

Berman Jewish DataBank

Comparisons of Jewish Communities

A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts

Number 12 - 2015



CURRENT
JEWISH
POPULATION
REPORTS

COMPARISON SERIES

Jewish Organization Membership

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Combined Table of Contents for All Reports in the Comparison Series

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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 Berman Jewish DataBank, 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 American Jewry.

Each of the 36 Sections of this compendium is available as a stand-alone PDF. A single PDF (a "portfolio of all Sections") with all content is also available.

The comparison tables and bar charts are based on local Jewish community studies archived at the DataBank (www.jewishdatabank.org). The Data Bank holds reports, questionnaires, methodological documentation and information about sponsoring organizations and researchers for each study in the compendium. From time to time, the compendium is 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 issued.

The compendium also includes information from the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 (NJPS, www.jewishdatabank.org/NJPS2000.asp) and the US 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 Data Bank at:
info@jewishdatabank.org.

Note that this edition of *Comparisons of Jewish Communities* (Current Jewish Population Report 12) is an updated version of reports released in 2012 (Report 5) and 2013 (Report 8). It replaces the Columbus 2001 results with 2013 results, Miami 2004 results with 2014 results, and St. Louis 1995 results with 2014 results.

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SECTION 15 - JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

June 2015

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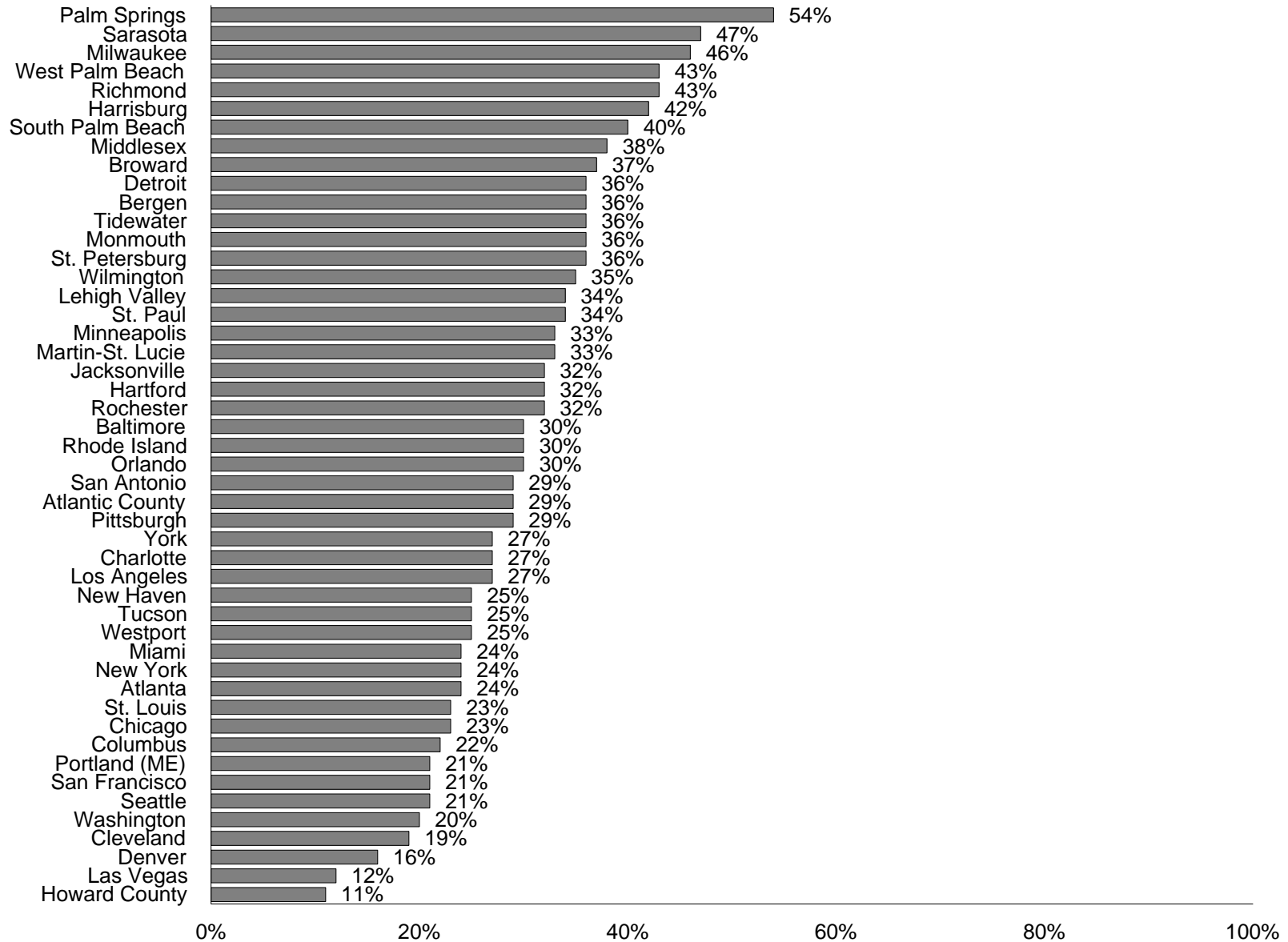
**TABLE 1
CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Palm Springs	1998	54%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Sarasota	2001	47%		Pittsburgh	2002	29%
Milwaukee	1996	46%		York	1999	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	43%		Charlotte	1997	27%
Richmond	1994	43%		Los Angeles	1997	27%
Harrisburg	1994	42%		New Haven	2010	25%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%		Tucson	2002	25%
Middlesex	2008	38%		Westport	2000	25%
Broward	1997	37%		Miami	2014	24%
Detroit	2005	36%		New York	2011	24%
Bergen	2001	36%		Atlanta	2006	24%
Tidewater	2001	36%		St. Louis	2014	23%
Monmouth	1997	36%		Chicago	2010	23%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		Columbus	2013	22%
Wilmington	1995	35%		Portland (ME)	2007	21%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%		San Francisco	2004	21%
St. Paul	2004	34%		Seattle	2000	21%
Minneapolis	2004	33%		Washington	2003	20%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%		Cleveland	2011	19%
Jacksonville	2002	32%		Denver	2007	16%
Hartford	2000	32%		Las Vegas	2005	12%
Rochester	1999	32%		Howard County	2010	11%
Baltimore	2010	30%		NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Rhode Island	2010	30%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the more Jewishly-connected sample. Note: A <i>Jewish organization</i> is a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center.		
Orlando	1993	30%				
San Antonio	2007	29%				

1

JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP OTHER THAN A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC (Jewish Households)



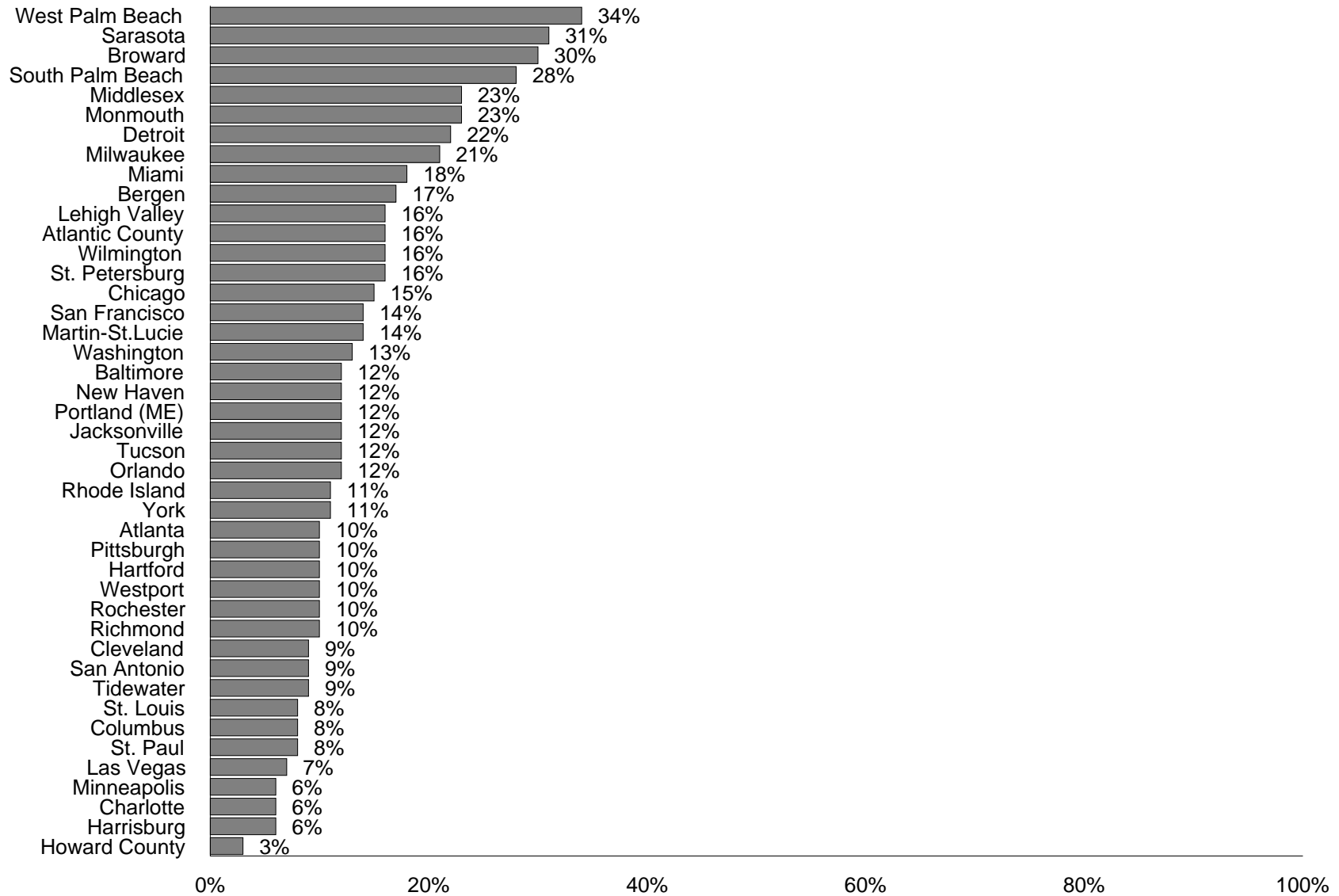
**TABLE 2
CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP
OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%		Orlando	1993	12%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Rhode Island	2002	11%
Broward	1997	30%		York	1999	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%		Atlanta	2006	10%
Middlesex	2008	23%		Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Monmouth	1997	23%		Hartford	2000	10%
Detroit	2005	22%		Westport	2000	10%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Rochester	1999	10%
Miami	2014	18%		Richmond	1994	10%
Bergen	2001	17%		Cleveland	2011	9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		San Antonio	2007	9%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Tidewater	2001	9%
Wilmington	1995	16%		St. Louis	2014	8%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%		Columbus	2013	8%
Chicago	2010	15%		St. Paul	2004	8%
San Francisco	2004	14%		Las Vegas	2005	7%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
Washington	2003	13%		Charlotte	1997	6%
Baltimore	2010	12%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
New Haven	2010	12%		Howard County	2010	3%
Portland (ME)	2007	12%		NJPS ¹	2000	12%
Jacksonville	2002	12%				
Tucson	2002	12%				

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

2 CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE OR JCC



**TABLE 3
ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	67%		S Palm Beach	2005	54%
Rochester	1999	65%		New Haven	2010	53%
Detroit	2005	64%		Cleveland	2011	52%
Sarasota	2001	64%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
Milwaukee	1996	64%		Westport **	2000	52%
Bergen	2001	63%		Miami	2014	51%
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%		Martin-St. Lucie *	1999	50%
San Antonio	2007	62%		Broward	1997	50%
Pittsburgh	2002	62%		Howard County **	2010	49%
Tidewater	2001	62%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Hartford	2000	62%		Chicago	2010	48%
Monmouth	1997	62%		Washington	2003	48%
Minneapolis	2004	60%		Tucson	2002	48%
York	1999	60%		Portland (ME) *	2007	46%
Richmond	1994	60%		Los Angeles	1997	46%
Wilmington	1995	59%		Orlando	1993	46%
Harrisburg	1994	59%		Columbus	2013	43%
Baltimore	2010	58%		Atlanta	2006	42%
Middlesex	2008	58%		San Francisco	2004	37%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		Seattle	2000	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		Las Vegas 🌳	2005	21%
Atlantic County	2004	57%		Phoenix ¹	2002	38%
Charlotte	1997	57%		NJPS ²	2000	51%
St. Louis	2014	56%		See footnotes on next page.		

TABLE 3
ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Footnotes for Table 3

Definition:

Jewish households are defined as associated with the Jewish community if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.

* No JCC is located in the community and no JCC membership is included in Association.

** Includes JCC membership in JCCs that are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ Includes participation in a JCC program without necessarily being a member of the JCC.

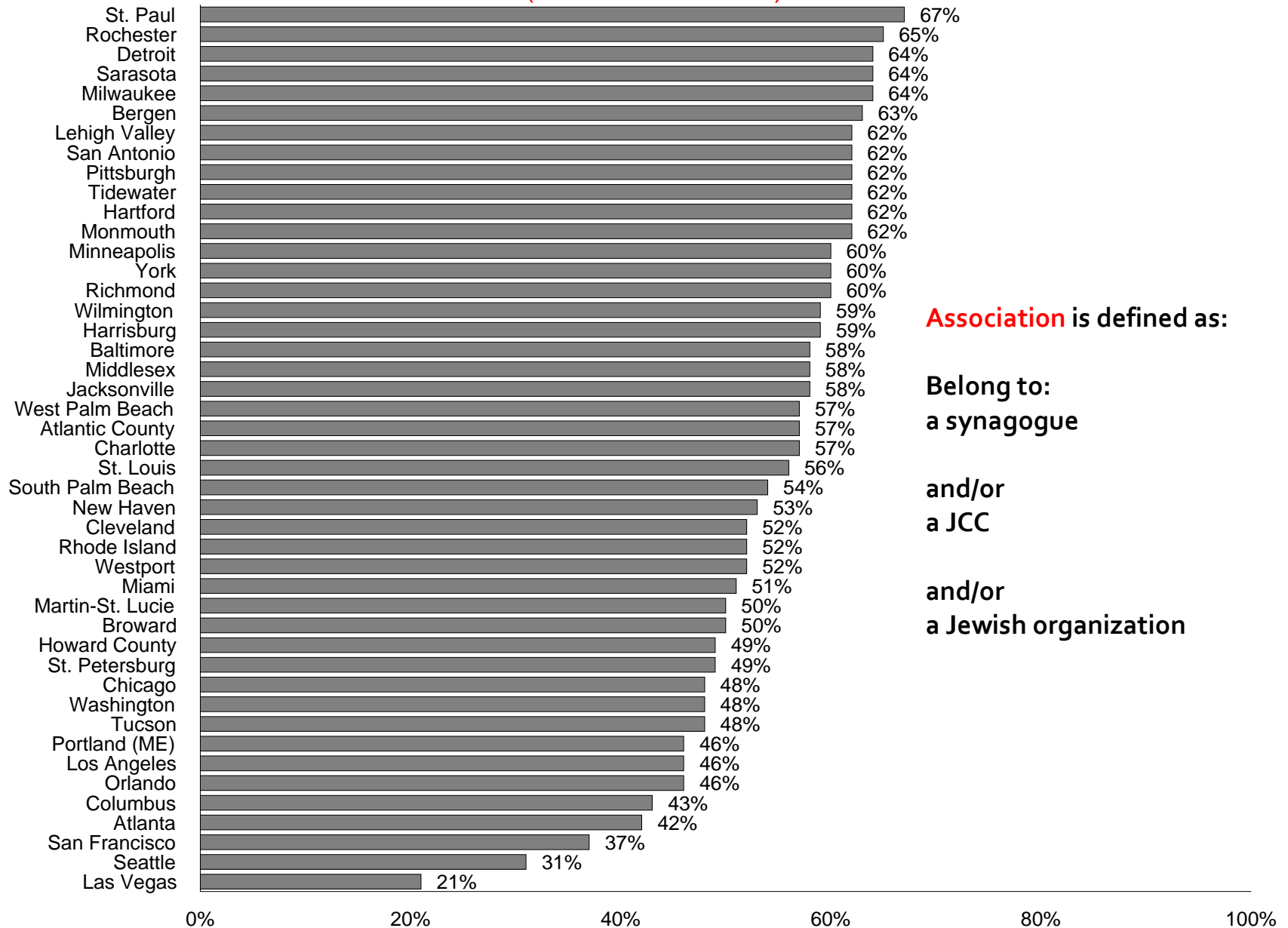
² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Notes: 1) In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.

2) Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues and in local JCCs.

3 ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

(Jewish Households)



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. For examples, see the Jewish Survey Question Bank (<http://jewishquestions.bjpa.org/>). 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 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.

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