



# **JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY OF NEW YORK: 2011 COMPREHENSIVE REPORT**

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Overview



## Jewish Policy and Action Research (JPAR)

### *Comprehensive Report Authors*

Steven M. Cohen, Ph.D., Research Team Director

Jacob B. Ukeles, Ph.D., Director of Special Studies

Ron Miller, Ph.D., Senior Consultant

David Dutwin, Ph.D., Survey Director and Chief Methodologist

Pearl Beck, Ph.D., Director of Geographic Studies

Svetlana Shmulyian, Ph.D., Director of Client Relations and Senior Consultant

Joshua Comenetz, Ph.D., Mapping Consultant



## Jewish Community Study of New York Committee

Scott A. Shay, Chair

Laurie Blitzer

Beth Finger

Aileen Gitelson

Billie Gold

Cindy Golub

Judah Gribetz

John A. Herrmann

Vivien Hidary

Edward M. Kerschner

Meyer Koplów

Sara Nathan

Leonard Petlakh

Karen Radkowsky

William E. Rapfogel

Rabbi Peter Rubinstein

Daniel Septimus

David Silvers

Tara Slone

Nicki Tanner

Julia E. Zeuner



# THE STUDY

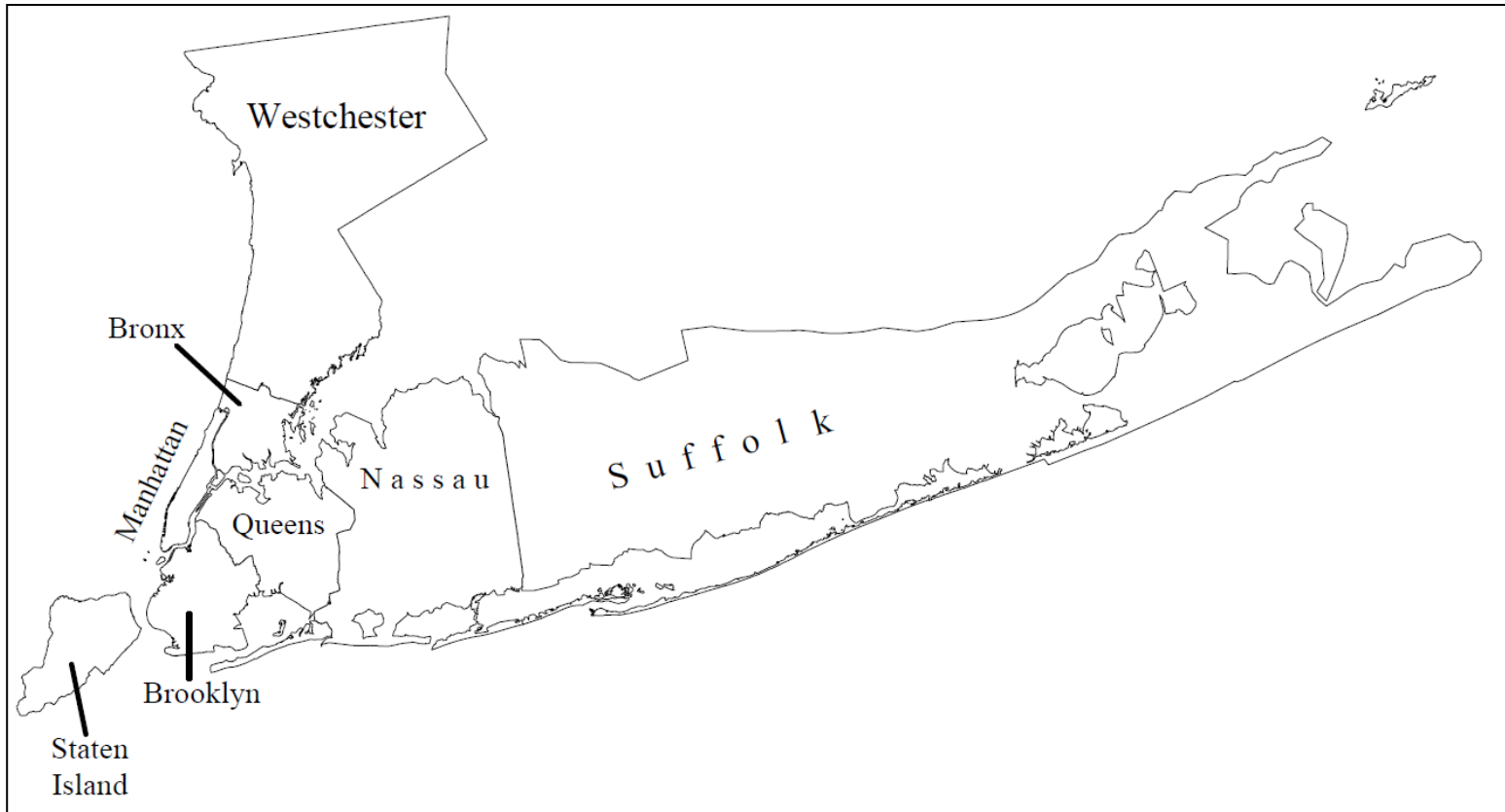


The main objectives of the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011 are to ...

- Provide useful information about the New York Jewish community in 2011
- Examine changes in the size and characteristics of the Jewish population since 2002.
- Inform decisions in planning, service delivery, fundraising, and connecting people to Jewish life.



The survey area: The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, Nassau, Suffolk & Westchester.





### JEWS

- Adults (age 18+) who consider themselves Jewish or partially Jewish.
- Children being raised as Jews, or Jewish and something else.

### JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

- Households with one or more Jewish adults.
- Some include non-Jewish adults or children.



Interviews conducted February 8 - July 10, 2011.

Phone Numbers Dialed	<b>389,000</b>
Residential Households Contacted	107,514
Identified as Jewish or Not	41,049
Non-Jewish Households	32,440
<b>Jewish Households</b>	<b>8,609</b>
Interviews conducted with potential Jewish households	6,294
Disqualified after inspection of responses	-301
<b>Interviews with qualified Jewish households</b>	<b>5,993</b>



- Of 5,993 interviews, 1,302 conducted by cell phone
- 79% interview cooperation rate
- 32% response rate
- Sampling error for survey responses for which all 5,993 respondents answered a question: +/- 2.0% at the 95% confidence level.



# HIGHLIGHTS



- The eight-county New York area continues to be home to **the largest number** of Jewish people of any metropolitan area in the Diaspora.
- Unlike the previous decade, **the population is growing**, due in large part to **high birth rates and longevity**
- The **population is highly diverse** in many dimensions, including national origin, types of Jewish identification, social class, gender, sexual orientation, & race.



- Many New York Jews live in **poverty or near-poverty**, substantially more than in 2002.
- Jews in the New York area engage in Jewish life in a wide variety of ways.
  - Compared with Jewish engagement in 2002, more Jews are distant from Jewish life and more Jews are intensively engaged in Jewish life.
- While philanthropy to all causes has eroded modestly since 2002, giving to Jewish causes has held steady.



# GROWTH



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

Jewish Households	694,000
Jews	1,538,000
All people (Jews and Non-Jews) in these households	1,769,000



Since 2002, three Jewish population measures – households, Jews, and all people in Jewish households – rose.

	2002	2011	Change 2002–2011	Percent Change 2002–2011
Jewish Households	643,000	694,000	+51,000	<b>+8%</b>
Jews	1,412,000	1,538,000	+126,000	<b>+9%</b>
Non-Jews	255,000	231,000	-24,000	-9%
All people (Jews & non-Jews) in Jewish households	1,667,000	1,769,000	+102,000	<b>+6%</b>



Brooklyn and Manhattan are home to half of all Jews in the eight-county area.

Borough/County	Number of Jews	Percent of Jews in Eight-County Area	Percent Change 2002-2011
Bronx	54,000	4%	+20%
Brooklyn	<b>561,000</b>	<b>36%</b>	+23%
Manhattan	<b>240,000</b>	<b>16%</b>	-1%
Queens	198,000	13%	+6%
Staten Island	34,000	2%	-19%
Subtotal, New York City	<b>1,086,000</b>	<b>71%</b>	+12%
Nassau	230,000	15%	+4%
Suffolk	86,000	6%	-4%
Westchester	136,000	9%	+5%
Subtotal, Suburbs	452,000	29%	+3%
Total, Eight-County Area	1,538,000	100%	+9%



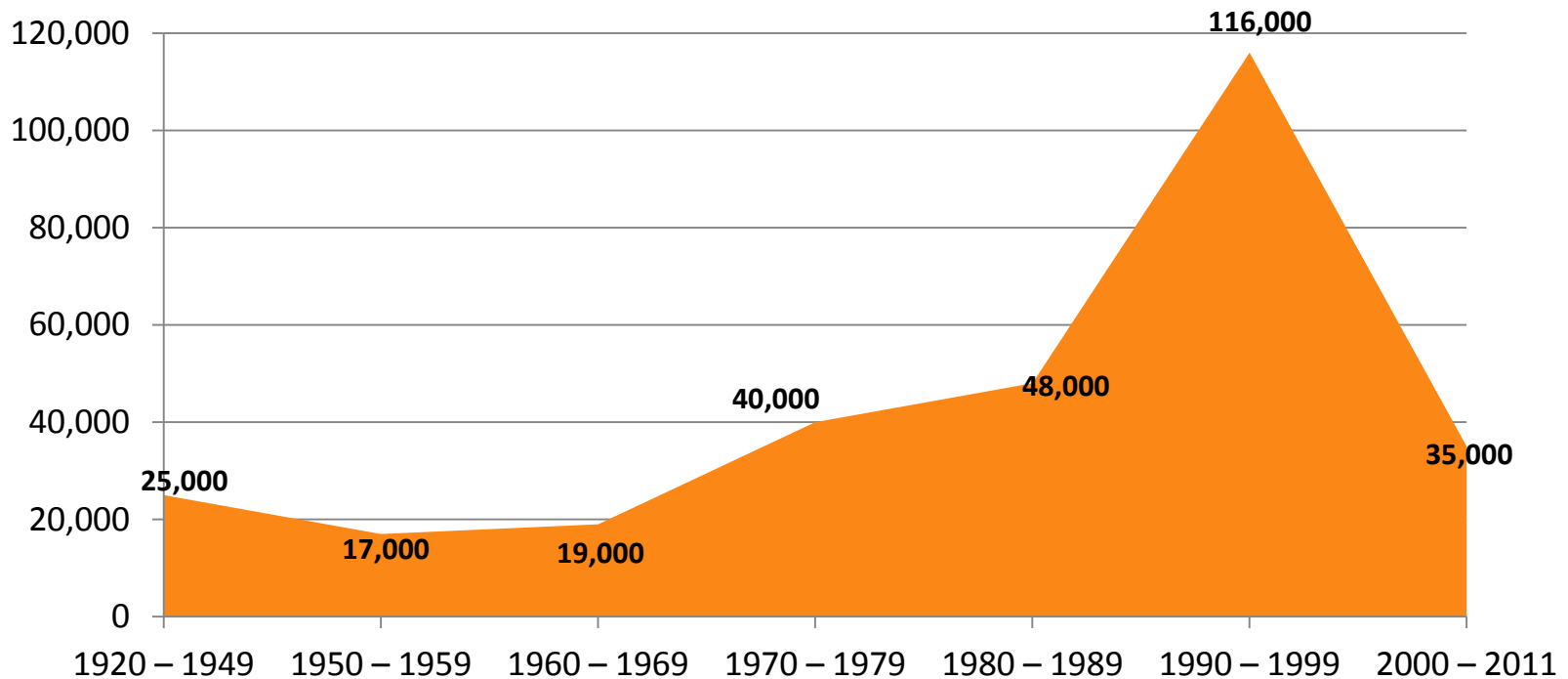
Jewish population growth since 2002 occurred mostly among the oldest (75+) and the youngest (0-24).

Ages	2002	2011
0 – 17	<b>308,000</b>	<b>338,000</b>
18 – 24	<b>124,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>
25 – 34	169,000	133,000
35 – 44	165,000	159,000
45 – 54	209,000	185,000
55 – 64	150,000	231,000
65 – 74	135,000	134,000
75+	<b>153,000</b>	<b>198,000</b>
Total	1,412,000	1,538,000



Since 2000, the number of immigrating Jews from abroad is less than a third of the number that arrived in the 1990s.

Year of Arrival in the U.S., Foreign-Born Jewish Respondents and Spouses





# DIVERSITY



More than 1 in 3 households do not identify with a denomination. The remainder are fairly evenly split among 3 denominations.

Denomination	Percent of Jewish Households	Percent of All Jewish People
Orthodox	20%	32%
Conservative	19%	18%
Reform	23%	20%
Reconstructionist	1%	1%
Other – “Just Jewish,” Something Else, No Religion	37%	29%
Total	100%	100%



The large Orthodox population is itself quite diverse – Hasidic, Yeshivish and Modern Orthodox.

Denomination of Respondent	Number of Households	Number of Jews	Percent of All Jews, Eight-County Area
Hasidic	50,000	239,000	<b>16%</b>
Yeshivish	23,000	97,000	<b>6%</b>
Modern Orthodox	55,000	157,000	<b>10%</b>
Total Orthodox	129,000	493,000	<b>32%</b>

*Haredi*



216,000 Jews live in Russian-speaking Jewish households – 14% of all eight-county Jews.

Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	Number
Households	104,000
Jews	<b>216,000</b>
All people (Jews & non-Jews)	234,000



The New York area is a mosaic of diverse Jewish households, with significant numbers of nonwhite/biracial, Israeli, LGBT, and Syrian Jews.

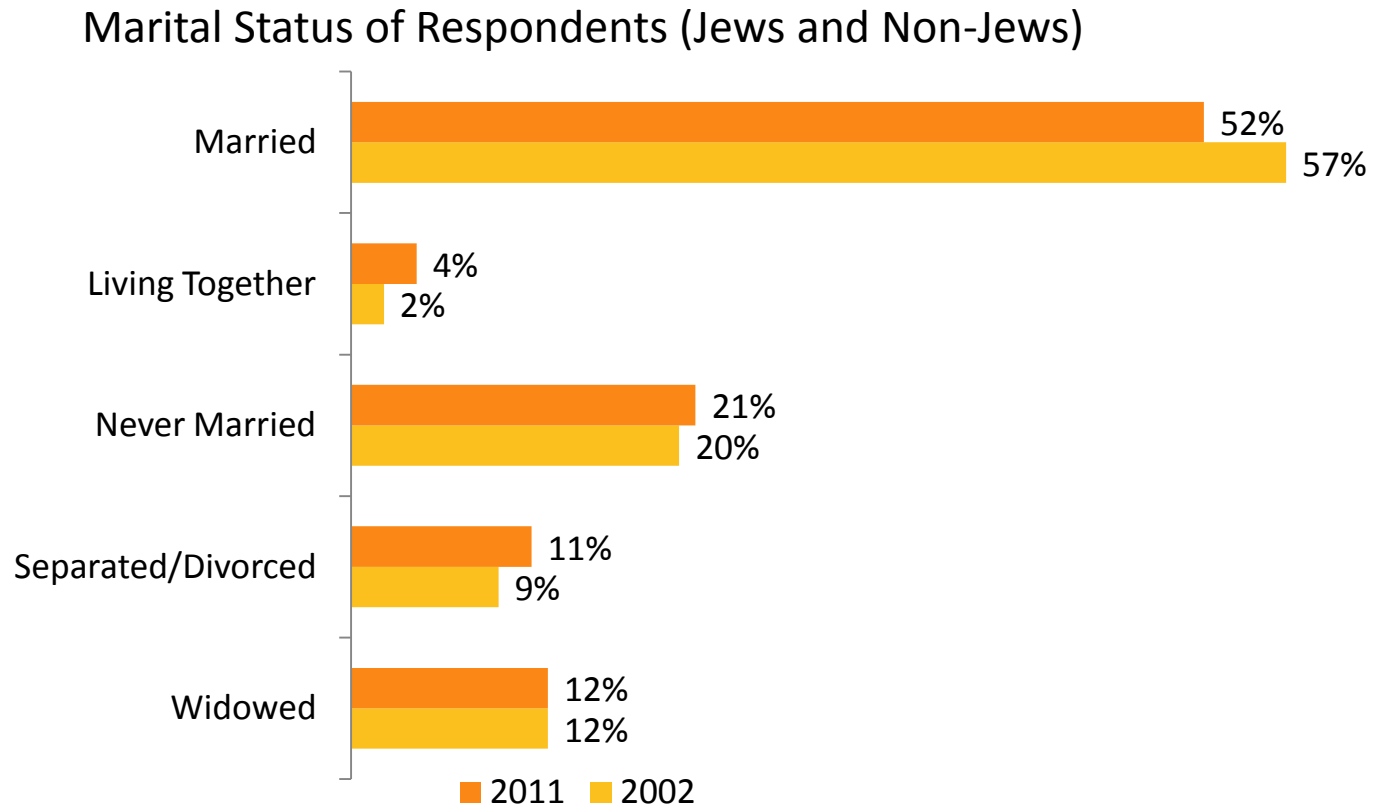
	Nonwhite and Biracial	Israeli	LGBT	Syrian
Households	87,000	41,000	33,000	12,000
Jews	161,000	121,000	50,000	38,000
All people (Jews & non-Jews)	254,000	127,000	75,000	41,000
Percent of All Jewish Households, Eight-County New York Area	<b>12%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>



# DEMOGRAPHY

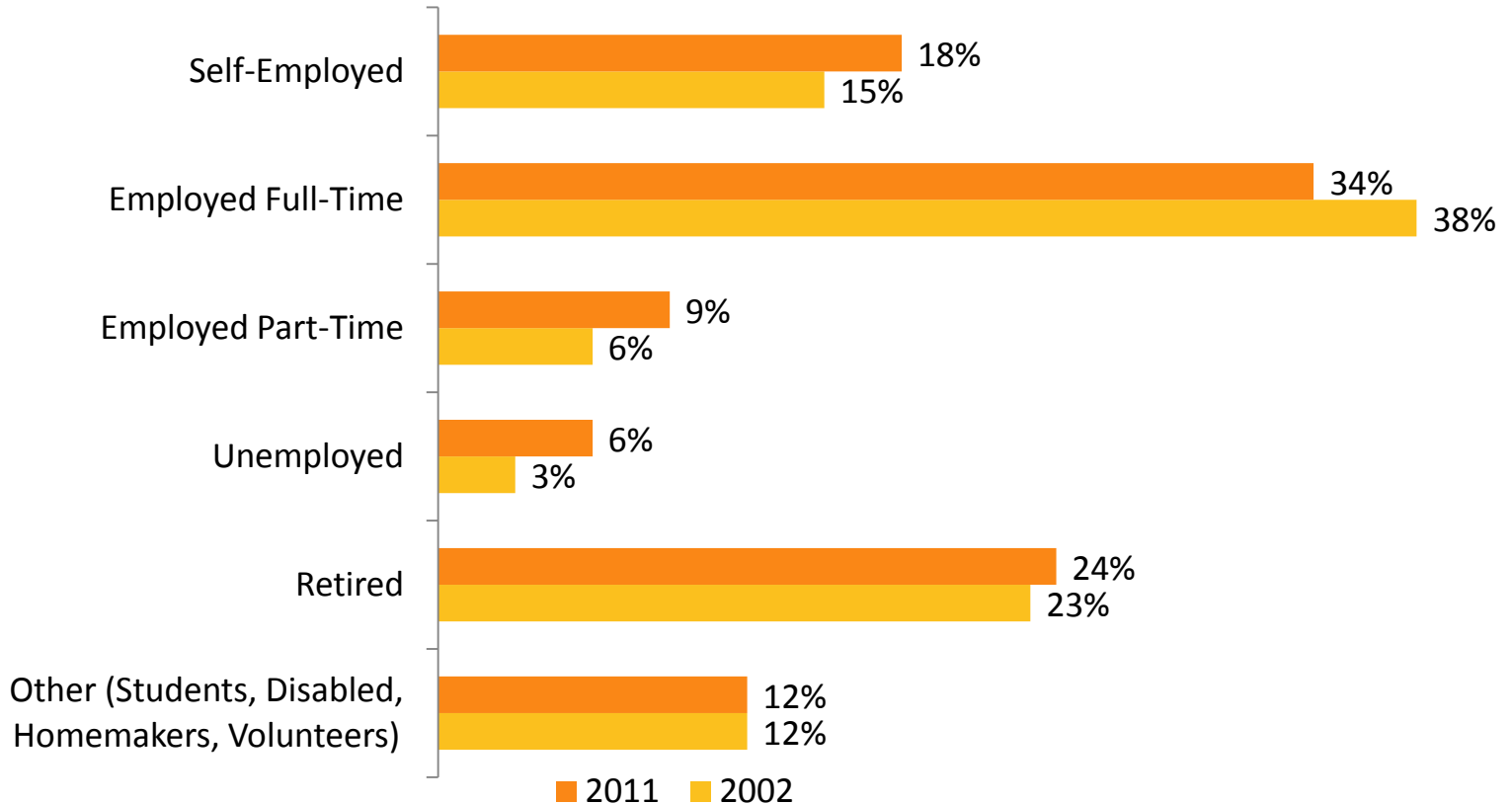


The shifting patterns of marital status from 2002 to 2011 reflect the declining centrality of marriage in American society in general.



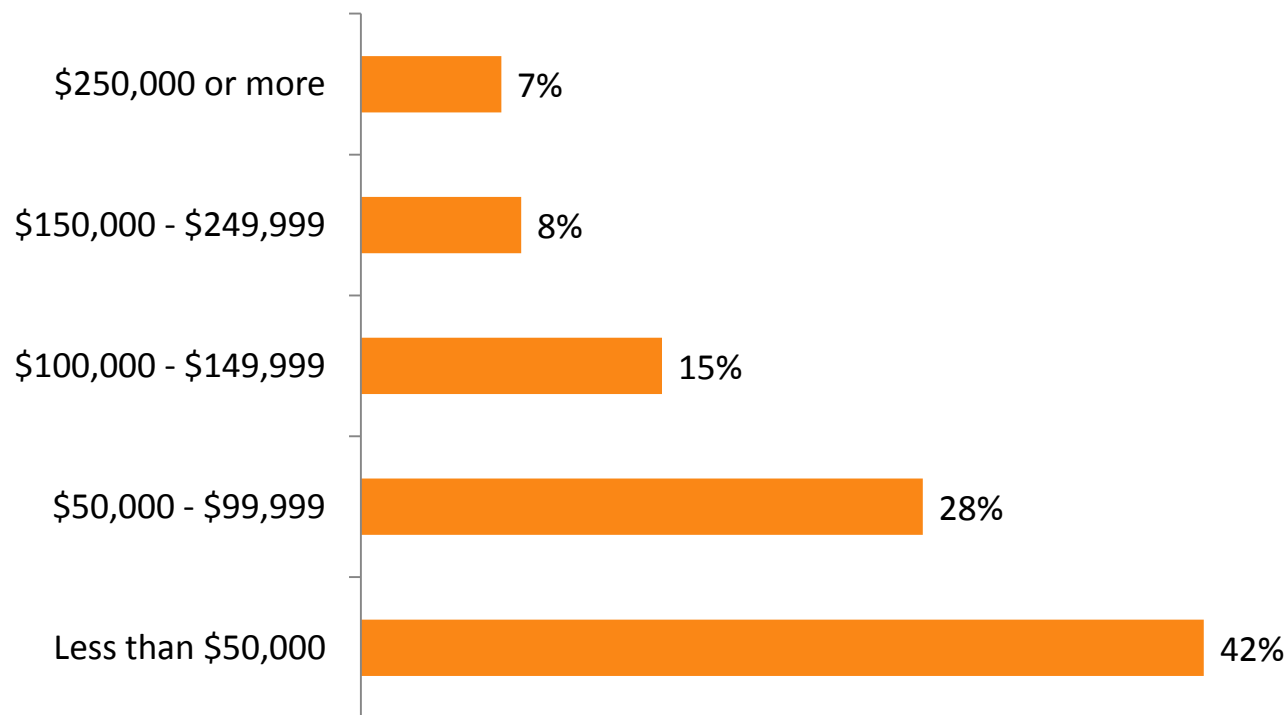


Since 2002, full-time employment has dropped, while part-time employment, self-employment, and unemployment have all increased.





Large variations in income characterize the New York-area Jewish Population.

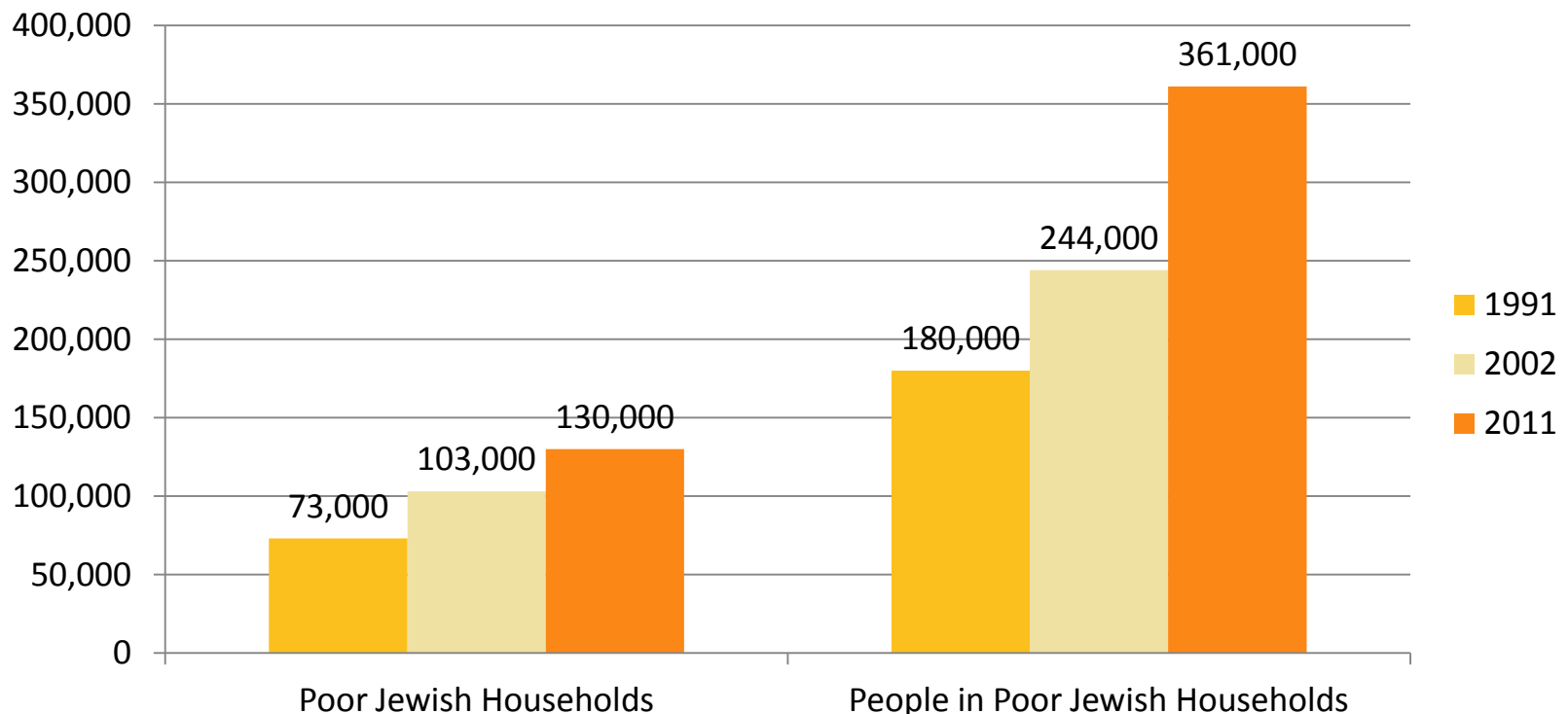




# NEED



Since 2002, the number of people living in poor Jewish households has grown 48%, on top of an increase of 36% from 1991 to 2002.





In addition to the poor, 204,000 people live in near-poor households. They bring the total of poor and near-poor to 565,000.

Almost a third of all people in Jewish households are poor or near-poor.

	Number of People in Poor Jewish Households	Number of People in Near-Poor Jewish Households	Number of People in both Poor and Near-Poor Jewish Households
New York City	333,000	174,000	507,000
Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester	28,000	30,000	58,000
Total Eight-County Area Poor Jewish Households	<b>361,000</b>	<b>204,000</b>	<b>565,000</b>

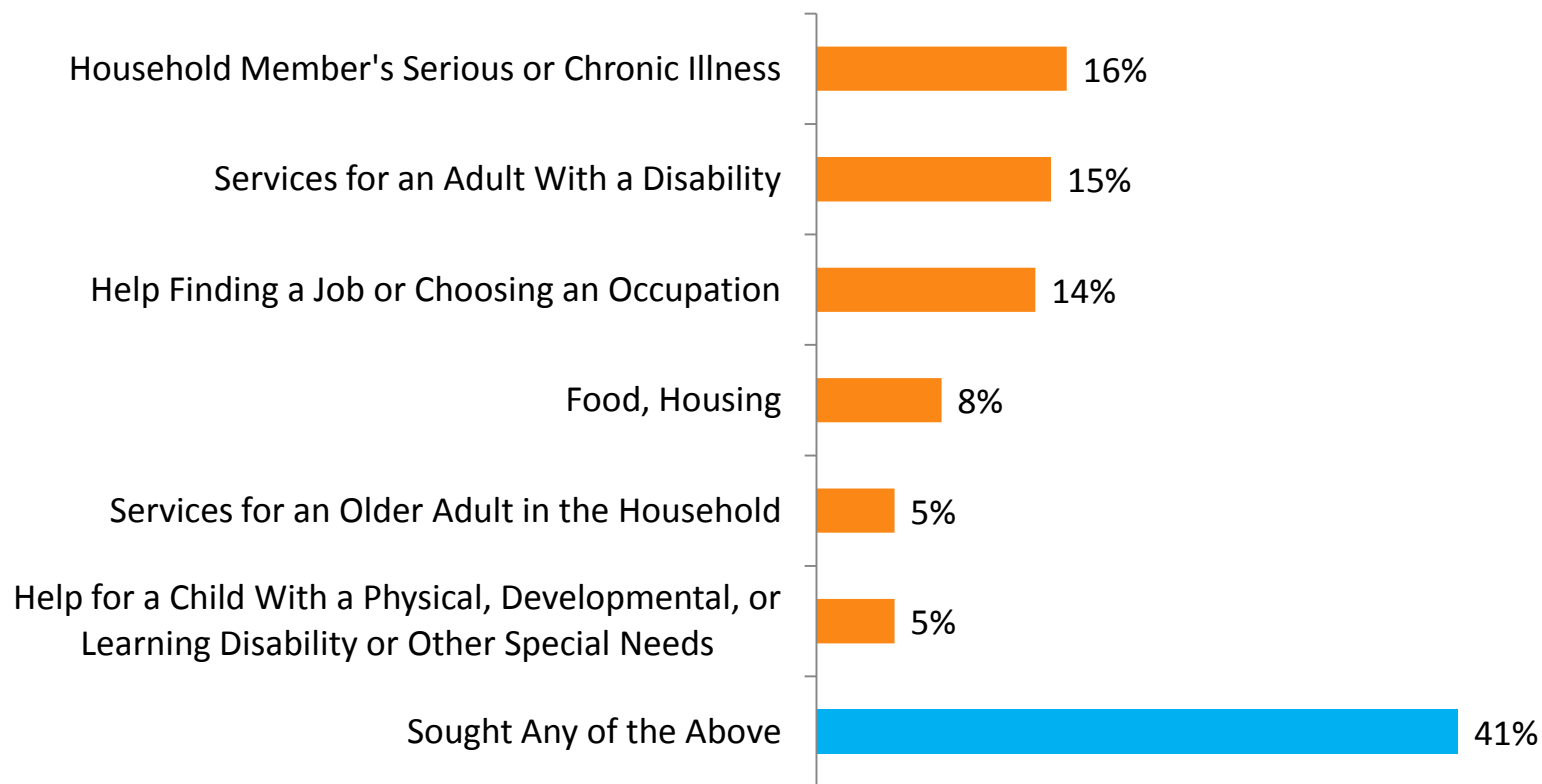


The largest groups affected by poverty are: Orthodox, Russian-speaking Jews, and seniors; but also, single parents, unemployed, disabled, and others.

Household Type	Number of Poor People in Household Type	Percent of All Poor People
Orthodox households	151,000	42%
Russian speakers, senior in household	55,000	15%
Senior in household, not Russian-speaking	33,000	9%
Russian speakers, no seniors	32,000	9%
Single parents, disabled or unemployed person in household	48,000	14%
Other households	40,000	11%
Total	361,000	100%



In all, 284,000 households – 41% of all Jewish households – sought at least one of six types of services.



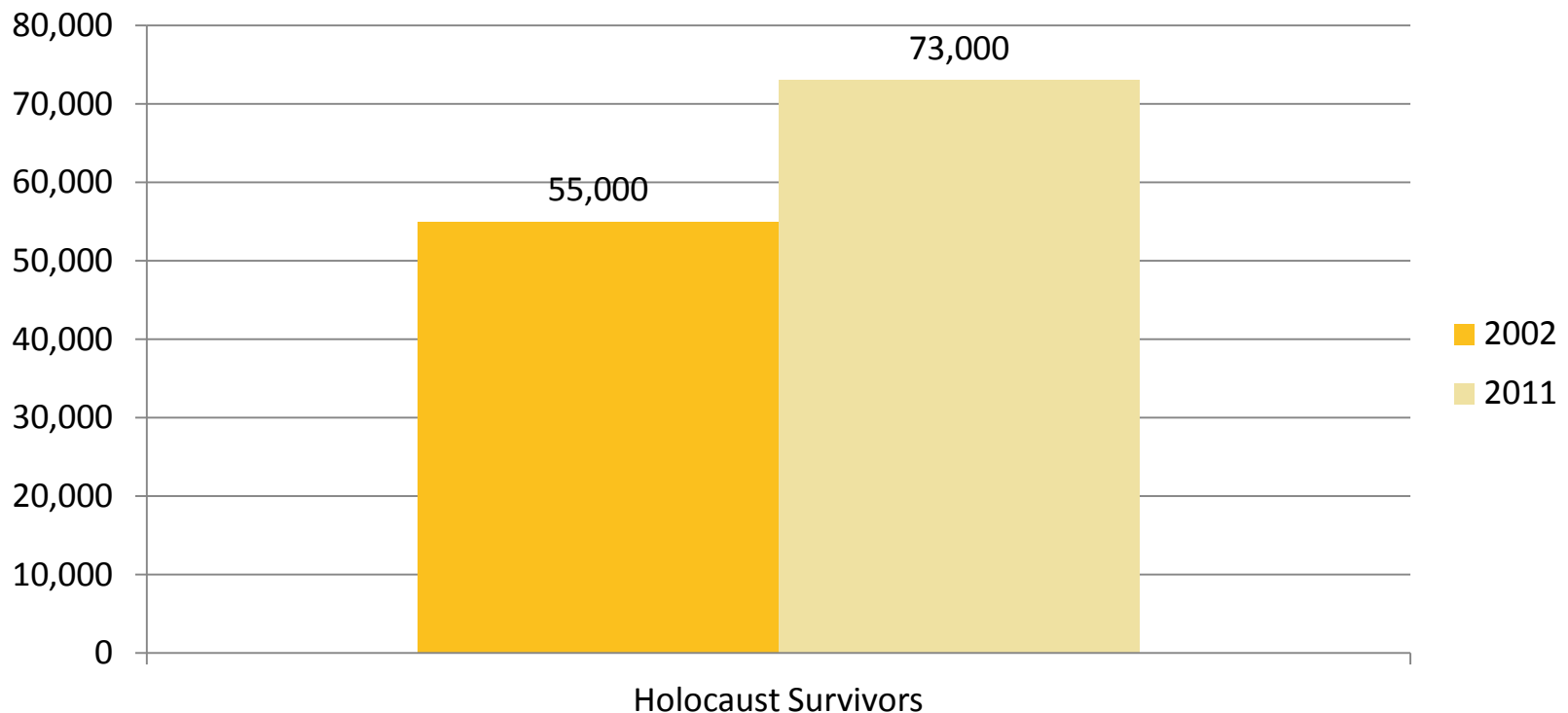


At least 294,000 people in Jewish households draw on public-assistance programs, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing.

Type of Assistance	Percent of All Jewish Households	Number of People in These Households
SNAP (Food Stamps)	11%	224,000
Medicaid	8%	165,000
Supplemental Security Income	4%	46,000
Section 8 or Public Housing	3%	62,000
Child Health Plus	1%	39,000
Daycare Subsidies	1%	33,000
Any of the Above	15%	294,000



The median age of Holocaust survivors in the New York area is 79. As Holocaust survivors age, they will need greater care.





- One quarter of all households are responsible for caregiving for an aging family member or friend.
- Half of caregivers are between the ages of 45 and 64.
- More than 40% of those ages 45 to 64 with caregiving responsibilities also have children living at home (“sandwich generation”).



# JEWISH ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION



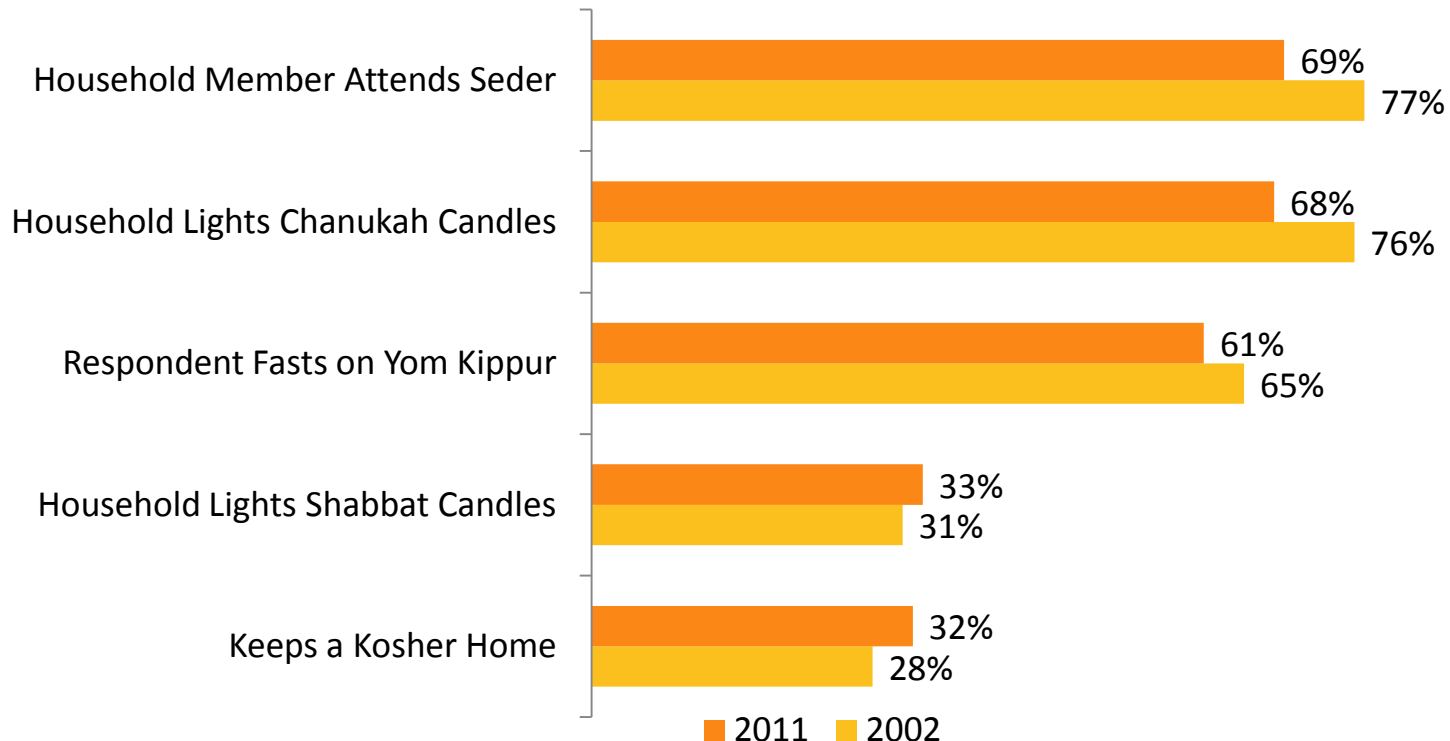
Although “being Jewish” has a myriad of meanings today, three out of four Jewish respondents fit a conventional profile (Jewish by religion, with Jewish parents).

<b>Religion Jewish:</b> Parent(s) Jewish, Religion is Judaism	77%
<b>Ethnically Jewish:</b> Parent(s) Jewish, Religion is None or Not Judaism (e.g., Christian), Identifies as Jewish	16%
<b>Jewish by Conversion:</b> No Jewish parent, converted to Judaism	2%
<b>Jewish by Personal Choice:</b> No Jewish parent, identifies as Jewish, no formal conversion	5%



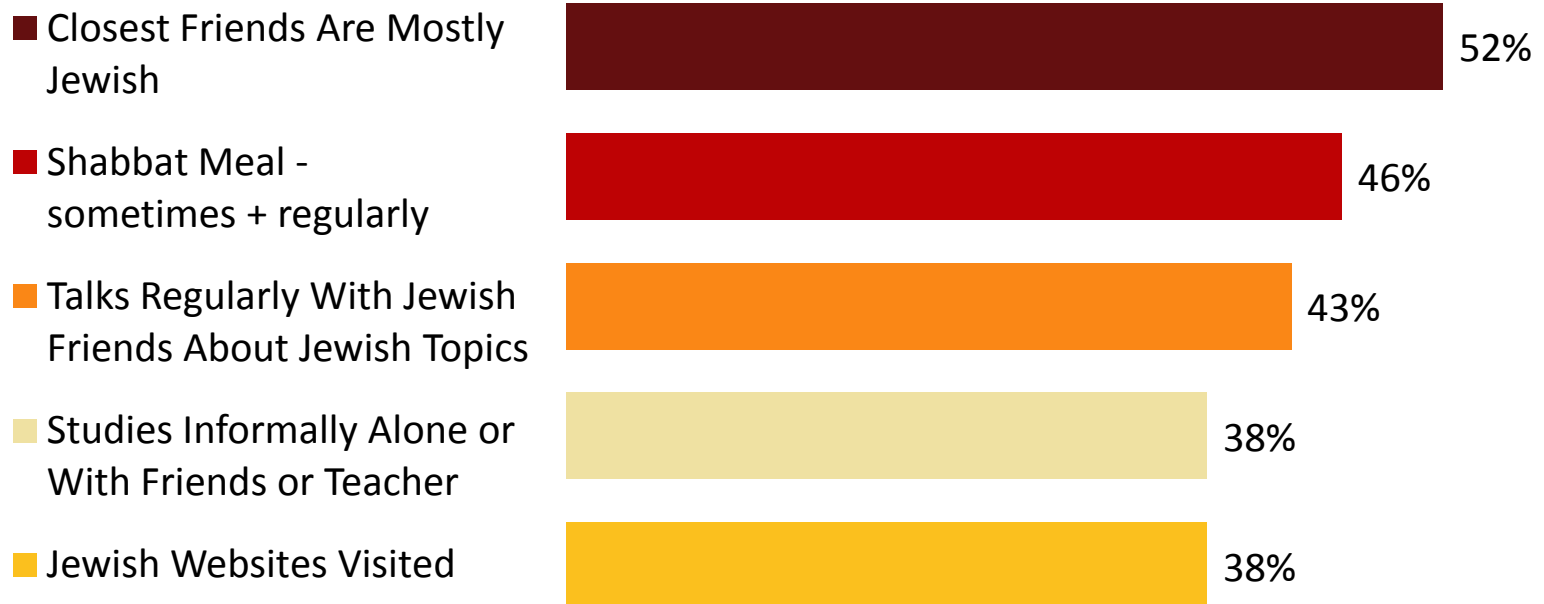
The most widely performed Jewish practices are performed less frequently in 2011 than they were in 2002.

Less widely observed practices slightly increased in frequency.





Informal engagement in Jewish life includes socializing, conversation, independently initiated Jewish activities and having Jewish friends.





Two ends of the spectrum, Orthodox and Other, have grown by over 100,000 Jews in households.

Denomination	Number of Jews 2002	Number of Jews 2011
Orthodox	378,000	493,000
Other – “Just Jewish,” Something Else, No Religion	372,000	447,000



All other denominations have declined, but still account for nearly 40% of all Jews.

Denomination	Number of Jews 2002	Number of Jews 2011
Conservative	318,000	280,000
Reform	345,000	303,000
Reconstructionist	19,000	14,000

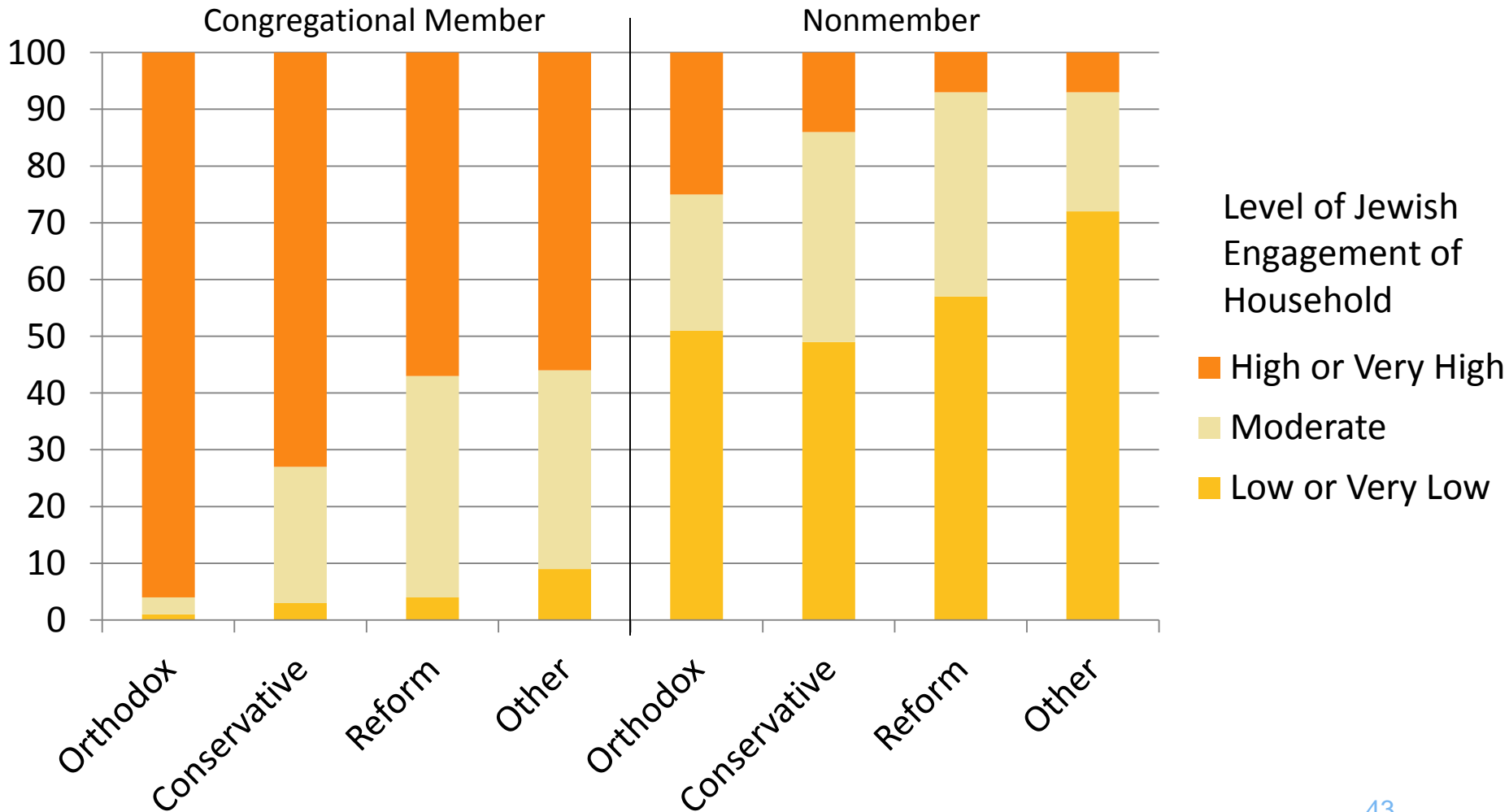


A sizable percentage of Jews with no denomination or no religion are Jewishly engaged on some measures.

Indicators of Jewish Engagement	Orthodox, Conservative, Reform and Reconstructionist	Jewish Religion, No Denomination	No Religion
Seder	84%	66%	32%
Chanukah Candles	81%	65%	35%
Yom Kippur Fasts	74%	61%	20%
Closest Friends Mostly Jewish	63%	53%	30%
Jewish Museum or Cultural Events	56%	44%	30%

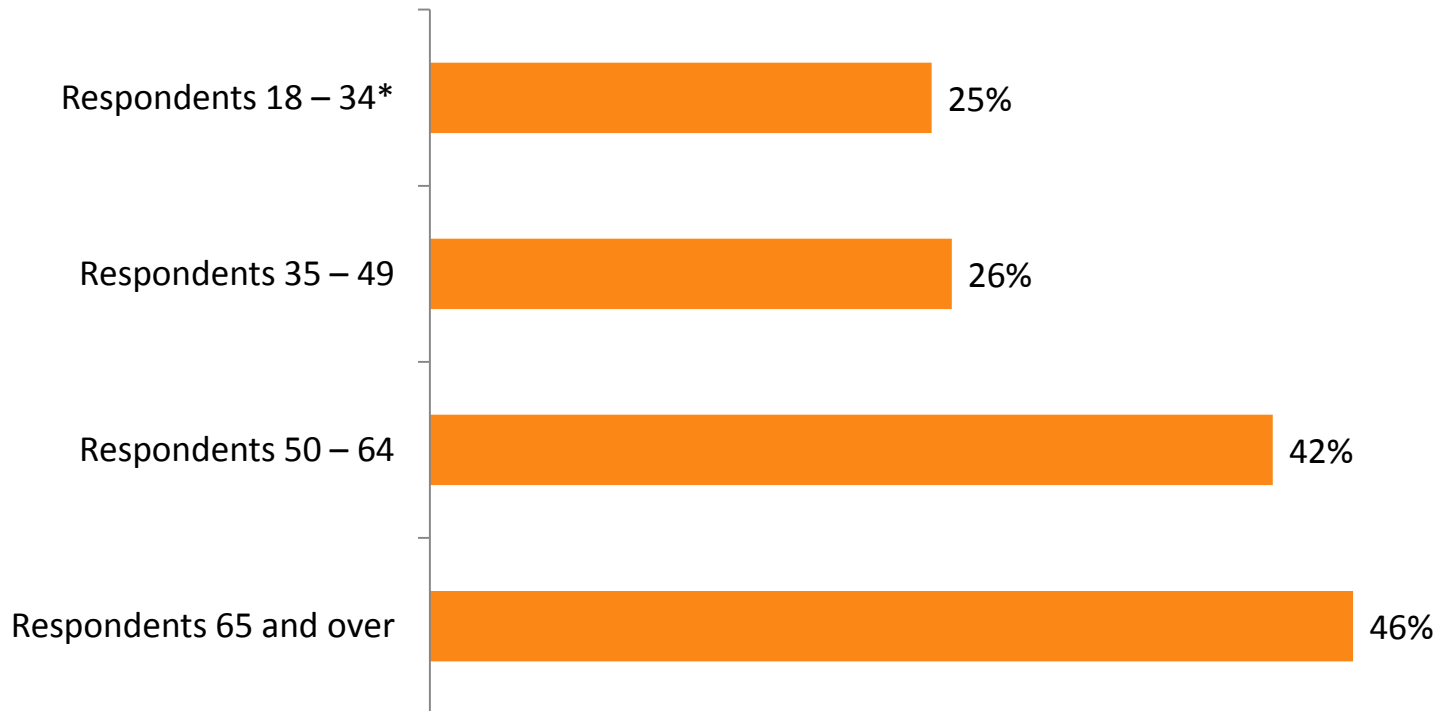


Congregational members are more engaged across the denominational spectrum.





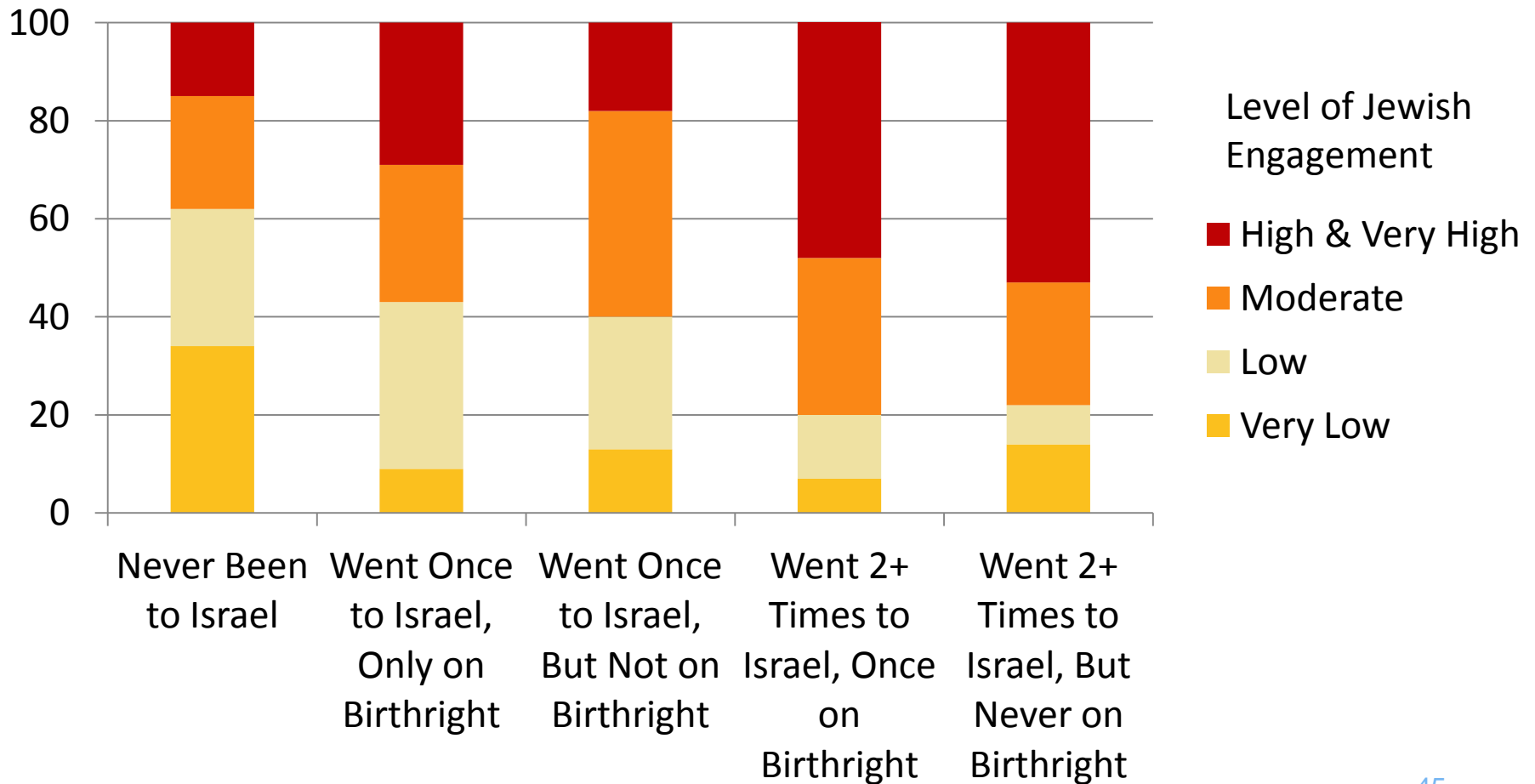
Among the non-Orthodox, strong emotional attachment to Israel is lower among younger Jews.



\*Not living with a parent.

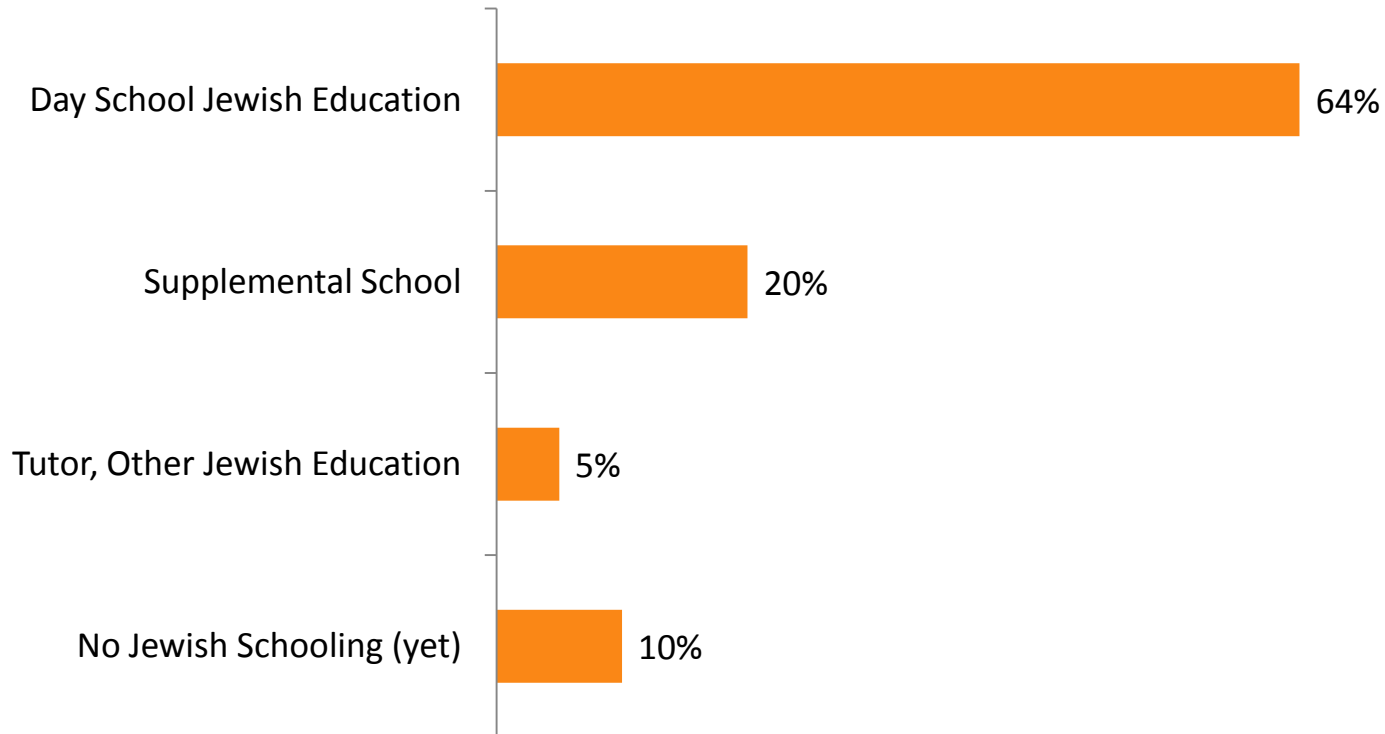


Those who have been to Israel twice or more are more engaged in Jewish life than those who have only been once.





In the New York area, two-of-three children ages 5-17 being raised as Jews receive Jewish education in a fulltime day school – only 10% do not receive any Jewish schooling.





Jewish children also engage in informal Jewish educational experiences, including Jewish preschool and Jewish overnight camp.

Percent of Households With Any Child Ages 5-17 Who Has Had This Experience

Denomination	Jewish Preschool	Jewish Overnight Camp
Orthodox	92%	54%
Conservative	73%	37%
Reform	51%	34%
Other	23%	15%

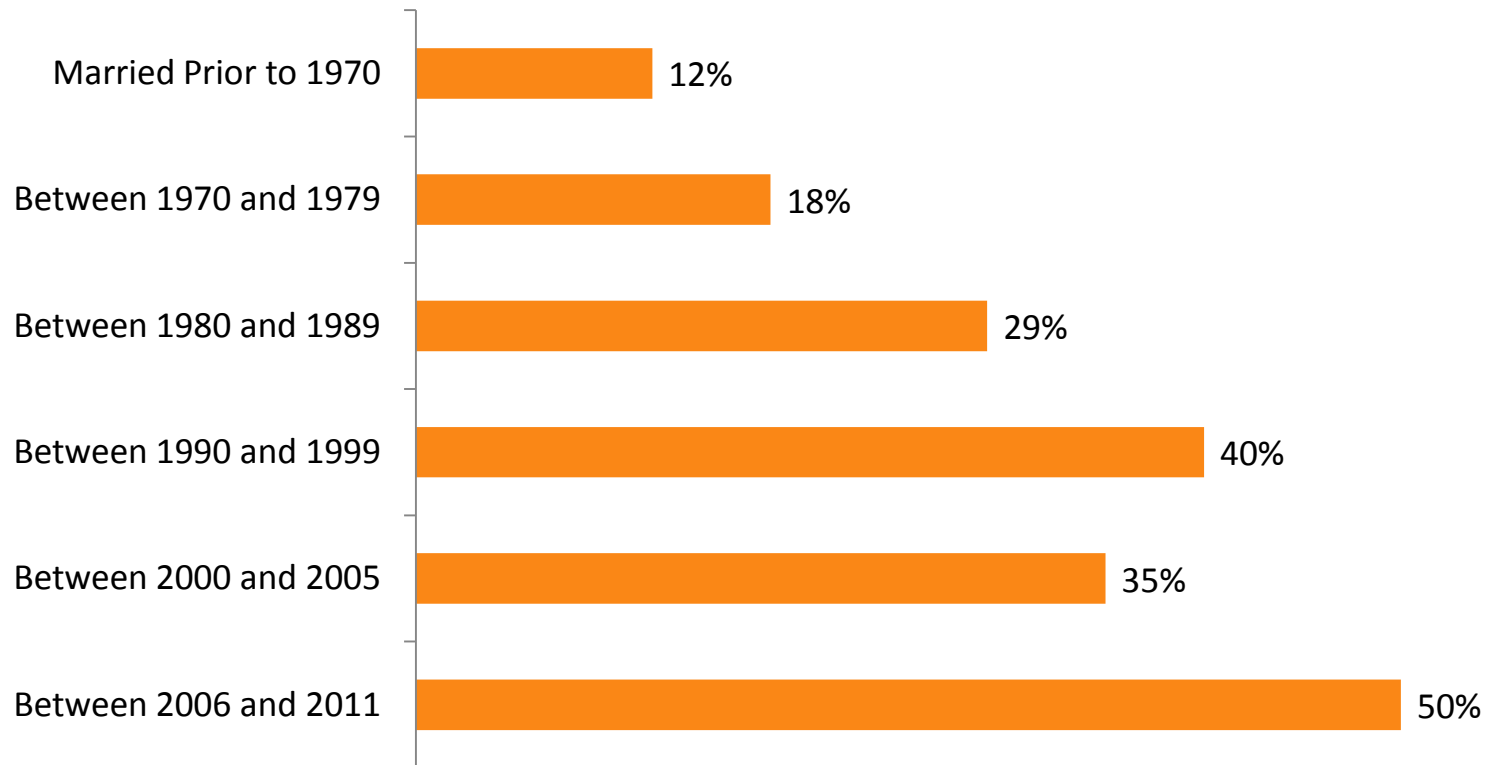


Overall, 22% of couples are intermarried, the same as in 2002.

Type of Marriage	2002	2011
In-Marriages	72%	72%
Conversionary Marriages	7%	6%
Intermarriages	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>



Among 2011 currently-married respondents who are not Orthodox, couples' intermarriage rates in the last five years have reached 50%.





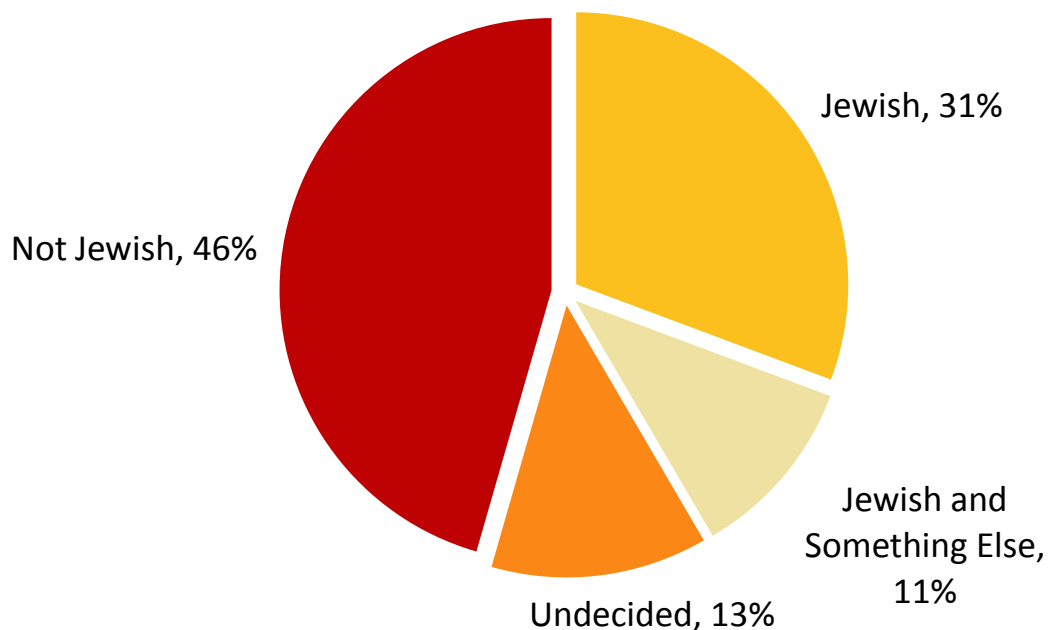
Intermarried Jewish households report lower levels of Jewish Engagement than non-Orthodox in-married households. Since 2002, the intermarried fell even further behind the in-married in terms of Jewish engagement.

Jewish Engagement Items	In-Married (Non-Orthodox)	Inter-married	Change 2002-2011 In-Married	Change 2002-2011 Intermarried
Chanukah Candles Lit	82%	52%	-6%	-13%
Seder	81%	46%	-5%	-12%
Yom Kippur Fasts	69%	33%	0%	-5%
Being Jewish is Very Important	<b>63%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-16%</b>
Synagogue Member	52%	15%	+1%	-1%



Less than a third (31%) of the children living in intermarried households are being raised as exclusively Jewish.

Almost half (46%) are being raised not Jewish – with no religion or another religion.

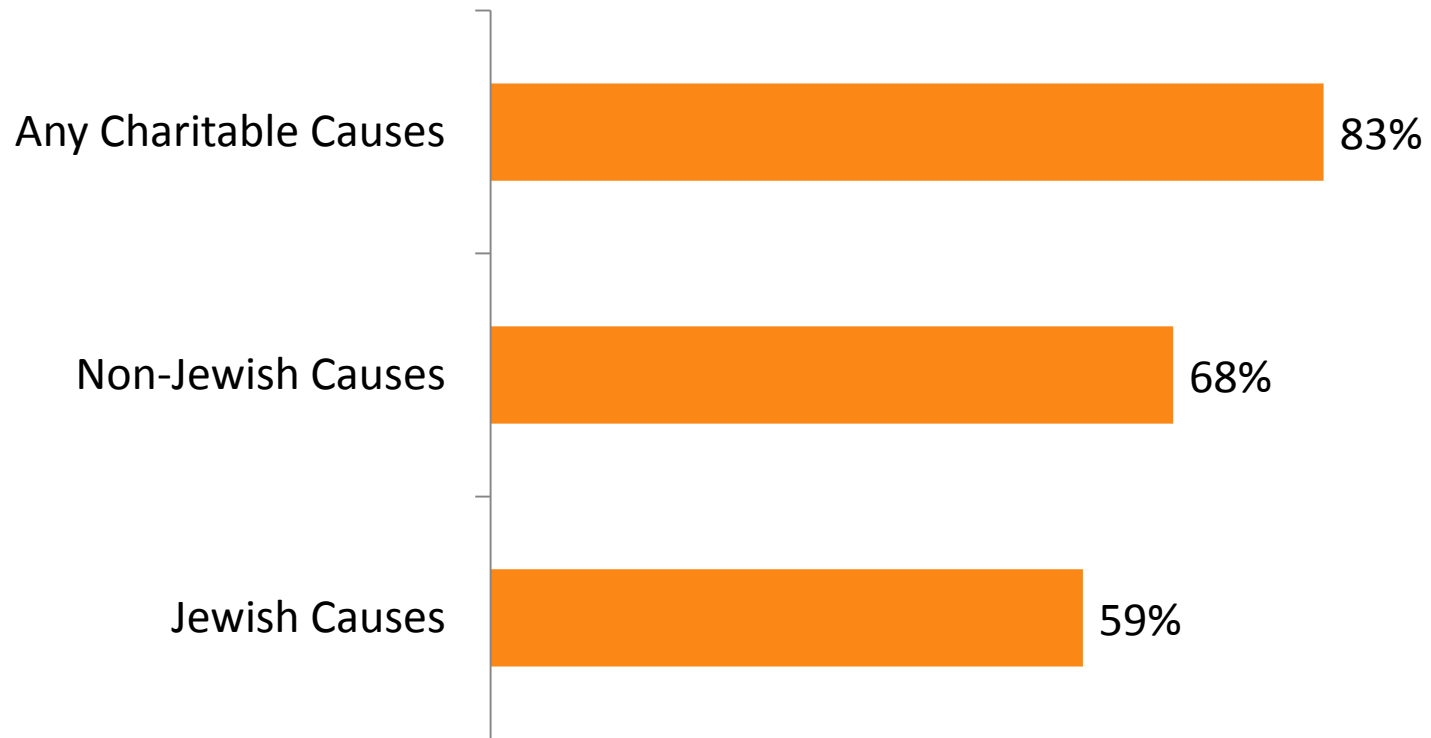




# PHILANTHROPY

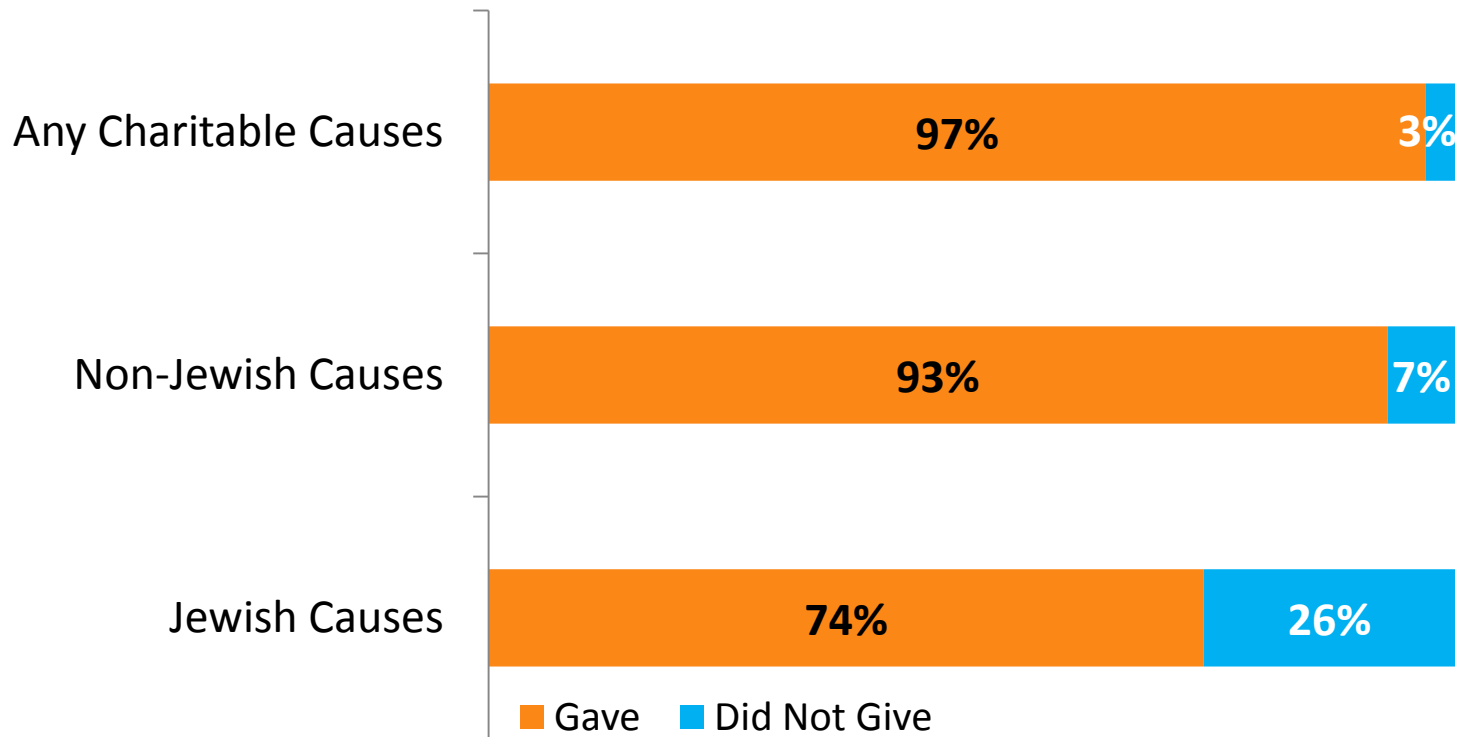


More Jewish households give to non-Jewish causes than to Jewish causes.



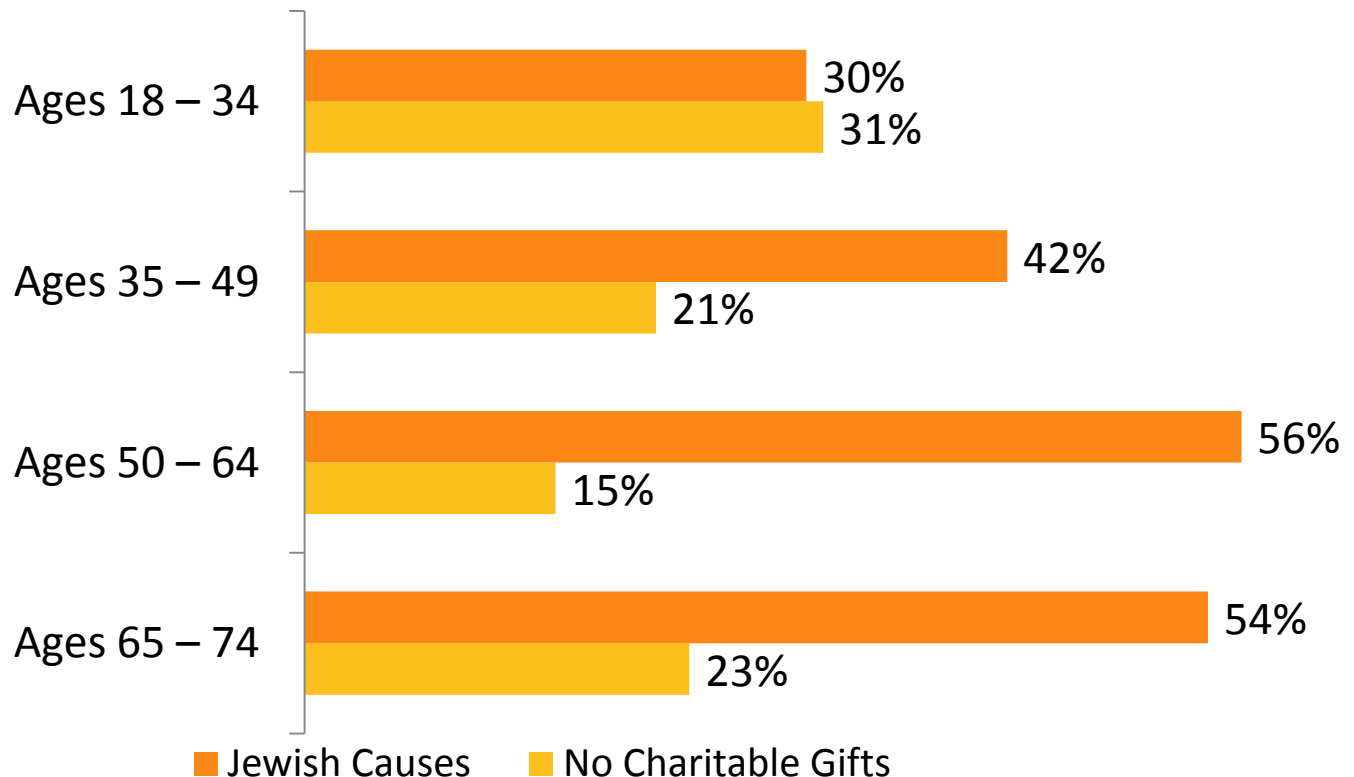


Among Jewish households with incomes of \$250,000 or more, nearly a quarter did not engage in any Jewish giving.



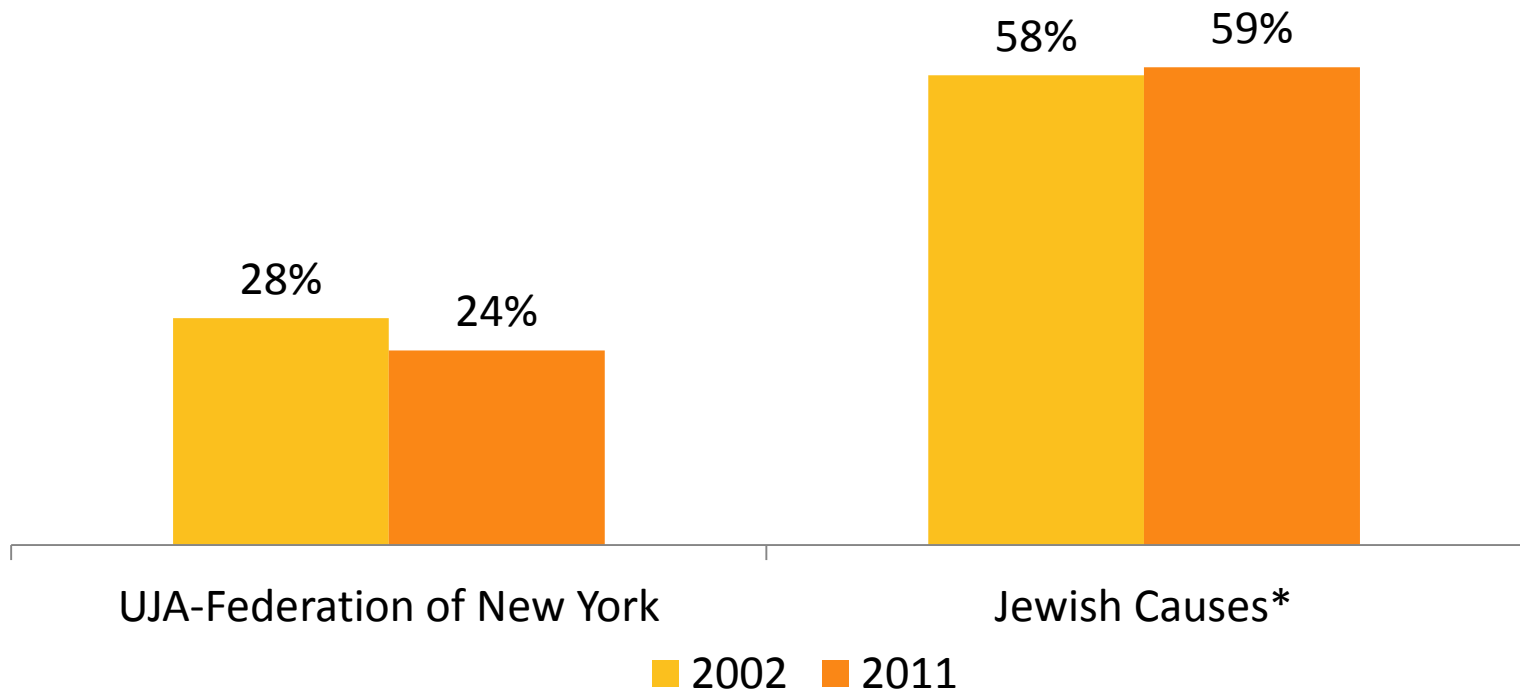


Among those who are not Orthodox, giving to **Jewish causes** is *lower* among younger groups, under 50, than among those age 50 or more.





While reported charitable contributions to UJA-Federation of New York have declined slightly since 2002, overall Jewish charitable giving stayed about the same from 2002 to 2011.



\*All Jewish causes, including UJA-Federation



“High-Potential Affiliated” households share four features: non-Haredi, in-married, affiliated with a congregation or a Jewish organization, and income of at least \$100,000.

Type of Household	Number of Households	Percent Giving to UJA-Federation
High-Potential Affiliated	72,000	53%
Other Affiliated	206,000	35%
Unaffiliated	342,000	13%
<i>Haredi</i>	74,000	11%



# Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011

To access the full report, visit  
[www.ujafedny.org/jewish-community-study-of-new-york-2011](http://www.ujafedny.org/jewish-community-study-of-new-york-2011).

For more information, contact  
[communitystudy@ujafedny.org](mailto:communitystudy@ujafedny.org) or 1.212.836.1476.

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