

Berman Institute – North American Jewish Data Bank
University of Connecticut

Comparisons of Jewish Communities

A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts

Number 8 - 2013



CURRENT
JEWISH
POPULATION
REPORTS

COMPARISON SERIES

Israel

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North America

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Combined Table of Contents for All Reports in the Comparison Series

This document is one of 36 Sections in the Compendium

Section 1	Methodology	Section 20	Jewish Children Who Have Ever Attended Formal Jewish Education
Section 2	Population Size and Geographic Distribution	Section 21	Informal Jewish Education of Children: Camp and Youth Group
Section 3	Ethnicity	Section 22	Jewish Agencies
Section 4	Part-Year Households	Section 23	Health Limitations
Section 5	Migration	Section 24	General Social Service Needs
Section 6	Age	Section 25	Social Service Needs of the Elderly
Section 7	Household Size and Structure	Section 26	Israel
Section 8	Marital Status, Secular Education, and Employment Status	Section 27	Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust
Section 9	Economic Factors	Section 28	The Media
Section 10	Jewish Identification	Section 29	Donations to Jewish Federations
Section 11	Religious Practices and Synagogue Attendance	Section 30	Donations to Jewish and Non-Jewish Charities
Section 12	Intermarriage	Section 31	Wills
Section 13	Synagogue Membership	Section 32	Volunteerism
Section 14	JCC Membership	Section 33	Reasons for Donating to Jewish Organizations
Section 15	Jewish Organization Membership	Section 34	Jewish Federation Solicitation Strategies
Section 16	Jewish Education of Adults	Section 35	Political Behavior
Section 17	Preschool	Section 36	Summary Measures
Section 18	Jewish Day School		
Section 19	Current Jewish Education of Children		

COMPARISONS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES: A COMPENDIUM OF TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts was prepared by Dr. Ira M. Sheskin for the North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB), under a grant provided by the Mandell and Madeleine Berman Foundation and with support from The Jewish Federations of North America.

The compendium is a single source of tables and bar charts designed to provide a comparative context for understanding American Jewish communities. It is intended for local Jewish communities seeking to compare themselves to others, as well as for researchers, teachers and students of North American Jewry.

Each section of the compendium is available as a stand-alone PDF. A single PDF containing all tables and bar charts together is also available.

The comparison tables and bar charts are based on local Jewish community studies archived at the NAJDB (www.jewishdatabank.org). The NAJDB holds reports, questionnaires, methodological documentation and information about sponsoring organizations and researchers for each study in the compendium. From time to time, the compendium will be updated with information from new local Jewish community studies.

Following social science convention, the year of each community study reflects when the survey interviews were completed, which may differ from the year the study report was released.

The compendium also includes information from two other data sources, the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 (NJPS, www.jewishdatabank.org/NJPS2000.asp) and the U.S. Census Bureau's Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS, www.census.gov/acs/www/).

The Appendix at the end of this section provides further information to help readers use the tables and bar charts.

For further information or inquiries, please contact the North American Jewish Data Bank at info@jewishdatabank.org.

Note that this edition of *Comparisons of Jewish Communities* (Current Jewish Population Report 8) is an updated version of the 2012 edition (Current Jewish Population Report 5). It replaces the New York 2002 study with New York 2011 and Cleveland 1996 with Cleveland 2011. It also adds East Bay 2011.

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SECTION 26 - ISRAEL

June 2013

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel	4
Table 2: Types of Trips to Israel	7
Table 3: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel	12
Table 4: Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Teenagers on a Trip to Israel	17
Table 5: Emotional Attachment to Israel	20
Table 6: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Age of Respondent	26
Table 7: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Jewish Identification	34
Table 8: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel by Type of Marriage	40
Table 9: Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization	45
Table 10: Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization by Age	47
Table 11: Supporting Educational Trips to Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization	51
Table 12: More of the Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas as a Motivation to Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation	53
Table 13: Would Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation If More Money Went to Local Needs Compared to Needs in Israel and Overseas	55

LIST OF BAR CHARTS

Bar Chart 1: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel	5
Bar Chart 2: Jewish Respondent Visited Israel	6
Bar Chart 3: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel on a Jewish Trip	9
Bar Chart 4: Households in Which a Member Visited Israel on a General Trip	10
Bar Chart 5: Jewish Trip Market Share for Households Who Visited Israel	11
Bar Chart 6: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel	14
Bar Chart 7: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel on a Jewish Trip ...	15
Bar Chart 8: Households in Which a Jewish Child Visited Israel on a General Trip ..	16
Bar Chart 9: Will Not Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Teenagers on a Trip to Israel	19
Bar Chart 10: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel	22
Bar Chart 11: Not Emotionally Attached to Israel	23
Bar Chart 12: Very/Somewhat Emotionally Attached to Israel	24
Bar Chart 13: Not At All Emotionally Attached to Israel	25

SECTION 26 - ISRAEL

Bar Chart 14: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Respondent Under Age 35)	28
Bar Chart 15: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Respondent Age 35-49)	29
Bar Chart 16: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Respondent Age 50-64)	30
Bar Chart 17: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Respondent Age 65-74)	31
Bar Chart 18: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Respondent Age 75 and Over)	32
Bar Chart 19: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Respondent Age 65 and Over)	33
Bar Chart 20: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Orthodox Respondents)	36
Bar Chart 21: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Conservative Respondents)	37
Bar Chart 22: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Reform Respondents)	38
Bar Chart 23: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Just Jewish Respondents)	39
Bar Chart 24: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (In-married Jewish Respondents)	42
Bar Chart 25: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Conversionary Jewish Respondents)	43
Bar Chart 26: Extremely/Very Emotionally Attached to Israel (Intermarried Jewish Respondents)	44
Bar Chart 27: Importance of Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization	46
Bar Chart 28: Importance of Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization (Respondent Under Age 50)	48
Bar Chart 29: Importance of Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization (Respondent Age 50-64)	49
Bar Chart 30: Importance of Supporting the People of Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization (Respondent Age 65 and Over)	50
Bar Chart 31: Importance of Supporting Educational Trips to Israel as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization	52
Bar Chart 32: Would Donate More to Local Jewish Federation If More Money Went to Needs in Israel and Overseas	54
Bar Chart 33: Would Donate More to the Local Jewish Federation If More Money Went to Local Needs Compared to Needs in Israel and Overseas	56
Appendix	57

TABLE 1
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

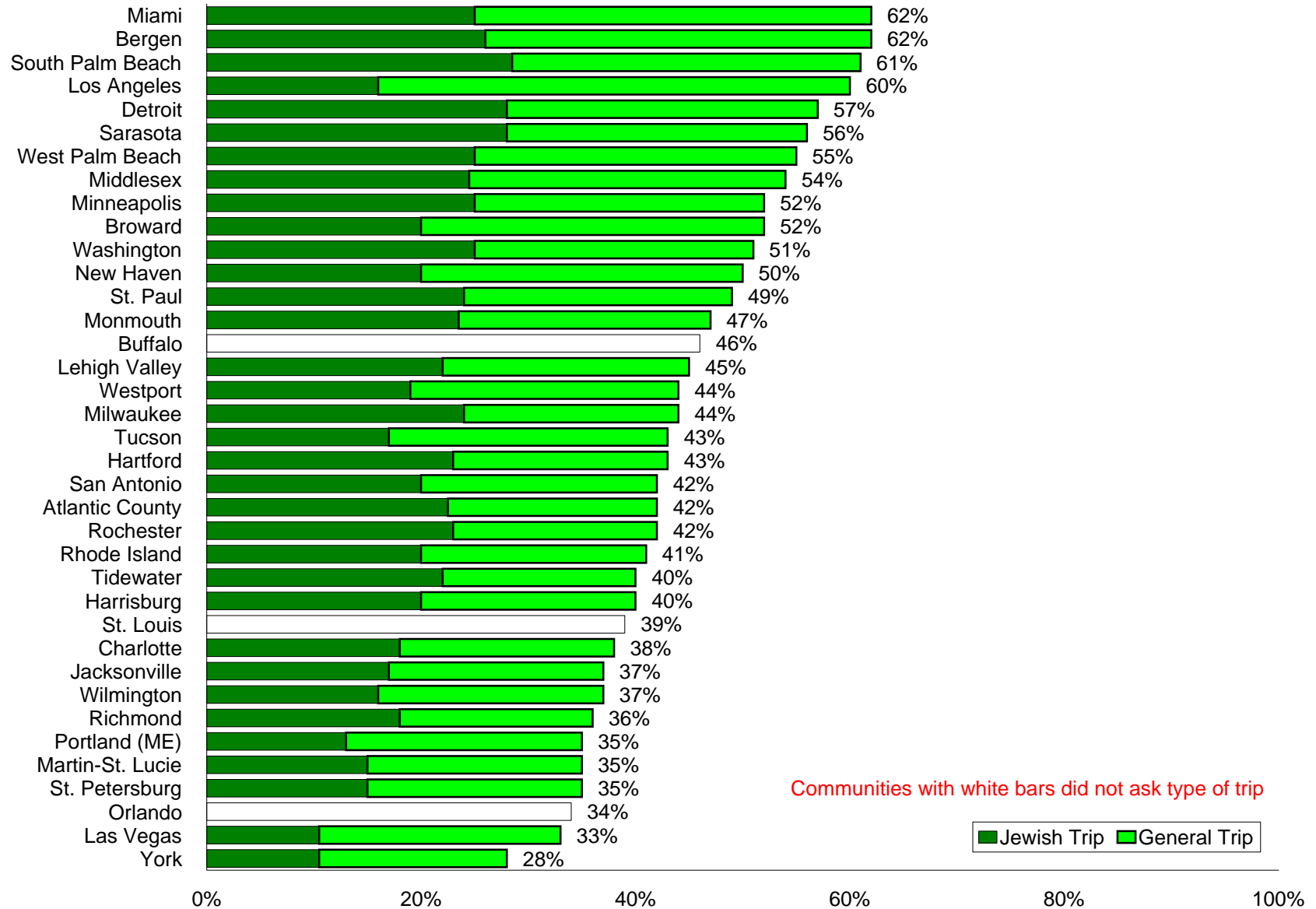
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Miami	2004	62%		Charlotte	1997	38%
Bergen	2001	62%		Jacksonville	2002	37%
S Palm Beach	2005	61%		Wilmington	1995	37%
Los Angeles	1997	60%		Richmond	1994	36%
Detroit	2005	57%		Portland (ME)	2007	35%
Sarasota	2001	56%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	35%
W Palm Beach	2005	55%		St. Petersburg	1994	35%
Middlesex	2008	54%		Orlando	1993	34%
Minneapolis	2004	52%		Las Vegas	2005	33%
Broward	1997	52%		York	1999	28%
Washington	2003	51%		BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS		
New Haven	2010	50%		Baltimore	2010	55%
St. Paul	2004	49%		Cincinnati	2008	52%
Monmouth	1997	47%		Chicago	2010	50%
Buffalo	1995	46%		New York	2011	49%
Lehigh Valley	2007	45%		Cleveland	2011	47%
Westport	2000	44%		Essex-Morris	1998	46%
Milwaukee	1996	44%		Pittsburgh	2002	44%
Tucson	2002	43%		Howard County	2010	42%
Hartford	2000	43%		Atlanta	2006	40%
San Antonio	2007	42%		San Diego	2003	39%
Atlantic County	2004	42%		Phoenix	2002	39%
Rochester	1999	42%		Denver	2007	34%
Rhode Island	2002	41%		NJPS ¹	2000	35%
Tidewater	2001	40%		¹ Question asked whether <i>the respondent</i> visited Israel, not anyone in the household.		
Harrisburg	1994	40%				
St. Louis	1995	39%				

1

HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL

(Jewish Households)



2

JEWISH RESPONDENT VISITED ISRAEL

(Jewish Respondents)

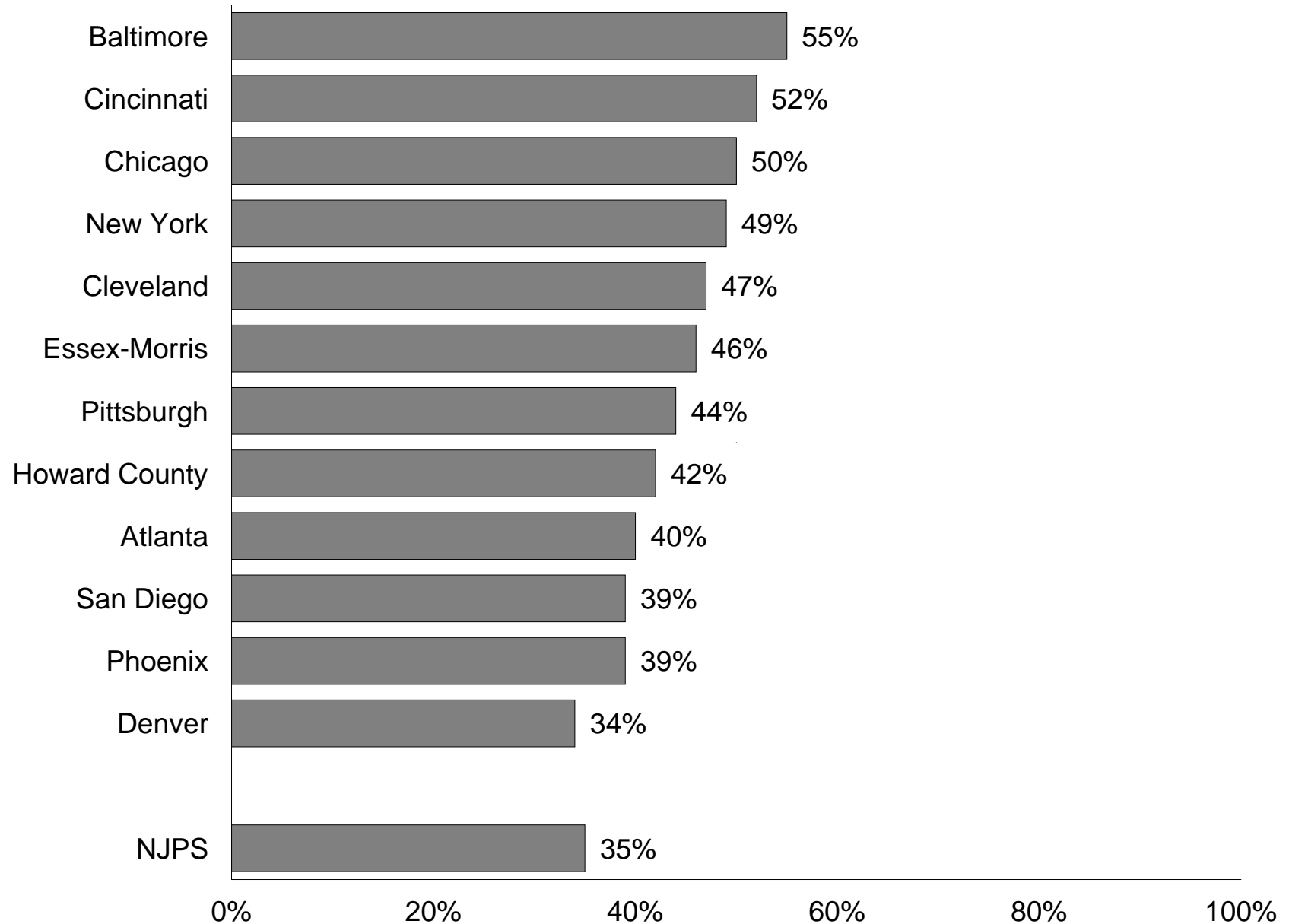


TABLE 2
TYPES OF TRIPS TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Visited Israel		Jewish Trip Market Share ③
Community	Year	Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	32%	47%
Detroit	2005	28%	29%	49%
Sarasota	2001	28%	28%	50%
Bergen	2001	26%	36%	42%
Miami	2004	25%	37%	41%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	30%	46%
Minneapolis	2004	25%	27%	49%
Washington	2003	25%	26%	49%
Middlesex	2008	24%	29%	45%
St. Paul	2004	24%	25%	48%
Monmouth	1997	24%	24%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	20%	55%
Hartford	2000	23%	20%	54%
Rochester	1999	23%	18%	56%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	23%	49%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	19%	54%
Tidewater	2001	22%	18%	55%
Broward	1997	20%	32%	38%
New Haven	2010	20%	30%	40%
San Antonio	2007	20%	22%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	21%	49%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	20%	51%

TABLE 2
TYPES OF TRIPS TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Visited Israel		Jewish Trip Market Share ③
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	
Westport	2000	19%	25%	44%
Charlotte	1997	18%	20%	47%
Richmond	1994	18%	18%	50%
Tucson	2002	17%	26%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	20%	47%
Los Angeles	1997	16%	44%	27%
Wilmington	1995	16%	21%	43%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	20%	43%
St. Petersburg	1994	15%	20%	43%
Portland (ME)	2007	13%	22%	36%
York	1999	11%	18%	37%
Las Vegas	2005	10%	22%	31%

Two types of trips to Israel are defined:

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

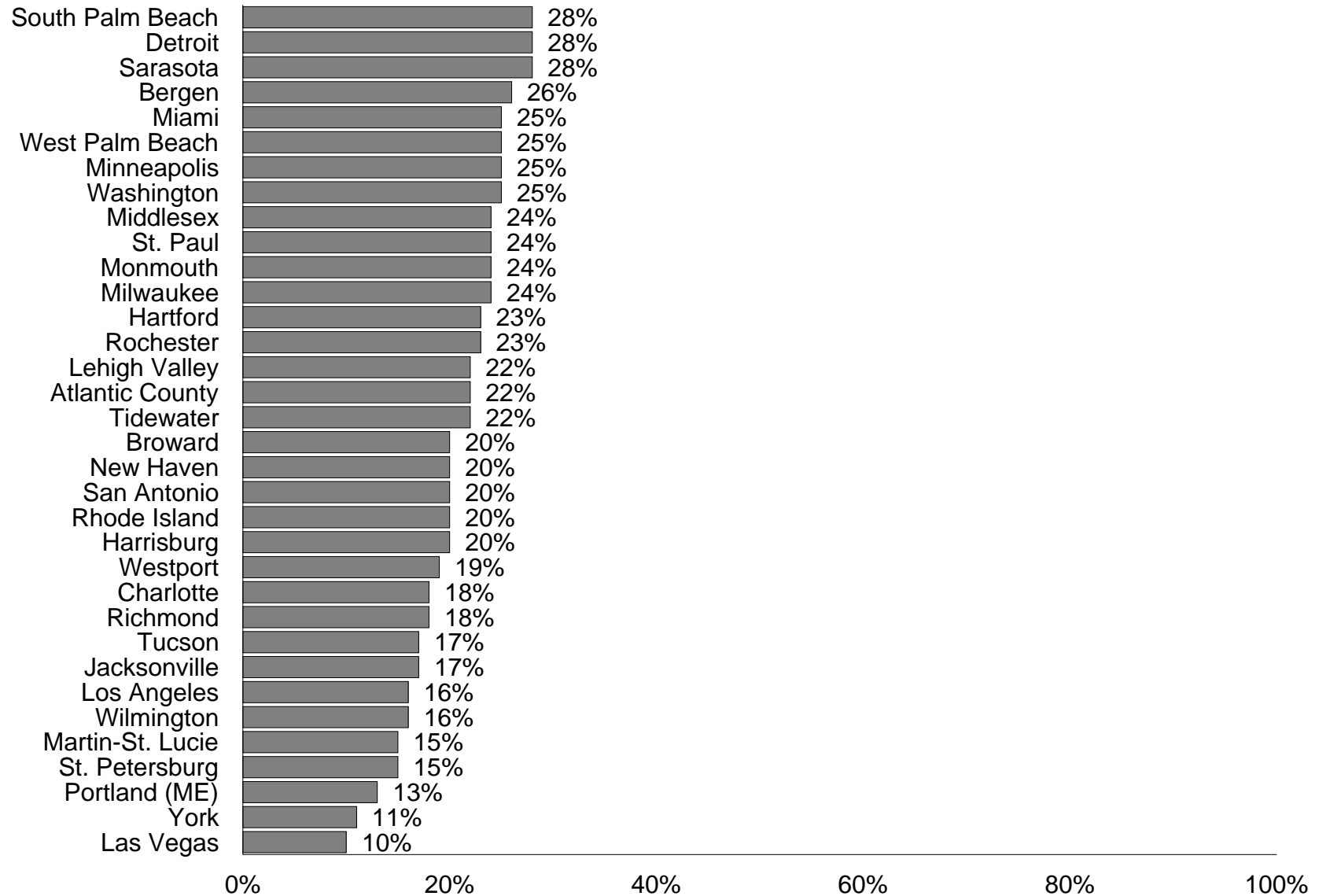
❷ **General Trip:** A *general trip* to Israel is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or commercial company or a trip in which the household member visited Israel on his/her own. Households containing Israelis are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip.

❸ The *Jewish Trip Market Share* is defined as the percentage of households in which a member who visited Israel visited on a Jewish trip.

3

HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL ON A JEWISH TRIP

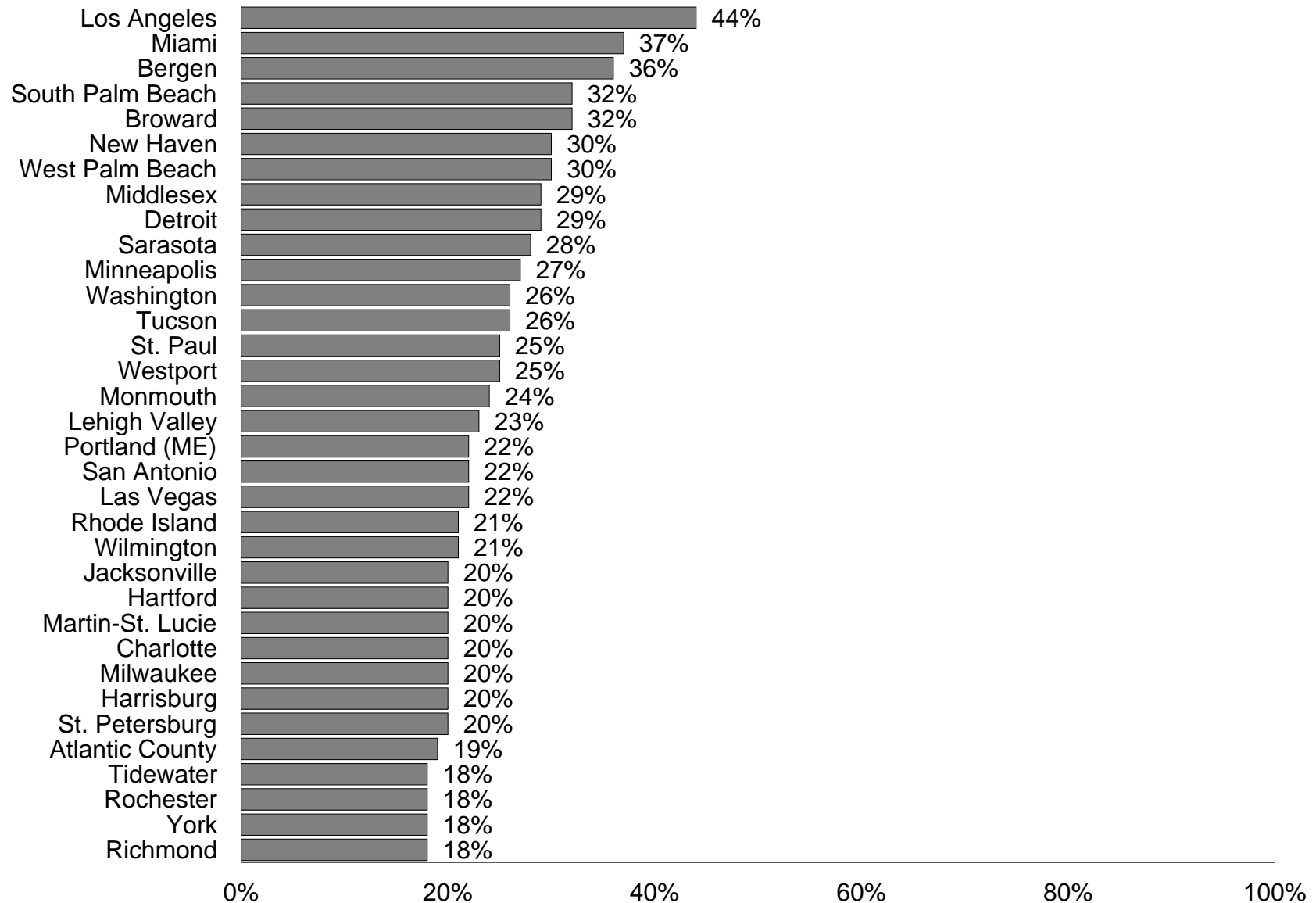
(Jewish Households)



4

HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A MEMBER VISITED ISRAEL ON A GENERAL TRIP

(Jewish Households)



5 JEWISH TRIP MARKET SHARE FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO VISITED ISRAEL

(Jewish Households)

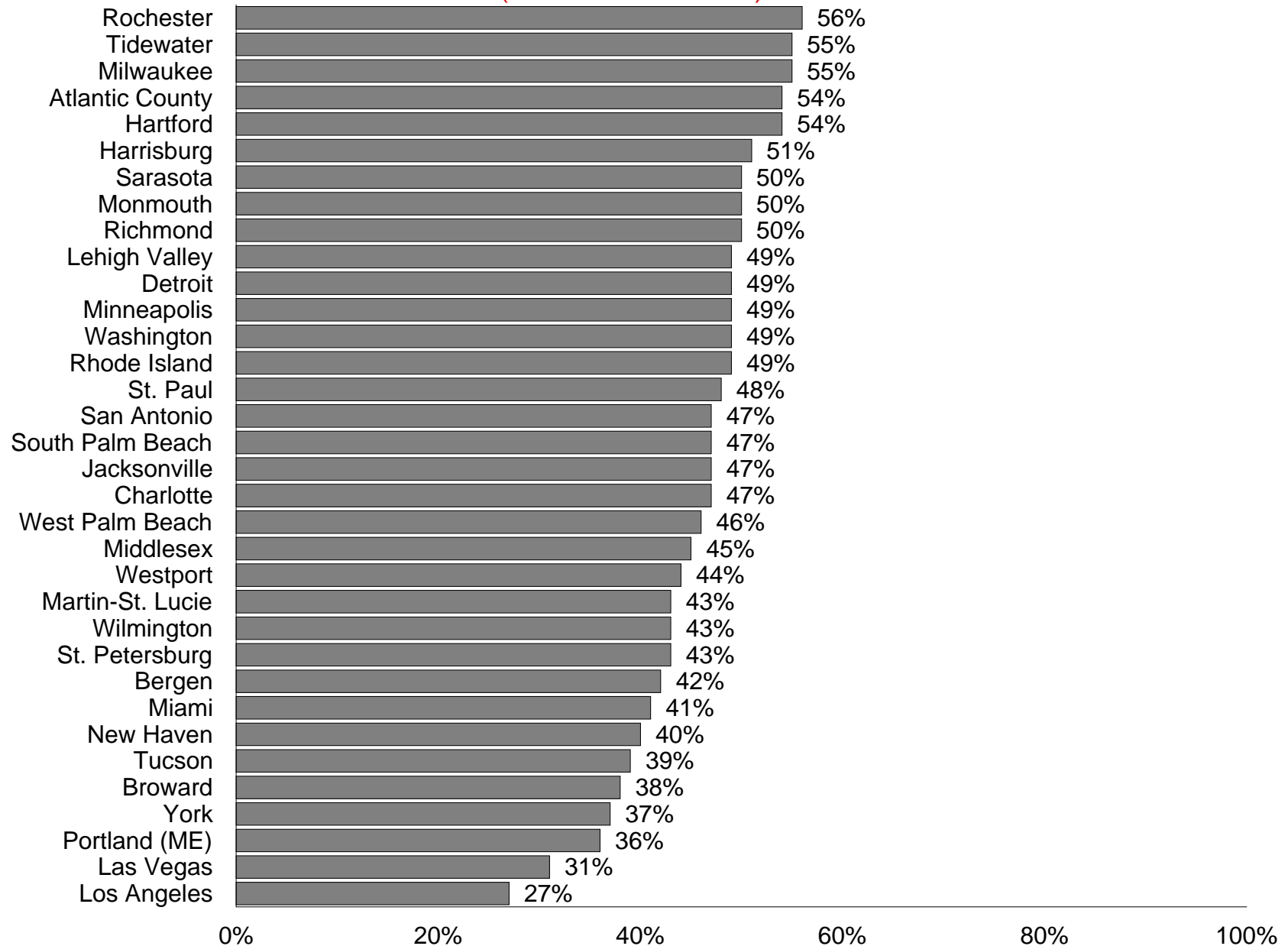


TABLE 3
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	Visited Israel		
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	Total
New York *	2011	NA	NA	35%
Bergen	2001	8%	25	33%
Cleveland ¹	2011	NA	NA	30%
Miami	2004	8%	20	27%
Baltimore *	2010	NA	NA	26%
New Haven	2010	6%	17	23%
Detroit	2005	4%	15	20%
Monmouth	1997	7%	11	18%
Middlesex	2008	6%	13	18%
Chicago *	2010	NA	NA	18%
Cincinnati *	2008	NA	NA	18%
Harrisburg	1994	10%	7	17%
San Antonio	2007	6%	11	17%
Rhode Island	2002	6%	12	17%
Broward	1997	9%	8	16%
St. Louis	1995	NA	NA	16%
St. Paul	2004	5%	9	15%
Milwaukee	1996	8%	7	14%
Minneapolis	2004	6%	8	14%
Washington	2003	3%	11	14%
Tucson	2002	11%	1	12%
Tidewater	2001	8%	3	12%
Richmond	1994	8%	4	12%

TABLE 3
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	Visited Israel		
		Jewish Trip ①	General Trip ②	Total
Hartford	2000	6%	6	12%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%	7	12%
Rochester	1999	4%	8	12%
York	1999	4%	7	11%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2%	8	10%
Las Vegas	2005	1%	9	10%
Pittsburgh **	2002	NA	NA	10%
Sarasota	2001	4%	4	8%
Howard County *	2010	NA	NA	8%
Jacksonville	2002	5%	2	7%
Portland (ME)	2007	4%	3	7%
Phoenix **	2002	NA	NA	7%
Orlando	1993	NA	NA	7%
Westport	2000	3%	3	6%
Atlantic County	2004	2%	4	6%
Los Angeles	1997	2%	4	6%
Wilmington	1995	1%	5	6%
W Palm Beach	2005	2%	2	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	1%	3	4%
Charlotte	1997	0%	4	4%

* Includes only households with Jewish children age 5-17.

** Includes only households with Jewish children age 6-17.

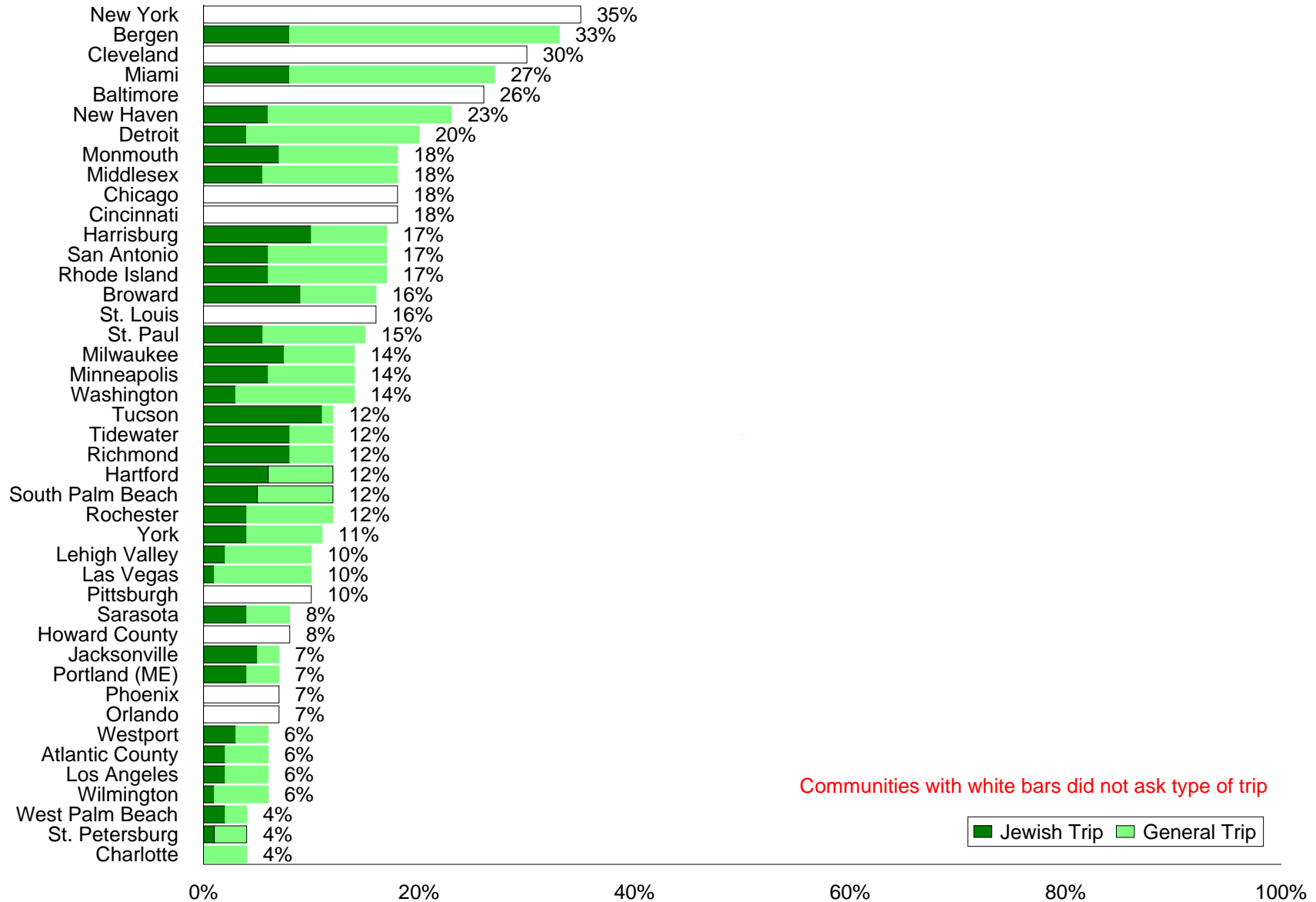
¹ Includes only households with Jewish children age 7-17.

Note: See **Table 2** for an explanation of ① and ②.

6

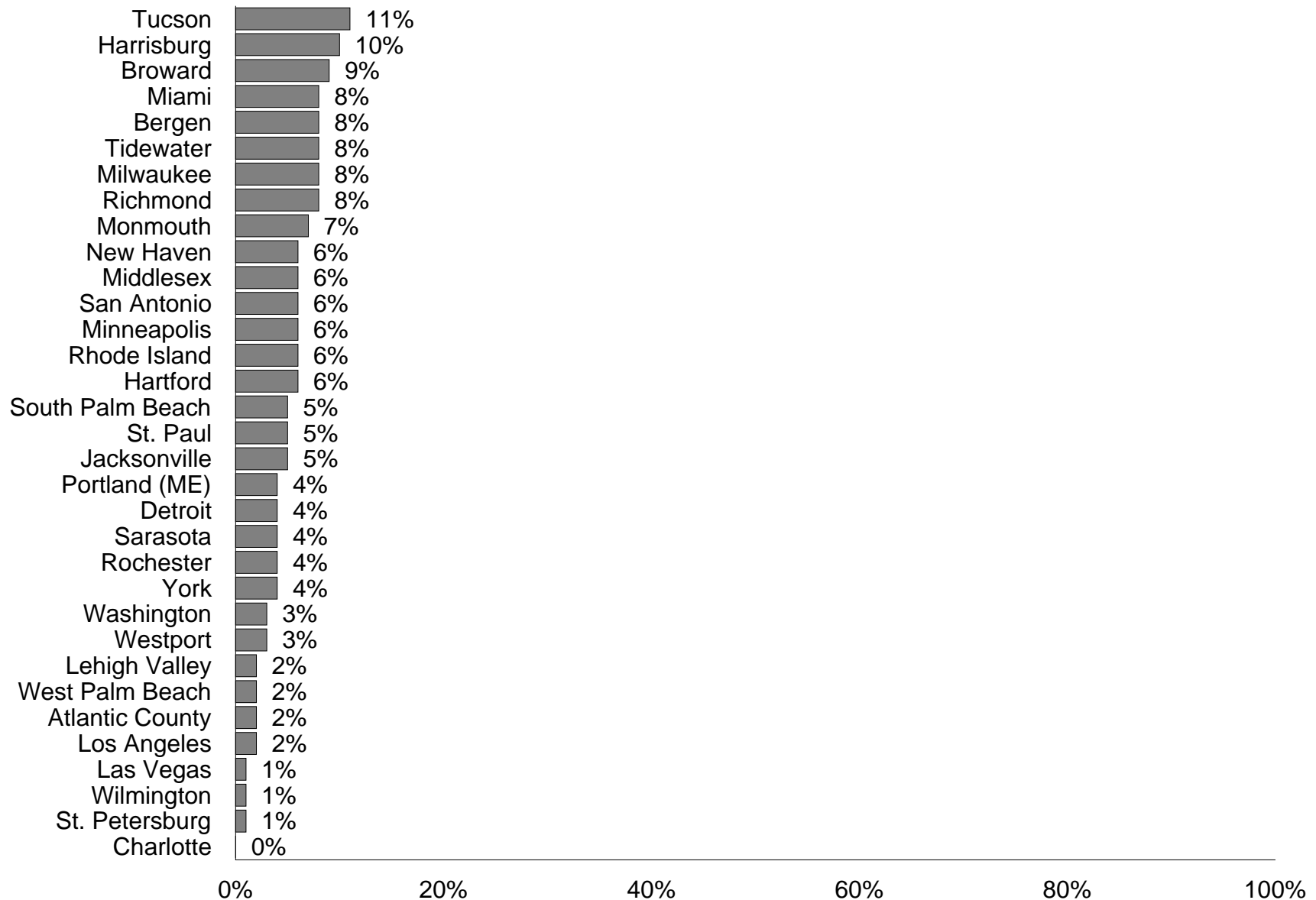
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL

(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)



7 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL ON A JEWISH TRIP

(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)



8 HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD VISITED ISRAEL ON A GENERAL TRIP

(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

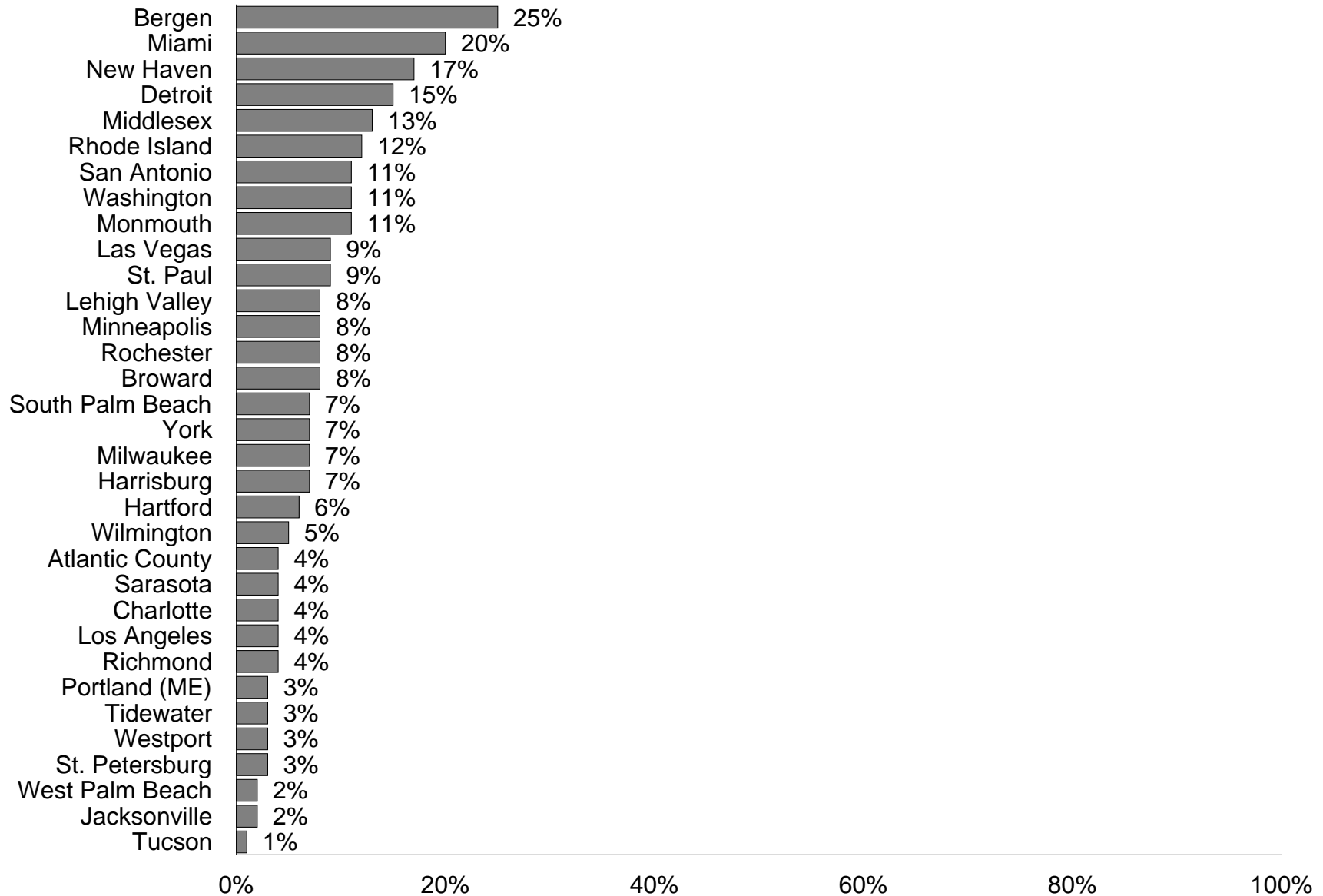


TABLE 4
SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH TEENAGERS
ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	Have Sent a Jewish Child/ Teenager in the Past	Will Definitely Send a Jewish Teenager in the Future	Will Seriously Investigate	Don't Know	<i>Will Not Seriously Investigate</i>
Las Vegas	2005	10%	1	48	12	28
W Palm Beach	2005	4%	12	43	15	27
S Palm Beach	2005	12%	10	43	10	26
Sarasota	2001	8%	5	55	7	26
Rhode Island	2002	17%	8	45	8	22
San Antonio	2007	17%	9	47	8	19
Lehigh Valley	2007	10%	10	56	7	18
Bergen	2001	33%	6	41	2	18
New Haven	2010	23%	6	44	11	17
Middlesex	2008	18%	20	37	9	16
Atlantic County	2004	6%	0	76	2	16
Tidewater	2001	12%	6	62	3	16
Portland (ME)	2007	7%	3	58	17	15
Jacksonville	2002	7%	5	68	5	15
St. Paul	2004	15%	3	63	6	14
Tucson	2002	12%	5	56	13	14
Detroit	2005	20%	4	60	3	13
Washington	2003	14%	2	66	5	13
Rochester	1999	12%	19	44	12	13
Hartford	2000	12%	14	50	13	12

TABLE 4
SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH TEENAGERS
ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	Have Sent a Jewish Child/ Teenager in the Past	Will Definitely Send a Jewish Teenager in the Future	Will Seriously Investigate	Don't Know	<i>Will Not Seriously Investigate</i>
Westport	2000	6%	15	61	7	12
Miami	2004	27%	4	55	3	11
Minneapolis	2004	14%	7	65	8	7

9 WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH TEENAGERS ON A TRIP TO ISRAEL

(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

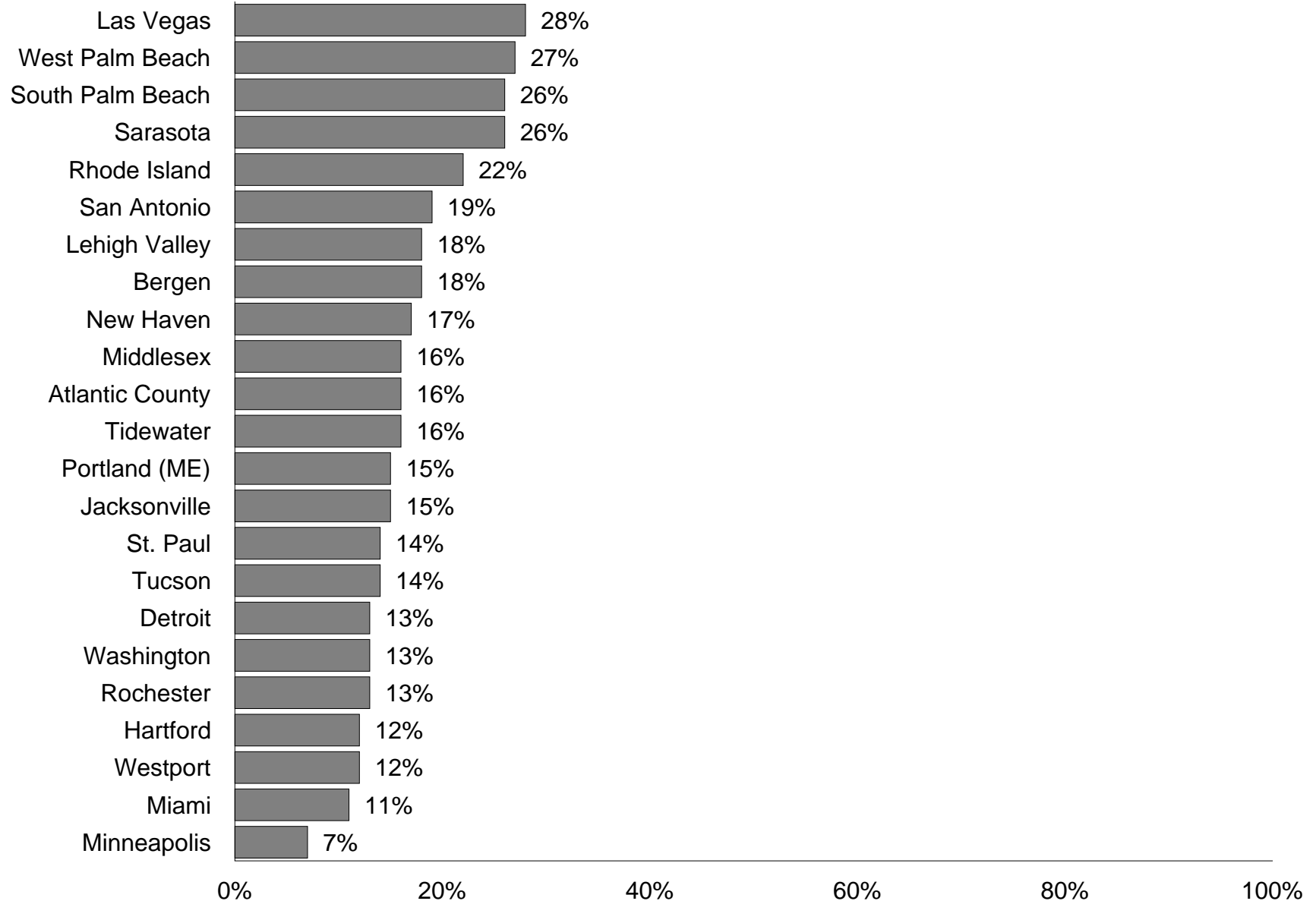


TABLE 5
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Extremely/ Very</i>	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
Miami	2004	62%	31%	31	28	10
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	24%	36	33	7
Middlesex	2008	58%	27%	31	32	10
Detroit	2005	56%	26%	29	32	12
Jacksonville	2002	56%	25%	31	33	11
Bergen	2001	55%	26%	29	33	12
San Antonio	2007	55%	23%	32	33	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	21%	32	36	10
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	19%	35	37	9
Rhode Island	2002	53%	22%	31	37	10
Minneapolis	2004	52%	21%	31	37	11
Atlantic County	2004	51%	19%	32	39	10
St. Paul	2004	50%	20%	30	35	16
Sarasota	2001	49%	22%	26	41	11
Washington	2003	49%	20%	29	37	15
Tucson	2002	47%	18%	29	37	16
New Haven	2010	47%	17%	30	36	17
Los Angeles	1997	45%	17%	28	39	15
Milwaukee	1996	44%	15%	29	41	15
Broward	1997	42%	17%	25	41	17
Monmouth	1997	42%	16%	26	43	15
San Francisco	2004	42%	16%	26	32	26
Harrisburg	1994	42%	13%	29	42	16
Westport	2000	41%	14%	28	44	15

TABLE 5
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

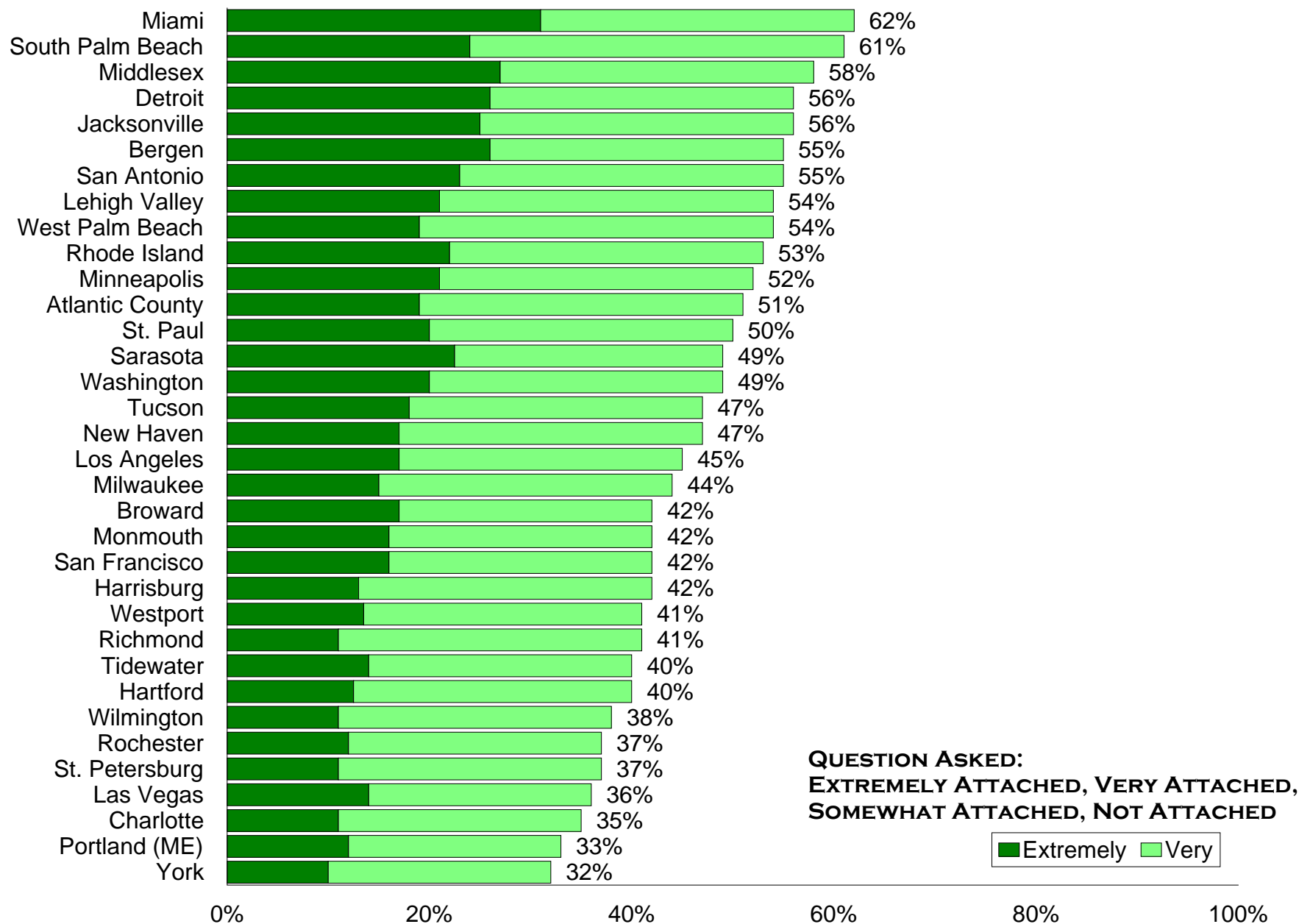
Community	Year	<i>Extremely/ Very</i>	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
Richmond	1994	41%	11%	30	41	18
Tidewater	2001	40%	14%	26	41	20
Hartford	2000	40%	12%	27	46	15
Wilmington	1995	38%	11%	27	43	19
Rochester	1999	37%	12%	25	45	17
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	11%	26	44	20
Las Vegas	2005	36%	14%	22	40	24
Charlotte	1997	35%	11%	24	48	18
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	12%	22	46	21
York	1999	32%	10%	22	47	21
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	30%	52		18

Alternative Response Categories

Community	Year	<i>Very/ Somewhat</i>	Very Attached	Some- what Attached	Not Very Attached	Not at All Attached
Cleveland	2011	86%	44%	42	8	6
Baltimore	2010	84%	46%	38	9	7
Atlanta	2006	81%	40%	41	14	5
Philadelphia	2009	79%	42%	37	12	8
New York	2011	78%	46%	32	11	11
Chicago	2010	77%	41%	36	15	8
Denver	2007	71%	34%	37	16	13
Howard County	2010	69%	33%	36	14	17

EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

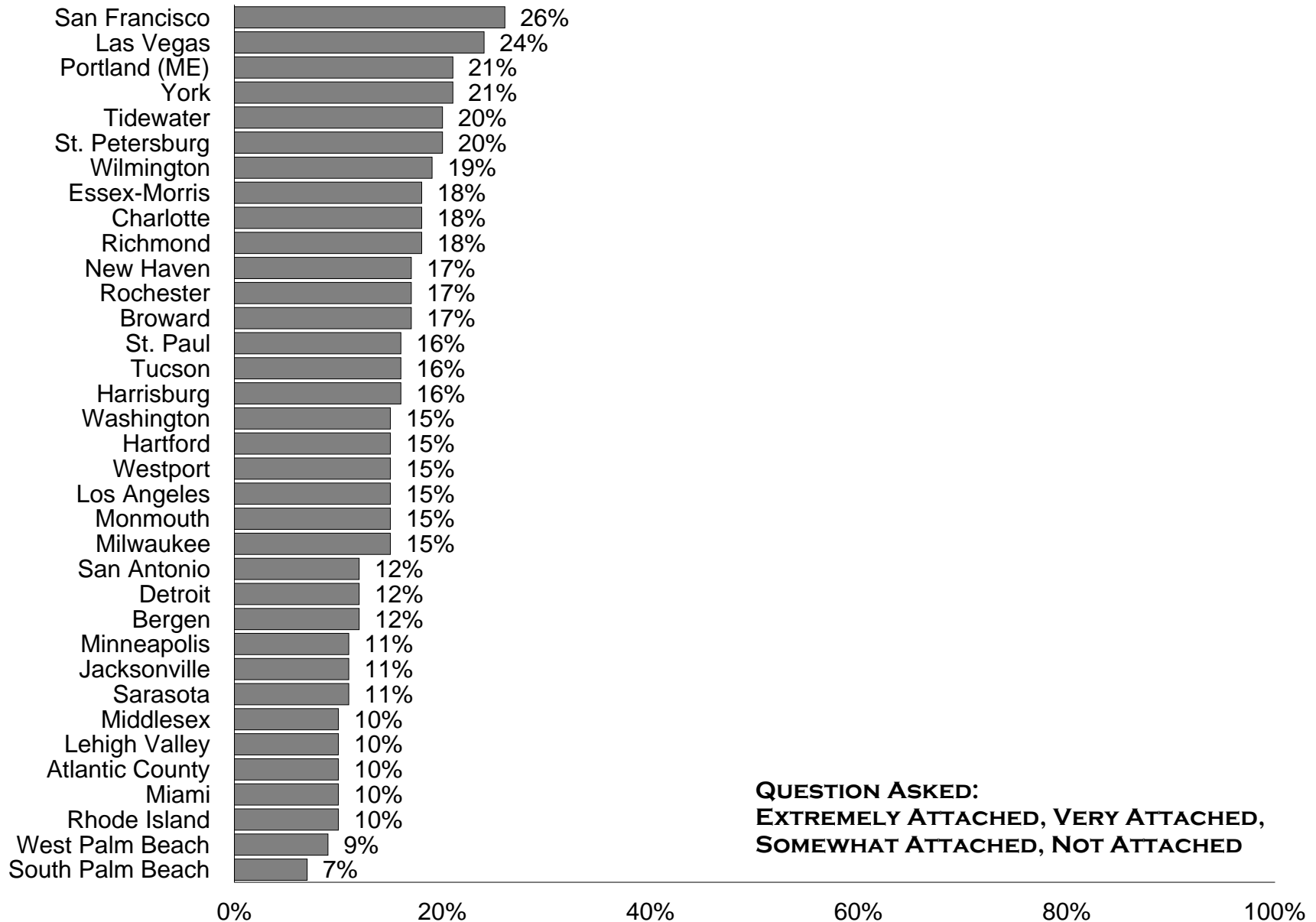
10 (Jewish Respondents)



11

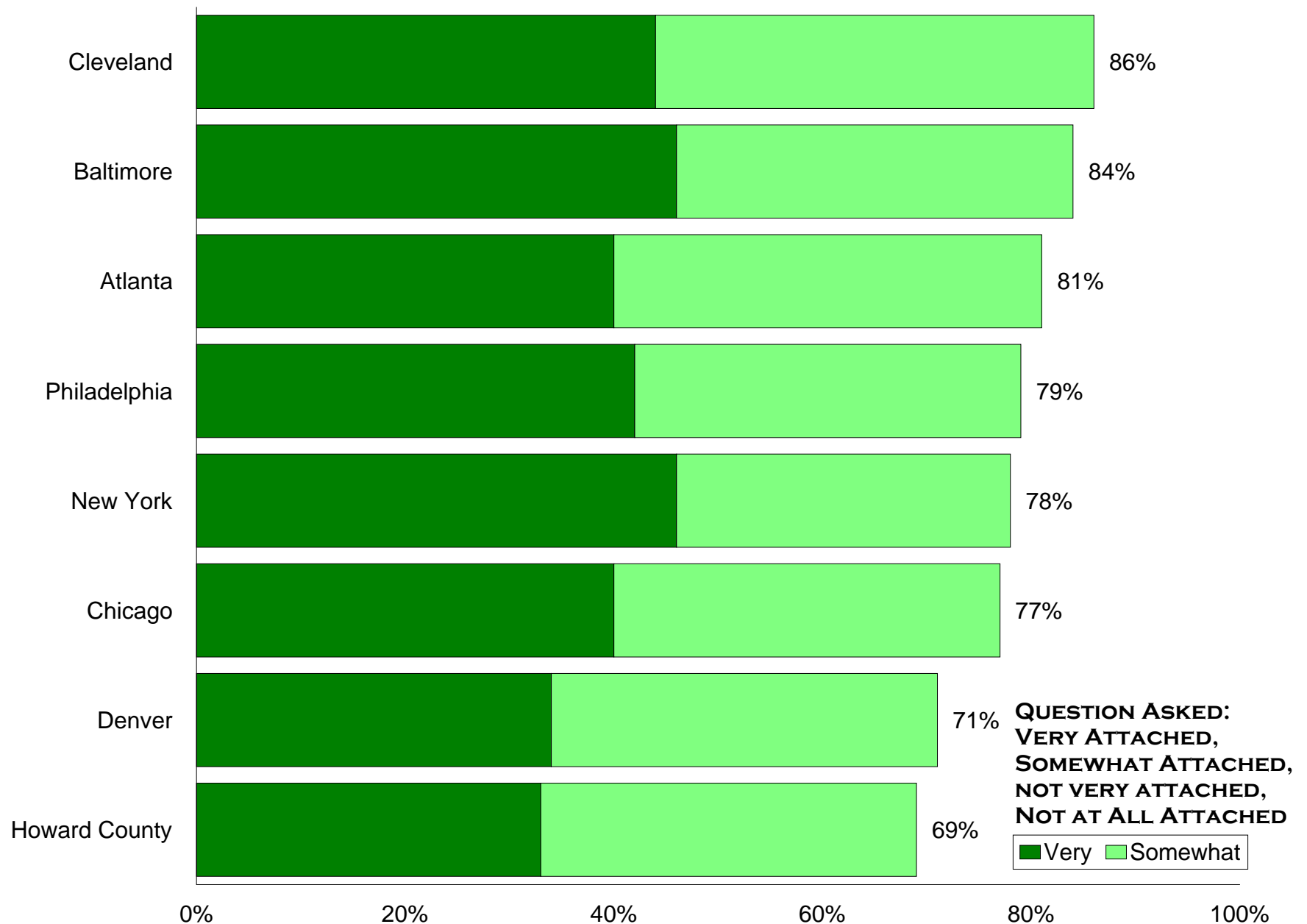
NOT EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

(Jewish Respondents)



12 VERY/SOMEWHAT EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

(Jewish Respondents)



13

NOT AT ALL EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

(Jewish Respondents)

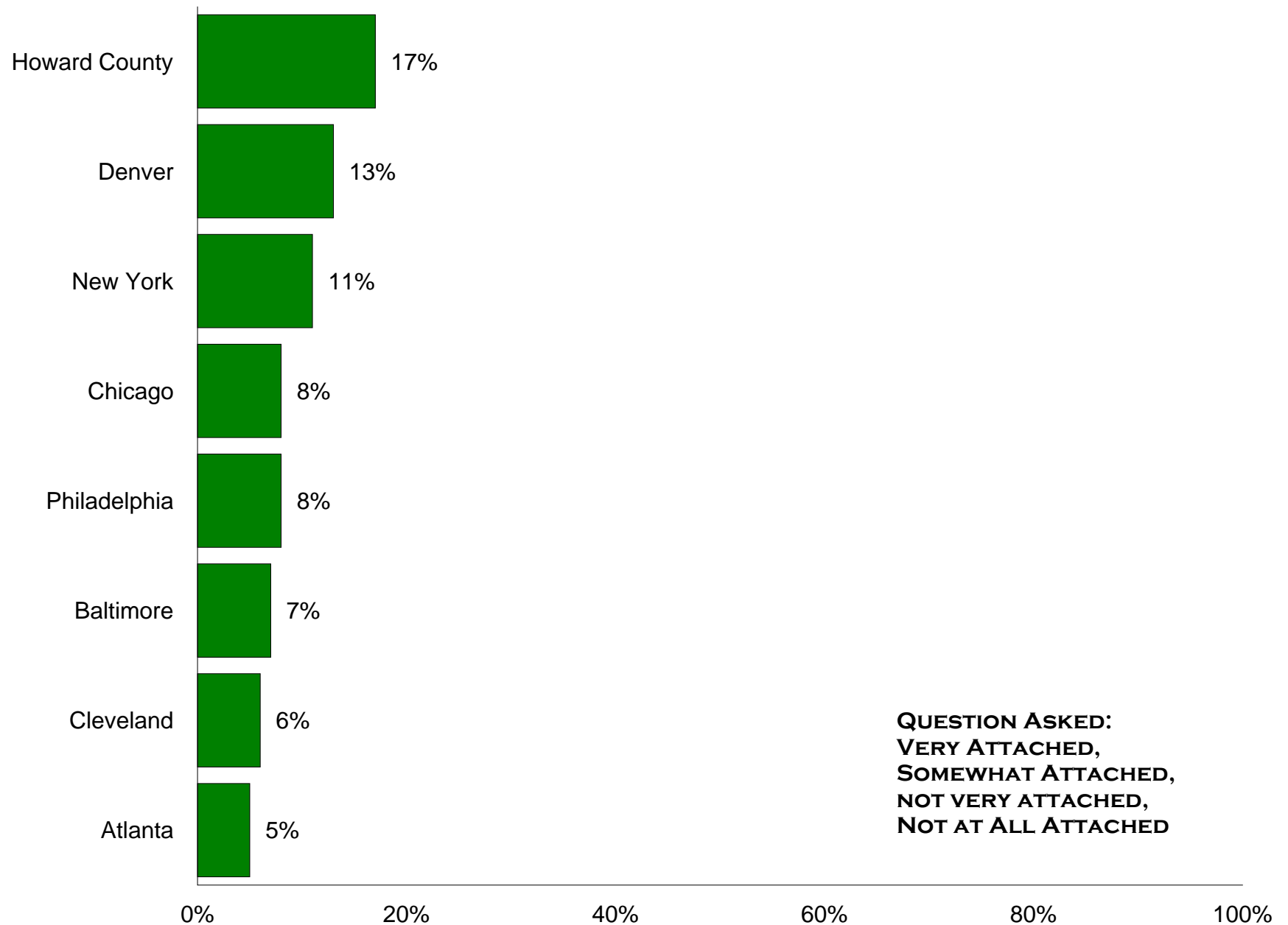


TABLE 6
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Miami	2004	55%	61%	57%	66%	69%	68%	62%
Bergen	2001	47%	56%	53%	58%	61%	59%	55%
San Antonio	2007	38%	55%	52%	62%	60%	61%	55%
Jacksonville	2002	47%	54%	52%	73%	63%	67%	56%
Detroit	2005	58%	51%	54%	63%	57%	59%	56%
Minneapolis	2004	33%	51%	46%	62%	68%	65%	52%
Middlesex	2008	58%	46%	52%	61%	68%	65%	58%
Washington	2003	48%	46%	52%	47%	53%	51%	49%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%	45%	54%	64%	66%	65%	61%
Rhode Island	2002	38%	44%	56%	70%	61%	64%	53%
Tucson	2002	47%	42%	43%	50%	59%	54%	47%
St. Paul	2004	44%	41%	57%	64%	54%	57%	50%
Broward	1997	40%	39%	31%	46%	46%	46%	42%
Lehigh Valley	2007	38%	39%	56%	60%	63%	62%	54%
Westport	2000	35%	39%	36%	47%	61%	55%	41%
Milwaukee	1996	32%	39%	48%	55%	51%	53%	44%
Harrisburg	1994	35%	37%	48%	54%	53%	54%	42%
Wilmington	1995	30%	37%	34%	59%	38%	50%	38%
Richmond	1994	28%	37%	51%	53%	54%	53%	41%
Monmouth	1997	32%	36%	43%	52%	52%	52%	42%
New Haven	2010	51%	35%	47%	49%	55%	53%	47%
Hartford	2000	23%	35%	40%	52%	44%	48%	40%
Tidewater	2001	31%	34%	43%	47%	56%	52%	40%

TABLE 6
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

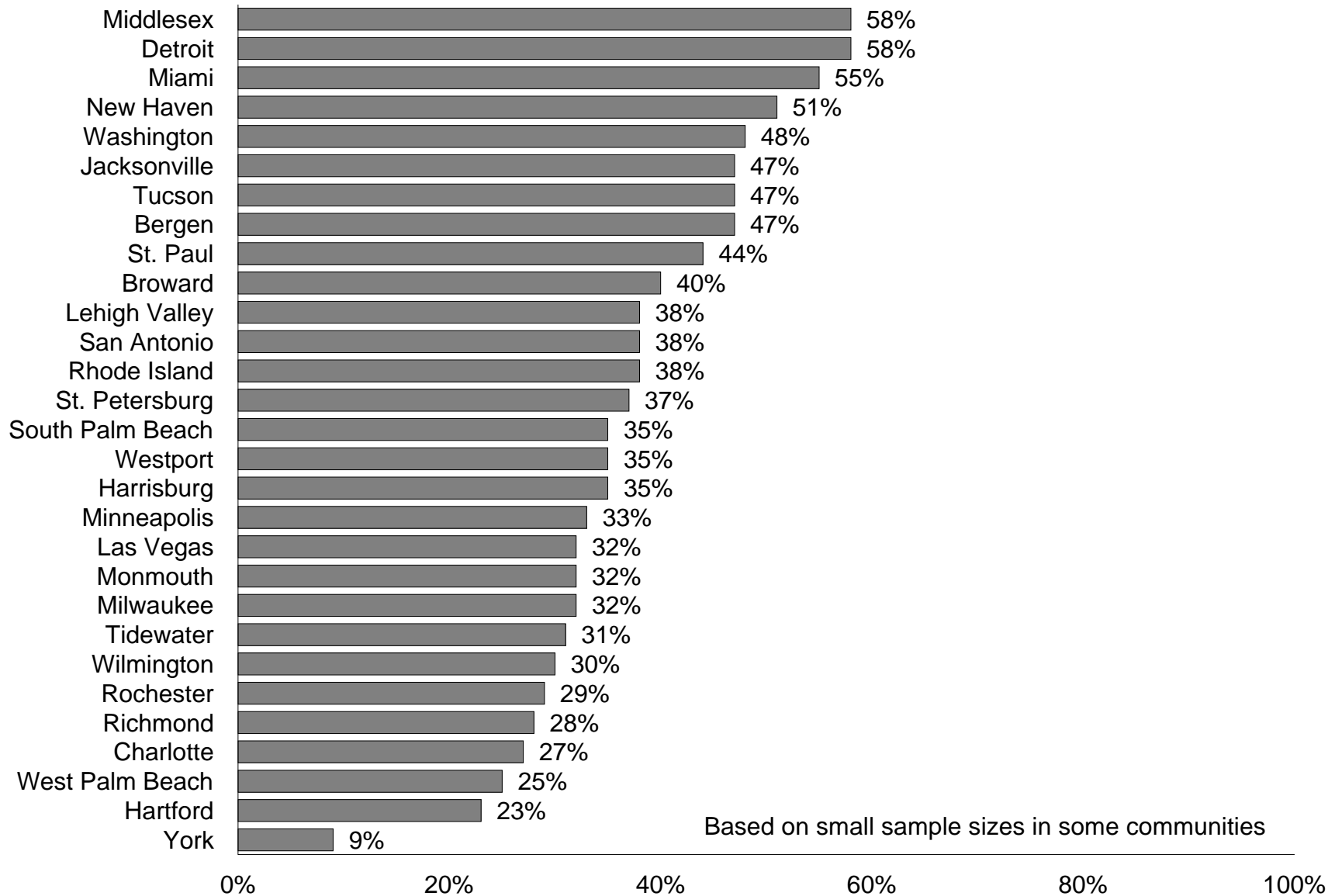
Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Charlotte	1997	27%	33%	33%	NA	NA	56%	35%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	33%	50%	61%	61%	61%	54%
Las Vegas	2005	32%	31%	37%	38%	44%	41%	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	30%	39%	47%	35%	41%	37%
Rochester	1999	29%	30%	36%	53%	45%	49%	37%
York	1999	9%	27%	37%	42%	48%	44%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		48%	58%	60%	59%	51%
Sarasota	2001	27%		48%	56%	53%	55%	49%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		35%	48%	48%	48%	33%

14

EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

RESPONDENT UNDER AGE 35

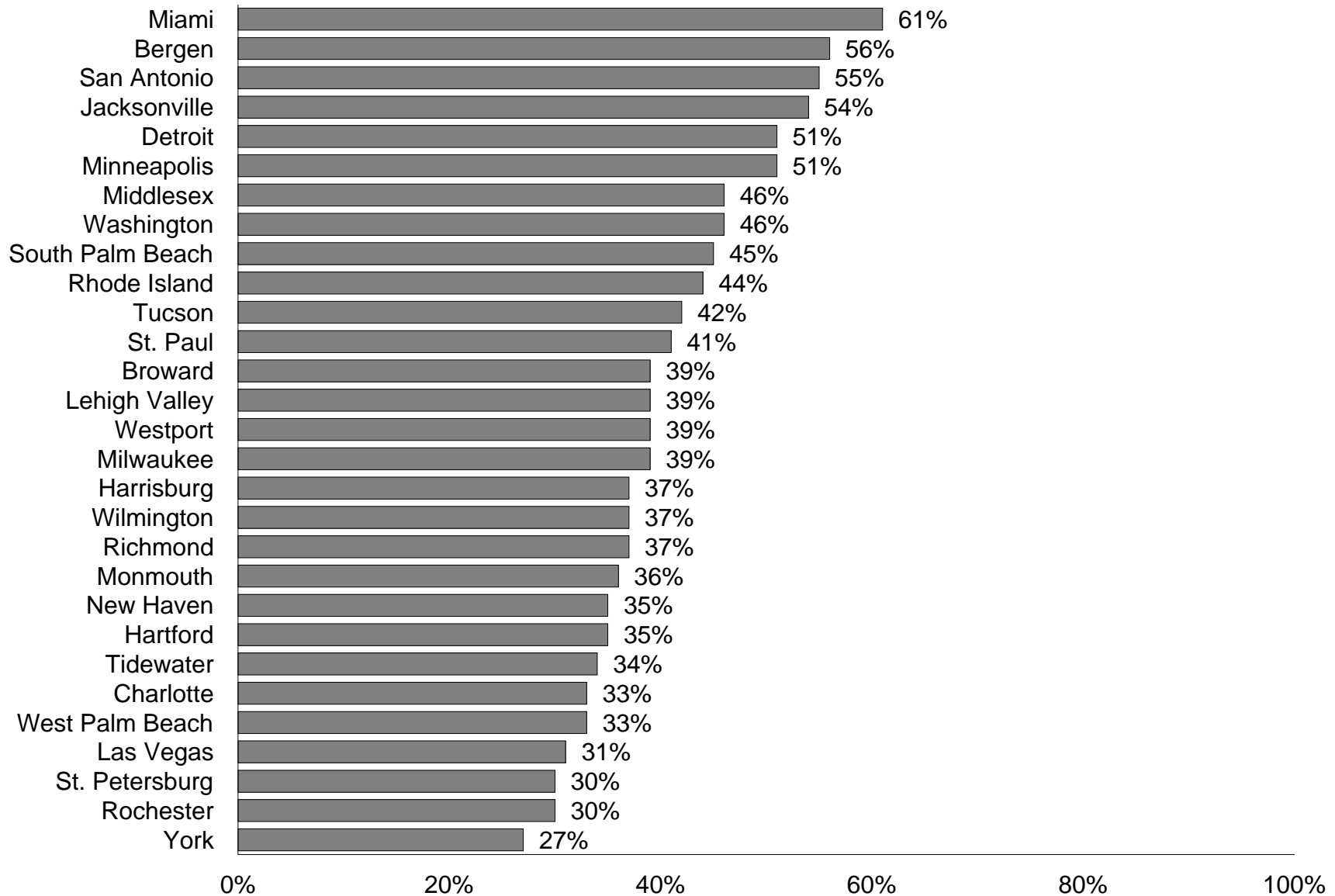
(Jewish Respondents)



15

EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

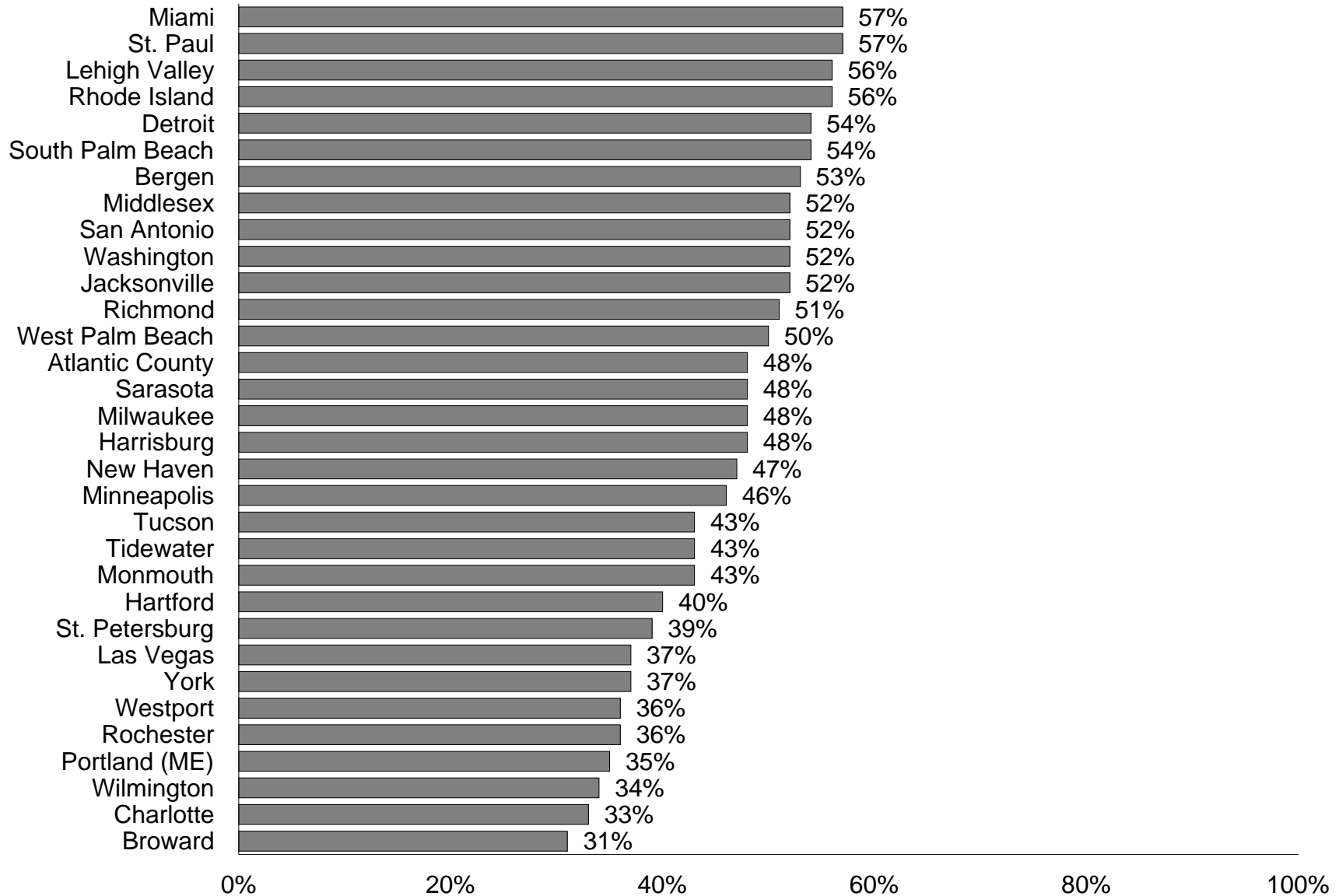
AGE 35-49
(Jewish Respondents)



EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

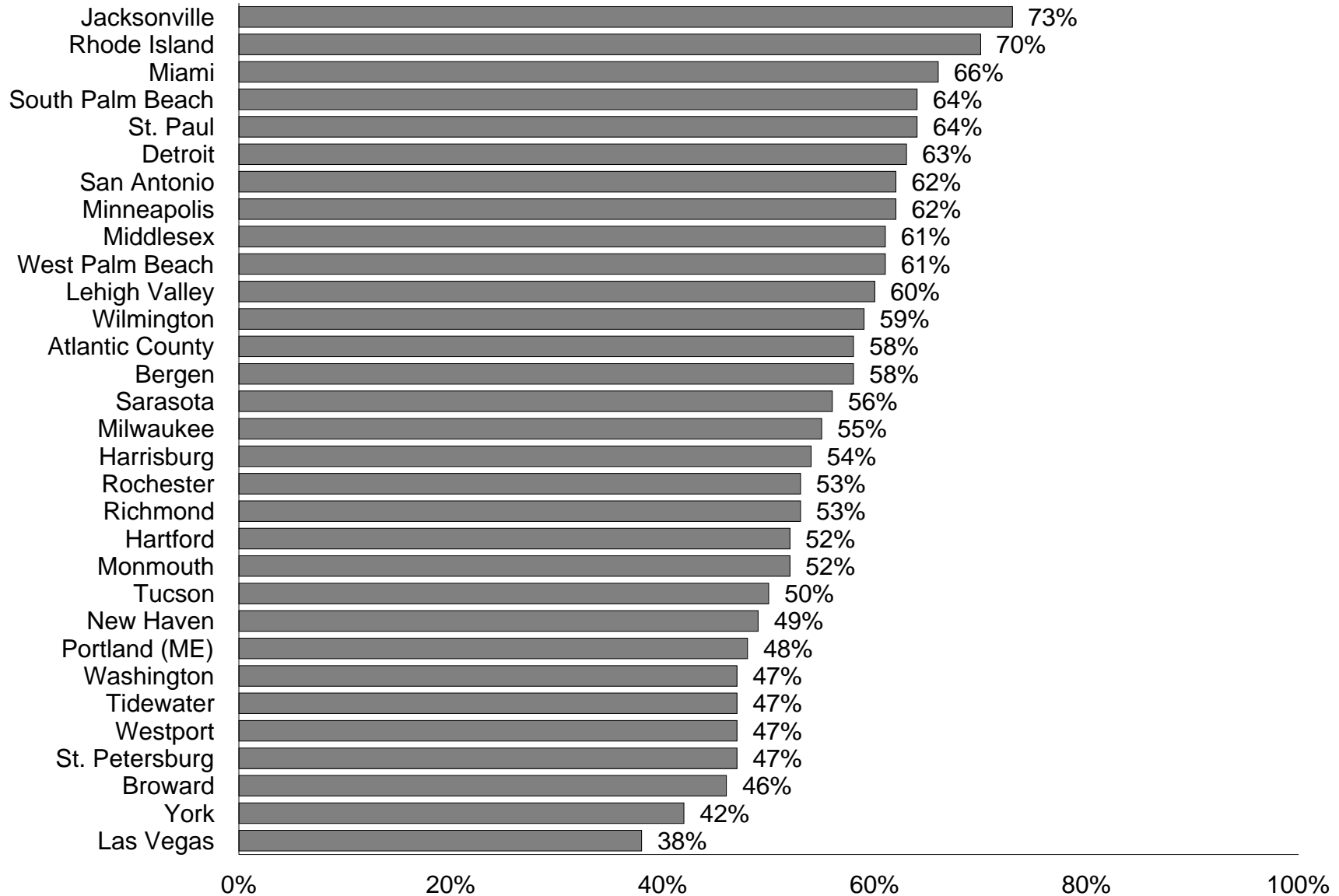
16

AGE 50-64
(Jewish Respondents)



17 EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

AGE 65-74
(Jewish Respondents)

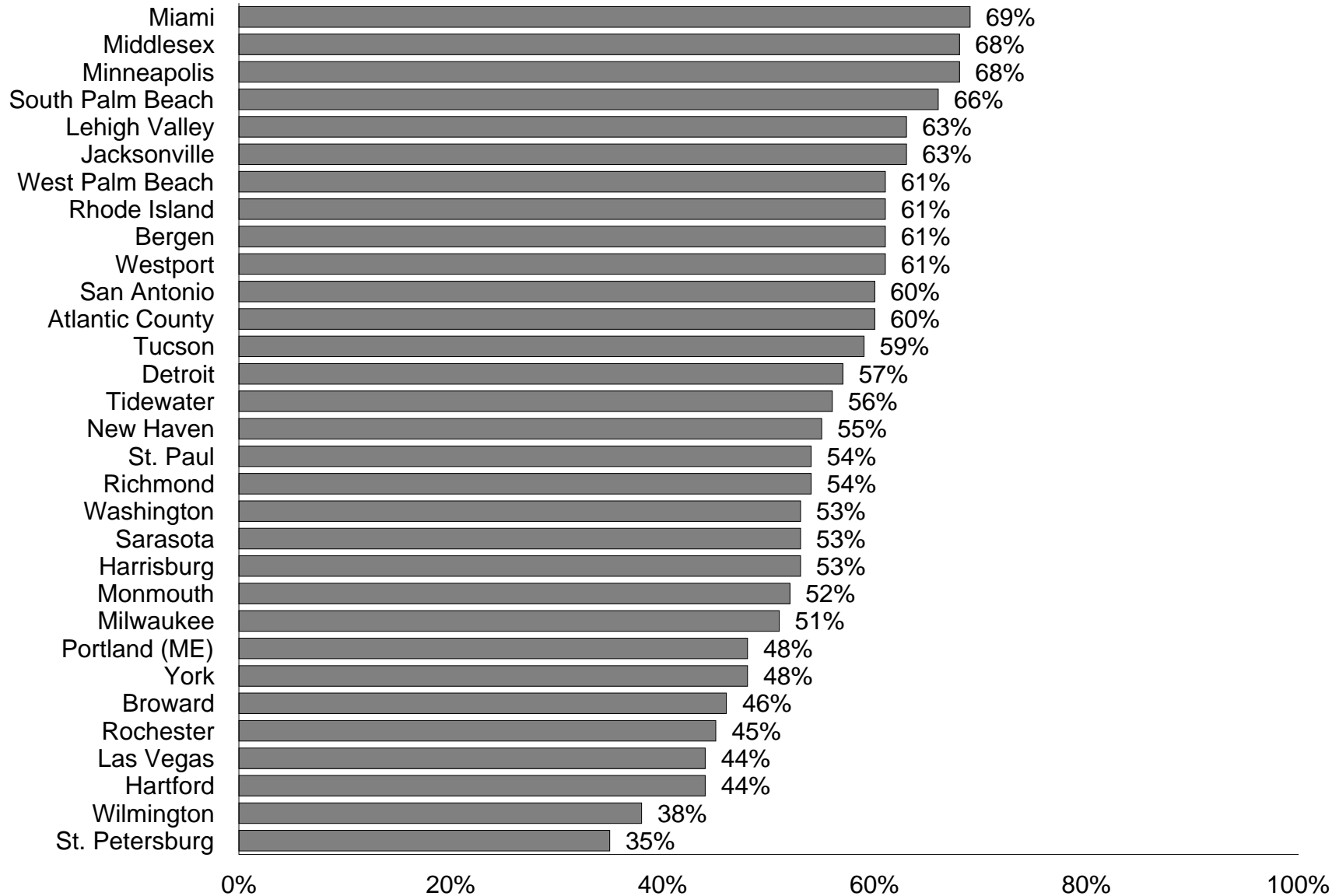


18

EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

AGE 75 AND OVER

(Jewish Respondents)



19

EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

AGE 65 AND OVER

(Jewish Respondents)

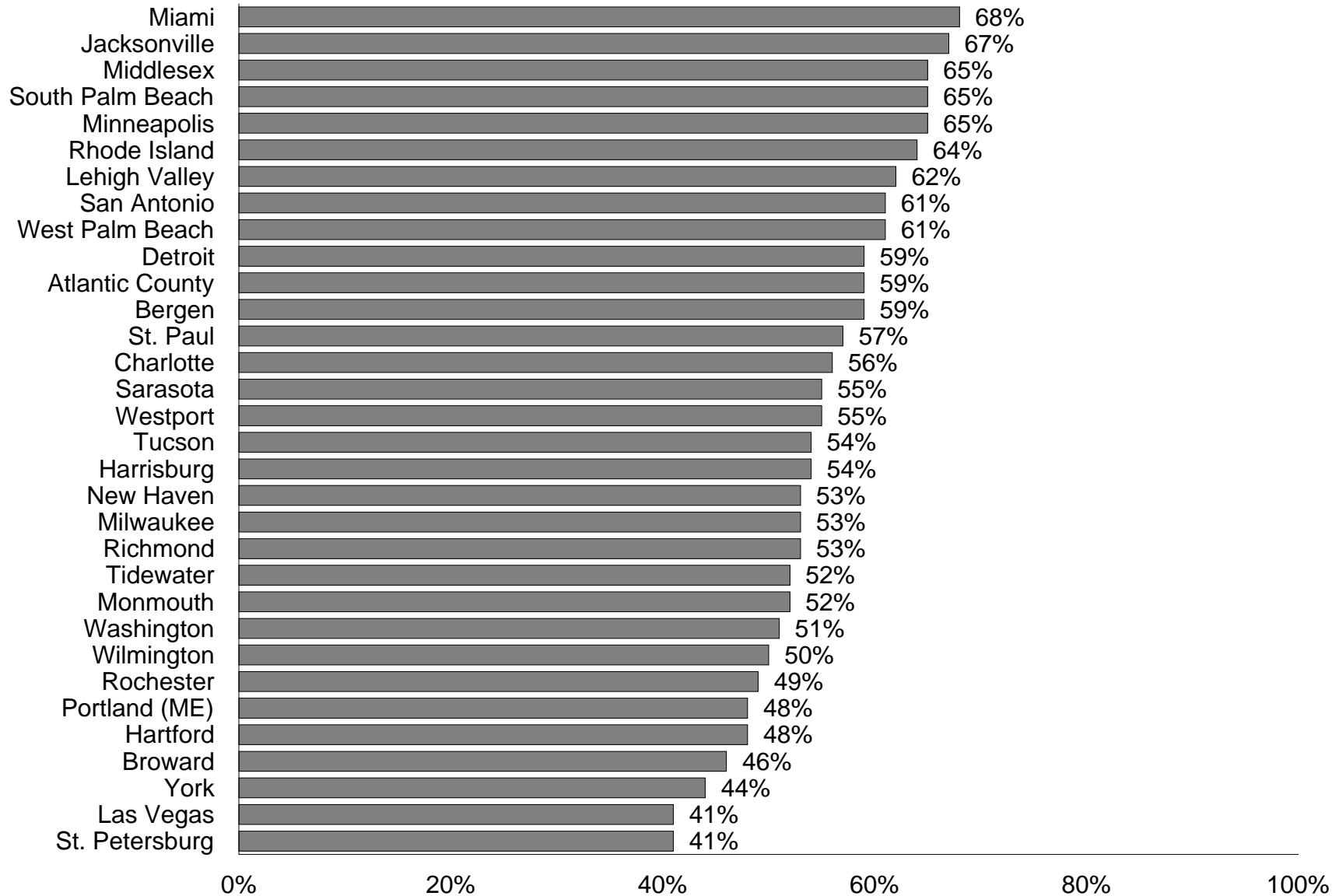


TABLE 7
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>	All ¹
Jacksonville	2002	NA	70%	41%	51%	56%
Miami	2004	90%	74%	54%	49%	62%
San Antonio	2007	89%	67%	52%	45%	55%
Middlesex	2008	92%	69%	51%	44%	58%
S Palm Beach	2005	84%	76%	56%	44%	61%
Minneapolis	2004	NA	68%	45%	41%	52%
St. Paul	2004	NA	65%	40%	41%	50%
Lehigh Valley	2007	NA	68%	46%	40%	54%
W Palm Beach	2005	100%	69%	51%	39%	54%
Bergen	2001	96%	65%	43%	39%	55%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	61%	52%	38%	51%
Tucson	2002	NA	64%	46%	37%	47%
Rhode Island	2002	85%	69%	52%	36%	53%
Sarasota	2001	NA	60%	53%	36%	49%
Wilmington	1995	64%	48%	28%	35%	38%
Milwaukee	1996	65%	63%	40%	33%	44%
Detroit	2005	94%	73%	46%	32%	56%
Washington	2003	96%	70%	42%	32%	49%
New Haven	2010	94%	62%	44%	31%	47%
Broward	1997	75%	50%	40%	31%	42%
Westport	2000	NA	58%	41%	29%	41%
Hartford	2000	84%	55%	32%	28%	40%
Harrisburg	1994	75%	54%	33%	28%	42%

TABLE 7
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

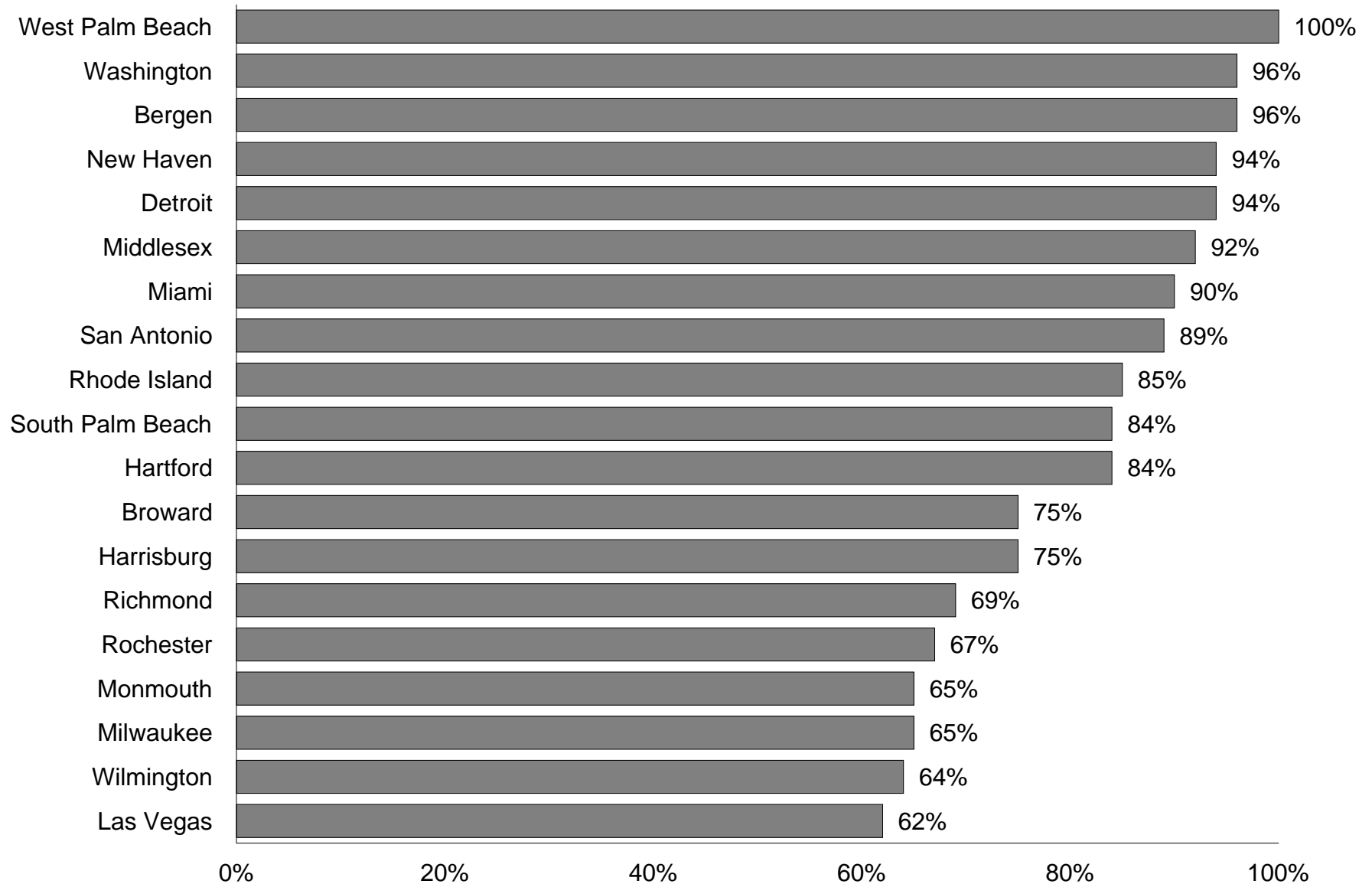
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>	All ¹
Las Vegas	2005	62%	49%	36%	27%	36%
Monmouth	1997	65%	56%	28%	27%	42%
Richmond	1994	69%	57%	31%	27%	41%
Tidewater	2001	NA	55%	30%	26%	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	54%	35%	24%	33%
Charlotte	1997	NA	57%	26%	24%	35%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	56%	36%	24%	37%
Rochester	1999	67%	60%	33%	19%	37%
York	1999	NA	46%	31%	17%	32%

¹ Includes Reconstructionist, which is not shown in the table due to small sample sizes.

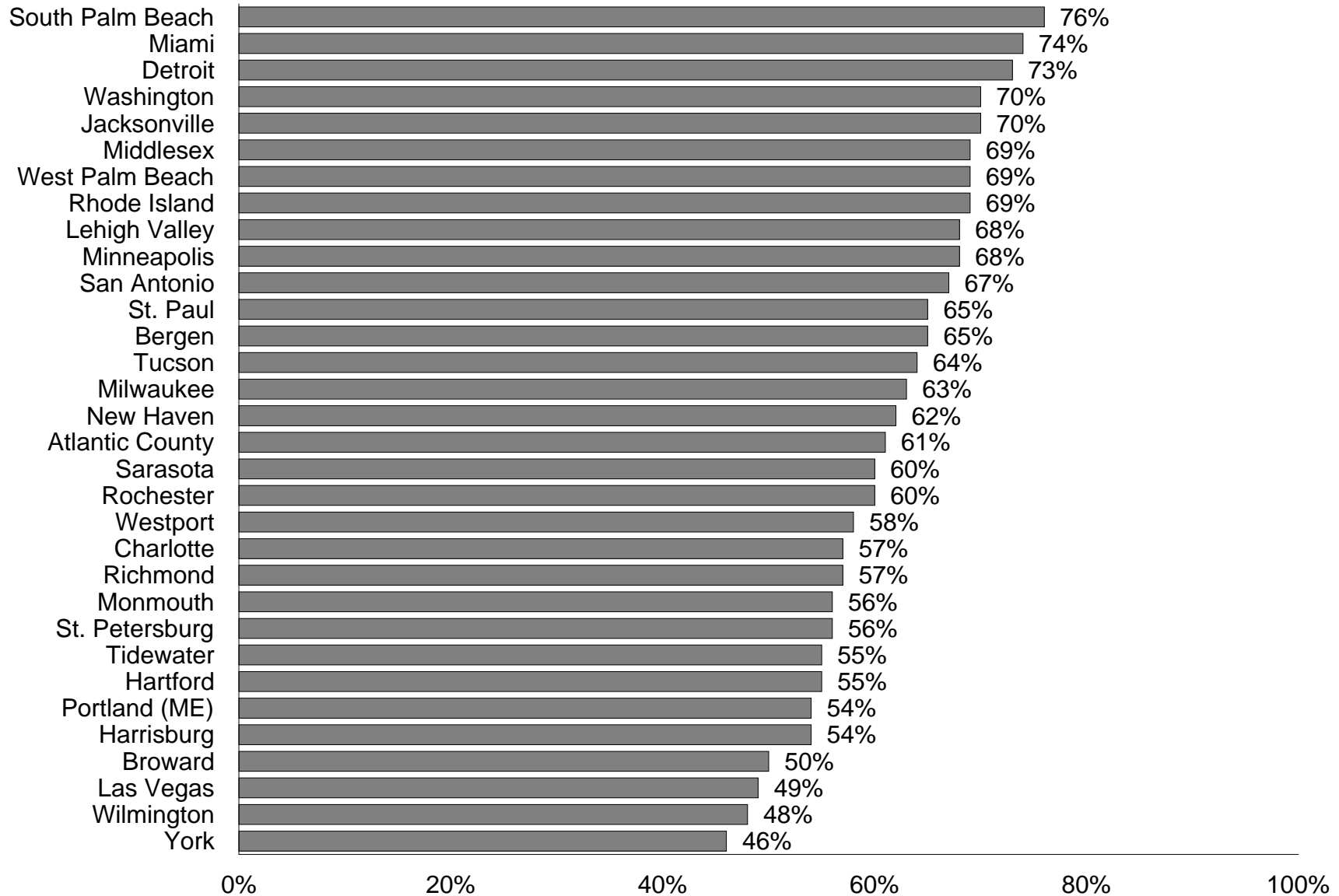
20 EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

ORTHODOX (Jewish Respondents)



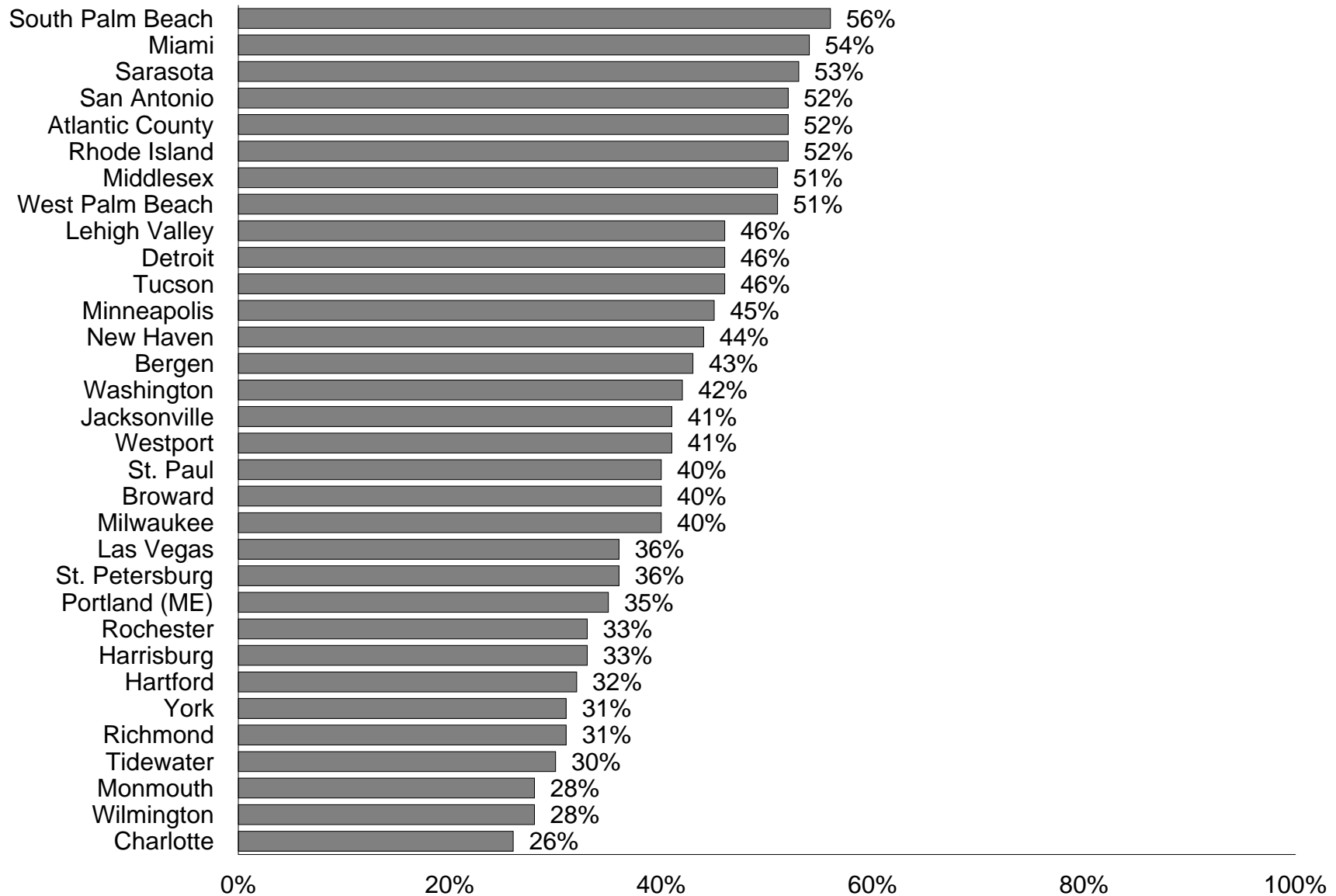
21 EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

CONSERVATIVE (Jewish Respondents)



22 EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

REFORM (Jewish Respondents)



23 EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

JUST JEWISH
(Jewish Respondents)

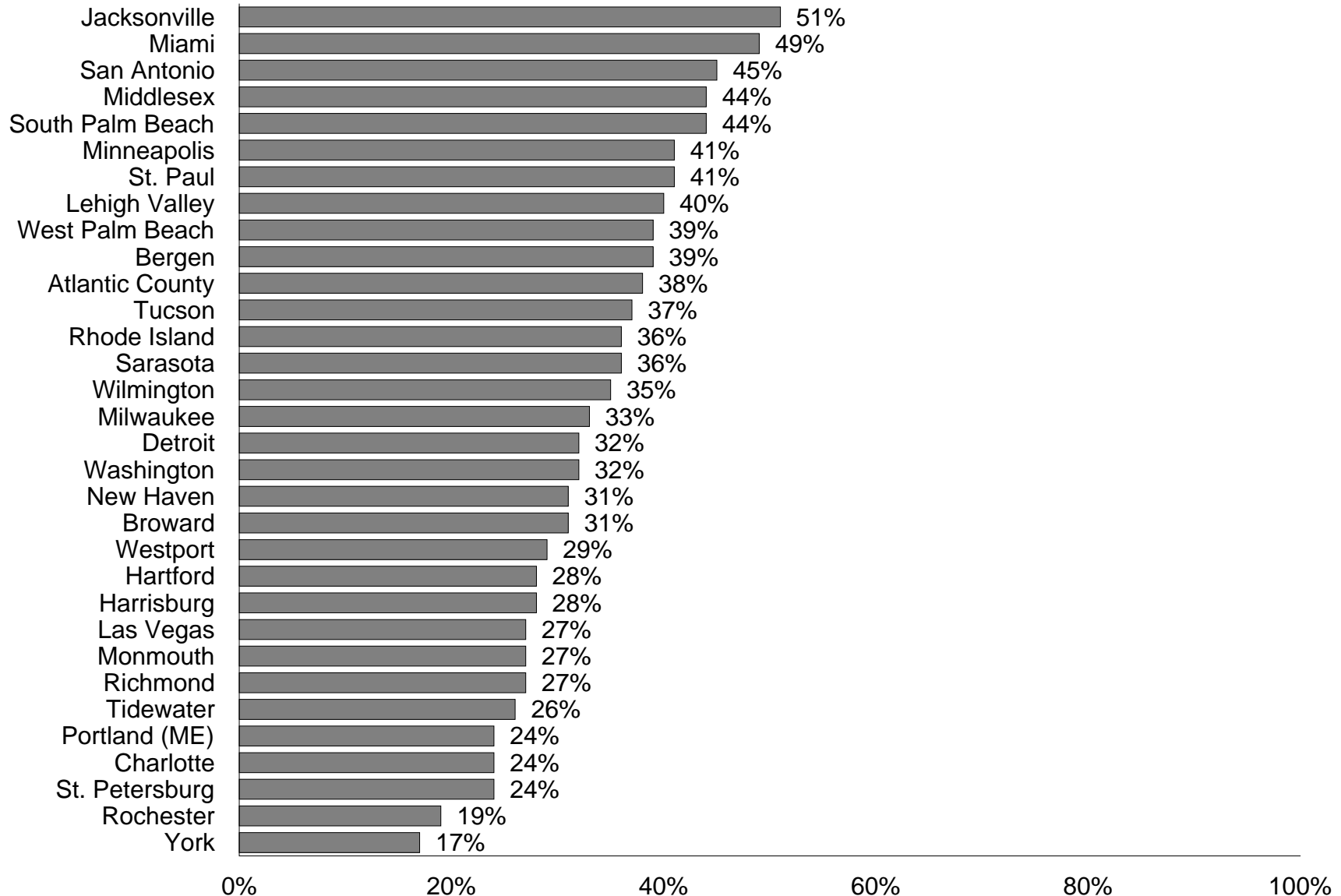


TABLE 8
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	In-married	Conversionary	<i>Intermarried</i>
San Antonio	2007	64%	49%	50%
Jacksonville	2002	67%	63%	46%
S Palm Beach	2005	66%	54%	41%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	30%	38%
Tucson	2002	55%	52%	38%
Middlesex	2008	64%	NA	36%
Atlantic County	2004	56%	NA	35%
San Francisco	2004	52%	NA	35%
Las Vegas	2005	43%	41%	34%
Miami	2004	71%	64%	34%
Lehigh Valley	2007	64%	56%	33%
Minneapolis	2004	66%	48%	32%
Westport	2000	51%	32%	32%
New Haven	2010	59%	46%	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	62%	44%	30%
Sarasota	2001	57%	NA	30%
Broward	1997	50%	40%	30%
Milwaukee	1996	53%	NA	30%
Washington	2003	61%	60%	29%
St. Paul	2004	64%	54%	28%
Wilmington	1995	45%	NA	27%
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	NA	26%
Richmond	1994	51%	38%	26%
Bergen	2001	65%	36%	25%

TABLE 8
EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL
BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

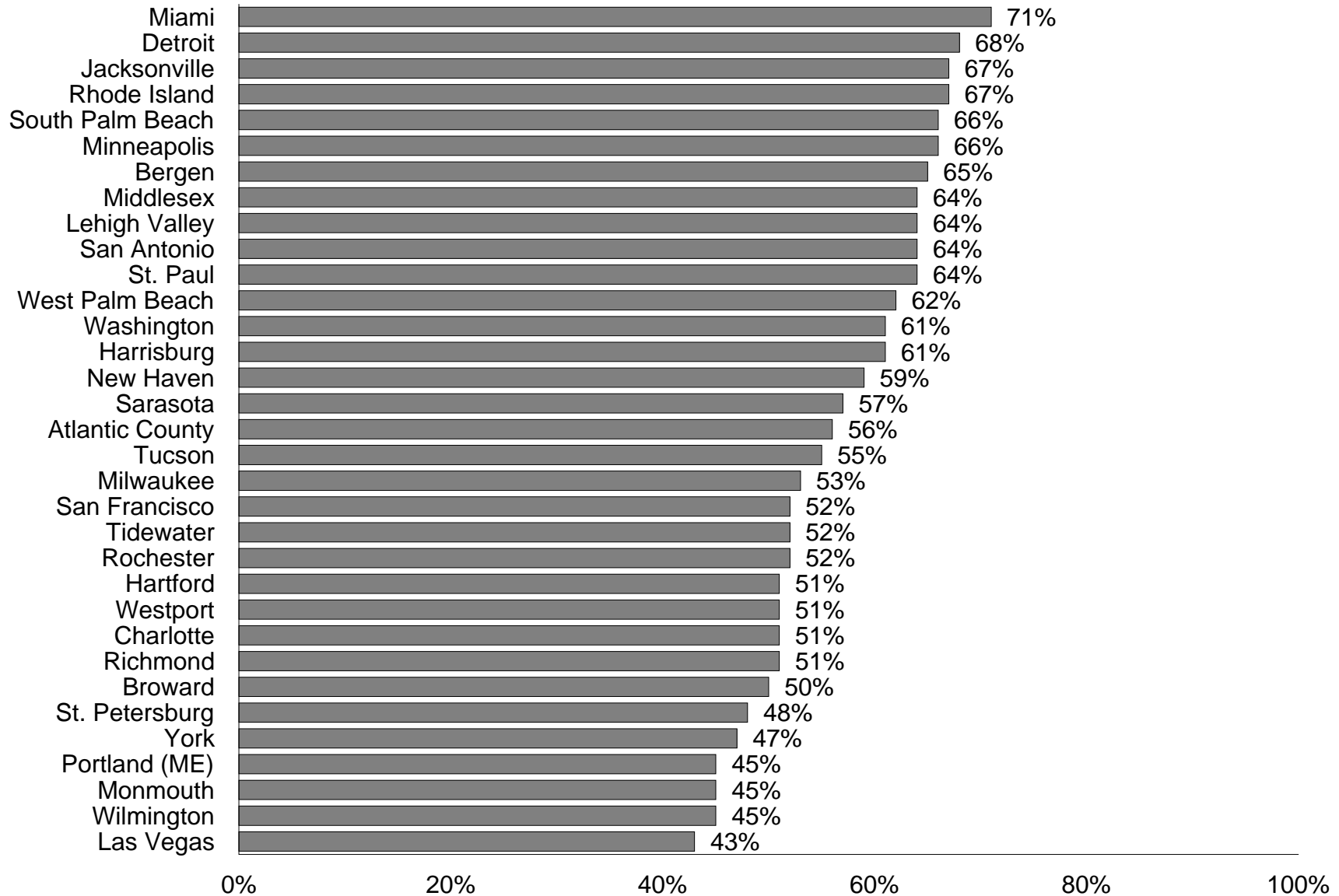
Community	Year	In-married	Conversionary	<i>Intermarried</i>
Detroit	2005	68%	43%	24%
Tidewater	2001	52%	45%	24%
Charlotte	1997	51%	32%	24%
Harrisburg	1994	61%	25%	24%
Monmouth	1997	45%	NA	21%
St. Petersburg	1994	48%	38%	20%
Hartford	2000	51%	15%	19%
York	1999	47%	26%	17%
Rochester	1999	52%	24%	10%

EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

24

IN-MARRIED

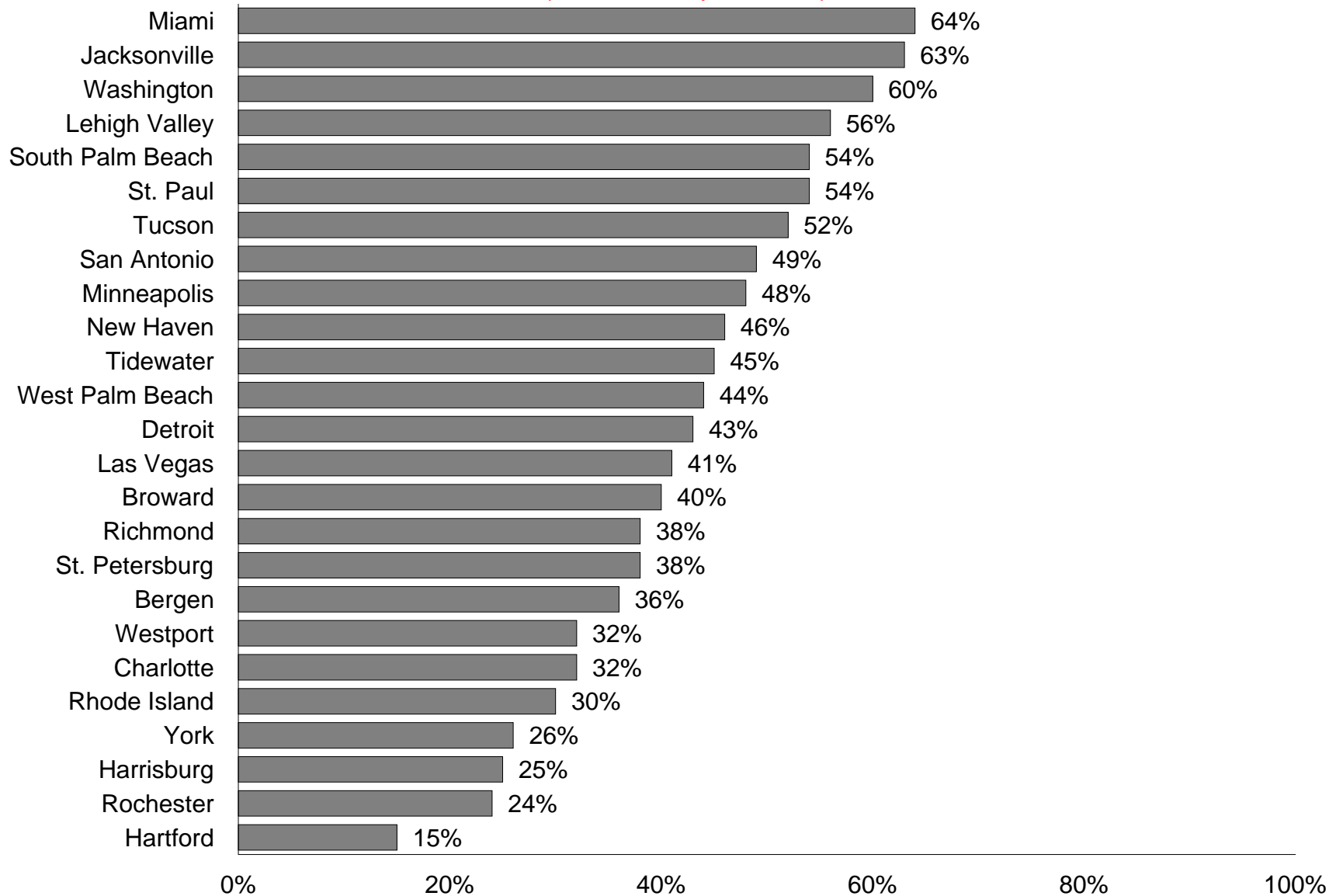
(Jewish Respondents)



25 EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL

CONVERSIONARY

(Jewish Respondents)



26 EXTREMELY/VERY EMOTIONALLY ATTACHED TO ISRAEL INTERMARRIED

(Jewish Respondents)

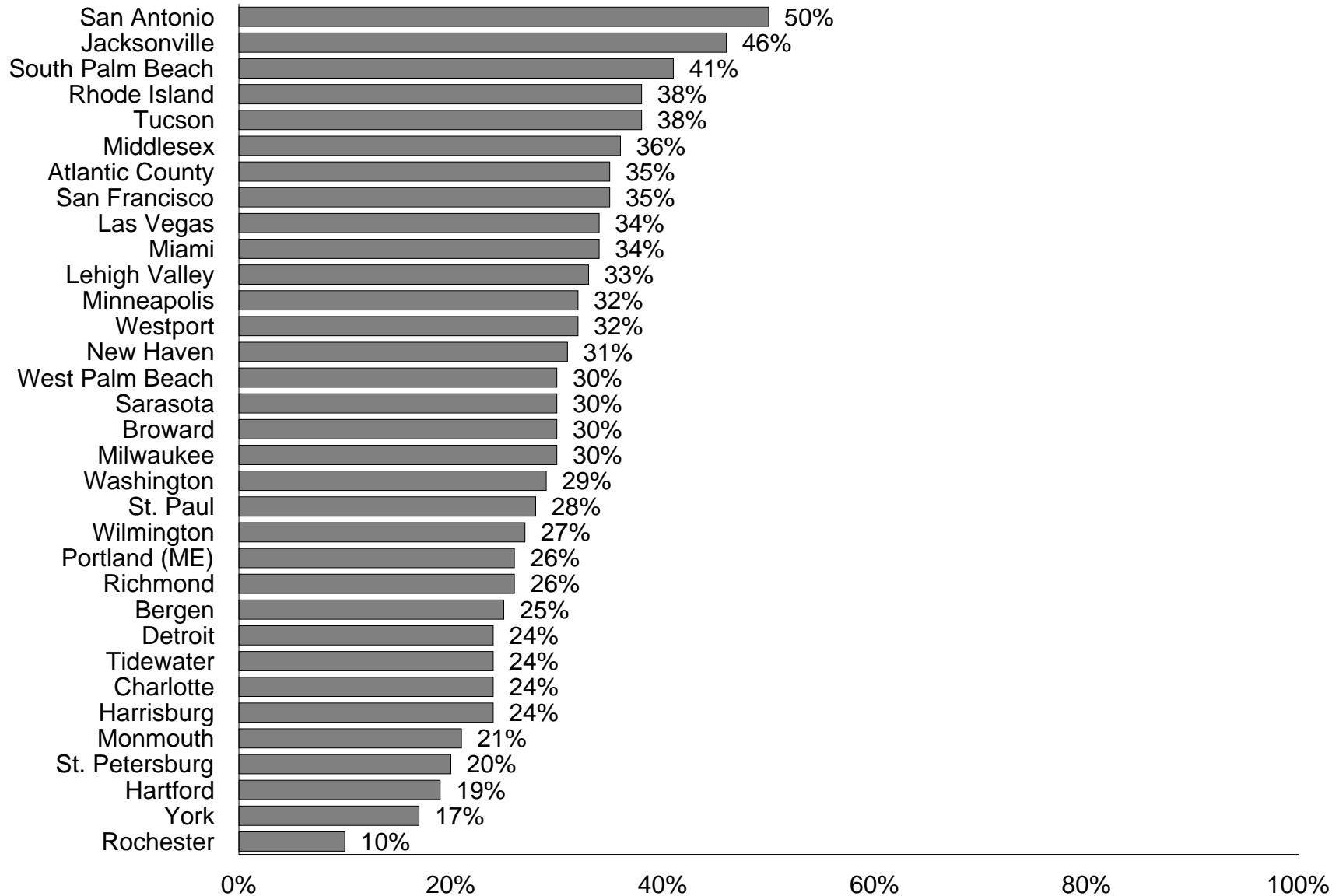


TABLE 9
SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
 OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Miami	2004	72%	25	4
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	28	4
Middlesex	2008	67%	28	5
Atlantic County	2004	67%	28	5
Detroit	2005	65%	30	5
Bergen	2001	64%	33	3
Jacksonville	2002	64%	32	5
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	31	6
Orlando	1993	61%	34	5
Rhode Island	2002	60%	34	5
Washington	2003	58%	35	7
San Antonio	2007	58%	32	10
Sarasota	2001	56%	39	5
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	42	4
St. Paul	2004	53%	42	5
Minneapolis	2004	52%	43	6
Rochester	1999	52%	40	8
Tidewater	2001	49%	46	5
Westport	2000	49%	36	15
Las Vegas	2005	46%	41	13
Hartford	2000	43%	54	3
New Haven	2010	42%	45	13
Tucson	2002	42%	44	14

27

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

% Very Important

(Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

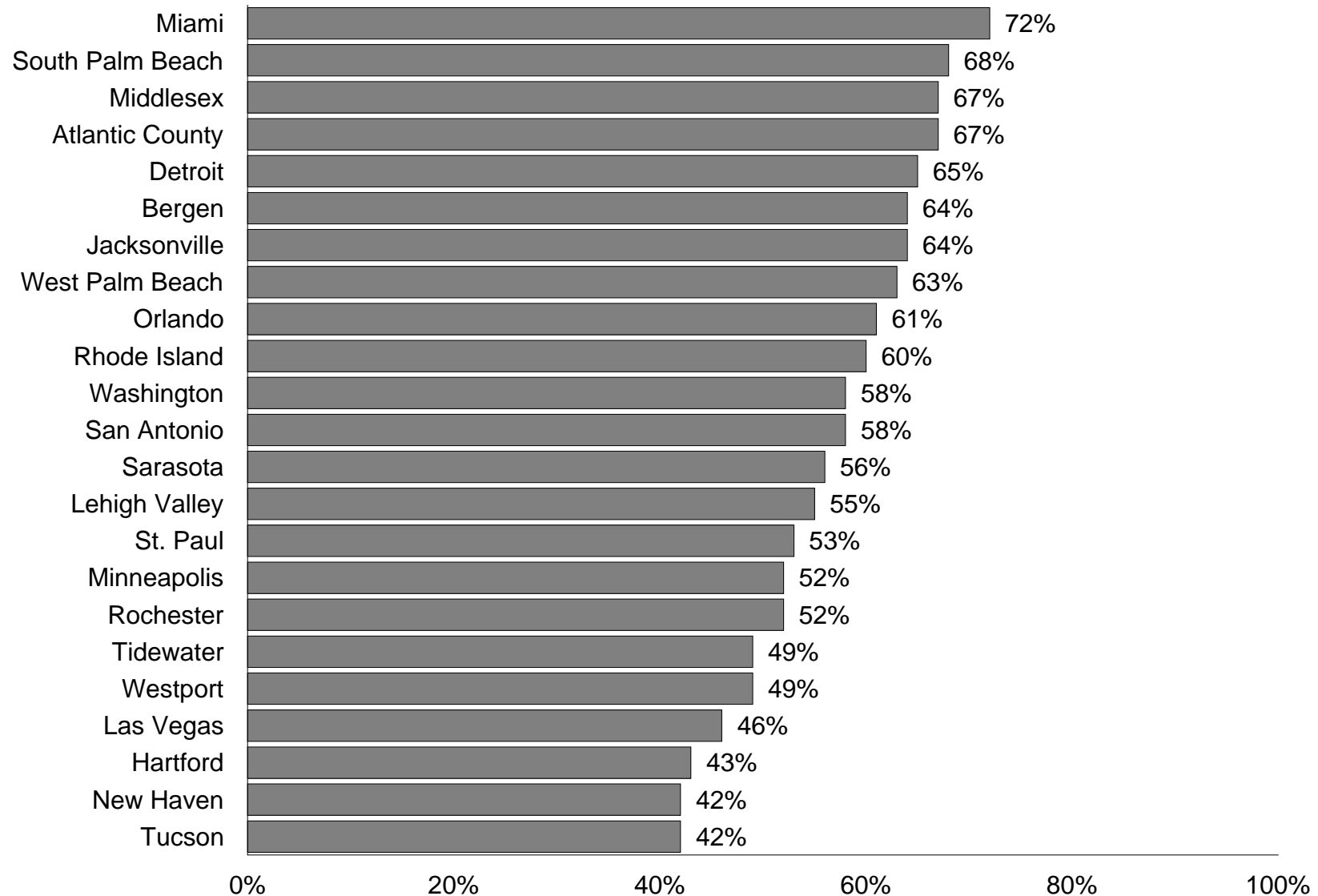


TABLE 10
SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION
TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION BY AGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE
LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES
IN THE PAST YEAR
% VERY IMPORTANT

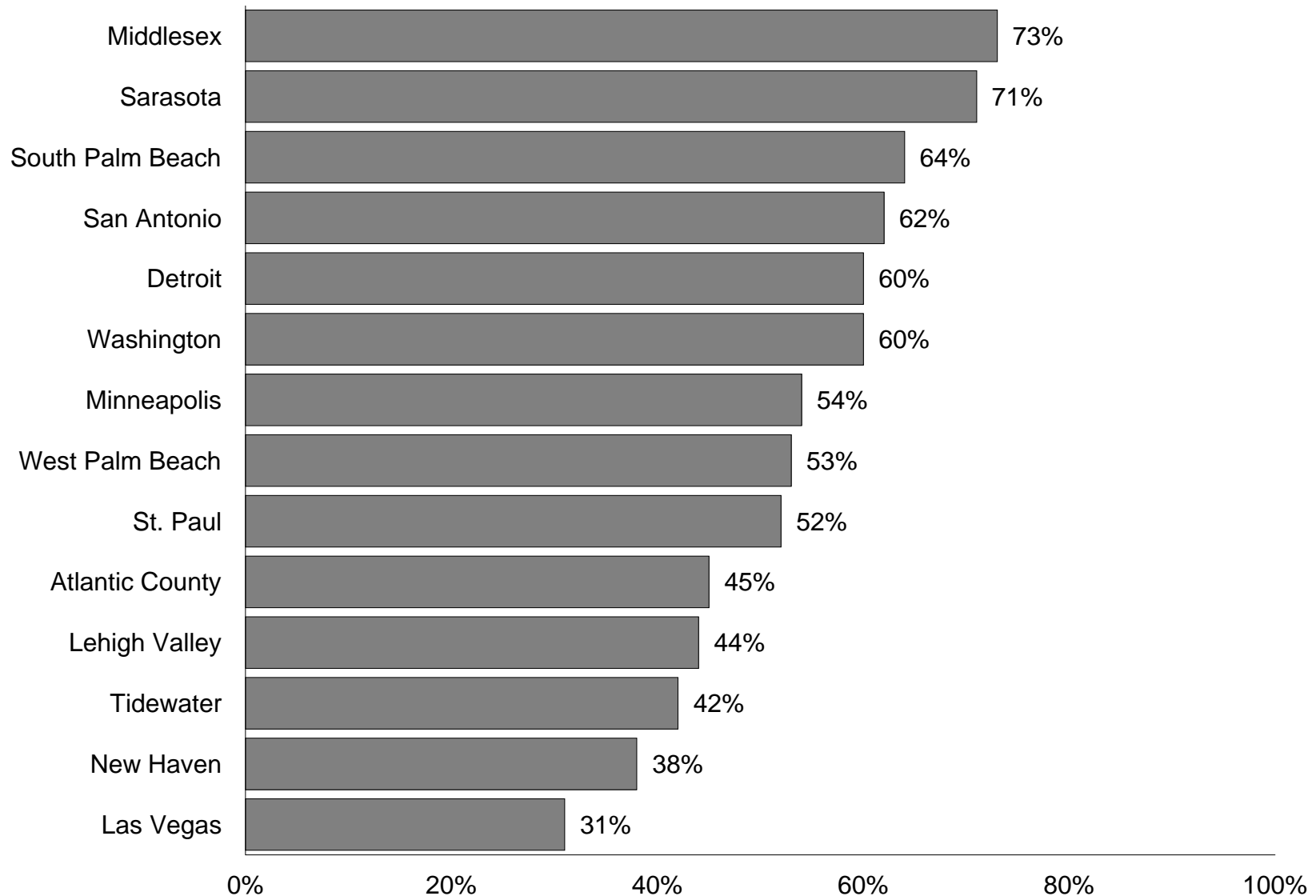
Community	Year	Overall	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+
Miami	2004	72%	73%	69%	64%	78%
S Palm Beach	2005	68%	64%		64%	70%
Middlesex	2008	67%	73%		57%	68%
Atlantic County	2004	67%	45%		65%	76%
Detroit	2005	65%	60%		64%	70%
Jacksonville	2002	64%	62%			67%
Bergen	2001	64%	76%	61%	60%	67%
W Palm Beach	2005	63%	53%		66%	64%
Orlando	1993	61%	55%	45%	49%	63%
Rhode Island	2002	60%	56%			66%
San Antonio	2007	58%	62%		52%	63%
Washington	2003	58%	60%		52%	66%
Sarasota	2001	56%	71%		54%	51%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%	44%		53%	63%
St. Paul	2004	53%	52%		44%	60%
Minneapolis	2004	52%	54%		42%	57%
Rochester	1999	52%	NA	45%	43%	64%
Tidewater	2001	49%	42%		49%	66%
Westport	2000	49%	NA	44%	53%	56%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	31%		52%	59%
Hartford	2000	43%	NA	33%	34%	59%
Tucson	2002	42%	31%			60%
New Haven	2010	42%	38%		43%	43%

28

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

% Very Important

(Respondents Under Age 50 in Jewish Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

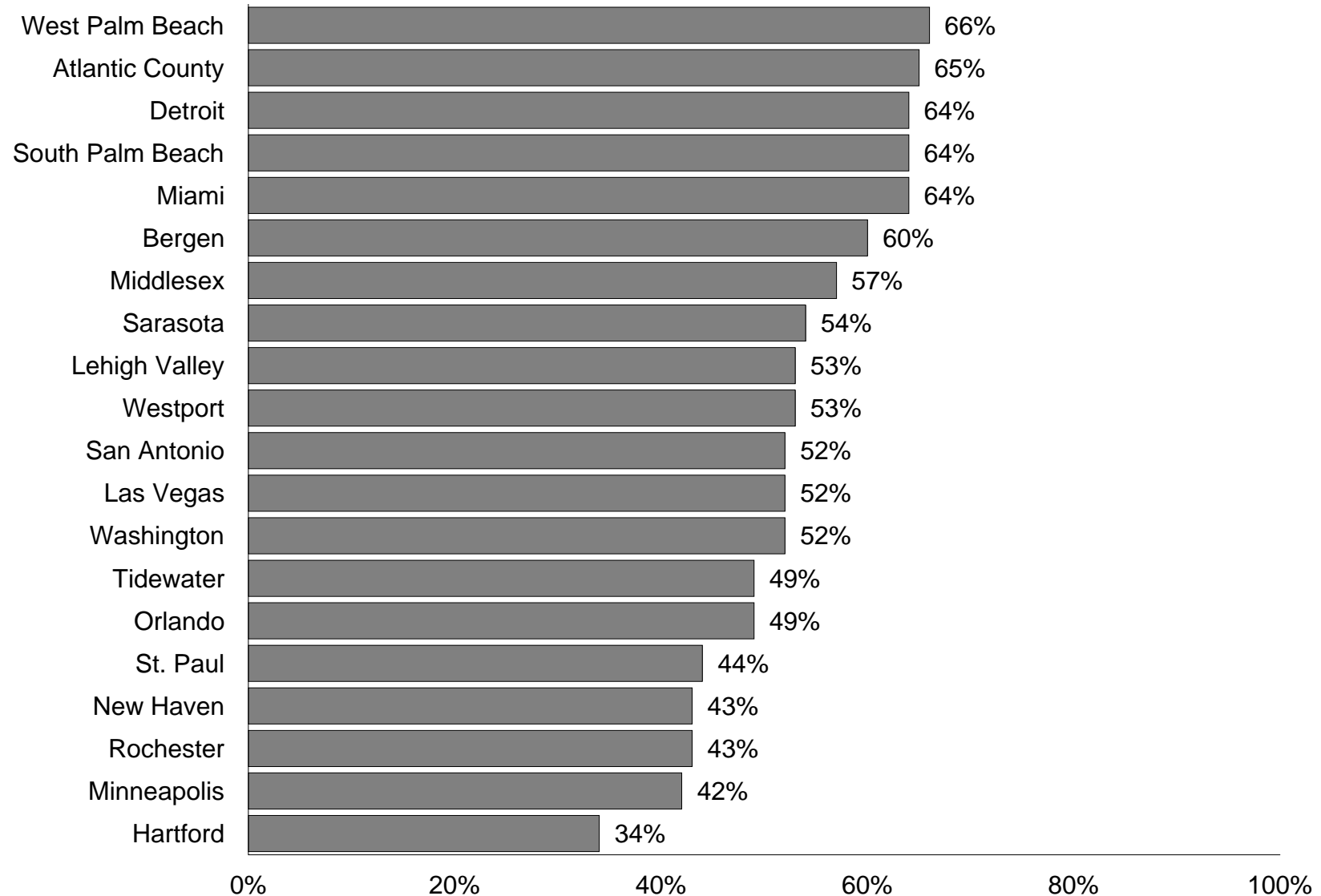


29

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

% Very Important

(Respondents Age 50-64 in Jewish Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)



30

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

% Very Important

(Respondents Age 65 and Over in Jewish Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

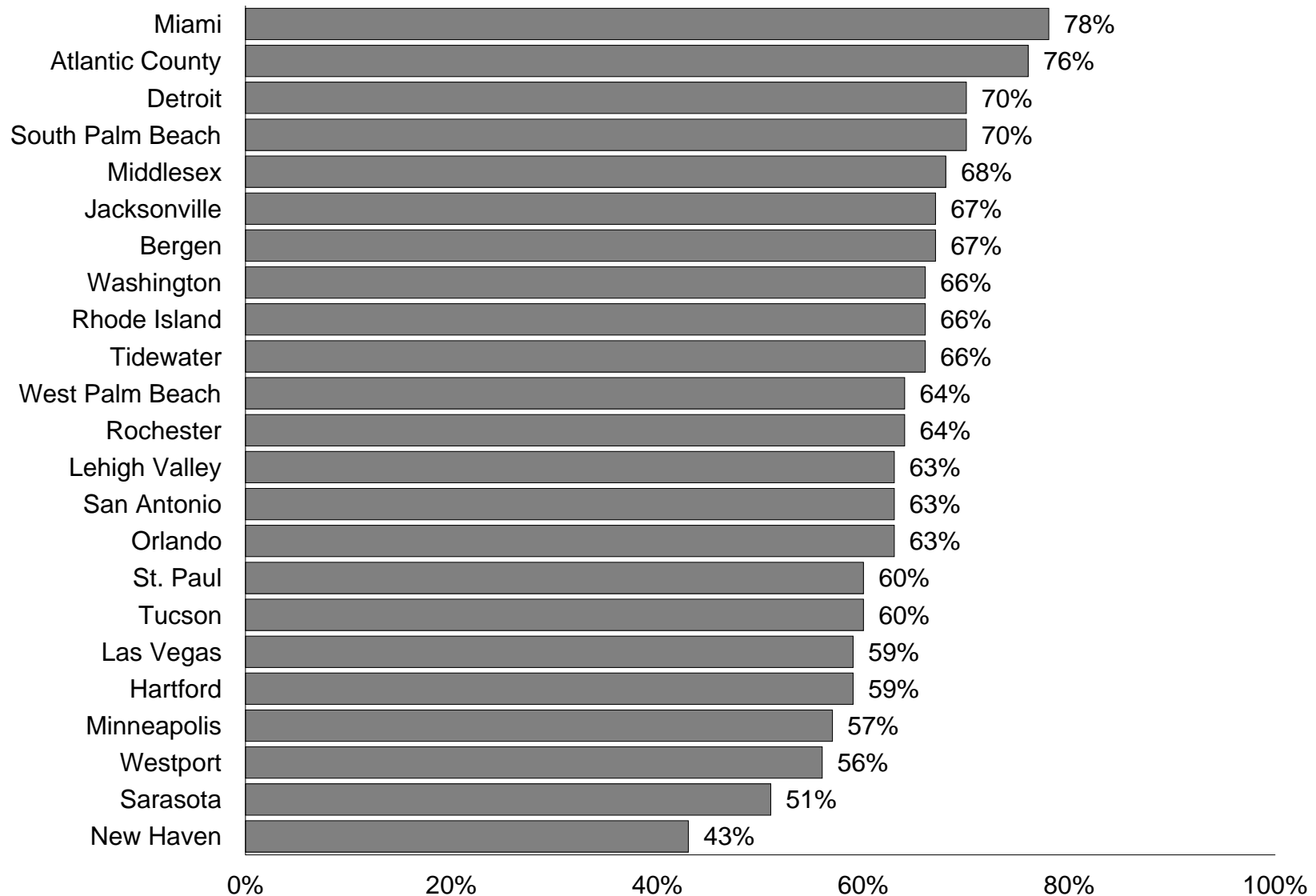


TABLE 11
SUPPORTING EDUCATIONAL TRIPS TO ISRAEL
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
 OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Miami	2004	44%	39	17
S Palm Beach	2005	44%	36	20
Middlesex	2008	41%	40	19
Tidewater	2001	36%	44	21
Atlantic County	2004	35%	46	19
Minneapolis	2004	35%	43	23
W Palm Beach	2005	34%	39	26
Bergen	2001	32%	47	21
San Antonio	2007	32%	45	23
Jacksonville	2002	31%	47	22
Sarasota	2001	30%	39	31
Las Vegas	2005	29%	40	32
Rhode Island	2002	28%	50	22
St. Paul	2004	27%	54	19
Tucson	2002	27%	42	32
Hartford	2000	26%	50	24
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	49	25
New Haven	2010	25%	45	30
Westport	2000	23%	49	28
Washington	2003	20%	46	34

31

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING EDUCATIONAL TRIPS TO ISRAEL AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

% Very Important

(Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

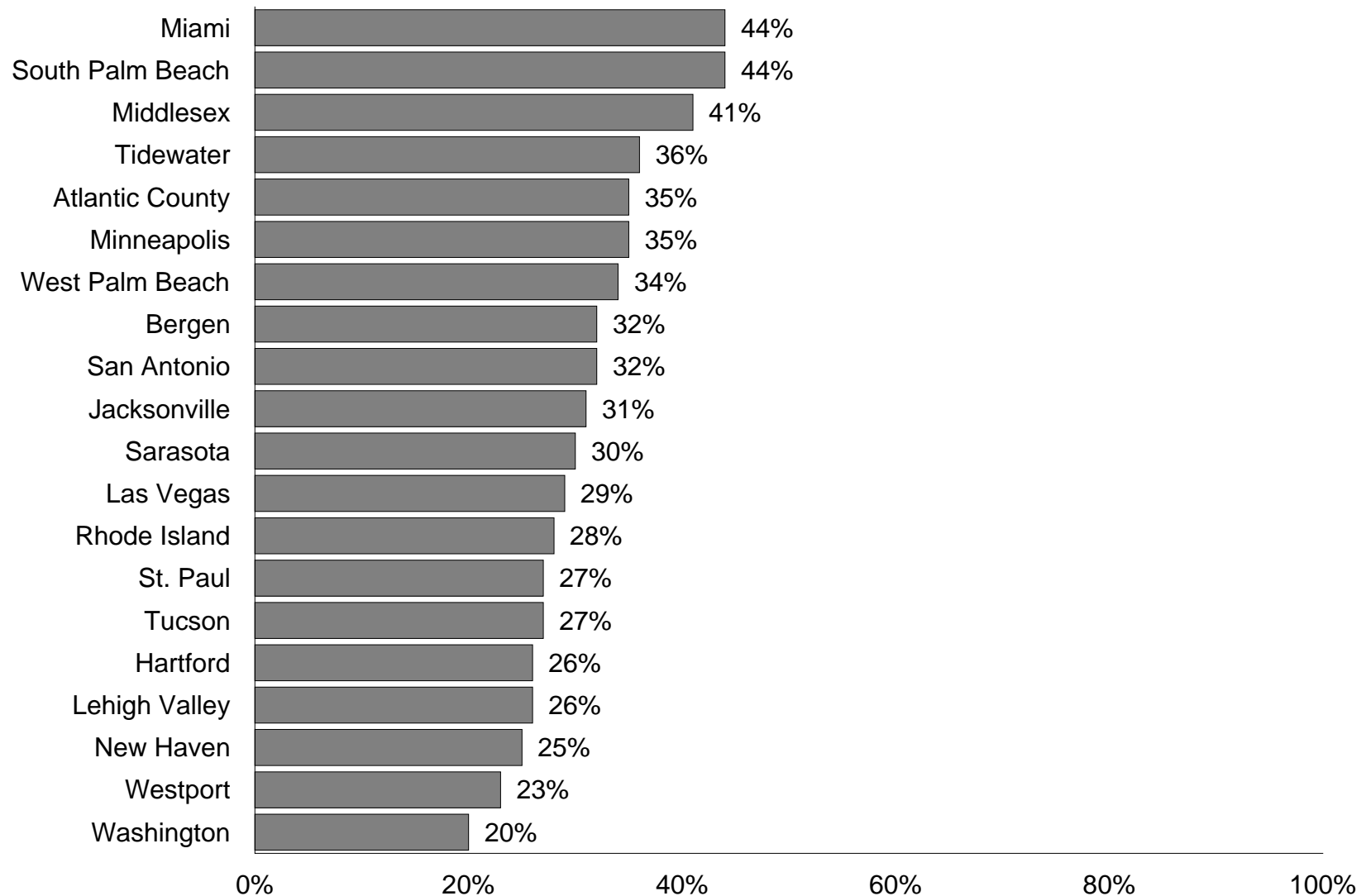


TABLE 12
MORE OF THE MONEY WENT TO NEEDS IN ISRAEL AND OVERSEAS
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	28%		New Haven	2010	17%
Miami	2004	27%		San Antonio	2007	16%
Bergen	2001	27%		Westport	2000	16%
Rhode Island	2002	25%		St. Paul	2004	12%
Middlesex	2008	24%		Sarasota	2001	12%
Las Vegas	2005	21%		Tidewater	2001	12%
S Palm Beach	2005	20%		Tucson	2002	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%		Lehigh Valley	2007	8%
Washington	2003	19%		Minneapolis	2004	7%
Jacksonville	2002	19%		Hartford	2000	6%

32 **WOULD DONATE MORE TO LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IF: MORE MONEY WENT TO NEEDS IN ISRAEL AND OVERSEAS**

(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over
to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year)

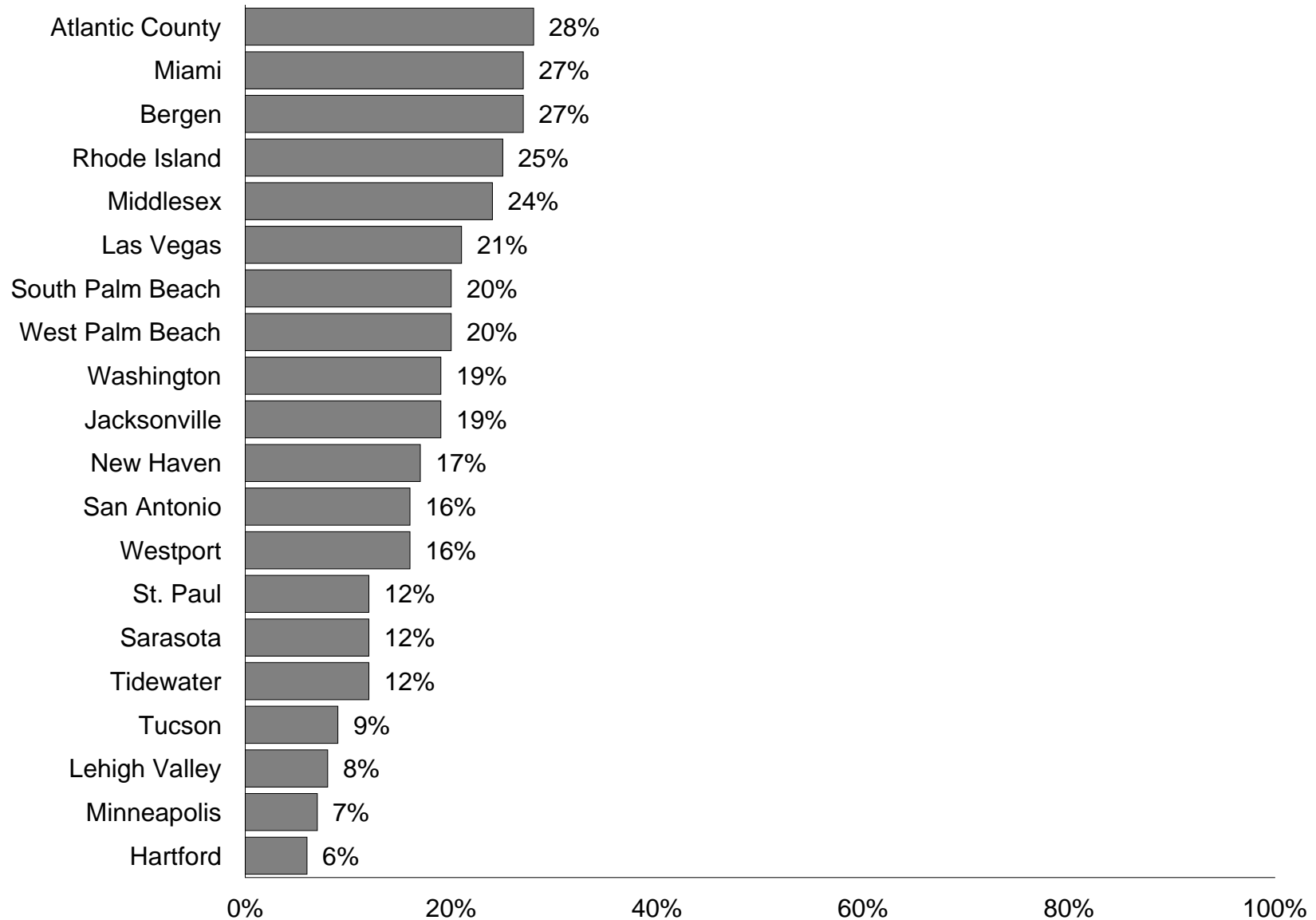


TABLE 13
WOULD DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
IF MORE MONEY WENT TO LOCAL NEEDS
COMPARED TO NEEDS IN ISRAEL AND OVERSEAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

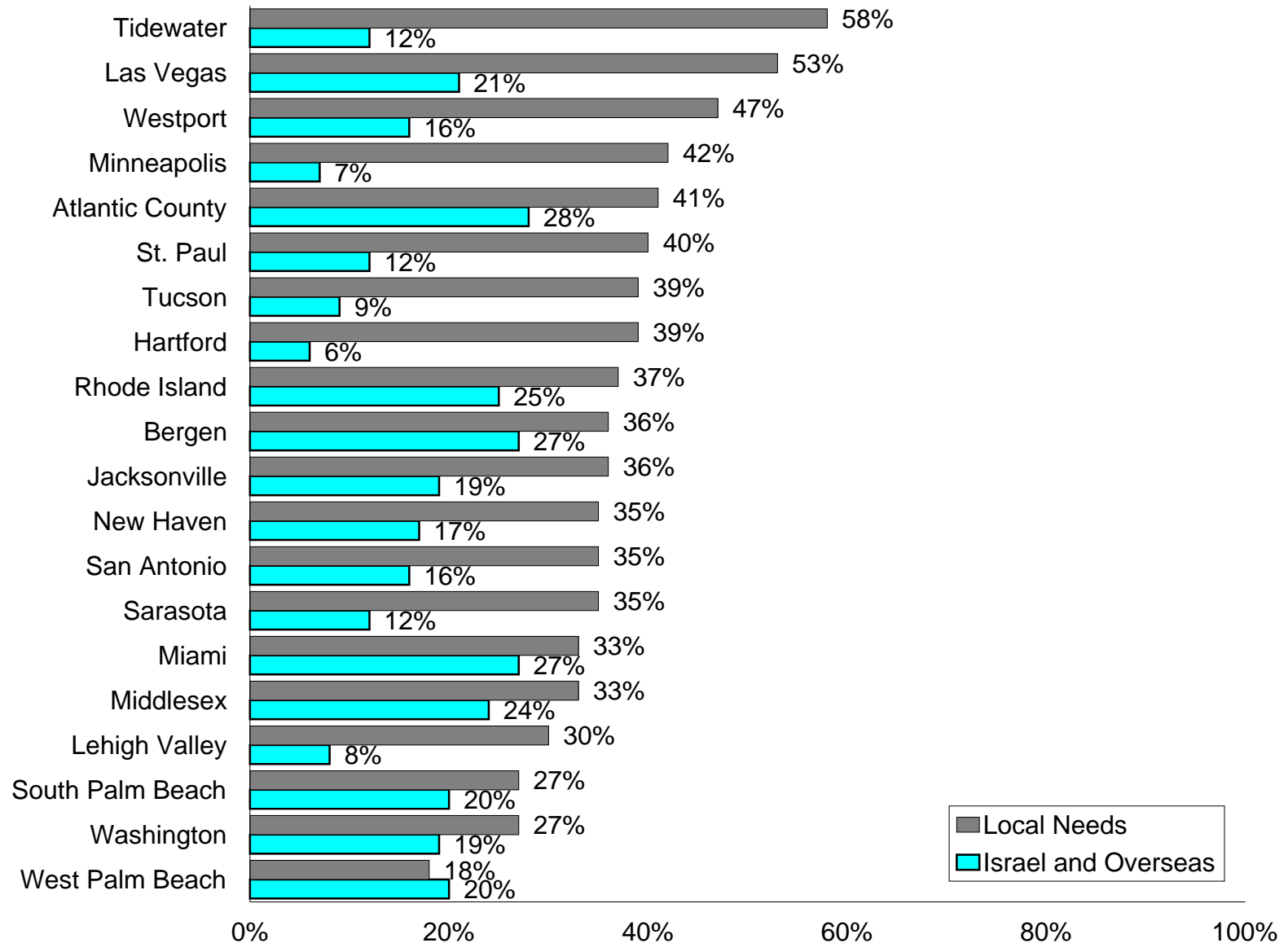
**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
 TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR**

Community	Year	Local Needs	Needs in Israel and Overseas	<i>Difference (in percentage points)</i>
Tidewater	2001	58%	12%	46
Minneapolis	2004	42%	7%	35
Hartford	2000	39%	6%	33
Las Vegas	2005	53%	21%	31
Westport	2000	47%	16%	31
Tucson	2002	39%	9%	30
St. Paul	2004	40%	12%	28
Sarasota	2001	35%	12%	23
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%	8%	22
San Antonio	2007	35%	16%	19
Jacksonville	2002	36%	19%	18
New Haven	2010	35%	17%	18
Atlantic County	2004	41%	28%	13
Rhode Island	2002	37%	25%	12
Bergen	2001	36%	27%	9
Middlesex	2008	33%	24%	9
Washington	2003	27%	19%	8
Miami	2004	33%	27%	7
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	20%	7
W Palm Beach	2005	18%	20%	(2)

WOULD DONATE MORE TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION IF MORE MONEY WENT TO LOCAL NEEDS COMPARED TO NEEDS IN ISRAEL AND OVERSEAS

(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to the Local Jewish Federation in the Past Year)

33



COMPARISONS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES: A COMPENDIUM OF TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

APPENDIX

This appendix provides further information to help readers use the tables and bar charts, including rules for inclusion of local studies in the compendium, methodological issues in comparing communities, the order of communities, and tips for reading the tables and bar charts.

RULES FOR INCLUSION OF COMMUNITY STUDIES

To be included in the comparison tables and bar charts, a community study must meet the following criteria:

- ❶ The study had to include a telephone survey using random digit dialing for at least part of the sample.
- ❷ The study had to be completed since 1993. If a community completed multiple studies during this period, only the results of the most recent study are shown.
- ❸ The study had to ask the questions addressed in the tables and bar charts using wording similar to other studies and to report the results in a manner facilitating comparison. In many cases where the original results were not reported in a manner facilitating comparison, Dr. Sheskin obtained the original survey data and produced results that permit comparisons. In some cases, differences in the wording of the questions or categories used to report the results are noted in the footnotes to the tables.
- ❹ The study had to ask the questions addressed in the tables and bar charts of the same set of households or persons in a household (known as the *base*) as other studies asked. For example, a question asked only about *Jewish children in Jewish households* cannot be included in the tables and bar charts with other studies that asked the same question about *all children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Jewish households*. Minor differences in the set of households or persons queried are noted in the footnotes to the tables. In some cases, communities for which the base is significantly different from that used in the table are listed at the end of the table with the alternative base noted. Such communities are not included in the comparison bar charts.

COMPARISONS AMONG COMMUNITIES: METHODOLOGICAL CONCERNS

As noted, comparisons among Jewish communities help provide an important context for understanding American Jewish communities. Nonetheless, the comparisons should be treated with caution for the following reasons:

❶ Different Dates of the Studies. The Jewish community studies included in the comparison tables and bar charts were completed over an extended period of time. Differences between Community A in 1993 and Community B in 2010 may be due to the temporal differences in the community studies. For example, the intermarriage rate in Community A may be lower than in Community B simply because the community study in Community A was completed 17 years earlier, when intermarriage rates generally were lower. This is an extreme example since most comparisons are between studies completed closer in time than in this illustration.

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 in the comparison tables and bar charts. Different sampling methods *may* lead to differences in survey results. See Section I - Methodology for the sampling methods and sample sizes used in each community study included in the comparison tables and bar charts.

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

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

❺ Missing Data. Researchers sometimes treat missing data and “don’t know” responses differently, leading to minor differences in reported results.

⑥ Identifying Jewish Households. While there is considerable agreement among researchers and policy makers about how to define Jewish households and persons, different studies may use different questions for qualifying Jewish households and respondents, and researchers may use different methods for deciding if households and persons should be considered Jewish when a particular case is ambiguous.

⑦ Time-Specific Conditions. Some comparisons are affected by the year in which a study was completed. This applies particularly to comparisons on economic variables such as income and philanthropy (which may be affected by the state of the economy in a given year) and variables related to Israel (which may be affected by the political situation in Israel in a given year).

ORDER OF COMMUNITIES IN THE COMPARISON TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

Tables. Each comparison table is ordered based upon one particular data column (referred to as the *primary column* in the discussion below), in descending order of magnitude of the data. Except for those tables with only one data column, the primary column has an *italicized* heading. The choice of primary column is determined by the data thought to be most interesting. Thus, for example, the household size table is ordered by the percentage of one-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 Jewish communities.

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

① The first rule applies when a secondary column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the primary column.

In some cases, when the primary 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 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 primary 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.

② The second rule applies when the first rule is not applicable or does not resolve the situation, that is, the communities show the same percentages in all the data columns. In this case, the community with the most recent study is listed first.

③ 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 data are unavailable for the primary column (but are available for other columns) are listed below a thick horizontal line in the tables.

Bar Charts. Comparison bar charts correspond to each primary column in the comparison tables, with the data presented in the same order as it appears in the table. In addition, for tables with multiple data columns, additional bar charts are presented to correspond to those additional data columns thought to be most interesting, with the data presented in descending order of magnitude. In these additional bar charts, when two or more communities show the same percentage (or number), the community with the most recent study is listed first. If the communities also have the same year of study, the communities are listed in alphabetical order.

READING THE TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

Demographic data are easily misunderstood. 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*. Thus, the base in each table and bar chart is generally shown directly below the title.

In some tables and bar charts, “don't know” responses are included in the computations, while in other tables and bar charts they are excluded. The inclusion or exclusion of “don't know” responses depends on whether “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 and bar charts, “don't know” responses are treated as negative responses. For example, if a respondent does not know whether the household maintains a synagogue membership, a reasonable assumption is that they do not. Missing responses are excluded from the tables and bar charts.

The reader may notice small differences in the percentages between tables and bar charts due to rounding. At times, also due to rounding, the reported percentages may not sum to 100% and the reported numbers may not sum to the appropriate numerical total. However, the convention employed shows the total as 100% or the appropriate numerical total.

White numbers in black circles (❶, ❷, ❸, etc.) are used in the column headings of tables to indicate that definitions of the terms are provided in the footnotes at the bottom of the table.

Some of the footnotes in the tables are not included in the bar charts to simplify the presentation.

ERRORS IN THE TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

In an undertaking like this, errors in the data are inevitable. Please bring potential errors to the attention of Ira Sheskin at isheskin@miami.edu.



Mandell Berman Institute – North American Jewish Data Bank

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