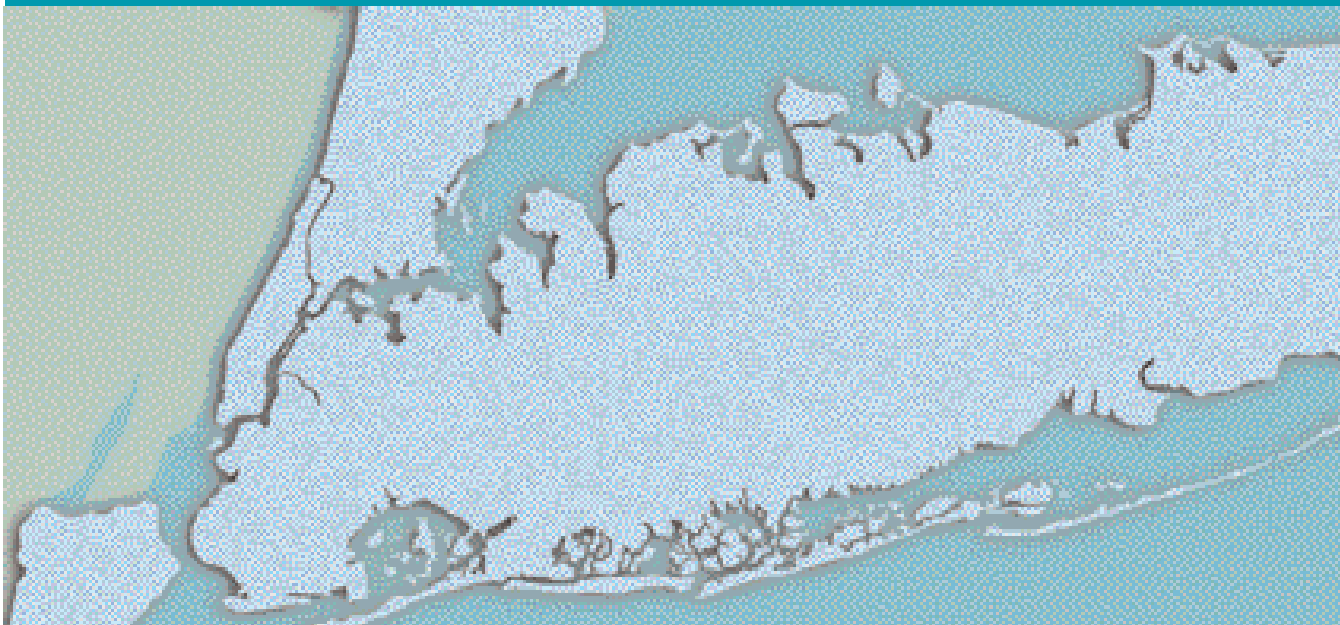




The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE



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of New York

June 2004

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The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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★*deceased*

While the initial findings of *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002* informed us that the size of the New York Jewish community had remained stable overall, a closer look at the data revealed that there has been much change and movement in the population, and community members and professionals have been eagerly awaiting the results of the geographic analysis of the data.

One need only walk the streets of Borough Park, Lower Manhattan, Forest Hills, or Great Neck, to understand the unique nature of our different neighborhoods, and there is, understandably, great interest in identifying demographic trends, in learning more about the current makeup of particular communities, and in relating the data to community needs.

We invite all members of the community to become familiar with what the data tells us. We encourage you to use it to better understand your own community, as well as get a clearer picture of the overall New York community, and the fabric that weaves us together.

The challenge for us now is to respond to these changes by looking at the needs and meeting them with available services and bringing new services to new communities.

We extend our gratitude to the research team — Pearl Beck, Jack Ukeles, and Ron Miller, for their unswerving dedication, professionalism, and insight.

We express our deep appreciation to the Jewish Community Study Committee for their leadership and oversight throughout the process. And we extend our thanks to Lyn Light Geller, Laura Sirowitz, and Alisa Rubin Kurshan for stewarding this effort, and bringing the work to fruition.

As we approach the 350th anniversary of Jews in America, we are proud to present *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*.



Nicki Tanner



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I. Introduction

I. Introduction

This report, *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*, provides basic neighborhood-level information on Jewish areas in the New York eight-county area served by UJA-Federation of New York. It is meant to serve both as a reference guide, and as a stimulus for planning and policy decisions. It allows those interested in each neighborhood to examine changes in its demographics over the past decade, to obtain a snapshot view of its Jewish population on several important variables, and to compare it to other areas on key characteristics.

All 2002 data is based upon UJA-Federation of New York's *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002* which was conducted to:

- provide useful information about the New York Jewish community in 2002
- highlight basic population changes since 1991
- support more informed decisions in planning, fundraising, service delivery, and connecting people to Jewish communal life

The survey interviewing area consisted of the eight counties that are part of the UJA-Federation of New York service area (New York City: the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, and three suburban counties: Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester).

Interviewing began on March 11, 2002 and was completed by September 13, 2002, just before the High Holy Days. Over 6,000 Jewish households were identified during the interviewing process and 4,533 interviews were completed. This 75% interview cooperation rate exceeded initial expectations.

Criteria Used for Selecting Principal Jewish Areas

To be identified as a principal Jewish area, approximately 80 interviews need to have been conducted within the cluster of zip codes included in the area. These interviews, correspond, on average, to approximately 25,000 Jewish residents. In addition, the UAI (Ukeles Associates Inc.) research team consulted with experts to help identify areas that are considered Jewish neighborhoods. In certain cases, in order to create a Jewish area with a critical mass of interviews, several adjacent neighborhoods may have been aggregated.

The profile of a neighborhood identified as a principal Jewish area will include selected data related to:

- Jewish households and population estimates
- 2000 Census data for area
- Jews as a percentage of total population in area
- demographic changes since 1991
- socio-economic situation, including data on vulnerable populations
- philanthropic patterns
- Jewish connections and Jewish practices
- intermarriage rates

Descriptions of areas containing a sizable, yet smaller, concentration of Jewish residents (approximately 50 interviews within most zip code clusters) will be limited to:

- Jewish households and population estimates
- 2000 Census data for area
- Jews as a percentage of total population in area

The data for these areas are included in Exhibit A (the horizontal exhibit) for each borough and county. These two types of Jewish areas account for 84% of the 1,667,000 people residing in Jewish households in the eight-county area.

In addition, Exhibit A also includes data on the “Remainder” (e.g. the population residing outside of these two types of areas), where relevant.

In *Profile of Counties, Boroughs, and Neighborhoods*, based on the *1991 New York Population Study*, community planning districts were used to organize the New York City geographic areas, while in the suburban counties, minor civil divisions were used to organize the areas. Community planning district maps for the five New York City boroughs have been included in this report’s appendices. However, supplemental maps have not been included for Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester, because no analogue to community planning districts exists for these areas.

The 2002 geographic reporting system utilizes zip code groupings for both New York City and the suburbs. The data have been organized by zip code groupings for a number of reasons. First, it is useful to use the same geographic system throughout the eight-county area. Second, the 2002 data file has respondent-based zip codes as its central geographic organizing dimension, and New York City planning districts do not overlay precisely with zip codes. Rather than potentially distort the data to approximate community planning districts, the survey data can be more reliably and precisely based on reported zip codes. Third, Jewish communal agencies within New York City and the suburbs almost always have data on clients available by zip code.

Presentation of Data and Rounding

All data are presented as percentages. The actual numbers of Jewish households, Jewish persons, and people in Jewish households, on which the percentages are based, are located in the horizontal chart containing data regarding the area's demographics. These numbers also appear in a box on the top of the subsequent page.

Numbers in this *The Jewish Community of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile* are rounded to the nearest hundred, and percentages are rounded to the nearest full percentage. Where the value in the cell is less than one percent, including where the data is zero, <1% is shown. Numbers from the 1991 report included in this study were rounded to the nearest thousand.

Units of Analysis

Data in this report will be based on three different units of analysis:

- **Jewish Households:** Includes one or more Jewish adults, at least 18 years old. (For example, data regarding income are reported on a household level.) Data reported by “respondent” is equivalent to data reported by household.
- **Jewish Persons:** Adults (age 18 and older) who consider themselves Jewish and children being raised as Jews. (Data regarding Jewish practices are typically based on interviews with Jewish persons unless a non-Jewish respondent felt confident reporting on others in the households.)
- **People in Jewish Households:** Individuals in a Jewish household may also include non-Jewish adults and/or children who are not being raised as Jews.

How to Read and Use the Data in This Report

The first section of this report presents a demographic overview of the eight-county area. Since more detailed information on the eight-county area is presented in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Highlights* (June, 2003), and in the *The Jewish Community Study: 2002 Final Report*, this section does not contain a narrative summary.

The subsequent eight sections focus on each of the counties included in the UJA-Federation of New York service area. Each section begins with an overview of the county-level statistics, followed by individual profiles of the areas that met the criteria for inclusion as principal Jewish areas. The county-level profile as well as the Jewish area profile include: an area map, a narrative summary of the most significant findings, and statistical results. The statistical results contain information on Jewish population estimates, demographics, vulnerable populations, and Jewish connections.

New York Area: 1991 and 2002 Study Comparisons

In addition to the statistical portrait of the Jewish community provided by *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002*, the data from the 2002 study have been compared with the data from the *1991 New York Jewish Population Study* in order to provide some insights into trends over time. This report includes changes in the estimates of Jewish households, the number of Jewish persons, and the number of people living in Jewish households since 1991.

While the specific sampling methodologies employed in the 1991 and 2002 studies are not identical, they are sufficiently similar for the comparisons to be viewed as valid. The same interviewing firm, ICR (International Communications Research), conducted the interviewing for both studies. Sampling design, statistical estimation of the number of Jewish households, and survey data weighting for both studies was provided by Dale Kulp, president and CEO of MSG-GENESYS Sampling Systems.

The definition of a Jewish household used in the two studies differs very slightly. Both define a Jewish adult as a person who self-identifies with being Jewish, either by religion (Judaism) or by self-description (considers self Jewish). In the 1991 study, respondents were first asked about their religion and were later asked if they considered themselves to be Jewish; in the 2002 study, the self-definition question was asked first (“Do you consider yourself to be Jewish...?”), and respondents were later asked about their religion. In essence, the 2002 study was designed to follow the 1991 definition of a Jewish household (a “core” Jewish household in 1991 terminology), although the order of the screening questions was altered.

Both studies used the most sophisticated random sampling technique available, and they both used similar definitions of who is Jewish and what is a Jewish household. Given sampling error for the two studies, when all survey respondents are included in an analysis, a difference in results of at least 5-6% is the minimum required to assert a real difference over time.

Appendices

Appendices contain additional information, including:

- A. a listing of selected variables, rank ordered according to their values, from highest to lowest, by geographic area
- B. a discussion of the methodology used for the survey and for this report
- C. a definition of geographic areas by zip code clusters
- D. community planning district maps for the five New York City boroughs

II. Eight County Overview

Eight County Overview

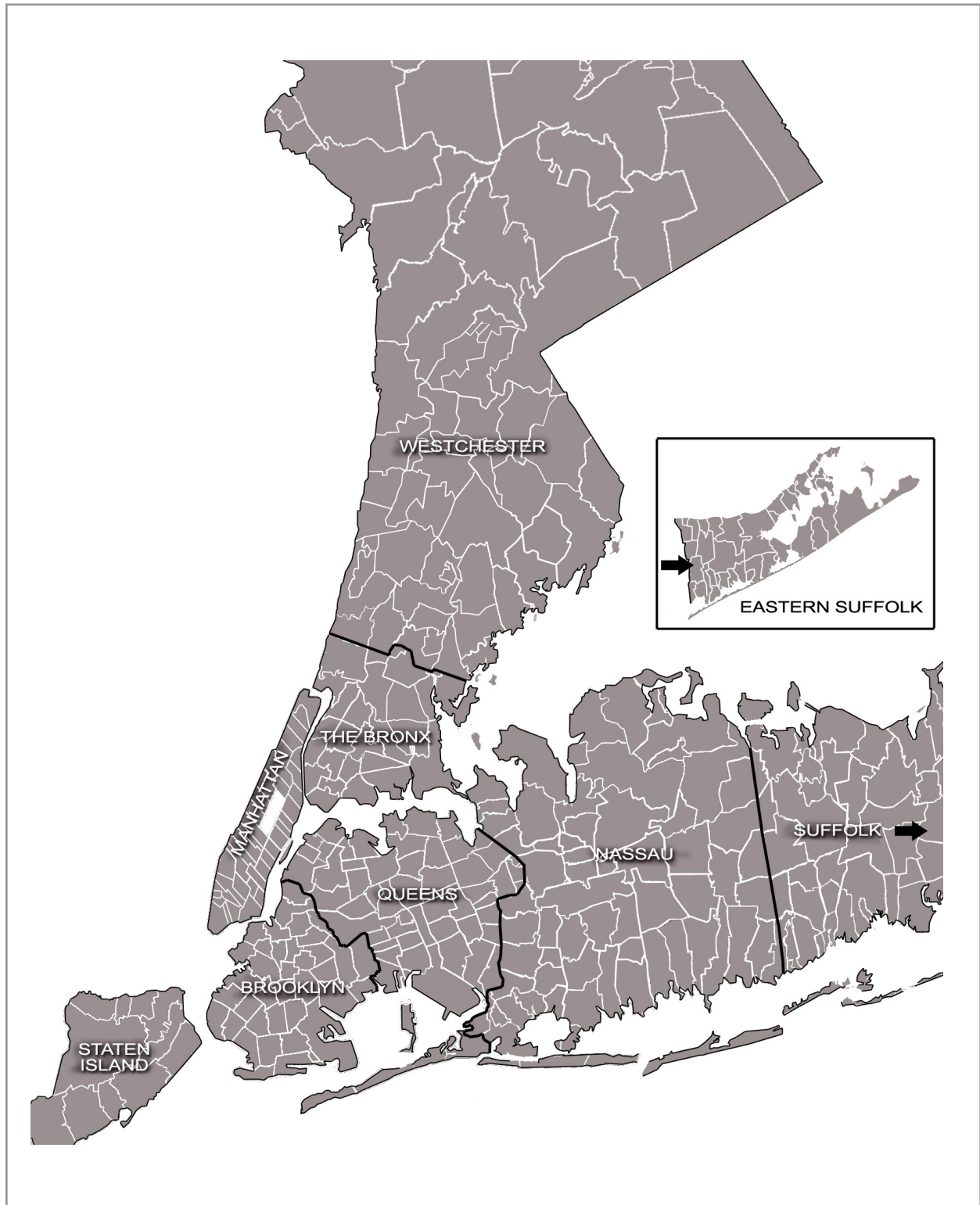


Exhibit 1

Number of Jewish Households, Jewish Persons and People in Jewish Households: 2002

Jewish Households	643,000
Jewish Persons	1,412,000
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	1,667,000

Exhibit 1a

Jewish Households by Borough/County: 2002

Borough/County	Number of Jewish Households 2002	% of Jewish Households in Eight-County Area
Brooklyn	170,800	27%
Manhattan	154,500	24
Nassau County	89,400	14
Queens	86,900	14
Westchester County	54,600	8
Suffolk County	44,300	7
Bronx	24,200	4
Staten Island	18,400	3
Total Eight Counties	643,100*	100%*

* Numbers and percentages may not add precisely due to rounding for presentation.

Exhibit 1b
Jewish Persons by Borough/County: 2002

Borough/County	Number of Jewish Persons 2002	% of Jewish Persons in Eight-County Area
Brooklyn	456,000	32%
Manhattan	243,300	17
Nassau County	221,500	16
Queens	185,800	13
Westchester County	129,100	9
Suffolk County	90,200	6
Bronx	45,100	3
Staten Island	41,600	3
Total Eight Counties	1,412,000*	100%*

Exhibit 1c
People in Jewish Households by Borough/County: 2002

Borough/County	Number of People in Jewish Households 2002**	% of People in Jewish Households in Eight-County Area
Brooklyn	516,600	31%
Manhattan	291,800	18
Nassau County	252,000	15
Queens	220,500	13
Westchester County	152,600	9
Suffolk County	127,700	8
Bronx	54,300	3
Staten Island	52,000	3
Total Eight Counties	1,667,000*	100%*

* Numbers and percentages may not add precisely due to rounding for presentation.

** Includes non-Jews.

Exhibit 1d
Change in Number of Jewish Households 1991 – 2002

Borough/County	Number of Jewish Households 1991	Number of Jewish Households 2002	% Change in Number of Jewish Households 1991 – 2002
Brooklyn	141,000	170,800	21%
Manhattan	182,000	154,500	-15%
Nassau County	76,000	89,400	17%
Queens	112,000	86,900	-22%
Westchester County	39,000	54,600	41%
Suffolk County	37,000	44,300	19%
Bronx	40,000	24,200	-40%
Staten Island	11,000	18,400	64%
Total Eight Counties	638,000	643,100*	1%*

Exhibit 1e
Change in Number of Jewish Persons 1991 – 2002

Borough/County	Number of Jewish Persons 1991	Number of Jewish Persons 2002	% Change in Number of Jewish Persons 1991 – 2002
Brooklyn	371,000	456,000	23%
Manhattan	308,000	243,300	-21%
Nassau County	203,000	221,500	9%
Queens	233,000	185,800	-20%
Westchester County	92,000	129,100	40%
Suffolk County	98,000	90,200	-8%
Bronx	82,000	45,100	-45%
Staten Island	33,000	41,600	27%
Total Eight Counties	1,420,000	1,412,000*	-1%*

* Numbers and percentages may not add precisely due to rounding for presentation.

Exhibit 1f
Change in Number of People in Jewish Households 1991 – 2002

Borough/County	Number of People in Jewish Households 1991**	Number of People in Jewish Households 2002**	% Change in Number of People in Jewish Households 1991 – 2002
Brooklyn	394,000	516,600	31%
Manhattan	338,000	291,800	-14%
Nassau County	217,000	252,000	16%
Queens	258,000	220,500	-14%
Westchester County	104,000	152,600	47%
Suffolk County	116,000	127,700	10%
Bronx	90,000	54,300	-40%
Staten Island	37,000	52,000	41%
Total Eight Counties	1,554,000	1,667,000*	7%*

* Numbers and percentages may not add precisely due to rounding for presentation.

** Includes non-Jews

III. THE BRONX

Kingsbridge/Riverdale

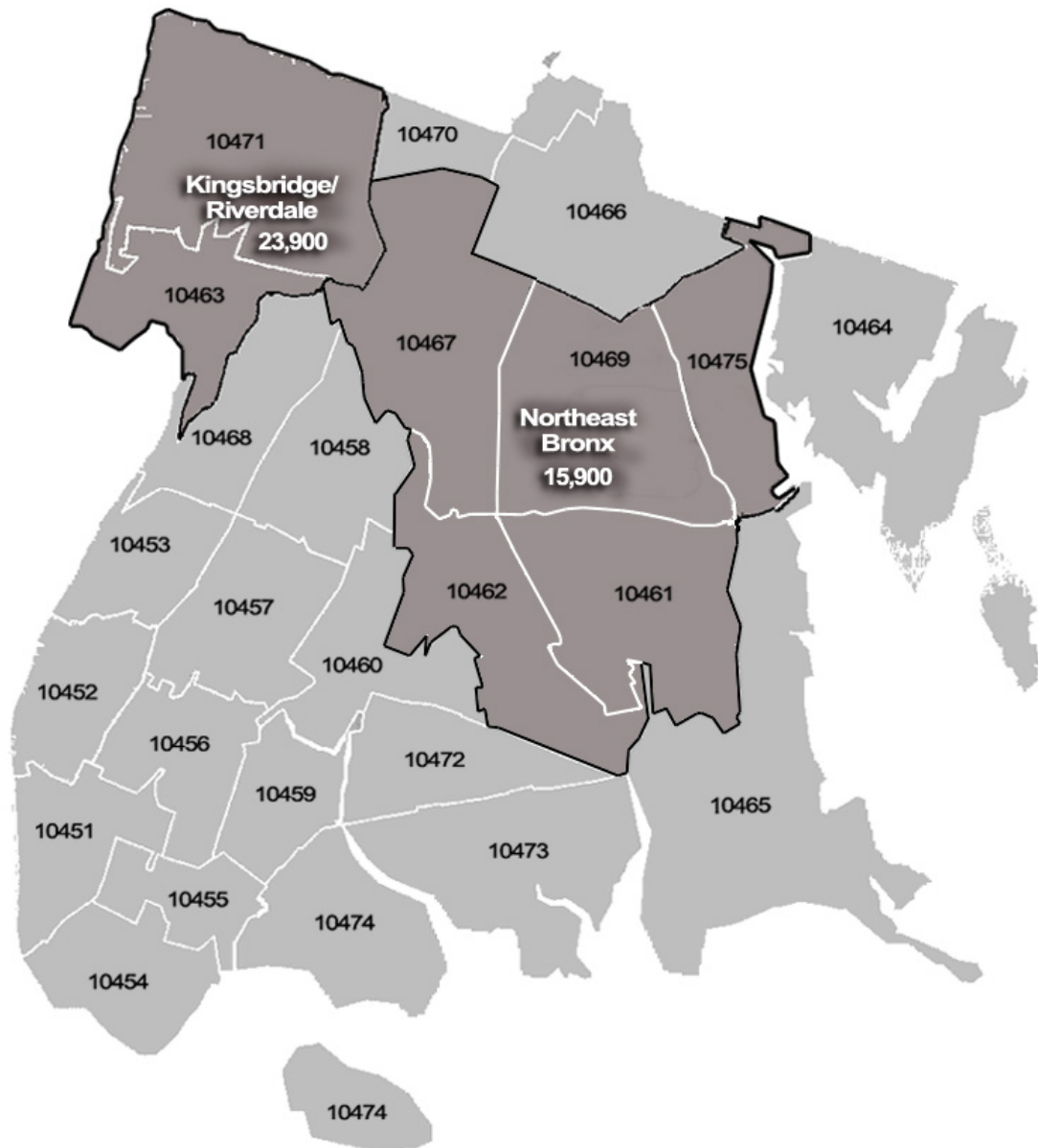
Northeast Bronx



The Bronx

Jewish Areas

Number of People in Jewish Households by Zip Code Clusters



Source: *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002*

During the past decade, the Bronx has experienced a significant decrease in its Jewish population. From 1991 to 2002, the number of people in Jewish households declined from 90,000 to 54,300 and the Jewish percentage of the borough's population decreased from 7% to 4%. The majority of people residing in Jewish households are located in two areas – Kingsbridge/Riverdale (44%) and in the Northeast section of the borough which includes Co-op City, Pelham Parkway, Parkchester, and Morris Heights (29%). The remaining 27% are dispersed throughout other areas of the Bronx, including in Bedford Park and East Tremont. These residual areas appear to include sub-populations of impoverished Jews.

The two principal Jewish areas in the Bronx are demographically and economically distinct. Kingsbridge/Riverdale is a younger, more affluent area with a large population of Orthodox Jews while the Northeast Bronx Jewish population is older and more vulnerable. When these two areas are combined, as they are for this borough-wide profile, some of their distinct characteristics are masked. (See Kingsbridge/Riverdale and Northeast Bronx profiles to examine their area-specific characteristics.)

People residing in Jewish households in the Bronx are generally older than those residing elsewhere in the eight-county area; 25% of those in the Bronx are 65 and over compared to 18% overall in the eight counties and 16% are age 17 and under, compared to 23% overall in the eight counties. Forty-five percent of the households include an individual who is 65 and over.

People in Jewish households in the Bronx appear to be more vulnerable than elsewhere; they are more likely to be widowed and a greater proportion of the 75 and over population live alone. Economic vulnerability is also more prevalent among Jewish households in this county; nearly one-half of Jewish households earn less than \$35,000 (compared to approximately one-third in the eight-county area). The incomes of 24% of Bronx households are below 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, as compared to 16% overall in the eight counties. In the Bronx, Russian speakers comprise 7% of those residing in Jewish households, a smaller proportion than in the overall eight-county area (13%).

Despite their challenging socio-economic situation, Jewish households in the Bronx exhibit similar philanthropic patterns to Jewish households overall. Nearly 20% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes and 41% contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes. The rate of contributions to UJA-Federation in the Bronx (35%) is higher than in the overall eight-county area (28%).

In terms of their Jewish profile, Bronx Jewish households are generally comparable to Jewish households elsewhere; 40% belong to synagogues as do 43% overall, 35% maintain a kosher home compared to 28% overall, and 68% state that "being Jewish is very important" compared to 65% overall. Regarding denominational affiliation, 20% of respondents in the Bronx identify as Orthodox, 27% as Conservative, and 22% as Reform compared to 19%, 26%, and 29%, respectively, overall in the eight-county area. The intermarriage rate in the Bronx (15%) is lower than the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 2
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	40,000	24,200
Jewish Persons	82,000	45,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	90,000	54,300
People in Jewish Households in the Bronx as a % of All People in the Bronx	7%	4%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 2a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish County	Jewish Persons
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	38,700	10,300	27%	93,600	23,900	26%	44%	21,600
Northeast Bronx	121,500	8,200	7%	315,800	15,900	5%	29%	13,900
Remainder, the Bronx*	303,000	5,700	2%	923,200	14,500	2%	27%	9,600
TOTAL	463,200	24,200	5%	1,332,600	54,300	4%	100%	45,100

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.
 * The remainder consists of the population residing outside of the areas described above.

Exhibit 2b

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	24,200
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	45,100
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	54,300

Age Structure* (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	16%
18 – 39	27
40 – 64	31
65 – 74	9
75+	16
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	38%
Never Married	23
Separated/Divorced	11
Widowed	24
Living Together	4

* In the *Highlights* report, age was calculated based on Jewish persons, whereas in this report, age is based on all people in Jewish households. These different bases account for the small variations in the age distributions in the two reports.

Exhibit 2b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	20%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	36
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	45
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	7%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 2b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	48%
75+ Living Alone	67
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	48%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	37
\$100,000+	15
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	46%
Have Enough	33
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	21
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	24%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	32%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	5
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	12
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	13
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	13
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	7%

Exhibit 2b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	20%
Conservative	27
Reform	22
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	17
Secular/No Religion	13
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	40%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	24
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	61
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	44
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	68%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	67
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	67%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	67
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	35
Keeps a Kosher Home	35

Exhibit 2b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	12%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	24
Day School (Past and/or Current)	64
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	74%
Conversionary Marriages	12
Intermarriage	15
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	17%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	23
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	41
Jewish Gifts Only	19
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	35%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

The Bronx: Kingsbridge/Riverdale

In Kingsbridge/Riverdale, there are 10,300 Jewish households containing 23,900 people, of whom 21,600 are Jewish. This area contains 44% of the total people residing in Jewish households in the Bronx. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population decreased from 43% to 26%.

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of individuals in Kingsbridge/Riverdale Jewish households are age 17 and under and 25% are age 65 and over. Fifty-two percent are married and 20% have never been married. Eighteen percent are widowed, which is higher than the overall eight-county average (12%), yet lower than the overall Bronx rate (24%). The percentage of persons 75 and over living alone in this area (68%) is consistent with the overall rate in the Bronx (67%) but much higher than the overall eight-county rate (55%).

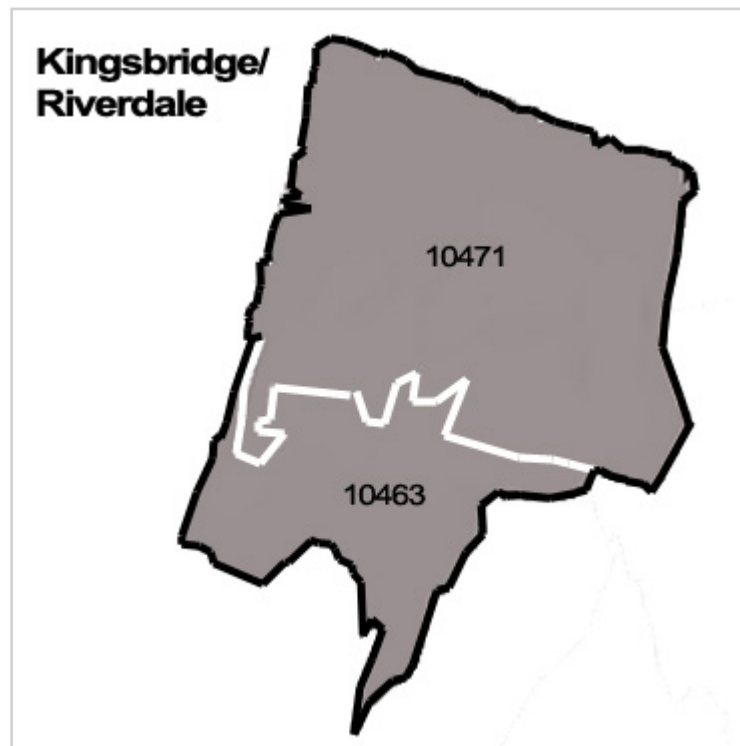
Jewish households in Kingsbridge/Riverdale are more affluent than elsewhere in the borough; 29% earn \$100,000 and over per year compared with 15% overall in the Bronx. Twenty-seven percent of Jewish households earn less than \$35,000 per year (compared to 48% overall in the Bronx) and correspondingly, only 10% of the area's households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared to 24% of the borough's households and 16% overall in the eight counties. Regarding their social service utilization, a somewhat higher proportion (18%) sought services for an older person in this area than in the borough overall (13%). In contrast, a smaller proportion (25%) sought assistance for a serious/chronic illness, as compared to 32% overall in the Bronx. A much higher percentage of households in this area contribute to UJA-Federation (43%) than overall in the eight counties (28%). Over one-half (52%) contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes (as compared to 41% overall) and 20% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes.

This area is characterized by high levels of Jewish affiliation and Jewish ritual practice. Over one-half (54%) of households belong to synagogues and 29% belong to other Jewish organizations (compared to 40% and 24%, respectively, overall in the Bronx and 43% and 20%, respectively, overall in the eight-county area). Forty-two percent of households light Shabbat candles and 36% keep kosher, which are higher rates than in the Bronx overall (35% for both practices) and in the eight-county area (31% and 28% respectively). This area has the fourth highest rate of travel to Israel (66% of respondents) among the principal Jewish areas. Twenty-eight percent of respondents in Kingsbridge/Riverdale identify as Orthodox, 24% as Conservative, and 18% as Reform. Nineteen percent describe themselves as Non-Denominational and 8% as Secular. Three-quarters of respondents state that "being Jewish is very important" (as compared to 68% in the Bronx and 65% in the eight-county area) and 83% said that they feel part of the Jewish community (as compared to 55% in the eight-county area). The intermarriage rate in this area (14%) is lower than the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 3

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	16,000	10,300
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	38,600	23,900
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	43%	26%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 3a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	10,300
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	21,600
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	23,900

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	19%
18 – 39	25
40 – 64	30
65 – 74	9
75+	16
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	52%
Never Married	20
Separated/Divorced	8
Widowed	18
Living Together	2

Exhibit 3a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	24%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	34
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	42
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	5%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 3a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	32%
75+ Living Alone	68
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	27%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	44
\$100,000+	29
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	28%
Have Enough	46
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	26
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	10%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	25%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	11
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	12
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	18
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	9%

Exhibit 3a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	28%
Conservative	24
Reform	18
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	19
Secular/No Religion	8
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	54%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	29
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	82
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	66
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	75%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	83
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	80%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	72
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	42
Keeps a Kosher Home	36

Exhibit 3a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	2%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	24
Day School (Past and/or Current)	74
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	78%
Conversionary Marriages	8
Intermarriage	14
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	8%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	20
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	52
Jewish Gifts Only	20
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	43%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

The Bronx: Northeast Bronx

In the Northeast Bronx, there are 8,200 Jewish households containing 15,900 people, of whom 13,900 are Jewish. This area consists primarily of Pelham Parkway and Co-op City and also includes some parts of Parkchester and Morris Park. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population decreased from 12% to 5%.

This principal Jewish area is distinguished by its large proportion of elderly residents; 37% percent of individuals in Jewish households in the area are 65 and over compared to 25% overall in the Bronx and 18% overall in the eight-county area. In the Northeast Bronx, 65% of those age 75 and older live alone (compared to 55% overall in the eight counties), which suggests a high level of vulnerability. Only 10% of all individuals in Jewish households are age 17 and under, compared to 23% overall in the eight counties. Respondents' marital status is consistent with this age structure; 31% are widowed, 26% are married, and 24% have never been married. The proportion of separated/divorced (18%) is also higher in this area than in the Bronx (11%) and than overall in the eight counties (9%), another possible sign of vulnerability. Russian speakers comprise 11% of those residing in Jewish households in the Northeast Bronx.

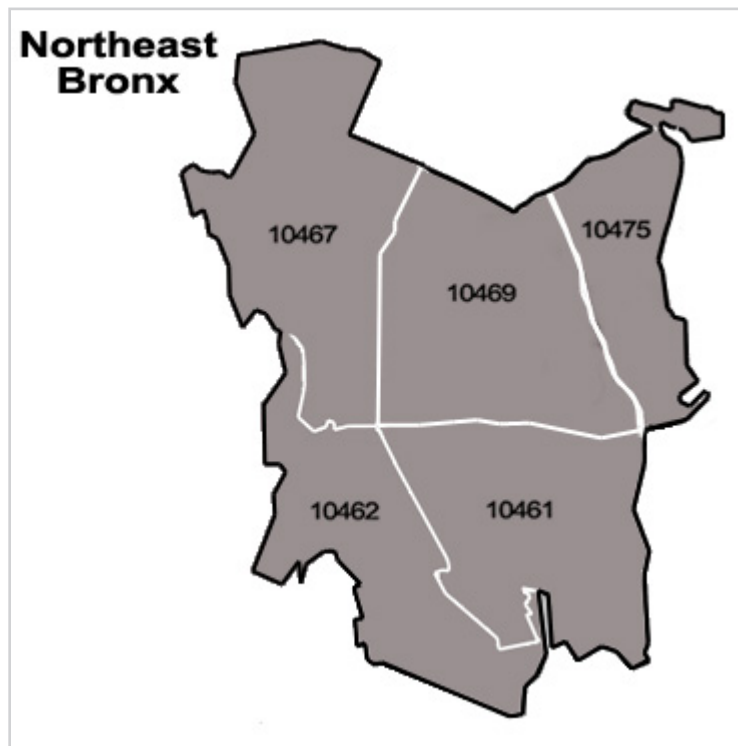
Thirty-eight percent of the area's households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, which makes the Northeast Bronx the second poorest Jewish area in the entire eight-county region. Sixty three percent of households earn less than \$35,000, only 7% earn \$100,000 and over per year and 63% report that they "cannot make ends meet or are just managing". Reinforcing this picture of vulnerability is the finding that 46% of households in this area have sought assistance for serious or chronic illness, considerably higher than the eight-county average (24%). In addition, 16% of households have sought assistance for a person with a disability, which is also higher than the eight-county average (9%). The area's rate of contributing to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities (39%) and to UJA-Federation (25%) is comparable to the overall rates. However, 24% of households in this area do not make any charitable gifts, compared to 12% overall in the eight counties.

Levels of Jewish ritual practices in this area are comparable to the overall rates; 29% light Shabbat candles and 30% keep kosher. However, Northeast Bronx Jewish households are low on Jewish activities which require financial contributions or physical mobility. Only 34% of households belong to a synagogue, compared to 40% in the Bronx and 43% in the eight-county area, and only 37% attend a Jewish cultural event, compared to 61% in the Bronx and 62% overall the eight-county area. Jewish respondents in Northeast Bronx have the second lowest rate of travel to Israel (30%) and also the lowest level of Jewish education among children ages 6 to 17 (46% have received no formal Jewish education). In this area, 12% identify as Orthodox, 28% as Conservative, 31% as Reform and 15% as Non-Denominational. A slightly higher proportion (14%) identify as Secular in this area than in the eight-county area (10%). The intermarriage rate in this area (17%) is somewhat below the eight-county average (22%).

Exhibit 4

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	15,100	8,200
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	32,800	15,900
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	12%	5%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 4a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	8,200
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	13,900
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	15,900

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	10%
18 – 39	20
40 – 64	33
65 – 74	11
75+	26
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	26%
Never Married	24
Separated/Divorced	18
Widowed	31
Living Together	2

Exhibit 4a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	10%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	33
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	57
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	11%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 4a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	31%
75+ Living Alone	65
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	63%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	30
\$100,000+	7
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	63%
Have Enough	22
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	16
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	38%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	46%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	1
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	5
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	16
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	6%

Exhibit 4a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	12%
Conservative	28
Reform	31
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	15
Secular/No Religion	14
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	34%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	14
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	37
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	30
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	66%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	54
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	60%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	63
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	29
Keeps a Kosher Home	30

Exhibit 4a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	46%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	23
Day School (Past and/or Current)	31
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	64%
Conversionary Marriages	20
Intermarriage	17
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	24%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	20
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	39
Jewish Gifts Only	16
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	25%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

IV. BROOKLYN

Bensonhurst/Gravesend

Borough Park

Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay

Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington

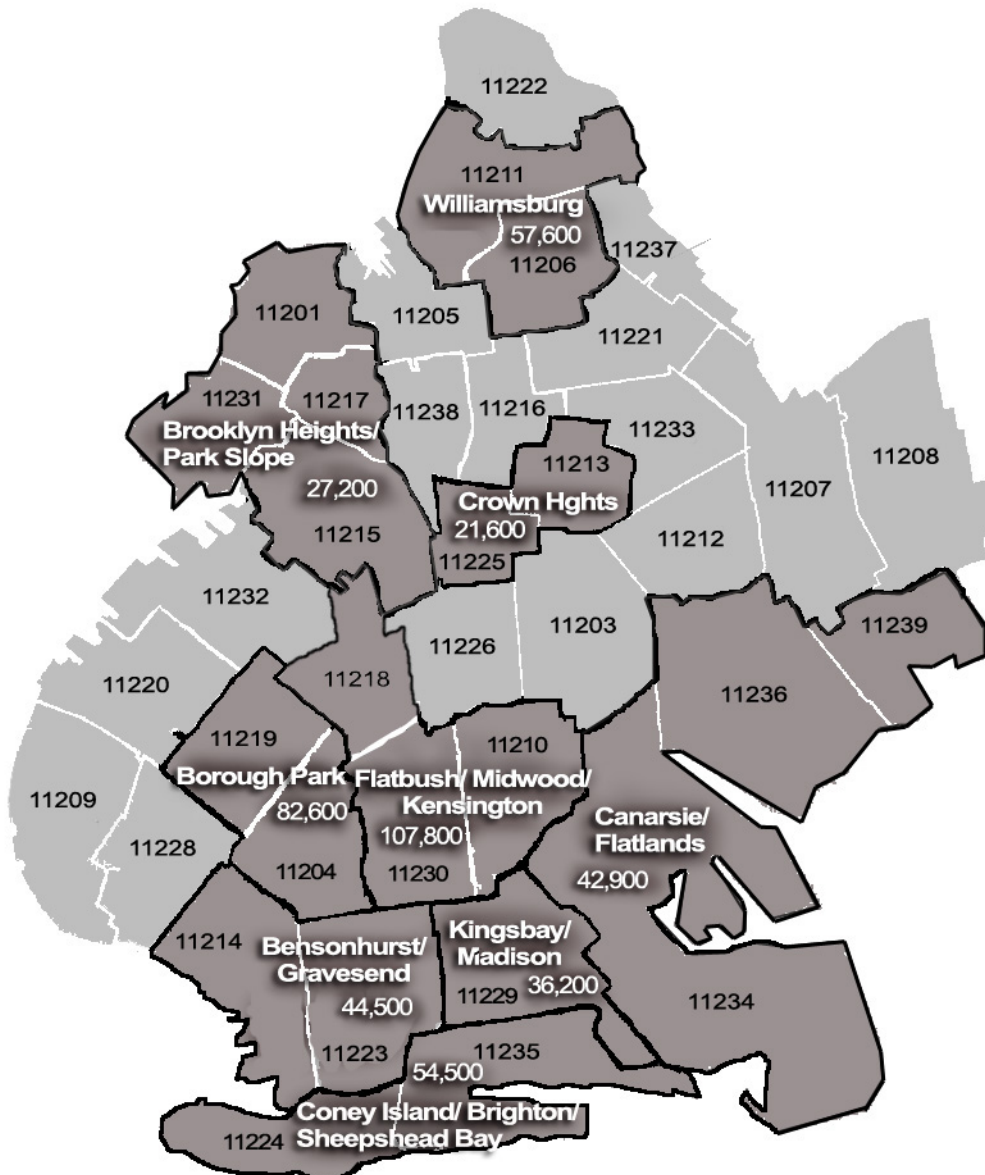
Kingsbay/Madison

Williamsburg

Brooklyn

Jewish Areas

Number of People in Jewish Households by Zip Code Clusters



Source: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

With 516,600 individuals residing in 170,800 Jewish households, Brooklyn is home to the largest concentration of Jews in the eight-county area. From 1991 to 2002, the proportion of people residing in Jewish households as a proportion of Brooklyn's total population increased from 17% to 21%. Brooklyn's six principal Jewish areas contain 75% of those residing in the borough's Jewish households. Other Jewish areas include Crown Heights, Brooklyn Heights/Park Slope, and Canarsie/Flatlands.

Jewish households in Brooklyn are more likely to contain a child age 17 and under (30%) than overall in the eight county area (23%) and equally as likely (17%) to contain an age 65 and over individual. Sixty percent of the respondents are married and 16% have never been married.

Brooklyn is distinguished from the other areas by its strong Jewish religious and ritual profile. In contrast to the eight-county region, where the largest proportions of respondents describe themselves as Reform (29%) or Conservative (26%), in Brooklyn, the largest proportion of those interviewed (37%) describe themselves as Orthodox. Much smaller percentages identify as Conservative (14%) or as Reform (13%). Over 50% of Brooklyn households light Shabbat candles, as compared with 31% overall in the eight counties, and 43% keep kosher, as compared with 28% overall in the eight-county area. The low intermarriage rate in Brooklyn (12% as compared to 22% overall the eight counties) is consistent with these trends as is the finding that "being Jewish is very important" to 74% of the respondents interviewed in Brooklyn, compared to 65% overall in the counties. Interestingly, Brooklyn also has one of the highest proportion of respondents who describe themselves as Non-Denominational (20%) or as Secular (13%).

Another distinguishing characteristic is Brooklyn's comparatively high poverty rate; 37% of the borough's Jewish households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines as compared to 16% of households overall in the eight-county area. Only 11% of Brooklyn Jewish households earn more than \$100,000 per year, compared to 31% overall, and over 50% report that they "cannot make ends meet" or are "just managing", compared to 36% overall. Despite the economic challenges faced by Brooklyn Jewish households, 81% engage in charitable giving. Nearly one-third (31%) contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes (compared to 41% overall) while 26% give exclusively to Jewish causes (compared to 17% overall). However Brooklyn households' rate of contributing to UJA-Federation (19%) is lower than the overall eight-county rate (28%). Russian speakers comprise 26% of the individuals residing in Jewish households in Brooklyn, as compared to 13% overall in the eight counties. A higher percentage of Brooklyn households (13%) include a Nazi victim than overall in the eight-county area (7%). Areas containing a high proportion of Nazi victims include: Coney Island, Bensonhurst/Gravesend, Borough Park, and Flatbush/Midwood.

Exhibit 5
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	141,000	170,800
Jewish Persons	371,000	456,000
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	394,000	516,000
People in Jewish Households in Brooklyn as a % of All People in Brooklyn	17%	21%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 5a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish Households in County	Jewish Persons
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	60,900	17,000	28%	162,900	44,500	27%	9%	40,000
Borough Park	52,000	21,600	42%	160,500	82,600	51%	16%	76,600
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	51,800	27,800	54%	127,700	54,500	43%	10%	49,700
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	77,400	32,500	42%	226,600	107,800	48%	21%	101,100
Kingsbay/Madison	30,300	15,300	50%	79,900	36,200	45%	7%	33,700
Williamsburg	49,300	11,800	24%	151,600	57,600	38%	11%	52,700
Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts Gardens	126,600	4,900	4%	45,100	21,600	48%	4%	15,700
Brooklyn Heights/Park Slope	79,700	11,200	14%	179,400	27,200	15%	5%	23,000
Canarsie/Flatlands	67,900	13,800	20%	194,900	42,900	22%	8%	33,100
Remainder, Brooklyn*	284,800	14,900	5%	1,136,700	41,700	4%	8%	30,400
TOTAL	880,700	170,800	19%	2,465,300	516,600	21%	100%	456,000

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002; U.S. Census, 2000.*

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The remainder consists of the population residing outside of the areas described above.

Exhibit 5b

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	170,800
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	456,000
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	516,600

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	30%
18 – 39	29
40 – 64	24
65 – 74	8
75+	9
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	61%
Never Married	16
Separated/Divorced	9
Widowed	14
Living Together	1

Exhibit 5b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	34%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	33
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	33
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	26%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 5b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	38%
75+ Living Alone	54
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	55%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	34
\$100,000+	11
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	52%
Have Enough	35
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	13
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	37%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	24%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	5
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	13
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	8
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	13%

Exhibit 5b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	37%
Conservative	14
Reform	13
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	20
Secular/No Religion	13
Miscellaneous	3
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	47%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	16
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	58
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	52
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	74%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	73
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	74%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	79
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	51
Keeps a Kosher Home	43

Exhibit 5b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	7%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	8
Day School (Past and/or Current)	85
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	80%
Conversionary Marriages	9
Intermarriage	12
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	19%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	24
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	31
Jewish Gifts Only	26
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	19%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Brooklyn: Bensonhurst/Gravesend

In Bensonhurst/Gravesend, there are 17,000 Jewish households containing 44,500 people, of whom 40,000 are Jewish. Twenty-two percent of the individuals residing in these households are 17 years old and under. Nearly one-quarter of individuals residing in this area are age 65 and over, which is higher than the overall rate in Brooklyn (17%) and also higher than the overall eight-county rate (18%). Sixty percent of the respondents are married, 15% have never been married and 16% are widowed. Russian speakers comprise 57% of the people residing in this area's Jewish households, which is substantially higher than the eight-county rate (13%).

Sixty-six percent of the area's households are in the lowest (under \$35,000 per year) income category, the largest proportion in this category than any other principal Jewish area. Only 5% of households in this area are in the highest income category (\$100,000 and over per year). Fifty-one percent of the Jewish households in Bensonhurst/Gravesend are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared to 37% overall in Brooklyn and 16% overall in the eight counties. Furthermore, 52% of the area's respondents state that "they cannot make ends meet" or that they "are just managing", which is comparable with the borough rate, yet considerably higher than the eight-county average (36%). The social service utilization rate in this area is somewhat lower than for the borough overall. Bensonhurst/Gravesend contains the second highest proportion of households with a Nazi victim (20%).

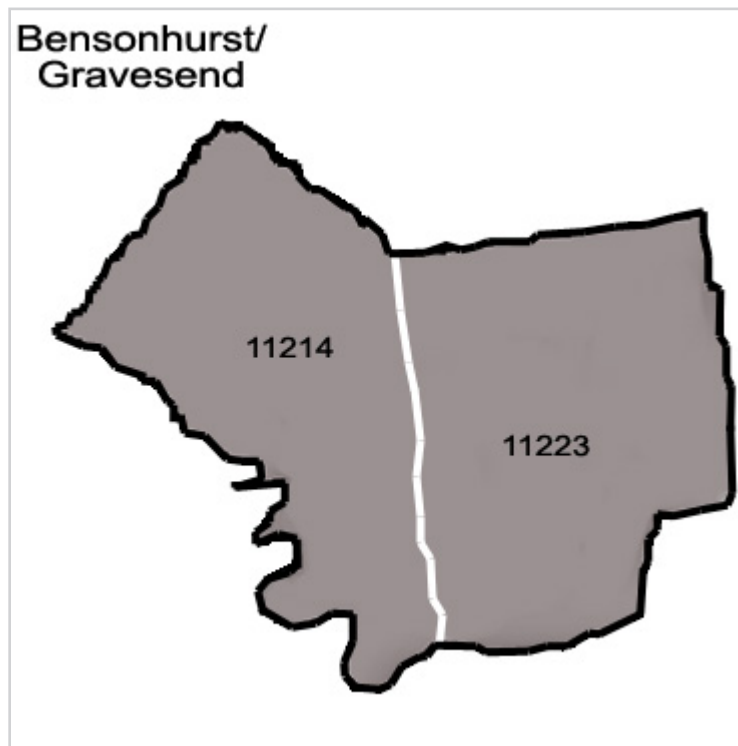
Regarding philanthropic contributions, the Bensonhurst/Gravesend Jewish households have the highest proportion of "non-givers" (34%), both in Brooklyn and also in the entire region (where the rates of non-giving are 19% and 12%, respectively). Twenty-four percent of households in this area contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes and an equal proportion (24%) contribute exclusively to Jewish causes. Eighteen percent contribute to UJA-Federation, which is comparable to the borough-wide rate (19%), yet lower than the eight-county rate (28%).

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of all respondents identify as Orthodox which is lower than the overall Brooklyn rate (37%) and identical to the overall eight-county rate. Thirty-four percent describe themselves as Non-Denominational, the highest proportion in the borough and higher than the overall eight-county rate (15%). Seventeen percent describe themselves as Secular. Jewish affiliation is low in this area; only 35% belong to synagogues and only 10% belong to other Jewish organizations. Thirty-six percent of this area's Jewish households light Shabbat candles and 26% keep a kosher home, lower than the borough-wide rates (51% and 43%, respectively), yet comparable to the eight-county rates (31% and 28%, respectively). The intermarriage rate for this area (20%) is comparable to the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 6

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	12,000	17,000
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	30,900	44,500
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	21%	27%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 6a
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	17,000
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	40,000
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	44,500

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	22%
18 – 39	28
40 – 64	26
65 – 74	13
75+	10
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	60%
Never Married	15
Separated/Divorced	9
Widowed	16
Living Together	1

Exhibit 6a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	32%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	27
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	41
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	57%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 6a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	39%
75+ Living Alone	48
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	66%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	28
\$100,000+	5
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	52%
Have Enough	37
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	11
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	51%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	22%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	<1
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	12
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	7
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	8
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	20%

Exhibit 6a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	19%
Conservative	12
Reform	16
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	34
Secular/No Religion	17
Miscellaneous	3
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	35%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	10
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	59
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	43
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	65%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	72
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	70%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	83
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	36
Keeps a Kosher Home	26

Exhibit 6a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	20%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	10
Day School (Past and/or Current)	70
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	69%
Conversionary Marriages	11
Intermarriage	20
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	34%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	24
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	19
Jewish Gifts Only	24
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	18%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Brooklyn: Borough Park

There are 21,600 Jewish households in Borough Park containing 82,600 people, of whom 76,600 are Jewish. Forty-two percent of the people residing in Jewish households in this area are 17 and under (compared to 30% in Brooklyn and 23% overall in the eight counties) and only 11% are 65 and over (compared to 17% in Brooklyn and 18% overall in the eight counties). Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the people residing in Jewish households in Borough Park are married, 12% are widowed, and 9% have never been married. In Borough Park, 54% of those who are age 75 and over live alone, which is very comparable to both the borough rate as well as the eight-county rate. Russian speakers comprise 17% of the people residing in Jewish households in this area. Borough Park contains the third highest proportion of Nazi victims (13%) among all the principal areas.

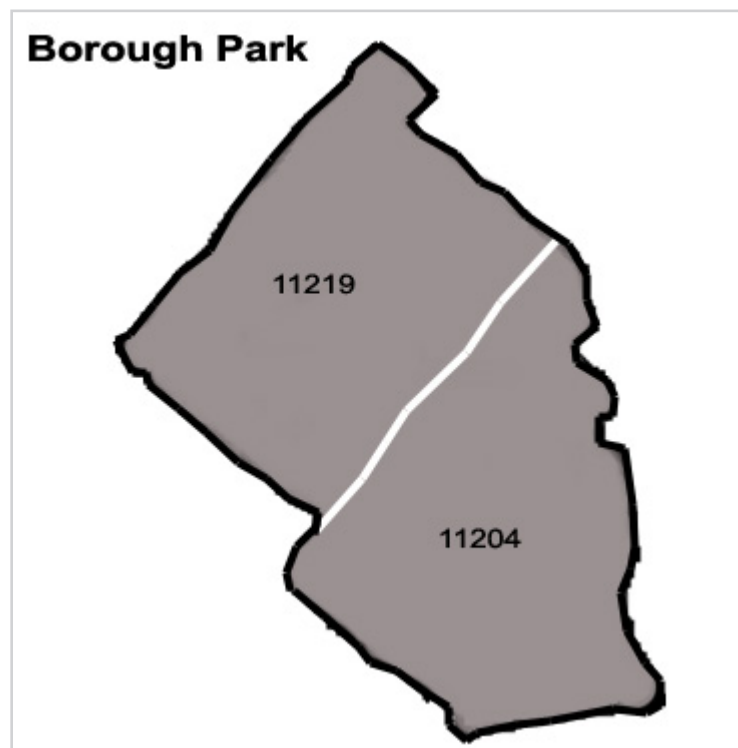
Borough Park is one of the poorest neighborhoods in the eight-county area; 63% of the area's Jewish households earn less than \$35,000 and only 10% earn \$100,000 and over per year. Thirty-four percent of the households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, which is substantially above the (16%) eight-county average. In fact, 64% of households report that "they cannot make ends meet" or "are just managing", higher than both the borough rate (52%) and the overall eight-county rate (36%). The rate of social service utilization for a person with a chronic or serious illness (17%) is somewhat below the borough average as well as the eight-county averages (24% for both areas).

Nearly three-quarters of the respondents identify as Orthodox and 10% describe themselves as Secular. The proportions identifying as Conservative (4%) or Reform (2%) are among the lowest in the entire eight-county area. Seventy-two percent belong to synagogues, which is much higher than the borough as well as the overall rates (47% and 43%, respectively) and 19% belong to another Jewish organization, which is comparable to the overall rate. Ninety percent state that "being Jewish is very important", which is higher than the borough rate and also higher than the eight-county rate (74% and 65%, respectively). Similarly, 84% report that they feel part of the Jewish community, compared to 73% overall in Brooklyn and 65% overall in the eight counties. Consistent with these other findings, the levels of Jewish ritual practice are much higher in this area than elsewhere; 81% light Shabbat candles (as compared with 51% overall in Brooklyn and 31% overall in the eight counties) and 76% keep kosher homes (as compared with 43% in Brooklyn and 28% overall in the eight counties.) The intermarriage rate in Borough Park (6%) is lower than the Brooklyn rate (12%) and is among the lowest in the eight-county area where the average is 22%.

Exhibit 7

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	15,700	21,600
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	65,000	82,600
People in Jewish Households in this area as a % of All People in this area	47%	51%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 7a
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	21,600
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	76,600
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	82,600

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	42%
18 – 39	28
40 – 64	19
65 – 74	4
75+	7
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	72%
Never Married	9
Separated/Divorced	7
Widowed	12
Living Together	<1

Exhibit 7a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	52%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	21
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	27
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	17%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 7a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	29%
75+ Living Alone	54
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	63%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	27
\$100,000+	10
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	64%
Have Enough	29
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	6
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	34%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	17%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	6
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	18
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	9
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	13%

Exhibit 7a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	74%
Conservative	4
Reform	2
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	8
Secular/No Religion	10
Miscellaneous	3
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	72%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	19
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	55
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	71
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	90%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	84
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	85%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	91
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	81
Keeps a Kosher Home	76

Exhibit 7a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	3%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	1
Day School (Past and/or Current)	76
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	91%
Conversionary Marriages	3
Intermarriage	6
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	10%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	17
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	38
Jewish Gifts Only	34
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	17%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Brooklyn: Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay

In the Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay area there are 27,800 Jewish households containing 54,500 people, of whom 49,700 are Jewish. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population increased from 31% to 43%.

Only 9% of all people residing in Jewish households in Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay are 17 and under, a smaller proportion than any other area in Brooklyn. Nearly one-third (32%) are age 65 and older, higher than both the borough rate (17%) and than the eight-county rate (18%) and 69% of those 75 and older live alone (compared to 55% overall in the eight counties). Fifty percent of the area's respondents are married, 13% have never been married and 27% are widowed, one of the highest percentage of widows of all the principal Jewish areas. Russian speakers comprise 65% of all people residing in the area's Jewish households, substantially higher than the borough and eight-county rates (26% and 13%, respectively). Twenty-one percent of households in this area contain a Nazi victim, the highest proportion in the eight-county area.

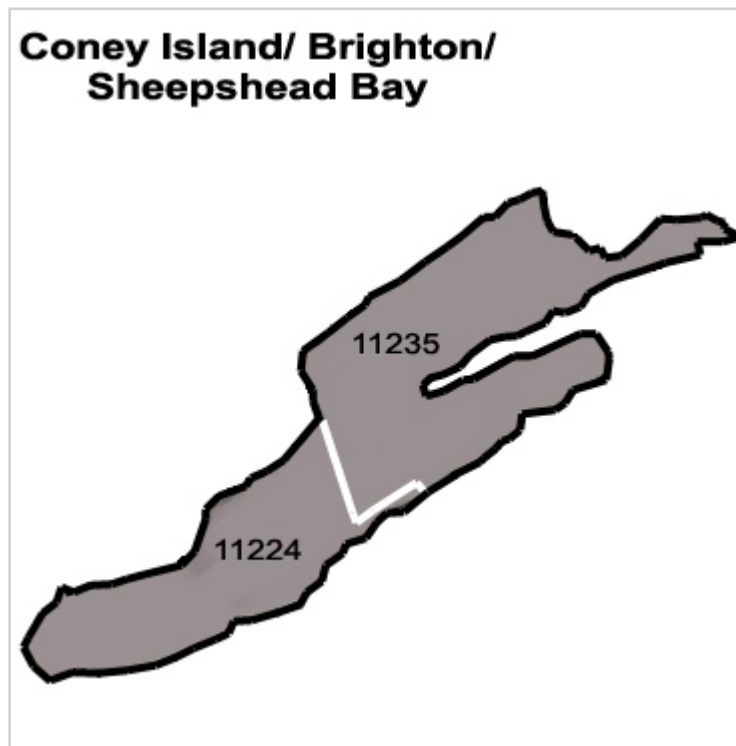
This area's economic profile is another indication that Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay contains a vulnerable population. Sixty percent of households in this area earn less than \$35,000 per year and only 7% earn \$100,000 and over per year. Fifty-four percent say that they "cannot make ends meet" or "are just managing" and 43% of households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. One third of all households report that they sought assistance for a serious or chronic illness, which is higher than the borough and eight-county rate (24%). However, only 10% sought services for an older person, which is slightly lower than both the borough rate (12%) and the eight-county rate (11%). Twenty-two percent report that they do not contribute to any charities compared to 12% overall the eight-counties. Sixteen percent contribute to UJA-Federation, which is lower than both the borough (19%) and eight-county (28%) rates.

In the Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay area, only 6% identify as Orthodox, which is much lower than the Brooklyn and than the overall eight-county rates (37% and 19%, respectively). Twenty-five percent identify as Conservative, which is higher than the borough average, and 25% identify as Non Denominational, higher than both the borough and the eight-county average (20% and 15%, respectively). Respondents in this area are weakly affiliated with Jewish institutions; only 28% belong to synagogues, a much lower rate than overall in Brooklyn (47%) and only 12% belong to other Jewish organizations. Only 36% of respondents in this area have traveled to Israel (the fourth lowest rate among all the principal Jewish areas) and 31% of children ages 6 to 17 have not received any formal Jewish education (the third lowest level of Jewish education in the eight-county area.) Respondents in this area are also low on several measures of Jewish practices; only 62% attend a Passover Seder (as compared with 74% in Brooklyn and 78% overall in the eight counties) and 15% keep a kosher home (as compared with 43% in Brooklyn and 28% overall in the eight counties). The area's intermarriage rate (23%) is comparable to the overall eight-county rate (22%) yet much higher than the Brooklyn rate (12%).

Exhibit 8

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	17,800	27,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	37,100	54,500
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	31%	43%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 8a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	27,800
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	49,700
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	54,500

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	9%
18 – 39	22
40 – 64	37
65 – 74	15
75+	18
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	50%
Never Married	13
Separated/Divorced	10
Widowed	27
Living Together	<1

Exhibit 8a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	14%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	37
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	49
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	65%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 8a (continued)

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	54%
75+ Living Alone	69
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	60%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	32
\$100,000+	7
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	54%
Have Enough	37
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	8
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	43%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	33%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	3
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	11
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	7
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	10
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	21%

Exhibit 8a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	6%
Conservative	25
Reform	21
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	25
Secular/No Religion	21
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	28%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	12
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	51
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	36
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	66%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	63
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	62%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	74
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	31
Keeps a Kosher Home	15

Exhibit 8a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	31%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	43
Day School (Past and/or Current)	26
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	54%
Conversionary Marriages	23
Intermarriage	23
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	22%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	28
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	22
Jewish Gifts Only	27
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	16%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Brooklyn: Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington

Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington is the largest of Brooklyn's principal Jewish areas. It contains 32,500 Jewish households with 107,800 people, of whom 101,100 are Jewish. These individuals represent 21% of the Jewish persons residing in the borough.

Thirty-five percent of the people residing in Jewish households in this area are 17 and under, which is slightly higher than the overall borough average (30%), and considerably higher than the eight-county average (23%). Thirteen percent of those residing in Jewish households are age 65 and over, which is slightly lower than both the borough and the eight-county averages (17% and 18%, respectively). Sixty-nine percent of the people in this area are married, a higher marriage rate than for Brooklyn overall (61%) and than for the eight-county area (57%). Russian speakers comprise 22% of the people residing in Jewish households in this area. This area contains the fourth highest proportion of Nazi victims (12% of households) of the principal Jewish areas.

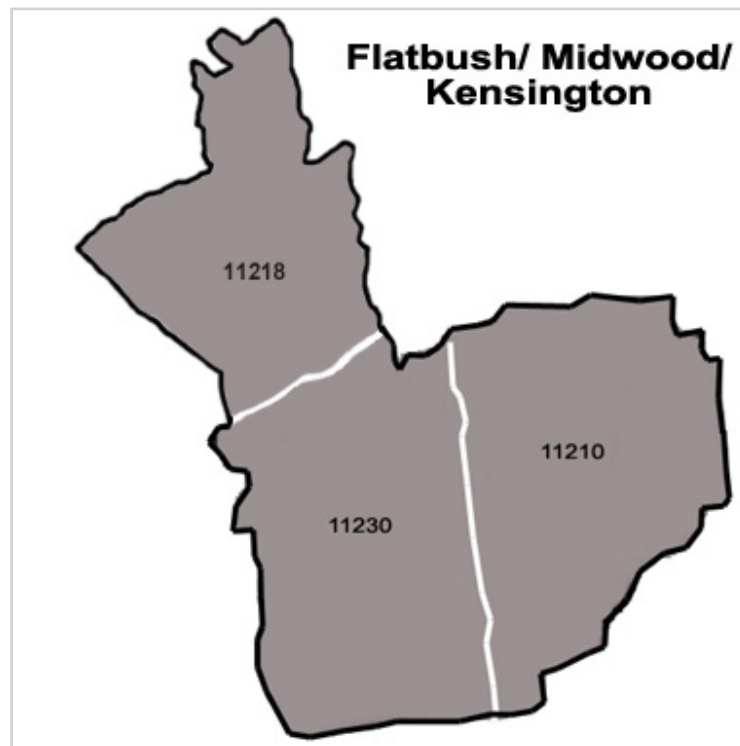
Forty-six percent of households in this area earn less than \$35,000 per year. Although this is higher than the eight-county rate (31%), it is below the overall Brooklyn rate (55%) in this income category. Similarly, in the Flatbush area, 18% of households are in the highest income category (\$100,000 and over), which is lower than the overall eight-county rate (31%), yet higher than the overall Brooklyn rate (11%). Forty-five percent of respondents in this area report that they "cannot make ends meet" or "are just managing". Twenty-nine percent of households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, higher than the eight-county rate (16%), yet lower than the overall borough average (37%). Regarding charitable giving, this area's households are more likely to contribute exclusively to Jewish causes (29%) than are households overall in the eight counties (17%). The largest proportion (37%) of households contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes. Eighteen percent contribute to UJA-Federation, which is comparable to the overall Brooklyn rate (19%), yet below the overall eight-county rate (28%).

Fifty-four percent of Flatbush respondents identify as Orthodox, which is the third highest rate in the eight-county area where 19% of respondents identify as Orthodox. Only 8% identify as Conservative (compared to 26% overall the eight-counties), 15% describe themselves as Non-Denominational (which is similar to the eight-county rate) and 14% identify as Reform, considerably below the 29% overall eight-county rate. Area residents are very high on Jewish indicators of affiliation, feeling connected to Jewish life, and also Jewish practice. Sixty-three percent belong to a synagogue (compared to 47% overall in Brooklyn and 43% overall in the eight counties) and 26% belong to another Jewish organization (compared to 16% overall in Brooklyn and 20% overall in the eight counties). Eighty-eight percent state that "being Jewish is very important to them", compared to 74% in Brooklyn and 65% overall in the eight counties. Seventy-one percent of households in the Flatbush area light Shabbat candles (as compared to 51% in Brooklyn and 31% overall in the eight counties) and 62% keep kosher (compared to 43% percent in Brooklyn and 28% overall in the eight counties). The intermarriage rate in this area (3%) is the lowest among all the Jewish areas.

Exhibit 9

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	24,700	32,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	80,000	107,800
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	40%	48%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 9a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	32,500
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	101,100
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	107,800

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	35%
18 – 39	30
40 – 64	23
65 – 74	6
75+	7
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	69%
Never Married	14
Separated/Divorced	7
Widowed	8
Living Together	2

Exhibit 9a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	39%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	35
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	26
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	22%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 9a (continued)

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	23%
75+ Living Alone	45
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	46%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	36
\$100,000+	18
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	45%
Have Enough	43
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	12
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	29%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	25%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	4
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	12
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	8
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	17
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	12%

Exhibit 9a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	54%
Conservative	8
Reform	14
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	15
Secular/No Religion	9
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	63%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	26
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	63
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	65
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	88%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	81
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	87%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	86
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	71
Keeps a Kosher Home	62

Exhibit 9a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	6%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	2
Day School (Past and/or Current)	92
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	92%
Conversionary Marriages	5
Intermarriage	3
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	13%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	21
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	37
Jewish Gifts Only	29
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	18%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Brooklyn: Kingsbay/Madison

In the Kingsbay/Madison area there are 15,300 Jewish households containing 36,200 people, of whom 33,700 are Jewish. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population increased from 40% to 45%.

Individuals who are age 65 and over represent 25% of those residing in the area's Jewish households, a higher percentage than overall for Brooklyn and than overall for the eight counties (17% and 18%, respectively). Fifty percent of respondents are married, 18% have never been married and 20% are widowed. In Kingsbay/Madison, a higher percentage of people 75 and over live alone (65%) than overall in Brooklyn and than overall in the eight counties (approximately 55% live alone in both areas). Russian speakers comprise 40% of the people residing in Jewish households in this area, higher than both the borough-wide average (26%) and the eight-county average (13%).

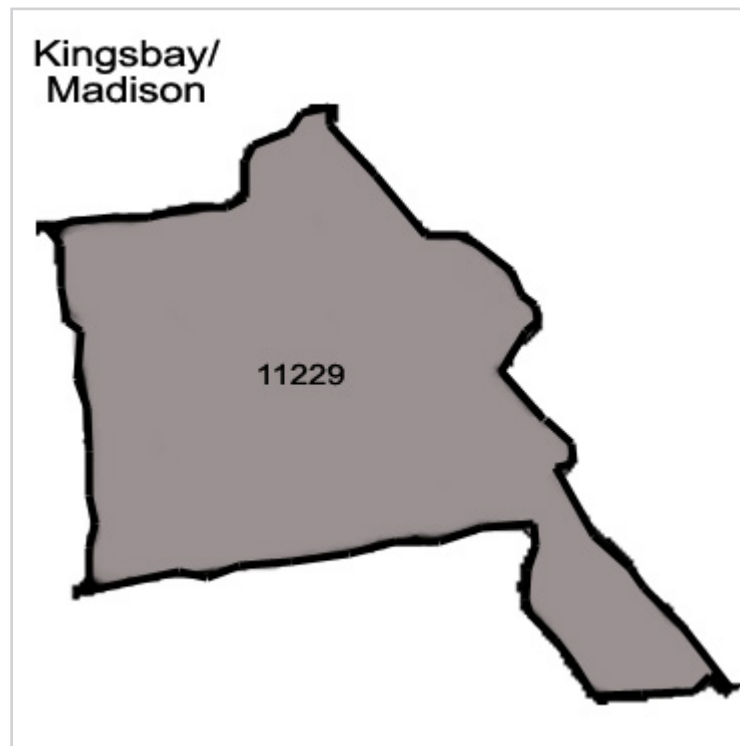
The income breakdowns for this area are similar to those of Brooklyn as a whole; 55% earn under \$35,000 per year and 10% earn \$100,000 and over per year. Fifty-two percent of respondents in this area state that they "cannot make ends meet" or "are just managing" which is comparable to the overall Brooklyn average. Thirty-six percent of households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines which is substantially higher than the eight-county average (16%). Overall, the area's social service utilization rate is on par with the Brooklyn rate. A slightly higher percentage of Kingsbay/Madison households (15%) sought assistance for an older person than overall in Brooklyn (12%). Regarding philanthropic giving, 30% of the area's Jewish households contribute to a combination of non-Jewish and Jewish causes. Twenty-nine percent contribute exclusively to Jewish causes, which is comparable to the overall Brooklyn rate (26%) and higher than the eight-county rate (17%). Twenty-five percent of Kingsbay/Madison households contribute to UJA-Federation, which is on par with the eight-county rate (28%) and higher than the borough rate (19%).

The Kingsbay/Madison area has a sizable proportion of respondents who identify as Conservative or Reform Jews (38% of respondents vs. 27% for Brooklyn) as well as a sizable proportion who describe themselves as Non-Denominational (23%) or as Secular (16%). In this area, fewer respondents identify as Orthodox (21%) than overall in Brooklyn (37%). Synagogue membership rates are lower in this area (38%) than overall in Brooklyn (47%). Jewish ritual practices are also somewhat lower in this area than overall in Brooklyn, yet higher than in the eight-county area. For example, 41% of the area's households report that they light Shabbat candles as compared to 51% in Brooklyn and 31% overall in the eight counties. Similarly, 31% of the area's households keep kosher as compared to 43% overall in Brooklyn and 28% overall in the eight counties. The intermarriage rate in Kingsbay/Madison is 13% – on par with the borough-wide rate, yet lower than the eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 10

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	12,700	15,300
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	28,400	36,200
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	40%	45%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 10a
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	15,300
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	36,200
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	33,700

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	17%
18 – 39	21
40 – 64	37
65 – 74	13
75+	12
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	50%
Never Married	18
Separated/Divorced	11
Widowed	20
Living Together	1

Exhibit 10a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	20%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	39
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	41
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	40%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 10a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	44%
75+ Living Alone	65
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	55%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	35
\$100,000+	10
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	52%
Have Enough	36
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	12
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	36%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	28%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	5
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	10
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	9
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	15
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	6%

Exhibit 10a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	21%
Conservative	21
Reform	17
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	23
Secular/No Religion	16
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	38%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	14
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	54
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	41
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	72%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	76
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	65%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	74
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	41
Keeps a Kosher Home	31

Exhibit 10a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	15%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	11
Day School (Past and/or Current)	74
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	75%
Conversionary Marriages	12
Intermarriage	13
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	18%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	23
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	30
Jewish Gifts Only	29
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	25%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Brooklyn: Williamsburg

In Williamsburg, there are 11,800 Jewish households containing 57,600 people, of whom 52,700 are Jewish. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population increased from 8% to 38%.

Individuals age 17 and under constitute the large majority (54%) of those people residing in Jewish households. In fact, Williamsburg has the highest percentage in this age range than any other principal Jewish area in the eight-county area. On the other end of the spectrum, only 3% of the residents of Jewish households in Williamsburg are age 65 and over, compared to 17% overall in Brooklyn and 18% overall in the eight counties. Marital status rates are consistent with these findings; 81% of respondents are married and only 1% are widowed. Despite the small proportion of elderly residing in this area, a high proportion (68%) of those who are 75 and over live alone, which is higher than the borough-wide and eight-county rate (approximately 55% for both areas).

Williamsburg has the highest poverty level of all the principal Jewish areas; 61% of households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines compared to 37% overall in Brooklyn and 16% overall in the eight counties. Sixty-four percent of households in Williamsburg earn less than \$35,000 per year and only 5% earn \$100,000 and over per year. Sixty-two percent of respondents indicate that they "cannot make ends meet" or are "just managing". Reflecting their challenging economic circumstances, 25% of households in this area report that they have sought job or career counseling, higher than the comparable borough-wide (13%) and eight-county (12%) rates.

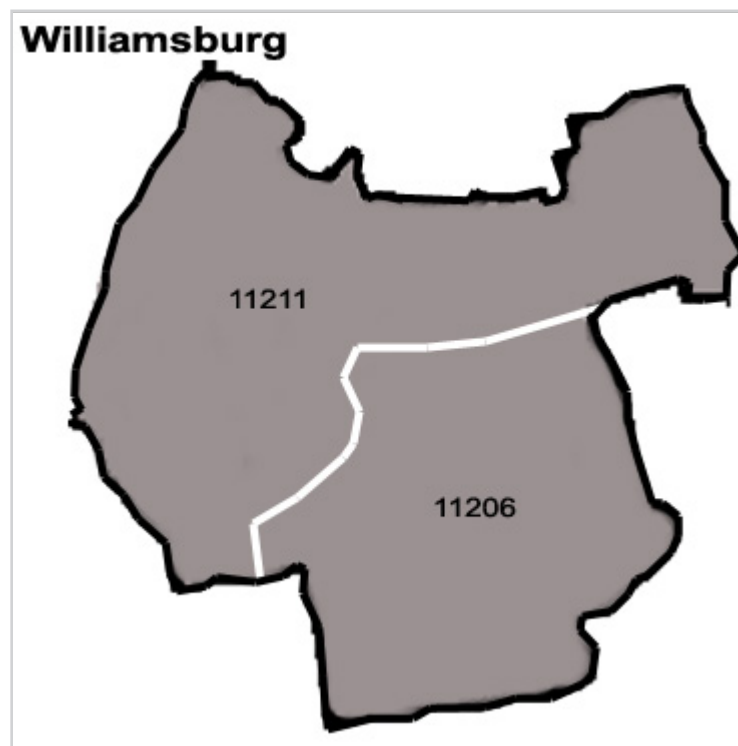
Philanthropic patterns for Williamsburg differ from the overall eight-county rates. Only 10% of households contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes (compared to 24% overall in Brooklyn and 29% overall in the eight counties) and 44% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes, compared to 26% in Brooklyn and 17% overall in the eight counties. Only 9% of households in Williamsburg contribute to UJA-Federation, the lowest rate among all the principal Jewish areas.

The overwhelming majority (94%) of Williamsburg respondents identify as Orthodox. Over three-quarters of respondents in this area report that they feel part of the Jewish community. The synagogue membership rate in Williamsburg is higher (79%) than overall in Brooklyn (47%) and overall in the eight counties (43%). However, substantially fewer (8%) Williamsburg households belong to other Jewish organizations than in Brooklyn overall (16%) and than in the eight counties overall (20%). Jewish households in this area are very high on Jewish practices (80% light Shabbat candles and 92% keep a kosher home). The intermarriage rate in Williamsburg is 6%, among the lowest in the eight counties, where the intermarriage rate is 22%.

Exhibit 11

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	2,900	11,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	12,000	57,600
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	8%	38%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 11a
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	11,800
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	52,700
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	57,600

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	54%
18 – 39	33
40 – 64	9
65 – 74	2
75+	1
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	81%
Never Married	10
Separated/Divorced	3
Widowed	1
Living Together	4

Exhibit 11a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	64%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	26
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	10
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	<1%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 11a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	29%
75+ Living Alone	68
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	64%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	31
\$100,000+	5
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	62%
Have Enough	27
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	11
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	61%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	14%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	3
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	25
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	5
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	13
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	3%

Exhibit 11a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	94%
Conservative	<1
Reform	1
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	4
Secular/No Religion	<1
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	79%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	8
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	41
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	58
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	88%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	77
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	94%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	91
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	80
Keeps a Kosher Home	92

Exhibit 11a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	<1%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	2
Day School (Past and/or Current)	98
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	94%
Conversionary Marriages	<1
Intermarriage	6
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	19%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	10
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	26
Jewish Gifts Only	44
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	9%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

V. MANHATTAN

Gramercy Park/Murray Hill

Lower Manhattan

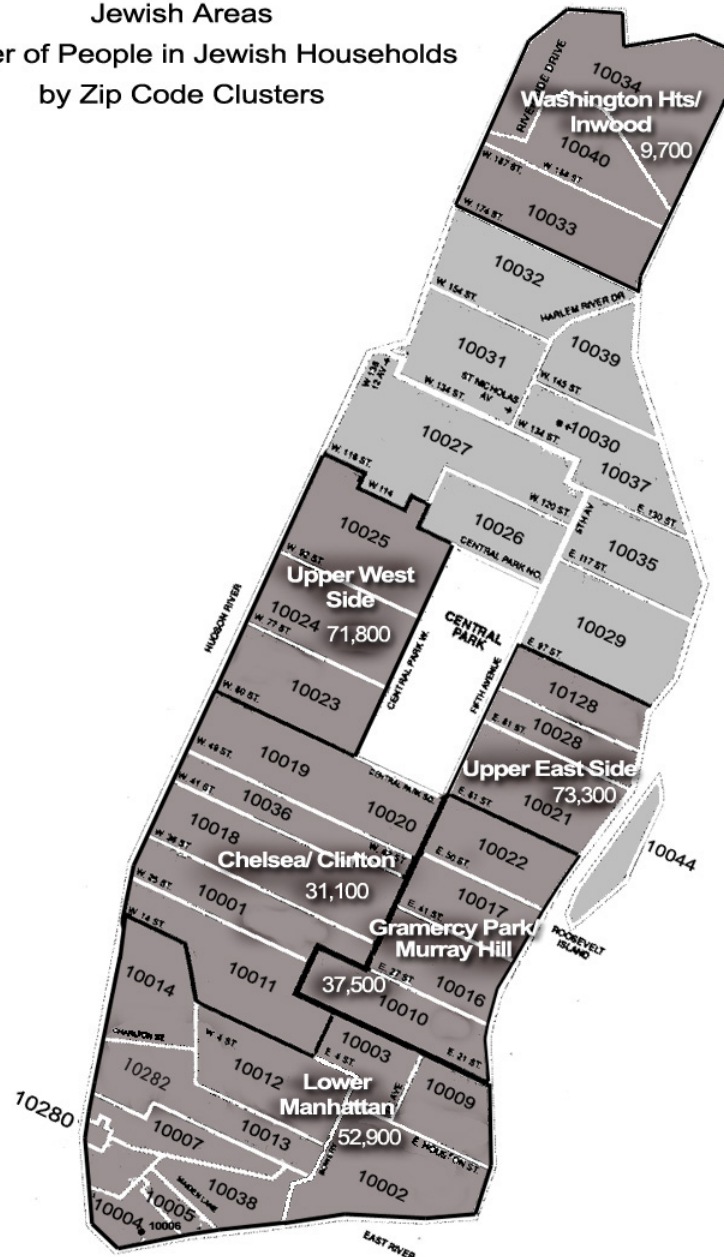
Upper East Side

Upper West Side

Manhattan

Jewish Areas

Number of People in Jewish Households
by Zip Code Clusters



Source: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

The 291,900 individuals residing in Manhattan's 154,500 Jewish households primarily live in four areas: the Upper East Side, the Upper West Side, Lower Manhattan (below 14th Street), and Gramercy Park/Murray Hill. In Lower Manhattan, the largest concentration of people residing in Jewish households is found in the Lower East Side. The four principal areas identified in Manhattan account for 81% of the people who live in Jewish households in the borough. All together, those residing in Jewish households comprise 19% of the Manhattan population, a decrease of 4% since 1991. This decrease might be related to the events of 9/11 and might represent a temporary and reversible trend. Most of those not included in the four principal areas are located in Chelsea/Clinton or in Washington Heights. In Washington Heights, which contains 9,700 people in Jewish households, it appears that over 50% of households contain an individual who is age 65 and older.

The family and age structure of Manhattan's Jewish residents distinguish them from their counterparts in the other counties. Only 40% of the Manhattan respondents are married, which is considerably lower than the overall eight-county rate (57%). Similarly, in Manhattan, 35% of those interviewed have never been married which is much higher than the overall rate (20%). Consistent with these findings is the small proportion of children residing in Jewish households in Manhattan; only 13% are age 17 and under, in contrast to the overall eight-county rate (23%).

Manhattan Jewish households are economically well off compared to the other counties. Only 6% of households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared to 16% elsewhere and only 18% of the Manhattan Jewish households earn less than \$35,000 per year compared to 31% of Jewish households overall in the eight-county area. A very large proportion (44%) of Manhattan Jewish households earn \$100,000 and over per year. Despite their relatively higher socio-economic situation, the percentage of Manhattan households who make charitable contributions is equivalent to the overall rate (88%). The percentage contributing exclusively to Jewish causes (12%) is lower than overall in the eight counties (17%). One-quarter of Manhattan households contribute to UJA-Federation, which is comparable to the overall eight-county level (28%).

Manhattan Jewish residents are lower on commonly used measures of Jewish practices. Only 30% of the households belong to a synagogue (compared to 43% overall) and only 55% report that "being Jewish is very important", compared to 65% overall. In Manhattan, 18% keep a kosher home, as compared to 28% overall, and 14% light Shabbat candles, as compared to 31% overall the eight counties. In Manhattan, 31% of marriages are intermarriages as compared to 22% overall. Eleven percent of Manhattan respondents identify as Orthodox, 26% as Conservative, and 35% as Reform, compared to 19%, 26%, and 29%, overall in the eight counties. The proportions of Manhattan respondents who describe themselves as Non-Denominational (16%) or as Secular (10%) are comparable to the eight-county rates.

Exhibit 12
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	182,000	154,500
Jewish Persons	308,000	243,300
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	338,000	291,900
People in Jewish Households in Manhattan as a % of All People in Manhattan	23%	19%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 12a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish Households in County	Jewish Persons
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	76,700	22,100	29%	124,000	37,500	30%	13%	32,500
Lower Manhattan	148,600	26,700	18%	310,900	52,900	17%	18%	41,100
Upper East Side	120,500	38,900	32%	206,700	73,300	35%	25%	64,700
Upper West Side	118,000	37,100	31%	219,200	71,800	33%	25%	59,400
Chelsea/Clinton	73,500	17,200	23%	124,300	31,100	25%	11%	24,600
Washington Heights	50,700	5,400	11%	147,000	9,700	7%	3%	8,800
Remainder, Manhattan	150,600	7,100	5%	405,100	15,600	4%	5%	12,200
TOTAL	738,600	154,500	21%	1,537,200	291,900	19%	100%	243,300

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002; U.S. Census, 2000.*

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The remainder consists of the population residing outside of the areas described above.

Exhibit 12b
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	154,500
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	243,300
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	291,900

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	13%
18 – 39	33
40 – 64	35
65 – 74	10
75+	10
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	40%
Never Married	35
Separated/Divorced	13
Widowed	8
Living Together	4

Exhibit 12b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	15%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	57
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	28
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	3%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 12b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	38%
75+ Living Alone	62
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	18%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	38
\$100,000+	44
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	25%
Have Enough	37
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	38
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	6%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	20%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	10
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	14
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	7
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	11
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	4%

Exhibit 12b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	11%
Conservative	26
Reform	35
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	16
Secular/No Religion	10
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	30%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	16
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	70
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	55
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	55%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	57
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	75%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	62
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	14
Keeps a Kosher Home	18

Exhibit 12b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	25%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	35
Day School (Past and/or Current)	40
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	62%
Conversionary Marriages	7
Intermarriage	31
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	12%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	36
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	40
Jewish Gifts Only	12
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	26%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Manhattan: Gramercy Park/Murray Hill

There are 22,100 Jewish households containing 37,500 people, of whom 32,500 are Jewish, in the Gramercy Park/Murray Hill area of Manhattan. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population decreased from 43% to 30%.

This neighborhood differs substantially in terms of its demographics from the other areas in Manhattan and also from the overall eight-county area. Gramercy Park/Murray Hill has the lowest percentage of children 17 and under (6%) and the lowest percentage of married people (31%). The largest proportion of respondents have never been married (47%) which is higher than both the Manhattan rate (35%) and the eight-county rate (20%). Only 15% of the people residing in its Jewish households are age 65 and older.

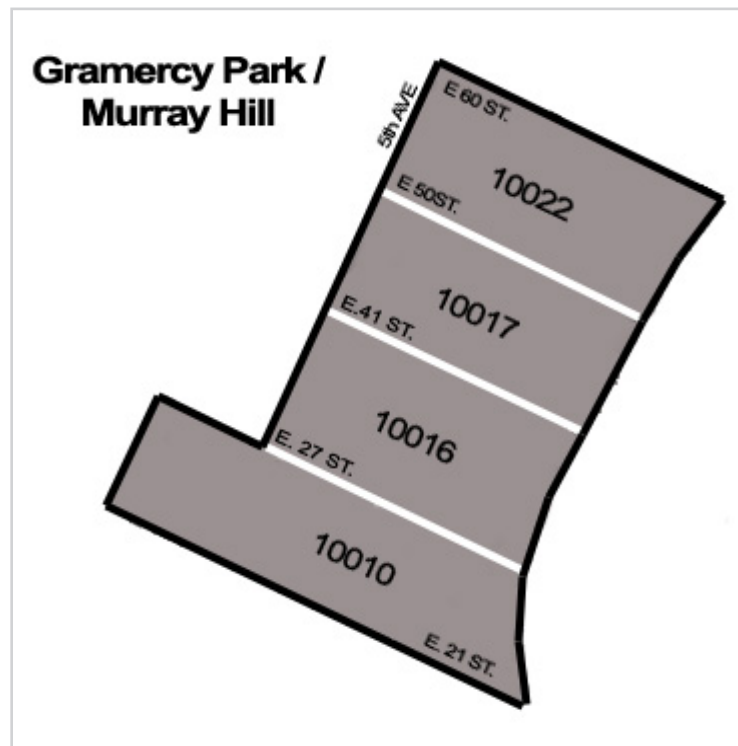
Nearly one-half (49%) of the Gramercy Park/Murray Hill households earn \$100,000 and over per year. Only 11% of Gramercy Park/Murray Hill Jewish households earn less than \$35,000 per year, a lower proportion than in Manhattan as a whole (18%) and lower than overall in the eight-counties (31%). Only 3% of this area's households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared to 16% overall in the eight counties. Despite this area's above average economic profile, its level of charitable giving is consistent with the overall average; 40% contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes, 12% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes and 27% contribute to UJA-Federation, compared to 41%, 17%, and 28%, respectively, in the overall eight counties.

Respondents from this area, appear to be relatively low on both Jewish affiliation and Jewish practice. Only 27% belong to a synagogue compared to 30% in Manhattan and 43% overall in the eight counties. Four percent light Shabbat candles and 14% keep a kosher home, compared to 14% and 18%, respectively overall in Manhattan. Despite their lower levels of affiliation and practice, 64% of the Jewish residents in this neighborhood report that "being Jewish is very important", compared to 55% overall in Manhattan. The largest proportion (45%) of Gramercy Park/Murray Hill respondents identify as Reform, 34% identify as Conservative and only 4% identify as Orthodox. The intermarriage rate in this area (34%) is among the highest in the eight-county area, where the average rate is 22%.

Exhibit 13

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	32,500	22,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	51,800	37,500
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	43%	30%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York*, 2002; *U.S. Census*, 2000.

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 13a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	22,100
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	32,500
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	37,500

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	6%
18 – 39	41
40 – 64	38
65 – 74	7
75+	8
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	31%
Never Married	47
Separated/Divorced	13
Widowed	4
Living Together	5

Exhibit 13a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	8%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	74
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	18
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	2%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 13a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	12%
75+ Living Alone	60
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	11%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	39
\$100,000+	49
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	26%
Have Enough	36
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	38
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	3%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	14%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	6
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	21
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	4
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	13
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	<1%

Exhibit 13a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	4%
Conservative	34
Reform	45
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	12
Secular/No Religion	4
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	27%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	14
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	72
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	57
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	64%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	56
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	70%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	60
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	4
Keeps a Kosher Home	14

Exhibit 13a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	<1%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	78
Day School (Past and/or Current)	22
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	66%
Conversionary Marriages	<1
Intermarriage	34
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	11%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	37
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	40
Jewish Gifts Only	12
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	27%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Manhattan: Lower Manhattan

There are 26,700 households which include at least one Jewish person in the 12 zip codes comprising Lower Manhattan. A total of 52,900 people reside in these Jewish households, of whom 41,100 are Jewish persons. The Lower East Side (consisting of zip codes 10002, 10003 & 10009) is the area which contains the largest number of people in Jewish households in Lower Manhattan. From 1991 to 2002, the number of people in Jewish households in Lower Manhattan as a proportion of all people in this area decreased from 20% to 17%, possibly as a result of the events of 9/11.

Compared to other neighborhoods in the eight-county area, the Jewish population of Lower Manhattan is less likely to be married (40%), more likely to have never been married (33%) and more likely to be separated/divorced (16%). Thirteen percent of individuals in Jewish households in Lower Manhattan are age 17 and under, which is lower than the overall eight-county rate (23%) and comparable to the overall Manhattan rate (13%).

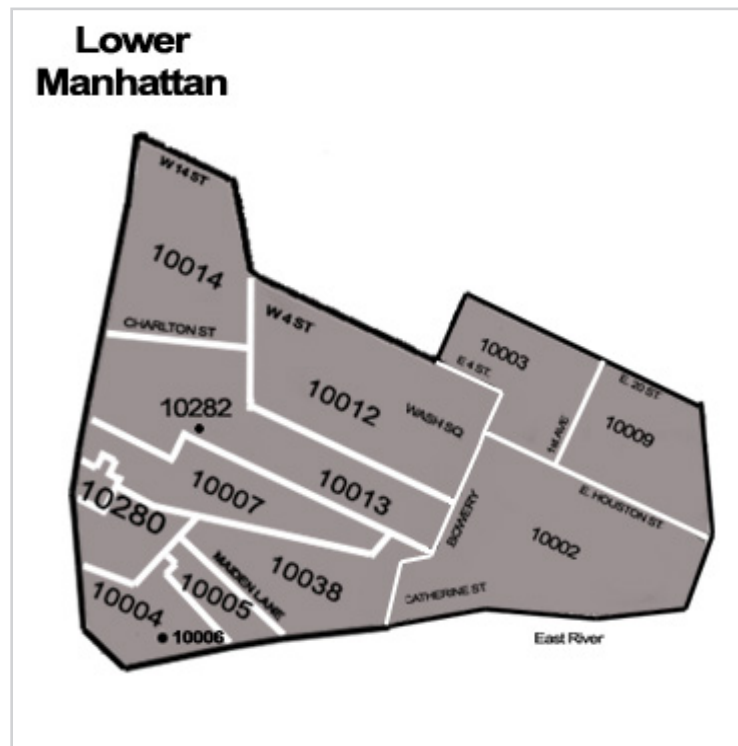
Lower Manhattan households are generally economically stable; 32% earn \$100,000 and over per year and only 5% are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Among Manhattan's principal Jewish areas, Lower Manhattan has the highest rate (26%) of people who sought assistance for a serious or chronic illness. This area's level of charitable giving was somewhat lower than overall; 16% do not contribute to any charity, 31% contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish charities, and 20% contribute to UJA-Federation, which is below both the borough rate (26%) and the overall eight-county rate (28%).

Regarding their denominational affiliations, 4% identify as Orthodox, 22% identify as Conservative, 33% identify as Reform, and 23% describe themselves as Non-Denominational. Only one-quarter of households belong to a synagogue and few (11%) belong to another Jewish organization such as a JCC. Despite the existence of an Orthodox population on the Lower East Side, on the whole, people residing in Lower Manhattan's Jewish households are low on traditional Jewish ritual practices, such as lighting Shabbat candles (11% in this area, compared to 31% overall in the eight counties) and keeping kosher (17% in this area, compared to 28% overall in the eight counties.) Despite their relatively lower rate of formal affiliation, 70% attended a Jewish cultural event during the past year. The intermarriage rate for Lower Manhattan (36%) is the second highest in the eight-county area where the average rate is 22%.

Exhibit 14

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	31,500	26,700
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	61,200	52,900
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	20%	17%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 14a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	26,700
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	41,100
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	52,900

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	13%
18 – 39	34
40 – 64	32
65 – 74	9
75+	12
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	40%
Never Married	33
Separated/Divorced	16
Widowed	8
Living Together	2

Exhibit 14a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	17%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	52
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	31
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	1%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 14a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	48%
75+ Living Alone	62
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	24%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	45
\$100,000+	32
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	29%
Have Enough	41
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	30
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	5%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	26%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	14
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	13
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	10
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	2%

Exhibit 14a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	4%
Conservative	22
Reform	33
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	23
Secular/No Religion	16
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	25%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	11
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	70
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	40
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	47%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	52
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	73%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	57
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	11
Keeps a Kosher Home	17

Exhibit 14a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	19%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	<1
Day School (Past and/or Current)	81
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	52%
Conversionary Marriages	12
Intermarriage	36
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	16%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	42
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	31
Jewish Gifts Only	11
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	20%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Manhattan: Upper East Side

There are 38,900 Jewish households containing 73,300 people, of whom 64,700 are Jewish, on Manhattan's Upper East Side. The population living in Jewish households in this area represent 25% of the borough's total.

As in Manhattan's other areas, there are proportionately fewer married individuals in this area (43%) than overall in the eight counties (57%) and a greater proportion of never married individuals (29%) than in the eight-county area (20%). There are also proportionately fewer individuals 17 and under (14%) on the Upper East Side than overall in the eight-county area (23%). Twenty percent of the individuals in Jewish households are age 65 and over, which is comparable to the borough and to the eight-county rates.

Over one-half of the area's households earn \$100,000 and over per year and only 14% are in the lowest income category, \$35,000 and under per year. Nearly one-half of the households in this area contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes and 34% donate to UJA-Federation, which is higher than the overall rate (28%).

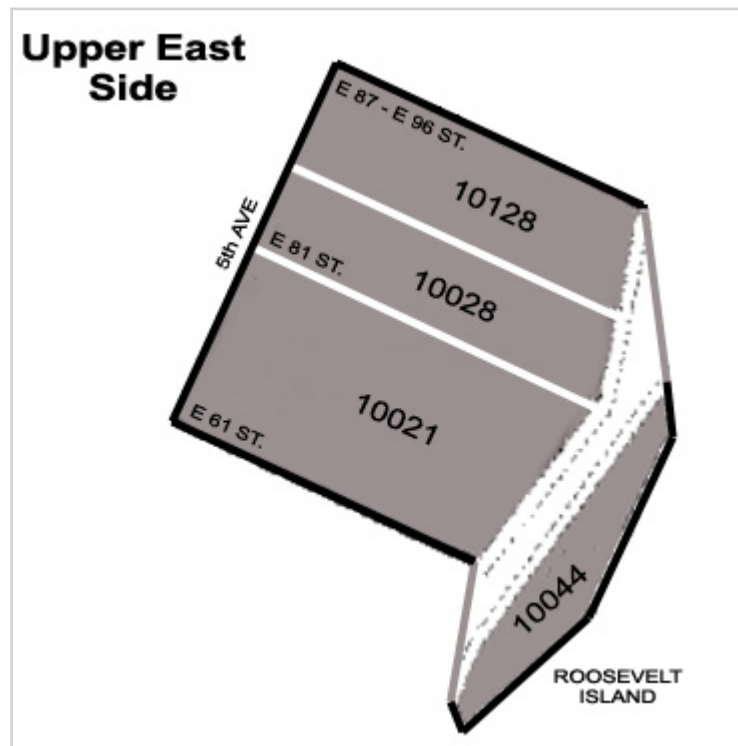
Thirty-eight percent of households belong to a synagogue which is somewhat higher than the borough rate (30%), yet below the overall eight-county rate (43%). Sixty percent of the respondents state that being Jewish is important to them, which is slightly lower than the eight-county average (65%) and 59% state that they feel part of the Jewish community, also slightly lower than the eight-county average (65%).

Ten percent of respondents identify as Orthodox, 29% as Conservative, and 42% as Reform. Thirteen percent of the area's household members light Shabbat candles and 15% keep a kosher home. Both of these proportions are similar to ritual observance levels in other Manhattan areas, but lower than the overall eight-county rates (31% and 28%, respectively). The intermarriage rate on Manhattan's Upper East Side (20%) is comparable to the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 15

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	40,200	38,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	80,600	73,300
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	40%	35%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 15a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	38,900
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	64,700
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	73,300

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	14%
18 – 39	31
40 – 64	35
65 – 74	12
75+	8
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	43%
Never Married	29
Separated/Divorced	14
Widowed	10
Living Together	4

Exhibit 15a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	16%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	54
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	29
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	2%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 15a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	37%
75+ Living Alone	56
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	14%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	33
\$100,000+	52
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	21%
Have Enough	34
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	45
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	5%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	21%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	16
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	7
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	3%

Exhibit 15a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	10%
Conservative	29
Reform	42
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	9
Secular/No Religion	8
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	38%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	19
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	73
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	57
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	60%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	59
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	78%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	68
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	13
Keeps a Kosher Home	15

Exhibit 15a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	13%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	73
Day School (Past and/or Current)	14
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	75%
Conversionary Marriages	5
Intermarriage	20
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	13%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	26
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	47
Jewish Gifts Only	14
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	34%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Manhattan: Upper West Side

There are 37,100 Jewish households containing 71,800 people, of whom 59,400 are Jewish, on Manhattan's Upper West Side. This area contains 25% of all the people residing in Jewish households in Manhattan.

In this area, there are proportionately fewer young people and more older people than overall in the eight counties. The percentage of individuals in Jewish households who are 17 and under (14%) is comparable to Manhattan overall, though lower than the overall eight-county rate (23%). Twenty-two percent of those residing in Jewish households in this area are age 65 and over, comparable to overall in Manhattan and higher than overall in the eight counties (18%). Forty percent of residents in this area are married, considerably below the overall eight-county rate (57%), and 44% have never been married, which is substantially higher than the overall rate (20%).

Relative to the overall rates, residents of the Upper West side are fairly well off; 45% of households earn \$100,000 and over per year, compared to 31% overall in the eight counties, and 17% earn less than \$35,000, compared to 31% overall in the eight counties. Only 4% are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Nearly one-half (47%) contribute to a combination of non-Jewish and Jewish causes and 29% contribute to UJA-Federation, which is comparable to the eight-county average (28%).

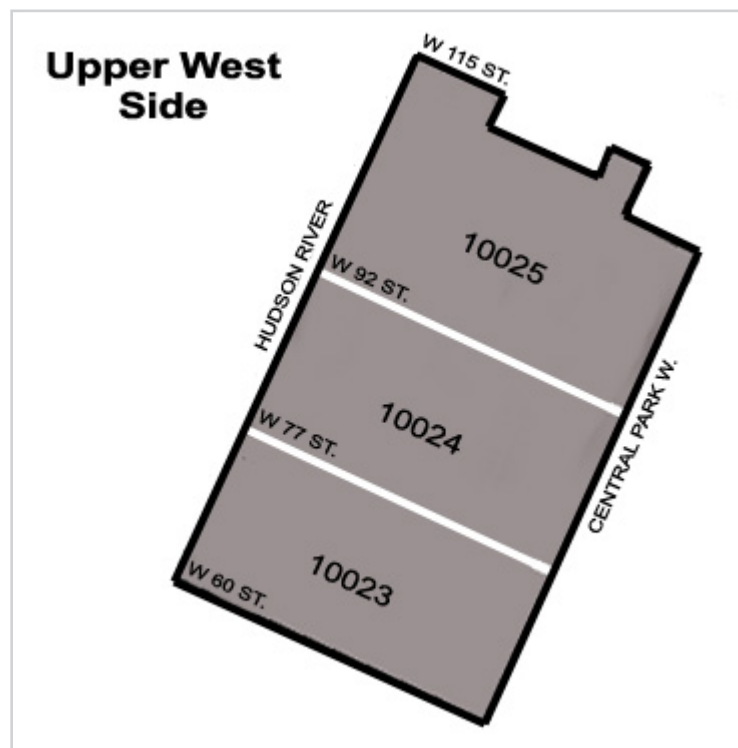
Thirty percent of Upper West Side households belong to a synagogue, consistent with the overall rate in Manhattan, yet substantially below the eight-county rate (43%). In fact, the Upper West Side's rate of synagogue membership is the fourth lowest in the eight-county area. Upper West Side Jewish households are somewhat higher on Jewish ritual practice than elsewhere in Manhattan, yet lower than overall in the eight-counties; 17% light Shabbat candles and 20% maintain a kosher home, as compared to 31% and 28%, respectively, overall in the eight counties. Fourteen percent of Upper West Side respondents identify as Orthodox, 25% identify as Conservative, and 28% as Reform. Consistent with both borough-wide and eight-county rates, 16% describe themselves as Non-Denominational and 13% as Secular. On the Upper West Side, 28% of children between the ages of 6 and 17 have received no formal Jewish education, the fourth lowest rate among the principal Jewish areas. However, on the other end of the spectrum, 47% of children in the area have received some Jewish day school education. Sixty-four percent of Upper West Side respondents have visited Israel, one of the highest rates in the eight-county area. The intermarriage rate in this area (35%) is slightly higher than the Manhattan rate (31%) and considerably higher than the eight-county rate (22%).

On the Upper West Side, there appear to be two populations distinct in their levels of Jewish affiliation and practice. One sub-population belongs to synagogues, travels to Israel, enrolls their children in Jewish day schools and is involved in Jewish ritual practice. In contrast, there is also a more unaffiliated sub-population which accounts for this area's lower than average level of synagogue membership and higher than average intermarriage rate.

Exhibit 16

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	39,700	37,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	76,800	71,800
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	34%	33%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 16a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	37,100
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	59,400
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	71,800

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	14%
18 – 39	26
40 – 64	37
65 – 74	11
75+	11
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	44%
Never Married	40
Separated/Divorced	10
Widowed	5
Living Together	1

Exhibit 16a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	19%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	49
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	32
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	6%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 16a (continued)**VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	40%
75+ Living Alone	57
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	17%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	38
\$100,000+	45
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	19%
Have Enough	41
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	40
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	4%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	19%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	10
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	7
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	5%

Exhibit 16a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	14%
Conservative	25
Reform	28
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	16
Secular/No Religion	13
Miscellaneous	3
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	30%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	20
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	73
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	64
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	55%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	58
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	76%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	59
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	17
Keeps a Kosher Home	20

Exhibit 16a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	28%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	25
Day School (Past and/or Current)	47
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	55%
Conversionary Marriages	10
Intermarriage	35
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	9%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	34
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	47
Jewish Gifts Only	10
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	29%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

VI. QUEENS

Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside

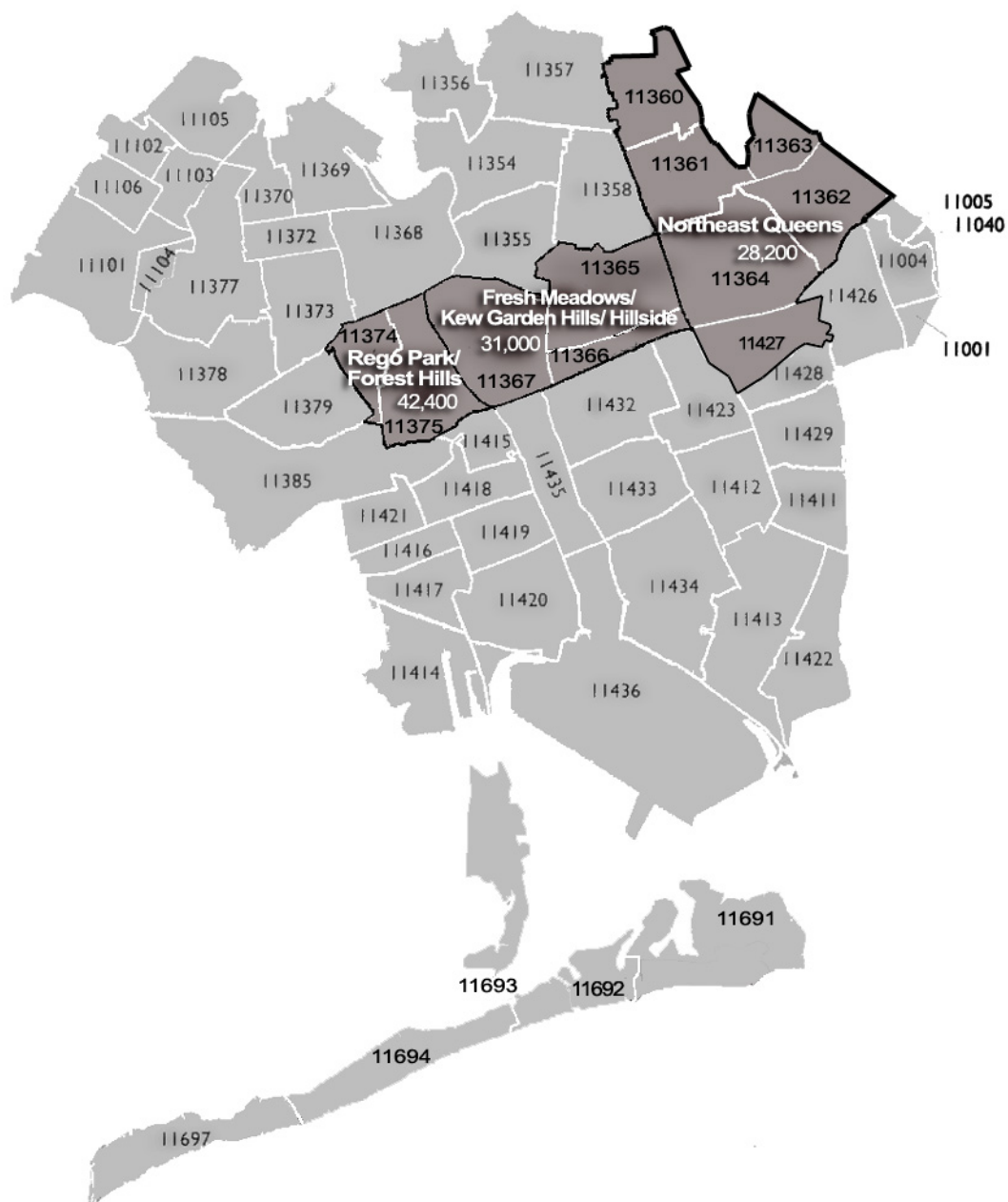
Northeast Queens

Rego Park/Forest Hills

Queens

Jewish Areas

Number of People in Jewish Households by Zip Code Clusters



Source: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

The 220,500 individuals residing in 86,900 Jewish households comprise 10% of Queens' residents, a decrease of 3% from 1991. Forty-six percent of the people who reside in Jewish households in Queens live in three principal areas: Fresh Meadows/Kew Gardens/Hillside, Northeast Queens, and Rego Park/Forest Hills. The remainder are scattered among several communities including the Rockaways. These areas had extremely small populations and insufficient interviews to provide a statistically valid basis for full profiles. This is the only county of the eight counties where more than 50% of the people in Jewish households live outside of the principal Jewish areas.

Queens' proportion of individuals age 65 and over residing in Jewish households (26%) is higher than the overall eight-county rate (18%). Twenty-one percent of the individuals residing in Queens' Jewish households are age 17 and under which is comparable to the overall eight-county rate. Approximately one-half of respondents are married and 18% have never been married. The proportion of widowed individuals (20%) is higher than the eight-county average (12%) and reflects the relatively large proportion of elderly in the borough. Nearly 60% of those age 75 and older live alone.

The overall borough profile is one of economic and social vulnerability. Approximately one-half of the borough's households have incomes under \$35,000 per year (compared with 31% overall) and 24% are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared to 16% overall. However, similar to the Bronx, Queens is comprised of several quite distinct areas. The inclusion of the Rockaways, which is an extremely poor area, in the borough-wide profile, substantially affects the borough's socio-economic characteristics.

Queens' Jewish households are more likely to contribute exclusively to Jewish causes (27%) than households overall in the eight counties (17%). The proportion of Queens' households that contribute both to non-Jewish and Jewish causes (37%) and to UJA-Federation (26%) is comparable to overall rates. Russian speakers comprise 20% of those residing in Jewish households in the borough, as compared to 13% overall.

Twenty percent of the respondents in Queens identify as Orthodox, which is comparable to the overall rate, 32% as Conservative (overall rate is 26%), and 25% identify as Reform, (overall rate is 29%). In terms of their Jewish characteristics, the Queens Jewish community has somewhat higher levels of practice, affiliation, and of feeling connected; 46% of Queens' households belong to a synagogue (compared to 43% overall), 74% state that "being Jewish is very important" (compared to 65% overall), 43% light Shabbat candles (compared to 31% overall) and 36% keep a kosher home (compared to 28% overall). The intermarriage rate in Queens (20%) is comparable to the overall rate (22%).

Exhibit 17
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	112,000	86,900
Jewish Persons	233,000	185,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	258,000	220,500
People in Jewish Households in Queens as a % of All People in Queens	13%	10%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 17a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish Households in County	Jewish Persons
Fresh Meadows/ Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	34,800	10,700	31%	93,400	31,000	33%	14%	28,200
Northeast Queens	50,100	12,400	25%	127,900	28,200	22%	13%	24,100
Rego Park/Forest Hills	52,400	19,300	37%	113,700	42,400	37%	19%	39,100
The Rockaways	35,100	5,800	16%	102,300	12,000	12%	5%	10,700
Remainder, Queens	610,300	38,700	6%	1,792,100	106,900	6%	48%	83,700
TOTAL	782,700	86,900	11%	2,229,400	220,500	10%	100%	185,800

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002; U.S. Census, 2000.*

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The remainder consists of the population residing outside of the areas described above.

Exhibit 17b
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	86,900
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	185,800
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	220,500

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	21%
18 – 39	24
40 – 64	29
65 – 74	11
75+	15
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	51%
Never Married	18
Separated/Divorced	10
Widowed	20
Living Together	1

Exhibit 17b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	26%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	31
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	43
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	20%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 17b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	33%
75+ Living Alone	59
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	46%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	37
\$100,000+	16
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	48%
Have Enough	35
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	16
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	24%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	29%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	7
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	11
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	9
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	9
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	8%

Exhibit 17b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	20%
Conservative	32
Reform	25
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	15
Secular/No Religion	7
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	46%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	21
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	56
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	48
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	74%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	66
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	80%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	80
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	43
Keeps a Kosher Home	36

Exhibit 17b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	29%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	20
Day School (Past and/or Current)	51
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	74%
Conversionary Marriages	6
Intermarriage	20
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	12%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	24
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	37
Jewish Gifts Only	27
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	26%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside

There are 10,700 Jewish households containing 31,000 people, of whom 28,200 are Jewish, in the Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside area. The area contains 14% of the people residing in Jewish households in the borough. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population decreased substantially from 49% to 33%.

This area contains a slightly larger (24%) proportion of individuals 17 and under than overall in Queens (21%) and a smaller proportion of age 65 and over individuals (20%) than overall in Queens (26%). Nearly one-half of those who are age 75 and over live alone. Russian speakers comprise 15% of the people residing in Jewish households in this area.

This area consists of two different sub-groups – one economically more secure than the other. The majority of households in this area (42%) are in the lowest (\$35,000 and under) income category and 23% are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Over one-half of all respondents claim that they “cannot make ends meet” or “are just managing”. However, Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside also has a sizeable proportion (21%) of households in the highest income category (\$100,000 and over). This is higher than overall in Queens (16%), yet below the eight-county average (31%). Regarding charitable giving, the proportion who contribute exclusively to Jewish causes (27%) is higher than the overall eight-county average (17%), yet identical to the borough-wide rate. This area's level of contributing to UJA-Federation (38%) is higher than both the borough-wide average (26%) as well as the eight-county average (28%).

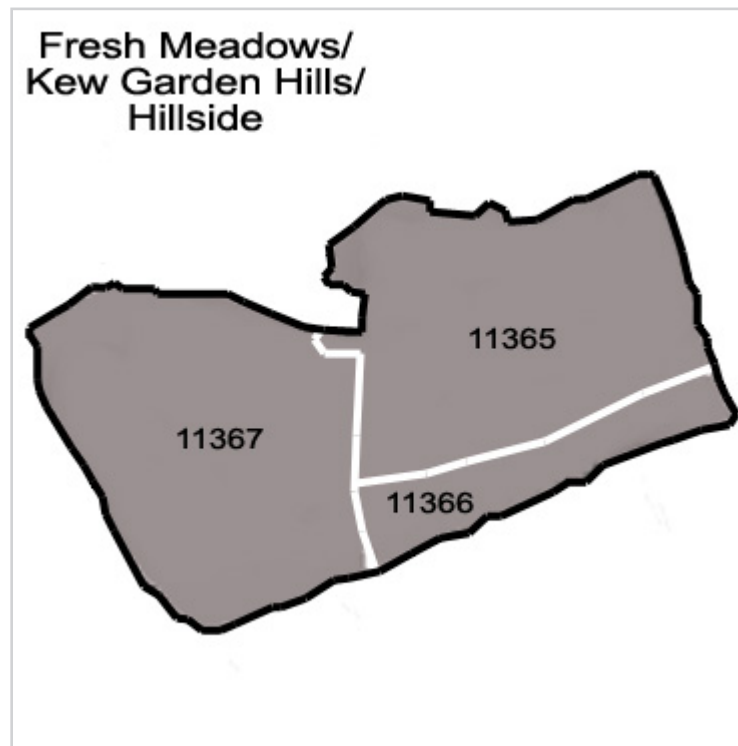
Residents in this area are very high on commonly used indicators of Jewish observance and affiliation. Seventy percent of households belong to a synagogue (compared to 46% overall in Queens and 43% overall in the eight counties), and 35% belong to other Jewish organizations (compared to 21% overall in Queens and 20% overall in the eight counties). Eighty-four percent state that “being Jewish is very important” and 81% feel part of the Jewish community, which is higher than overall for the eight counties (both being 65%). Sixty-seven percent of households in this area light Shabbat candles (as compared to 43% for Queens and 31% overall in the eight counties) and 64% maintain a kosher home (as compared to 36% overall for Queens and 28% overall in the eight counties). Jewish respondents in this area have the highest level of travel to Israel (74%) in the eight-county area.

Fifty-one percent of respondents in this area identify as Orthodox (considerably above the borough as well as the eight-county averages (20% and 19%, respectively). Sixteen percent identify as Conservative, another 16% identify as Reform, (which are both below the local and eight-county averages), and 13% describe themselves as Non-Denominational. The intermarriage rate in this area is 6%, one of the lowest rates in the eight-county region where the average is 22%.

Exhibit 18

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	15,500	10,700
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	40,700	31,000
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	49%	33%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 18a**Jewish Population and Household Characteristics****DEMOGRAPHICS**

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	10,700
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	28,200
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	31,000

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	24%
18 – 39	28
40 – 64	28
65 – 74	8
75+	12
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	53%
Never Married	16
Separated/Divorced	9
Widowed	21
Living Together	2

Exhibit 18a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	29%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	31
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	40
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	15%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 18a (continued)**VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	54%
75+ Living Alone	49
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	42%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	37
\$100,000+	21
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	51%
Have Enough	36
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	14
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	23%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	26%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	10
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	13
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	13
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	10%

Exhibit 18a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS**

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	51%
Conservative	16
Reform	16
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	13
Secular/No Religion	4
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	70%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	35
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	56
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	74
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	84%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	81
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	91%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	90
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	67
Keeps a Kosher Home	64

Exhibit 18a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)**

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	8%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	<1
Day School (Past and/or Current)	92
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	94%
Conversionary Marriages	<1
Intermarriage	6
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	11%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	16
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	46
Jewish Gifts Only	27
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	38%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Queens: Northeast Queens

Northeast Queens, which includes Little Neck, Douglaston, and Bayside, is the smallest of the borough's principal Jewish areas. There are 12,400 Jewish households containing 28,200 people in this area, of whom 24,100 are Jewish. Northeast Queens contains a higher percentage of age 65 and over individuals (26%) than any other principal area in Queens. Forty-two percent of those who are 75 and older live alone.

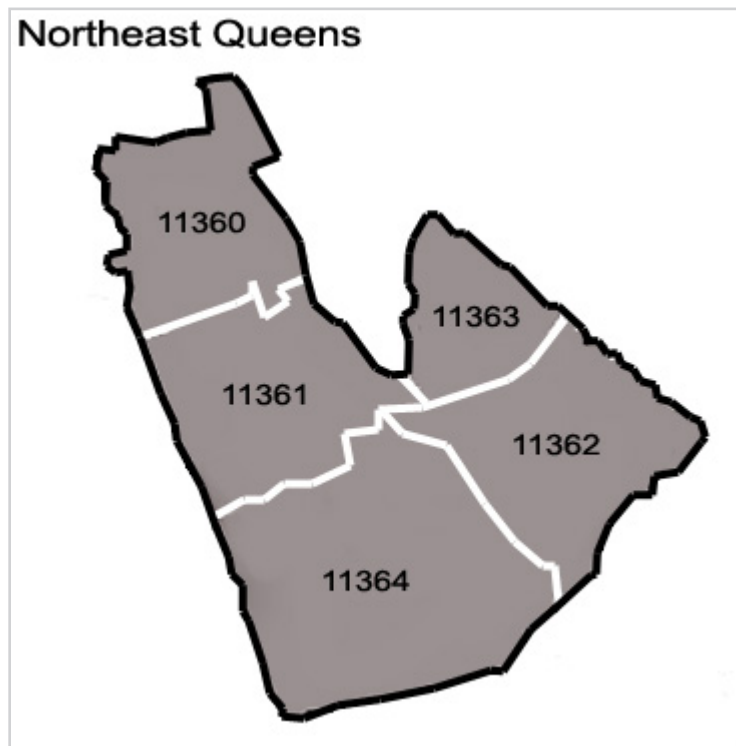
This area is more economically secure than the other principal Jewish areas in Queens. In fact, its economic characteristics closely resemble those of the eight-county area. Twenty-eight percent of households in Northeast Queens earn less than \$35,000 per year, 41% earn \$35,000 to \$99,999 and 31% earn \$100,000 and over per year. One-third of respondents in this area report that they "cannot make ends meet" or "are just managing", which is slightly below the eight-county average (36%). Only 6% of households in this area are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared to 16% overall in the eight-county area. Social service utilization is generally similar to overall patterns, with the exception of the somewhat higher proportion of households (32%) who sought assistance for a serious or chronic illness, as compared with 29% overall in Queens and 24% overall in the eight counties. Fifty-seven percent of households in Northeast Queens contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes, which is higher than the overall eight-county rate (41%) and 38% contribute to UJA-Federation, which is higher than the overall Queens rate (26%) and is also higher than the eight-county rate (28%).

In Northeast Queens, the majority of respondents identify as Conservative (45%), a much higher proportion than overall in Queens (32%) and also much higher than overall in the eight counties (26%). Forty-five percent of households belong to a synagogue, which is consistent with the local and eight-county rates, and 29% belong to other Jewish organizations, higher than overall in Queens (21%) and also higher than overall in the eight counties (20%). Households in this area are somewhat lower in their Jewish ritual practices than other Queens neighborhoods; 25% light Shabbat candles (compared to 43% overall in Queens and 31% overall in the eight counties) and 26% keep a kosher home (as compared to 36% overall in Queens and 28% overall in the eight counties). The intermarriage rate (22%) is slightly higher than for the borough as a whole (20%) and is identical with the eight-county rate.

Exhibit 19

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	23,000	12,400
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	52,900	28,200
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	44%	22%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 19a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	12,400
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	24,100
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	28,200

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	17%
18 – 39	23
40 – 64	34
65 – 74	9
75+	17
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	56%
Never Married	14
Separated/Divorced	9
Widowed	22
Living Together	<1

Exhibit 19a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	27%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	34
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	39
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	1%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 19a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	46%
75+ Living Alone	42
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	28%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	41
\$100,000+	31
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	33%
Have Enough	46
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	21
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	6%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	32%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	4
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	5
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	8
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	6%

Exhibit 19a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	7%
Conservative	45
Reform	31
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	12
Secular/No Religion	3
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	45%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	29
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	56
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	46
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	69%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	72
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	88%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	77
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	25
Keeps a Kosher Home	26

Exhibit 19a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	19%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	71
Day School (Past and/or Current)	10
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	72%
Conversionary Marriages	6
Intermarriage	22
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	12%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	18
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	57
Jewish Gifts Only	13
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	38%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Queens: Rego Park/Forest Hills

There are 19,300 Jewish households containing 42,400 people in Rego Park/Forest Hills, of whom 39,100 are Jewish. Nineteen percent of all people in Jewish households in Queens reside in this neighborhood. This area has somewhat fewer people in both the youngest age category (0 – 17) and in the oldest age category (65 and over) than other principal Jewish areas in Queens and than overall in the eight-county area. However, 67% of individuals in this area who are 75 and over live alone, which is higher than the overall Queens rate (59%) and than the overall eight-county rate (55%).

Nearly one-half of respondents (48%) are married, a somewhat lower percentage than overall in the eight-county area (57%), although similar to the Queens average. One quarter of respondents have never been married, which is higher than the Queens average (18%) and 14% are widowed. Russian speakers comprise 36% of all those residing in the area's Jewish households, which is much higher than the eight-county average (13%).

Jewish households in this area are generally financially insecure. Only 13% earn \$100,000 and over per year (compared to 16% overall in Queens and 31% overall in the eight-county area). Nearly one-half of households are in the middle-income category (\$35,000–\$99,999), which is higher than the eight-county rate (38%), and 39% earn less than \$35,000 per year, higher than the overall eight-county rate (31%). Over 50% of those interviewed maintain that they “cannot make ends meet” or “are just managing” and 25% of households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (compared to 24% overall in Queens and 16% overall in the eight-county area). Thirty percent of households sought assistance for a serious or chronic illness, similar to the borough average, yet higher than the eight-county average (24%).

Thirty-nine percent of households contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes and one-quarter contribute only to Jewish causes, which is similar to the Queens average (27%) and higher than the eight-county average (17%). Twenty-four percent contribute to UJA-Federation, which is comparable to both the local and eight-county rates.

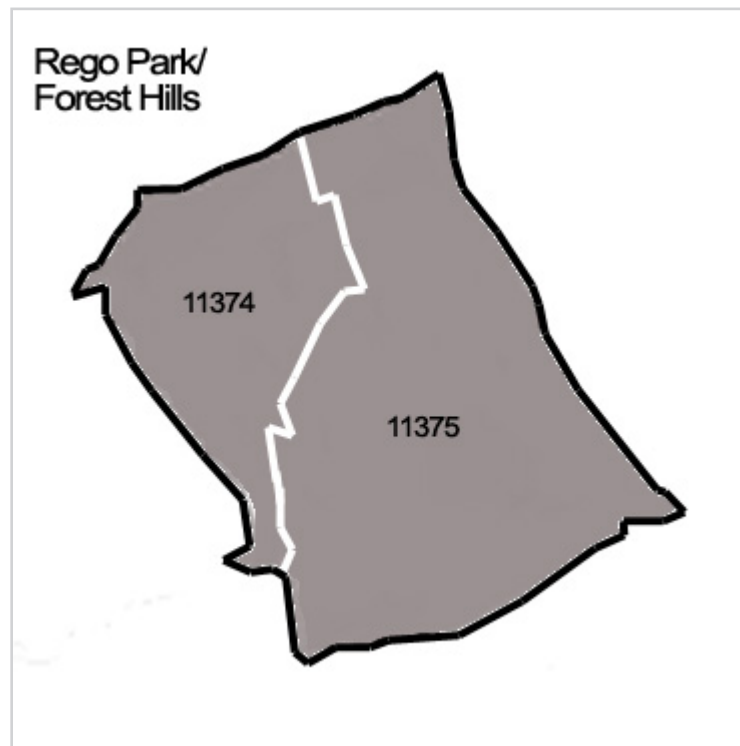
Rego Park/Forest Hill residents are strong on some Jewish indicators; households in this area are somewhat more likely to light Shabbat candles (46%) and to maintain a kosher home (42%), than overall in Queens and much more likely to perform these Jewish ritual behaviors than overall in the eight counties (31% and 28%, respectively). Three-quarters of respondents in this area state that “being Jewish is very important”, compared to 74% overall in Queens and 65% overall in the eight counties. Forty-two percent of the households belong to a synagogue, compared to 46% overall in Queens and 43% overall in the eight-county area. However, Rego Park/Forest Hills has the second lowest level of Jewish education; 39% of children between the ages of 6 and 17 have not received any formal Jewish education.

Denominational affiliations are generally comparable to those overall, except that a higher percentage (20%) describe themselves as Non-Denominational (as compared to 15% overall the eight counties). The intermarriage rate in this area (20%) is similar to the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 20

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	19,300	19,300
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	41,300	42,400
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	39%	37%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 20a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	19,300
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	39,100
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	42,400

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	15%
18 – 39	26
40 – 64	36
65 – 74	13
75+	10
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	48%
Never Married	25
Separated/Divorced	12
Widowed	14
Living Together	1

Exhibit 20a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	23%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	41
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	36
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	36%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 20a (continued)

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	42%
75+ Living Alone	67
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	39%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	48
\$100,000+	13
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	51%
Have Enough	31
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	18
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	25%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	30%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	5
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	14
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	6
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	9
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	6%

Exhibit 20a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS**

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	16%
Conservative	28
Reform	25
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	20
Secular/No Religion	9
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	42%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	22
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	54
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	57
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	76%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	71
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	79%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	86
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	46
Keeps a Kosher Home	42

Exhibit 20a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)**

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	39%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	26
Day School (Past and/or Current)	35
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	75%
Conversionary Marriages	6
Intermarriage	20
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	14%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	22
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	39
Jewish Gifts Only	25
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	24%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

VII. STATEN ISLAND

Mid Staten Island



Staten Island

Jewish Area

Number of People in Jewish Households by Zip Code Clusters



Source: *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002*

Staten Island

Staten Island is home to the smallest number of individuals (52,000) residing in Jewish households (18,400) in any of the eight counties. Staten Island is one of the fastest growing counties; from 1991 to 2002 the borough's Jewish households increased 40%. In 2002, people in Jewish households accounted for 12% of the borough's total population, a 2% increase since 1991. Sixty-five percent of the county's Jewish population is clustered in four zip codes located in Mid Staten Island, with the remaining population dispersed throughout the remaining zip codes.

Staten Island's Jewish population is demographically distinct from the other counties in its very small proportion (8%) of age 65 and over individuals residing in its Jewish households. There is a higher than average proportion of married respondents in Staten Island (64%) as compared to overall in the eight counties (57%).

Staten Island's Jewish households enjoy relative economic well-being. Only 9% are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (compared to 16% overall) and only 18% earn less than \$35,000 per year, compared to 31% overall in the eight counties. People in Jewish households in Staten Island are more likely to contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes (42%) than overall (29%). Thirty-two percent of Staten Island households contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes, which is lower than the eight-county areas (41%). Twenty percent of Staten Island Jewish households contribute to UJA-Federation, lower than overall in the eight counties (28%). Russian speakers comprise 22% of all those residing in the borough's Jewish households, compared to 13% overall in the eight-county area.

Staten Island Jewish residents are low on most Jewish indicators; they are less likely to belong to a synagogue (33% in Staten Island and 43% overall in the eight counties), less likely to say that "being Jewish is very important" (59% in Staten Island and 65% overall), less likely to keep kosher (19% in Staten Island and 28% overall), and also less likely to light Shabbat candles (19% in Staten Island and 31% overall). Although a smaller proportion of Staten Island respondents identify as Orthodox (10%) than overall in the eight counties (19%), the denominational profile of Staten Island respondents resembles that of the overall eight-county area. The borough-wide intermarriage rate is 29%, which is higher than the eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 21
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	11,000	18,400
Jewish Persons	33,000	41,600
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	37,000	52,000
People in Jewish Households in Staten Island as a % of All People Staten Island	10%	12%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 21a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish Households in County	Jewish Persons
Mid-Staten Island	70,300	11,300	16	202,000	34,000	17%	65%	29,500
Remainder, Staten Island	86,000	7,100	8	241,700	18,000	7%	35%	12,100
TOTAL	156,300	18,400	12	443,700	52,000	12%	100%	41,600

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.
 * The remainder consists of the population residing outside of the areas described above.

Exhibit 21b
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	18,400
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	41,600
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	52,000

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	24%
18 – 39	31
40 – 64	37
65 – 74	4
75+	4
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	64%
Never Married	14
Separated/Divorced	13
Widowed	9
Living Together	1

Exhibit 21b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	38%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	48
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	14
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	22%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 21b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	30%
75+ Living Alone	44
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	18%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	54
\$100,000+	28
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	40%
Have Enough	44
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	16
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	9%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	23%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	4
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	12
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	10
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	2%

Exhibit 21b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	10%
Conservative	26
Reform	33
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	17
Secular/No Religion	14
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	33%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	12
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	51
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	32
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	59%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	51
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	71%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	70
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	20
Keeps a Kosher Home	19

Exhibit 21b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	14%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	62
Day School (Past and/or Current)	24
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	66%
Conversionary Marriages	5
Intermarriage	29
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	13%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	42
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	32
Jewish Gifts Only	13
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	20%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Staten Island: Mid Staten Island

Staten Island's Jewish population is concentrated in one principal Jewish area, Mid Staten Island, comprising 65% of the borough's Jewish population.

There are 11,300 Jewish households containing 34,000 people in this area, of whom 29,500 are Jewish. Nearly one-quarter (23%) of the individuals residing in these Jewish households are age 17 and under. Only 9% of the individuals residing in this area's households are age 65 and over, considerably lower than the eight-county rate (18%). Three-quarters of respondents are married, a higher rate than overall in the eight counties (57%) and only a small proportion (8%) have never been married, which is lower than the overall rate (20%).

The largest proportion of households (58%) are in the middle-income category (\$35,000 – \$99,999) which is higher than the overall eight-county proportion (38%) in this category. A slightly smaller percentage of Mid Staten Island households (27%) than overall (31%) are in the highest income bracket and also a smaller percentage are in the lowest bracket (16% in Mid Staten Island compared to 31% overall). Seven percent of Mid Staten Island households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared to 16% overall in the eight counties. The area's rate of charitable giving is generally similar to overall rates; 40% contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes and 17% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes. Twenty-three percent contribute to UJA-Federation, which is lower than the overall eight-county rate (28%).

Mid Staten Island households' levels of Jewish ritual observance, such as the proportion of households lighting Shabbat candles (25%) and keeping kosher (26%), are slightly lower than overall in the eight counties (31% and 28%, respectively). The level of synagogue membership for households in this area (40%) is also slightly lower than the eight-county rate (43%). Fewer people in Mid Staten Island attend Jewish cultural events (48%) than in the overall eight-county area (62%). Over one-half of respondents indicate that they feel part of the Jewish community and 58% report that "being Jewish is important to them", as compared with 65% on both indicators in the eight-county area. Fourteen percent of respondents identify as Orthodox, 33% as Conservative, and 23% as Reform. The proportion of those who report that they are Non-Denominational (21%) is slightly higher than overall (16%) and 10% describe themselves as Secular, similar to the overall rate. The intermarriage rate is slightly higher in Mid Staten Island (27%) than overall in the eight-county area (22%).

Exhibit 22

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	7,900	11,300
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	27,400	34,000
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	16%	17%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 22a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	11,300
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	29,500
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	34,000

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	23%
18 – 39	29
40 – 64	40
65 – 74	5
75+	4
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	75%
Never Married	8
Separated/Divorced	4
Widowed	12
Living Together	1

Exhibit 22a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	35%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	49
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	15
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	23%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 22a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	6%
75+ Living Alone	48
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	16%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	58
\$100,000+	27
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	43%
Have Enough	47
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	10
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	7%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	24%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	2
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	9
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	8
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	2%

Exhibit 22a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	14%
Conservative	33
Reform	23
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	21
Secular/No Religion	10
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	40%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	17
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	48
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	39
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	58%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	58
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	71%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	79
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	25
Keeps a Kosher Home	26

Exhibit 22a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	18%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	48
Day School (Past and/or Current)	34
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	69%
Conversionary Marriages	6
Intermarriage	25
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	13%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	30
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	40
Jewish Gifts Only	17
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	23%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

VIII. NASSAU

East Meadow/Bellmore

Five Towns/Atlantic Beach

Great Neck

Northeast Nassau

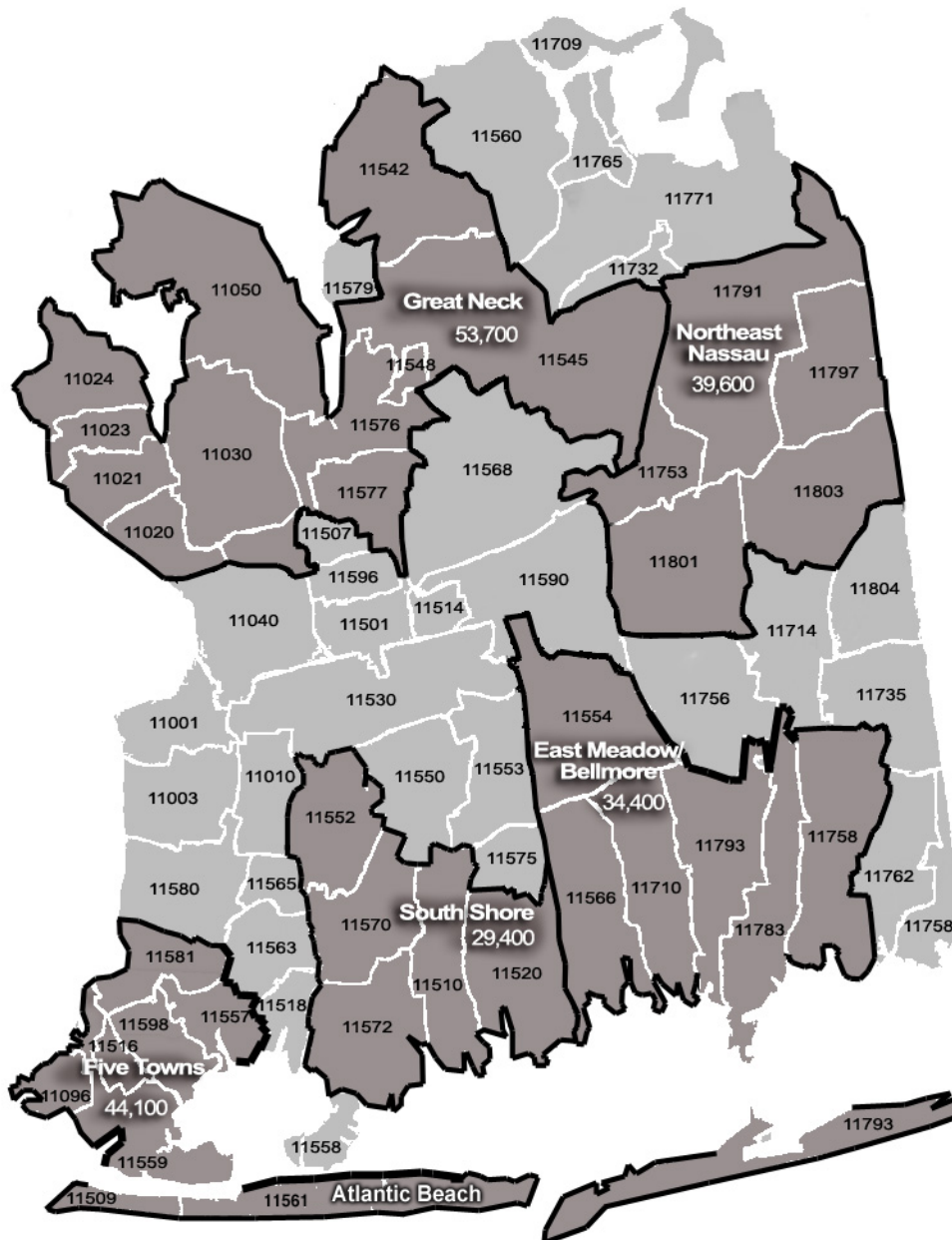
South Shore



Nassau

Jewish Areas

Number of People in Jewish Households by Zip Code Clusters



Source: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

Nassau County contains 251,900 people residing in 89,400 Jewish households. People residing in Jewish households comprise 19% of the total population of the county, an increase of 2% from 1991. The five identified principal areas contain 78% of Nassau's Jewish population. The Great Neck area, which has 53,000 people in Jewish households is the largest of these areas, followed by the Five Towns/Atlantic Beach (44,100), while East Meadow/Bellmore (34,400) is the area with the smallest population.

The demographics of Nassau resemble those of the two other suburban counties (Westchester and Suffolk). Seventy percent of the population are married, 23% are 17 and under and 19% are age 65 and over. Thirty-eight percent of the respondents who are 75 and over live alone, which is lower than the eight-county average (55%).

Nassau households are relatively economically secure. Nearly one-half of the households earn \$100,000 and over per year, compared with 31% overall in the eight counties, and only 11% earn less than \$35,000 per year (compared to 31% overall). A larger proportion of Nassau households (58%) contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes than overall in the eight counties (41%) and 41% contribute to UJA-Federation, compared to 28% overall.

Nassau Jewish households are characterized by a higher than average rate of synagogue membership (56% in Nassau and 43% overall) and a higher than average rate of membership in other Jewish organizations (33% in Nassau compared to 20% overall in the eight counties). Consistent with this finding, Nassau's Jewish respondents were more likely than those in any other county to report that they "feel part of the Jewish community" (72% in Nassau as compared with 65% overall). There is considerable variability among the five principal areas regarding Jewish denominational identifications. For example, in Bellmore/East Meadow and in Northeast Nassau approximately 5% of respondents identified as Orthodox, compared to 34% in the Five Towns/Atlantic Beach. Overall, 11% of Nassau Jewish respondents describe themselves as Orthodox, 35% as Conservative, and 39% as Reform. Regarding Jewish ritual practices, such as lighting Shabbat candles and keeping kosher, the overall Nassau rates are similar to the overall eight-county rates. The county's intermarriage rate (17%) is slightly lower than the overall rate (22%).

Exhibit 23
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	76,000	89,400
Jewish Persons	203,000	221,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	217,000	252,000
People in Jewish Households in Nassau as a % of All People in Nassau	17%	19%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 23a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish Households in County	Jewish Persons
East Meadow/Bellmore	72,000	11,900	16%	217,300	34,400	16%	14%	30,100
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	40,600	16,700	41%	109,400	44,100	40%	18%	41,400
Great Neck	54,400	19,000	35%	152,100	53,700	35%	21%	47,900
Northeast Nassau	37,300	12,900	35%	112,200	39,600	35%	16%	37,500
South Shore	52,800	9,800	19%	159,100	29,400	18%	12%	25,200
Remainder, Nassau	190,300	19,100	10%	584,400	50,700	9%	20%	39,400
TOTAL	447,400	89,400	20%	1,334,500	252,000	19%	100%	221,500

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002; U.S. Census, 2000.*

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* The remainder consists of the population residing outside of the areas described above.

Exhibit 23b
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	89,400
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	221,500
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	251,900

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	23%
18 – 39	21
40 – 64	38
65 – 74	10
75+	9
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	70%
Never Married	12
Separated/Divorced	6
Widowed	11
Living Together	1

Exhibit 23b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	34%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	33
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	32
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	4%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 23b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	19%
75+ Living Alone	38
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	11%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	42
\$100,000+	48
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	24%
Have Enough	44
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	33
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	3%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	22%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	10
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	11
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	4%

Exhibit 23b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	11%
Conservative	35
Reform	39
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	11
Secular/No Religion	4
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	56%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	33
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	66
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	51
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	65%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	72
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	88%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	78
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	28
Keeps a Kosher Home	27

Exhibit 23b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	9%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	53
Day School (Past and/or Current)	38
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	79%
Conversionary Marriages	4
Intermarriage	17
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	6%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	25
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	58
Jewish Gifts Only	12
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	41%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Nassau: East Meadow/Bellmore

There are 11,900 Jewish households containing 34,400 people, of whom 30,100 are Jewish, in the East Meadow/Bellmore area, which also includes Merrick. It is the smallest of Nassau's principal Jewish areas.

East Meadow/Bellmore's marriage rate (80%) is higher than any other principal Jewish area in Nassau (70%) and much higher than the eight-county rate (57%). There are also fewer never married in this area (8%) than overall in Nassau (13%) and overall in the eight-county area (20%).

East Meadow/Bellmore is the fourth most affluent principal Jewish area. Only 6% of the Jewish households in East Meadow/Bellmore report yearly income below \$35,000, while the majority (60%) earned \$100,000 and over per year. Only 2% of the households in this area are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Jewish households in this area are characterized by high rates of charitable giving; only 1% do not contribute to any charity. Fifty-six percent of Jewish households contribute to both non-Jewish and to Jewish causes and 39% contribute to UJA-Federation. Both of these levels are comparable to the overall Nassau rate and higher than the overall eight-county rate.

Fifty-four percent of households in this area belong to a synagogue and 71% report that they feel part of the Jewish community, proportions which correspond to the county averages (56% and 72%, respectively), yet are higher than the overall eight-county averages (43% and 65%, respectively). The percentage of respondents who identify as Orthodox (4%) is lower than the overall Nassau rate (11%) and also lower than the overall eight-county rate (19%). Forty percent identify as Conservative and 47% identify as Reform. Six percent describe themselves as Non-Denominational and virtually none identify as Secular. A somewhat lower percentage of East Meadow/Bellmore residents maintain a kosher home (19%) than overall in Nassau (27%), while the proportion of respondents who light Shabbat candles (27%) is similar to the overall Nassau average. Jewish household members in this area are more likely to attend a Passover Seder (98%) than overall in Nassau (88%) and than overall in the eight-county area (78%). This area's intermarriage rate (18%) is comparable to the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 24

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	9,300	11,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	29,300	34,400
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	13%	16%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 24a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	11,900
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	30,100
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	34,400

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	25%
18 – 39	17
40 – 64	41
65 – 74	8
75+	9
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	80%
Never Married	8
Separated/Divorced	4
Widowed	6
Living Together	1

Exhibit 24a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	40%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	30
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	30
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	<1%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 24a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	19%
75+ Living Alone	26
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	6%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	38
\$100,000+	56
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	27%
Have Enough	49
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	24
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	2%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	21%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	5
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	6
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	16
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	13
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	4%

Exhibit 24a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	4%
Conservative	40
Reform	48
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	6
Secular/No Religion	2
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	54%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	29
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	68
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	44
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	67%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	71
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	98%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	84
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	27
Keeps a Kosher Home	19

Exhibit 24a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	23%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	71
Day School (Past and/or Current)	6
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	81%
Conversionary Marriages	1
Intermarriage	18
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	1%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	26
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	56
Jewish Gifts Only	17
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	39%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Nassau: Five Towns/Atlantic Beach

There are 16,700 Jewish households containing 44,100 people, of whom 41,400 are Jewish, in the Five Towns/Atlantic Beach area. Eighteen percent of the people who reside in Nassau's Jewish households reside in this area, making it the second largest Jewish area in the county. Twenty percent of the people in Jewish households are children 17 and under, and 25% are age 65 and over, the highest percentage of elderly in the county. Forty percent of individuals age 75 and over live alone, which is lower than the overall eight-county rate (55%). Sixty-seven percent of the respondents in the Five Towns/Atlantic Beach area are married and 15% are widowed — a higher proportion of widowed people than overall in Nassau (11%). Russian speakers comprise 7% of the people in Jewish households in this area.

Forty-seven percent of the area's Jewish households earn \$100,000 and over per year which is considerably higher than the eight-county average (31%). Another 39% earn between \$35,000 – \$99,999 and 15% are in the lowest income category (under \$35,000 per year), which is considerably lower than the eight-county average (31%). Only 6% of the Jewish households in the Five Towns/Atlantic Beach area are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Sixty-four percent of households make charitable contributions to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes, which is higher than the eight-county rate (41%) and 47% contribute to UJA-Federation, which is much higher than the overall eight-county rate (28%).

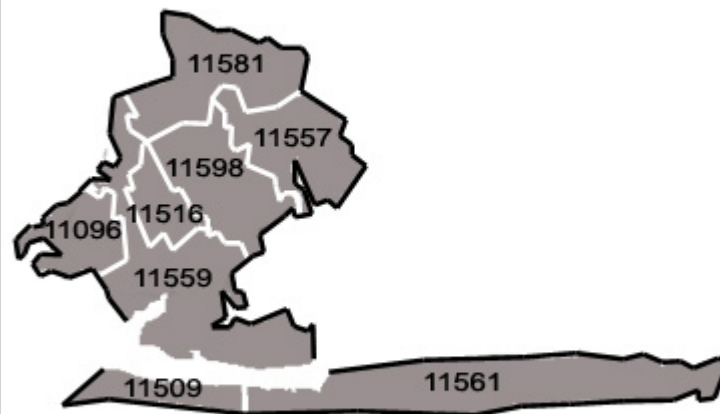
The large majority (68%) of Five Towns/Atlantic Beach households belong to a synagogue and 42% belong to another Jewish organization. Consistent with this affiliation pattern is the high percentage of respondents who feel part of the Jewish community (81%) and who have travelled to Israel (70%), the third highest rate of Israel travel among the principal Jewish areas. Over one-quarter of those interviewed describe themselves as Orthodox, the highest proportion in Nassau County. Another 35% identify as Conservative and 25% identify as Reform. Forty-four percent of households in the area keep kosher and 47% light Shabbat candles, much higher rates than overall in Nassau and than overall in the eight counties. In addition, the percentage of children who have attended Jewish day school in the area (75%) is twice as large as the Nassau County rate (38%). The Five Towns/Atlantic Beach intermarriage rate (6%) is the lowest of the five Nassau principal areas and the second lowest of all the Jewish principal areas where the overall rate is 22%.

Exhibit 25

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	11,900	16,700
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	35,600	44,100
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	34%	40%

Five Towns/Atlantic Beach



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 25a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	16,700
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	41,400
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	44,100

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	20%
18 – 39	21
40 – 64	34
65 – 74	11
75+	14
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	67%
Never Married	12
Separated/Divorced	6
Widowed	15
Living Together	<1

Exhibit 25a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	25%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	32
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	43
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	7%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 25a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	22%
75+ Living Alone	40
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	15%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	39
\$100,000+	47
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	23%
Have Enough	44
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	33
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	6%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	19%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	6
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	6
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	6
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	9
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	2%

Exhibit 25a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	26%
Conservative	35
Reform	25
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	10
Secular/No Religion	3
Miscellaneous	<1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	68%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	42
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	61
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	70
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	78%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	81
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	89%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	87
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	47
Keeps a Kosher Home	44

Exhibit 25a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	5%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	20
Day School (Past and/or Current)	75
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	92%
Conversionary Marriages	2
Intermarriage	6
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	9%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	15
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	64
Jewish Gifts Only	12
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	47%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Nassau: Great Neck

There are 19,000 Jewish households containing 53,700 people, of whom 47,900 are Jewish, in the Great Neck area, which includes Glen Cove, Port Washington, Roslyn Heights, and Manhasset. It is the largest of Nassau's principal Jewish areas, containing 21% of all people residing in the county's Jewish households. Approximately one-quarter of the people in Great Neck's Jewish households are 17 and under (higher than the eight-county average but comparable to overall Nassau rates) and 17% are age 65 and over. Nearly three-quarters are married (higher than the eight-county average but comparable to the overall Nassau rate) and 12% are widowed. Russian speakers comprise 7% of all people in Jewish households.

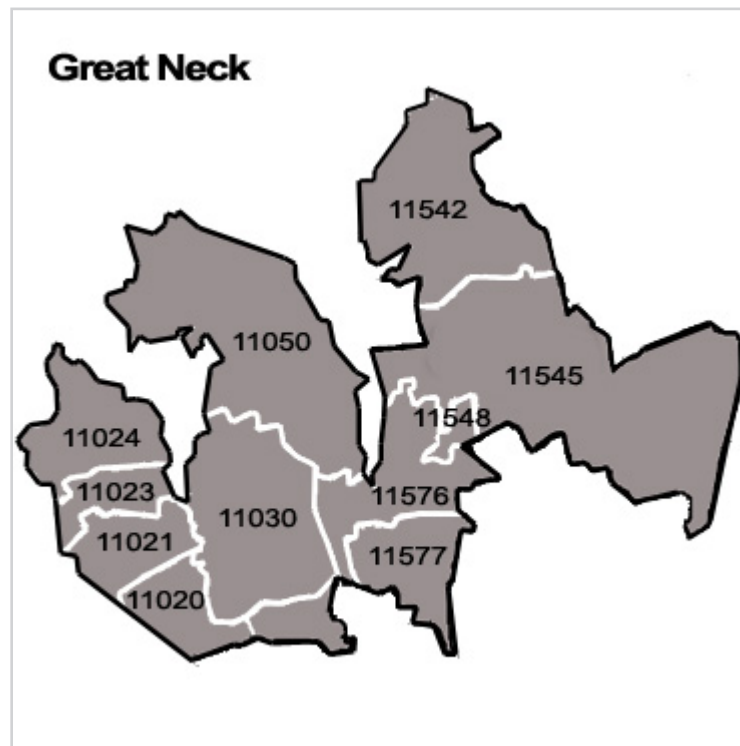
Great Neck is the third most affluent of the Nassau principal areas, with 62% of the households in the \$100,000 and over per year income category and only 5% in the lowest (under \$35,000 per year) category. Sixty-one percent of the households make charitable donations to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes, which is higher than the eight-county rate. Fifty-two percent contribute to UJA-Federation, which is higher than the overall Nassau rate (41%) and much higher than the overall eight-county rate (28%).

The level of synagogue membership in Great Neck (59%) is comparable to that of the county's other Jewish areas and higher than the overall eight-county area level (43%). Three-quarters of Great Neck's Jewish respondents report that they feel part of the Jewish community, which is higher than the overall eight-county average (65%). Seventy-five percent of Great Neck Jewish household members have attended a Jewish cultural event during the past year, compared to 62% overall in the eight counties. Twelve percent of respondents identify as Orthodox, 31% identify as Conservative, and 42% as Reform. The proportions of respondents in this area who light Shabbat candles (33%) and who keep kosher (30%) are comparable to the Nassau rates as well as the overall eight-county rates. The intermarriage rate in Great Neck (19%) is slightly higher than the Nassau rate (17%) and slightly lower than the overall rate (22%).

Exhibit 26

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	14,400	19,000
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	41,900	53,700
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	29%	35%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 26a
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	19,000
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	47,900
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	53,700

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	27%
18 – 39	19
40 – 64	37
65 – 74	10
75+	7
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	72%
Never Married	9
Separated/Divorced	7
Widowed	12
Living Together	<1

Exhibit 26a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	38%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	33
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	29
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	7%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 26a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	11%
75+ Living Alone	43
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	5%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	33
\$100,000+	62
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	16%
Have Enough	39
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	46
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	1%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	18%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	7
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	6
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	10
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	5%

Exhibit 26a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	12%
Conservative	31
Reform	42
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	10
Secular/No Religion	4
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	59%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	38
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	75
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	60
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	64%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	75
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	89%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	80
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	33
Keeps a Kosher Home	30

Exhibit 26a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	5%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	55
Day School (Past and/or Current)	39
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	74%
Conversionary Marriages	6
Intermarriage	19
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	6%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	17
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	61
Jewish Gifts Only	16
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	52%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Nassau: Northeast Nassau

There are 12,900 Jewish households containing 39,600 people, of whom 37,500 are Jewish, in Northeast Nassau. Communities in this area include Woodbury, Syosset, Jericho, Plainview, and Hicksville. Over the past decade, the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the area's total population increased from 26% to 35%, corresponding to a 38% increase in the number of people in Jewish households in the area.

One-quarter of those living in Jewish households in this area are age 17 and under, while 16% are 65 and over. Approximately three-quarters (76%) of respondents are married, which is much higher than the eight-county average (57%) and 10% are widowed.

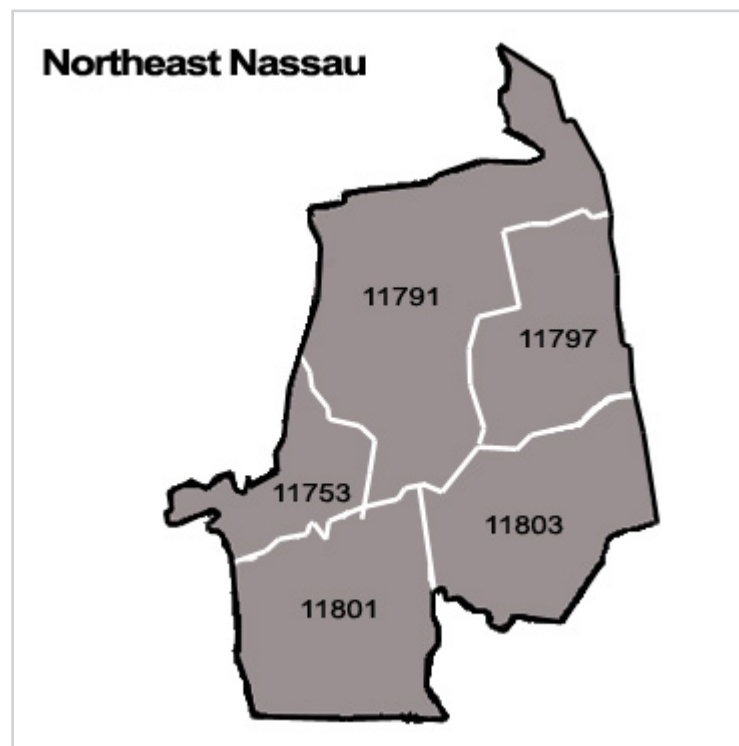
Household income distributions in Northeast Nassau differ somewhat from Nassau's other areas; a greater proportion of households (16%) are in the lowest income category (under \$35,000 per year) and a larger proportion (42%) are in the highest category (\$100,000 and over per year). Although virtually no households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, 32% claim that they are either "just managing" or that they "cannot make ends meet". Corresponding to this finding, a somewhat higher proportion of households in this area sought career counseling (16% in Northeast Nassau, compared to 9% overall in Nassau and 11% overall in the eight-county area). Sixty percent of the area's households contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes, which is higher than the overall average (41%) and 41% contribute to UJA-Federation, which is also higher than the overall eight-county rate (28%).

Northeast Nassau households have a high rate (64%) of synagogue membership compared to the other Nassau areas (56%) and also compared to overall in the eight-county area (43%). A comparatively high proportion (82%) report that they feel part of the Jewish community, a higher percentage than overall in Nassau (72%) and than overall in the eight-county area (65%). Four percent identify as Orthodox, 43% as Conservative, and 37% as Reform, as compared to 19%, 26%, and 29%, respectively, overall in the eight counties. The intermarriage rate for this area (10%) is lower than the county rate (17%) and also lower than the overall eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 27

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	9,200	12,900
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	28,600	39,600
People in Jewish Households in this area as a % of All People in this area	26%	35%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 27a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	12,900
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	37,500
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	39,600

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	25%
18 – 39	21
40 – 64	39
65 – 74	11
75+	5
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	76%
Never Married	8
Separated/Divorced	6
Widowed	10
Living Together	<1

Exhibit 27a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	44%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	30
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	27
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	2%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 27a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	16%
75+ Living Alone	22
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	16%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	42
\$100,000+	42
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	32%
Have Enough	39
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	28
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	<1%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	19%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	16
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	6
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	11
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	4%

Exhibit 27a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	4%
Conservative	43
Reform	37
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	13
Secular/No Religion	1
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	64%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	27
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	65
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	46
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	66%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	82
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	92%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	82
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	18
Keeps a Kosher Home	24

Exhibit 27a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	16%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	76
Day School (Past and/or Current)	8
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	86%
Conversionary Marriages	4
Intermarriage	10
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	2%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	27
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	60
Jewish Gifts Only	10
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	41%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Nassau: South Shore

There are 9,800 Jewish households containing 29,400 people on the South Shore of Nassau County of whom 25,200 are Jewish. This area includes Oceanside, Baldwin, and Freeport.

The largest proportion of those residing in Jewish households in this area (41%) are between the ages of 40 and 64 and 15% are age 65 and over. This area has a higher proportion of never married (16%) than the other Nassau areas. Forty-two percent of individuals who are 75 and over live alone, somewhat lower than the overall eight-county rate.

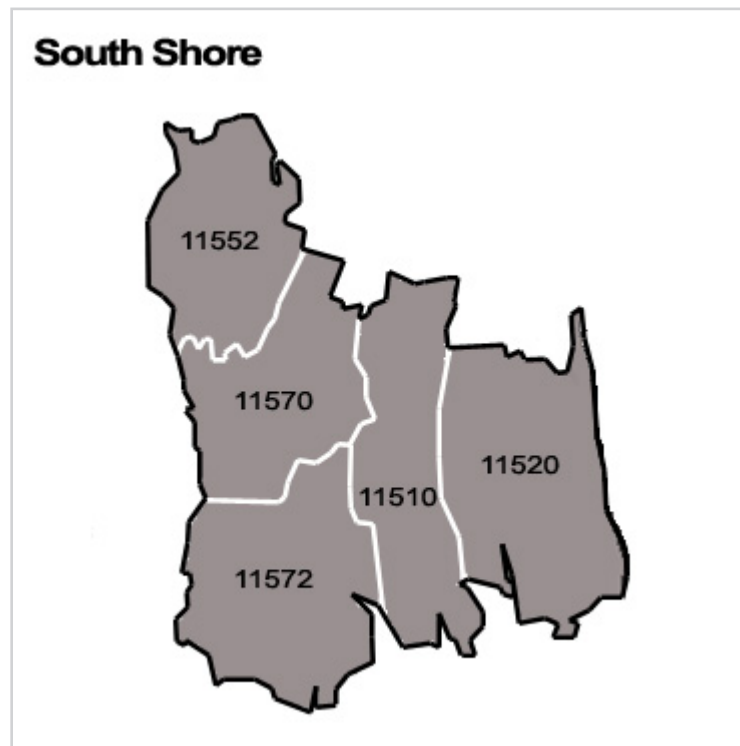
Economically, this area is within the mid-range level. It has a higher proportion of households (44%) in the middle income category (\$35,000–\$99,999) than any other Jewish area in Nassau County. Forty-eight percent of the area's Jewish households earn \$100,000 and over per year, which is higher than the overall eight-county rate (31%) and only 8% earn less than \$35,000 per year. Compared to the other Nassau areas, the South Shore has the highest levels of social service needs and utilization. For example, 23% of households sought assistance for a serious/chronic illness, 11% sought personal/family counseling, and 10% sought services for an older person. Fifty-six percent of households contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes (compared to 41% overall), and 37% contribute to UJA-Federation, which is higher than the overall eight-county rate (28%).

The South Shore's rate of synagogue membership (51%) is the lowest among Nassau's five areas (where 56% of households belong to synagogues), yet it is higher than the overall eight-county rate (43%). This area's rates of keeping kosher (22%), lighting Shabbat candles (26%), and stating that "being Jewish is very important" (65%) were comparable to both the overall Nassau rates and with the overall eight-county rates. In terms of their denominational affiliation, 12% of Nassau's South Shore respondents identify as Orthodox, 29% as Conservative and 42% as Reform. The South Shore's intermarriage rate (20%) is generally comparable to that found in Nassau (17%) and overall in the eight counties (22%).

Exhibit 28

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	9,400	9,800
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	26,100	29,400
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	17%	18%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 28a
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	9,800
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	25,200
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	29,400

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	21%
18 – 39	23
40 – 64	41
65 – 74	8
75+	7
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	65%
Never Married	16
Separated/Divorced	2
Widowed	12
Living Together	4

Exhibit 28a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	33%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	35
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	32
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	5%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 28a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	25%
75+ Living Alone	42
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	8%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	44
\$100,000+	48
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	26%
Have Enough	37
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	37
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	6%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	23%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	11
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	5
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	9
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	10
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	2%

Exhibit 28a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	12%
Conservative	29
Reform	42
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	9
Secular/No Religion	8
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	51%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	34
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	67
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	41
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	60%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	65
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	80%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	67
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	26
Keeps a Kosher Home	22

Exhibit 28a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	<1%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	42
Day School (Past and/or Current)	58
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	74%
Conversionary Marriages	6
Intermarriage	20
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	5%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	28
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	56
Jewish Gifts Only	10
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	37%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

IX. SUFFOLK

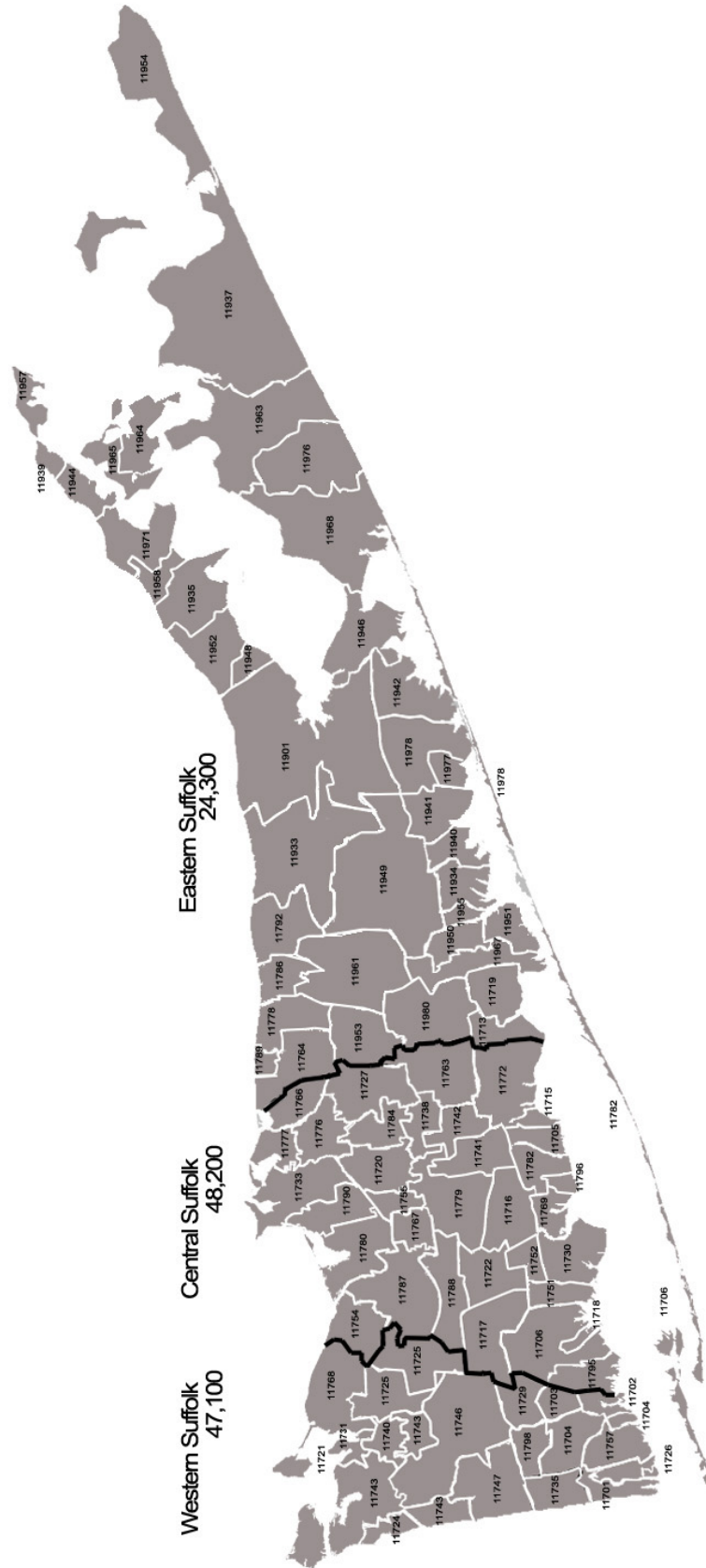
Western Suffolk

Central Suffolk

Suffolk

Jewish Areas

Number of People in Jewish Households by Zip Code Clusters



Source: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

The Jewish population in Suffolk is concentrated in Western Suffolk and in Central Suffolk. In Suffolk, there is a considerable difference between the number of people residing in Jewish households (127,600) and the number of Jewish persons (90,200). This difference is attributable to the county's intermarriage rate (41%), the highest of the eight counties, where the overall rate is 22%. The eastern tip of Long Island contains an additional 19% (24,300) of the Jewish population. The Jewish population as a proportion of the county's total population (9%) has remained steady over the past decade.

Nearly one-quarter (24%) of the individuals residing in Jewish households in this area are 17 and under, which is comparable to the eight-county rate, and 12% are age 65 and over, which is lower than the eight-county rate (18%). Suffolk contains a higher than average proportion of married individuals (69% in Suffolk compared to 57% overall in the eight counties) and a somewhat lower than average proportion of never married individuals (13% in Suffolk compared to 20% overall in the eight counties).

Income is structured differently in Suffolk than in the two other suburban counties; the highest proportion of Suffolk households (50%) earn between \$35,000 and \$99,999 per year whereas the highest proportions in Nassau and in Westchester earn \$100,000 and over per year. Nearly one-third of Suffolk households claim that they "cannot make ends meet" or are "just managing." Regarding philanthropy, the largest percentage of households (44%) contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes, which is higher than the overall rate (29%) and 41% contribute to a combination of non-Jewish and Jewish causes, which is comparable to the overall rate. Twenty-one percent contribute to UJA-Federation, which is lower than the overall rate (28%).

Jewish households in Suffolk County exhibit lower levels of synagogue membership (36%) and lower levels of attendance at Jewish cultural events (54%) than overall in the eight counties (43% and 62% respectively). Reflecting this affiliation pattern, only 51% of Suffolk respondents report that they feel part of the Jewish community compared to 65% overall in the eight counties. In Suffolk, 3% of respondents identify as Orthodox (the lowest rate among the eight counties), 29% identify as Conservative, and 41% identify as Reform. Levels of Jewish practice are also lower in this county; only 11% of households maintain a kosher home and 14% light Shabbat candles, compared to 31% and 28% respectively, overall.

Exhibit 29
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	37,000	44,300
Jewish Persons	98,000	90,200
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	116,000	127,600
People in Jewish Households in Suffolk as a % of All People in the Suffolk	9%	9%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 29a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish Households in County	Jewish Persons
Western Suffolk	141,800	15,100	11%	427,800	47,100	11%	37%	36,500
Central Suffolk	189,400	17,500	9%	592,000	48,200	8%	38%	34,200
Eastern Suffolk	75,100	8,500	11%	208,200	24,300	12%	19%	13,400
OTHER*	63,000	3,200	5%	191,400	8,000	4%	6%	6,100
TOTAL	469,300	44,300	9%	1,419,400	127,600	9%	100%	90,200

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002; U.S. Census, 2000.*

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* Other consists of Suffolk residents with no zip code information.

Exhibit 29b
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	44,300
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	90,200
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	127,600

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	24%
18 – 39	27
40 – 64	37
65 – 74	7
75+	5
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	69%
Never Married	13
Separated/Divorced	8
Widowed	7
Living Together	2

Exhibit 29b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	36%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	42
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	22
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	2%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 29b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	29%
75+ Living Alone	42
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	17%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	50
\$100,000+	33
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	34%
Have Enough	38
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	29
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	8%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	24%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	11
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	11
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	2%

Exhibit 29b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	3%
Conservative	29
Reform	41
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	14
Secular/No Religion	8
Miscellaneous	5
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	36%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	16
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	54
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	30
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	49%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	51
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	69%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	64
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	14
Keeps a Kosher Home	11

Exhibit 29b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	22%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	64
Day School (Past and/or Current)	14
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	52%
Conversionary Marriages	7
Intermarriage	41
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	9%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	44
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	41
Jewish Gifts Only	6
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	23%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

There are 15,100 Jewish households containing 47,100 people, of whom 36,500 are Jewish, in Western Suffolk, an area comprising Huntington, Dix Hills, and Commack.

Over one-quarter of the individuals residing in Western Suffolk's Jewish households are age 17 and under. Only 8% are age 65 and over, which is one of the lowest proportions of elderly individuals in the eight-county area. Forty-two percent of Western Suffolk respondents who are 75 and over, live alone which is lower than overall in the eight counties (55%). Nearly three-quarters of the respondents are married, compared to 57%, and only 10% have never been married, compared to 20% overall in the eight counties.

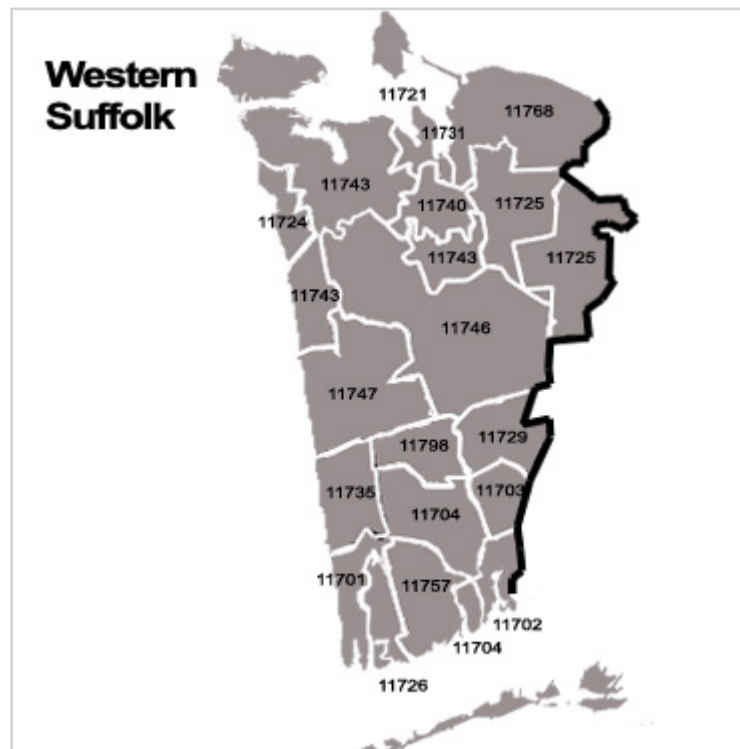
Households in this area are almost evenly divided between those earning \$100,000 and over per year (44%) and those earning \$35,000 – \$99,999 per year (41%). Only 16% earn less than \$35,000 per year. This income distribution is also reflected in the area's relatively low poverty level; only 6% of its households are under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines, compared with 16% overall in the eight counties. Western Suffolk's Jewish households' philanthropic patterns are similar to the average rates; 48% contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes, 38% contribute only to non-Jewish causes and 30% contribute to UJA-Federation. However in Western Suffolk a smaller proportion of households contribute exclusively to Jewish causes (5%) than in the eight-county area (17%).

A very small proportion (2%) of Western Suffolk respondents identify as Orthodox, 31% identify as Conservative and the largest proportion (42%) identify as Reform. Ten percent describe themselves as Non-Denominational and another 10% describe themselves as Secular. The proportion of households in Western Suffolk belonging to synagogues (46%) is comparable to the overall eight-county membership rate (43%). Fifty percent of the respondents state that "being Jewish is important" which is consistent with Suffolk's overall average (49%), yet below the eight-county average (65%). A larger proportion of Western Suffolk respondents feel part of the Jewish community than overall Suffolk respondents (61% in this area as compared to 51% overall in Suffolk). Similarly, Western Suffolk Jewish households are more likely to practice Jewish rituals such as lighting Shabbat candles (21%) and attending a Passover Seder (76%) than overall in Suffolk (14% and 69%, respectively). However, these rates of Jewish ritual observance are lower than the overall eight-county rates (31% and 78%, respectively). Western Suffolk has the third lowest rate of travel to Israel (35%) of any other Jewish area. Western Suffolk's 33% intermarriage rate is higher than the eight-county average (22%) and is in fact, one of the highest rates among all the Jewish principal areas.

Exhibit 30

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	13,600	15,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	41,300	47,100
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	10%	11%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 30a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	15,100
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	36,500
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	47,100

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	27%
18 – 39	26
40 – 64	39
65 – 74	5
75+	3
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	74%
Never Married	10
Separated/Divorced	8
Widowed	4
Living Together	4

Exhibit 30a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	43%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	40
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	17
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	1%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 30a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	8%
75+ Living Alone	42
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	16%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	41
\$100,000+	44
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	29%
Have Enough	37
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	34
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	6%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	26%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	7
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	13
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	1%

Exhibit 30a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	2%
Conservative	31
Reform	42
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	10
Secular/No Religion	10
Miscellaneous	6
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	46%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	23
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	61
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	35
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	50%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	61
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	76%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	64
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	21
Keeps a Kosher Home	14

Exhibit 30a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	17%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	62
Day School (Past and/or Current)	21
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	60%
Conversionary Marriages	6
Intermarriage	33
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	8%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	38
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	48
Jewish Gifts Only	5
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	30%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Suffolk: Central Suffolk

There are 17,500 Jewish households containing 48,200 people, of whom 34,200 are Jewish in Central Suffolk. This area includes Smithtown, Hauppauge, Central Islip, and Stonybrook.

Central Suffolk has fewer individuals age 17 and under (22%) residing in its Jewish households than Western Suffolk (27%) and a higher proportion (13%) of individuals age 65 and over. Sixty-five percent of respondents in this area are married, 14% have never been married and 10% are widowed. Forty-six percent of individuals age 75 and over live alone.

In Central Suffolk, a larger proportion of households (54%) are in the moderate income category (\$35,000 to \$99,999) than in Western Suffolk (41%) and than overall in the eight counties (38%), yet this rate is comparable to the overall Suffolk proportion in this income category. Seven percent of Central Suffolk households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and 33% of respondents report that they “cannot make ends meet” or are “just managing” compared to 36% overall in the eight counties. This area’s level of service utilization is on par with overall rates. The exception is the proportion of households seeking services for someone with a disability (13%) which is slightly above the Suffolk and the eight-county averages (11% and 9%, respectively).

As in Western Suffolk, Central Suffolk’s level of charitable giving to exclusively Jewish causes (5%) is below the eight-county average (17%). Forty-five percent of Jewish households in the area contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes and 44% contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes. Twenty-four percent of households contribute to UJA-Federation, which is slightly below the eight-county average (28%).

Central Suffolk is low on many commonly used indicators of Jewish affiliation and Jewish practice. Only 34% of the area’s Jewish households belong to a synagogue as compared with 43% overall in the eight counties and only 45% feel part of the Jewish community, compared with 51% in Suffolk and 65% overall in the eight counties. Only 51% state that “being Jewish is important” compared to 65% overall the eight counties. Nine percent of Jewish households in this area light Shabbat candles and 7% keep kosher, compared to 31% and 28% respectively, overall in the eight counties. Four percent of respondents identify as Orthodox (much lower than the eight-county rate of 19%), 32% identify as Conservative, and 42% identify as Reform. Central Suffolk has the lowest rate of travel to Israel (27%) among the principal Jewish areas and the highest intermarriage rate (41%).

Exhibit 31**Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002**

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	15,800	17,500
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	51,400	48,200
People in Jewish Households in this area as a % of All People in this area	9%	8%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 31a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	17,500
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	34,200
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	48,200

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	22%
18 – 39	27
40 – 64	39
65 – 74	8
75+	5
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	65%
Never Married	14
Separated/Divorced	8
Widowed	10
Living Together	2

Exhibit 31a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	33%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	47
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	20
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	3%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 31a (continued)**VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	32%
75+ Living Alone	46
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	15%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	54
\$100,000+	32
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	33%
Have Enough	38
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	29
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	7%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	22%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	6
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	9
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	13
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	11
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	1%

Exhibit 31a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS**

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	4%
Conservative	32
Reform	42
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	10
Secular/No Religion	5
Miscellaneous	7
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	34%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	17
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	53
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	27
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	51%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	45
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	72%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	70
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	9
Keeps a Kosher Home	7

Exhibit 31a (continued)

JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	22%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	60
Day School (Past and/or Current)	8
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	52%
Conversionary Marriages	7
Intermarriage	41
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	7%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	44
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	45
Jewish Gifts Only	5
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	24%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

X. WESTCHESTER

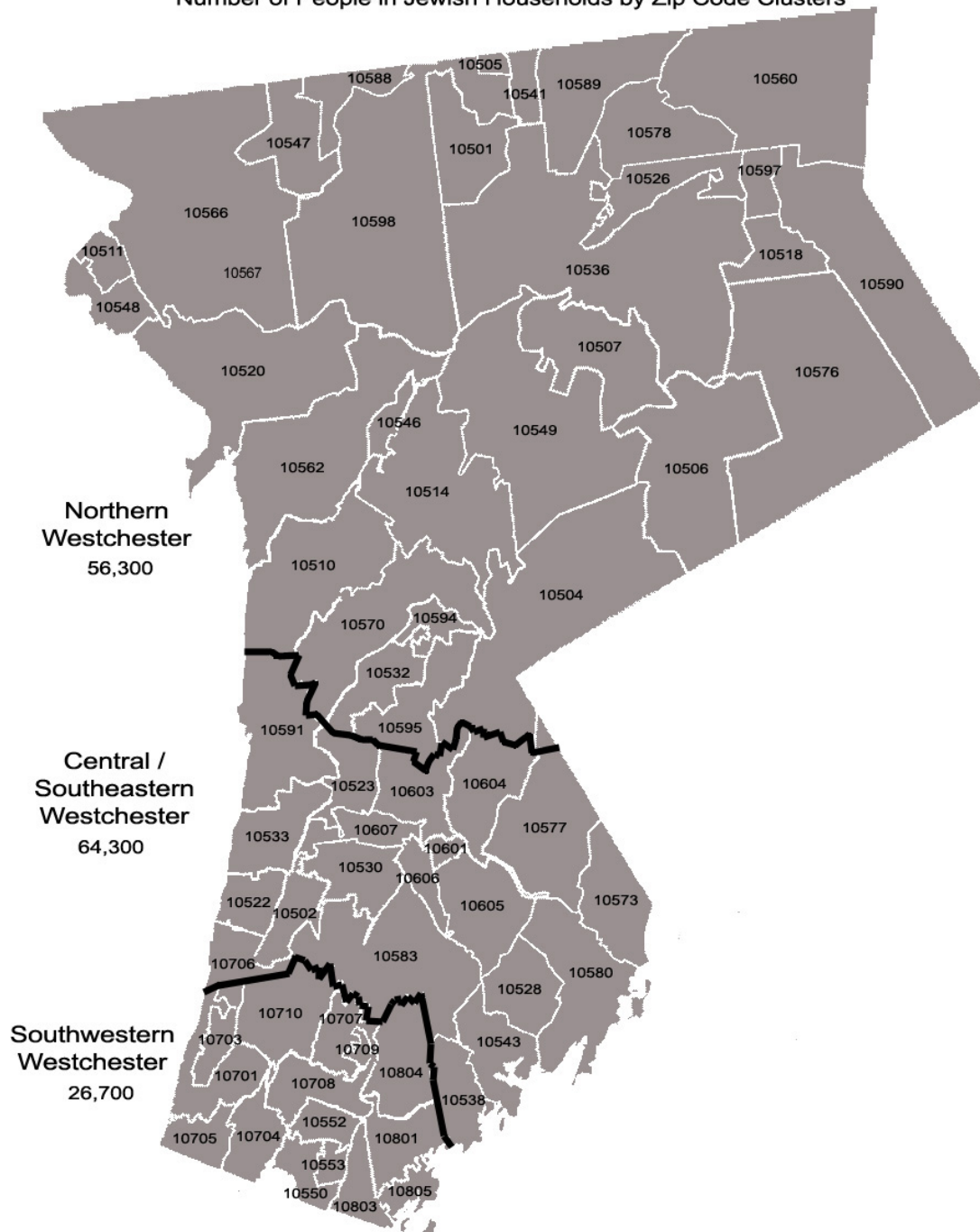
Southwestern Westchester

Central/Southeastern Westchester

Northern Westchester

Jewish Area

Number of People in Jewish Households by Zip Code Clusters



Source: *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002*

Westchester is home to 152,600 persons residing in 54,600 Jewish households. Since 1991, the absolute number of people in Jewish households has increased 47% while the number of people in Jewish households as a proportion of the total Westchester population has increased from 12% to 17%. Westchester is comprised of three principal Jewish areas, Southwestern Westchester, Central/Southeastern Westchester, and Northern Westchester, which are very distinct from each other. The Southwestern area, which includes Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and Pelham, is a mixture of affluent and less affluent areas, but overall has a less affluent economic profile than the other two areas. The three areas also differ significantly in terms of their Jewish characteristics; households in the Central/Southeastern area have higher levels of Jewish affiliation and practice than the other two areas.

The proportion of Jewish Westchester residents who are married (74%) is above the overall average (57%). Twenty-seven percent of Westchester households include individuals 17 and under, which is higher than the overall eight-county average (22%). In Westchester, 17% of the people in Jewish households are 65 and over which is comparable to the overall eight-county rate (18%).

Westchester Jewish households are economically above average; 58% earn \$100,000 and over per year (compared to 31% overall), while only 2% are under the 150% Federal Poverty Guidelines (compared to 16% overall in the eight-county area). Westchester households tend to be philanthropic – 95% contribute to some charity. The highest proportion (41%) contribute to both Jewish and non-Jewish causes, which is comparable to the overall rate, and 9% contribute exclusively to Jewish causes. Forty-one percent of Westchester households contribute to UJA-Federation, which is substantially higher than the overall rate (28%).

Westchester's Jewish residents also have a distinctive Jewish profile; they are more likely to identify as Reform (42%) and less likely to identify as Orthodox (9%), compared to 29% and 19%, respectively, overall in the eight counties. In Westchester, a higher percentage of Jewish households belong to a synagogue (51%) than overall in the eight counties (43%). However, fewer (59%) Westchester respondents state that “being Jewish is very important” (compared to 65% overall in the eight-county area), fewer (21%) light Shabbat candles (compared to 31% overall) and fewer (14%) maintain a kosher home (compared to 28% overall). The Westchester intermarriage rate (25%) is slightly higher than the intermarriage rate overall in the eight counties (22%).

Exhibit 32
Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	39,000	54,600
Jewish Persons	92,000	129,100
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	104,000	152,600
People in Jewish Households in Westchester as a % of All People in Westchester	12%	17%

Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 32a

Population and Household Estimates by Area, 2002

Area Name	All Households (Census)	Jewish Households	Jewish Households as a % of All Households	All People (Census)	People in Jewish Households	People in Jewish Households as a % of All People in Area	People in Jewish Households in Area as a % of People in Jewish Households in County	Jewish Persons
Southwestern Westchester	115,900	12,300	11%	305,000	26,700	9%	17%	21,900
Central/Southeastern Westchester	105,800	23,000	22%	285,000	64,300	23%	42%	56,800
Northern Westchester	89,800	17,400	19%	260,900	56,300	22%	37%	45,000
OTHER*	25,600	1,900	7%	72,600	5,300	7%	3%	5,400
TOTAL	337,100	54,600	16%	923,500	152,600	16%	100%	129,100

Sources: *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

* Other consist of Westchester residents with no zip code information.

Exhibit 32b
Jewish Population and Household Characteristics
DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	54,600
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	129,100
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	152,600

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	27%
18 – 39	19
40 – 64	37
65 – 74	9
75+	8
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	74%
Never Married	9
Separated/Divorced	6
Widowed	10
Living Together	1

Exhibit 32b (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	39%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	30
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	31
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	3%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 32b (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	28%
75+ Living Alone	58
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	13%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	29
\$100,000+	58
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	20%
Have Enough	36
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	44
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	2%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	22%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	10
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	7
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	13
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	4%

Exhibit 32b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	9%
Conservative	31
Reform	42
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	10
Secular/No Religion	6
Miscellaneous	3
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	51%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	23
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	66
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	54
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	59%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	67
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	81%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	68
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	21
Keeps a Kosher Home	14

Exhibit 32b (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	15%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	54
Day School (Past and/or Current)	31
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	68%
Conversionary Marriages	7
Intermarriage	25
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	5%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	26
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	59
Jewish Gifts Only	9
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	45%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Westchester: Southwestern Westchester

There are 12,300 Jewish households containing 26,700 people, of whom 21,900 are Jewish, in Southwestern Westchester. This area includes Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, and New Rochelle. In terms of its Jewish population, it is the smallest of Westchester's three areas.

Southwestern Westchester is distinct from Westchester's other areas in that it contains a larger proportion of individuals 65 and over in its Jewish households (25% in this area as compared with 17% overall in Westchester and 18% overall in the eight counties) and fewer individuals 17 and under (16% in this area compared with 27% overall in Westchester.) Corresponding to this pattern, a larger proportion of respondents in Southwestern Westchester are widowed (22%) compared to Westchester overall (10%) and fewer respondents (50%) are married than in Westchester overall (74%). It is important to note that 86% of those in Southwestern Westchester who are age 75 and older live alone – one of the highest rates of living alone in any of the principal Jewish areas. The Westchester rate of living alone is 58% and the overall eight-county rate is 55%. Russian speakers comprise 7% of all people residing in Jewish households in the area.

The socio-economic profile of this area, though different from the other two Westchester principal areas, is very similar to the eight county-average. In Southwestern Westchester, 33% of households earn \$35,000 or less per year, compared to 13% overall in Westchester and 31% overall in the eight-county area. Only 3% of households are under 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. This area's level of social service utilization is similar to both the county and the eight-county levels.

Charitable giving rates are similar to overall Westchester rates and higher than overall eight-county rates; 58% contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes and 42% contribute to UJA-Federation. A slightly higher percentage of Southwestern Westchester households (10%) do not make any charitable contributions as compared to Westchester as a whole (5%).

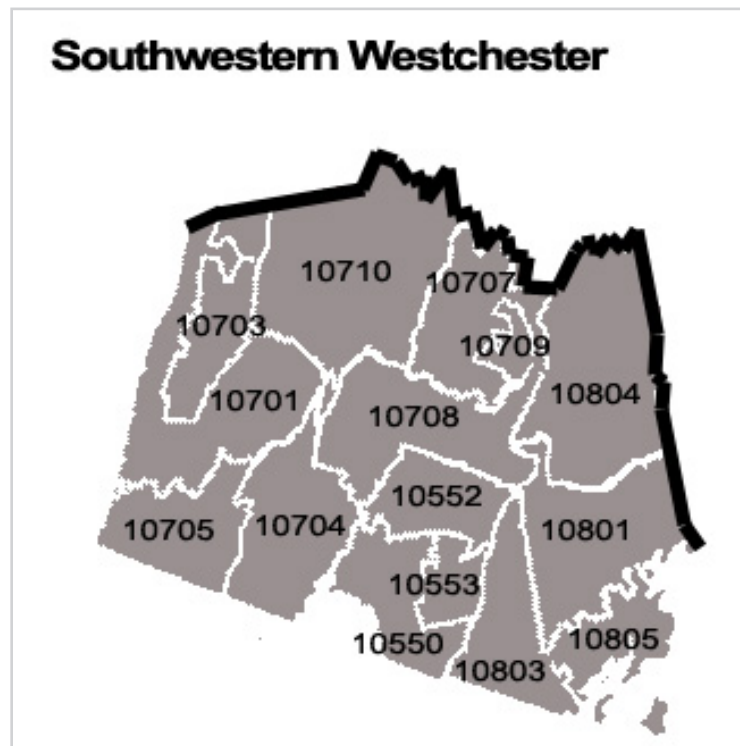
In Southwestern Westchester, a higher proportion of respondents identify themselves as Orthodox (16%) and a higher proportion identify as Conservative (36%) than overall in Westchester (9% and 31%, respectively), and fewer identify as Reform (32%) than overall in Westchester (42%). However, fewer households (39%) belong to a synagogue in this area than overall in Westchester (51%) and than overall in the eight-county area (43%). This lower level of Jewish affiliation is also reflected in the smaller proportion of Southwestern Westchester respondents who feel part of the Jewish community (53%) than overall in Westchester (67%) and than overall in the eight-county area (65%).

A smaller proportion of Southwestern Westchester Jewish households fast on Yom Kippur (46%) or attend a Passover Seder (70%) than overall in Westchester (68% and 81%, respectively) and than overall in the eight-counties (72% and 78%, respectively). Inter-marriage rates are higher in this area (32%) than overall in Westchester (25%) and than overall in the eight counties (22%).

Exhibit 33

Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	9,900	12,300
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	22,700	26,700
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	8%	9%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.
 Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 33a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	12,300
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	21,900
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	26,700

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	16%
18 – 39	22
40 – 64	36
65 – 74	8
75+	17
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	50%
Never Married	15
Separated/Divorced	12
Widowed	22
Living Together	1

Exhibit 33a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	21%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	37
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	42
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	7%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 33a (continued)
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	27%
75+ Living Alone	86
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	33%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	35
\$100,000+	31
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	24%
Have Enough	52
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	25
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	3%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	24%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	2
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	6
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	11
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	1%

Exhibit 33a (continued)
JEWISH CONNECTIONS

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	16%
Conservative	36
Reform	32
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	11
Secular/No Religion	4
Miscellaneous	1
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	39%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	16
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	59
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	41
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	52%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	53
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	70%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	46
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	13
Keeps a Kosher Home	14

Exhibit 33a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)**

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	8%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	44
Day School (Past and/or Current)	48
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	64%
Conversionary Marriages	4
Intermarriage	32
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	10%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	27
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	58
Jewish Gifts Only	4
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	42%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Westchester: Central/Southeastern Westchester

There are 23,000 Jewish households containing 64,300 people, of whom 56,800 are Jewish, in Central/Southeastern Westchester. This area includes Scarsdale, White Plains, Rye, and Mamaroneck. The age demographics of this area are very similar to those of Westchester overall and also similar to the overall demographics of the eight-county area; 25% of the individuals in Jewish households are 17 and under and 18% are age 65 and older. In the eight-county area, 23% are 17 and under and 18% are age 65 and over. Seventy-nine percent of the respondents in this area are married which is comparable to the overall Westchester rate (74%) and considerably higher than the eight-county rate (57%). In Central/Southeastern Westchester, only 26% of those age 75 and older live alone, which is below the eight-county average (55%).

Central/Southeastern Westchester is the second most affluent of the principal Jewish areas; 67% of households earn \$100,000 and over per year and only 8% earn less than \$35,000 per year. The area's philanthropic profile reflects its economic situation; only 4% of households do not make a charitable contribution (as compared with 12% overall in the eight-county area). Sixty-six percent contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes, and 55% contribute to UJA-Federation, which is much higher than the eight-county average (28%).

This area's respondents are less likely to identify as Orthodox (8%) than overall in the eight-county area (19%) and more likely to identify as Reform (47%) than overall (29%). Central/Southeastern Westchester's respondents are as likely to identify as Conservative as overall (26%).

Synagogue membership in this area is also higher (56%) than the overall eight-county average (43%). Central/Southeastern Westchester also has a higher rate of belonging to other Jewish organizations (31%) compared with Westchester overall (23%), or in the eight-county area (20%). This high level of actual affiliation corresponds to strong feelings of affiliation; 81% of respondents in this area feel part of the Jewish community, compared to 67% overall in Westchester and 65% overall in the eight counties. Households in this area report higher levels of Jewish ritual practice than overall in Westchester, but lower levels than in the eight-county area; 26% in Central/Southeastern Westchester light Shabbat candles (compared to 21% overall in Westchester and 31% overall in the eight counties) and 16% keep kosher (compared to 14% overall in Westchester and 28% overall in the eight-county area).

The intermarriage rate in this area (17%) is lower than the overall Westchester rate (25%) and also lower than the eight-county rate (22%).

Exhibit 34**Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002**

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	16,700	23,000
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	46,000	64,300
People in Jewish Households in this area as a % of All People in this area	17%	23%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 34a

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	23,000
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	56,800
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	64,300

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	25%
18 – 39	20
40 – 64	36
65 – 74	10
75+	8
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	79%
Never Married	6
Separated/Divorced	6
Widowed	9
Living Together	<1

Exhibit 34a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	39%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	31
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	30
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	3%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 34a (continued)**VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	39%
75+ Living Alone	26
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	8%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	25
\$100,000+	67
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	18%
Have Enough	27
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	55
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	2%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	24%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	11
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	8
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	10
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	12
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	4%

Exhibit 34a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS**

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	8%
Conservative	27
Reform	47
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	8
Secular/No Religion	5
Miscellaneous	5
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	56%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	31
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	68
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	64
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	67%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	81
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	89%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	76
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	26
Keeps a Kosher Home	16

Exhibit 34a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)**

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	8%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	54
Day School (Past and/or Current)	38
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	78%
Conversionary Marriages	4
Intermarriage	17
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	4%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	21
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	66
Jewish Gifts Only	9
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	55%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

Westchester: Northern Westchester

There are 17,400 Jewish households containing 56,300 people, of whom 45,000 are Jewish, in Northern Westchester. This area includes Chappaqua, Armonk, and Yorktown Heights. Since 1991, the number of people in Jewish households has increased 102% while the Jewish proportion of the area's population has increased from 11% to 22%.

There is a great infusion of younger people in this area. One-third of the individuals who live in Jewish households are age 17 and under and only 10% are age 65 and older. This means that Northern Westchester has a smaller percentage of elderly individuals than the county as a whole (17%) and than the overall region (18%). Fifty-seven percent of those who are 75 and over live alone, which is comparable to both local and eight-county rates.

The socio-economic profile of this area is slightly higher than that of Westchester overall and is the highest in the eight-county area; 68% of Northern Westchester's Jewish households earn \$100,000 and over per year, compared to 58% overall in Westchester. Fewer households (3%) are in the lowest income bracket (\$35,000 and under) than overall in Westchester (13%) and than overall in the eight-county area (31%). Interestingly, the proportion of households seeking help for an older person (17%) is slightly higher than the county average (13%) and higher than the eight-county average (11%). The proportion seeking career or job counseling (12%) is slightly higher than overall in Westchester and on par with the eight-county average.

Northern Westchester's households are philanthropic; 55% contribute to both non-Jewish and Jewish causes, (which is higher than the overall eight-county rate, 41%), 33% contribute exclusively to non-Jewish causes, and 34% contribute to UJA-Federation.

In this area, only 2% of households identify as Orthodox, 28% identify as Conservative, and 46% identify as Reform (compared to 9%, 31%, and 42%, respectively in Westchester). Fifty percent of households belong to a synagogue, which is comparable to the overall Westchester rate and higher than the eight-county rate (43%). Fewer respondents in Northern Westchester feel part of the Jewish community (57%) than in Westchester overall (67%) and than overall in the eight-county area (65%). Fewer households keep kosher in Northern Westchester (7%) than overall in Westchester (14%) and than overall in the eight-county area (28%). Northern Westchester's intermarriage rate (35%) is higher than overall in Westchester (25%) and is among the highest in the eight-county area where the rate is 22%.

Exhibit 35**Jewish Populations Compared: 1991 – 2002**

	1991	2002
Jewish Households	9,200	17,400
People in Jewish Households (including non-Jews)	27,800	56,300
People in Jewish Households in This Area as a % of All People in This Area	11%	22%



Sources: *The 1991 New York Jewish Population Study*; *The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002*; *U.S. Census, 2000*.

Note: All data are rounded to the nearest hundred for presentation.

Exhibit 35

Jewish Population and Household Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of Jewish Households: 2002	17,400
Number of Jewish Persons: 2002	45,000
Number of People in Jewish Households: 2002	56,300

Age Structure (% of People in Jewish Households)	Percent
0 – 17	33%
18 – 39	17
40 – 64	39
65 – 74	6
75+	4
Marital Status (% of All Respondents)	
Married	84%
Never Married	10
Separated/Divorced	2
Widowed	4
Living Together	2

Exhibit 35a (continued)

Household Structure (% of Households)	Percent
Children 17 and Under in Household*	52%
No Children 17 and Under and No Seniors in Household	25
Senior Households with No Children 17 and Under	23
People in Russian-Speaking Jewish Households	
People in Russian-speaking Jewish Households as a % of All People in Jewish Households	2%

* Includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Exhibit 35a (continued)**VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

Isolated Seniors (% of Respondents)	Percent
65 – 74 Living Alone	23%
75+ Living Alone	57
Household Income (% of Households)	
Under \$35,000	3%
\$35,000 – \$99,999	29
\$100,000+	68
Subjective Assessment of Financial Status (% of Households)	
Cannot Make Ends Meet/Just Managing	21%
Have Enough	36
Have Extra Money/Wealthy	44
Poverty	
% of Households Under 150% of Federal Poverty Guidelines	2%
Social Service Needs and Utilization	
% of Households Sought Assistance for Serious/Chronic Illness	16%
% of Households Sought Personal/Family Counseling	11
% of Households Sought Job/Career Counseling	12
% of Households Sought Services for Person with Disability	4
% of Households Sought Services for Older Person	17
Nazi Victims	
% of Households with a Nazi Victim	5%

Exhibit 35a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS**

Denomination (% of Respondents)	Percent
Orthodox	2%
Conservative	28
Reform	46
Non-Denominational – “Just Jewish”	14
Secular/No Religion	8
Miscellaneous	2
Jewish Affiliations & Participation	
Household Belongs to Synagogue	50%
Household Belongs to Other Jewish Organization (Including JCC)	16
Household Attended Jewish Cultural Event or Jewish Museum in the Last Year	68
% of Respondents Who Have Ever Traveled to Israel	46
Feeling Connected	
Respondent Said That Being Jewish is “Very Important”	53%
Respondent Feels Part of a Jewish Community	57
Jewish Practices	
Household Member Attends Seder	77%
Respondent Fasts on Yom Kippur	71
Household Member Lights Shabbat Candles	16
Keeps a Kosher Home	7

Exhibit 35a (continued)**JEWISH CONNECTIONS (continued)**

Jewish Education (% of Jewish Children Ages 6 – 17)	Percent
None	20%
Supplementary School (Past and/or Current)	67
Day School (Past and/or Current)	13
Types of Marriages (% of Marriages)*	
Inmarriage	52%
Conversionary Marriages	13
Intermarriage	35
Philanthropy (% of Households)	
No Charitable Gift	4%
Non-Jewish Gifts Only	33
Both Jewish and Non-Jewish Gifts	55
Jewish Gifts Only	8
% Contributed to UJA-Federation of New York	34%

* Inmarried: Two currently married Jewish adults, both raised as Jews.

Conversionary Couple: Jewish adult (raised Jewish, considers self Jewish) married to a spouse who was not raised as a Jew, but who currently considers self Jewish.

Intermarried Couple: Jewish adult married to non-Jewish spouse.

October 2004

Jewish Education Data in the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Geographic Profile*

This update note includes new information with regard to the data on Jewish education found in county and Jewish-area profiles (see e.g., the Bronx, Exhibit 2b, p. 30 or Rego Park/Forest Hills, Exhibit 20a, p. 183).

In the process of completing the comprehensive report of the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002* (October 2004) UAI utilized an improved procedure to estimate the percentage of Jewish children with no Jewish education, with supplementary school education, and with day school education. This estimation procedure is described in the Appendix to the October 2004 report. The revised Jewish education figures on the county level are presented below.

Borough/ County	Jewish Education of Children Ages 6 – 17			
	Current/ Previous Jewish Day School %	Current/ Previous Supplementary Jewish Education %	No Jewish Education %	Total
Bronx	58	28	14	100%
Brooklyn	80	10	9	100%
Manhattan	33	38	28	100%
Queens	44	23	33	100%
Staten Island	18	66	15	100%
Nassau County	32	58	10	100%
Suffolk County	12	65	23	100%
Westchester County	26	57	17	100%
Total Eight-County New York Area	50	34	16	100%

The effect of the new estimates is to reduce the percentage of Jewish children with day school education in every county, ranging from a decrease of 2% in Suffolk County (from 14% to 12%) to a decrease of 7% in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Nassau County.

It is not feasible to adjust the Jewish education data for each of the Jewish-area profiles given the smaller numbers of interviews in small areas compared with counties. **One can assume that in every Jewish area, the percentage of children in day school is less than the percentage presented in the *Geographic Profile*, however, it is extremely unlikely that the difference is greater than 10% in any one area.**

In general, the Jewish education data for small Jewish areas (below the county level) need to be treated with some caution. The higher the percentage of households with children 17 and under, the greater one's comfort level with this data. In small areas where the percentage of households with children 17 and under is relatively high or where the overall number of interviews is relatively high (even if the percentage of children is low), one can be reasonably confident that the data are usable. For example, one should not rely on the Jewish education data for Northeast Bronx where only 10% of the households include a child 17 or under (second lowest rank) and where there are only an estimated 8,200 households (the lowest rank). (Appendix A, pages 314 & 317)

Appendix A:

Selected Variables, Presented

**According to Rank Order, From Highest
to Lowest for All Geographic Areas**

Number of Jewish Households, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Number of Jewish Households
Upper East Side	38,900
Upper West Side	37,100
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	32,500
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	27,800
Lower Manhattan	26,700
Central/Southeastern Westchester	23,000
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	22,100
Borough Park	21,600
Rego Park/Forest Hills	19,300
Great Neck	19,000
Central Suffolk	17,500
Northern Westchester	17,400
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	17,000
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	16,700
Kingsbay/Madison	15,300
Western Suffolk	15,100
Northeast Nassau	12,900
Northeast Queens	12,400
Southwestern Westchester	12,300
East Meadow/Bellmore	11,900
Williamsburg	11,800
Mid-Staten Island	11,300
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	10,700
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	10,300
South Shore	9,800
Northeast Bronx	8,200

Number of Jewish Persons, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Number of Jewish Persons
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	101,100
Borough Park	76,600
Upper East Side	64,700
Upper West Side	59,400
Central/Southeastern Westchester	56,800
Williamsburg	52,700
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	49,700
Great Neck	47,900
Northern Westchester	45,000
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	41,400
Lower Manhattan	41,100
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	40,000
Rego Park/Forest Hills	39,100
Northeast Nassau	37,500
Western Suffolk	36,500
Central Suffolk	34,200
Kingsbay/Madison	33,700
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	32,500
East Meadow/Bellmore	30,100
Mid-Staten Island	29,500
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	28,200
South Shore	25,200
Northeast Queens	24,100
Southwestern Westchester	21,900
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	21,600
Northeast Bronx	13,900

Number of People in Jewish Households, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Number of People in Jewish Households
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	107,800
Borough Park	82,600
Upper East Side	73,300
Upper West Side	71,800
Central/Southeastern Westchester	64,300
Williamsburg	57,600
Northern Westchester	56,300
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	54,500
Great Neck	53,700
Lower Manhattan	52,900
Central Suffolk	48,200
Western Suffolk	47,100
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	44,500
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	44,100
Rego Park/Forest Hills	42,400
Northeast Nassau	39,600
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	37,500
Kingsbay/Madison	36,200
East Meadow/Bellmore	34,400
Mid-Staten Island	34,000
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	31,000
South Shore	29,400
Northeast Queens	28,200
Southwestern Westchester	26,700
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	23,900
Northeast Bronx	15,900

Percent of Households* With Children 17 and Under, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent of Jewish Households
Williamsburg	64%
Borough Park	52
Northern Westchester	52
Northeast Nassau	44
Western Suffolk	43
East Meadow/Bellmore	40
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	39
Central/Southeastern Westchester	39
Great Neck	38
Mid-Staten Island	35
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	33
South Shore	33
Central Suffolk	33
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	29
Northeast Queens	27
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	25
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	24
Rego Park/Forest Hills	23
Southwestern Westchester	21
Kingsbay/Madison	20
Upper West Side	19
Lower Manhattan	17
Upper East Side	16
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	14
Northeast Bronx	10
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	8

* This variable is household based and includes some single parent and multi-generational families.

Percent of Households Earning \$35,000 or Less Per Year, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	66%
Williamsburg	64
Northeast Bronx	63
Borough Park	62
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	60
Kingsbay/Madison	55
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	46
Fresh Meadows/ Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	42
Rego Park/Forest Hills	39
Southwestern Westchester	33
Northeast Queens	28
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	27
Lower Manhattan	24
Upper West Side	17
Mid-Staten Island	16
Northeast Nassau	16
Western Suffolk	16
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	15
Central Suffolk	15
Upper East Side	14
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	11
South Shore	8
Central/Southeastern Westchester	8
East Meadow/Bellmore	6
Great Neck	5
Northern Westchester	3

Percent of Households Earning \$100,000+ Per Year, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Northern Westchester	68%
Central/Southeastern Westchester	67
Great Neck	62
East Meadow/Bellmore	56
Upper East Side	52
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	49
South Shore	48
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	47
Upper West Side	45
Western Suffolk	44
Northeast Nassau	42
Lower Manhattan	32
Central Suffolk	32
Northeast Queens	31
Southwestern Westchester	31
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	29
Mid-Staten Island	27
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	21
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	18
Rego Park/Forest Hills	13
Borough Park	10
Kingsbay/Madison	10
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	7
Northeast Bronx	7
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	5
Williamsburg	5

Percent of Households who Contribute to Jewish Causes,*
Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Great Neck	77%
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	75
Central/Southeastern Westchester	75
East Meadow/Bellmore	73
Borough Park	73
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	73
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	72
Williamsburg	71
Northeast Nassau	71
Northeast Queens	70
South Shore	67
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	66
Rego Park/Forest Hills	64
Southwestern Westchester	63
Northern Westchester	63
Upper East Side	61
Kingsbay/Madison	59
Upper West Side	57
Mid-Staten Island	57
Northeast Bronx	56
Western Suffolk	53
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	52
Central Suffolk	50
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	49
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	42
Lower Manhattan	42

* This combines households who contribute exclusively to Jewish causes with those who contribute to a combination of Jewish and non-Jewish causes.

Percent of Households Belonging to a Synagogue, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Williamsburg	79%
Borough Park	72
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	70
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	68
Northeast Nassau	64
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	63
Great Neck	59
Central/Southeastern Westchester	56
East Meadow/Bellmore	54
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	54
South Shore	51
Northern Westchester	50
Western Suffolk	46
Northeast Queens	45
Rego Park/Forest Hills	42
Mid-Staten Island	40
Southwestern Westchester	39
Kingsbay/Madison	38
Upper East Side	38
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	35
Central Suffolk	35
Northeast Bronx	34
Upper West Side	30
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	28
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	27
Lower Manhattan	25

Percent of Respondents who Light Shabbat Candles, Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Borough Park	81%
Williamsburg	80
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	71
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	67
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	47
Rego Park/Forest Hills	46
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	42
Kingsbay/Madison	41
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	36
Great Neck	33
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	31
Northeast Bronx	29
East Meadow/Bellmore	27
South Shore	26
Central/Southeastern Westchester	26
Mid-Staten Island	25
Northeast Queens	25
Western Suffolk	21
Northeast Nassau	18
Upper West Side	17
Northern Westchester	16
Upper East Side	13
Southwestern Westchester	13
Lower Manhattan	11
Central Suffolk	9
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	4

Percent of Respondents who Fast on Yom Kippur, Rank Ordered
From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Borough Park	91%
Williamsburg	91
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	90
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	87
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	86
Rego Park/Forest Hills	86
East Meadow/Bellmore	84
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	83
Northeast Nassau	82
Great Neck	80
Mid-Staten Island	79
Northeast Queens	77
Central/Southeastern Westchester	76
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	74
Kingsbay/Madison	74
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	72
Northern Westchester	71
Central Suffolk	70
Upper East Side	68
South Shore	67
Western Suffolk	64
Northeast Bronx	63
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	60
Upper West Side	59
Lower Manhattan	57
Southwestern Westchester	46

Percent of Intermarriages,* Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Central Suffolk	41%
Lower Manhattan	36
Upper West Side	35
Northern Westchester	35
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	34
Western Suffolk	33
Southwestern Westchester	32
Mid-Staten Island	25
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	23
Northeast Queens	22
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	20
Upper East Side	20
Rego Park/Forest Hills	20
South Shore	20
Great Neck	19
East Meadow/Bellmore	18
Northeast Bronx	17
Central/Southeastern Westchester	17
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	14
Kingsbay/Madison	13
Northeast Nassau	10
Borough Park	6
Williamsburg	6
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	6
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	6
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	3

* Marriages in which a Jewish adult is married to a spouse who does not consider him or herself Jewish

Percent of Respondents who Have Ever Traveled to Israel,
Rank Ordered From Highest to Lowest, by Area

Area	Percent
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	74%
Borough Park	71
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	70
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	66
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	65
Upper West Side	64
Central/Southeastern Westchester	64
Great Neck	60
Williamsburg	58
Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	57
Upper East Side	57
Rego Park/Forest Hills	57
Northeast Queens	46
Northeast Nassau	46
Northern Westchester	46
East Meadow/Bellmore	44
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	43
Kingsbay/Madison	41
South Shore	41
Southwestern Westchester	41
Lower Manhattan	40
Mid-Staten Island	39
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	36
Western Suffolk	35
Northeast Bronx	30
Central Suffolk	27

Appendix B:

A Note on Methodology

All 2002 data are based upon UJA-Federation of New York's *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002*. A comprehensive technical appendix will be included in the final report for *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002*. This note on methodology is less extensive than the technical note already published in the Highlights report released June 2003.¹ Specifically, it addresses: (1) procedures used to estimate the total number of Jewish households and people living in those households, and (2) potential error rates.

All 1991 data are based on the UJA-Federation of New York report, *The New York Jewish Population Study: Profile of Counties, Boroughs and Neighborhoods (1995)*.

The Survey

The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 was commissioned by UJA-Federation of New York to provide information about Jewish households in the eight-county New York area that would be useful for policy and planning decisions.

- 4,533 telephone interviews were conducted between March 11, 2002 and September 13, 2002, with randomly selected Jewish households living in the eight-county UJA-Federation of New York service area: the five boroughs of New York City (the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island) and the suburban counties of Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester.²

Research Definitions

- For this study, a Jewish household is defined as a household including one or more Jewish persons at least 18 years old.
- For the purposes of this report, a Jewish person is either:
 - an adult who self-identifies as a Jew³, or
 - a child who is being raised Jewish.
- An adult in a household who had a Jewish parent or grandparent and does not currently self-identify as Jewish was defined as "Jewish-origin." These adults were not interviewed unless another adult in the household considered themselves to be Jewish.

1 A more comprehensive technical note has already been published (pages 58-62) in *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 Highlights*; it is available online at www.ujafedny.org/jewishcommunitystudy.

2 Interviews by borough: Bronx 290, Brooklyn 1114, Manhattan 840, Queens 563, Staten Island 190, Nassau 744, Suffolk 389, and Westchester 403.

3 This definition is roughly equivalent to the concept of "core Jews" used in the *1991 New York Jewish Population Study*. A central goal of the 2002 study was to provide data comparable to the 1991 data.

Research Process

- The research process included two interrelated steps:
 - an initial interview (the “screener”) designed to identify Jewish and non-Jewish households
 - an immediate (if possible) interview with identified Jewish households.
- CATI-based⁴ Jewish household interviews were conducted with a Jewish respondent 95% of the time, while another 5% of the interviews were conducted with (typically) a non-Jewish spouse in a Jewish household who was comfortable answering questions about the household’s Jewish experiences. Again, if any adult member of the household considered him or herself (or were considered by a non-Jewish respondent) Jewish, the household qualified for the interview.
- Messianic (Judeo-Christian) households were not interviewed; they were asked a few key questions (number of voice telephone lines in the household, etc.) and then thanked for their cooperation.
- Non-Jewish households were asked only a few questions, largely for Jewish household estimation purposes.

Number of Calls

A total of 174,128 telephone numbers were dialed a total of 578,527 times to complete the screening⁵ and interview phases of the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002.

- 68,900 residential households were contacted
- 29,679 households provided sufficient information so that their ethnic or religious group identification could be determined
- 22,934 of these households were non-Jewish, 120 were Messianic, and 590 were classified as Jewish origin
- 6,035 Jewish households were identified during the screening phase; 4,533 interviews were included in the interview data file.⁶

⁴ Computer-assisted telephone interviewing.

⁵ The screening phase allowed for a minimum of eight callbacks to each working number included in the survey samples, as opposed to the industry standard of four total calls. The goal of these extra callbacks was to make sure that the interviewed Jewish households were representative of the Jewish community, not just those available at home on a given night. Unless the telephone carrier indicated that a phone number was “not working”, a “fax/data” line, etc., or it was clear that the telephone number was non-residential, a minimum of nine phone calls (eight callbacks in addition to the original call) was the standard interview default before a number was abandoned.

⁶ 4,094 respondents completed the interview in its entirety; another 439 provided sufficient information to be included in the final interview data file; 1,502 potential Jewish household respondents were either unwilling or unable to complete a usable survey interview.

Response Rate

The over-all response rate for the screening phase of the study was 38%, calculated using the AAPOR (response rate “3”) model; that is, approximately 38% of all potentially working residential numbers were successfully contacted during the screening process.⁷

Interview Cooperation Rate

The interview cooperation rate was 75%; that is, 75% of all Jewish households identified through the screening process participated in the extensive survey interview.⁸

Sampling and Estimation Procedures: Stratified Random Sampling

The stratified random sampling design utilized produced a scientifically accurate, cost-effective estimate of the number of Jewish households in the study area. Thirty-two separate sampling strata were constructed and each possible telephone number in the eight-county area was assigned to one of the four sampling strata.

Within each county, four sampling sub-strata were designed based on an a priori estimate of the percentage of Jewish households within each telephone exchange:

- low Jewish incidence telephone exchanges, with the probable percentage of Jewish households under 5% in these exchanges while the non-Jewish percentage was estimated to be 95%;
- medium Jewish density telephone exchanges estimated to be between 5% and 12% Jewish;
- high Jewish incidence telephone exchanges with a minimum 15% Jewish; and,
- very high Jewish likelihood telephone exchanges where the pre-study estimate was 90% Jewish. These phone numbers were based on lists provided by UJA-Federation of New York and the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York.

Each possible phone number in the eight-county area was assigned to one and only one of the 32 sampling sub-strata; a random sample of telephone numbers was randomly selected within each of the 32 strata by MSG-GENESYS (Marketing Systems Group-GENESYS Sampling Systems).

⁷ Prior to the survey, the research team had estimated that a 40% response rate in the New York area was an attainable goal, even though previous ICR-UAI studies had achieved higher response rates in other Jewish community studies. Response rates have been declining over the past decades as telemarketing has exponentially increased. In 1991, a response rate of 58% was reported using as the base only those households where someone answered the telephone or an answering machine was reached. Using that base (contacted households), the 2002 study response rate is 42%. *The National Jewish Population Survey 2001 (NJPS 2001)* reported a 28% response rate for the screening interview.

⁸ This interview cooperation/completion rate was similar to the 1991 interview completion rate and apparently very similar to the *National Jewish Population Survey 2001* interview cooperation rates. Though *NJPS* used incentives for interview completion, *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002* did not.

Estimation and Weighting

Estimation and weighting procedures occurred independently within each of the 32 sampling strata. Claritas estimates of the number of all households in each of the eight counties, as of April 1, 2002 (just after the start of interviewing), were used as the basis of Jewish household estimation and survey interview weighting.⁹

- Within each of the 32 sampling strata, the percentage of Jewish households in the stratum was determined during the screening phase of the survey and multiplied by the Claritas 2002 estimate of all households in that stratum to develop an estimate of the number of Jewish households. For example, if there were 75,000 Bronx households represented by the high incidence Bronx stratum and 17% of the households were Jewish (after the screening interview phase), then the estimate of the number of Jewish households would be 17% of 75,000 or 12,750 Jewish households. Each interview completed in that frame was then assigned a Jewish household weight so that the collective interviews represented 12,750 Jewish households.¹⁰
- The Jewish household estimate of 643,000 for the eight-county area was compiled by separately estimating the number of Jewish households within each of the 32 sampling strata, and then combining those estimates.

Sampling Error Estimates

All sample surveys are subject to sampling errors; both of the following have a potential impact on the estimates:

Jewish Household Estimates

- The best estimate of the total number of Jewish households in the eight-county area is 643,000. At the standard 95% level of confidence used in survey research, the estimate of the number of Jewish households is accurate within a range of $\pm 17,700$ households, reflecting a potential error range of approximately $\pm 2.7\%$ (1.96 standard errors).¹¹ The potential error range for Jewish household estimates for each county is higher, since the base number of contacts is smaller. For the Bronx, the estimate of 24,000 Jewish households is subject to a potential error of $\pm 10.7\%$, while the Brooklyn household estimate of 171,000 Jewish households is subject to a potential error of $\pm 5.0\%$. Estimates and potential sampling error (1.96 standard errors, 95% confidence level) for Jewish household estimates for the other counties: Manhattan 155,000, $\pm 5.6\%$; Queens 87,000, $\pm 7.2\%$; Staten Island 18,000, $\pm 16.5\%$; Nassau 89,000, $\pm 6.1\%$; Suffolk 44,000, $\pm 8.6\%$; and Westchester County 55,000, $\pm 9.6\%$. Error rates for zip code clusters are highly variable, depending in large measure on the number of interviews.

9 Claritas is a recognized leader among firms that update U.S. Census household-demographic estimates between official census dates for both basic demographic research as well as market segmentation analyses. See www.claritas.com for detailed descriptions and evaluations of the accuracy of Claritas's estimates, as well as the procedures used to generate the estimates.

10 Estimation calculations are based on the total number of Jewish households identified during the screener, including Jewish households that were unable or unwilling to complete an interview. As is typical in survey market research, that number was then adjusted by the number of telephone voice lines in the household in order to minimize any potential bias caused by multiple telephone households being more likely to be included in the survey.

11 The 1991 study estimated a total of 638,000 Jewish households with a potential error range of $\pm 3\%$. Please refer to the "Note on Methodology" from the *Jewish Community Study of New York:2002 Highlights* for more detailed discussion of this topic.

Survey Responses

- In addition to potential errors in the estimates of the number of Jewish households, the reported survey findings are also subject to error. These potential sampling errors are a function of both the sample design and the overall sample size, as well as the sample size of subgroups being analyzed. The maximum sampling error for survey responses for which 4,000 or more respondents answered a question was $\pm 1.8\%$ ¹² at the traditional 95% confidence level.

Poverty Guidelines

The 2002 Jewish poverty analysis was structured into the questionnaire design and organized to compare the 2002 study results with the 1991 Jewish population study data. Since the 1991 study and the reports issued by Met Council in 1993 used the traditional poverty guidelines and household-size matrix as the basis of poverty calculations, *The 2002 Federal Poverty Guidelines*¹³ was used to define poverty for the current study. Since the 1991 report defined the “Jewish poor” as households and people below 150% of the Federal Poverty Guideline, the specific questions on household income used in the 2002 survey were structured by household size to allow calculation of 100% and 150% poverty rates, while still allowing respondents to report income within broad ranges.

¹² The survey sampling error achieved in 1991 was $\pm 1.6\%$.

¹³ United States Department of Health & Human Services.

Appendix C:

Definition of Geographic

Areas by Zip Code Clusters

THE BRONX	
Kingsbridge/Riverdale	10463
	10471
Northeast Bronx	10461
	10462
	10467
	10469
	10475
BROOKLYN	
Bensonhurst/Gravesend	11214
	11223
Borough Park	11204
	11219
Coney Island/Brighton/Sheepshead Bay	11224
	11235
Flatbush/Midwood/Kensington	11210
	11218
	11230
Kingsbay/Madison	11229
Williamsburg	11211
	11206
Crown Heights	11213
	11225
Brooklyn Heights/Park Slope	11201
	11217
	11231
	11215
Canarsie/Flatlands	11234
	11236
	11239

MANHATTAN

Gramercy Park/Murray Hill	10010
	10016
	10017
	10022
Lower Manhattan	10012
	10013
	10014
	10002
	10003
	10009
	10004
	10005
	10006
	10007
	10038
	10280
Upper East Side	10282
	10021
	10028
Upper West Side	10128
	10023
	10024
Chelsea/Clinton	10025
	10001
	10011
	10018
	10019
	10020
Washington Heights/Inwood	10036
	10033
	10034
	10040

QUEENS	
Fresh Meadows/Kew Garden Hills/Hillside	11365
	11366
	11367
Northeast Queens	11360
	11361
	11362
	11363
	11364
	11427
Rego Park/Forest Hills	11374
	11375
The Rockaways	11691
	11692
	11693
	11694
STATEN ISLAND	
Mid Staten Island	10314
	10312
	10308
	10309

NASSAU	
East Meadow/Bellmore	11554
	11566
	11758
	11710
	11783
	11793
Five Towns/Atlantic Beach	11096
	11509
	11516
	11557
	11559
	11561
	11581
Great Neck	11598
	11020
	11021
	11023
	11024
	11030
	11050
	11576
	11577
	11542
	11545
Northeast Nassau	11548
	11753
	11791
	11797
	11801
South Shore	11803
	11510
	11520
	11552
	11570
	11572

SUFFOLK*

Western Suffolk

11701
11702
11703
11704
11721
11724
11725
11726
11729
11731
11740
11743
11746
11747
11757
11768
11798

Central Suffolk

11705
11706
11715
11716
11717
11720
11727
11733
11738
11751
11754
11755
11763
11766
11767
11769
11772
11776
11777
11779
11780
11782
11784
11787
11788
11790
11795

* See page 339.

SUFFOLK (continued)*

Eastern Suffolk

11713
11719
11778
11786
11789
11804
11901
11932
11934
11937
11940
11942
11946
11949
11950
11953
11954
11957
11960
11963
11965
11967
11968
11971
11972
11973
11975
11978

* In Suffolk County and in Northern Westchester County, the general population (and the Jewish population) is less concentrated geographically than in the other counties. As a result, a relatively large number of zip codes have been created by the United States Postal Service. Because of this geographic dispersion, three broad geographic areas were defined in these two counties, as opposed to Jewish neighborhoods. These subareas aggregated a large number of zip codes into: (a) Western, Central and Eastern Suffolk, and (b) Southwestern, Central and Northern Westchester. These subareas encompassed all of the zip codes within the county, even though some of these zip codes may contain only a few Jewish persons and households.

On the maps, in both Suffolk and Westchester, the entire county has been shaded into one of the three subareas. At times, to simplify map presentation, zip codes without interviews or with only one interview were not included on the map. In the list contained in this appendix, zip codes in which interviews were not conducted do not appear, even though they may be shaded on the maps.



WESTCHESTER*	
Southwestern Westchester	10552
	10701
	10703
	10704
	10705
	10707
	10708
	10709
	10710
	10801
	10804
	10805
Central/Southeastern Westchester	10502
	10522
	10528
	10530
	10533
	10538
	10543
	10573
	10577
	10580
	10583
	10591
	10601
	10603
	10604
	10605
	10606
	10607
	10706

* See page 339.



WESTCHESTER*	
Northern Westchester	10501
	10504
	10506
	10507
	10510
	10511
	10514
	10518
	10520
	10526
	10527
	10532
	10536
	10546
	10547
	10548
	10549
	10560
	10562
	10566
	10567
	10570
	10576
	10578
	10588
	10589
	10590
	10594
	10595
	10597
	10598

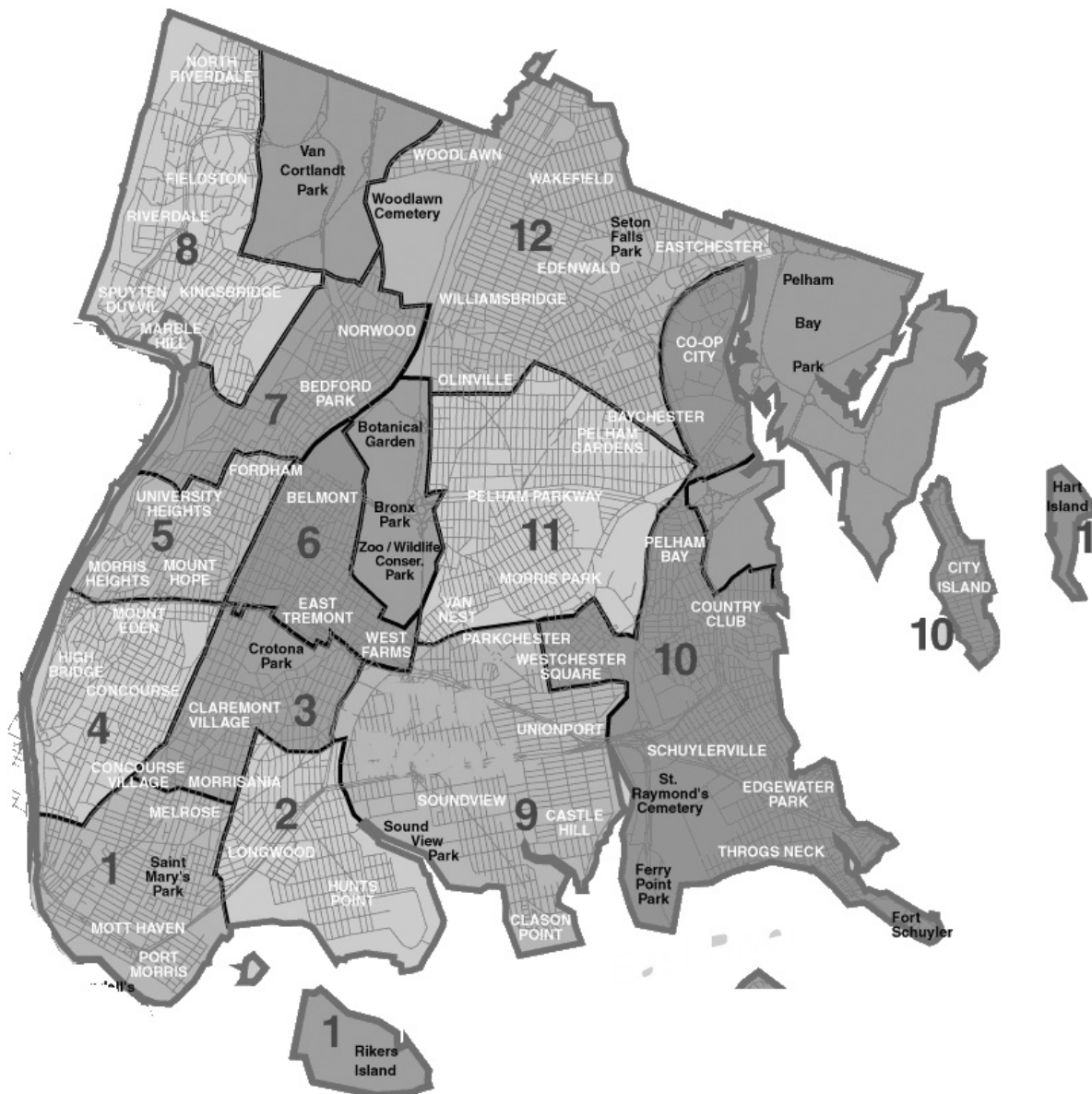
* See page 339.

Appendix D:

Community District Boundaries Maps

The Bronx

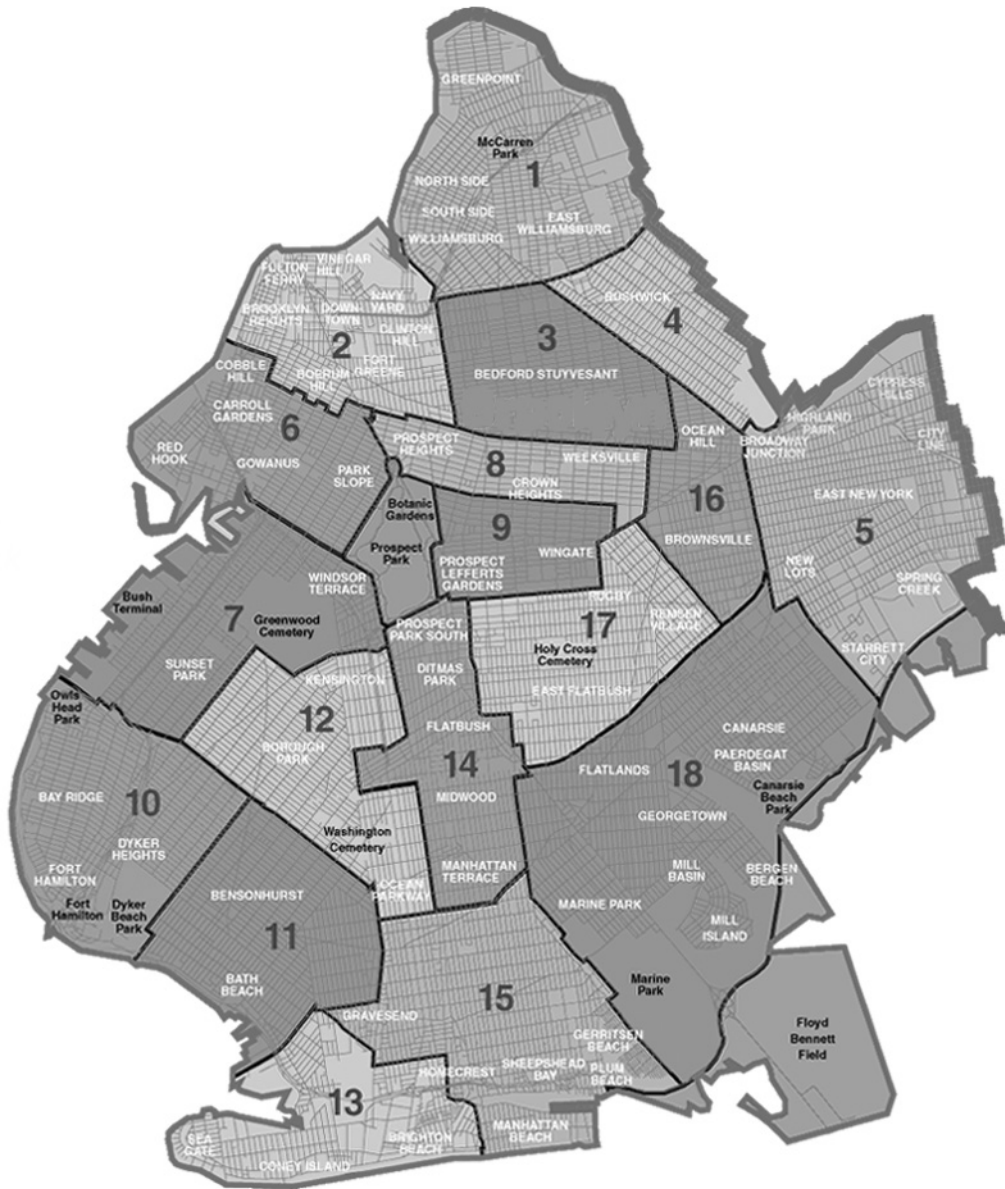
Community Districts



Source: New York Department of Planning

Brooklyn

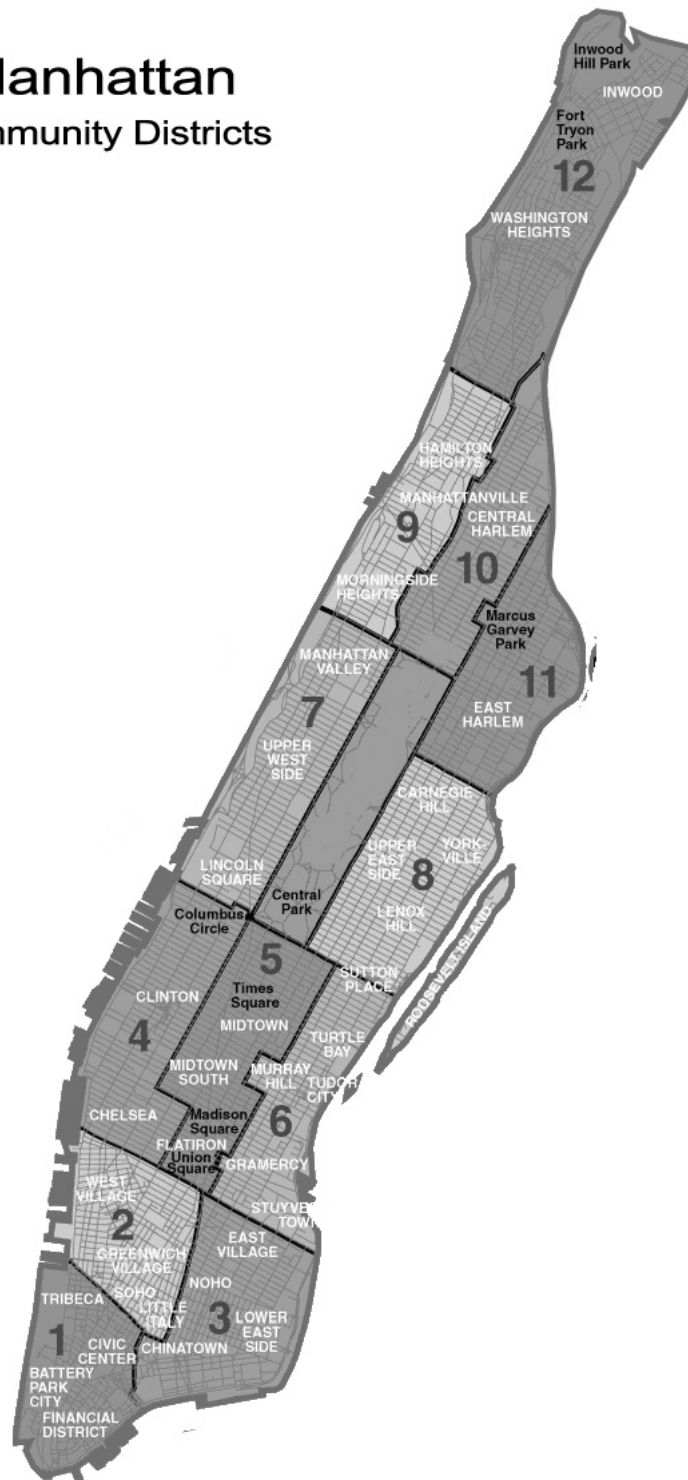
Community Districts



Source: New York City Department of City Planning

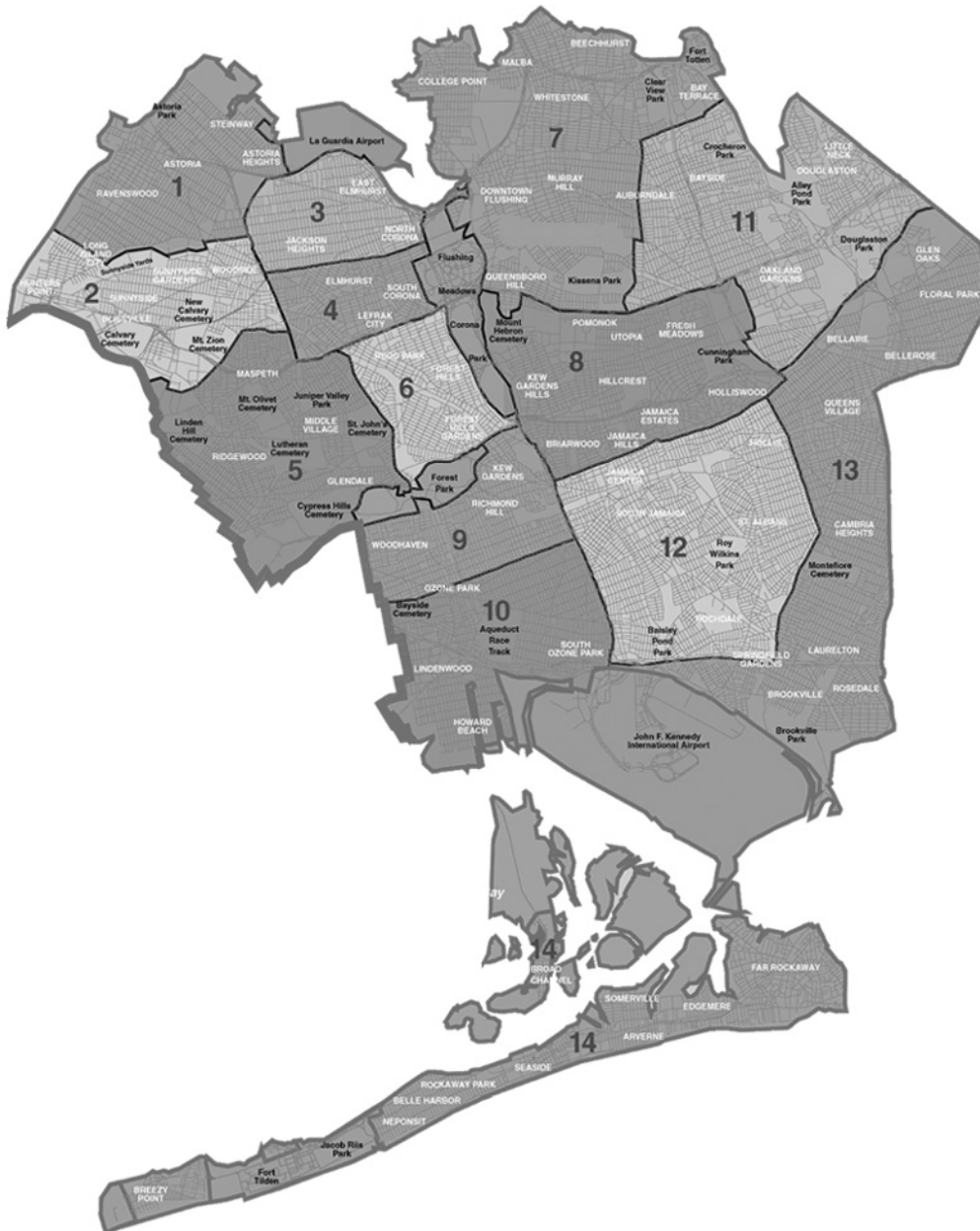
Manhattan

Community Districts



Source: Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

Queens Community Districts



Source: New York Department of Planning

The map illustrates the City of New Rochelle, New York, divided into three numbered precincts. The city is bounded by the Long Island Sound to the east and the Hudson River to the west. The precincts are defined by thick black lines:

- Precinct 1 (North):** Includes neighborhoods such as Snug Harbor, New Brighton, Tompkinsville, Silver Lake Park, West Brighton, Port Richmond, Arlington, Howland Hook, Port Ivory, Mariner's Harbor, Elm Park, Graniteville, Westerleigh, Castleton Corners, Sunnyside, Rosebank, Clifton, Shore Acres, Park Hill, Grymes Hill, Silver Lake, and Stapleton. Landmarks include Silver Lake Park and Clove Lakes Park.
- Precinct 2 (Center):** Includes neighborhoods such as Bloomfield, Chelsea, Travis, Willowbrook Park, New Springfield, Heart and Village, La Tourette Park, Lighthouse Hill, Richmond Town, Moravian Cemetery, Todd Hill, South Beach, Old Town, Dungeness, Arden Heights, Fresh Kills, and Greenridge. Landmarks include Willowbrook Park, La Tourette Park, and the Moravian Cemetery.
- Precinct 3 (South):** Includes neighborhoods such as Rossville, South Shore Golf Course, Woodrow, Charleston, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Valley, Mount Loretto, Butler Manor, Huguenot, Annadale, Eltingville, Great Kills, Bay Terrace, Oakwood, and Wolfe's Pond Park. Landmarks include the South Shore Golf Course and Wolfe's Pond Park.

The map also shows various other landmarks and features, including the Conference House Park, the Moravian Cemetery, and the city's coastline along the Long Island Sound.

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For more information about *The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002*
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