

# Williamsburg and the Hasidic community

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September, 2013

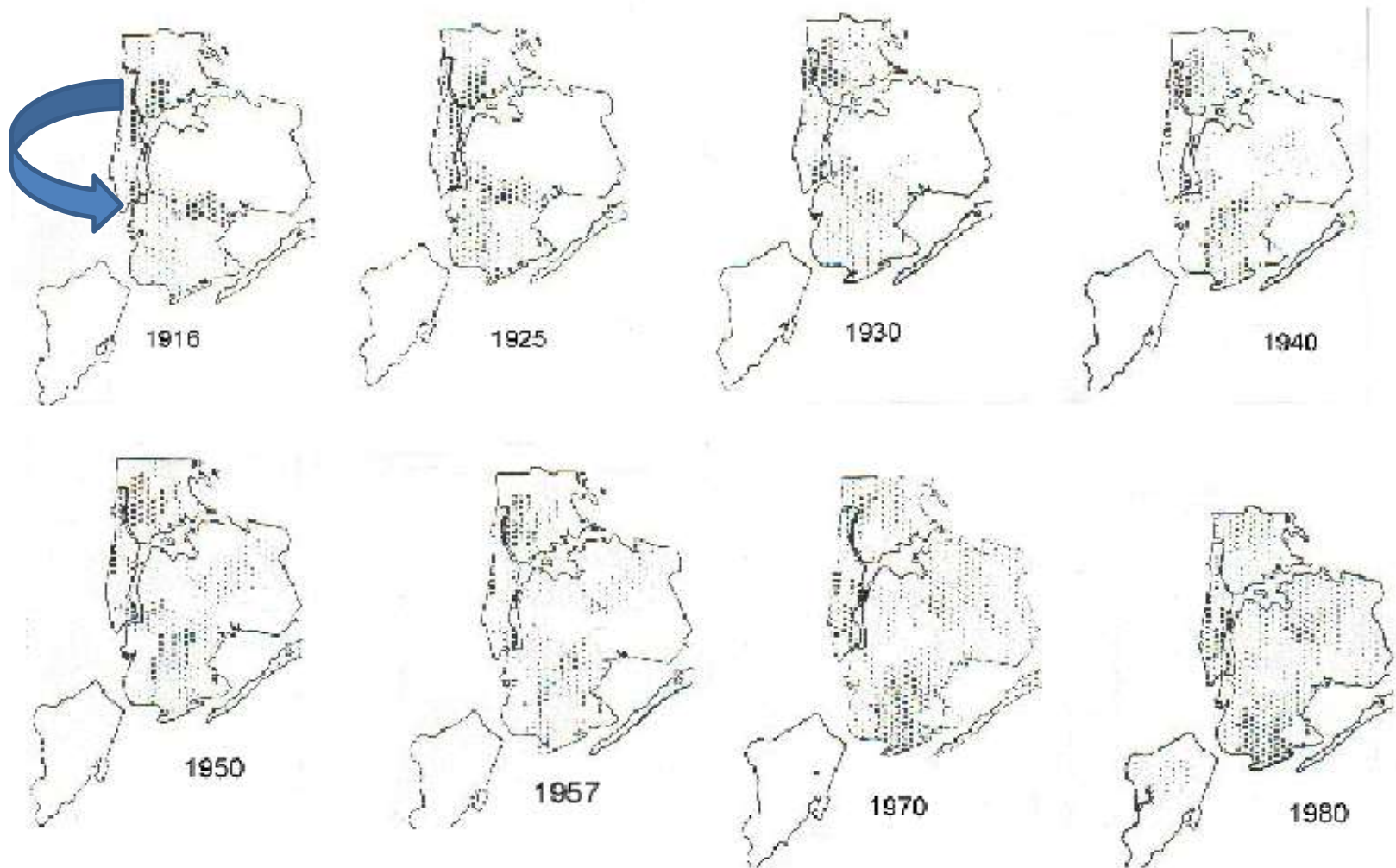


# THROUGH THE DECADES

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Williamsburg: a Jewish neighborhood

Since the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge in 1903, Williamsburg has been the home of a substantial Jewish community..



Source: Prof. Paul Ritterband

# Through the '60's – a diverse Jewish neighborhood



היכלא דמלכא - ביתו נאווה קודש  
ובית מדרשו 500 בעדפארד עון.



# Politically active



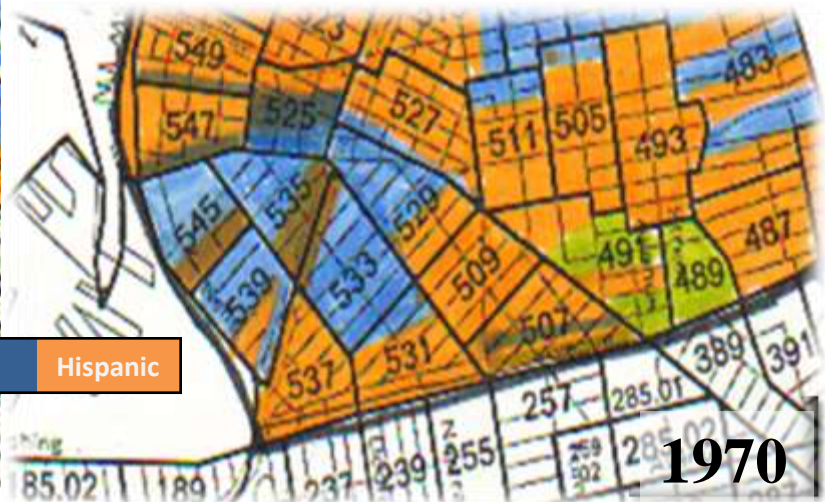


# Williamsburg Demographics: 1960-1990

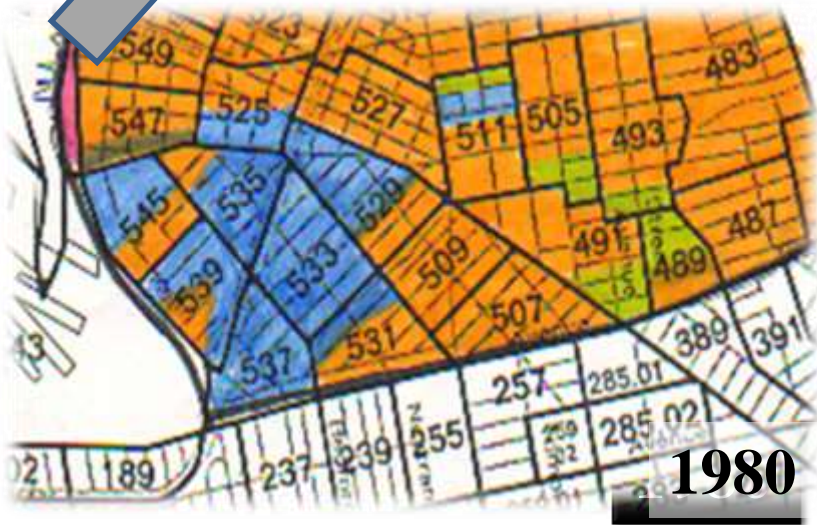
Bridge



1960



1970



1980

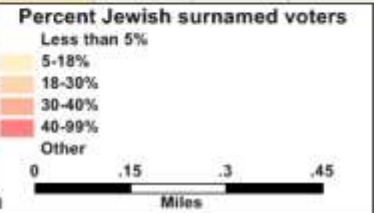


1990

# CURRENT DEMOGRAPHY

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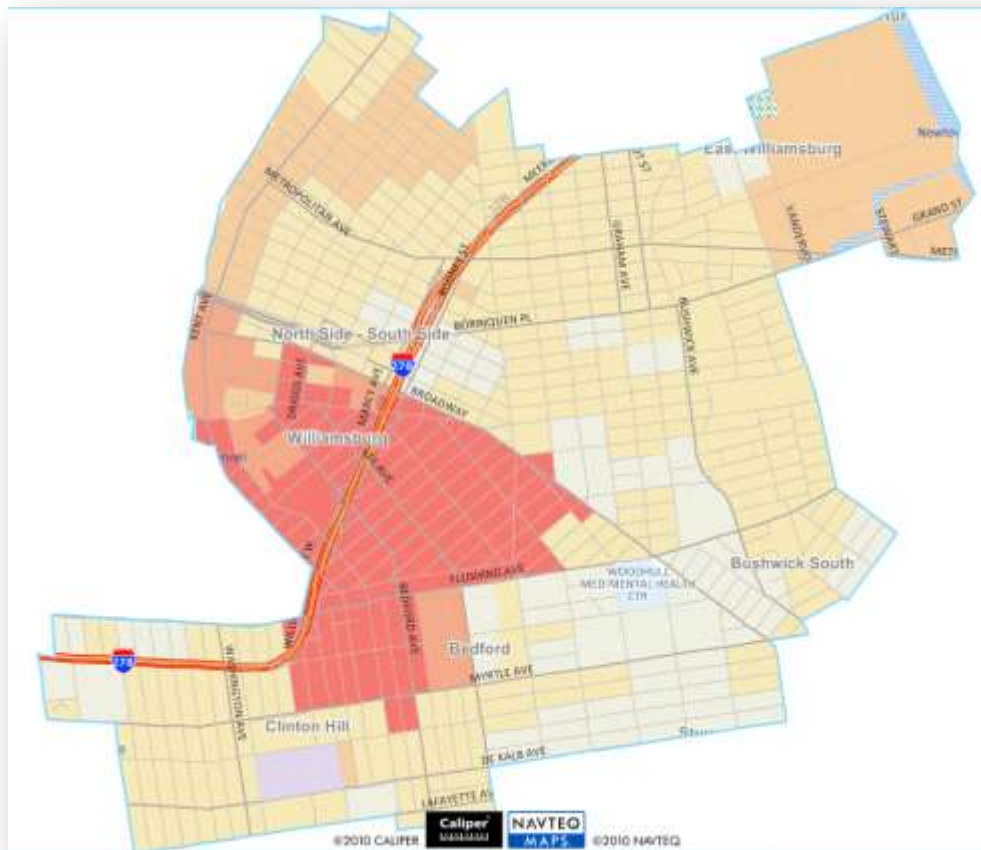
Sources: U.S. Census and UJO of Williamsburg



Sources: NYC Department of City Planning and Prime NY



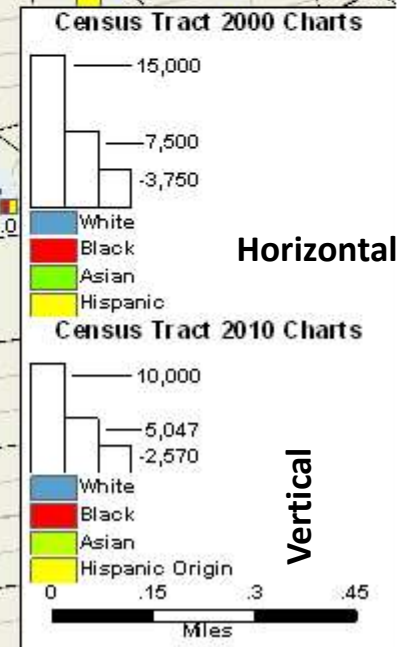
# UJA-Federation Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011



Williamsburg (11211, 11205, 11206)		
	2002	2011
Jewish households	11,800	18,600
Persons in Jewish households	57,600	77,100
Jewish persons	52,700	74,500
Orthodox Jews		61,000
Non-Orthodox Jews		13,500

Comparing Jewish Community Study, 2011 zip clusters to Jewish voter concentrations.

The map displays population growth in Brooklyn, New York, from 2000 to 2010, broken down by census tract. The map includes labels for various neighborhoods such as Northside, Southside, East Williamsburg, Bushwick, Bedford, Clinton Hill, and Fort Greene. The legend indicates that horizontal bars represent the 2000 Census data and vertical bars represent the 2010 Census data. The bars are color-coded by race/ethnicity: White (blue), Black (red), Asian (green), and Hispanic (yellow). The map also shows major roads like the East River, Williamsburg Bridge, and various highways. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates distances in miles (0, .15, .3, .45).



# Population change in the Williamsburg area

	Total Population			White Nonhispanic Population		
	Population 2010	Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010	Population 2010	Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010
Williamsburg	32,926	657	2%	28,366	5,041	22%
North Side-South Side	45,774	5,644	14%	23,968	10,245	75%
Bedford	70,713	11,486	19%	18,054	15,594	634%
Clinton Hill	34,791	1,499	5%	12,389	7,419	149%

The census data, as reported by neighborhood by the NYC Department of City Planning show:

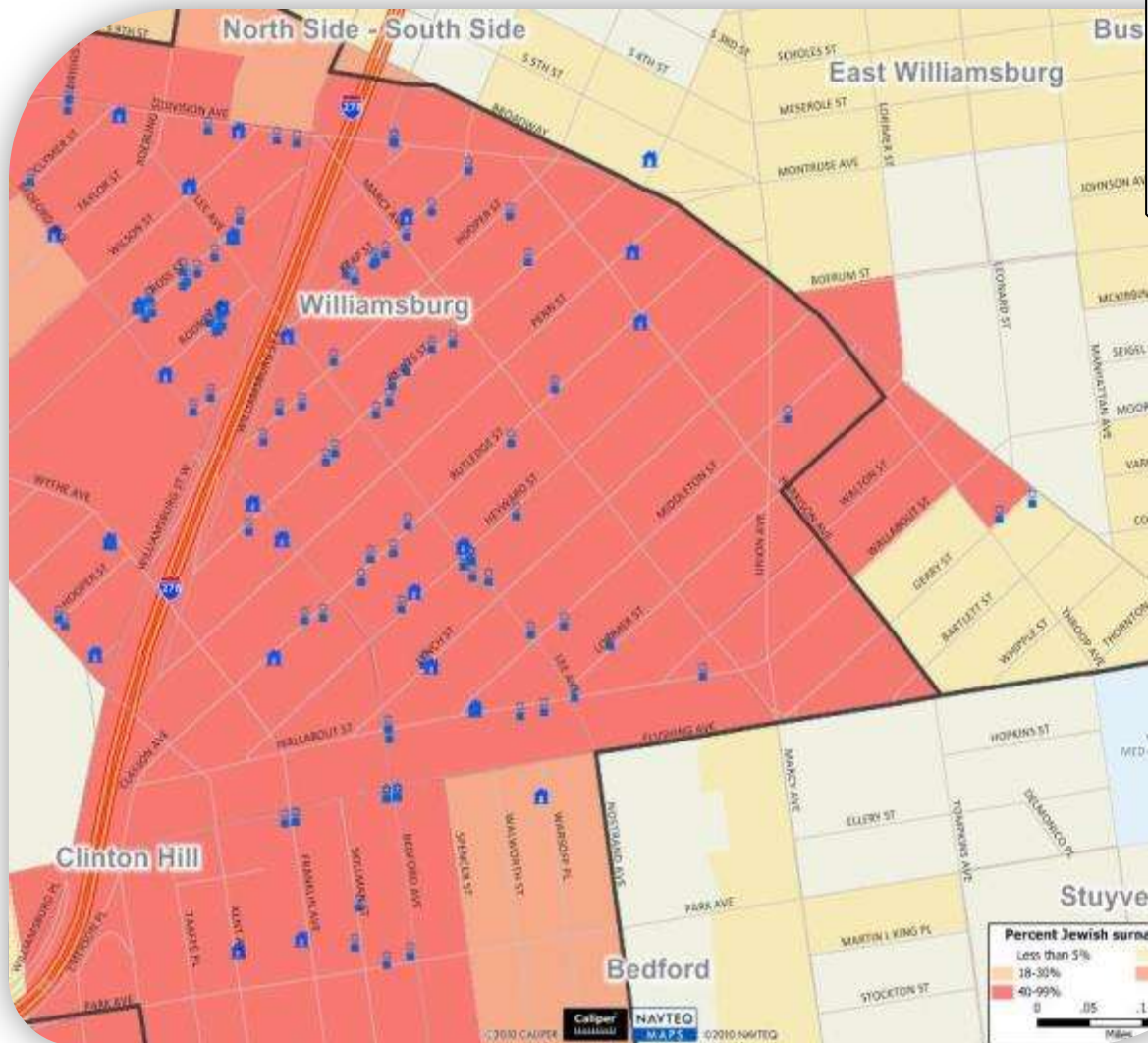
- The population in all four neighborhoods grew, but the White Nonhispanic population exploded.
- Some White Nonhispanic growth reflects the influx of from other neighborhoods.
- The Nonwhite population dropped in each neighborhood.
- Most of the growth of these four neighborhoods is due to the Hasidic communities.





# Within an area of less than a square mile:

- 164 Synagogues
- 28,000 K-12 students in 34 yeshivot (does not include boys in high school)
- Scores of charitable and civic organizations



School Affiliation	Enrolled students 2011	Pct.
Satmar (Zalman)	11,429	41%
Satmar (Aron)	5,324	19%
Pupa	2,868	10%
Vishnitz	1,427	5%
Vien	1,072	4%
Skver	766	3%
Spinka	648	2%
Nitra	593	2%
Tzelem	495	2%
Sopron	480	2%
Nadvorna	410	1%
Kashou	385	1%
Krasna	274	1%
Dushinsky	45	0%
Other	1,498	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,714</b>	

School enrollment data from New York State Department of Education BEDS database, 2011.

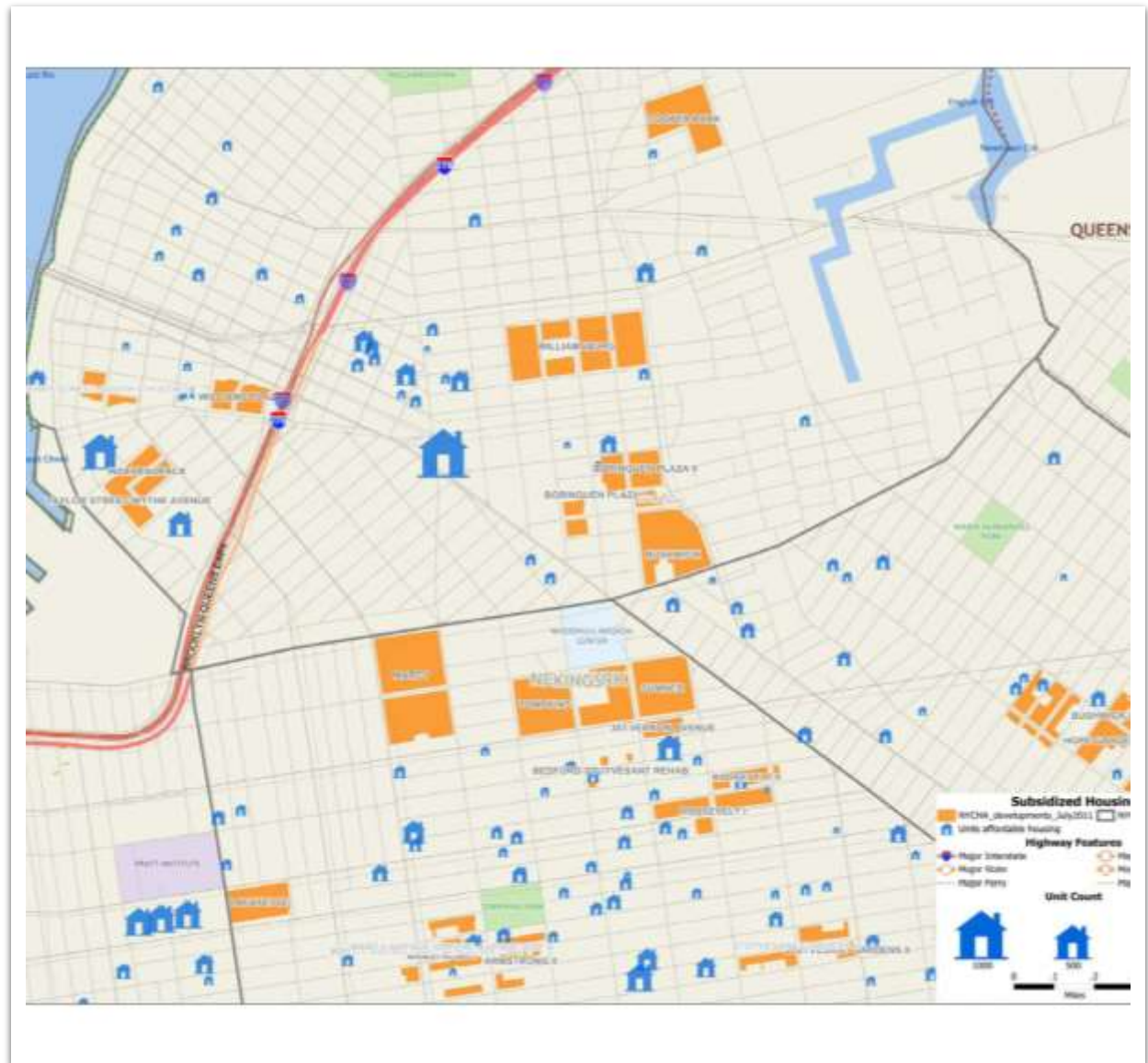
# POVERTY INDICATORS

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Williamsburg: U.S. Census and Jewish Community Study of  
New York: 2011

## A neighborhood anchored by subsidized housing

- Until the 1970's the City Hall sited affordable housing to balance racial and ethnic groups:
  - NYCHA projects
  - Mitchell-Lama
- Changing concepts of integration led to decades of litigation and continuing suspicion among different groups.
- The NYCHA TSAP (Tenant Selection and Application Procedure) effectively eliminates the chances of otherwise eligible Whites to secure NYCHA apartments within the neighborhood.



Subsidized Housing Information Project property-level data provided by the Furman Center, NYU.

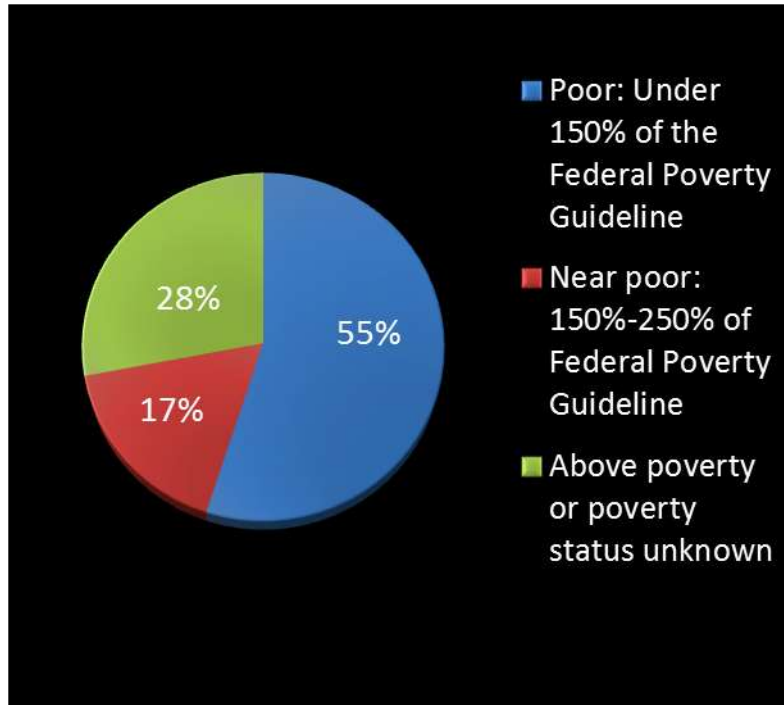


# Williamsburg: People in need, 2011

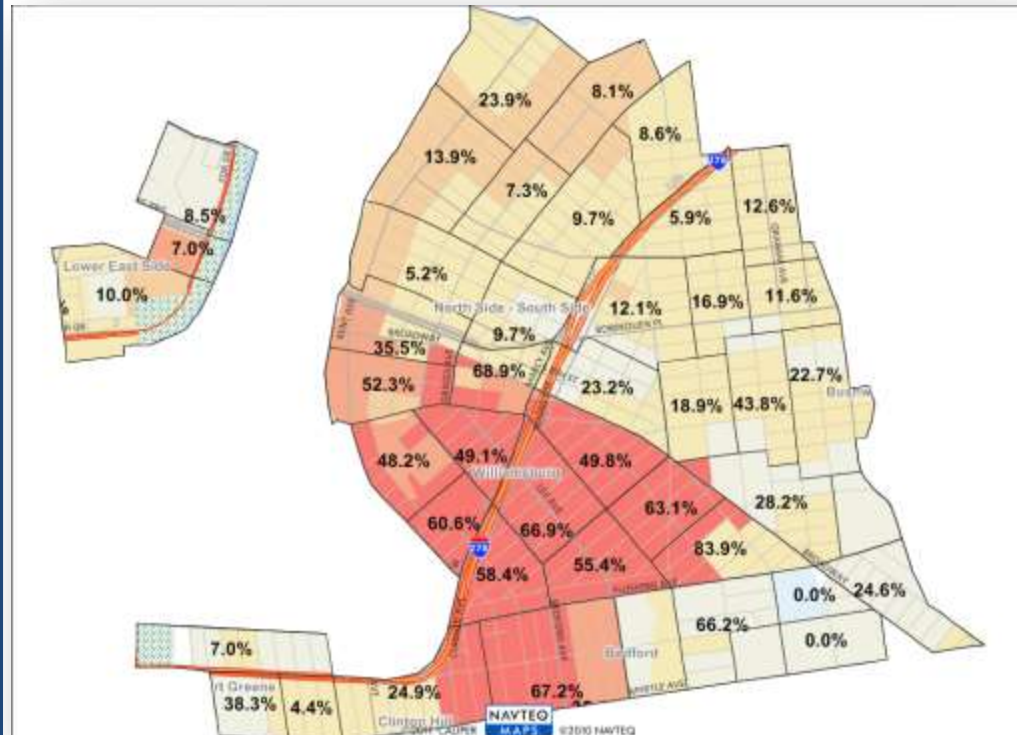
## Federal Poverty Guideline

(citywide 20.9% under 100% of Federal Poverty Guideline)

### Jewish Community Study: 2011 Geographic Profile



### U.S. Census American Community Study 2007-2011 (under 100% of Federal Poverty Guideline)



From *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 Special Report on Poverty*: 150% of the federal poverty guideline — is hardly a luxurious level. For example, a family of four is poor if its annual income is below \$33,000; a near-poor family of the same size earns between \$33,000 and \$55,000 a year.

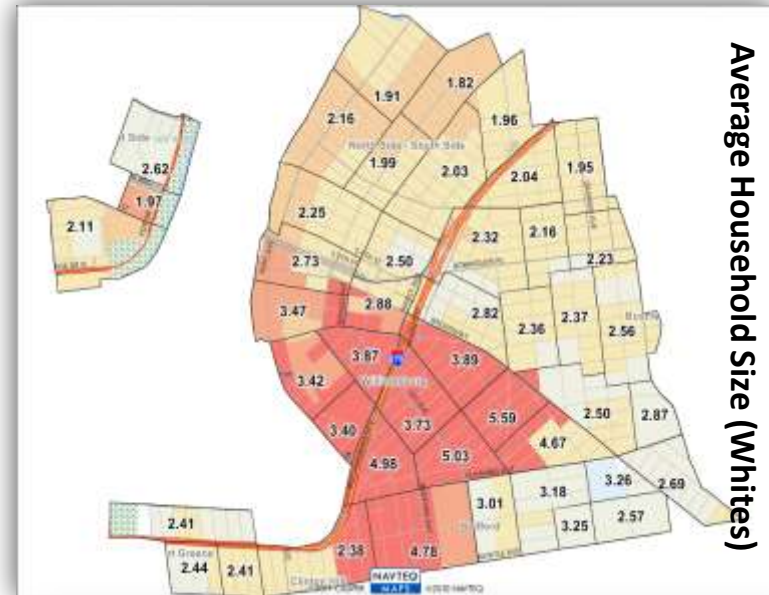
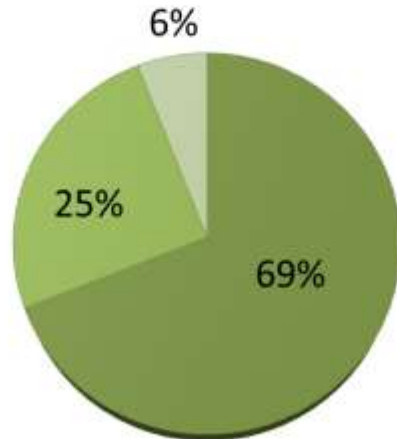
# Williamsburg: People in need, 2011

Household composition, age and size

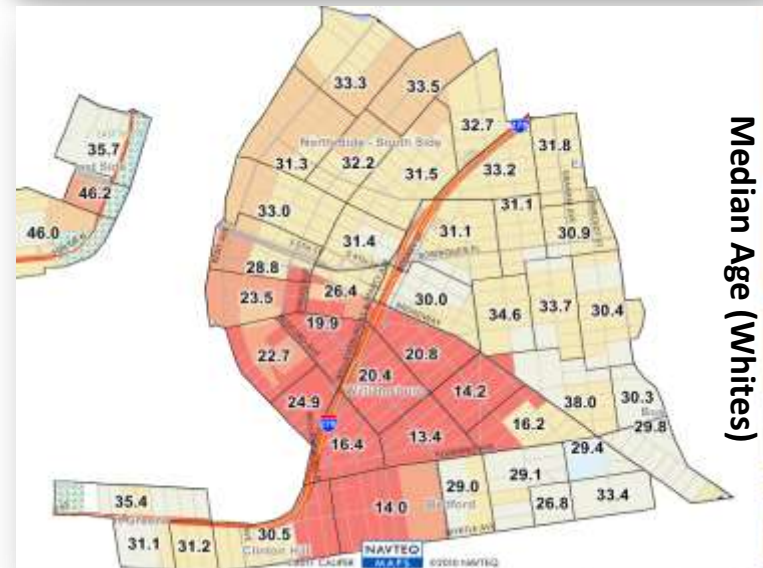
## Household composition

Jewish Community Study: 2011  
Geographic Profile

- Households with children <17
- Households with only adults 18-64
- Households with seniors 65+



Average Household Size (Whites)



Median Age (Whites)

U.S. Census American Community Study, 2007-2011

# Williamsburg: People in need, 2011

## Household income

### Annual Household Income

Jewish Community Study: 2011  
Geographic Profile

Under \$50,000 75%

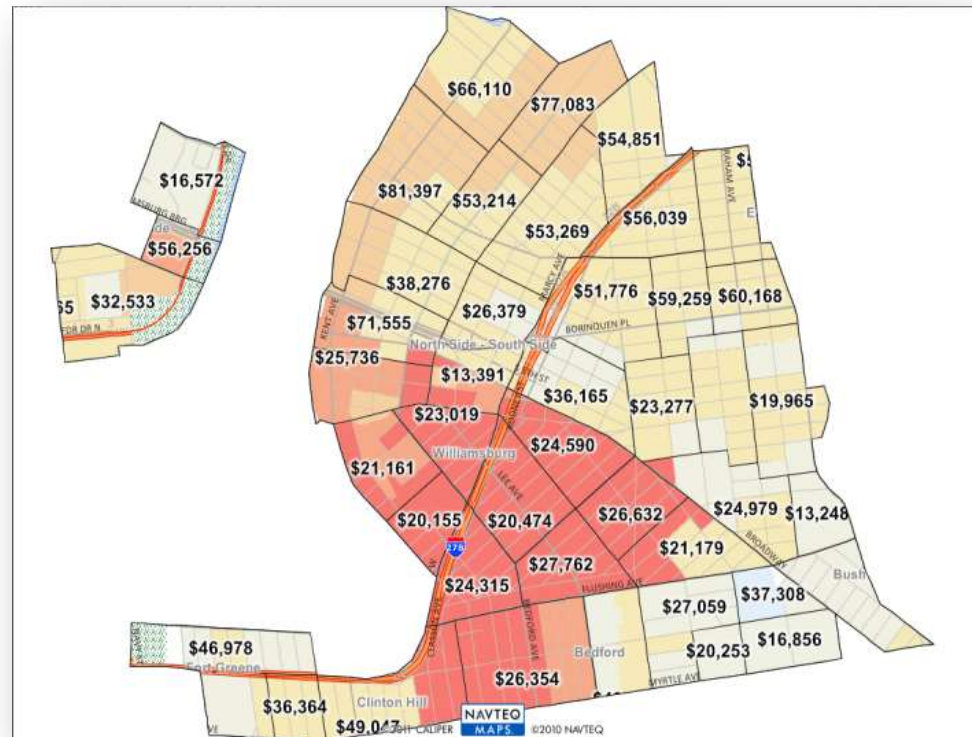
\$50,000-\$99,999 18%

\$100,000-149,999 2%

\$150,000+ 6%

### Median Household Income (Whites)

U.S. Census American Community Study, 2007-2011





# WORKING WITHIN THE CULTURE

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Being culturally competent

# Understanding the culture

Hasidim in America attempt to maintain their traditional way of life, e.g.:

- no television
- no college (vocational training OK)
- insular, with limited interaction with outsiders
- modest dress
- strict adherence to their interpretation of Jewish law
- incredible deeds of  $\pi$

**NEW YORK POST**

## Fury at Hasidic biz dress codes

By Gary Buiso

July 22, 2012 | 4:00am



**PAIN IN THE NECKLINE:** Hana Dagostin (left) and Ivana Galtic balk at a dress code posted for a pharmacy on Lee Avenue in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Tensions have risen as the ultra-Orthodox Jewish community has tried to impose religious law on the local hipsters.

Photo: J.C. Rice

How to Protect  
Your Baby  
Against Infection

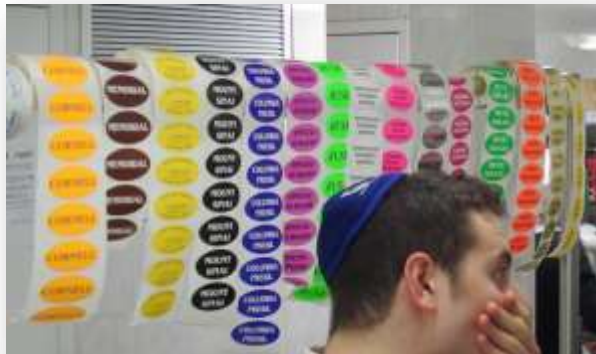
Before  
the Bris



# With all due respect, 4 suggestions:

1. To be successful, agencies must deliver services in culturally competent modalities.
2. Against a background of insularity and distrust, outreach efforts must engender and build trust.
3. Outsiders should partner with existing, community organizations and “Gemachs”.
4. Outsiders must be aware of, and sensitive to internecine “tensions” within communities.

JCRC, MetCouncil, Hebrew Free Loan Society and FECS already have successful and well-respected programs within the Hasidic communities of New York.





# FOR MORE INFORMATION

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