the number of Jewish households and the number of Jewish persons has remained the same.

	Jewish Households	Jewish Persons	People in Jewish Households
1991	638,000	1,420,000	1,554,000
2002	643,000	1,412,000	1,666,000
% Change 1991-2002	< 1%	< -1%	7%



HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

Jewish households represent 15% of all eight-county New York area households in 2002, about the same percentage as in 1991.

	1991*	2002**
Jewish Households in Eight-County Area	638,000	643,000
All Eight-County Households	4,052,237	4,295,593
Jewish Households as Percentage of All New York Area Households	16%	15%

*1991 eight county total household estimate and 1991 Jewish household estimate from *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*.

**2002 eight county total household estimate (and Jewish estimates) based upon April 1, 2002 Claritas household estimate updates.



HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

Approximately 70% of the Jewish households and Jewish persons live in New York City.

About 30% live in Nassau, Suffolk, or Westchester.

	New York City	Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester	New York City % of Total
Jewish Households	455,000	188,000	71%
Jewish Persons	972,000	440,000	69%



HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

Since 1991, the percentage of Jewish persons and Jewish households has decreased slightly in New York City, but increased significantly in Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester.

	% Change 1991 - 2002	
	New York City	Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester
Jewish Households	- 6%	24%
Jewish Persons	- 5%	12%



HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

The decline in the number of Jewish persons in New York City since 1991 is smaller than the corresponding decline of the New York City non-Hispanic white population.

	% Change During Time Periods	
	New York City	Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester
Jewish Persons 1991 - 2002	- 5%	12%
Non-Hispanic White Population 1990 - 2000 (Census Data)	- 11%	- 5%



HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

Brooklyn and Manhattan are home to 50% of the eight-county Jewish households.

Borough/County	Number of Jewish Households 2002	% of Jewish Households in Eight-County Area
Brooklyn	171,000	27%
Manhattan	155,000	24
Nassau County	89,000	14
Queens	87,000	14
Westchester County	55,000	8
Suffolk County	44,000	7
Bronx	24,000	4
Staten Island	18,000	3
Total 8 Counties	643,000*	100%*

*Numbers may not add precisely due to rounding in this and subsequent tables.



HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

Brooklyn and Manhattan are home to about 50% of the eight-county area's 1,412,000 Jews.

The only American city with more Jews than Brooklyn is Los Angeles.

Borough/County	Number of Jewish Persons 2002	% of Jewish Persons in the Eight-County Area
Brooklyn	456,000	32%
Manhattan	243,000	17
Nassau County	221,000	16
Queens	186,000	13
Westchester County	129,000	9
Suffolk County	90,000	6
Bronx	45,000	3
Staten Island	42,000	3
Total Eight Counties	1,412,000	100%



HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

Brooklyn and Staten Island experienced significant Jewish growth from 1991 to 2002.

The Bronx, Queens, and Manhattan experienced declining Jewish populations.

Borough	% Change 1991 - 2002	
	Jewish Households	Jewish Persons
Staten Island	64%	27%
Brooklyn	21%	23%
Manhattan	- 15%	- 21%
Queens	- 22%	- 20%
Bronx	- 40%	- 45%



HOUSEHOLD & POPULATION ESTIMATES

Westchester County has had significant Jewish population growth since 1991.

County	% Change 1991 - 2002	
	Jewish Households	Jewish Persons
Nassau County	17%	9%
Suffolk County	19%	- 8%
Westchester County	41%	40%

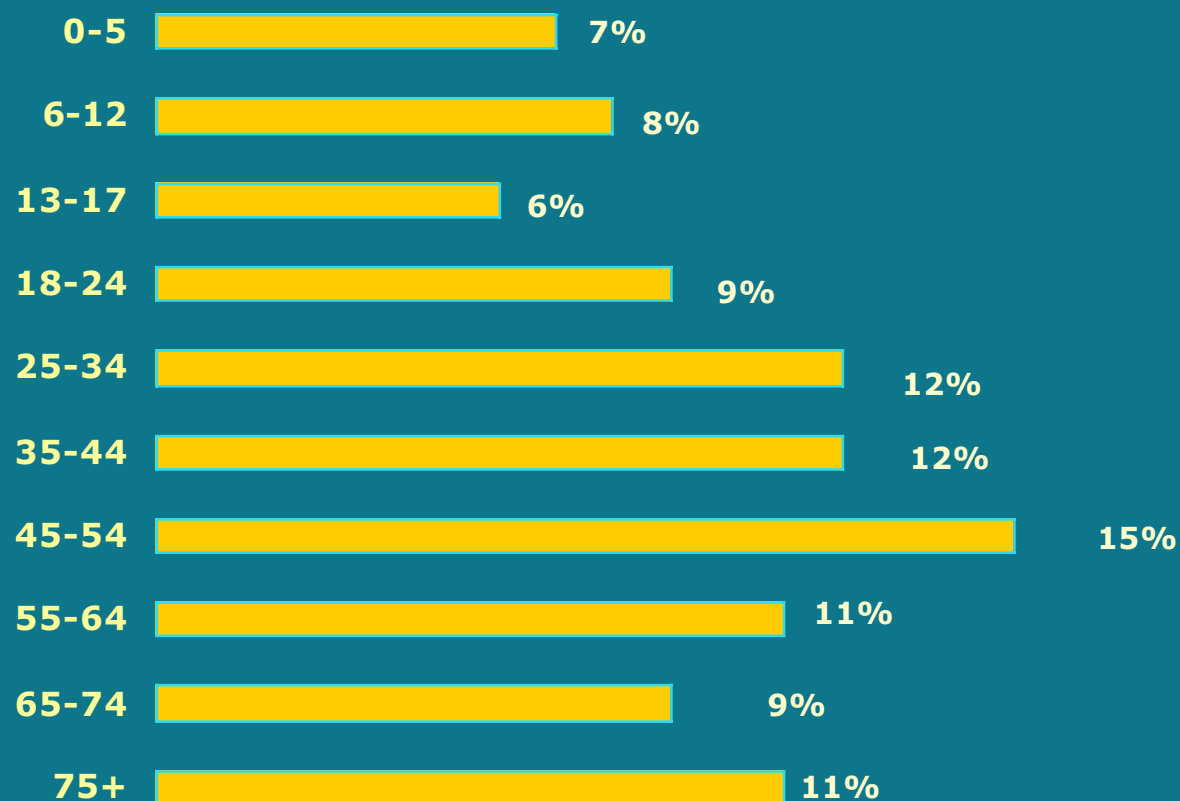


DEMOGRAPHY



DEMOGRAPHY: AGE

22% of Jewish persons are under 18,*
while 20% are 65 or older.



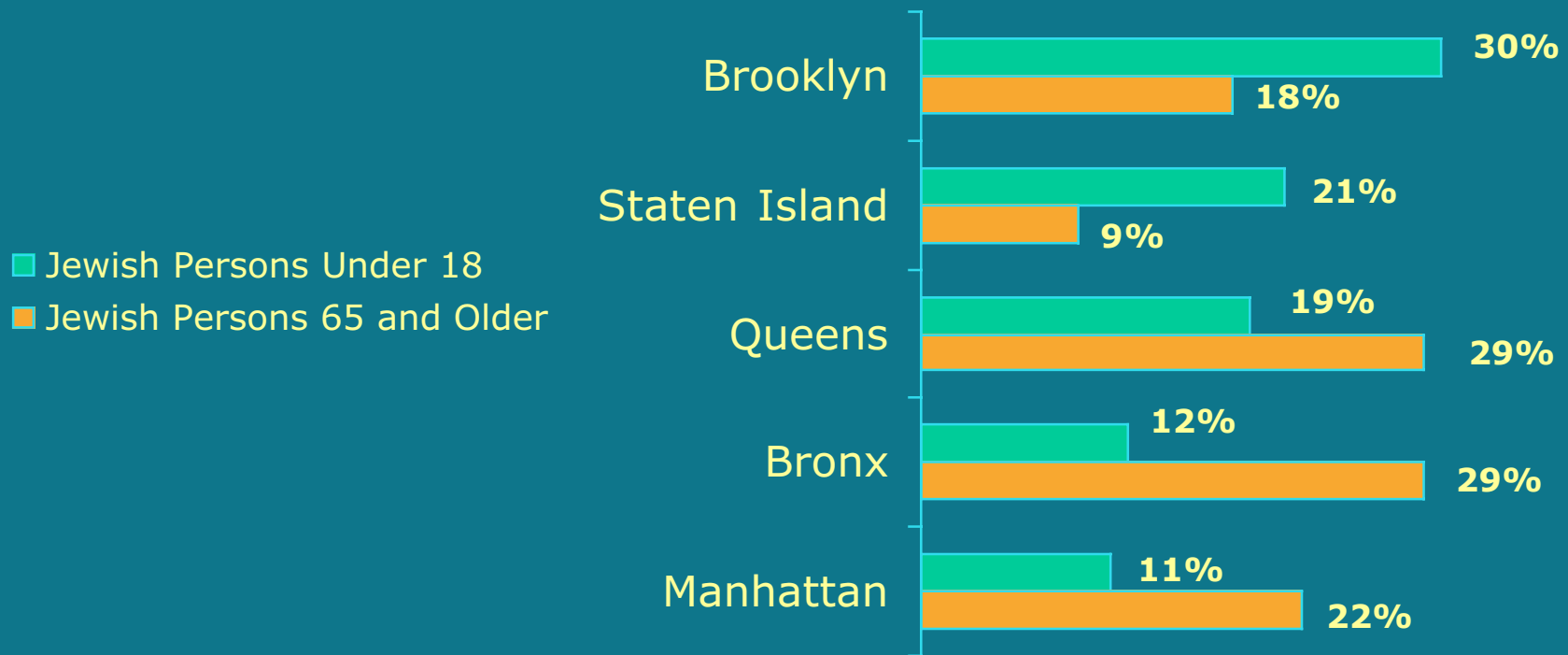
*Numbers may not add precisely due to rounding in this and subsequent tables. When ages 0-17 are not combined, they total 21%. The percentage is rounded to 22% after the age groupings were combined.



DEMOGRAPHY: AGE

Brooklyn and Staten Island have many more Jewish Persons under 18 than over 64.

In the Bronx, Queens, and Manhattan, a significantly higher proportion of Jews are 65 and older, compared to the percentage of children.

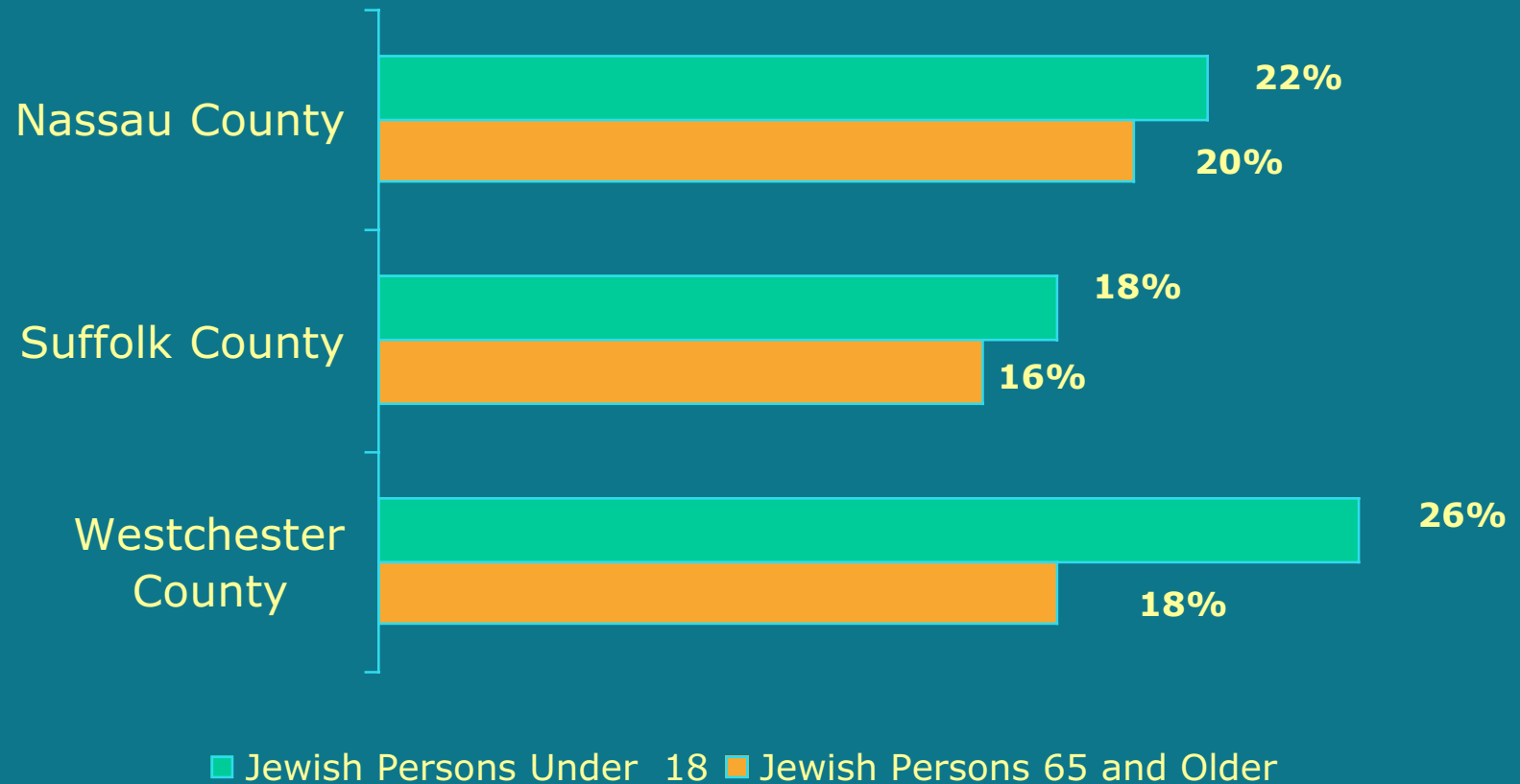




DEMOGRAPHY: AGE

In Nassau and Suffolk counties, similar proportions of Jewish persons are under 18 and over 65.

Westchester has a higher proportion of Jewish children under 18 compared to Jewish seniors.





DEMOGRAPHY: AGE

The percentage of Jewish persons who are at least 75 years old has increased from 5% in 1991 to 11% in 2002.

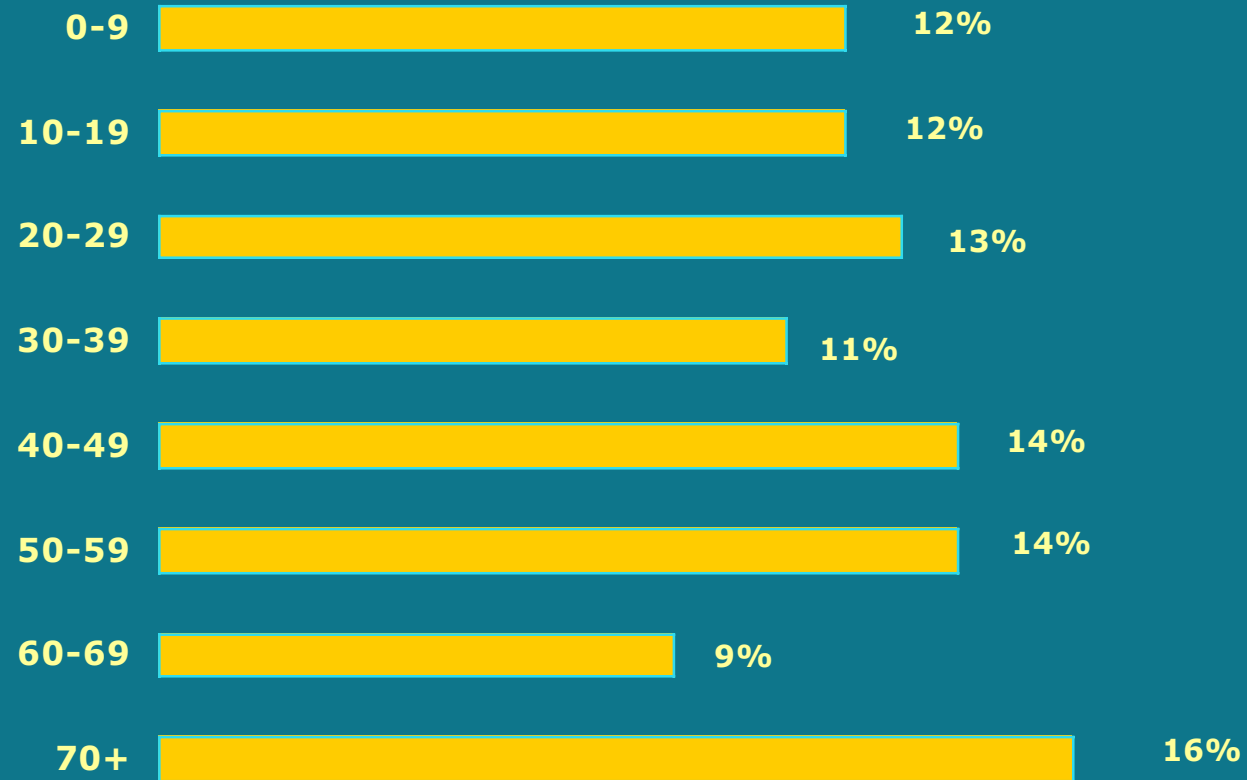
Ages	Jewish Persons	
	1991*	2002
0 - 17	22%	22%
18 - 24	8	9
25 - 34	15	12
35 - 44	18	12
45 - 54	11	15
55 - 64	10	11
65 - 74	11	9
75+	5	11
Total	100%	100%

*1991 categories were slightly different (ages 15-19 combined), so 1991 percentages are interpolated. 2002 percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.



DEMOGRAPHY: AGE COHORTS

Age cohorts are roughly similar in size.



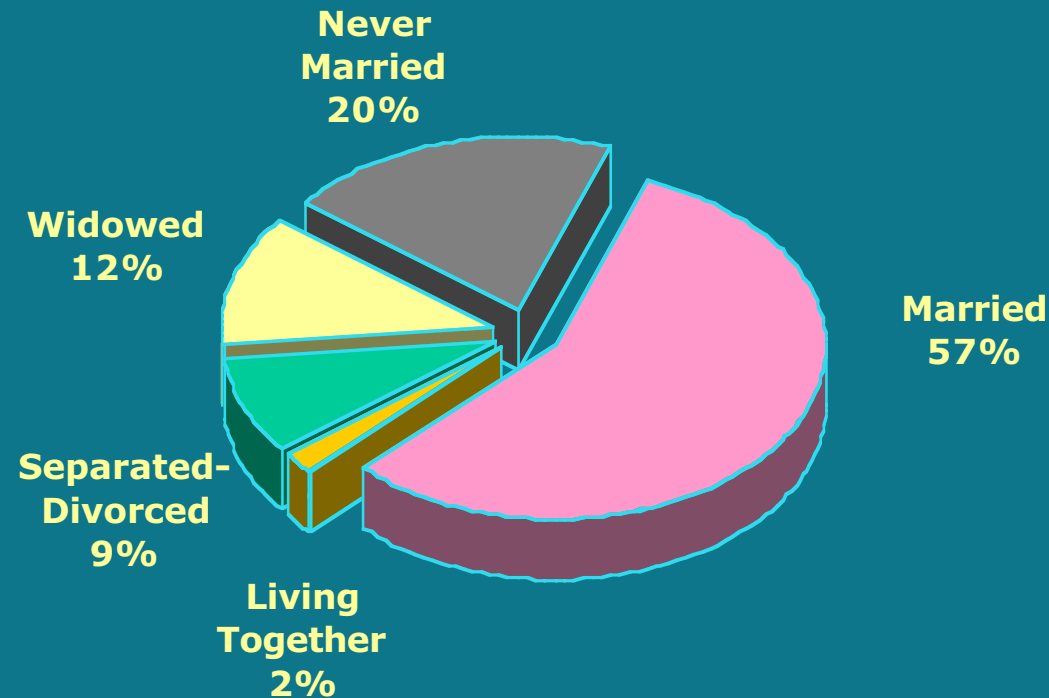
*Numbers may not add precisely due to rounding in this and subsequent tables.



DEMOGRAPHY: MARITAL STATUS

57% of the survey respondents were married at the time that they were interviewed.

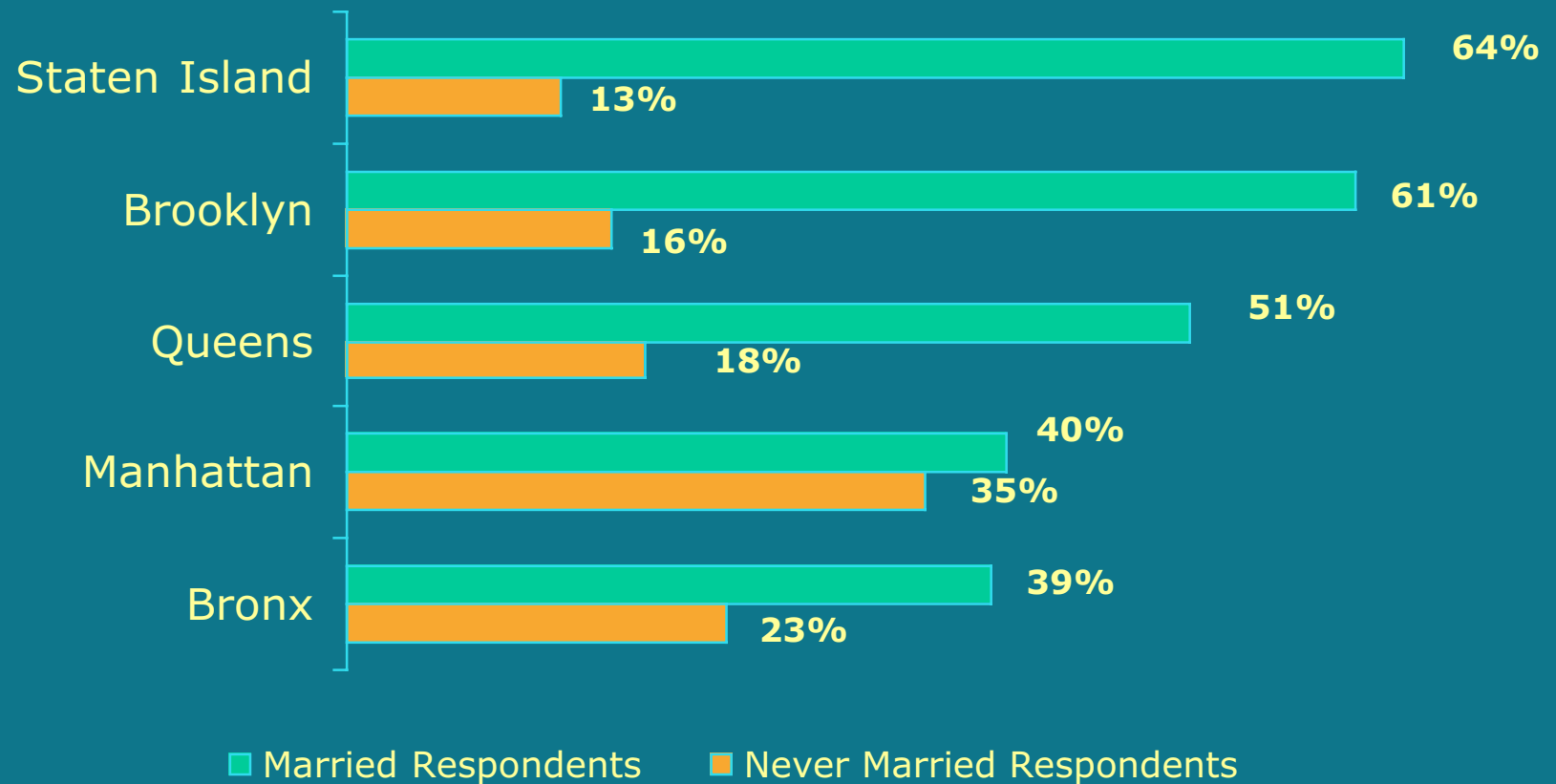
20% had never been married.





DEMOGRAPHY: MARITAL STATUS

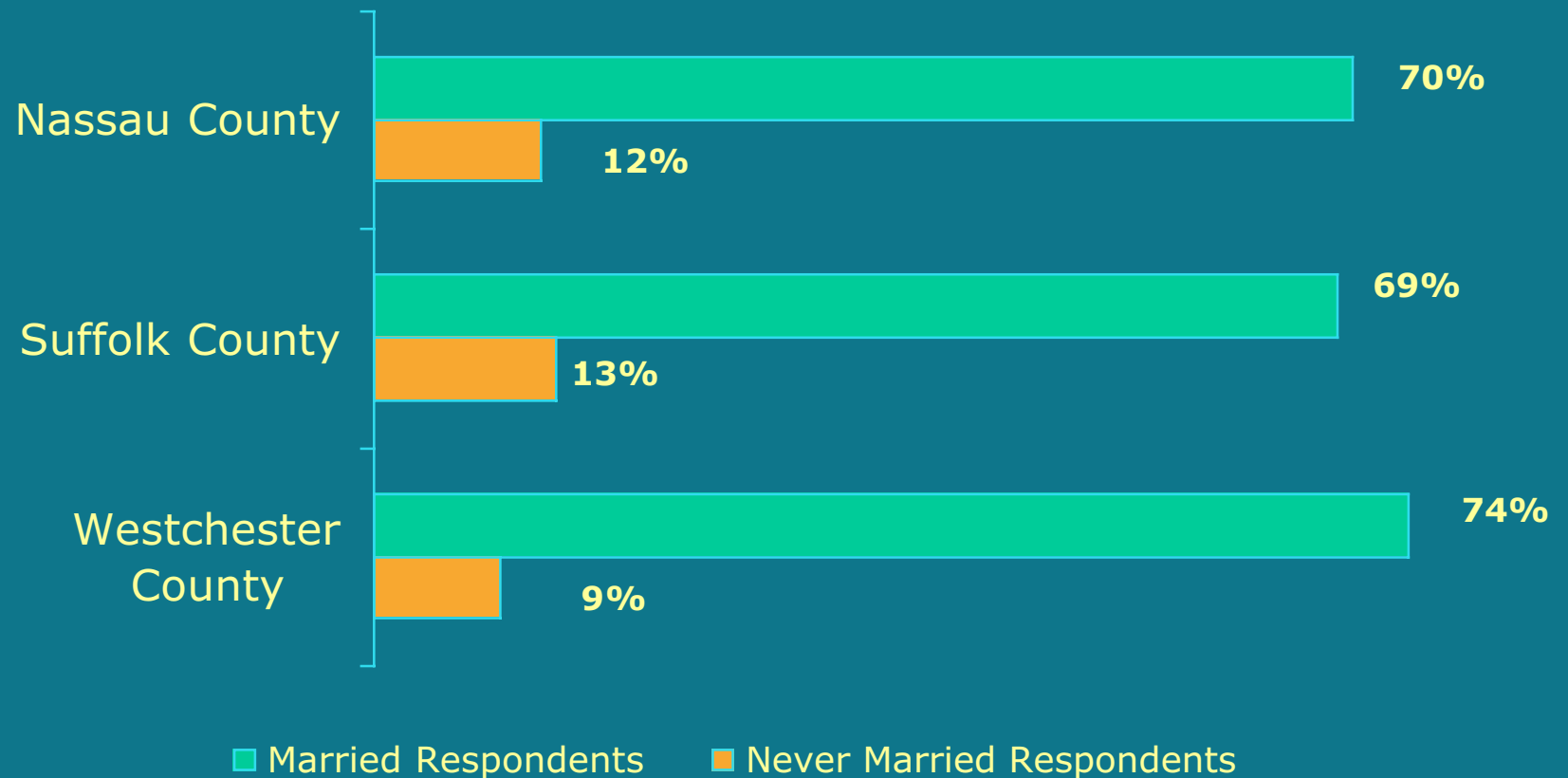
Manhattan respondents are most likely (35%) to report never having been married.





DEMOGRAPHY: MARITAL STATUS

7 out of 10 Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester county survey respondents are married.

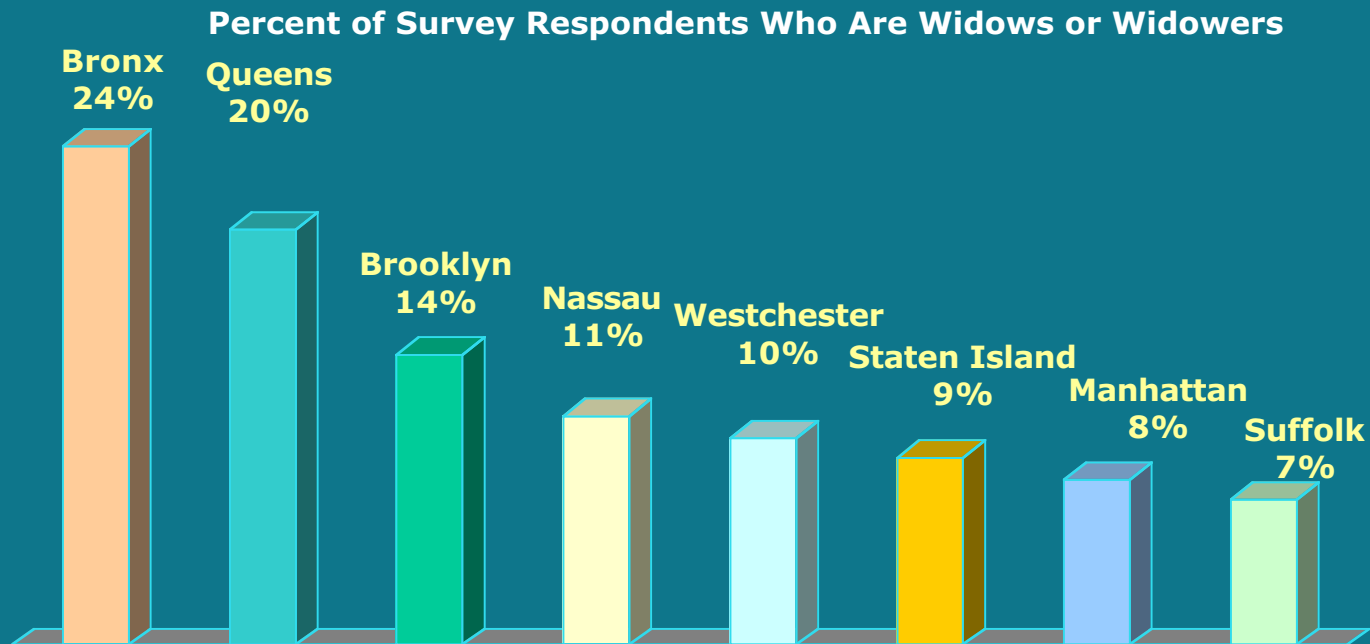




DEMOGRAPHY: MARITAL STATUS

Almost one in four Bronx survey respondents are widows or widowers.

32% of female Bronx respondents are widowed, compared to 10% of male respondents.





DEMOGRAPHY: CHILDREN

More than one in four of New York's Jewish households include a child under 18.

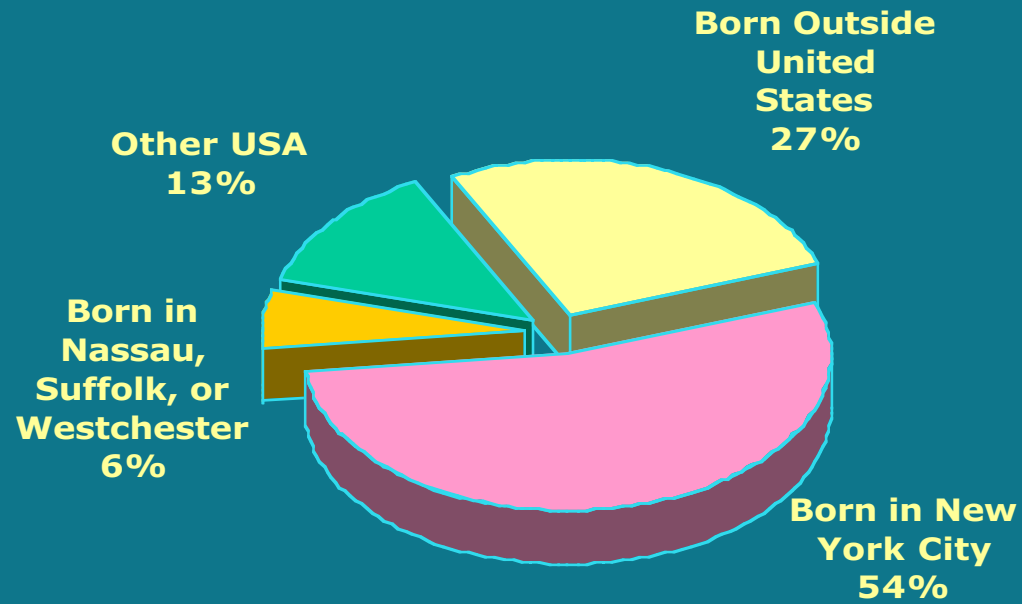
Minor Children in Household?	Number of Households	Percent*
No Children In Household	462,000	72%
Minor Children in Household	181,000	28
TOTAL	643,000	100%



DEMOGRAPHY: PLACE OF BIRTH

73% of Jewish adults living in the eight-county New York area were born in the United States.

27% were born outside the United States.





DEMOGRAPHY: THE RUSSIAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITY

300 respondents completed the survey in Russian.

An estimated 92,000 Jewish households in the eight-county survey area can be classified as Russian-speaking households.

- 76,000 Jewish households include an adult born in the former Soviet Union.
- Another 16,000 Jewish households are Russian-speaking; most of these respondents were born in Eastern Europe.



DEMOGRAPHY: THE RUSSIAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITY

202,000 Jewish persons live in these Russian-speaking households.

The Russian-Speaking Jewish Community in the Eight-County Area	Number
Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	92,000
Jewish Persons in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	202,000
All People Living in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households (Including Non-Jews)	223,000



DEMOGRAPHY: THE RUSSIAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITY

Detailed calculations: the size of the Russian-speaking Jewish community in the New York area.

	Basis of Calculation of the Russian–Speaking Jewish Community		
	Household Has at Least One Adult Born in the Former Soviet Union	Survey Interview Completed in Russian, But No Adult in Household Was Born in the Former Soviet Union	Combined Number
Jewish Households	76,000	16,000	92,000
Jewish Persons in Households	174,000	28,000	202,000
All People in Jewish Households	191,000	32,000	223,000



DEMOGRAPHY: THE RUSSIAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITY

Over 90% of the Russian-speaking Jewish community lives in New York City.

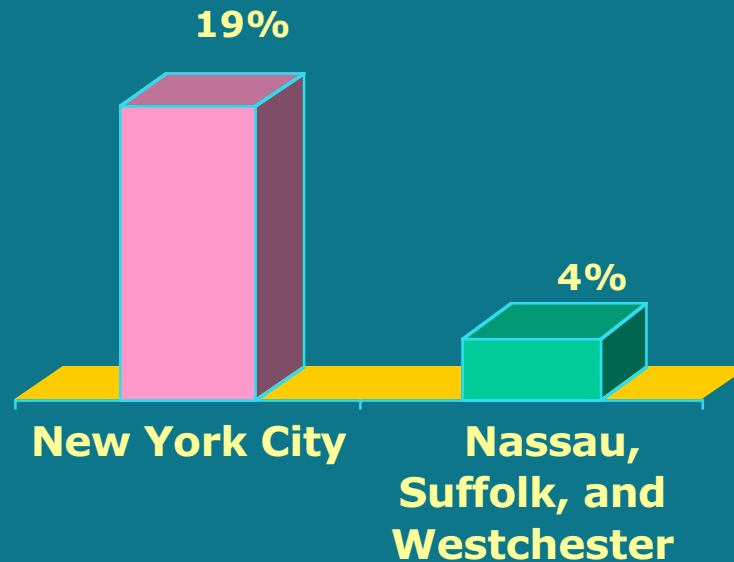
Russian-Speaking	New York City	Suburban Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester	New York City % of Total
Jewish Households	87,000	5,000	94%
Jewish Persons in Jewish Households	186,000	16,000	92%
All People in Jewish Households	205,000	18,000	92%



DEMOGRAPHY: THE RUSSIAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITY

The Russian-speaking Jewish community is about one-fifth of New York City's Jewish community, but only 4% of Jewish Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester.

Percent of Jewish Persons Who Are Russian-Speaking





DEMOGRAPHY: PLACE OF BIRTH

The Russian-speaking Jewish community is concentrated in Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island.

Borough/County	Number of Russian-Speaking Jewish Persons	Percent of All Russian-Speaking Jewish Persons in the Eight Counties**
Brooklyn	124,000	62%
Queens	39,000	19
Staten Island	11,000	5
Nassau County	10,000	5
Manhattan	9,000	4
Westchester County	5,000	2
The Bronx	3,000	2
Suffolk County	2,000	1
Total	202,000*	100%

*Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding for presentation. **Read table: 62% of all Russian-speaking Jews live in Brooklyn, 19% live in Queens, etc.



DEMOGRAPHY: PLACE OF BIRTH

The Russian-speaking Jewish community is a significant proportion of the Jewish communities of Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island.

Borough/County	Number of Russian-Speaking Jewish Persons	Percent of All Jewish Persons Within Borough/County
Brooklyn	124,000	27%
Queens	39,000	21%
Staten Island	11,000	26%
Nassau County	10,000	4%
Manhattan	9,000	4%
Westchester County	5,000	4%
The Bronx	3,000	7%
Suffolk County	2,000	2%

*Read table: There are an estimated 124,000 Russian-speaking Jewish persons living in Brooklyn; they represent 27% of all Jewish persons who live in Brooklyn.



JEWISH CONNECTIONS



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

19% of Jewish respondents identify themselves as Orthodox; in 1991, the percentage was 13%.

In 2002, 10% of Jewish respondents identify as secular, or say that they do not have a religion.

Denomination	Jewish Respondents 2002	Jewish Respondents 1991*
Orthodox	19%	13%
Conservative	26	34
Reform	29	36
Reconstructionist	1	2
Nondenominational – “Just Jewish”	15	10
Secular & No Religion	10	3
Miscellaneous Answers	<1%	2
Total	100%	100%

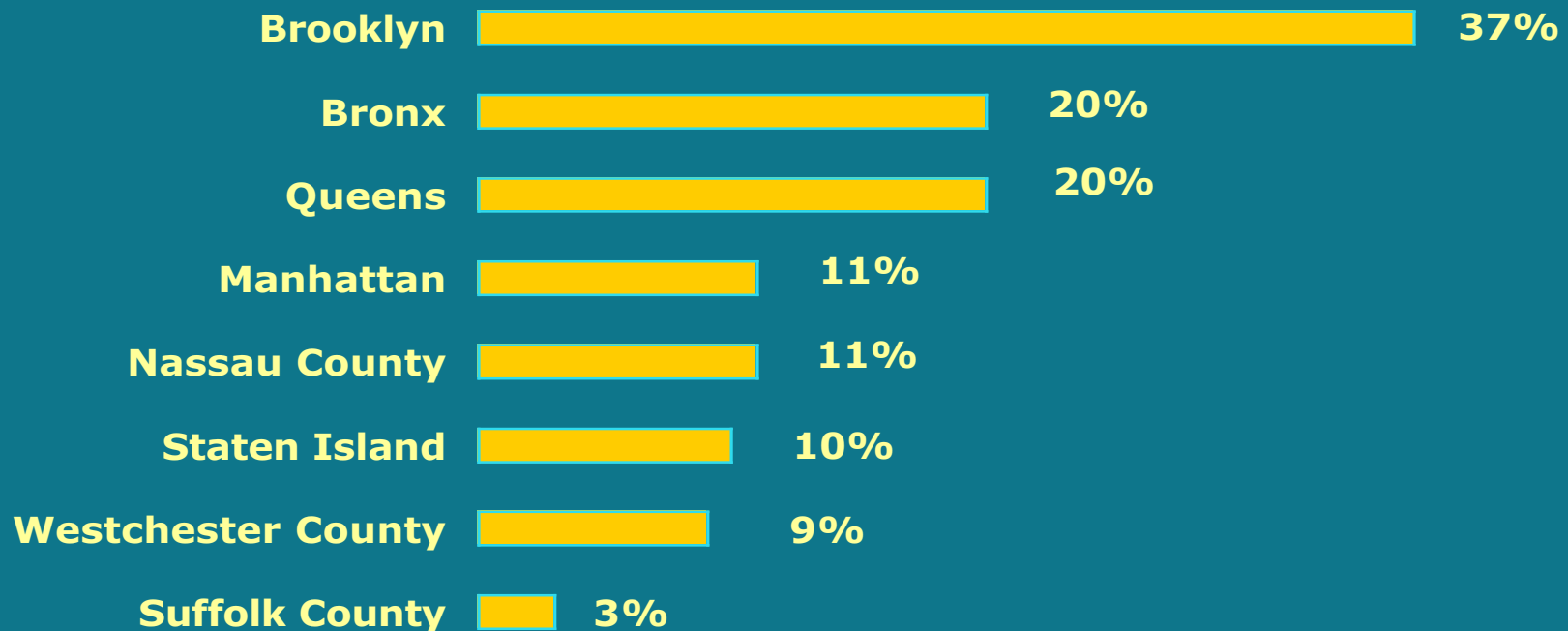
*1991 published data have been recalculated to reflect denomination of respondent only, and to eliminate “do not know” answers from 1991 to make data comparable to 2002 study results.



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Orthodox Jewish respondents are most likely to live in Brooklyn, but significant proportions of Jewish respondents who live in all counties self-identify as Orthodox (except for Suffolk).

% of Jewish Respondents in Each County Who Are Orthodox



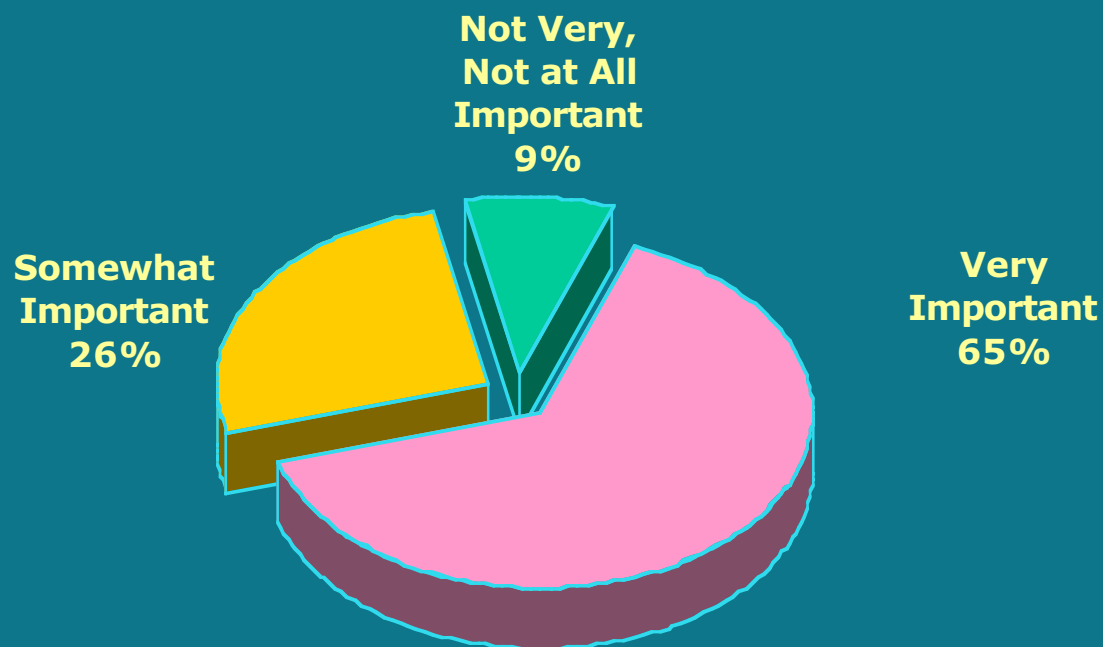


JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Being Jewish is very important to 65% of Jewish respondents.

Only 9% felt that being Jewish was not important.

How Important Is Being Jewish to Jewish Respondents*



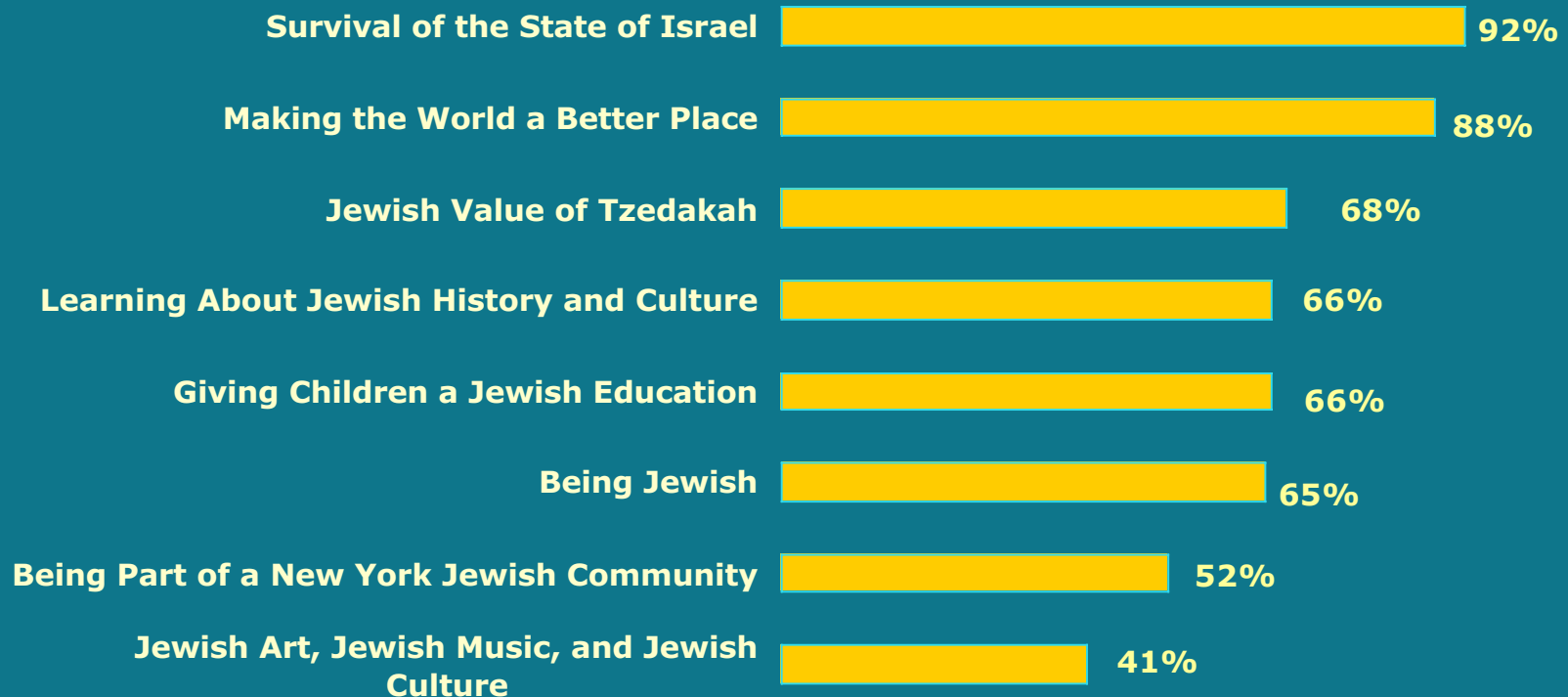
*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

The survival of the State of Israel is very important to virtually every Jewish respondent.

% of Respondents Who Say Topic Is Very Important





JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Helping Jews at risk has the highest priority for Jewish respondents.

**% Say It Is Very Important for the Jewish Community
to Support Programs**





JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Half of the Jewish households are affiliated with Jewish organizational life.

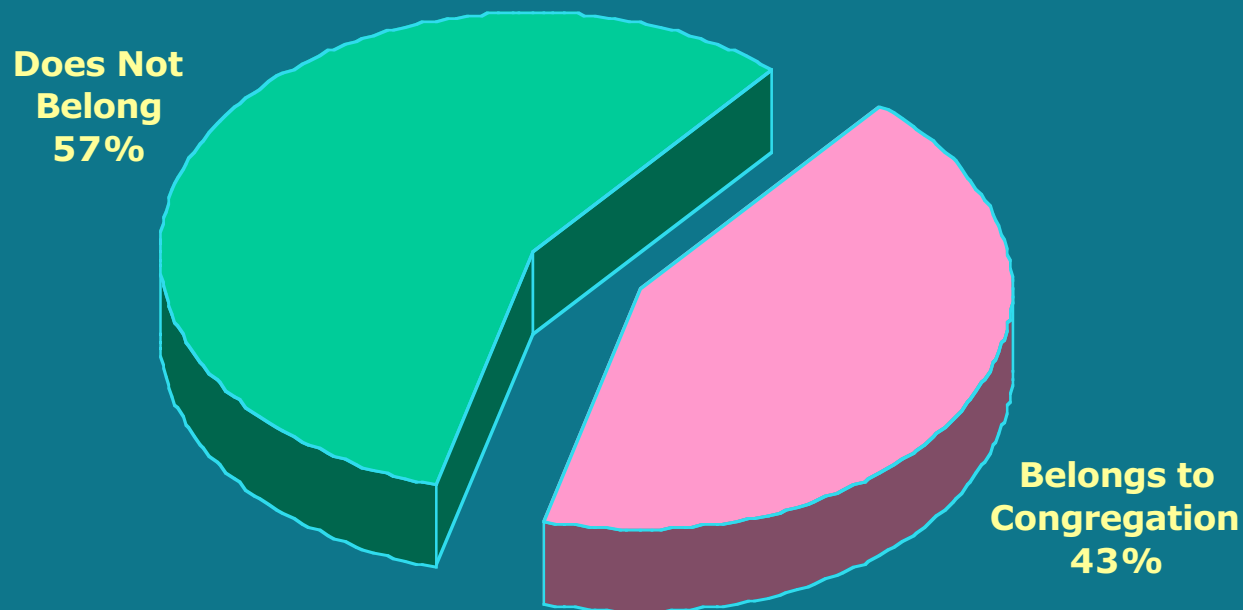
Jewish Affiliation Status of Household	%
Congregation Member and JCC Member or Other Jewish Organization Affiliation	19%
Congregation Member Only	24
JCC Member or Other Jewish Organization Only	9
Not Affiliated	48
Total	100%



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

43% of survey respondents report that their household belongs to a Jewish congregation in New York.

In 1991, the percentage was 38%.*



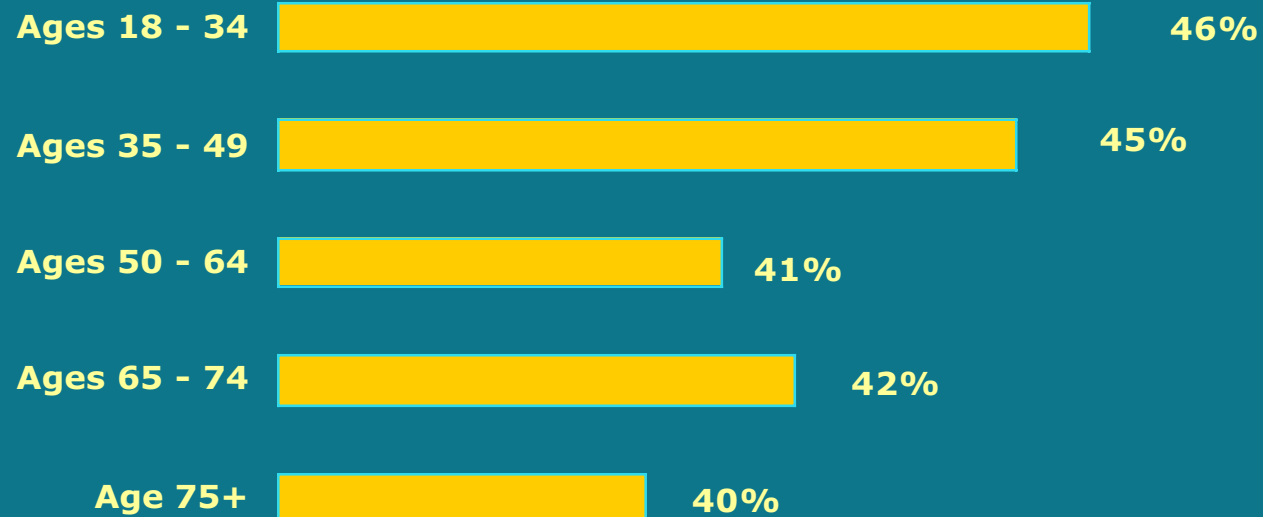
*1991 data was recalculated to show percentage of households that belonged to a synagogue/temple.



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Younger respondents are slightly more likely than older Jewish respondents to live in synagogue or temple affiliated households.

**Percentage of Respondents Who Say That Someone
in Their Household Belongs to a Congregation**



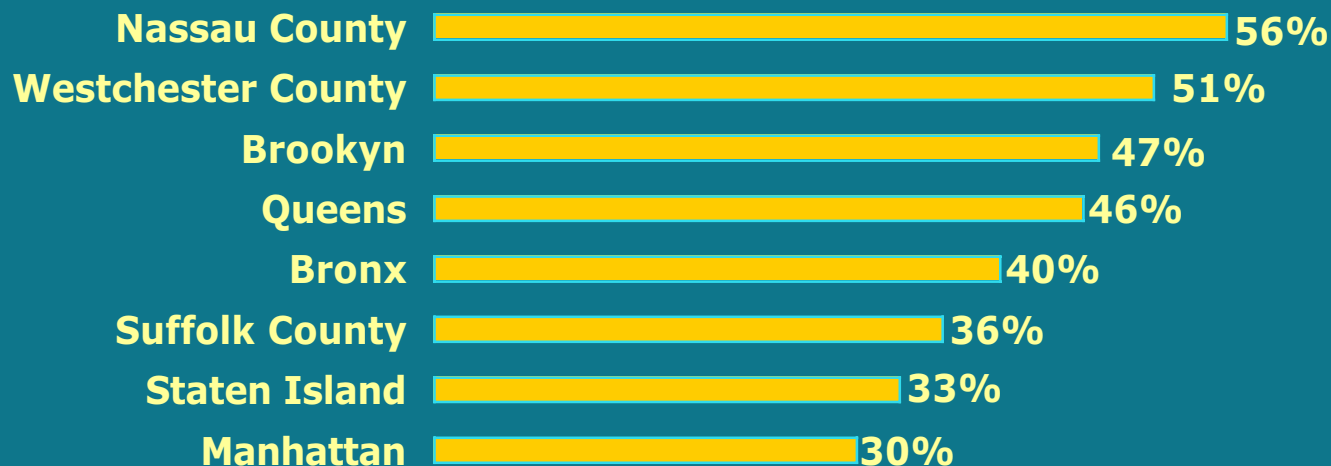


JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Synagogue or temple membership is highest in Nassau County and Westchester County.

Membership is lowest in Manhattan, Staten Island, and Suffolk.

Percentage of Respondents Who Say That Someone in Their Household Belongs to a Congregation

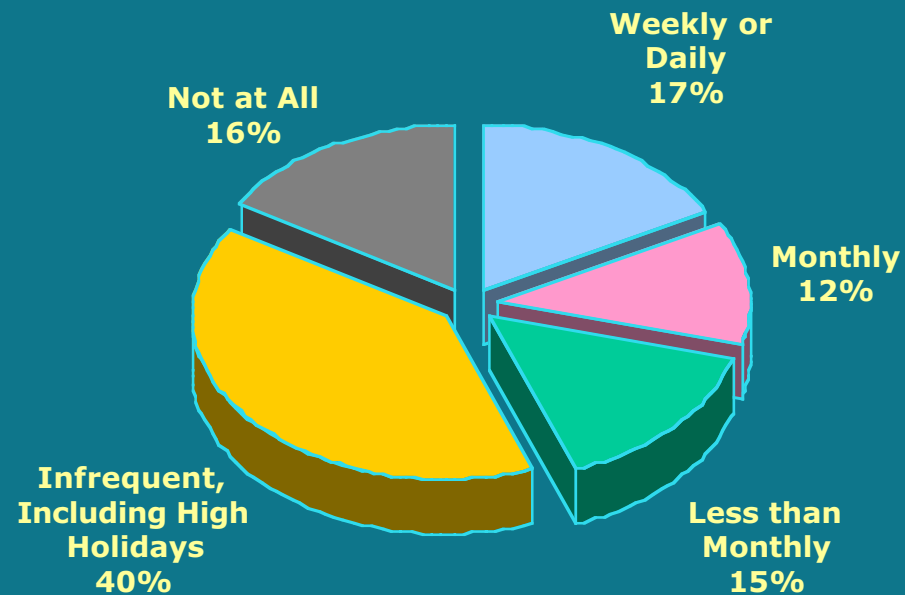




JEWISH CONNECTIONS

The majority of Jewish survey respondents attend synagogue or temple, but relatively infrequently.

Synagogue or Temple Attendance





JEWISH CONNECTIONS

73% of Jewish respondents attended a Jewish cultural event or a Jewish museum in the last year, or someone in the household attended a JCC activity.

Jewish Activity Participation	%
Attended a Jewish Cultural Event and a JCC Activity	33%
Attended a Jewish Cultural Event, Jewish Music, Jewish Museum, or Jewish Art Event Only	34
JCC Activity or Event Participation Only	6
No Jewish Activity (Cultural or JCC)	27
Total	100%



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Two-thirds of Jewish survey respondents feel part of a Jewish community in New York.

	% Feel Part of a Jewish Community in the New York area
All Respondents	65%
Synagogue/Congregation	
• Member	86%
• Not a Member	49%
Marital Status	
• Married	72%
• Widowed	69%
• Separated or Divorced	54%
• Never Married	53%



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Among respondents who feel it is very important for them to be part of a Jewish community, about one in four are *not* connected to the Jewish communal world.

% of Respondents for Whom Being Part of a Jewish Community
Is Very Important, But

**Do Not Belong to any Jewish
Organization or Congregation**

27%

**Do Not Participate in JCC or Jewish
Cultural Activities**

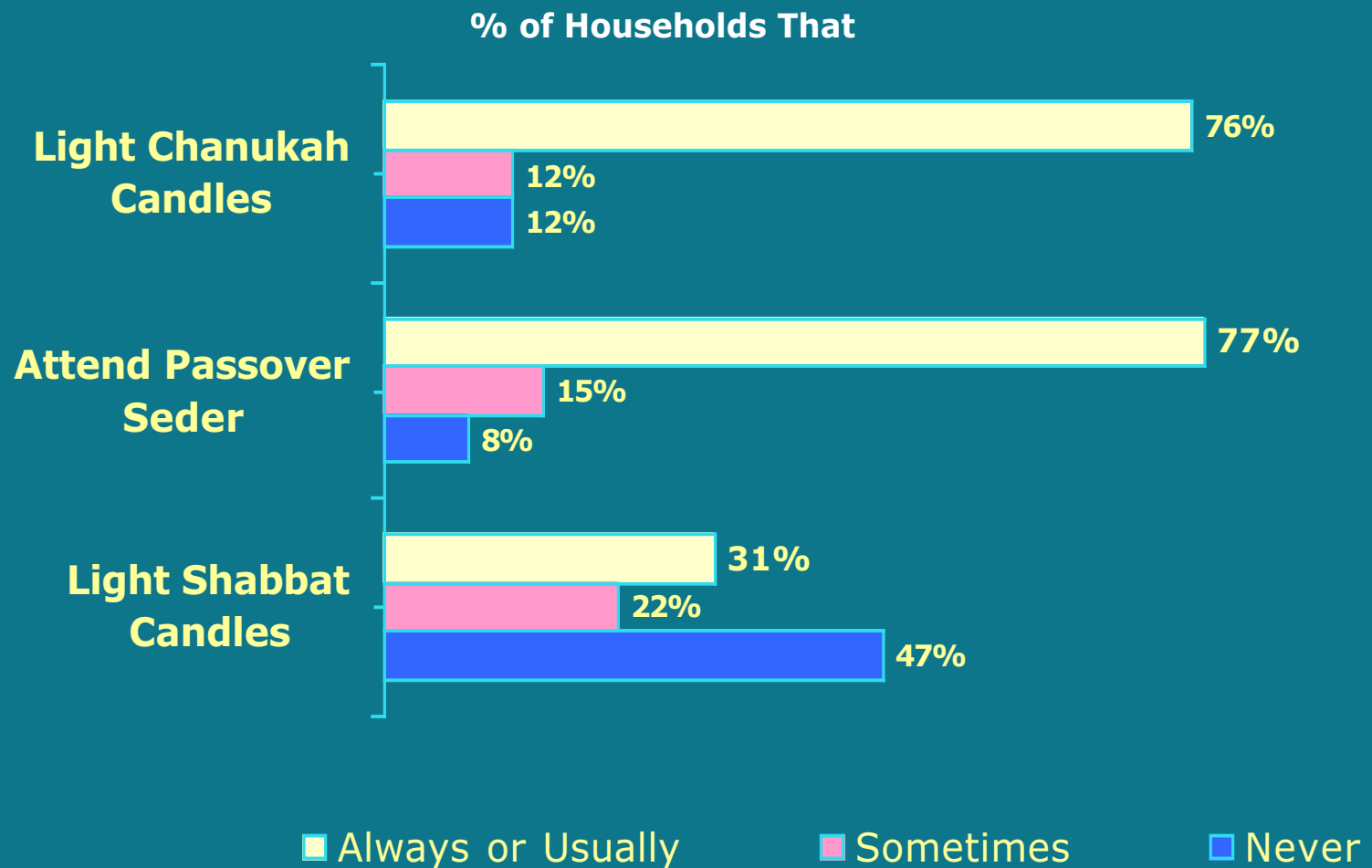
23%

**Feel Only a "Little" or "Not at All"
Part of a Jewish Community**

14%

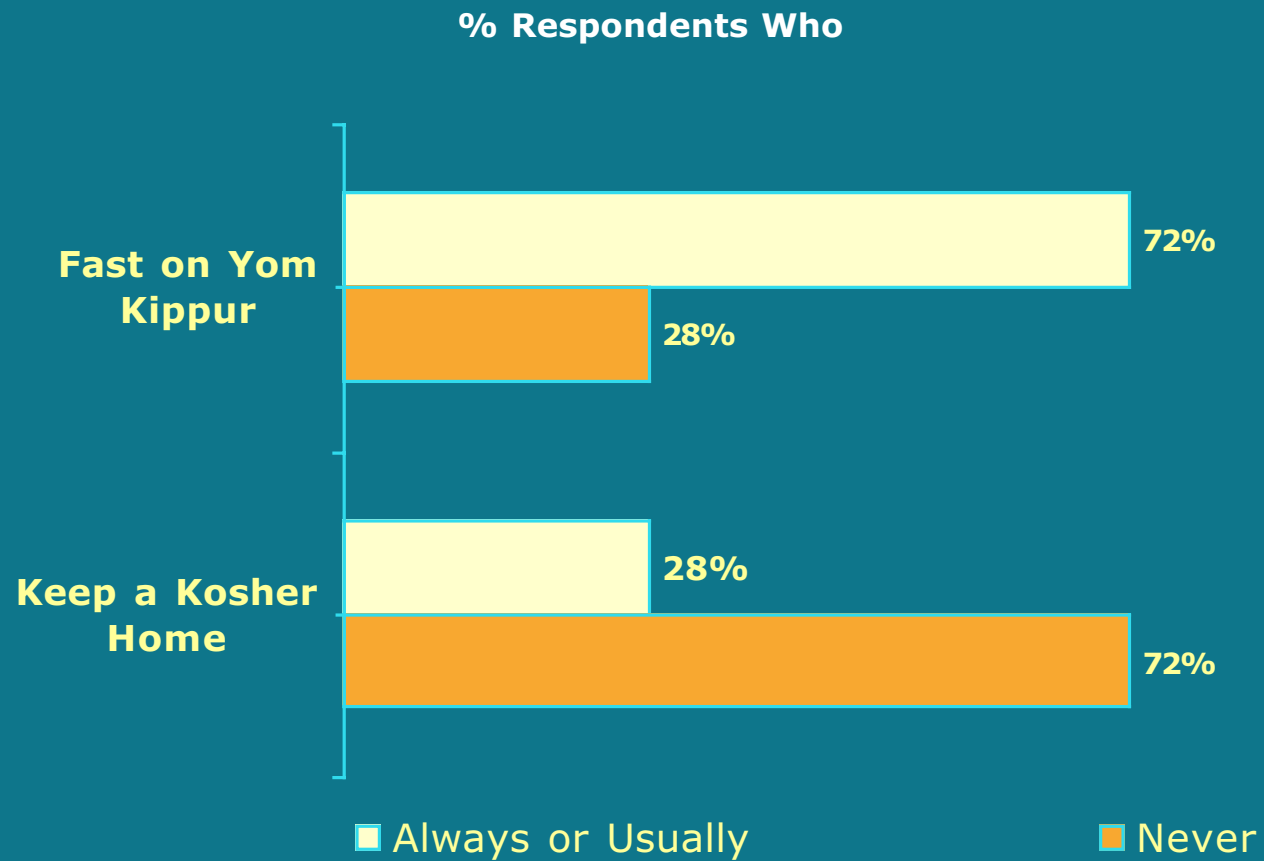


Traditional indicators of Jewish practice are relatively high.





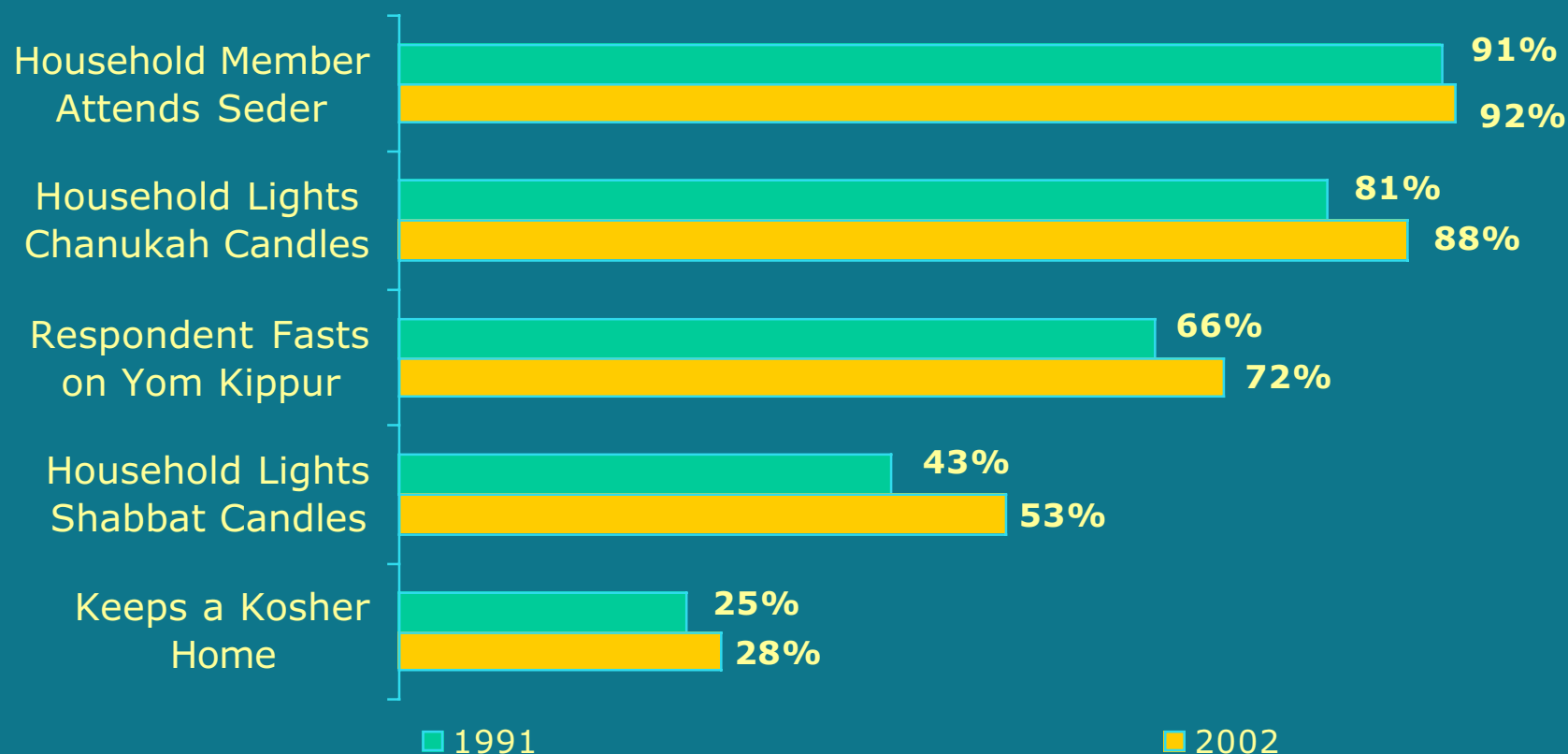
Fasting on Yom Kippur is exceptionally high.





JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Indicators of Jewish practice are slightly higher in 2002 than they were in 1991.*



*Always, usually, and sometimes combined in 2002 and 1991 for seder, Chanukah, Yom Kippur, and Shabbat candles. In 2002, respondent was asked: "Do you keep a kosher home?" In 1991, question was if household "...uses two sets of dishes."



JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Congregation members are most likely to light Shabbat candles.

	% Light Shabbat Candles Always, Usually, Sometimes
All Respondents	53%
Congregation	
• Member	77%
• Nonmember	35%
Children in Household	
• Yes	67%
• No	48%
Age	
• 18 - 34	55%
• 35 - 64	53%
• 65+	54%



INTERMARRIAGE AND RAISING CHILDREN AS JEWS



INTERMARRIAGE: RESEARCH DEFINITIONS

Inmarried Jewish Households

- Both spouses raised as Jews.

Conversionary Jewish Households

- Jewish adult married to spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but the spouse currently considers self Jewish (regardless of whether formal conversion occurred).

Intermarried Jewish Households

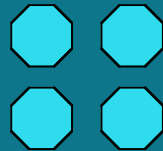
- Jewish adult married to spouse who does NOT consider self Jewish.



INTERMARRIAGE: CALCULATIONS

There are two ways to calculate intermarriage rates:
(1) for Jewish persons, and (2) for marriages.

INMARRIED



1 out of 5 Jewish persons
is **intermarried** – a 20%
Jewish persons
intermarriage rate

INTERMARRIED



1 out of 3 couples
are **intermarried** –
a 33% couples
intermarriage rate



INTERMARRIAGE

2002 Survey Data:

- a 22% couples intermarriage rate, and
- a 13% Jewish persons intermarried rate.

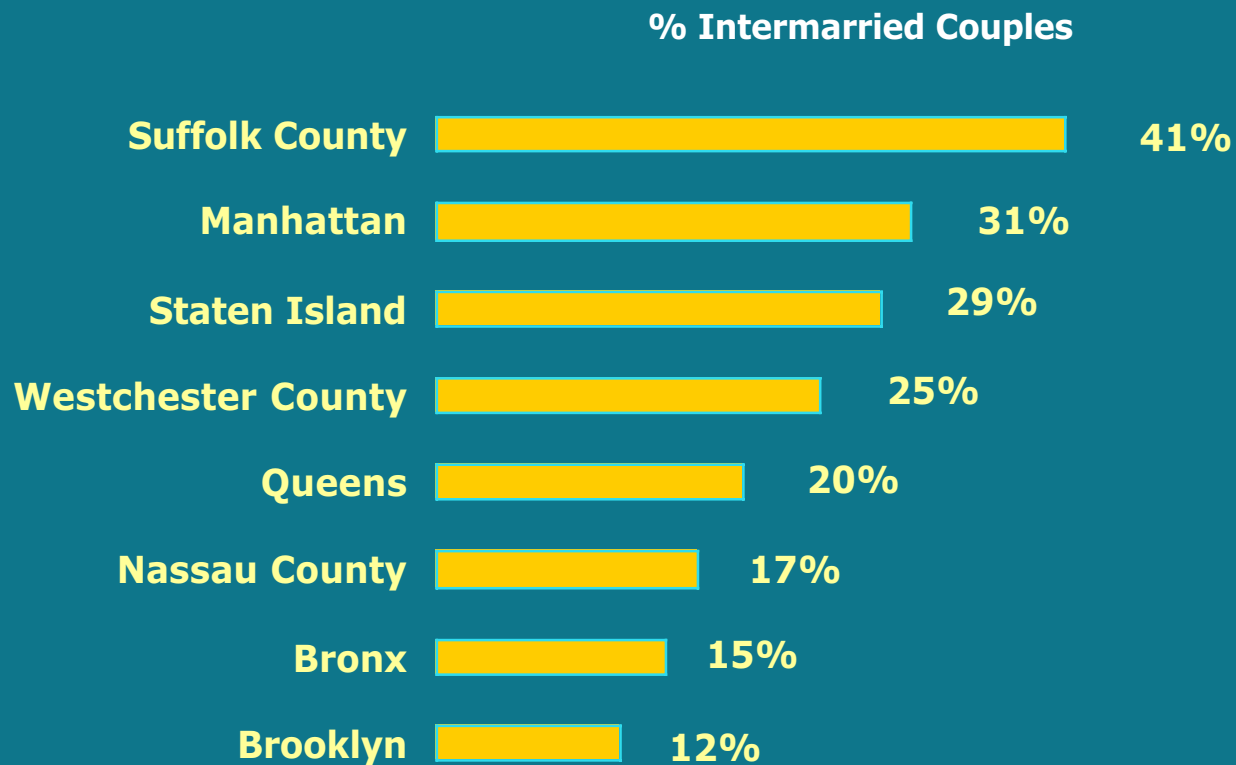
Type of Marriage	Percent of Marriages	Percent of Jewish Born Persons*
Inmarriage	72%	83%
Conversionary Marriage	7	4
Intermarriage	22	13
Total	100%	100%

*Since an inmarriage involves two Jewish persons, intermarriage rates based on Jewish persons are different from intermarriage rates calculated on the basis of marriages/couples. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.



INTERMARRIAGE: BOROUGH/COUNTY

Suffolk County Jewish households are most likely to be intermarried.

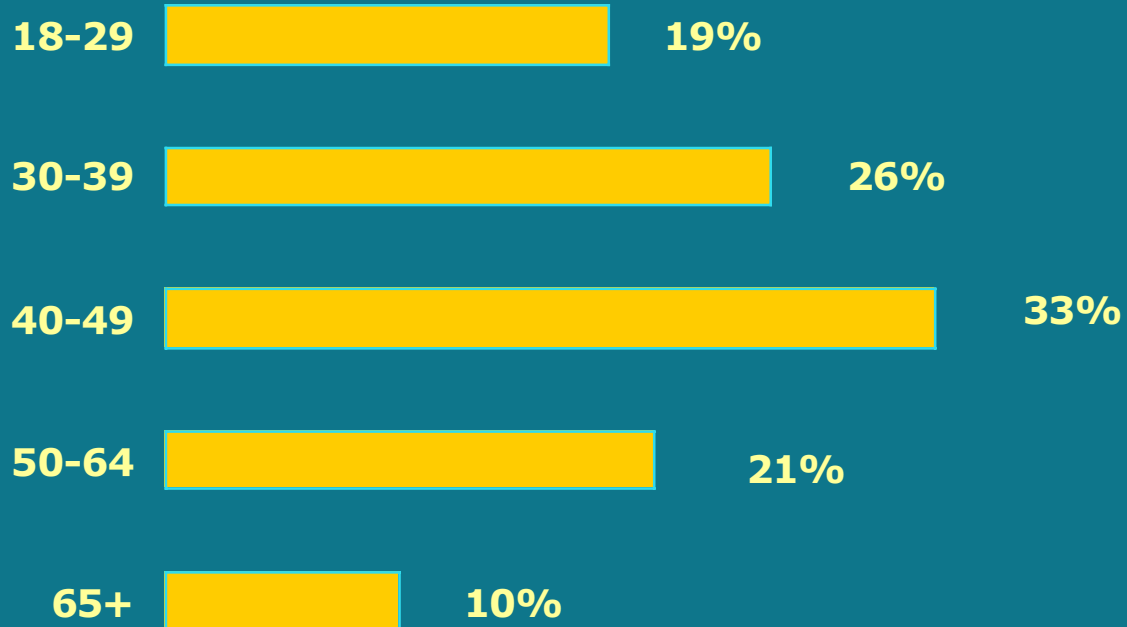




INTERMARRIAGE: AGE OF SURVEY RESPONDENT

Intermarriage rates in the New York area show an interesting pattern when analyzed by the age of the respondent.

% of Currently Intermarried Couples



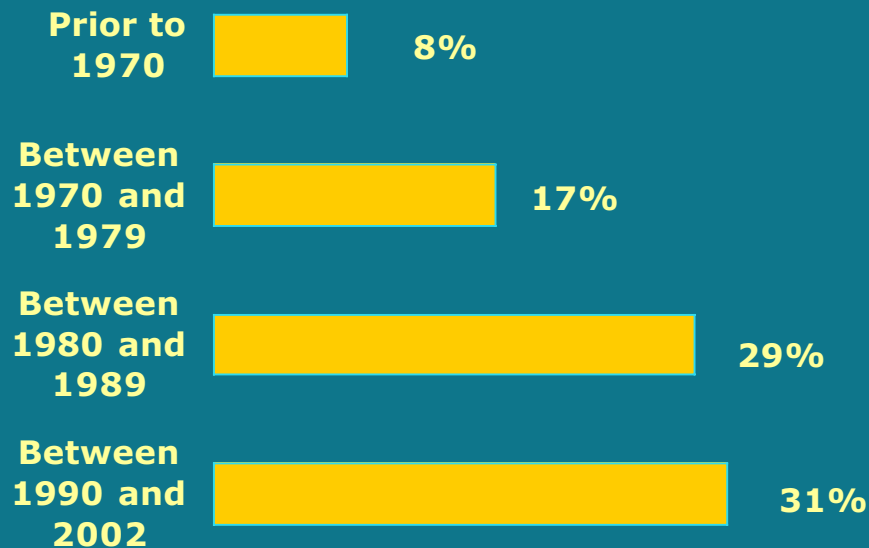


INTERMARRIAGE: TRENDS OVER TIME

Among 2002 respondents who are currently married, only 8% who were married prior to 1970 are intermarried.

Intermarriage rates in the 1980s and the 1990s have been relatively stable.

% of Currently Intermarried Couples Who Were Married...





INTERMARRIAGE & CONGREGATION MEMBERSHIP

Congregation membership is low among the intermarried.

- 16% of intermarried households report synagogue or temple membership.

% of Married Couples Who Are Congregation Members

Inmarried



63%

Conversionary



44%

Intermarried



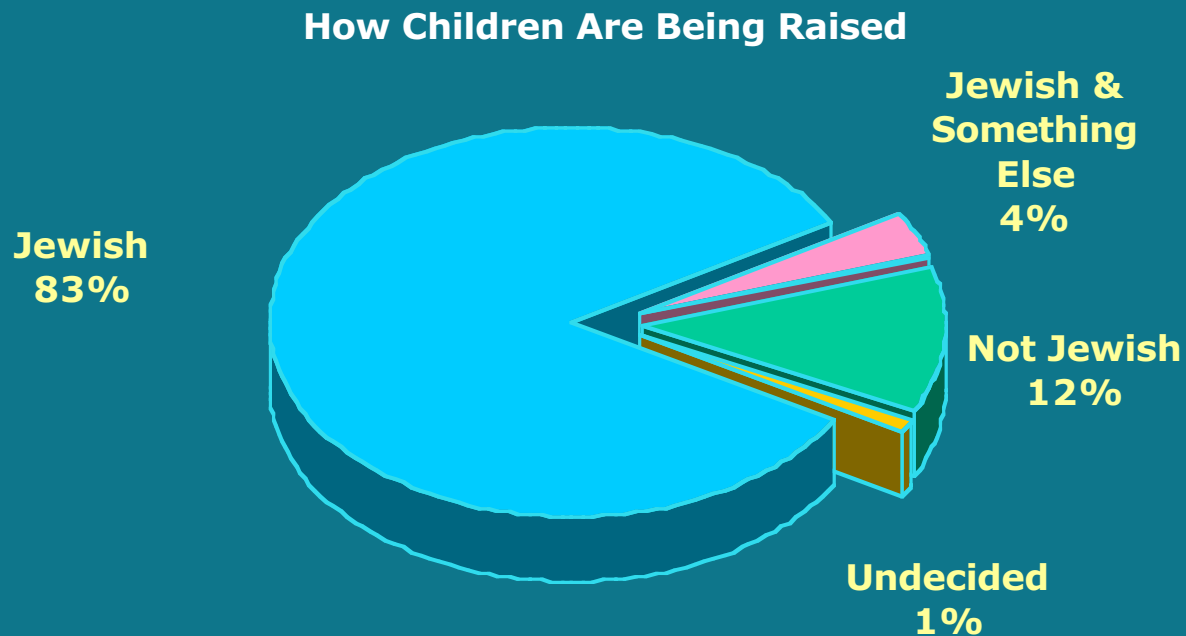
16%



RAISING CHILDREN JEWISH

Approximately 370,000 children under age 18 live in the eight-county New York area Jewish households.

- 83% are being raised as Jews, and another 4% are being raised Jewish and “something else.”





INTERMARRIAGE: NUMBER OF CHILDREN

There are over 60,000 children living in intermarried Jewish households.

Type of Marriage	Number of Children	% of Children in Household Type
Inmarried Households	240,000	65%
Conversionary Households	18,000	5
Intermarried Households	61,000	16
Other Households *	51,000	14
Total	370,000	100%

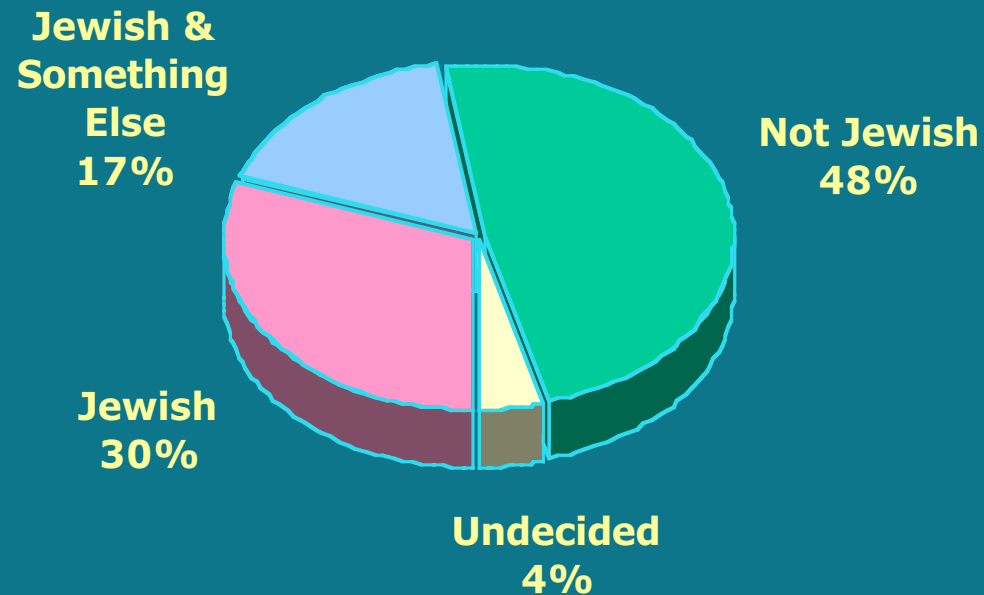
*"Other Households" can include unmarried partners, divorced, separated, widowed, and never-married households.



INTERMARRIAGE & RAISING CHILDREN JEWISH

About half of the 61,000 children living in intermarried Jewish households are not being raised as Jews.

% Children in Intermarried Households Who Are Being Raised:





INTERMARRIAGE & RAISING CHILDREN JEWISH

Over 99% of children living in inmarried households are being raised as Jews.

Child Being Raised:	Inmarried Households	Conversionary Households	Intermarried Households
Jewish	99%	80%	30%
Jewish and Something Else	<1	3	17
Not Jewish	<1	15	48
Undecided	<1	2	4
Total	100%	100%	100%



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS & HUMAN SERVICES



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: ISOLATED OLDER ADULTS

Approximately 83,000 Jewish seniors live *alone* in the New York area.

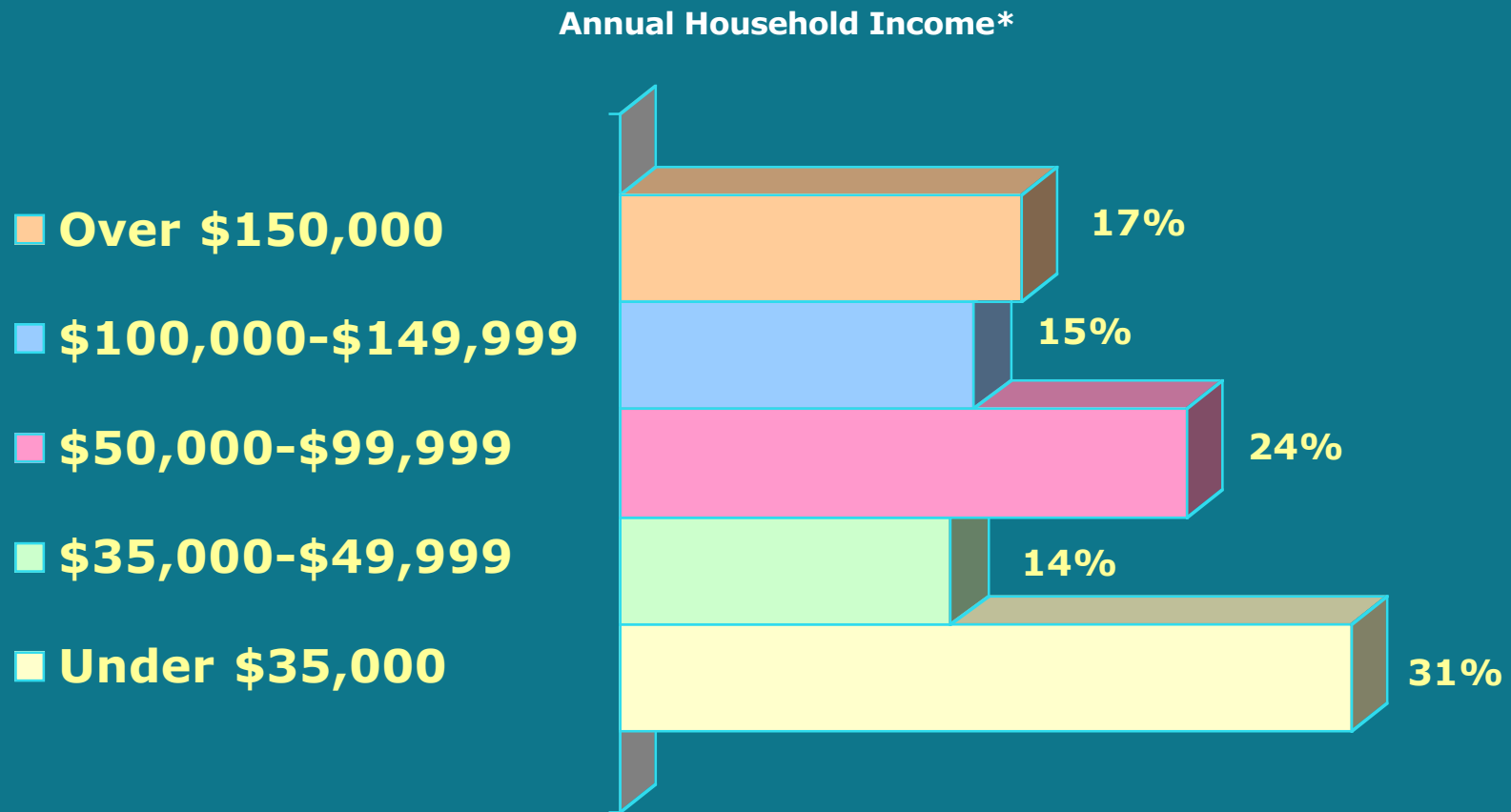
Age	Jewish Seniors Living Alone	
	Number	% of Respondents in Age Group
65-74	27,000	34%
75-84	37,000	50%
85+	19,000	71%
Total	83,000	46%

Of the Jewish seniors 75 and older living alone, 25,000 (44%) do *not* have an adult child living in the area.



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: INCOME

Almost one in three Jewish households (31%) reports an annual income of less than \$35,000.

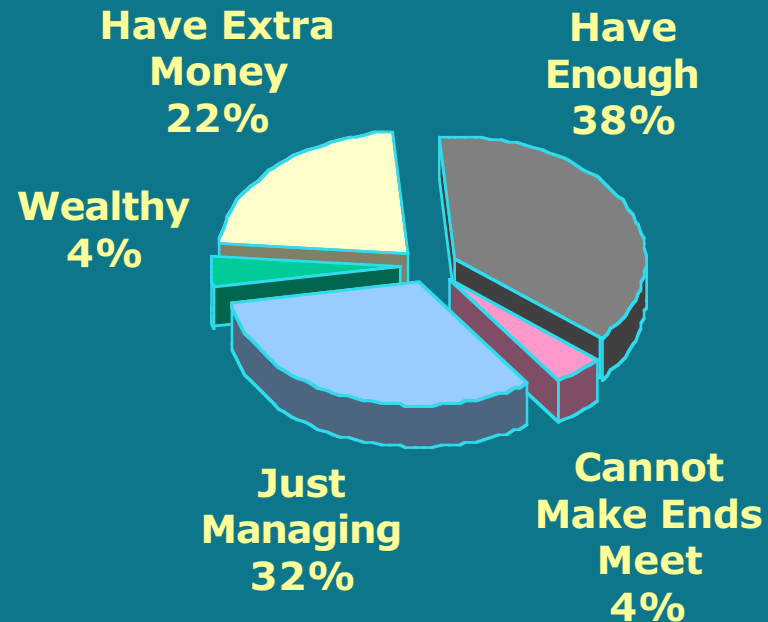


* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: SUBJECTIVE FINANCES

Using a subjective measure of financial status, about one in three respondents report that they are “just managing.”





VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: JEWISH POVERTY

One in six New York area Jewish households is poor.
Jewish poverty is concentrated in New York City.

	Estimated Number of Poor Jewish Households*	% of All Jewish Households
New York City	96,000	21%
Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester	7,000	4%
Total Eight-County Area Poor Jewish Households	103,000	16%

*Total households estimated to be under 150% of poverty guidelines. Base totals: New York City Jewish Households=455,000; Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Jewish Households=188,000. Estimates rounded for presentation.



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: JEWISH POVERTY

91% of senior Russian-speaking respondents report poverty level incomes.

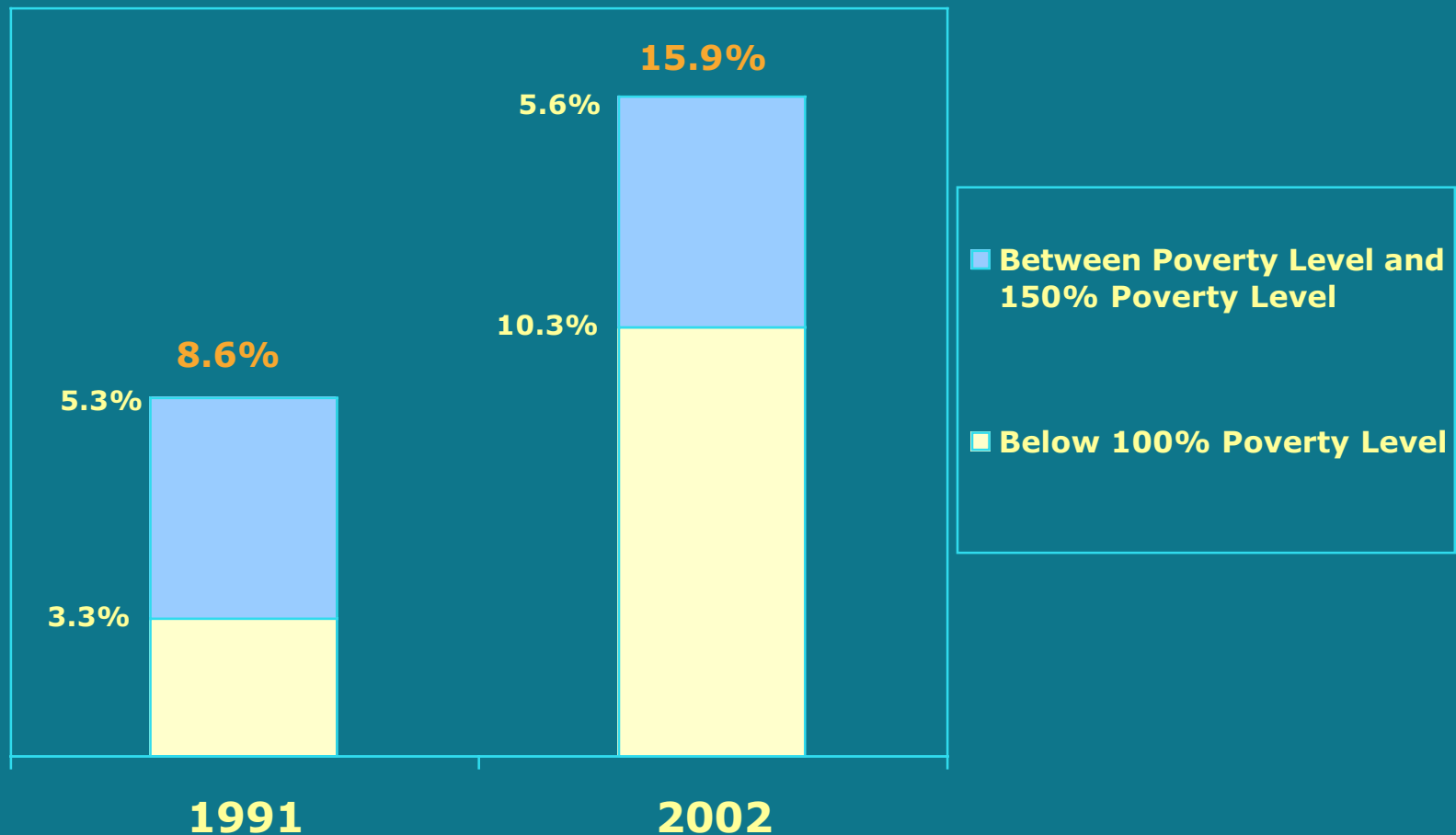
	Estimated Number of Poor Jewish Households	% of Jewish Households that Are Poor
All Jewish Households in New York Area	103,000	16%
Russian Speaking Households	49,000*	53%*
Russian Speaking Respondents Age 65+	30,000	91%
All Other Respondents Age 65+	20,000	13%

*Read table: an estimated 49,000 "Russian-speaking" New York area Jewish households have annual incomes below 150% of poverty guidelines. They represent 53% of "Russian-speaking" Jewish households in the eight county area.



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: JEWISH POVERTY

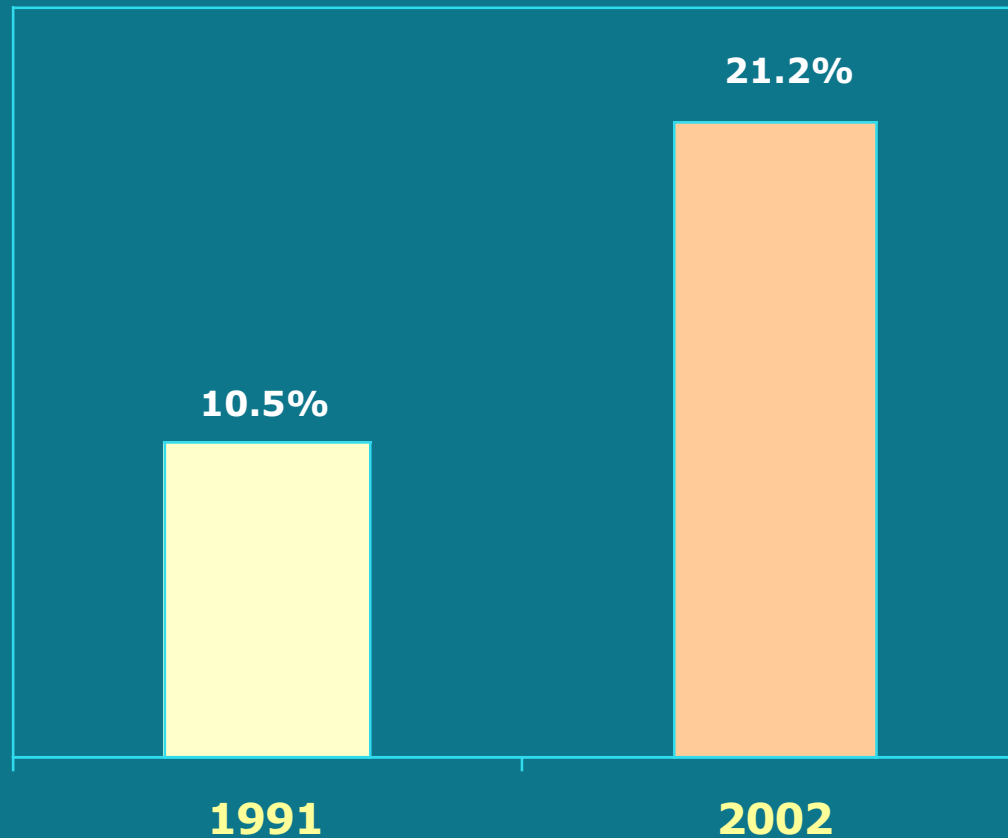
Jewish household poverty levels have almost *doubled* from those reported in the 1991 study for the eight-county area.





VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: JEWISH POVERTY

The percentage of Jewish households that are poor has *doubled* in New York City from 1991 study levels.





VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: JEWISH POVERTY

226,000 people live in poor Jewish households in New York City.

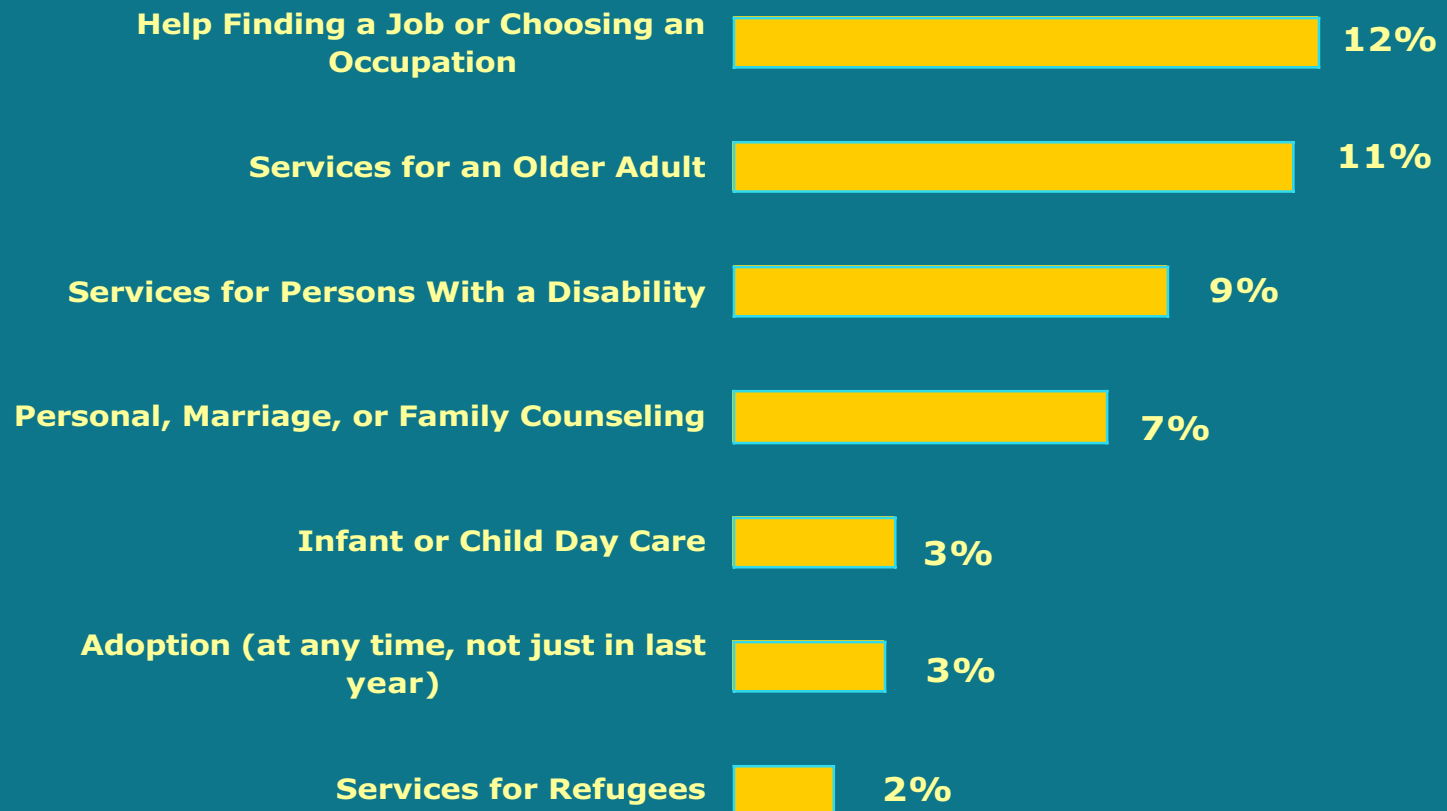
	Number of Poor Jewish Households*	Number of People in Poor Households
New York City	96,000	226,000
Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester	7,000	18,000
Total, Eight-County Area Poor Jewish Households	103,000	244,000

*Note: 1991 reported data indicated a total of 155,600 persons lived in Jewish households that were below 150% of poverty guidelines. The estimated number of people living in poor Jewish households has increased by 57% since 1991.



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: HUMAN SERVICE NEEDS

12% of respondents reported that someone in their household needed assistance with a job or needed vocational advice in the year preceding the interview.

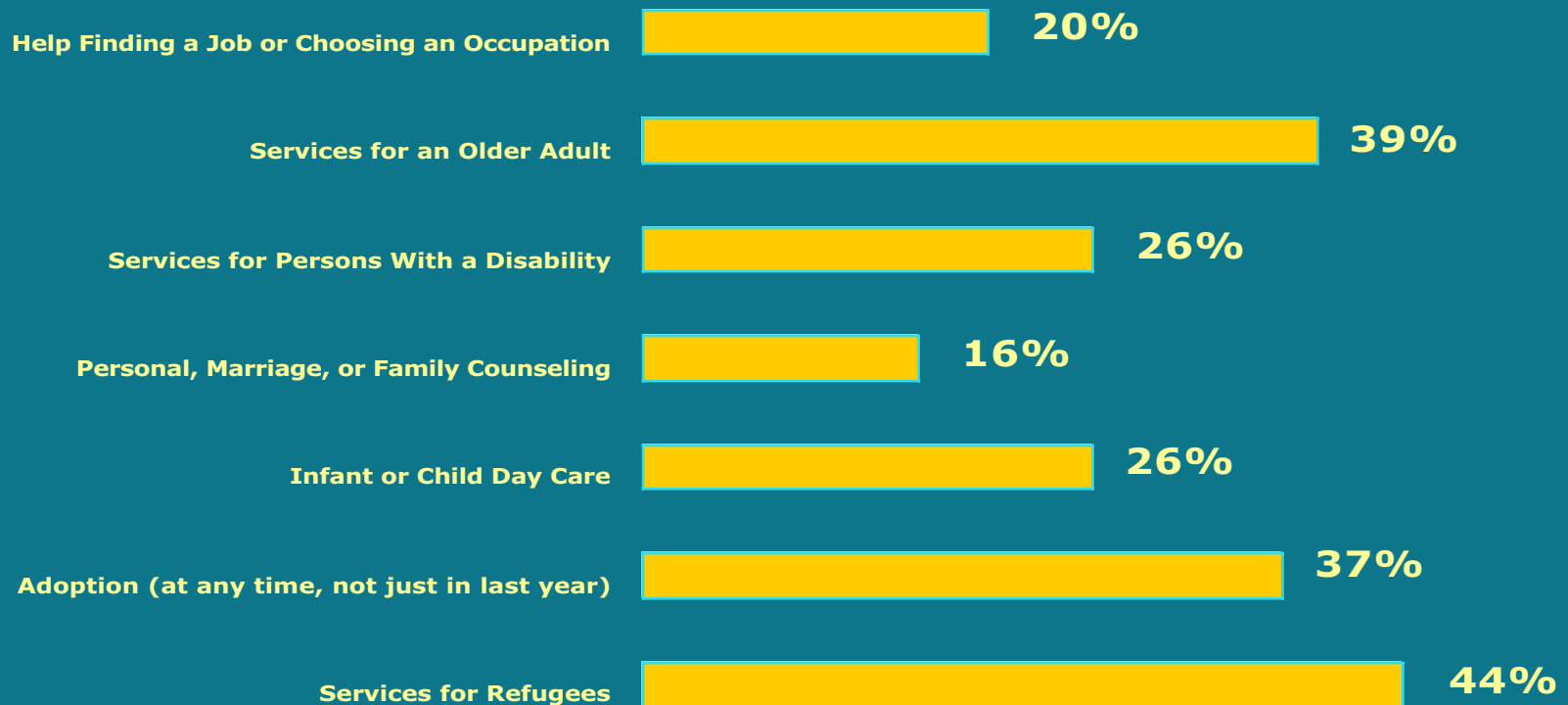




VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: HUMAN SERVICE NEEDS

28% of households seeking help for these human-service needs reported being helped (for at least one service need) by a Jewish service agency.

% Seeking Help Who Were Helped by a Jewish Service Agency

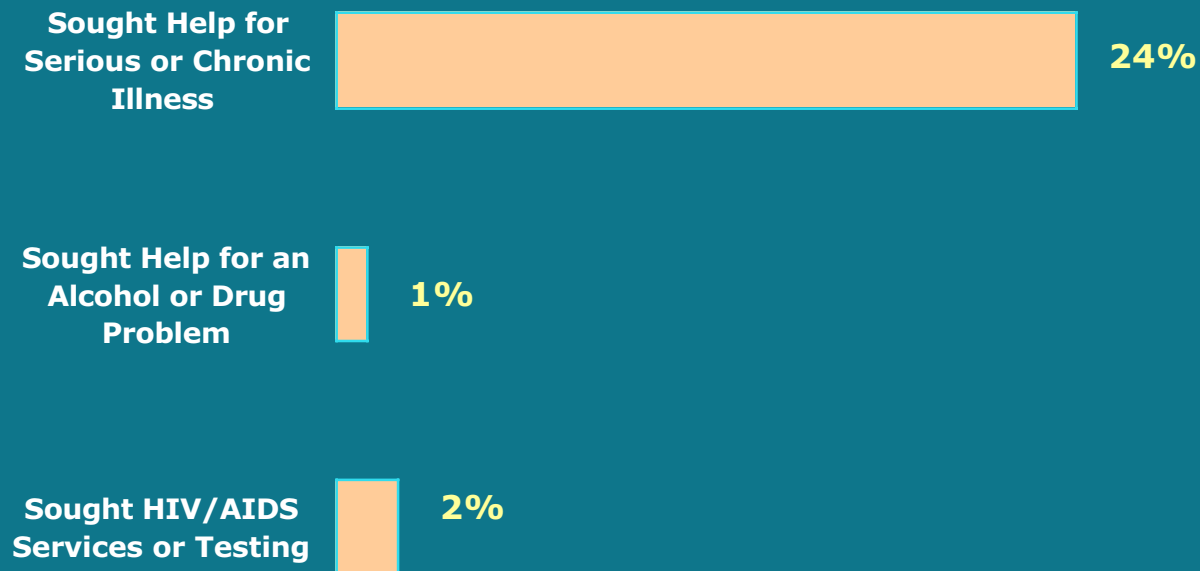


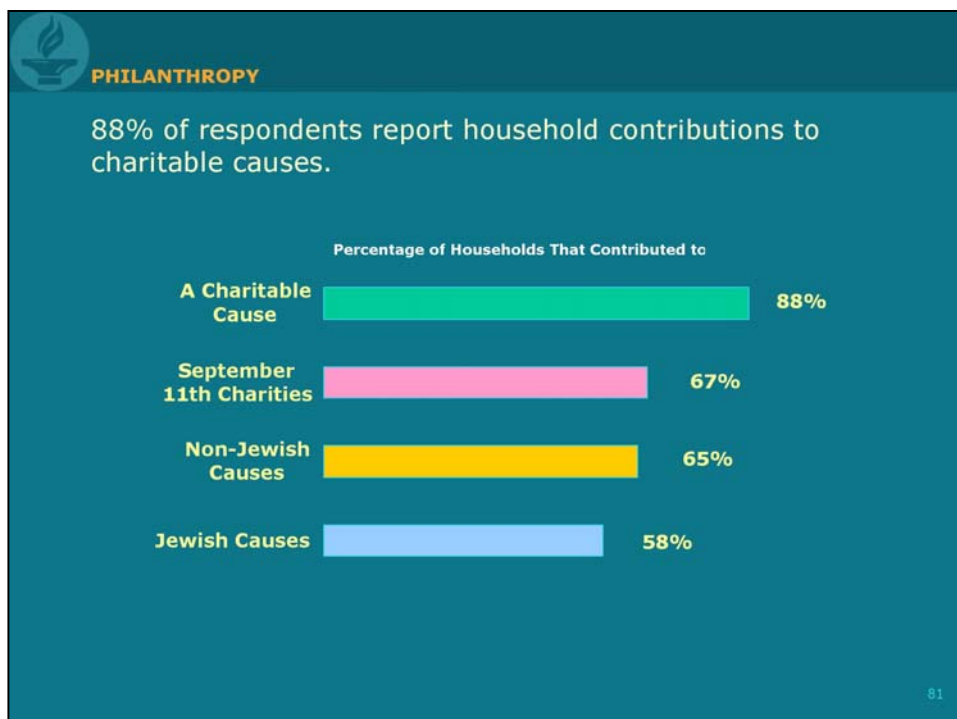


VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: HEALTH SERVICES NEEDS

2% of respondents reported that someone in their household sought HIV/AIDS services or testing in the year preceding the study.

These respondents represent at least 10,000 Jewish households.





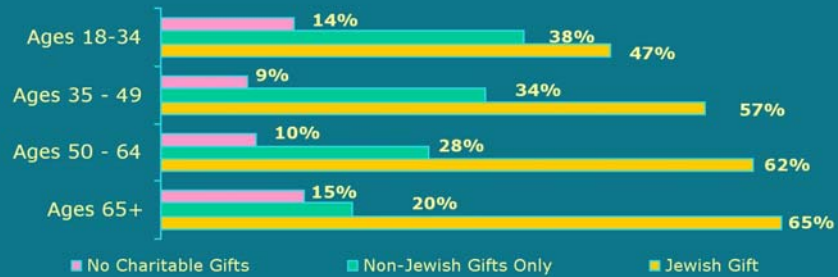


PHILANTHROPY

86% of younger respondents donate to charitable causes.

Younger respondents are most likely to donate to causes that are not specifically Jewish.

Household Charitable Patterns



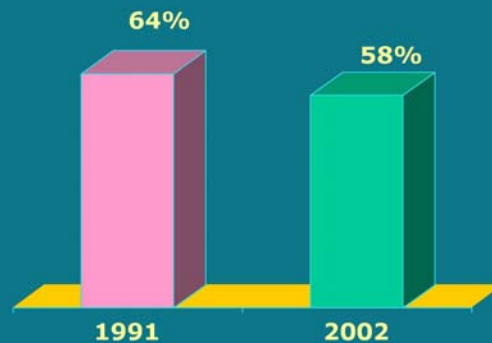
82



PHILANTHROPY: 2002 and 1991

In 2002, 58% of respondents reported household donations to a Jewish charity.

In 1991, 64% reported donations to a Jewish charity.



83



PHILANTHROPY

Household income is strongly related to charitable contributions.

Inmarried households are much more likely than intermarried households to make a Jewish charitable contribution.

	% Making Gift to Any Jewish Cause
All Respondents 2002	58%
Annual Household Income	
• Under \$50,000	51%
• \$50,000 – \$100,000	56%
• \$100,000 - \$150,000	61%
• \$150,000 and Over	76%
Inmarriage - Inter marriage Status	
• Inmarried	79%
• Conversionary Marriage	59%
• Intermarried	30%

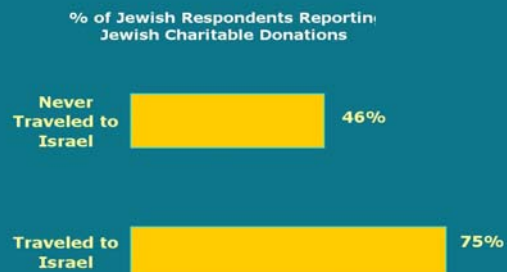
84



PHILANTHROPY & ISRAEL

Travel to Israel is strongly related to Jewish charitable support in 2002.

Among Jewish respondents, 75% of those who have traveled to Israel report a Jewish philanthropic contribution.



85

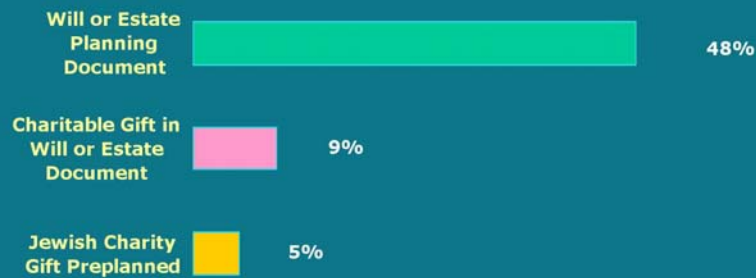


PHILANTHROPY

Only 9% of the survey respondents reported that they had arranged for a planned gift to any charity via a will or estate-planning document

- Just over half of these respondents — 5% of all survey respondents — had will or estate document plans for a contribution to a Jewish charity.

Percentage of Respondents That Have a:



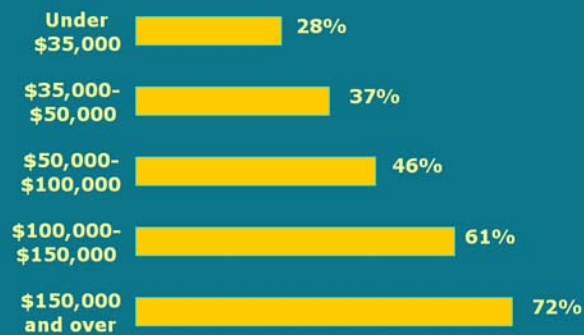
86



PHILANTHROPY

Affluent respondents are more likely to have a will or an estate-planning document.

% Respondents With Will or Estate Document



87



PHILANTHROPY

Yet, only 18% of respondents in households with annual incomes over \$150,000 report having planned charitable donations in their will or estate document.



88



FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

89



FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

In addition to this *Highlights* report, three additional publications are currently planned to explore the results of the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002.

- A final report, with an extensive technical appendix;
- A profile of neighborhoods; and,
- A special report on Jewish poverty in New York City, to be presented at a Fall 2003 conference jointly organized by the Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty and UJA-Federation of New York.

90

The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

A NOTE ON METHODOLOGY¹

4,533 telephone interviews were conducted between March 11, 2002 and September 13, 2002 with randomly selected Jewish households living in the eight county UJA-Federation of New York service area: the five boroughs of New York City (the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), and the suburban counties of Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester.²

Research Definitions

- For this study, a **Jewish household** is defined as a household including one or more Jewish persons at least 18 years old.
- For the purposes of this report, a **Jewish person** is:
 - An adult who self-identifies as a Jew,³ or
 - A child who is being raised Jewish.
- An adult in a household who had a Jewish parent or grandparent, and does not currently self-identify as Jewish is defined as “Jewish-origin.” These adults were not interviewed unless another adult in the household considered themselves to be Jewish.
- Respondents who said that they were “Jewish and something else,” or were “not sure” if they were Jewish, were asked if they could provide some more detail, and the interview was completed (if possible) unless the respondent indicated that he/she was a Messianic Jew.
- Messianic households were not interviewed; they were asked a few key questions (number of voice telephone lines in the household, etc.) and then thanked for their cooperation.
- Non-Jewish respondents were asked if any other adult member of their household consider himself/herself Jewish; if yes, an interview was conducted with one of the adults in the household.
- All non-Jewish households were asked only a few additional questions, including whether either the respondent or any other adult (if multiple person household) had a Jewish parent or grandparent.

Research Process

- The research process included two interrelated steps:
 - An initial interview (the “screener”) designed to identify Jewish and non-Jewish households;
 - An immediate (if possible) interview with a Jewish household.
- Respondents who said they were Jewish were automatically transferred to the CATI-based Jewish household interview.⁴

The key screener questions:

S4. “Many people living in New York identify with an ethnic or religious group. Do you consider yourself to be Jewish or non-Jewish?”

- 1 Jewish
- 2 Jewish and Something Else
- 3 Not Sure
- 4 Non-Jewish
- 5 Messianic Jew, Jew for Jesus, “Completed Jew”

Non-Jewish respondents were asked a second household screening question (if at least two people lived in the household):

S5. “Does ANY OTHER ADULT MEMBER of your household consider himself/herself Jewish?”

- 1 Yes
- 2 Jewish and Something Else
- 3 Not sure if person considers self Jewish
- 4 No, no one Jewish

Callbacks and Number of Calls

A total of 174,128 telephone numbers were dialed a total of 578,527 times to complete the screening and interview phases of the Jewish Community Study of New York.⁵

- 68,900 residential households were contacted;
- 29,679 households provided sufficient information so that their ethnic or religious group identification could be determined;
- 22,934 of these households were non-Jewish, 120 were Messianic, and 590 were classified as Jewish origin;
- 6,035 Jewish households were identified during the screening phase; 4,533 interviews are included in the interview data file.⁶

Response Rate

- The overall response rate for the screening phase of the study was 38%, calculated using the AAPOR (response rate “3”) model; that is, approximately 38% of all potentially working residential numbers were successfully contacted during the screening process.⁷

Interview Cooperation Rate

- The interview cooperation rate was 75%; that is, 75% of all identified Jewish households responded to the survey.⁸

The Survey Interview

- The average time required to complete the questionnaire was 20 to 21 minutes, and while a few respondents required an hour to complete the interview, over 90% of interviews were completed within 30 minutes;
- 94% of survey respondents were Jewish, 1% were Jewish and “something else,” and 5% of survey interview respondents were non-Jews who felt comfortable answering the survey questions.

Sampling Design: Stratified Random Sampling

- Each possible telephone number in the eight county New York area was assigned to one of the four sampling “strata” within each of eight counties — 32 strata in total — based upon an a priori analysis of the probable percentage of Jewish households in each telephone exchange within each of the eight counties.
- The four sampling substrata (within each of the eight counties):
 - (1) Low Jewish incidence telephone exchanges (prestudy estimates were that between 3% and 5% of the households in these exchanges would be Jewish);
 - (2) Medium Jewish density telephone exchanges (prestudy estimates were typically between 5% and 12% Jewish);
 - (3) High Jewish incidence telephone exchanges (prestudy estimate was a minimum of 15% Jewish);
 - (4) Very high Jewish likelihood (prestudy estimate was 90% Jewish; these phone numbers were based on lists used by the UJA-Federation of New York and the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York (JCRC);
- Each possible phone number in the eight county area was assigned to one and only one of the 32 sampling substrata prior to the generation of random samples for each of the 32 sampling strata.
- A random sample of telephone numbers was randomly selected within each of the 32 strata by MSG-GENESYS (Marketing Systems Group- GENESYS Sampling Systems).

Estimation and Weighting

Estimation and weighting procedures occurred independently within each of the 32 sampling strata, following the sample design model. Claritas estimates of the number of all households in each of the eight counties as of April 1, 2002 (just after the start of interviewing) were used as the basis of Jewish household estimation and survey interview weighting.⁹

- Within each of the 32 sampling stratum separately, the percentage of Jewish households to all households with ethnic-religious identity determined during the screening phase of the survey was multiplied by the Claritas-MSG-GENESYS estimate of all households in that stratum to develop an estimate of the number of Jewish households.
- For example, if there were 75,000 Bronx households represented by the high incidence Bronx stratum, and 17% of the households were Jewish (after the screening interview phase), then the estimate of the number of Jewish households would be 17% of 75,000 or 12,750. Each interview completed in that frame (a total of 179) would then be assigned a weight of approximately 71.229 (12,750/179), which was then adjusted by the number of telephone voice lines in the household in order to minimize any potential bias caused by multiple telephone households being more likely to be included in the survey.¹⁰
- The Jewish household estimate of 643,000 was compiled by separately estimating the number of Jewish households within each of the 32 sampling strata, and then combining those estimates.

Sampling Error Estimates

All sample surveys are subject to sampling errors. Two types of sampling error are summarized below:

Household Estimates

- The best estimate of the total number of Jewish households in the eight county area is 643,000. At the standard 95% level of confidence used in survey research, the estimate of the number of Jewish households is accurate within a range of +/- 17,700 households, reflecting a potential error range of approximately +/- 2.7% (1.96 standard errors);
- For comparison, the 1991 study estimated a total of 638,000 Jewish households with a potential error range of +/- 3%;¹¹
- The potential error range for Jewish household estimates for each county are higher, since the base number of contacts is smaller. For the Bronx, the estimate of 24,000 Jewish households is subject to a potential error of +/- 10.7%, while the Brooklyn

household estimate of 171,000 Jewish households is subject to a potential error of +/- 5.0%.¹²

Survey Responses

In addition to potential errors in the estimates of the number of Jewish households, the reported survey findings are also subject to error. In political election surveys, for example, the reported survey findings are always expressed as the probable “percentage,” but a range of possible error is always included. These sampling errors are a function of both the sample design and the overall sample size, as well as the sample size of subgroups being analyzed.

For the Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002, the responses of Jewish household respondents to the interview questionnaire are also subject to sampling error.

- The maximum sampling error for survey responses for which 4,000 or more respondents answered a question was +/-1.8%¹³ at the traditional 95% confidence level.
- Survey results indicate that 43% of Jewish households report synagogue or temple membership.
- Since over 4,000 respondents answered this question, the 95% confidence interval for congregation membership in the eight county area is 43% +/-1.8%, or between 41% and 45%.
- Survey sampling error increases as the sample size decreases.
- Thus, while the survey data indicate that the percentage of congregation affiliated households in New York City is 40%, the 95% confidence interval for New York City congregation membership is 40% +/- 2.2%, or between 38% and 42% (based on approximately 2,800 respondents);
- For the suburbs (Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester combined), 50% of households report congregation membership. The 50% survey finding is subject to a potential sampling error of +/-3% (just under 1,500 respondents answered this question in the three suburban counties).¹⁴

1991 and 2002 Study Comparisons

In addition to the statistical portrait of the Jewish community provided by the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, the data from the 2002 study have been compared with the data from the 1991 New York Jewish Population Study in order to provide some insights into trends over time. While the specific sampling methodologies employed in the 1991 and 2002 studies are not identical, the sampling methodologies are sufficiently comparable for the comparisons to be viewed as valid.

The same interviewing firm, ICR (International Communications Research), conducted the interviewing for both studies. Sampling design, statistical estimation of the number of Jewish households, and survey data weighting was provided for both studies by Dale Kulp, president and CEO of MSG-GENESYS Sampling Systems.

The 1991 design was characterized as a "...statistical single stage Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of all households with telephones in the eight-county New York area..." with the individual county being used as the primary level of stratification. No further stratification occurred within county prior to sampling, although the telephone exchanges within each county were organized by the primary zip code of the residential customer served. The RDD design allowed for the inclusion of unlisted and unpublished phone numbers. Jewish household estimates were based on separate estimates for each county, which were then summed to give the overall estimate of 638,000 "core connected" Jewish households estimated in 1991 for the eight-county area.

The 2002 design was also a single stage Random Digit Dialed survey, with borough and county again a key element of sample stratification. Based on MSG-GENESYS experiences in major American-Jewish community studies since the 1991 New York Study (Philadelphia 1996, Denver 1997, Baltimore 1999, Chicago 2001, Pittsburgh 2002, and Phoenix 2002), MSG-GENESYS further stratified telephone numbers within each county (as described in an earlier section) into low, medium, high, and extremely high density. The extremely high density stratum consisted of lists used by UJA-Federation of New York and Jewish Community Relations Council of New York (JCRC). Jewish household estimates were generated within each substratum, and then combined for the Jewish

household estimate of 643,000 Jewish households for the 2002 study.

The definition of a Jewish household used in the two studies also differs very slightly; indeed, the 2002 Study was designed to follow the essential definition of the 1991 definition of a Jewish household (a "core" Jewish household in 1991 terminology), although the order of the screening questions was altered.

In 1991, a core Jewish person identified "...as Jewish either in religious or in secular-ethnic terms." The screening questions asked for religious affiliation first, and for those who were not Jewish by religion, the interviewer asked if the respondent or anyone else in the household considered themselves to be Jewish. Anyone in the household who was Jewish by either religion or self-identity was classified as core Jewish, and the household a core Jewish household.

In 2002, the self-identity question was used first in the screener as indicated on the first page of this note on methodology. Households were tentatively defined as Jewish if either the respondent considered him or herself to be Jewish, or another adult in the household considered him or herself Jewish. Religion and then denomination (if Judaism was the religion) was asked later; and Messianic Jewish households were eliminated in the 2002 Study whenever they could be clearly identified by a series of probes that followed the religion and denomination question. A household was classified as Jewish if the respondent or another adult in the household was self-identified as Jewish, and was not a Messianic Jewish household when religion and denomination were considered. In 1991, a limited number of households were included as core Jewish households when only a child in the household, not an adult, was Jewish. The 2002 study did not include those households as Jewish, since no adult in the household was Jewish.

Despite these minor differences, we view the data from the 1991 and the 2002 studies as comparable. Both used contemporary random sampling methods and very similar definitions of who is Jewish and what is a Jewish household. We believe that the differences between the data from 1991 and 2002 studies reflect real differences, within the context of sampling error. Given sampling error for the two studies, when all survey respondents are included in an analysis, a difference in results of at least 5% to 6% is the minimum required to assert a real difference over time.

¹ A comprehensive technical appendix will be included in the final report for the *Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*, scheduled to be released in fall 2003.

² Interviews by borough – The Bronx 290, Brooklyn 1114, Manhattan 840, Queens 563, Staten Island 190, Nassau County 744, Suffolk County 389, Westchester County 403.

³ This definition is roughly equivalent to the concept of “core Jews” used in the 1991 Jewish Population Study of New York.

⁴ Computer-assisted telephone interviewing.

⁵ The screening phase allowed for a minimum of eight callbacks to each working number included in the survey samples, as opposed to the industry standard of four total calls. The goal of these extra callbacks was to make sure that the interviewed Jewish households were representative of the Jewish community, not just those available at home on a given night. Callbacks were rotated by the interviewing firm (ICR: International Communications Research) by day of the week, time of night (or day). Thus, unless the telephone carrier indicated that a phone number was “not working,” or a “fax/data” line, etc., or it was clear that the telephone number was nonresidential, a minimum of nine phone calls was the standard interview default before a number was “abandoned.”

⁶ 4,094 respondents completed the interview in its entirety; another 439 provided sufficient information to be included in the final interview data file; 1,502 potential Jewish household respondents were either unwilling or unable to complete a usable survey interview.

⁷ Prior to the survey, the research team had estimated that a 40% response rate in the New York area was an attainable goal, even though previous ICR-UAI studies had achieved higher response rates in other Jewish community studies. The 1991 study reported a response rate of 58%; had we used similar calculations, the 2002 response rate would have been 43%, reflecting the changing face of survey interviewing in the United States as telemarketing has exponentially increased.

⁸ Prior to the study, the research team had projected a minimum cooperation rate of 60%, given the often mentioned probable difficulty in completing an interview with a Jewish households in the New York area.

⁹ Claritas is a recognized leader among firms that update U.S. Census household-demographic estimates between official census dates for both basic demographic research as well as market segmentation analyses. Please see the Claritas website: www.claritas.com for detailed descriptions and evaluations of the accuracy of Claritas estimates, as well as the procedures used to generate the estimates.

¹⁰ Estimation calculations are based on the total number of Jewish households identified during the screener, including Jewish households who were unable or unwilling to complete an interview. This estimate of Jewish households in the sampling sub-stratum is then used to weight the entirely completed and partial interviews so that they represent the total number of Jewish households estimated within that stratum. The Jewish household numbers cited are rounded approximations of actual results; complete, precise details will be published in the technical appendix to the final report.

¹¹ Details for each county will be included in the technical appendix. The efficiency of the MSG-GENESYS sampling design also helps minimize overall household estimate errors; the +/-2.7% 2002 error range is somewhat lower than the +/-3% error range in 1991. At the same time, the number of screens (households with ethnic-religious identity information determined) was reduced from 40,500 in 1991 to just under 30,000 in 2002 (thereby reducing interviewing costs). Please note that ICR interviewed and MSG-GENESYS provided sampling and estimation for the 1991 project, in which the traditional RDD design was used; Bethamie Horowitz, Ph.D., was the project director for UJA-Federation of New York. MSG-GENESYS and Ukeles Associates did not develop the sampling design described above until the 1996 Jewish Community Study of Greater Philadelphia, when computer technology allowed for almost instantaneous unduplication of numbers from lists provided by the local Jewish community from the universe of potential RDD (random digit dialing) phone numbers. For the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, over 100,000 numbers from the lists provided by UJA-Federation of New York and the Jewish Community Relations Council of our network were unduplicated from the potential RDD frame before each possible phone number in the eight county area was assigned to one of the 32 sampling strata.

¹² Estimates and potential sampling error (1.96 standard errors, 95% confidence level) for Jewish household estimates for the other counties: Manhattan 155,000: +/- 5.6%, Queens 87,000 +/- 7.2%, Staten Island 18,000 +/- 16.5%, Nassau 89,000 +/- 6.1%, Suffolk 44,000 +/- 8.6%, and Westchester County 55,000 +/-9.6%.

¹³ The survey sampling error achieved in 1991 was +/-1.6%.

¹⁴ A complete matrix of estimates of survey response standard errors will be included in the Technical Appendix for the Final Report. It will allow for error estimates based on the two key dimensions that influence survey response error: (1) the numbers of respondents, and (2) the actual proportion of survey responses on a question-by-question basis.

For more information about the Jewish
Community Study of New York: 2002 visit
www.ujafedny.org or call 1-212-836-1476.



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www.ujafedny.org

130 East 59th Street • New York, NY 10022