

Berman Jewish DataBank

Comparisons of Jewish Communities

A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts

Number 12 - 2015



CURRENT
JEWISH
POPULATION
REPORTS

COMPARISON SERIES

Jewish Day School

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North America

Published by

Berman Jewish DataBank

A project of
The Jewish Federations of
North America

with generous support from
The Mandell and Madeleine Berman
Foundation

Combined Table of Contents for All Reports in the Comparison Series

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Section 3	Ethnicity and LGBT	Section 22	Jewish Agencies
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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 18 - JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

June 2015

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TABLE 1 TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
New York *	2011	63%	7	30	90%
Baltimore *	2010	51%	14	34	78%
Miami *	2014	46%	11	43	81%
Middlesex *	2008	41%	1	58	98%
Bergen *	2001	39%	4	57	91%
Cleveland *	2011	26%	8	65	77%
Monmouth *	1997	25%	3	72	90%
Chicago *	2010	25%	6	69	79%
Pittsburgh *	2002	25%	14	61	64%
Jacksonville	2002	23%	14	62	62%
Rhode Island	2002	23%	21	56	53%
Harrisburg	1994	21%	4	75	83%
Los Angeles *	1997	21%	15	64	58%
St. Louis	2014	20%	11	69	64%
St. Paul	2004	20%	12	68	62%
Milwaukee *	1996	19%	4	76	82%
S Palm Beach *	2005	19%	16	66	54%
Columbus	2013	18%	9	73	69%
New Haven *	2010	18%	15	67	55%
Minneapolis	2004	16%	9	75	65%
Tucson	2002	16%	10	75	62%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%	13	71	55%
Richmond *	1994	16%	14	70	53%
Boston *	2005	16%	84		NA

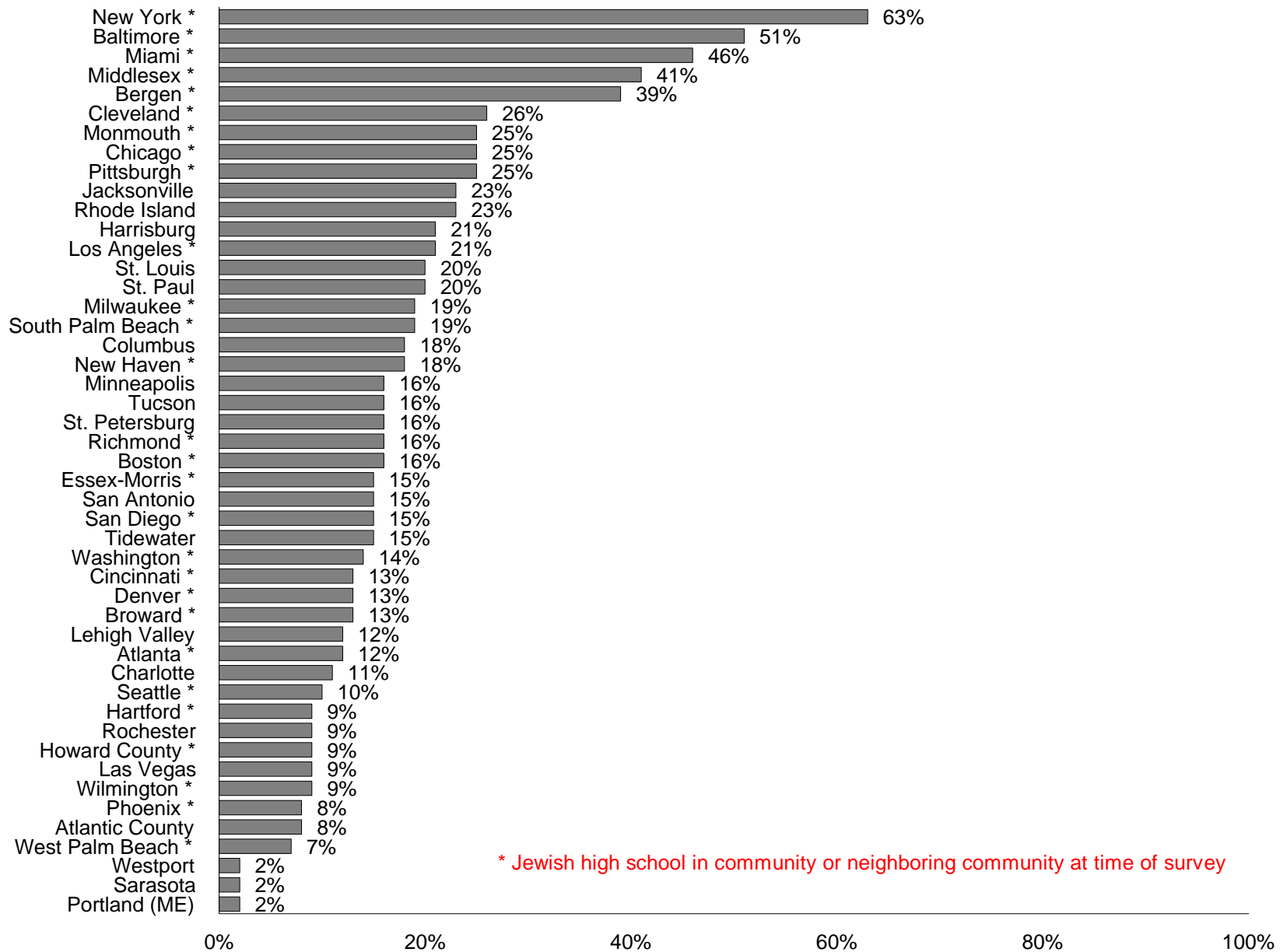
TABLE 1 TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
Essex-Morris *	1998	15%	9	76	63%
San Antonio	2007	15%	10	75	60%
San Diego *	2003	15%	11	74	59%
Tidewater	2001	15%	28	57	35%
Washington *	2003	14%	15	71	49%
Cincinnati *	2008	13%	9	78	59%
Denver *	2007	13%	11	76	56%
Broward *	1997	13%	11	76	55%
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%	12	76	52%
Atlanta *	2006	12%	11	77	50%
Charlotte	1997	11%	18	71	39%
Seattle *	2000	10%	14	76	42%
Hartford *	2000	9%	4	87	71%
Rochester	1999	9%	4	87	70%
Howard County **	2010	9%	4	87	68%
Las Vegas	2005	9%	7	84	58%
Wilmington *	1995	9%	24	67	28%
Phoenix *	2002	8%	9	83	47%
Atlantic County	2004	8%	10	82	46%
W Palm Beach *	2005	7%	11	82	39%
Westport **	2000	2%	6	93	22%
Sarasota	2001	2%	13	85	14%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	20	78	9%

TABLE 1 TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-17 ¹					
		Private School			Jewish Day School Market Share ^❶
Community	Year	Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish	Public School	
NJPS ²	2000	22%	10	68	68%
U.S. ³	2010	11%		89	NA
^❶ The <i>Jewish Day School Market Share</i> is defined as the percentage of Jewish children in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. Market shares are generally calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution. [*] Community had a Jewish high school or was served by a Jewish high school in a neighboring community at the time of the survey. ^{**} The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community. ¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten. ² NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> . ³ Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, <i>Digest of Education Statistics, 2011</i> , p. 45.					

1

CURRENTLY ATTEND JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

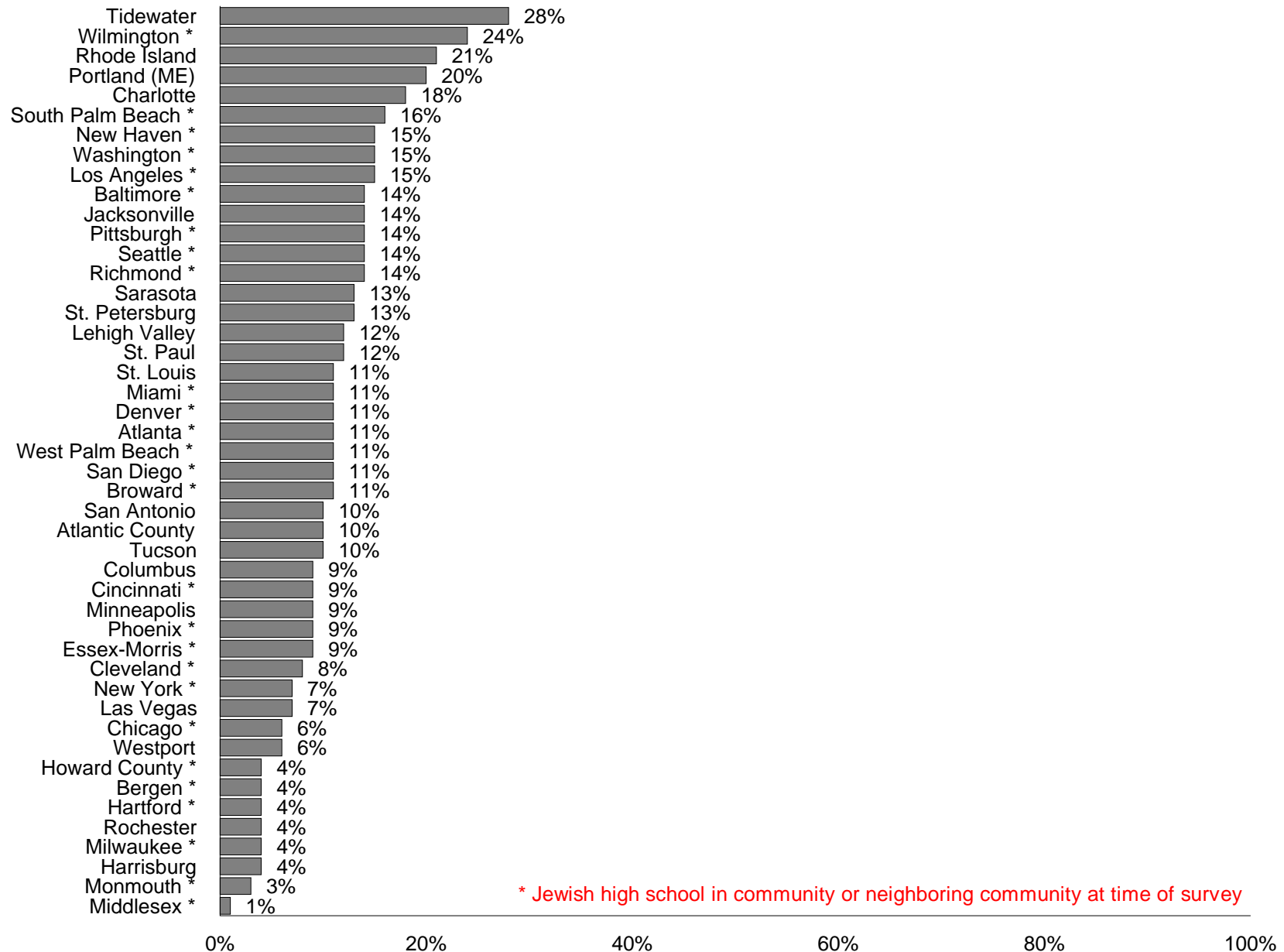
(Jewish Children Age 5-17)



2

CURRENTLY ATTEND NON-JEWISH PRIVATE SCHOOL

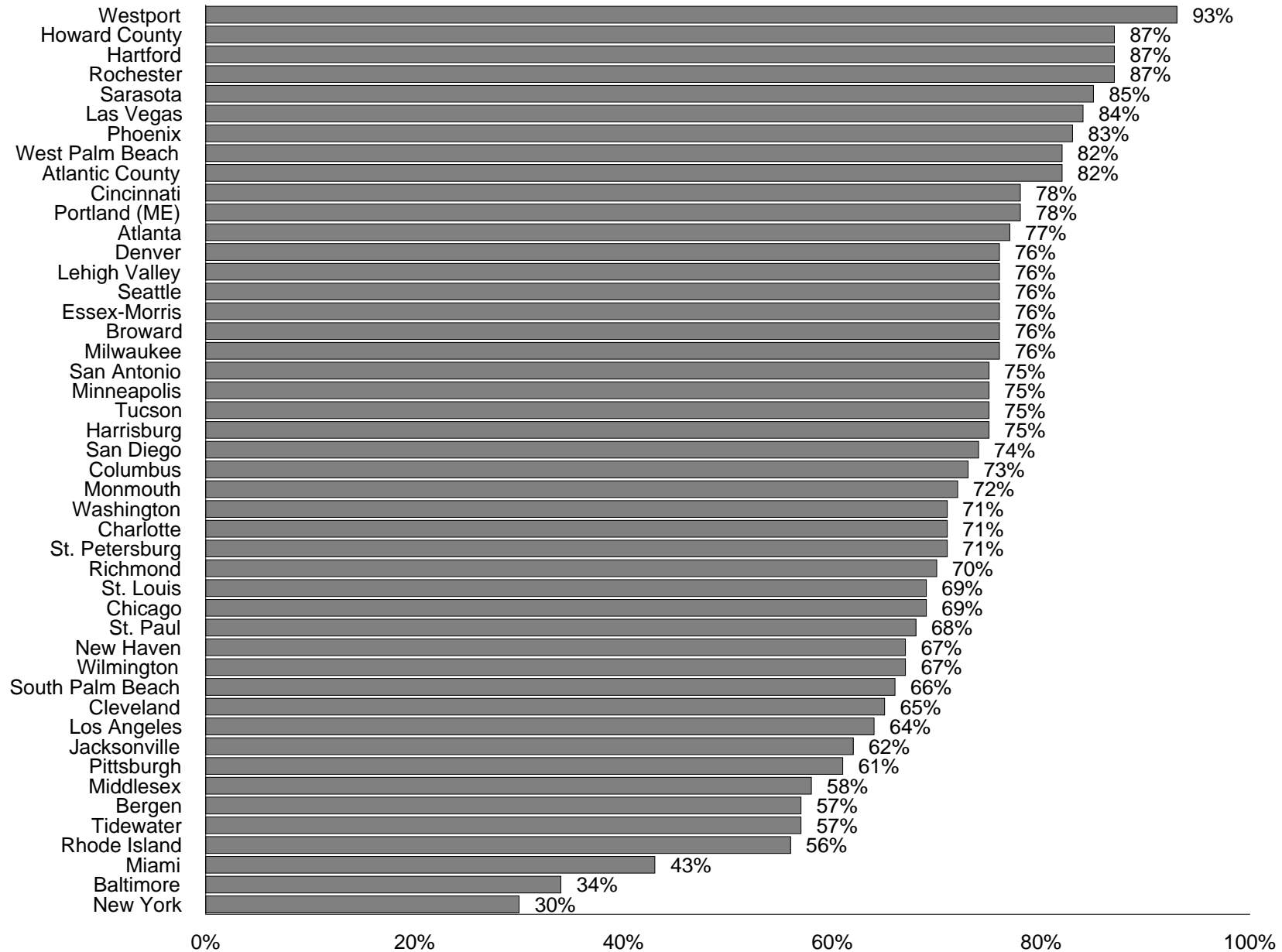
(Jewish Children Age 5-17)



3

CURRENTLY ATTEND PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 5-17)



4 MARKET SHARE FOR JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 5-17)



TABLE 2 TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12 ¹					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
New York	2011	68%	6	26	92%
Baltimore	2010	58%	12	30	82%
Miami	2014	52%	8	40	87%
Middlesex	2008	48%	1	51	98%
Bergen	2001	41%	3	56	93%
Jacksonville	2002	41%	8	52	84%
Cleveland	2011	29%	5	66	85%
Chicago	2010	29%	6	65	83%
Monmouth	1997	27%	2	72	94%
Harrisburg	1994	27%	5	68	84%
Columbus	2013	27%	12	61	69%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%	13	59	68%
St. Paul	2004	26%	10	64	72%
Milwaukee	1996	25%	4	71	85%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	19	56	57%
Minneapolis	2004	24%	11	65	69%
New Haven	2010	24%	15	61	62%
St. Louis	2014	23%	8	69	74%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	15	63	59%
Tidewater	2001	22%	25	53	47%
San Antonio	2007	21%	8	71	72%
Lehigh Valley	2007	21%	10	69	68%
Richmond	1994	21%	11	68	65%
St. Petersburg	1994	21%	15	64	59%

TABLE 2
TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12 ¹

Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^❶
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
Tucson	2002	20%	11	69	65%
San Diego	2003	19%	9	72	67%
Atlanta	2006	17%	8	75	67%
Cincinnati	2008	17%	10	73	64%
Broward	1997	16%	13	71	56%
Denver	2007	15%	13	72	55%
Washington	2003	15%	15	70	50%
Charlotte	1997	14%	24	62	37%
Wilmington	1995	14%	25	61	36%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	84	81%
Las Vegas	2005	12%	8	80	61%
W Palm Beach	2005	12%	13	76	47%
Hartford	2000	11%	4	86	75%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	13	77	44%
Phoenix	2002	9%	12	79	42%
Howard County *	2010	4%	9	87	32%
Westport *	2000	2%	5	93	31%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	16	81	12%
NJPS ²	2000	25%	10	66	72%

❶ The *Jewish Day School Market Share* is defined as the percentage of Jewish children in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. Market shares are generally calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.

* The Jewish day (elementary) school is located in a neighboring community.

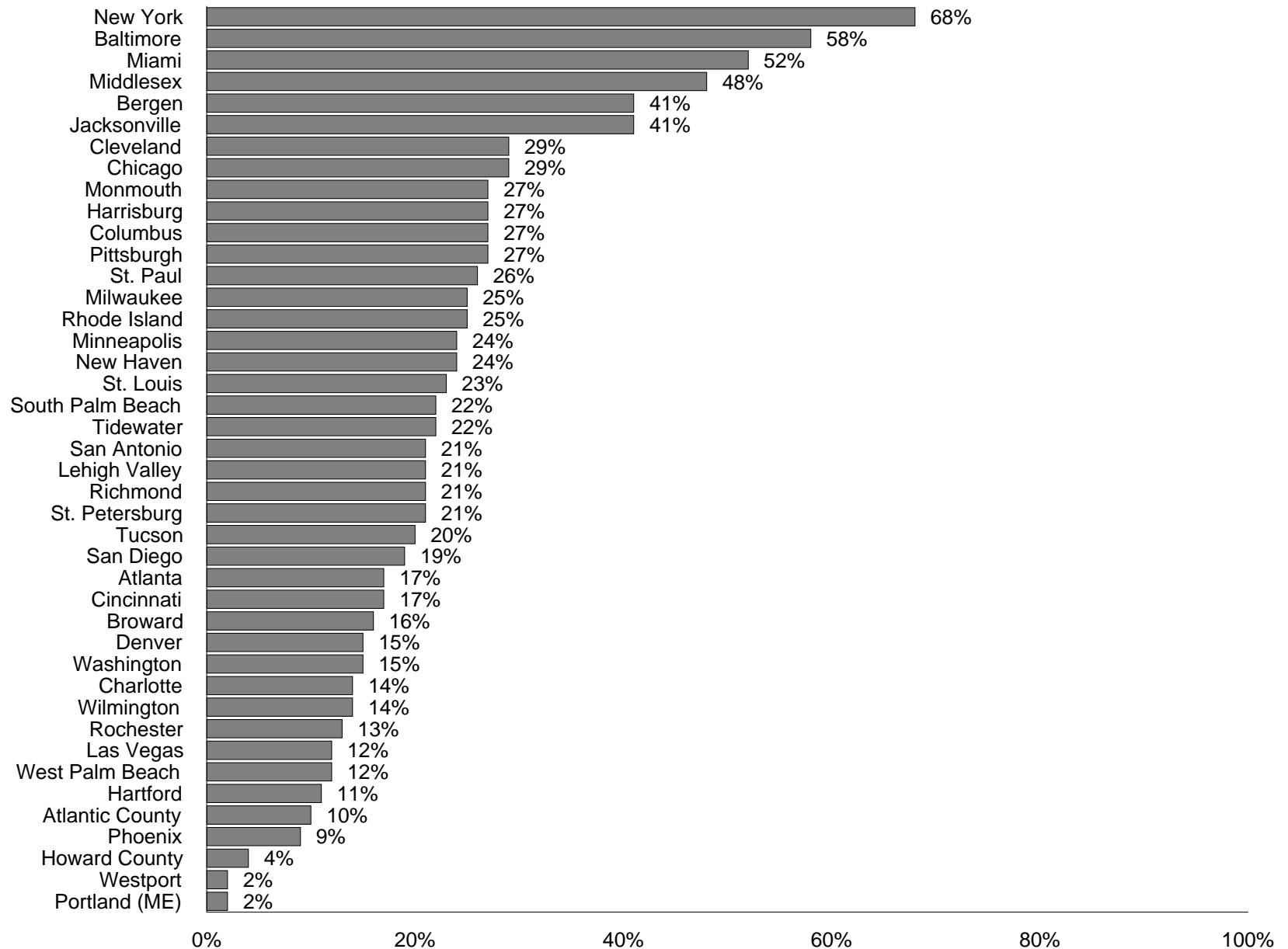
¹ Excludes Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten.

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

5

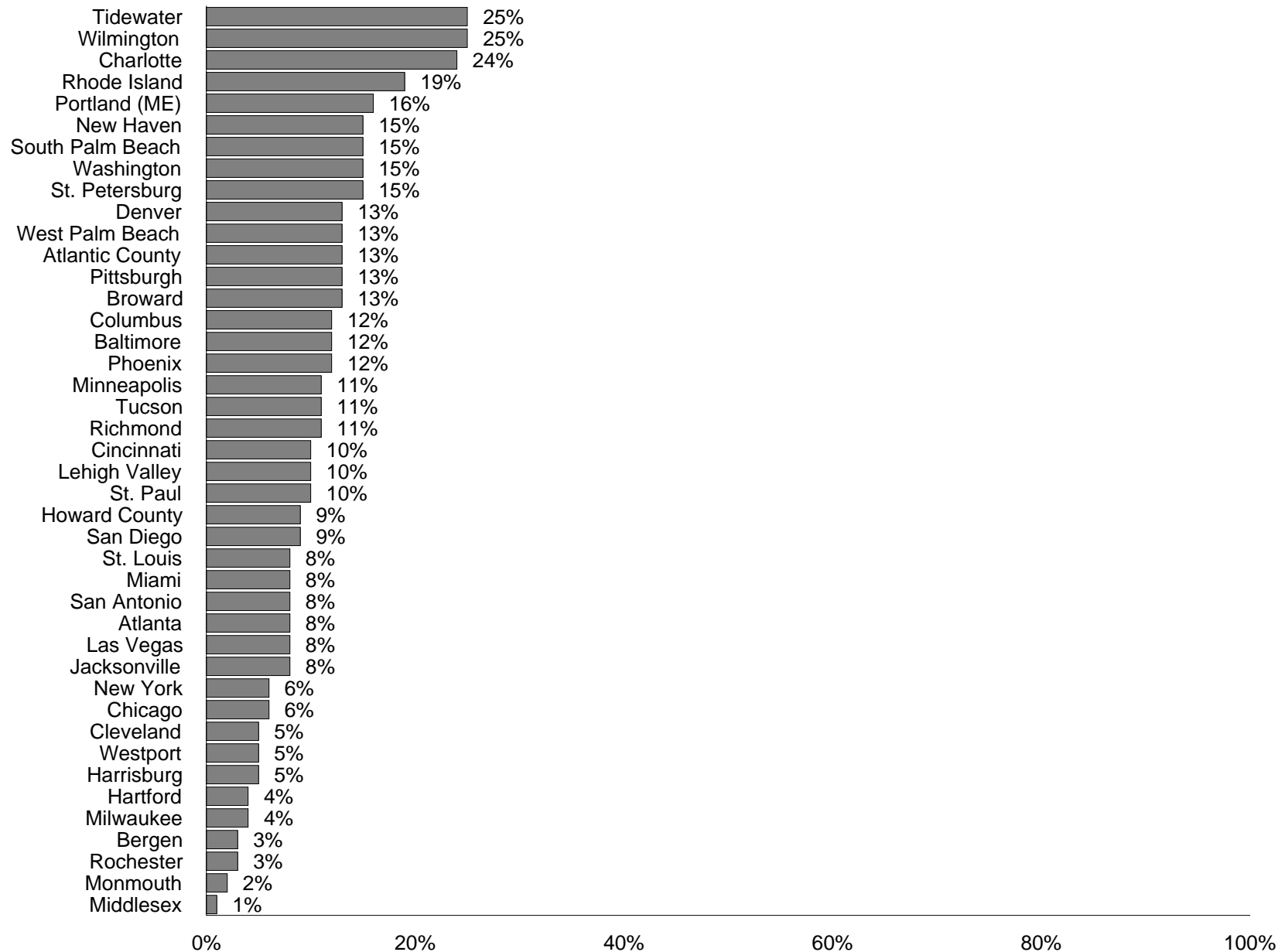
CURRENTLY ATTEND JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 5-12)



6 CURRENTLY ATTEND NON-JEWISH PRIVATE SCHOOL

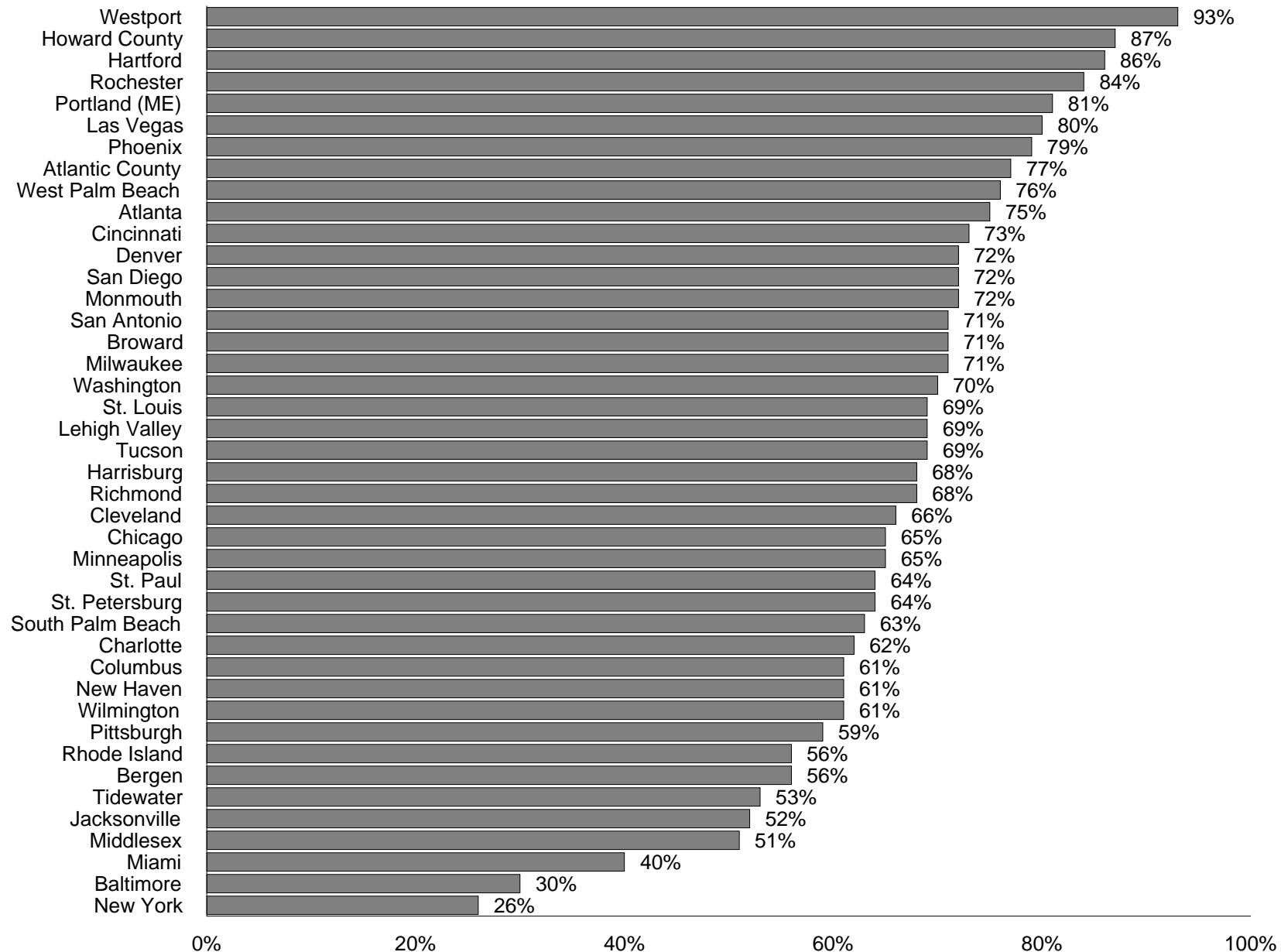
(Jewish Children Age 5-12)



7

CURRENTLY ATTEND PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 5-12)



8

MARKET SHARE FOR JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 5-12)

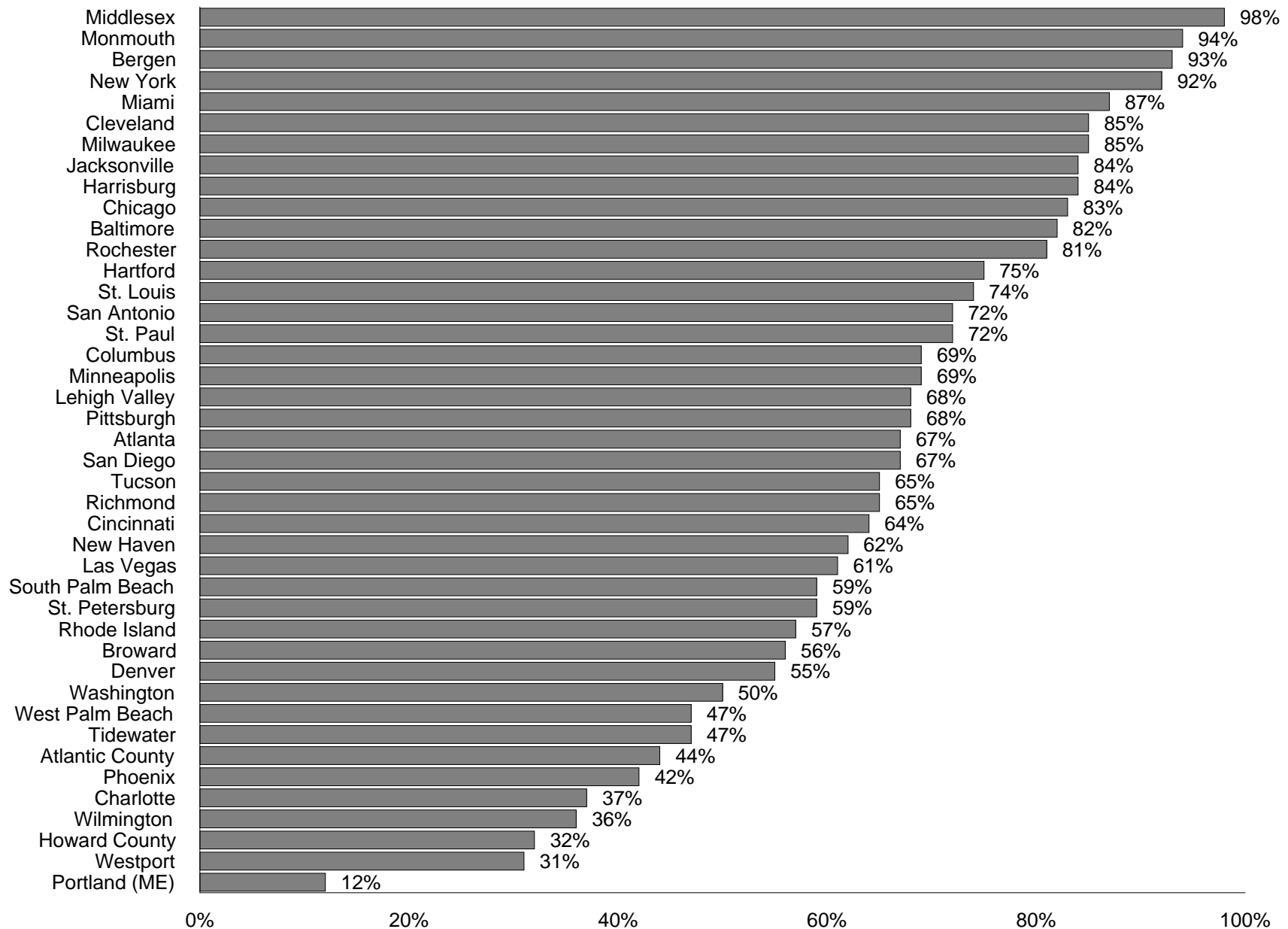


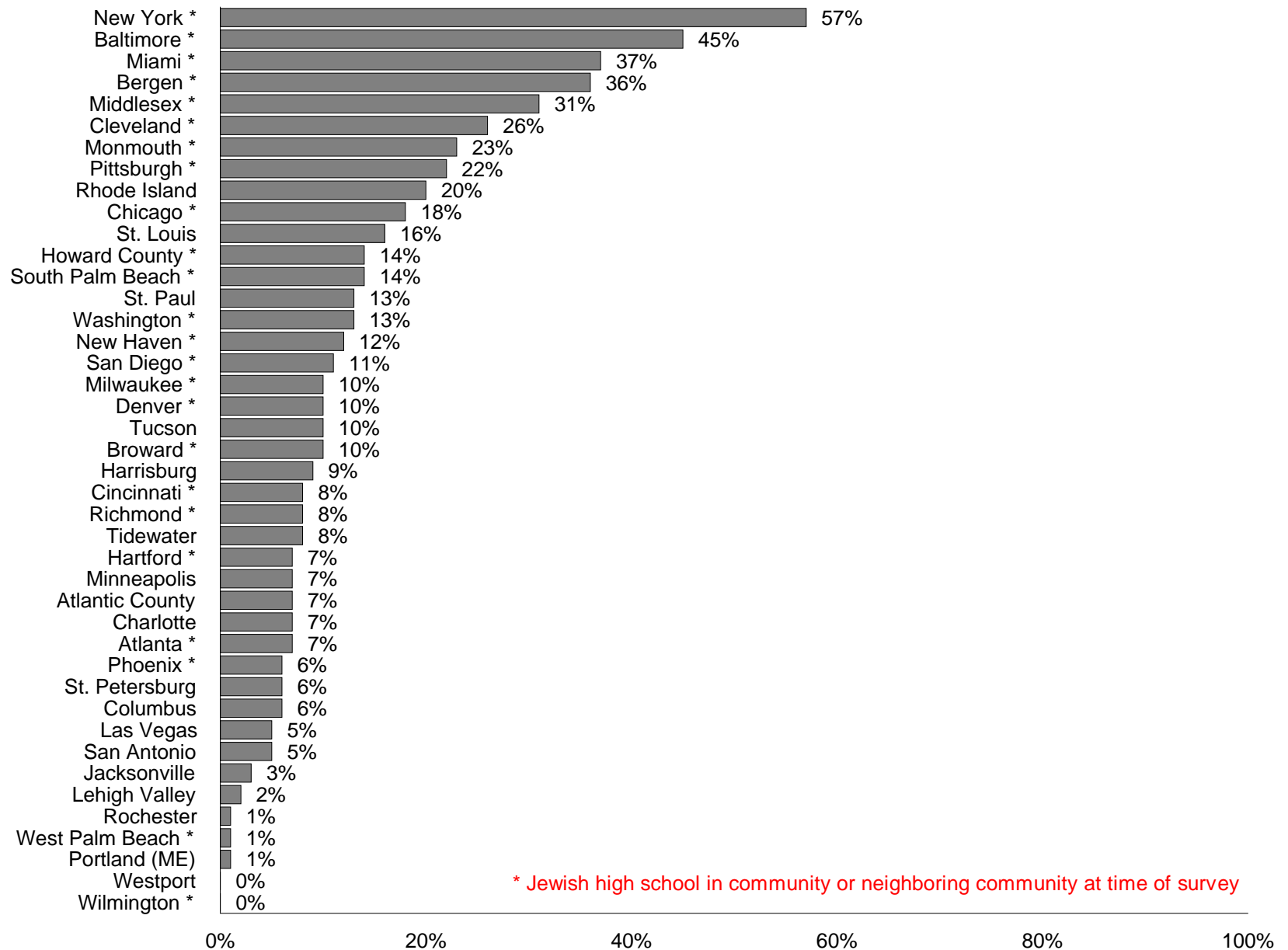
TABLE 3 TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^①
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
New York *	2011	57%	8	35	88%
Baltimore *	2010	45%	17	39	73%
Miami *	2014	37%	15	49	71%
Bergen *	2001	36%	5	59	89%
Middlesex *	2008	31%	1	69	98%
Cleveland *	2011	26%	11	63	70%
Monmouth *	1997	23%	5	72	82%
Pittsburgh *	2002	22%	15	63	59%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	23	57	46%
Chicago *	2010	18%	8	75	70%
St. Louis	2014	16%	16	68	49%
Howard County *	2010	14%	0	87	100%
S Palm Beach *	2005	14%	16	70	45%
St. Paul	2004	13%	13	73	50%
Washington *	2003	13%	15	71	47%
New Haven *	2010	12%	15	73	45%
San Diego *	2003	11%	12	77	47%
Milwaukee *	1996	10%	4	85	70%
Denver *	2007	10%	7	82	59%
Tucson	2002	10%	8	82	57%
Broward *	1997	10%	8	83	55%
Harrisburg	1994	9%	3	88	75%
Cincinnati *	2008	8%	9	83	48%

TABLE 3 TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17 COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17					
Community	Year	Private School		Public School	Jewish Day School Market Share ^❶
		Jewish Day School	Non-Jewish		
Richmond *	1994	8%	19	73	29%
Tidewater	2001	8%	29	63	22%
Hartford *	2000	7%	4	89	61%
Minneapolis	2004	7%	6	86	53%
Atlantic County	2004	7%	8	86	47%
Charlotte	1997	7%	8	86	46%
Atlanta *	2006	7%	14	79	32%
Phoenix *	2002	6%	5	88	55%
St. Petersburg	1994	6%	10	85	38%
Columbus	2013	6%	5	89	NA
Las Vegas	2005	5%	5	91	51%
San Antonio	2007	5%	13	82	30%
Jacksonville	2002	3%	22	75	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2%	13	85	10%
Rochester	1999	1%	6	92	18%
W Palm Beach *	2005	1%	7	92	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	1%	26	73	4%
Westport	2000	0%	8	92	0%
Wilmington *	1995	0%	23	77	0%
<p>❶ The <i>Jewish Day School Market Share</i> is defined as the percentage of Jewish children in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. Market shares are generally calculated from small sample sizes and the results should be treated with caution.</p> <p>* Community had a Jewish high school or was served by a Jewish high school located in a neighboring community at the time of the survey.</p>					

9

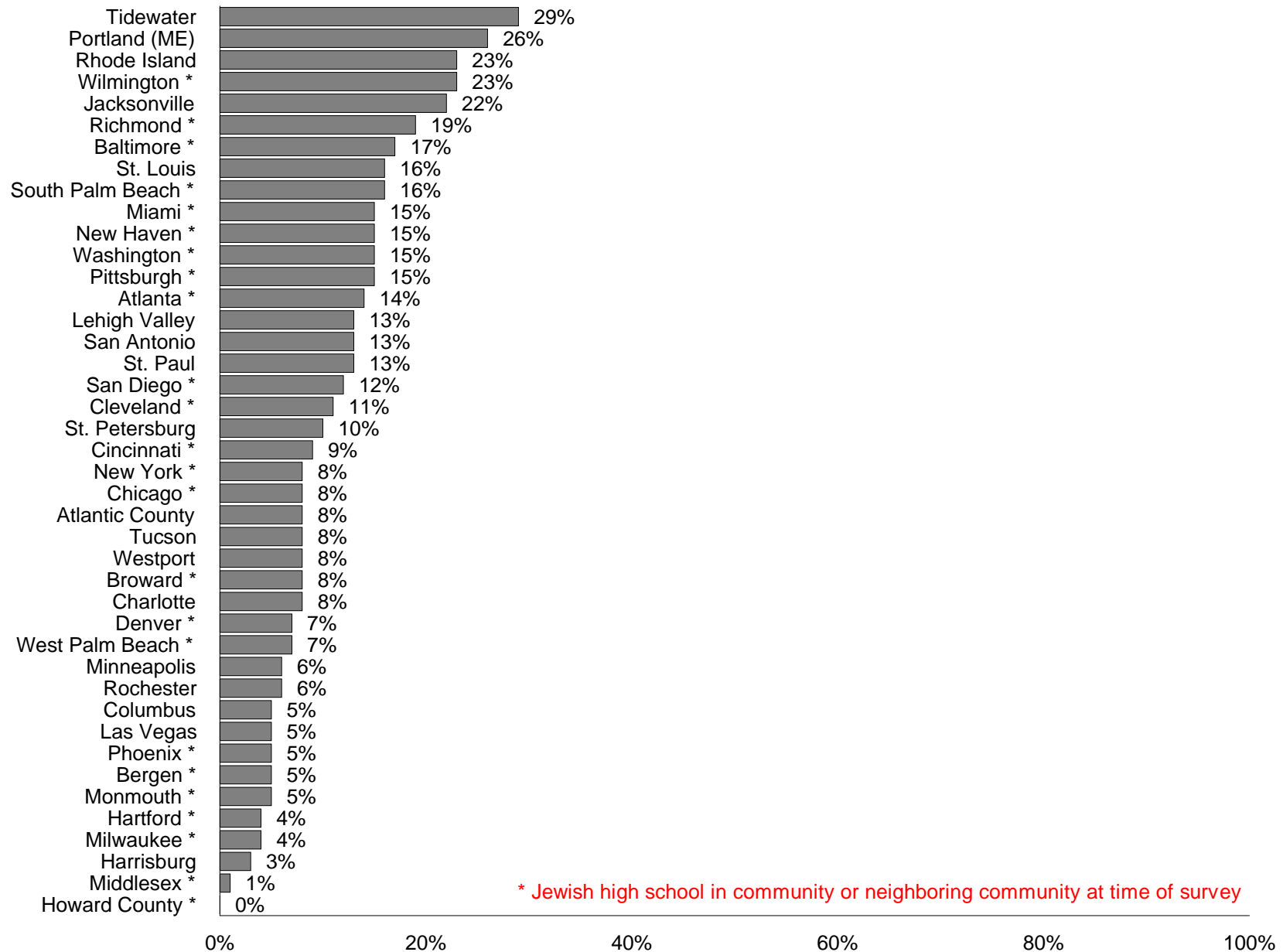
CURRENTLY ATTEND JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 13-17)



10 CURRENTLY ATTEND NON-JEWISH PRIVATE SCHOOL

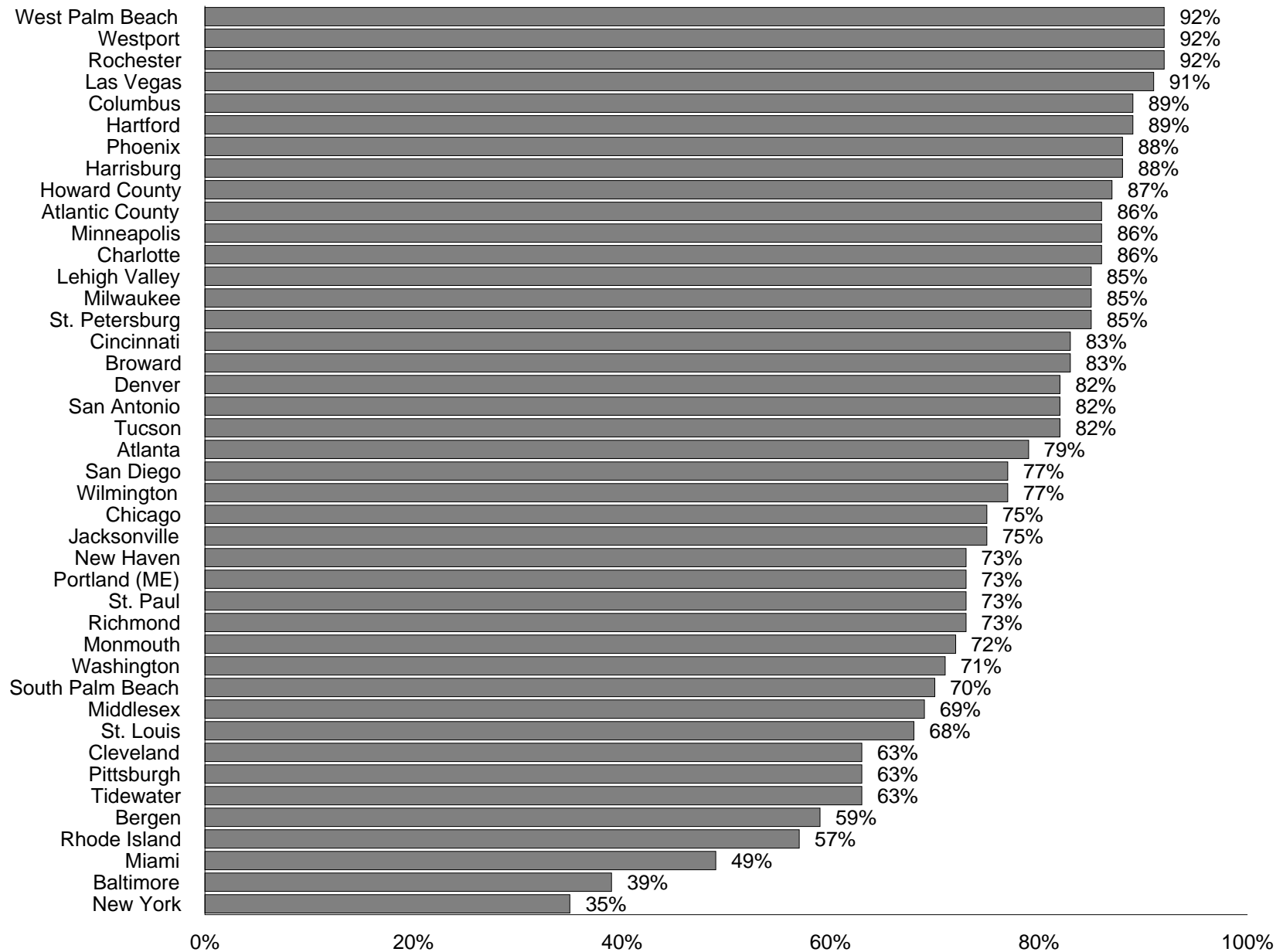
(Jewish Children Age 13-17)



11

CURRENTLY ATTEND PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 13-17)



12

MARKET SHARE FOR JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Jewish Children Age 13-17)

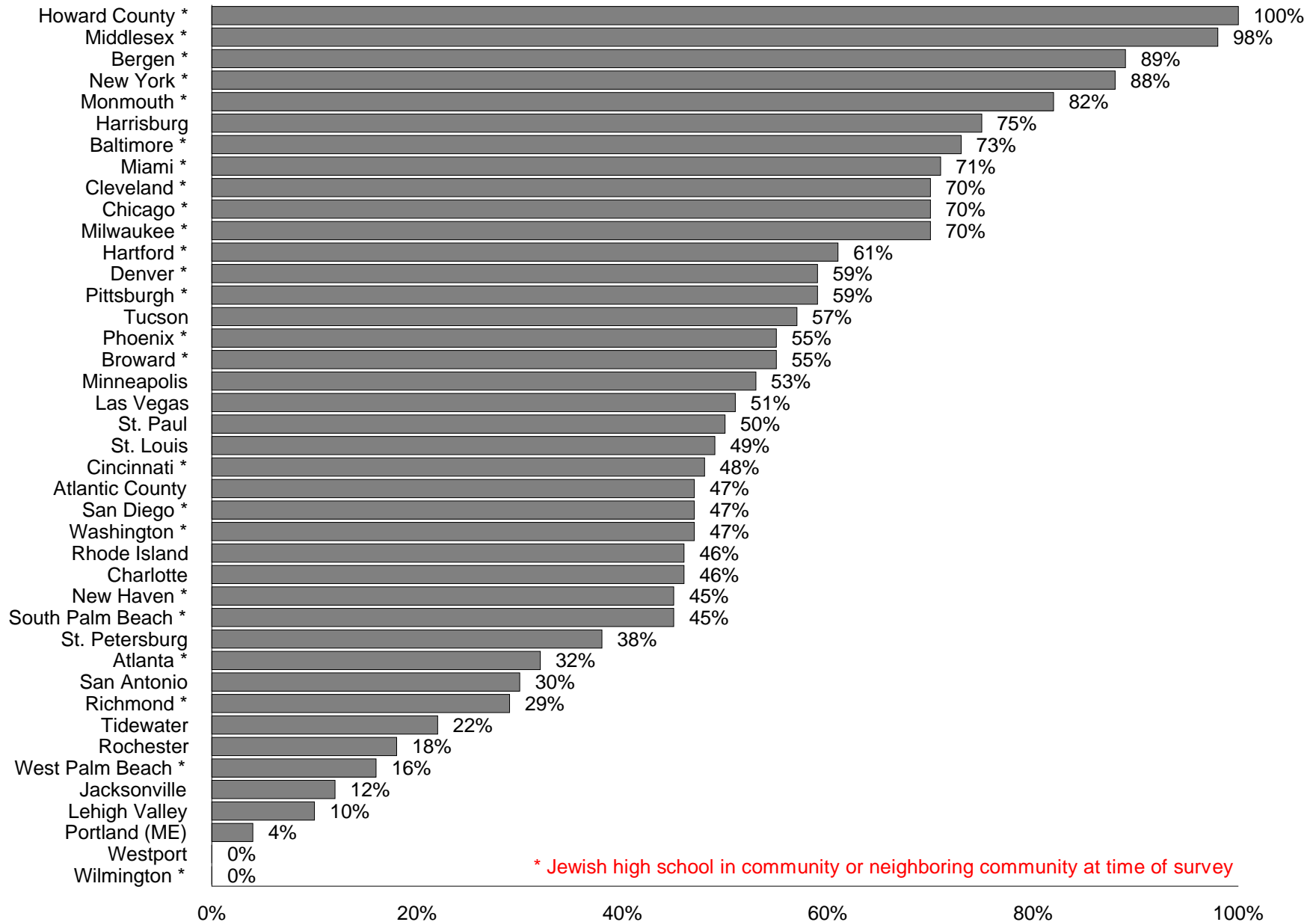


TABLE 4
DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE
SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

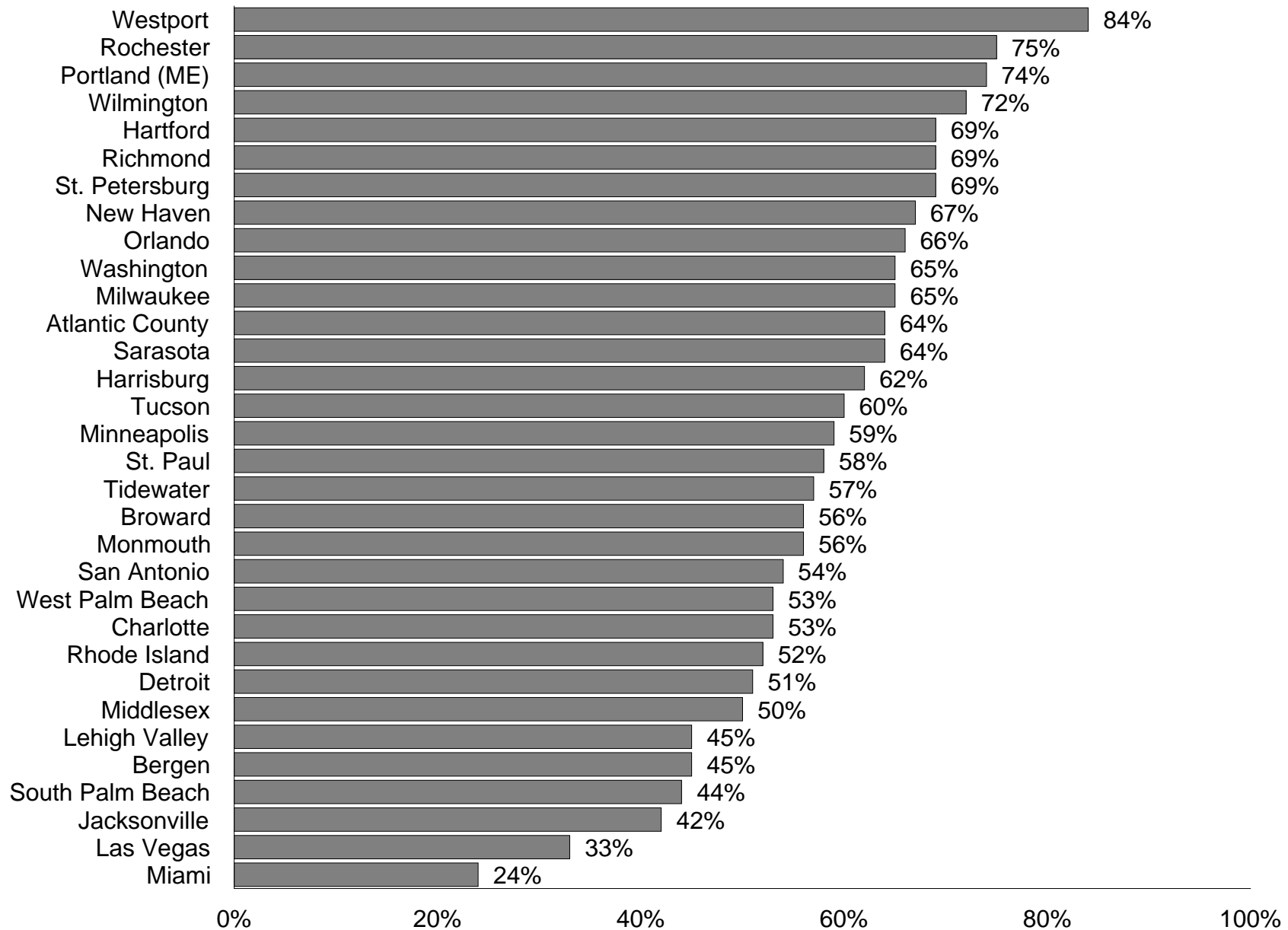
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Westport ¹	2000	84%		Broward	1997	56%
Rochester	1999	75%		Monmouth	1997	56%
Portland (ME)	2007	74%		San Antonio	2007	54%
Wilmington	1995	72%		W Palm Beach	2005	53%
Hartford	2000	69%		Charlotte	1997	53%
Richmond *	1994	69%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
St. Petersburg *	1994	69%		Detroit	2005	51%
New Haven	2010	67%		Middlesex	2008	50%
Orlando *	1993	66%		Lehigh Valley	2007	45%
Washington	2003	65%		Bergen	2001	45%
Milwaukee	1996	65%		S Palm Beach	2005	44%
Atlantic County	2004	64%		Jacksonville	2002	42%
Sarasota	2001	64%		Las Vegas	2005	33%
Harrisburg *	1994	62%		Miami	2014	24%
Tucson	2002	60%		* Question asked was <i>seriously consider</i> rather than <i>seriously investigate</i> . ¹ The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.		
Minneapolis	2004	59%				
St. Paul	2004	58%				
Tidewater	2001	57%				

13

DID NOT/WILL NOT SERIOUSLY INVESTIGATE SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)



**TABLE 5
TUITION COST
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

**BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		Washington	2003	23%
Broward	1997	47%		Lehigh Valley	2007	22%
Miami	2014	45%		Tucson	2002	22%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%		Hartford	2000	22%
Las Vegas	2005	43%		Bergen	2001	20%
Middlesex	2008	42%		Milwaukee	1996	20%
Monmouth	1997	38%		Tidewater	2001	19%
St. Paul	2004	37%		Rochester	1999	15%
Sarasota	2001	36%		Portland (ME)	2007	14%
Atlantic County	2004	34%		Rhode Island	2002	14%
Detroit	2005	33%		Charlotte	1997	11%
San Antonio	2007	31%		Wilmington	1995	10%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		Westport	2000	8%
Minneapolis	2004	28%		Harrisburg	1994	5%
New Haven	2010	25%				

14

TUITION COST AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17
Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

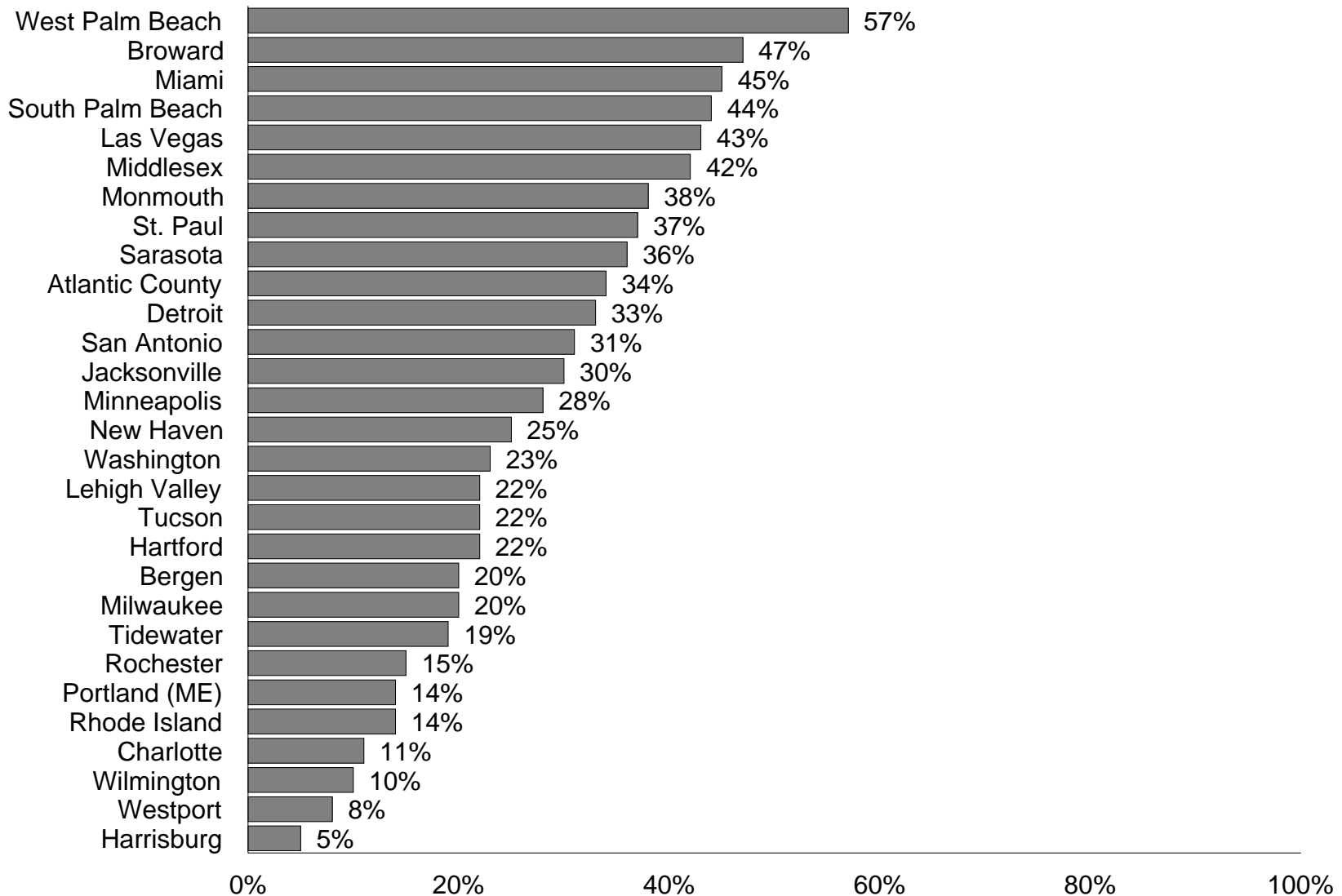


TABLE 6
BELIEF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS/ETHNICALLY MIXED ENVIRONMENT
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	44%		Harrisburg	1994	25%
Milwaukee	1996	43%		New Haven	2010	24%
S Palm Beach	2005	41%		Rhode Island	2002	24%
Minneapolis	2004	41%		Rochester	1999	24%
Washington	2003	41%		San Antonio	2007	23%
Westport	2000	41%		Wilmington	1995	22%
Atlantic County	2004	38%		Charlotte	1997	21%
Hartford	2000	38%		Tidewater	2001	20%
Middlesex	2008	36%		Jacksonville	2002	18%
Tucson	2002	34%		Sarasota	2001	17%
Detroit	2005	31%		Broward	1997	16%
St. Paul	2004	31%		Monmouth	1997	16%
W Palm Beach	2005	29%		Miami	2014	11%
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%		Las Vegas	2005	10%
Portland (ME)	2007	25%				

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BELIEF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS/ETHNICALLY MIXED ENVIRONMENT AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

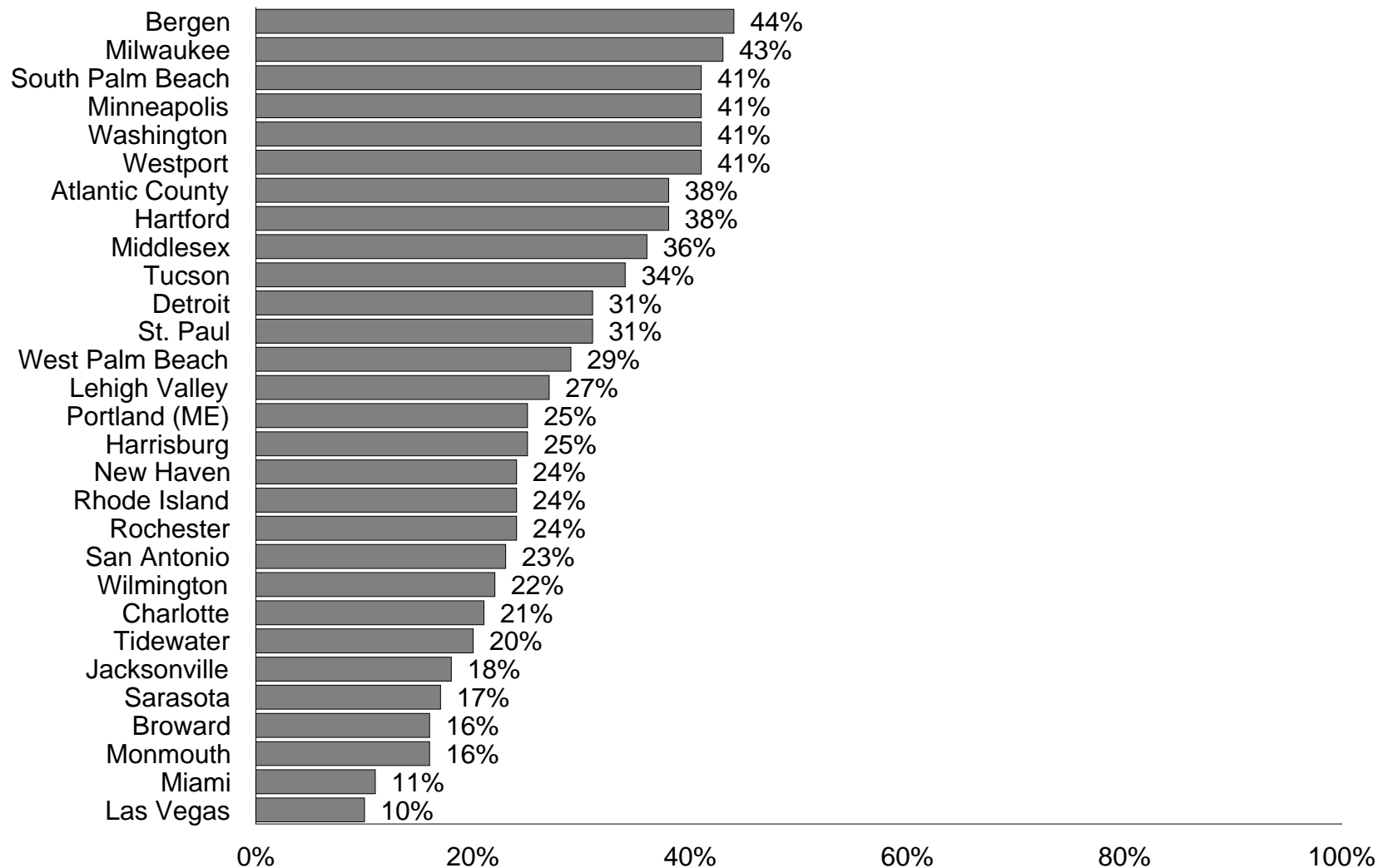


TABLE 7
DISTANCE FROM HOME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	32%		Miami	2014	10%
Jacksonville	2002	30%		San Antonio	2007	10%
St. Paul	2004	22%		Westport	2000	10%
Tidewater	2001	22%		Harrisburg	1994	7%
W Palm Beach	2005	20%		S Palm Beach	2005	6%
Rhode Island	2002	20%		Tucson	2002	6%
New Haven	2010	17%		Monmouth	1997	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	15%		Milwaukee	1996	6%
Washington	2003	14%		Rochester	1999	5%
Hartford	2000	14%		Charlotte	1997	5%
Wilmington	1995	14%		Middlesex	2008	4%
Minneapolis	2004	12%		Detroit	2005	4%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		Sarasota	2001	3%
Atlantic County	2004	11%		Bergen	2001	2%
Broward	1997	11%				

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DISTANCE FROM HOME AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

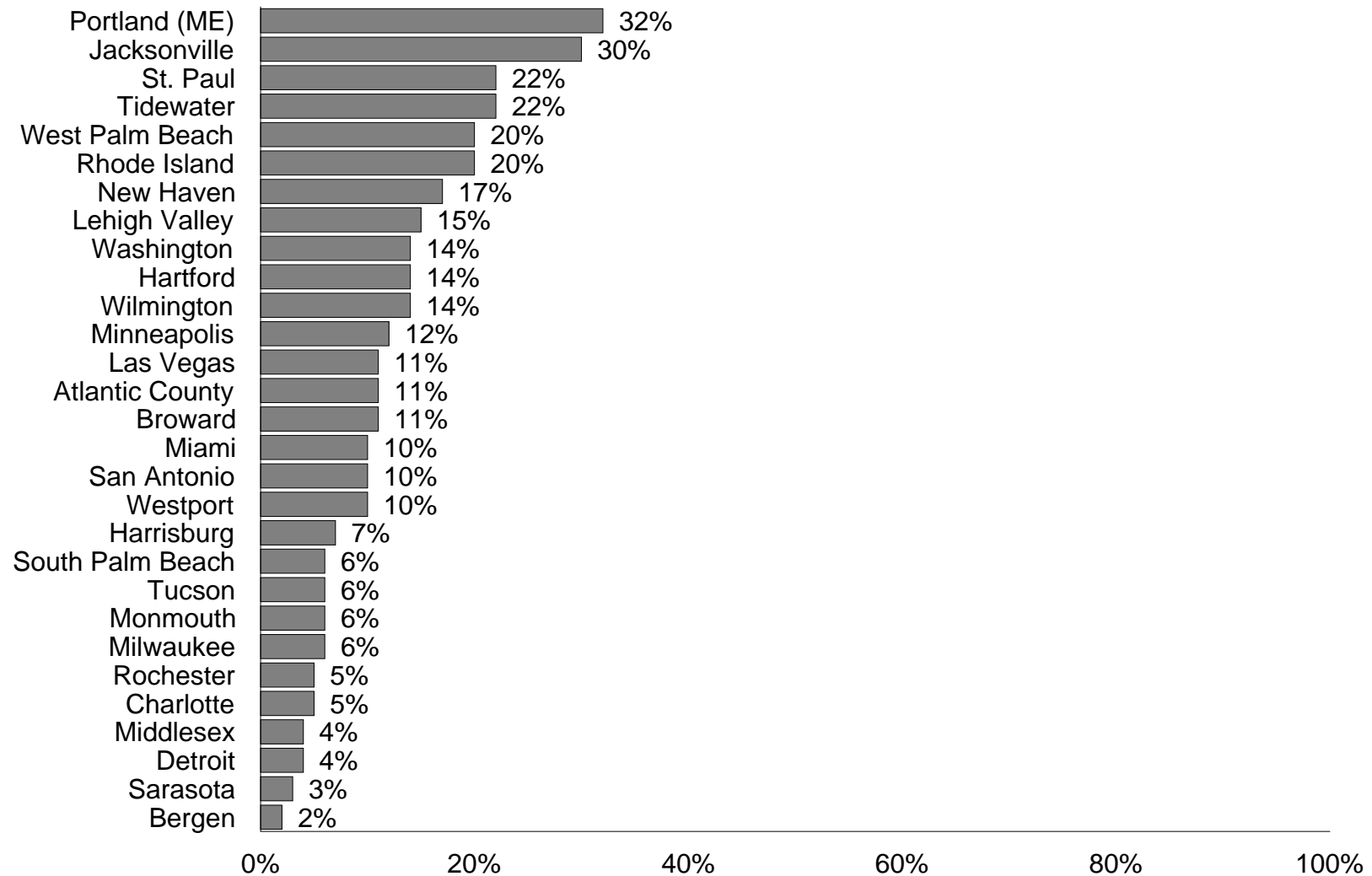


TABLE 8						
SCHOOL IS TOO RELIGIOUS FOR FAMILY/FAMILY IS NOT RELIGIOUS						
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN						
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17						
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	10%
Tucson	2002	20%		Rochester	1999	10%
Rhode Island	2002	19%		Lehigh Valley	2007	9%
Bergen	2001	19%		Portland (ME)	2007	9%
S Palm Beach	2005	17%		Minneapolis	2004	9%
Charlotte	1997	17%		Miami	2014	8%
Harrisburg	1994	17%		Sarasota	2001	8%
New Haven	2010	15%		Tidewater	2001	8%
Hartford	2000	14%		Broward	1997	8%
San Antonio	2007	13%		Washington	2003	7%
Monmouth	1997	13%		Jacksonville	2002	7%
Detroit	2005	12%		Atlantic County	2004	6%
St. Paul	2004	12%		Milwaukee	1996	5%
Wilmington	1995	12%		Las Vegas	2005	2%
Westport	2000	11%				

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SCHOOL IS TOO RELIGIOUS FOR FAMILY/FAMILY IS NOT RELIGIOUS AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17
Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

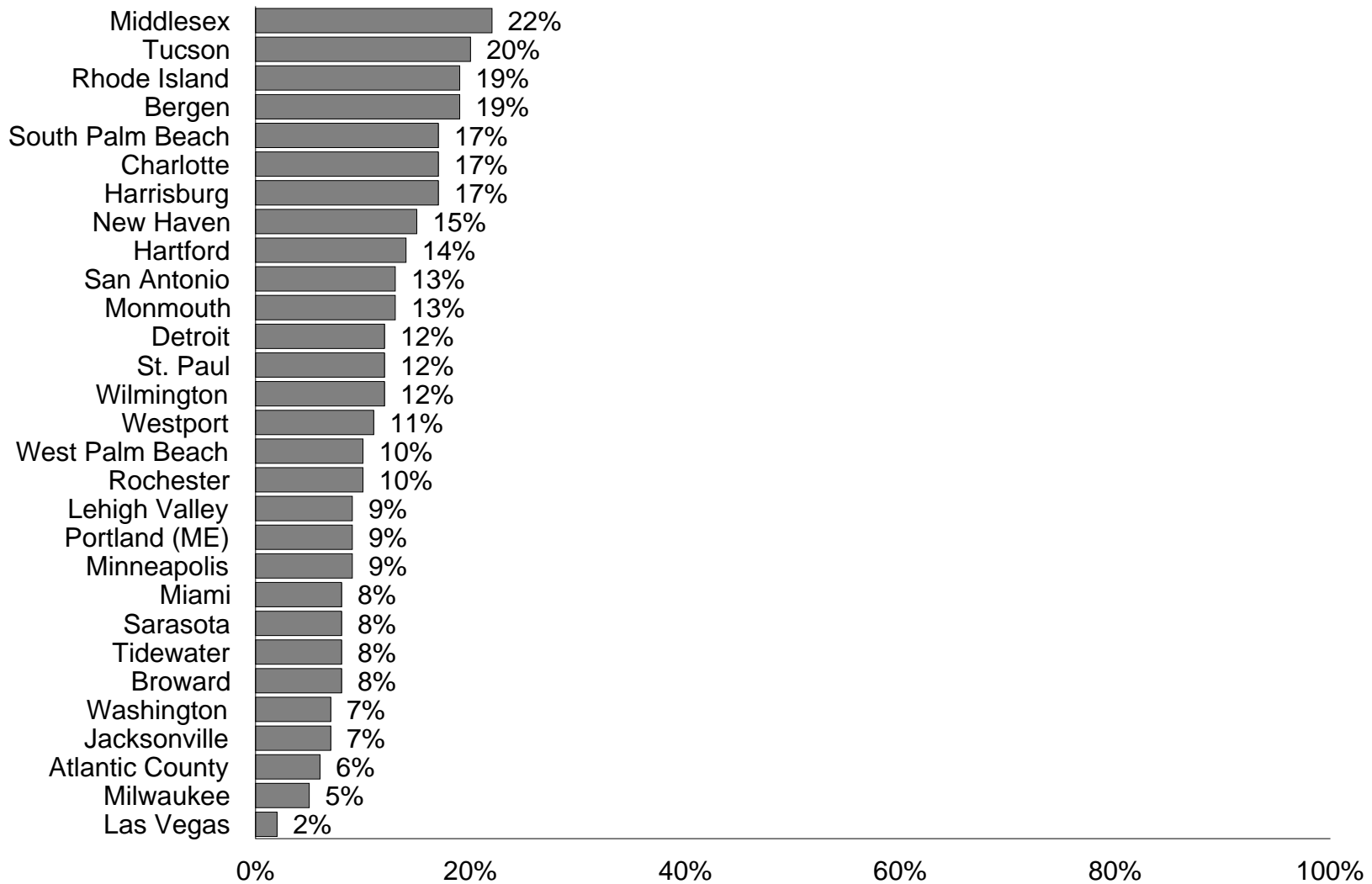


TABLE 9
QUALITY OF OTHER PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	19%		Washington	2003	8%
Atlantic County	2004	17%		S Palm Beach	2005	7%
Westport	2000	17%		Minneapolis	2004	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		Jacksonville	2002	7%
St. Paul	2004	15%		Tidewater	2001	7%
Rochester	1999	15%		Charlotte	1997	7%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%		Miami	2014	6%
W Palm Beach	2005	14%		Monmouth	1997	5%
Detroit	2005	12%		Las Vegas	2005	4%
Hartford	2000	12%		Broward	1997	4%
Tucson	2002	11%		Sarasota	2001	3%
New Haven	2010	10%		Milwaukee	1996	2%
Middlesex	2008	10%		Wilmington	1995	1%
Rhode Island	2002	10%		Harrisburg	1994	0%
Bergen	2001	9%				

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QUALITY OF OTHER PRIVATE OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

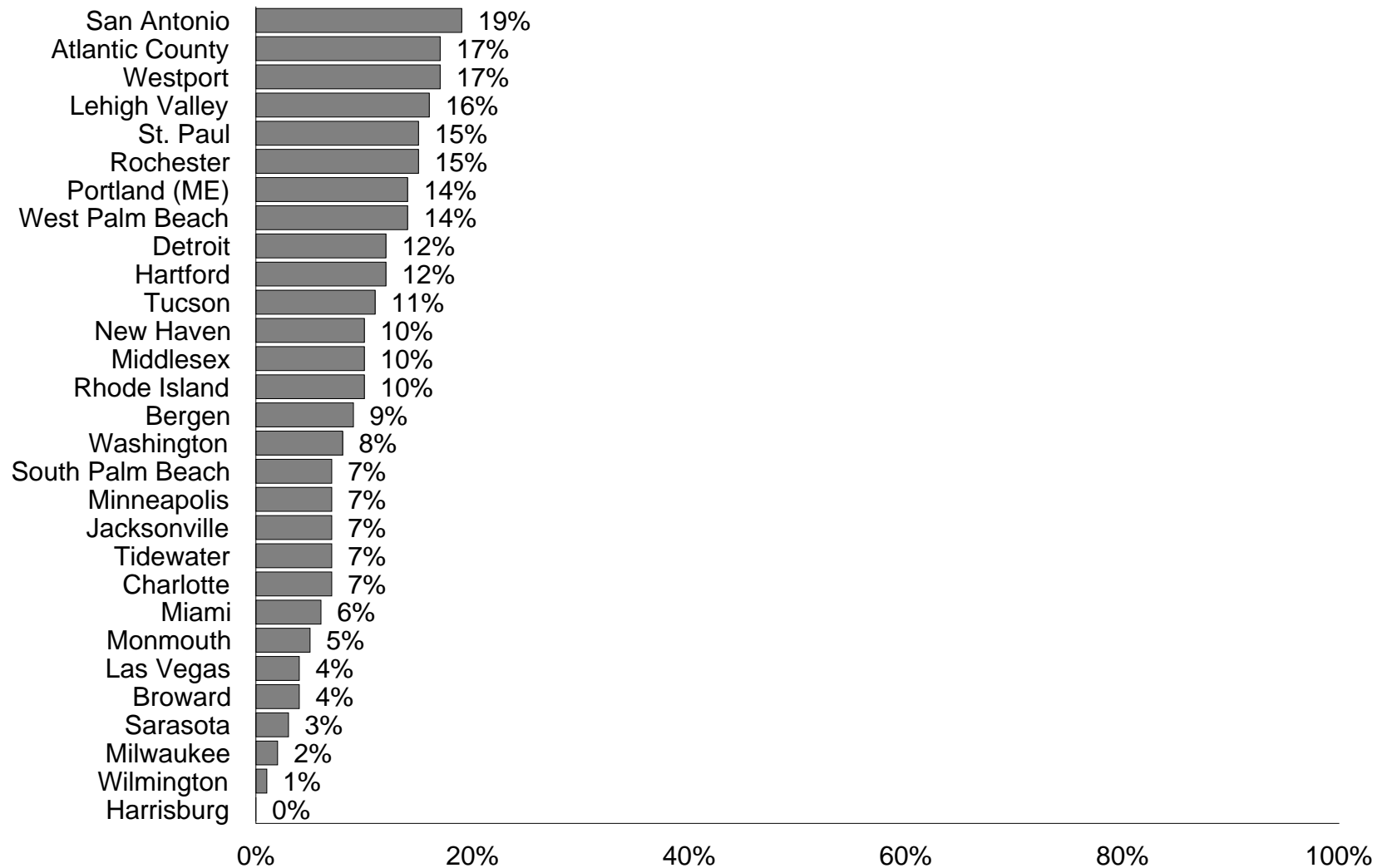


TABLE 10
QUALITY OF EDUCATION AT JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Wilmington	1995	14%		Westport	2000	6%
Milwaukee	1996	11%		Charlotte	1997	6%
Portland (ME)	2007	9%		Middlesex	2008	5%
S Palm Beach	2005	8%		St. Paul	2004	5%
Minneapolis	2004	8%		Rhode Island	2002	5%
Hartford	2000	8%		Bergen	2001	5%
Rochester	1999	8%		Tidewater	2001	5%
Harrisburg	1994	8%		New Haven	2010	4%
Miami	2014	7%		Lehigh Valley	2007	4%
Detroit	2005	7%		Sarasota	2001	3%
Washington	2003	7%		Las Vegas	2005	2%
Jacksonville	2002	7%		W Palm Beach	2005	1%
Broward	1997	7%		Tucson	2002	1%
Monmouth	1997	7%		Atlantic County	2004	0%
San Antonio	2007	6%				

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QUALITY OF EDUCATION AT JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17
Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

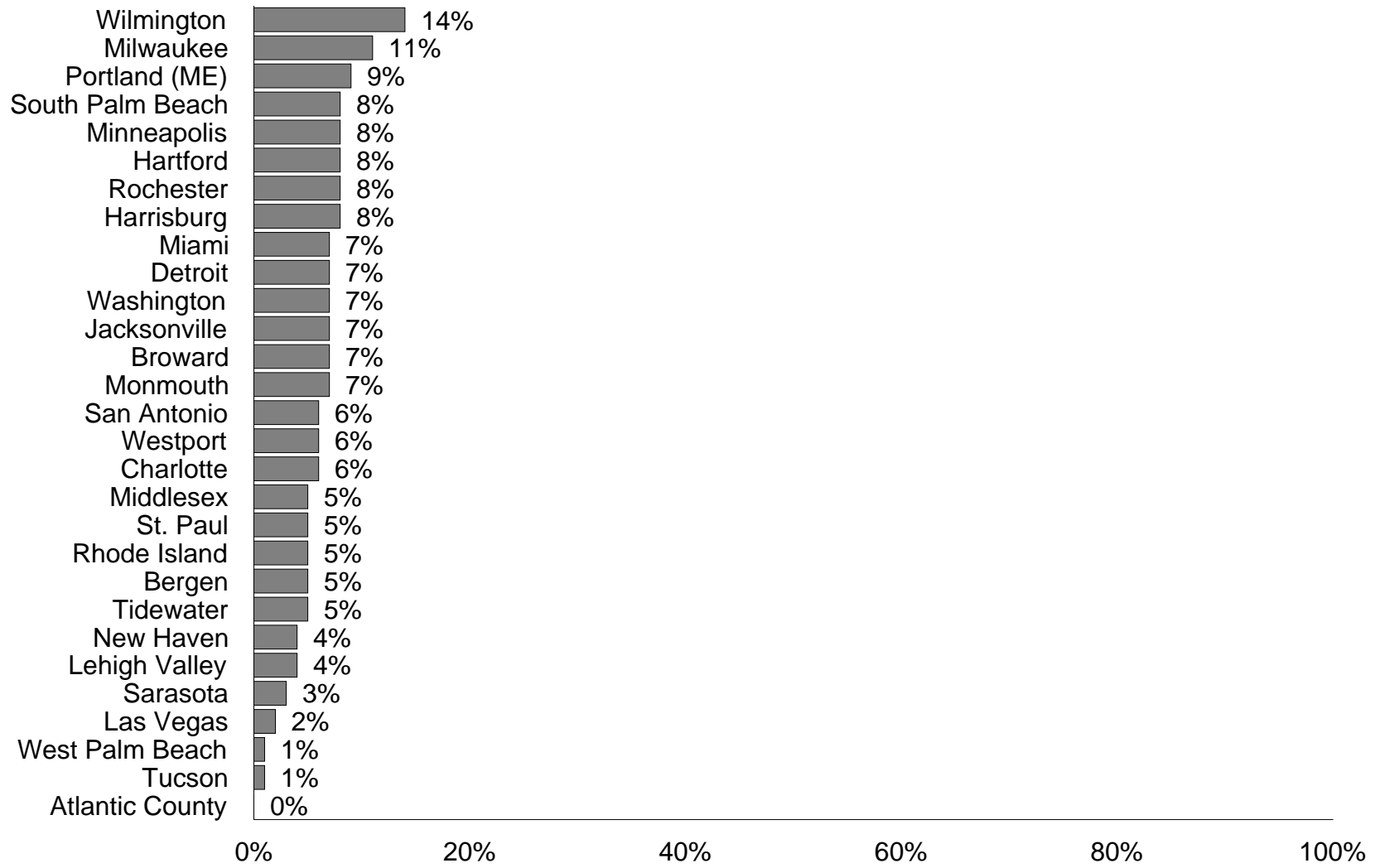


TABLE 1 1
HAVE A SPECIAL NEEDS CHILD
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Middlesex	2008	6%		Rochester	1999	2%
Jacksonville	2002	5%		Charlotte	1997	2%
San Antonio	2007	4%		Monmouth	1997	2%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%		Miami	2014	1%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%		S Palm Beach	2005	1%
Las Vegas	2005	3%		Rhode Island	2002	1%
Broward	1997	3%		Hartford	2000	1%
New Haven	2010	2%		Wilmington	1995	1%
Detroit	2005	2%		Bergen	2001	0%
W Palm Beach	2005	2%		Sarasota	2001	0%
Atlantic County	2004	2%		Tidewater	2001	0%
Minneapolis	2004	2%		Westport	2000	0%
St. Paul	2004	2%		Milwaukee	1996	0%
Washington	2003	2%		Harrisburg	1994	0%
Tucson	2002	2%				

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HAVE A SPECIAL NEEDS CHILD **AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING** **JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL**

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17

Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

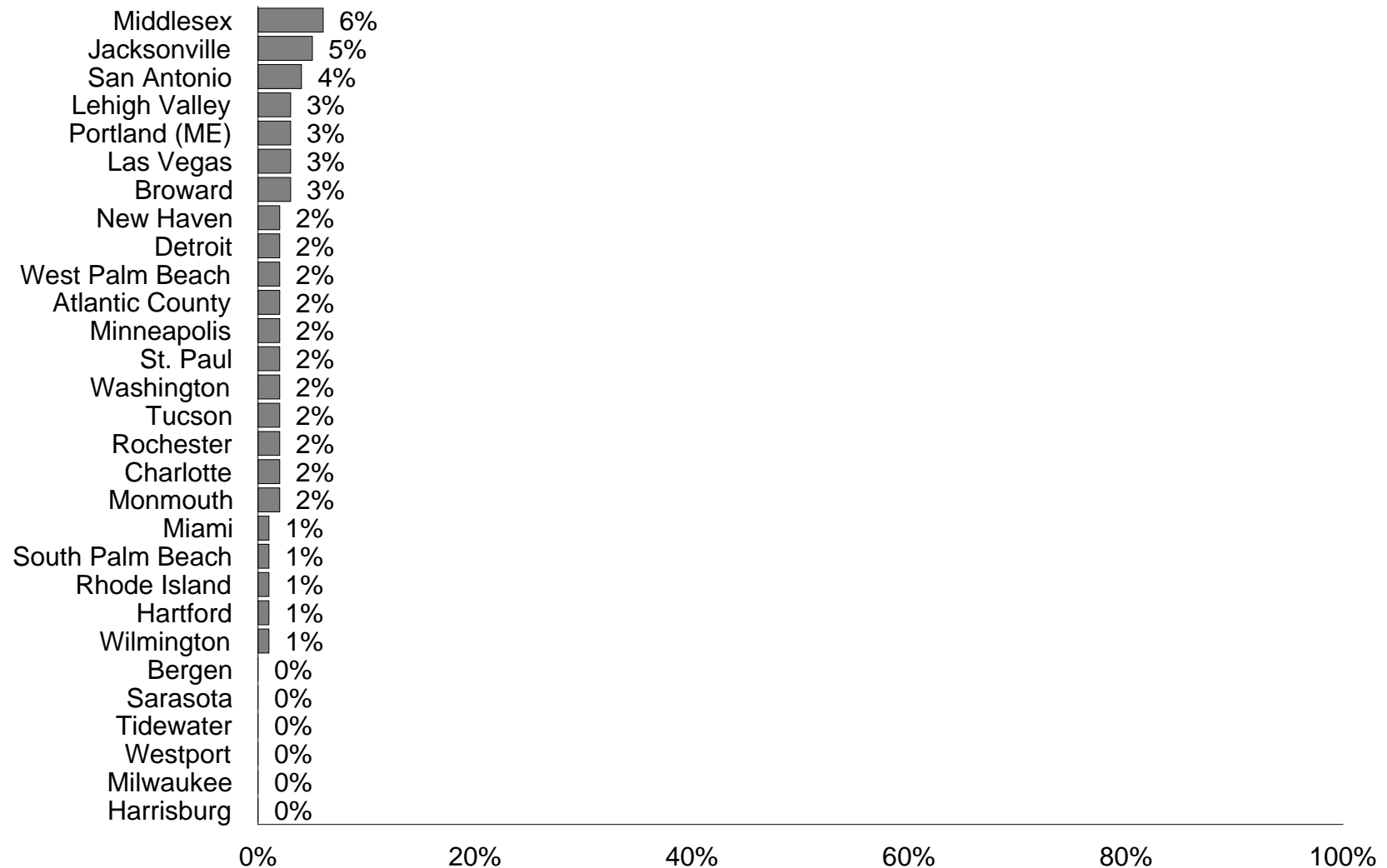


TABLE 12
INTERMARRIAGE
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN
TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
WHO DID NOT, WILL NOT, OR MIGHT NOT SEND JEWISH CHILDREN TO JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	14%		W Palm Beach	2005	3%
Sarasota	2001	13%		Jacksonville	2002	3%
St. Paul	2004	9%		Hartford	2000	3%
Tucson	2002	9%		Westport	2000	3%
Minneapolis	2004	7%		Washington	2003	2%
Tidewater	2001	7%		Rhode Island	2002	2%
Wilmington	1995	7%		New Haven	2010	1%
Rochester	1999	5%		Detroit	2005	1%
Atlantic County	2004	4%		Las Vegas	2005	1%
Bergen	2001	4%		Miami	2014	0%
Broward	1997	4%		Portland (ME)	2007	0%
Monmouth	1997	4%		San Antonio	2007	0%
Middlesex	2008	3%		Milwaukee	1996	0%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%		Harrisburg	1994	0%
S Palm Beach	2005	3%				

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INTERMARRIAGE AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT SENDING JEWISH CHILDREN TO A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17
Who Did Not, Will Not, or Might Not Send Jewish Children to Jewish Day School)

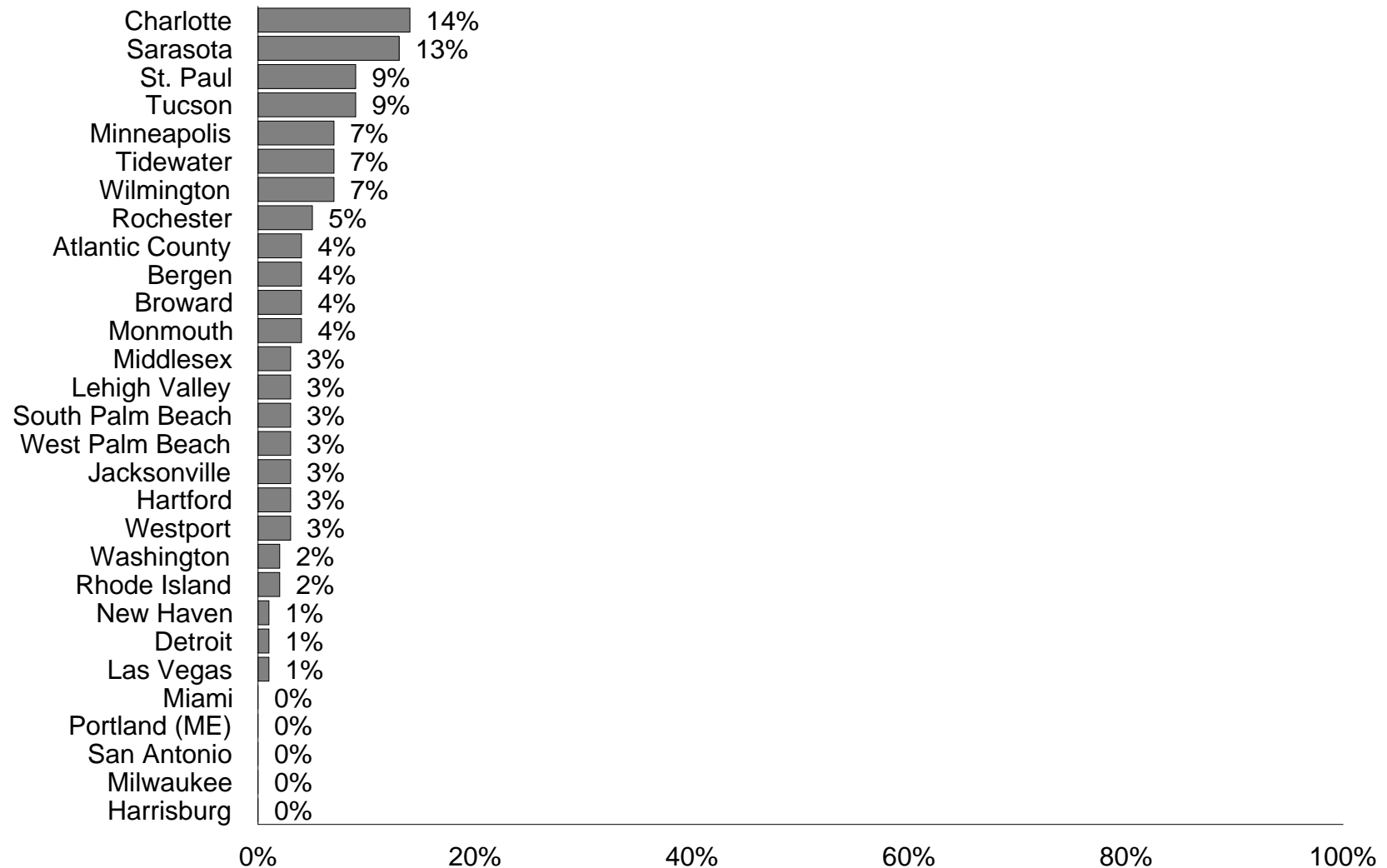


TABLE 13
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Familiar</i>	<i>Somewhat Familiar</i>	<i>Not at All Familiar</i>
Harrisburg	1994	37%	37	26
Jacksonville	2002	33%	24	43
Tidewater	2001	30%	38	32
San Antonio	2007	21%	34	45
Richmond (Rudlin Torah)	1994	21%	30	50
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%	33	48
Hartford (Schechter)	2000	19%	38	44
Wilmington	1995	19%	36	45
New Haven (Ezra Academy)	2010	18%	37	45
Portland (ME)	2007	17%	35	48
Rochester	1999	17%	34	49
Tucson	2002	16%	33	52
Orlando	1993	15%	30	55
Charlotte	1997	15%	28	57
Rhode Island (Schechter)	2002	14%	36	50
Richmond (Jewish Community Day)	1994	14%	23	64
Rhode Island (Providence Hebrew Day)	2002	13%	41	46
Hartford (Hebrew Academy)	2000	12%	29	59
New Haven (Hebrew Academy)	2010	10%	24	66
Westport ¹	2000	9%	24	67
Atlantic County ²	2004	5%	20	75
Broward (Posnack)	1997	5%	17	78
West Palm Beach	2005	4%	9	87
Broward (Maimonides)	1997	1%	4	95

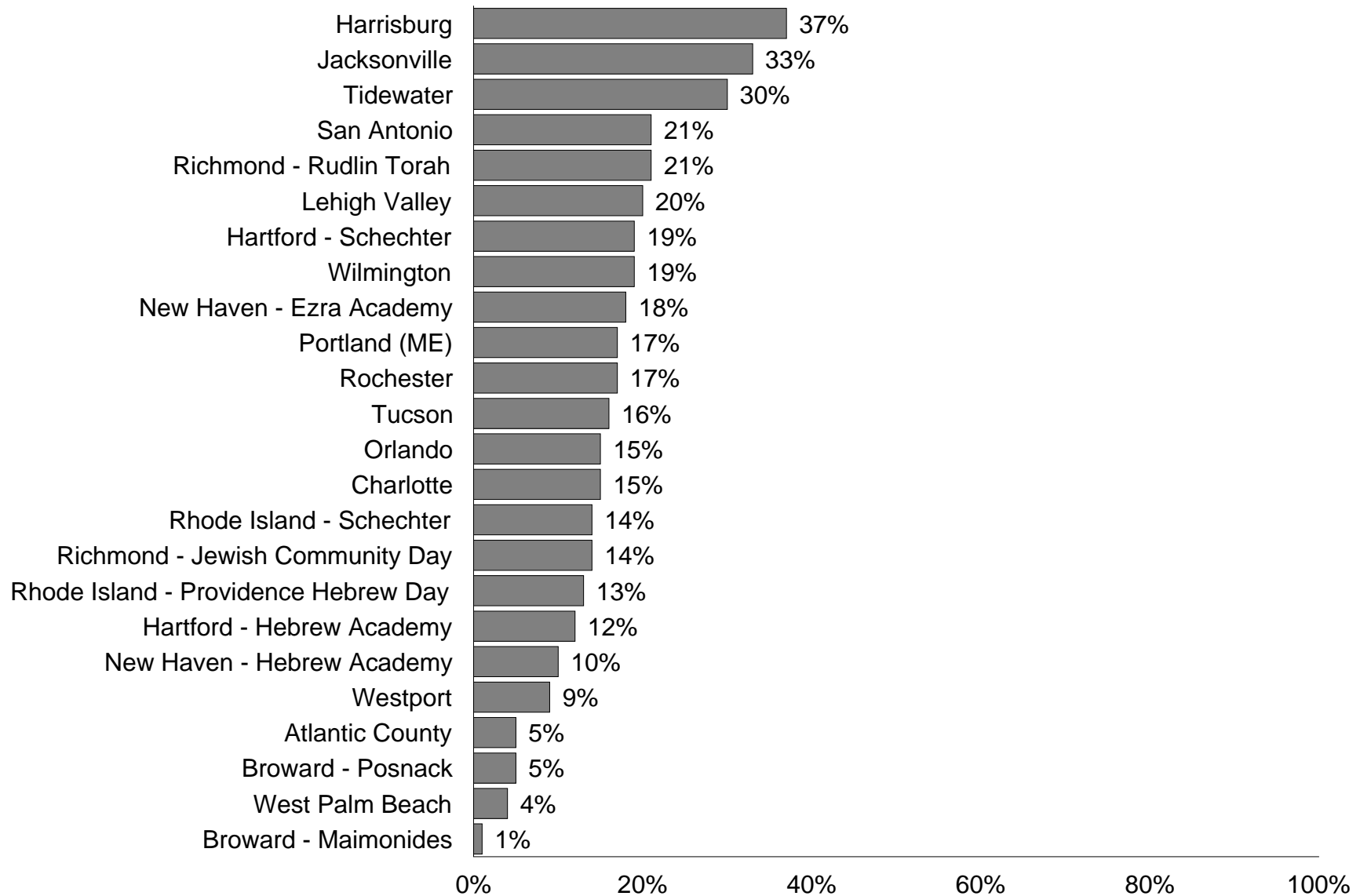
¹ The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.

² The Jewish Community Day School was in the planning stages at the time of the survey.

22

VERY FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents)



23

NOT AT ALL FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents)

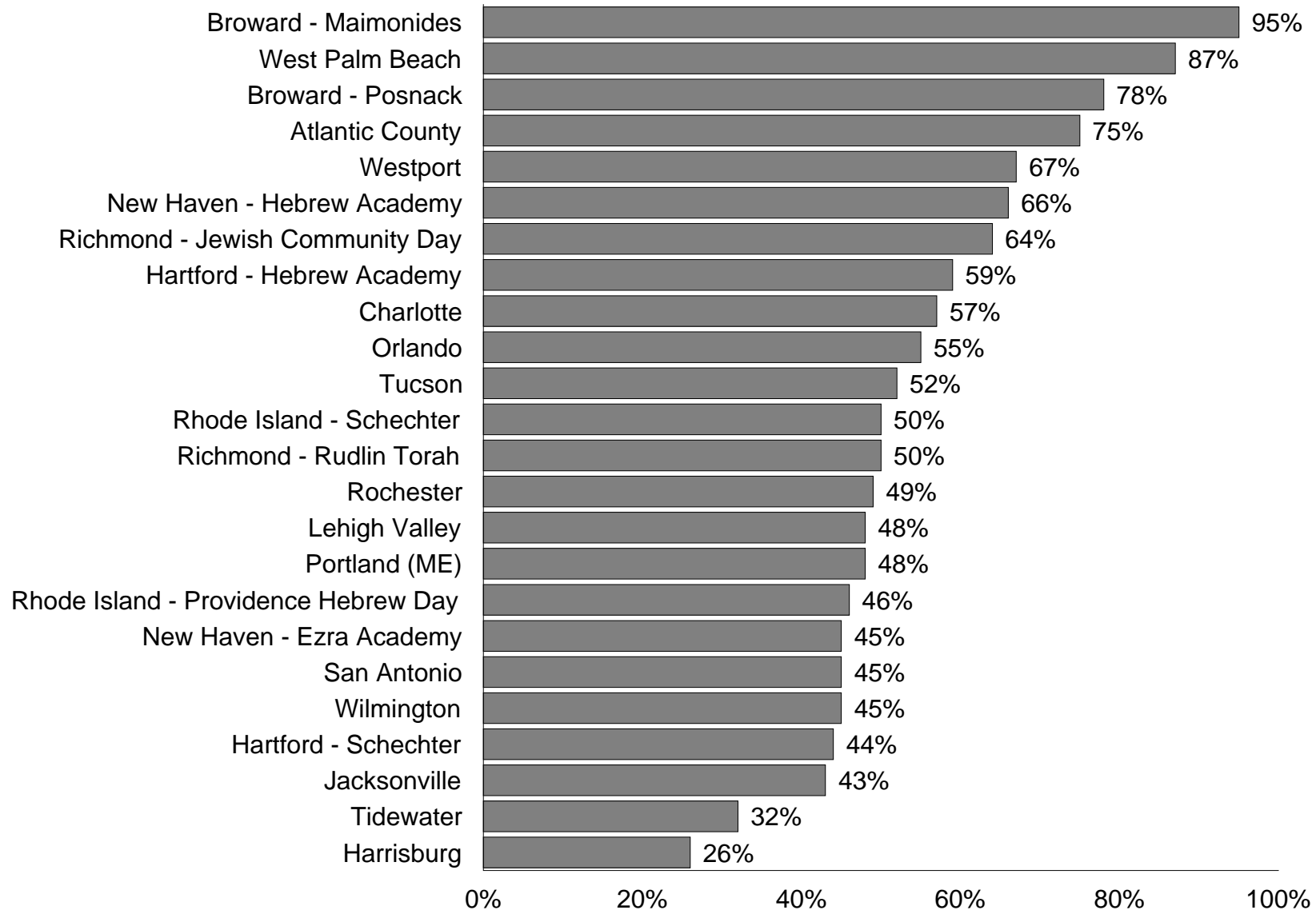


TABLE 14
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	<i>Very Familiar</i>	<i>Somewhat Familiar</i>	<i>Not at All Familiar</i>
Jacksonville	2002	58%	20	23
St. Paul (Talmud Torah)	2004	50%	31	20
Detroit (Hillel)	2005	48%	40	12
S Palm Beach (Donna Klein)	2005	46%	41	13
Harrisburg	1994	43%	45	12
San Antonio	2007	39%	42	19
Tidewater	2001	37%	42	21
Lehigh Valley	2007	33%	37	30
Las Vegas (Hebrew Academy)	2005	33%	32	34
Detroit (Jewish Academy)	2005	32%	44	24
Detroit (Beth Yehudah)	2005	32%	38	30
Detroit (Akiva)	2005	31%	50	19
Orlando	1993	31%	42	27
New Haven (Ezra Academy)	2010	31%	40	29
Richmond (Rudlin Torah)	1994	31%	39	30
Wilmington	1995	31%	36	33
Rhode Island (Schechter)	2002	30%	43	27
Portland (ME)	2007	29%	54	17
Minneapolis (Jewish Day)	2004	29%	46	26
Tucson	2002	27%	48	25
Hartford (Schechter)	2000	27%	41	32
Richmond (Jewish Community Day)	1994	27%	33	40
Detroit (Darchei Torah)	2005	27%	26	47
Charlotte	1997	25%	40	36
Detroit (Gedolah)	2005	24%	24	52

TABLE 14
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17

Community	Year	<i>Very Familiar</i>	<i>Somewhat Familiar</i>	<i>Not at All Familiar</i>
Middlesex (Schechter)	2008	23%	42	35
Rhode Island (Providence Hebrew Day)	2002	23%	42	36
Middlesex (RPRY)	2008	22%	22	57
Minneapolis (Torah Academy)	2004	21%	56	23
Rochester	1999	21%	37	43
Las Vegas (Schechter)	2005	20%	36	44
Broward (Posnack)	1997	20%	25	55
Hartford (Hebrew Academy)	2000	18%	32	50
St. Paul (Jewish Middle)	2004	17%	29	54
W Palm Beach	2005	17%	23	60
New Haven (Hebrew Academy)	2010	16%	26	58
S Palm Beach (Hillel)	2005	15%	39	46
Middlesex (MAYHS)	2008	13%	25	62
Las Vegas (Desert Torah)	2005	12%	28	60
Atlantic County ¹	2004	11%	35	54
Westport ²	2000	10%	34	56
St. Paul (Chabad Academy)	2004	10%	27	63
S Palm Beach (Schechter)	2005	10%	25	65
Minneapolis (Jewish Middle)	2004	9%	26	65
S Palm Beach (Torah Academy)	2005	7%	16	77
S Palm Beach (Weinbaum)	2005	6%	11	83
Broward (Maimonides)	1997	5%	8	87

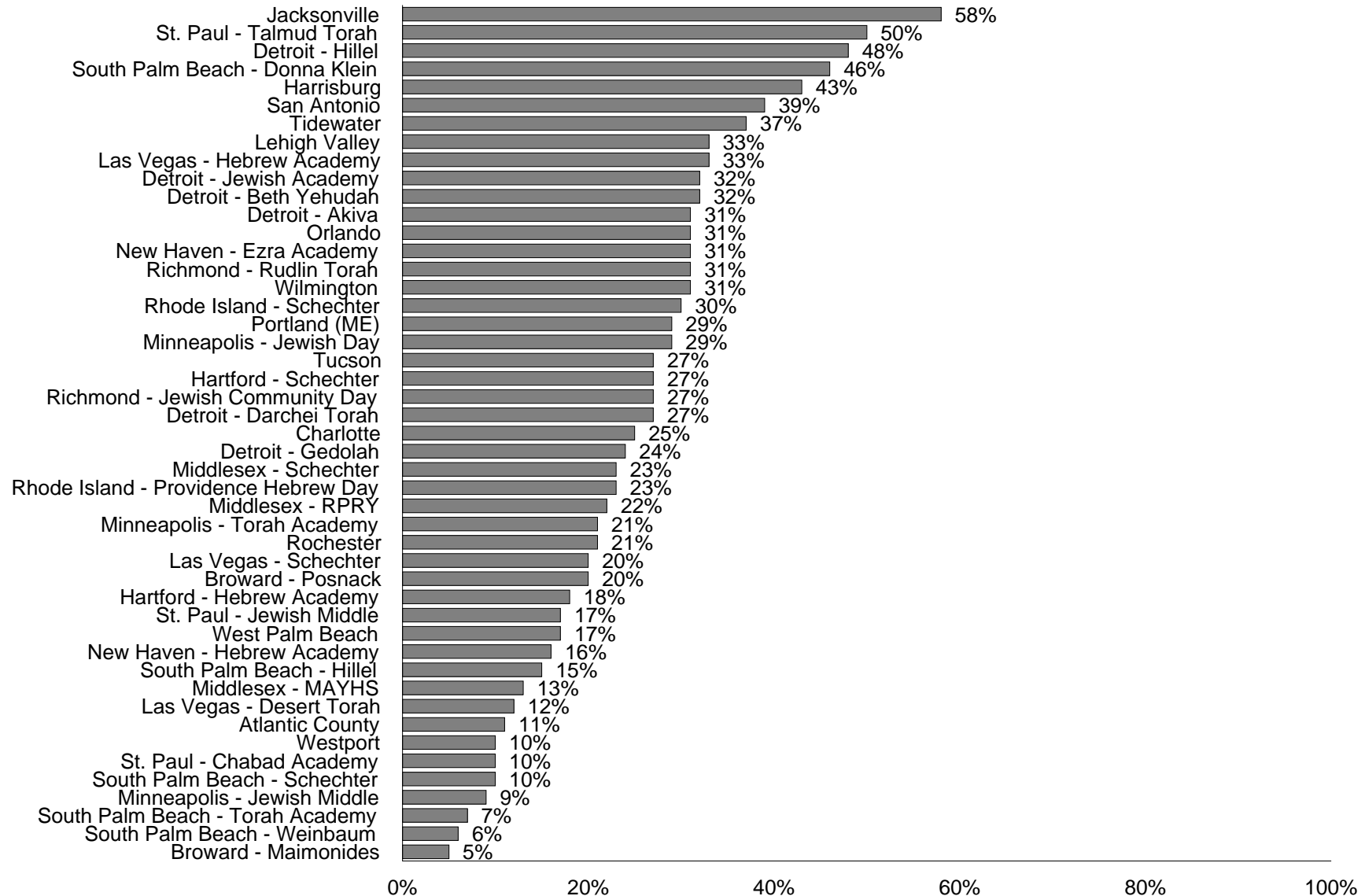
¹ The Jewish Community Day School was in the planning stages at the time of the survey.

² The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.

24

VERY FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)



25

NOT AT ALL FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

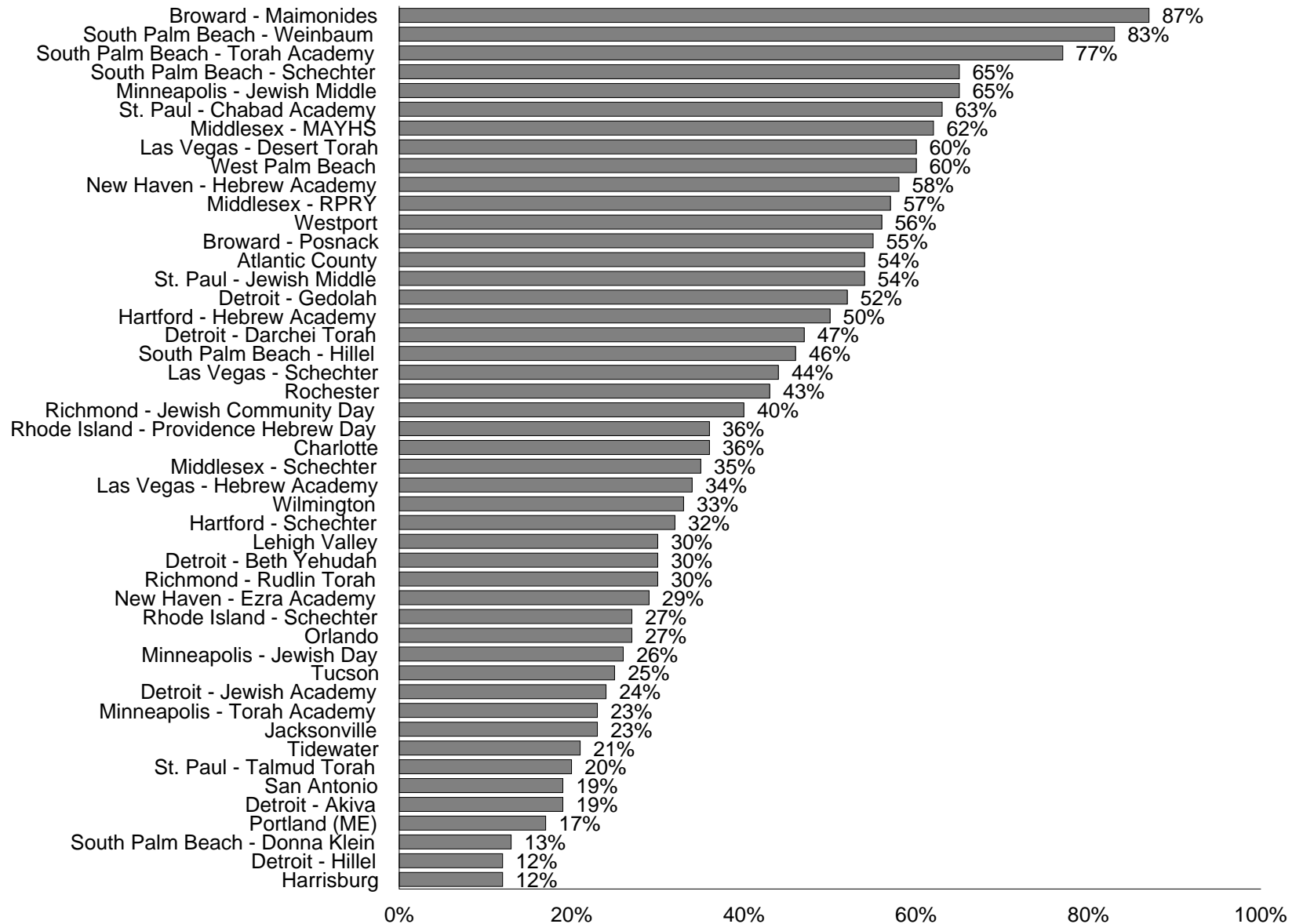


TABLE 15
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	<i>Excellent</i>	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Jacksonville	2002	55%	37	9	0	91%
Orlando	1993	51%	43	5	1	94%
Westport ¹	2000	45%	48	6	1	93%
Tucson	2002	45%	46	8	1	91%
Broward (Posnack)	1997	43%	48	8	1	91%
West Palm Beach	2005	42%	50	7	1	92%
Tidewater	2001	41%	50	6	3	91%
Harrisburg	1994	39%	52	8	2	91%
Lehigh Valley	2007	39%	51	9	1	90%
Charlotte	1997	39%	51	7	3	90%
Hartford (Schechter)	2000	38%	55	7	0	93%
Portland (ME)	2007	37%	57	6	0	95%
Hartford (Hebrew Academy)	2000	36%	57	7	0	93%
Richmond (Rudlin Torah)	1994	36%	47	14	4	82%
San Antonio	2007	35%	50	13	2	85%
New Haven (Ezra Academy)	2010	34%	53	12	1	87%
Wilmington	1995	34%	53	10	3	88%
Rhode Island (Schechter)	2002	32%	55	11	2	87%
Rochester	1999	31%	51	15	4	81%
Rhode Island (Providence Hebrew Day)	2002	29%	57	14	1	85%
New Haven (Hebrew Academy)	2010	28%	54	15	3	82%

TABLE 15
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

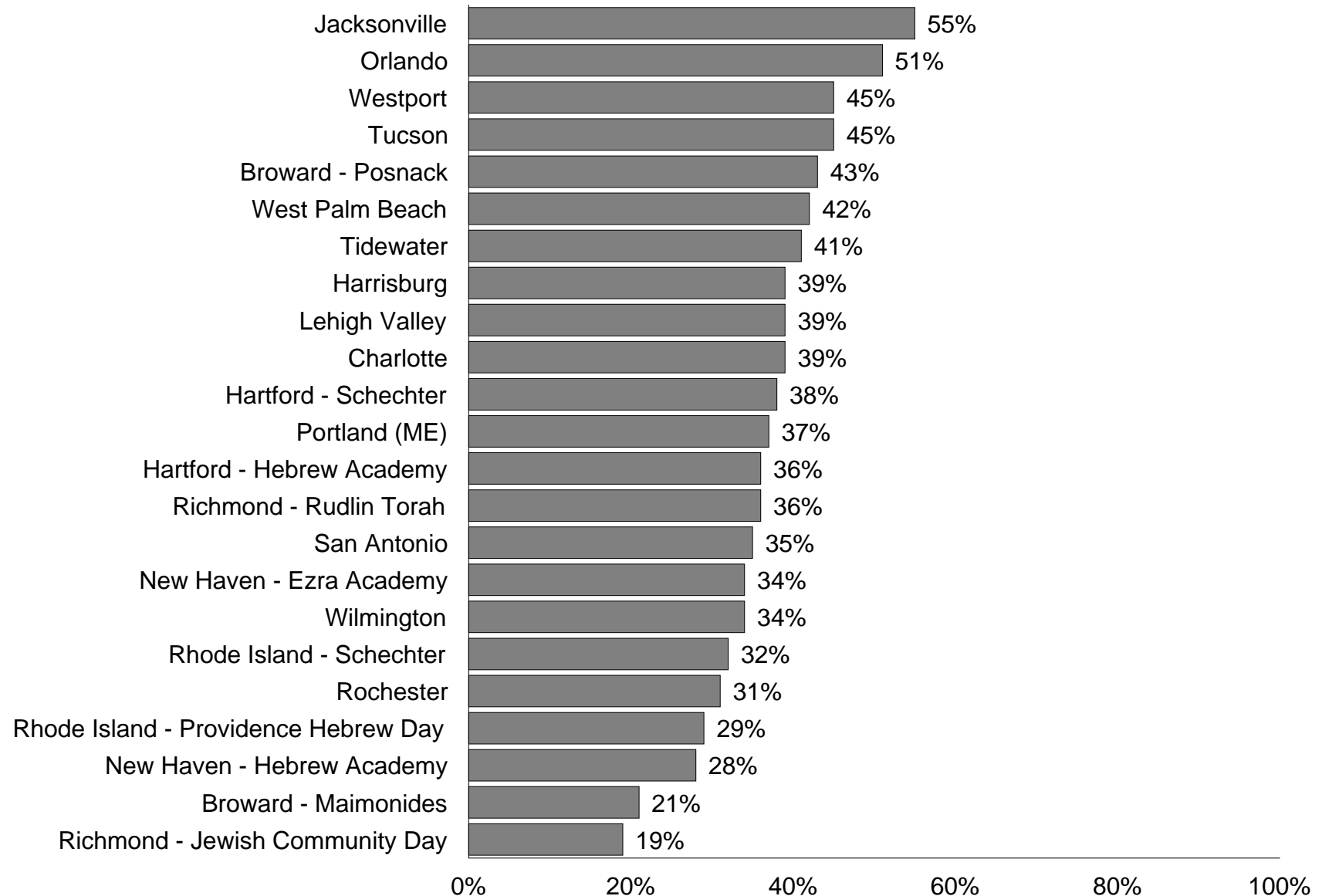
Community	Year	<i>Excellent</i>	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Broward (Maimonides)	1997	21%	61	14	4	82%
Richmond (Jewish Community Day)	1994	19%	52	22	7	71%

¹ The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.

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EXCELLENT PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar)



27

FAIR/POOR PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar)

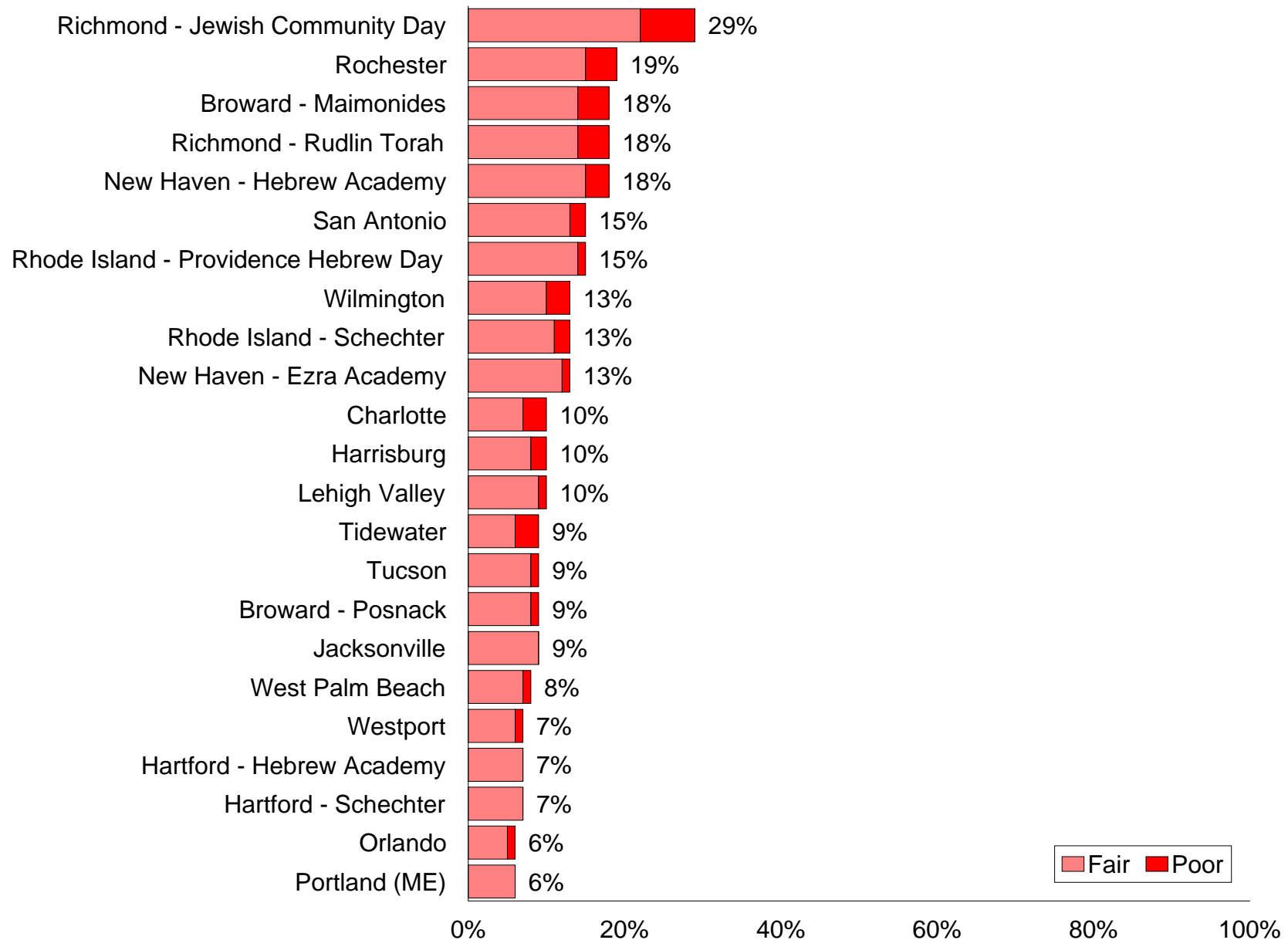


TABLE 16
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Community	Year	<i>Excellent</i>	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Jacksonville	2002	60%	32	9	0	91%
Orlando	1993	52%	39	8	1	91%
Westport ¹	2000	47%	45	7	1	92%
Broward (Posnack)	1997	47%	44	9	0	91%
W Palm Beach	2005	45%	44	8	4	89%
Detroit (Jewish Academy)	2005	44%	46	9	1	90%
St. Paul (Jewish Middle)	2004	42%	46	12	0	88%
Detroit (Gedolah)	2005	42%	36	21	2	78%
St. Paul (Talmud Torah)	2004	41%	50	6	3	90%
Tidewater	2001	41%	46	6	7	87%
Minneapolis (Jewish Day)	2004	40%	53	7	0	93%
Portland (ME)	2007	39%	58	3	0	97%
Charlotte	1997	39%	48	7	6	87%
Detroit (Darchei Torah)	2005	39%	39	21	1	78%
New Haven (Hebrew Academy)	2010	38%	50	10	2	88%
Detroit (Beth Yehudah)	2005	38%	42	19	1	80%
Rhode Island (Schechter)	2002	35%	52	12	1	87%
Tucson	2002	35%	48	17	1	82%
S Palm Beach (Donna Klein)	2005	35%	47	13	5	82%
Hartford (Hebrew Academy)	2000	34%	58	7	0	93%
Detroit (Hillel)	2005	34%	46	17	4	80%
Hartford (Schechter)	2000	33%	60	7	0	93%
Richmond (Rudlin Torah)	1994	33%	47	14	6	79%

TABLE 16
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL
IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17
VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

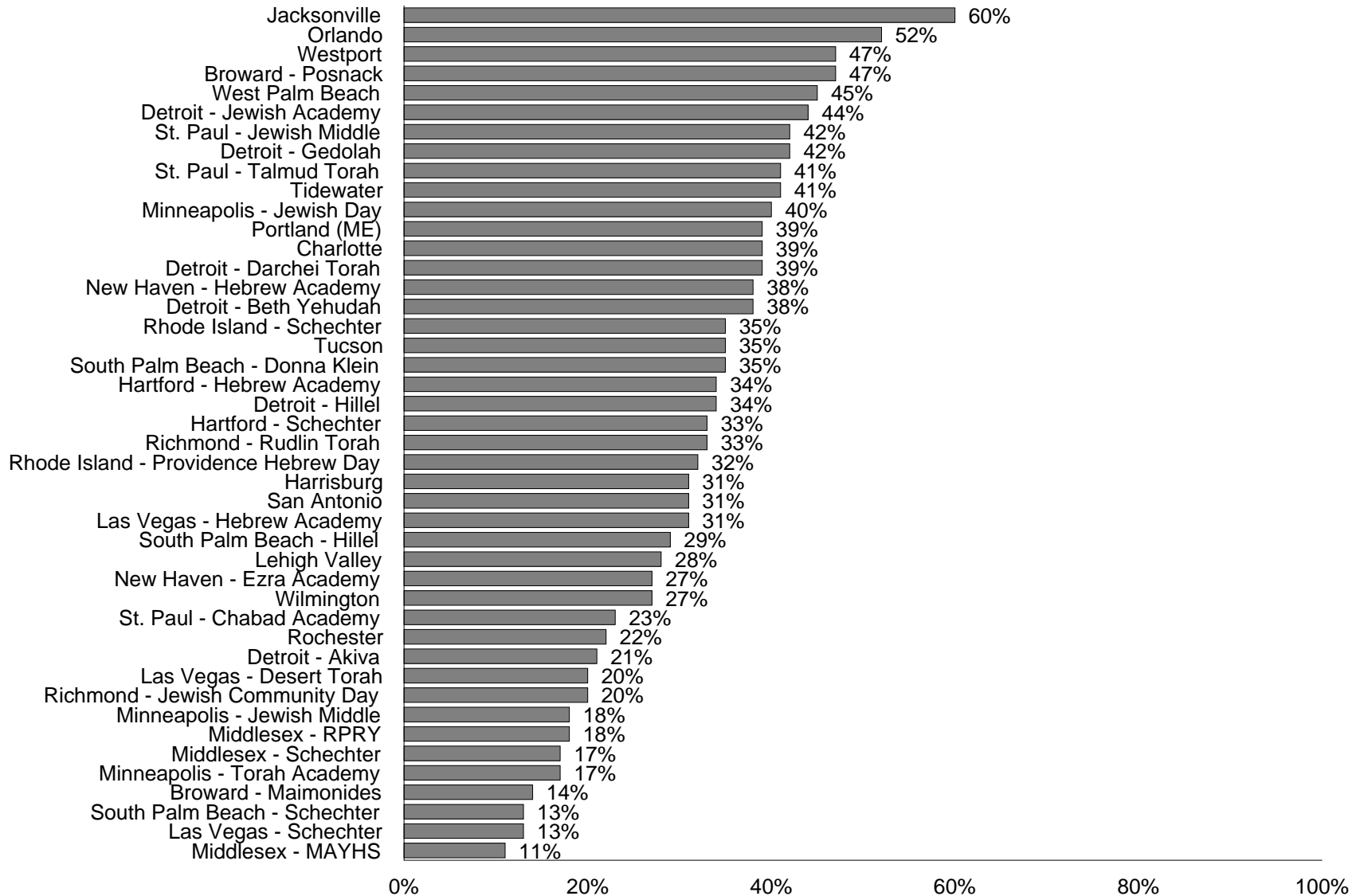
Community	Year	<i>Excellent</i>	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Rhode Island (Providence Hebrew Day)	2002	32%	49	18	2	80%
Harrisburg	1994	31%	58	8	3	89%
San Antonio	2007	31%	48	18	3	79%
Las Vegas (Hebrew Academy)	2005	31%	46	12	12	77%
S Palm Beach (Hillel)	2005	29%	62	6	3	91%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%	51	17	4	79%
New Haven (Ezra Academy)	2010	27%	60	11	2	87%
Wilmington	1995	27%	54	16	4	80%
St. Paul (Chabad Academy)	2004	23%	44	27	6	67%
Rochester	1999	22%	40	29	9	62%
Detroit (Akiva)	2005	21%	58	20	1	80%
Las Vegas (Desert Torah)	2005	20%	55	22	4	74%
Richmond (Jewish Community Day)	1994	20%	51	19	10	71%
Minneapolis (Jewish Middle)	2004	18%	71	11	0	89%
Middlesex (RPRY)	2008	18%	53	23	6	71%
Middlesex (Schechter)	2008	17%	66	17	1	82%
Minneapolis (Torah Academy)	2004	17%	64	15	4	81%
Broward (Maimonides)	1997	14%	68	18	0	83%
S Palm Beach (Schechter)	2005	13%	70	13	4	83%
Las Vegas (Schechter)	2005	13%	67	15	4	81%
Middlesex (MAYHS)	2008	11%	37	41	12	48%

¹ The Jewish day school is located in a neighboring community.

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EXCELLENT PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

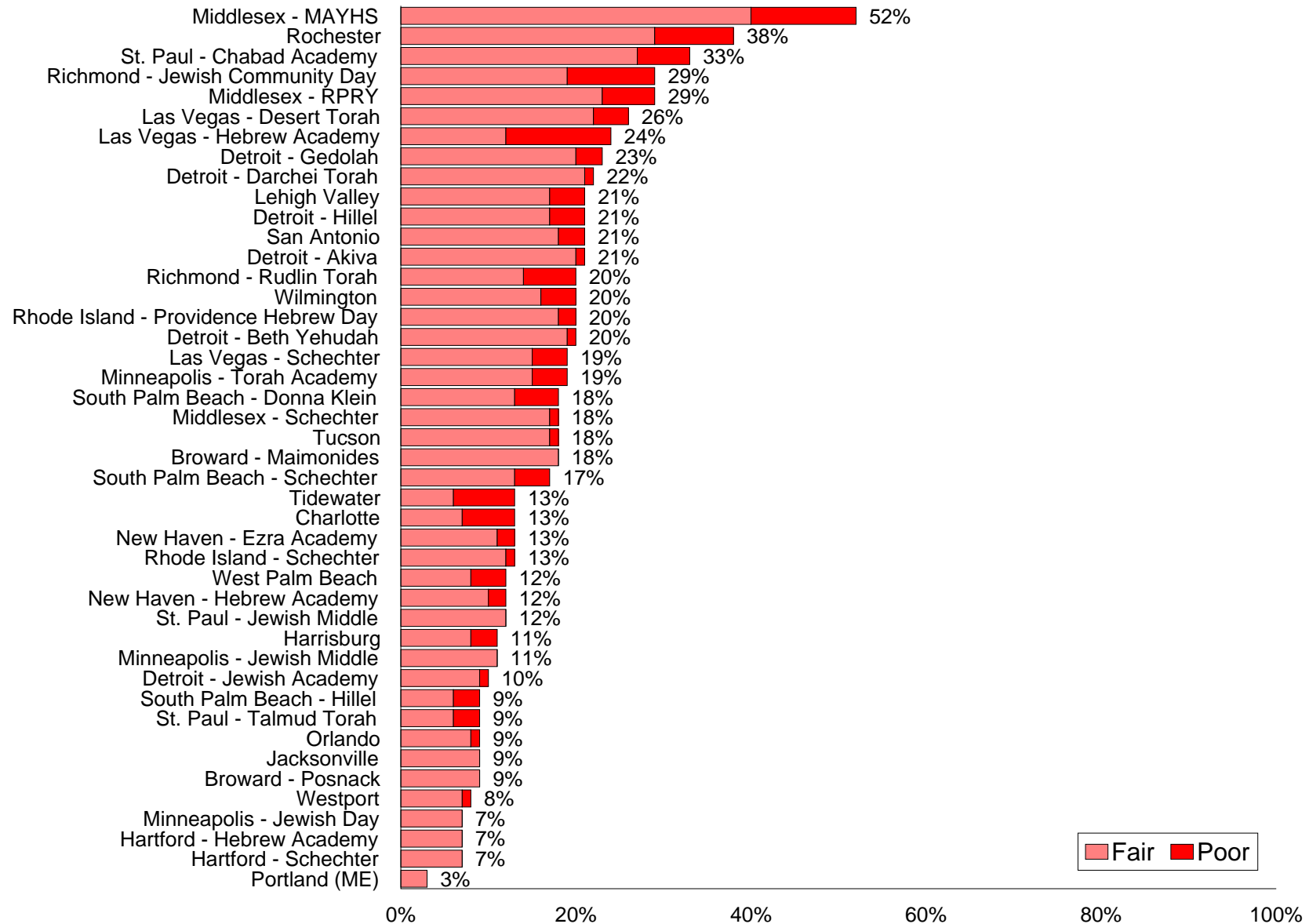
(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar)



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FAIR/POOR PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17 Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar)



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.

BERMAN JEWISH DATABANK

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The Jewish Federations
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Berman Jewish DataBank

A project of The Jewish Federations of North America
in partnership with

The Berman Jewish Policy Archive @ NYU Wagner

The Center for Judaic Studies and
Contemporary Jewish Life at the
University of Connecticut

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