

# **THE 2004 MINNEAPOLIS SUMMARY REPORT OF THE TWIN CITIES JEWISH POPULATION STUDY**



## **MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH FEDERATION**

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# **2004 TWIN CITIES JEWISH POPULATION STUDY**

## **2004 TWIN CITIES JEWISH POPULATION STUDY COMMITTEE**

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May 16, 2005

On behalf of the Minneapolis Jewish Federation, we are pleased to present to you the Minneapolis Summary Report of the 2004 Twin Cities Jewish Population Study. This study could not have been completed without the enormously generous support of the Harry Kay Charitable Foundation, and we are grateful for their commitment to ensuring our community's strength and vitality now and in the future. In releasing these results to the community, we are especially indebted to Judy Gavisser, who, together with Scott Ross (St. Paul), chaired the 2004 Twin Cities Population Study Committee. Judy's leadership, knowledge, and enthusiasm ensured that our Federation, and the entire Minneapolis Jewish community, were engaged in the study process, and we appreciate the enormous time and effort she devoted to ensuring that the results of this study would be useful to, and utilized by, our community for years to come.

In conducting this groundbreaking study, the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and its partner, the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul, engaged consultant Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D. Ira serves as the Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies at the University of Miami, and is an Associate Professor in the Department of Geography and Regional Studies at the University of Miami. Ira has served as the lead consultant for 31 Jewish community studies and was significantly involved with the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys. His experience and expertise were invaluable to us in every stage of this process, and we have great confidence in the study findings.

We look forward to using the results of the 2004 Twin Cities Jewish Population Study in planning efforts that will have a significant impact on our community over the years to come. The Federation has recently launched a major planning initiative, chaired by Beth Kieffer Leonard, which will engage synagogues, agencies, and individuals across the community in setting goals and developing strategies to address key themes that emerge from the study. Additionally, the Federation is exploring ways to reorganize itself internally to better plan for community needs, cultivate diverse resource streams, and communicate a full picture of the important work that we do locally and overseas. There will be many additional opportunities for community engagement over the next six months as this planning process further evolves.

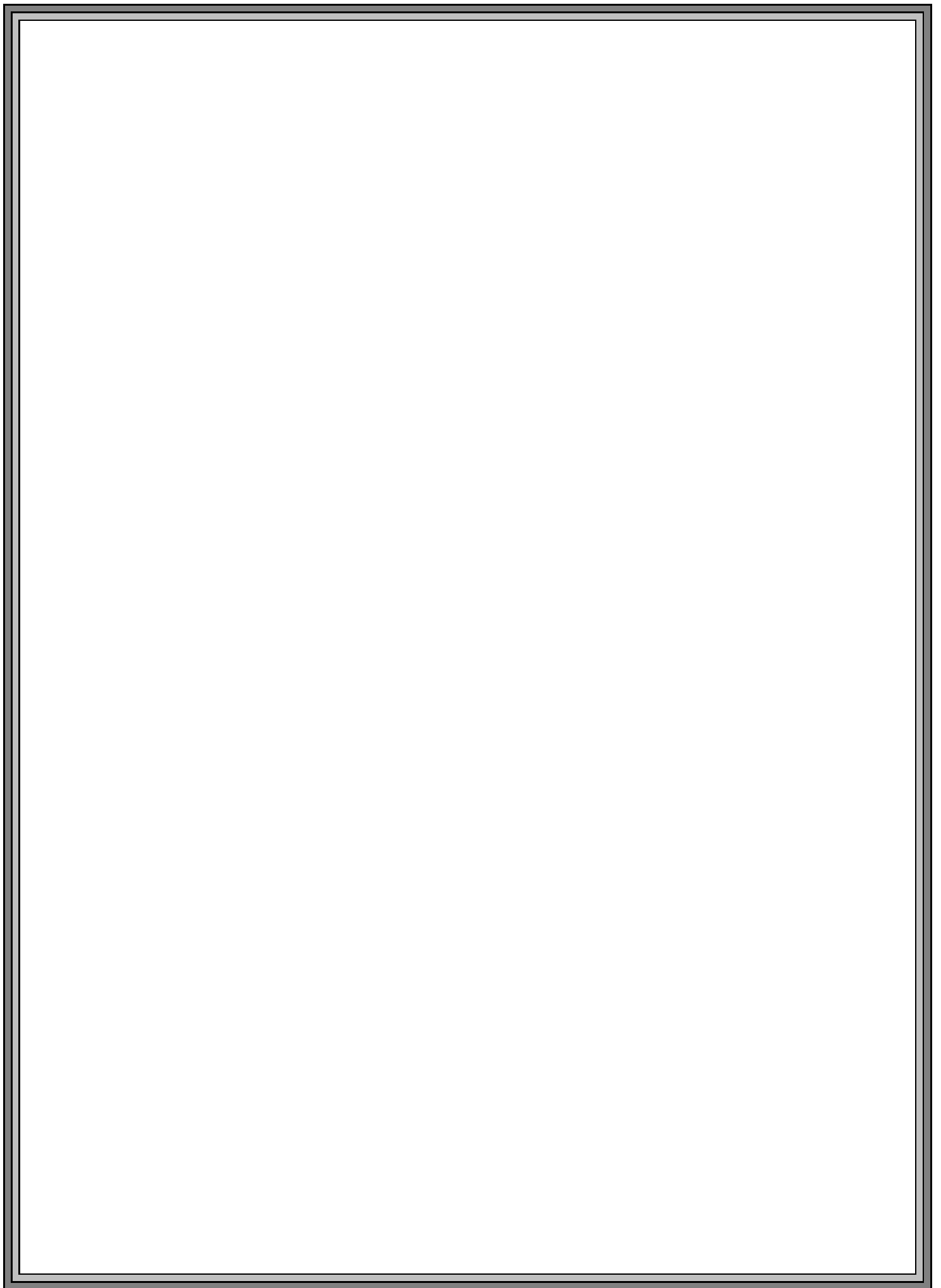
We are proud of the successful completion of this study and look forward to sharing its findings with the community. We are confident that this data will be instrumental in helping the Federation, agencies, and synagogues work together to touch Jewish lives and build Jewish community here in Minneapolis, in Israel, and around the world.

Best regards,

Tom Sanders  
President

Joshua M. Fogelson  
Executive Director

*The full Twin Cities report will be available this summer, and will be posted on our website ([www.jewishminnesota.org](http://www.jewishminnesota.org)) and made available for distribution at that time.*



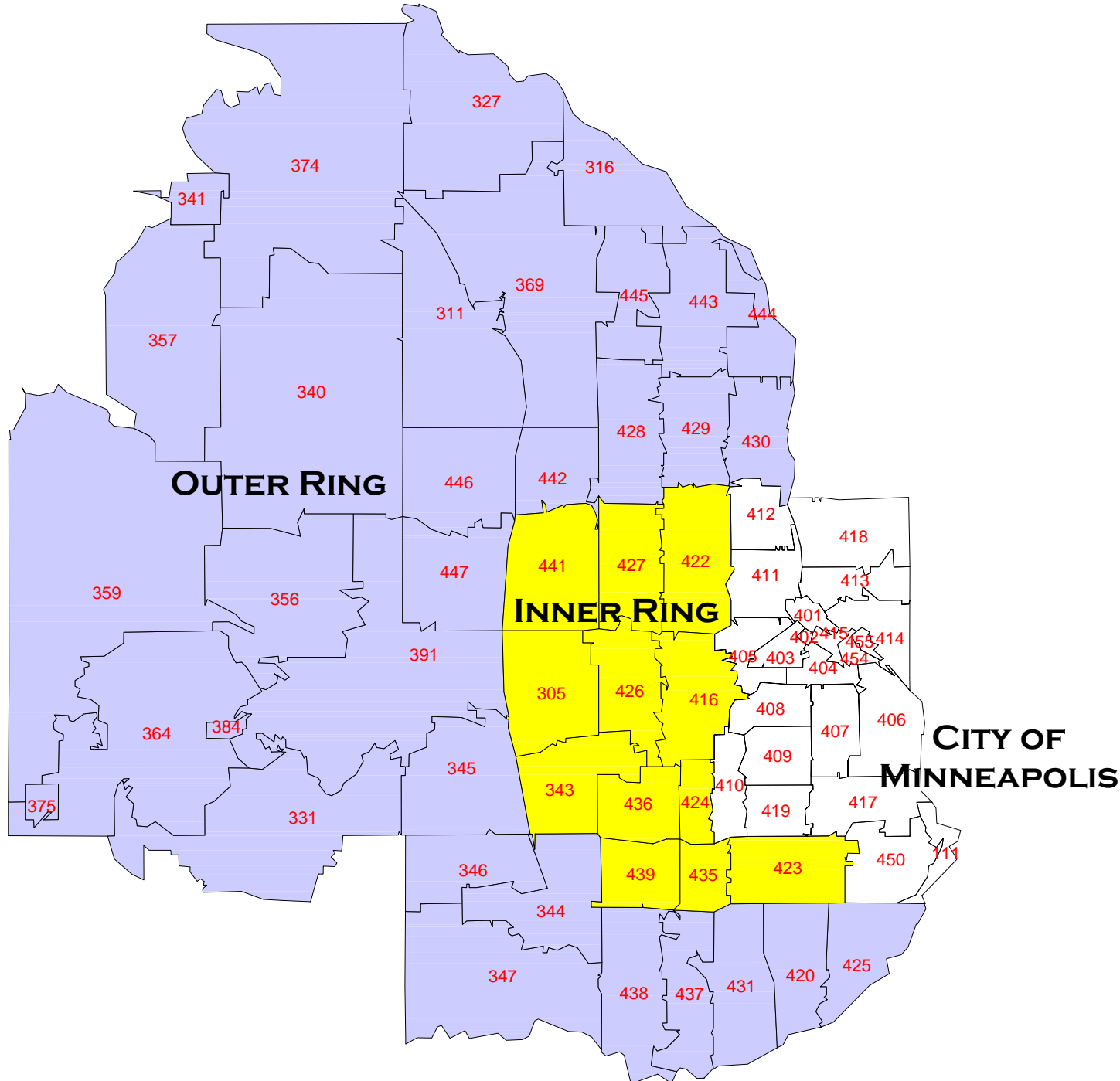
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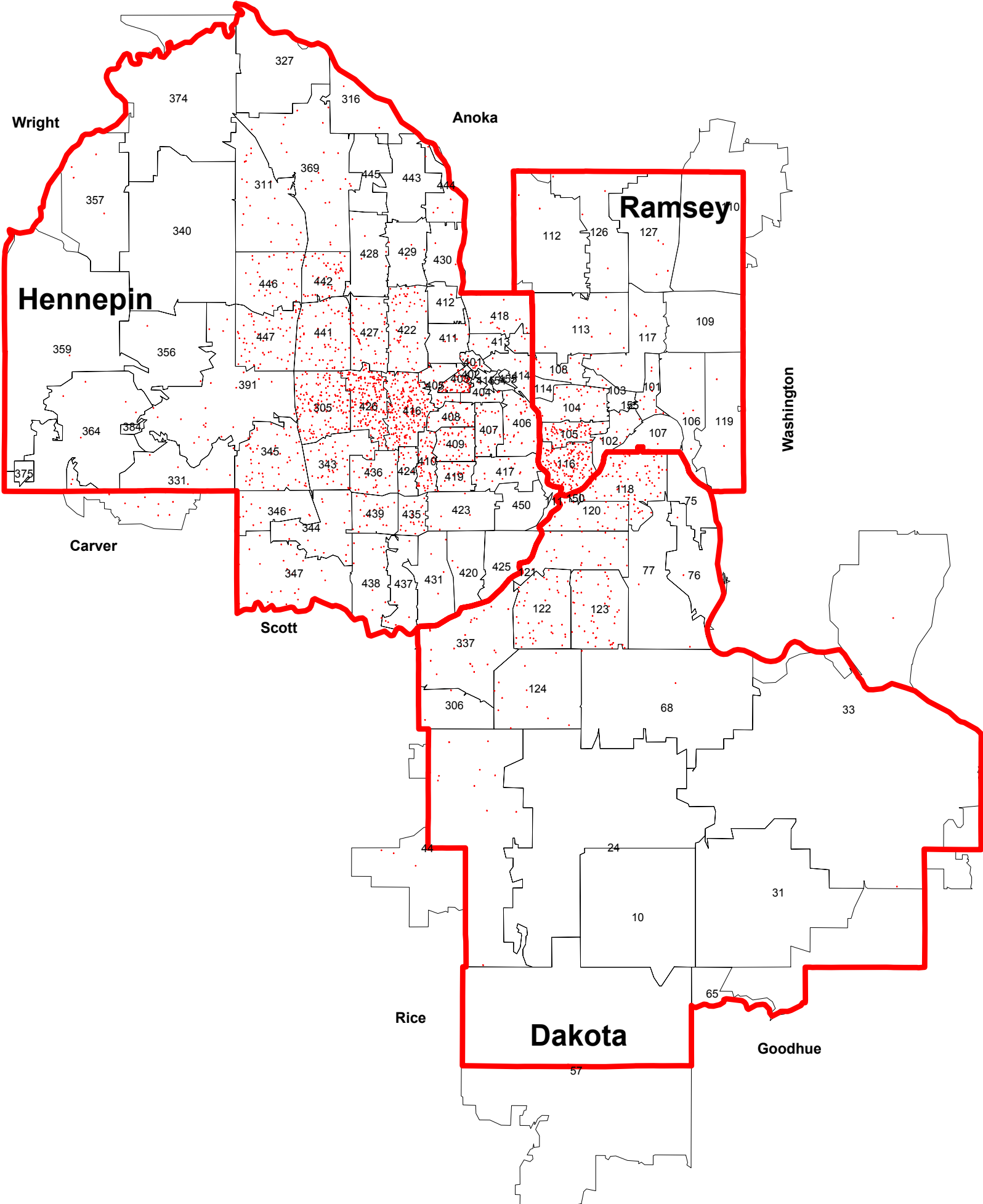
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# GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF HENNEPIN COUNTY





**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Each dot equals 9 households



## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **MINNEAPOLIS HAS A RELATIVELY STABLE JEWISH POPULATION**

35,300 persons live in 13,850 Jewish households in Minneapolis, of which 82% (29,100 persons) are Jewish. The number of Jewish households decreased by 14% (2,100 households) from 1994-1999 and then increased by 6% (900 households) from 1999-2004. Some portion of the recent increase is attributable to an influx of households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU).

Several measures point to stability in the Minneapolis Jewish community. First, compared to about 40 comparison Jewish communities, the 68% of Jewish households in Minneapolis who have lived in the Twin Cities for 20 or more years is the eighth highest. Second, the 14% of households who will definitely or probably move within the next three years is the seventh lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Third, the 4% of households who will definitely or probably move *out of the local metropolitan area* within the next three years is the second lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Finally, assuming that the current rate of in-migration of Jewish households to Minneapolis continues for the next few years and assuming that the projected out-migration rate materializes, no significant change in the size of the Jewish community should occur during the next few years as a result of migration in and out of Minneapolis.

### **NEW JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS ARE MOVING INTO THE COMMUNITY AND MANY EXISTING JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS ARE UNKNOWN**

An average of 238 Jewish households in Minneapolis moved to Minneapolis each year during the past five years. 57% of the 13,850 Jewish households in Minneapolis are on the Minneapolis Jewish Federation mailing list. The 57% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

### **MANY JEWS IN MINNEAPOLIS HAVE SIGNIFICANT ATTACHMENTS TO THE AREA**

46% of adults in Jewish households in Minneapolis were locally born (born in the Twin Cities). The 46% is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. 68% of Jewish households in Minneapolis have lived in the Twin Cities for 20 or more years, which is the eighth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. In households in which the respondent is age 50 and over, 63% of adult children who have established their own homes live in the Twin Cities, implying the existence of multigenerational families.

### **A GEOGRAPHIC SHIFT IN THE LOCATION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION HAS OCCURRED, WITH DECREASES IN THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS AND THE INNER RING AND AN INCREASE IN THE OUTER RING**

The geographic distribution of Jewish households in Minneapolis has changed since 1994. From 1994-2004, the percentage of Jewish households in the City of Minneapolis decreased from 25% to 21%, the percentage in the Inner Ring decreased from 57% to 54%, and the percentage in the Outer Ring increased from 18% to 24%. The Jewish community should consider the possibilities for extending services and programs to the Outer Ring.

### **MANY JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS SPEND PART OF THE YEAR OUTSIDE THE TWIN CITIES**

About 800 Jewish households in Minneapolis spend less than ten months of the year in the Twin Cities, about half of whom reside in Florida for the remaining months. Half of part-year households in the Twin Cities earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over, and 22% earn \$200,000 and over.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL VARIATIONS EXIST AMONG THE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**

Significant variations exist among Minneapolis's geographic areas in the demographic, religious, membership, and philanthropic profiles of the Jewish population. Thus, results for Minneapolis as a whole should not be applied to planning at the local level. For example, the results for Minneapolis as a whole show that 18% of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over. Yet, the results for the Inner Ring (27%) are higher than for the City of Minneapolis (10%) and the Outer Ring (7%).

The percentage of households with children is higher in the Outer Ring (54%) than in the City of Minneapolis (40%) and the Inner Ring (25%). Median household income of Jewish households is higher in the Outer Ring (\$90,000) than in the Inner Ring (\$71,000) and the City of Minneapolis (\$65,000).

In general, the level of Jewish involvement is higher in the Inner Ring than in the City of Minneapolis and the Outer Ring. For example, the percentage of Jewish respondents in the Inner Ring who never attend synagogue services (or only attend for special occasions) (17%) is lower than in the City of Minneapolis (33%) and the Outer Ring (30%). The percentage of married couples who are intermarried is higher in the City of Minneapolis (59%) and the Outer Ring (40%) than in the Inner Ring (19%). Synagogue membership is higher in the Inner Ring (64%) than in the Outer Ring (43%) and the City of Minneapolis (39%). JCC membership in a Twin Cities JCC is higher in the Inner Ring (24%) than in the Outer Ring (12%) and the City of Minneapolis (10%). The percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is much higher in the Inner Ring (67%) than in the Outer Ring (37%) and the City of Minneapolis (32%).

### **THE NEEDS OF NEW IMMIGRANTS FROM THE FSU ARE SIGNIFICANT**

17% (4,523 *adults*) of adults in Jewish households in Minneapolis were foreign born. The 17% is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. 13% (1,800 *households*) of households are from the FSU and the study suggests that much of this growth occurred in the past few years.

The median household income of FSU households is \$22,900, compared to \$81,700 for non-FSU households. 33% of FSU households live below the poverty levels. The need for social services among the FSU population is high: 20% of FSU households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person in the past year, and 28% of FSU households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation. Of FSU households with elderly persons 58% needed senior transportation; 46% needed in-home health care in the past year; 18% needed home-delivered meals; 16% needed adult day care; and 9% needed nursing home care.

The level of Jewish involvement among FSU households is generally lower than among non-FSU households. For example, 61% of FSU households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder, compared to 81% of non-FSU households. However, FSU households do express their Jewishness via connections to Israel. For example, 67% of Jewish respondents in FSU households are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel, compared to 50% of Jewish respondents in non-FSU households. Overall, 91% of FSU households are involved in Jewish activity (as defined by the survey), which is lower than the 95% figure for non-FSU households. St. Paul has been much more successful at integrating FSU households into the Jewish community than has Minneapolis. For example, in Minneapolis only 25% of FSU households are synagogue members, compared to 51% in St. Paul. In Minneapolis, only 15% of FSU households are JCC members, compared to 60% in St. Paul.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **MINNEAPOLIS HAS A VERY LOW PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH BOTH PARENTS WORK FULL TIME**

22 % (1,441 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households in Minneapolis live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time (*households with working parents*). The 22 % is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

### **SIGNIFICANT LEVELS OF POVERTY AND WEALTH EXIST IN THE MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH COMMUNITY**

2,756 Jewish households in Minneapolis are low income households (household income under \$25,000 in 2003), 886 households reported a household income that was below the poverty levels, and 1,357 households needed financial assistance in the past year. FSU households constitute 37 % of low income households. One-third of FSU households live below the poverty levels. On the other hand, the median housing value of homes owned by Jewish households of \$343,500 is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities, and the median household income of \$75,700 for Jewish households is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

### **PROBLEMS EXIST WITH JEWISH CONTINUITY**

On almost all measures of Jewish continuity, including the observance of home religious practices, synagogue attendance, intermarriage, synagogue membership of households with children and intermarried households, JCC and Jewish organization membership, various measures of Jewish education for Jewish children age 0-17, and donations to Jewish charities in the past year, Minneapolis is about average compared to other Jewish communities.

On the other hand, the 35 % of Jewish respondents who identify as Just Jewish is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities; the 52 % of married couples in households under age 35 and the 43 % of married couples in households age 35-49 who are intermarried are above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities; and the 30 % of children age 0-17 in intermarried households being raised Jewish is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

### **INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS ARE A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND MANY CHILDREN IN THESE HOUSEHOLDS ARE NOT BEING RAISED JEWISH**

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Minneapolis has an average couples intermarriage rate (33 %); an average intermarriage rate for married couples in both households age 50-64 (26 %) and households age 75 and over (7 %); an above average intermarriage rate for married couples in both households under age 35 (52 %) and households age 35-49 (43 %); and the fifth highest intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 65-74 (20 %). In addition, the 30 % of children age 0-17 in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are particularly low in intermarried households. 98 % of in-married households are involved in Jewish activity, compared to 90 % of intermarried households. Even though many intermarried couples have at least some Jewish activity evident in their household, on individual measures, intermarried households are generally much less Jewishly-connected. For example, 84 % of in-married households have a mezuzah on the front door, compared to only 30 % of intermarried households.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### PROGRAMS FOR JEWISH SINGLES

32% (5,360 adults) of Jewish adults age 18-64 in Jewish households in Minneapolis are single. 23% (1,015 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 (*Jewish singles*) were interested in singles programs in the past year. Included in the 23% are 6% (267 households) of households with Jewish singles who attended Jewish programs, less than 1% (18 households) who attended non-Jewish programs, and 17% (731 households) who did not attend singles programs. Thus, there is an unmet need for singles programs and a strong tendency for Jewish singles who attended singles programs in the past year to attend Jewish programs. Non-elderly single households are less likely to be involved in the organized Minneapolis Jewish community (only 31% are *associated* with the Jewish community), where they would be likely to meet other Jewish singles, which further highlights the need for organized Jewish singles programs. While the 33% couples intermarriage rate in Minneapolis is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, this means that 20% of *married Jews* (or 13% of *all Jewish adults*, both married and single) are intermarried.

### JCCs AND SYNAGOGUES ARE NOT COMPETING INSTITUTIONS

Only 4% of Jewish households in Minneapolis are JCC members, but are not synagogue members. More important, 75% of JCC members are also synagogue members and 25% of synagogue members are also JCC members, indicating that 13% of households are members of both a synagogue and a JCC. On the other hand, 42% of households are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

### SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP IS RELATIVELY HIGH IN MINNEAPOLIS

The 54% of Jewish households in Minneapolis who *reported* current synagogue membership is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and the 53% current synagogue membership of households with children is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Contributing to the high level of synagogue membership is that 46% of adults in Jewish households in Minneapolis were born in the Twin Cities, which is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. In addition, 68% of households in Minneapolis have lived in the Twin Cities for 20 or more years.

Current synagogue membership is particularly low among FSU households (25%), households under age 35 (32%), non-elderly single households (23%), the Just Jewish (16%), and intermarried households (21%). Current synagogue membership is relatively high among households in the Inner Ring (64%), households age 65 and over (69%), households earning an annual income of \$100,000 and over (68%), and households who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (85%).

### COST MAY BE A DETERRENT TO SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

The strong relationship between household income and synagogue membership suggests that cost may be an important reason why more Jewish households in Minneapolis are not synagogue members. Synagogue membership increases from 40% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 to 44% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000 and 67% of households earning \$100,000 and over.

### THE SABES JCC FACES OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The 17% of Jewish households in Minneapolis who reported current membership in the local JCC is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs. The 16% of households with children who are members of the local JCC is below average among about 40 comparison JCCs. 40% of respondents reported that someone in their household participated in or attended a program at the local JCC in the past year, which is about

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

average among about 40 comparison JCCs. This means that 24% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of the JCC, suggesting some level of interest in the JCC among non-members.

The major reason for not joining the JCC most commonly reported by respondents in JCC non-member households is no need for the services offered (39%). The 39% is below average among about 30 comparison JCCs. While only 9% of respondents in JCC non-member households in the Inner Ring reported distance from home as the major reason for not joining the JCC, distance from home was reported by 44% of respondents in the Outer Ring and 33% of respondents in the City of Minneapolis.

The JCC market share of the health club and fitness facility market among Jewish households (36%) is about average among about 20 comparison JCCs. While 76% of respondents in Minneapolis are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the JCC, the 31% of respondents who perceive the JCC as excellent is the seventh lowest of about 35 comparison JCCs.

In evaluating the Sabes JCC, the comparisons with the JCC of St. Paul are particularly instructive. The 17% of households in Minneapolis who are members of the Sabes JCC compares to the 36% of households in St. Paul who are members of the JCC of St. Paul. The 16% of households with children in Minneapolis who are members of the Sabes JCC compares to the 40% of households with children in St. Paul who are members of the JCC of St. Paul. The 40% of households in Minneapolis who participated in a program at the Sabes JCC compares to the 48% of households in St. Paul who participated in a program at the JCC of St. Paul. The 36% market share of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households for the Sabes JCC compares to the 59% market share for the JCC of St. Paul. The 36% of respondents in Minneapolis who are very familiar with the Sabes JCC compares to the 54% of respondents in St. Paul who are very familiar with the JCC of St. Paul. The 31% of respondents very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Sabes JCC who perceive it as excellent compares to 54% for the JCC of St. Paul.

### **ATTENDANCE IN FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAMS AS CHILDREN SHOWS STRONG POSITIVE CORRELATIONS WITH JEWISH BEHAVIOR AS ADULTS**

This study confirms the results of many other Jewish community studies that show strong positive correlations between formal Jewish education (Jewish day school and supplemental school) as children and Jewish behavior as adults, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. In general, on most measures of “Jewishness” (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, philanthropy, and volunteerism), formal Jewish education as children is positively correlated with adult Jewish behavior. For example, 58% of Jewish households in Minneapolis in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child and 60% of households in which an adult attended a supplemental school as a child are synagogue members, compared to only 26% of households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child. 64% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **ATTENDANCE IN INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION PROGRAMS AS CHILDREN SHOWS STRONG POSITIVE CORRELATIONS WITH JEWISH BEHAVIOR AS ADULTS**

This study confirms the results of many other Jewish community studies that show strong positive correlations between informal Jewish education (overnight camp, teenage youth group, and college Hillel) as children and Jewish behavior as adults, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. In general, on most measures of “Jewishness” (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, philanthropy, and volunteerism), informal Jewish education as children is positively correlated with adult Jewish behavior. For example, 79% of married couples in Jewish households in Minneapolis in which an adult participated in Hillel while in college (excluding High Holidays) are in-married, compared to only 46% of married couples in households in which no adult participated in Hillel while in college.

### **THE ORGANIZED JEWISH COMMUNITY IN MINNEAPOLIS IS RELATIVELY WELL KNOWN AND WELL PERCEIVED**

This study concludes that the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and most of its agencies are at least somewhat familiar to a majority of the Jewish population in Minneapolis. Compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage of respondents who are *very* familiar with the Jewish Federation and its agencies is average to well above average, but many in the Jewish community are not at all familiar with some of the agencies. For example, the 31% of respondents who are very familiar with the Minneapolis Jewish Family and Children's Service is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. On the other hand, 53% of respondents are not at all familiar with the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the Dakotas, and 78% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Community Foundation of the Minneapolis Jewish Federation. Overall, 8% of respondents are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the agencies queried.

84%-92% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and its agencies have positive (excellent or good) perceptions of them. Compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage of respondents who perceive the Jewish Federation and its agencies as excellent shows wide variation. The 49% excellent perceptions of the Minneapolis Jewish Family and Children's Service is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities; the 41% excellent perceptions of Sholom Home West is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish nursing homes; the 29% excellent perceptions of the Minneapolis Jewish Federation is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities; the 26% excellent perceptions of the Jewish Community Foundation is the second lowest of about ten comparison Jewish communities; and the 31% excellent perceptions of the Sabes JCC is the seventh lowest of about 35 comparison JCCs.

The 31% excellent perceptions in Minneapolis compares to the 54% excellent perceptions in St. Paul. This disparity is also reflected in membership: 17% of households in Minneapolis are members of the Sabes JCC, whereas 36% of households in St. Paul are members of the JCC of St. Paul.

### **MINNEAPOLIS HAS A GREATER NEED FOR SOCIAL SERVICES THAN MOST JEWISH COMMUNITIES**

The need for social services in the Jewish community is greater in Minneapolis than in most Jewish communities, due in part to the influx of Jewish households from the FSU. While the 19% of *all Jewish households* who contain a health-limited member (that is, a member who has a physical, mental, or other

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities or daily activities) is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, the 33 % of *elderly couple households* and the 36% of *elderly single households* containing a health-limited member are both the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, elderly households in Minneapolis tend to be less healthy than in other Jewish communities.

The 18% of households with adults age 18-64 who needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation (*job counseling*) in the past year is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The 14% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities (*learning disabled programs*) in the past year is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

Social service needs among households with elderly persons are among the highest of the comparison Jewish communities. The 21% of households with elderly persons who needed senior transportation and the 17% who needed in-home health care in the past year are each the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 7% of households with elderly persons who needed nursing home care in the past year is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 5% of households with elderly persons who needed home-delivered meals in the past year is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The 4% of households with elderly persons who needed adult day care in the past year is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

263 households had unmet needs for marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year; 360 households, for help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person; 701 households with adults age 18-64, for job counseling; and 99 households with Jewish children age 0-17, for learning disabled programs. Among households with elderly persons, 189 households had unmet needs for senior transportation in the past year; 63 households, for in-home health care; 50 households, for nursing home care; 50 households, for home-delivered meals; and 32 households, for adult day care.

Most households who received social services in the past year received them from non-Jewish sources, except for coordinating services and home-delivered meals.

### **SENIOR TRANSPORTATION AND IN-HOME HEALTH CARE ARE THE TWO MOST NEEDED SOCIAL SERVICES AMONG THE ELDERLY**

21% of Jewish households with elderly persons in Minneapolis needed senior transportation and 17% needed in-home health care in the past year, which are each the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. 4%-7% of households with elderly persons reported the need for other social services for the elderly in the past year.

Only 4% of households with elderly persons reported *unmet* needs for senior transportation in the past year and 1%, for each of the other social services for the elderly (in-home health care, nursing home care, home-delivered meals, and adult day care). Many of the needs for in-home health care, senior transportation, nursing home care, and adult day care in households with elderly persons were being met outside the Jewish community in the past year. For example, 16% of households with elderly persons received in-home health care; 13% received it from non-Jewish sources and 3%, from Jewish sources.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **ORGANIZED PROGRAMS TO ISRAEL ARE AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM FOR DEVELOPING JEWISH IDENTITY**

On most measures of “Jewishness” (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, philanthropy, and volunteerism), this study shows a significant correlation with visits to Israel, particularly if the Israel trip was sponsored by a Jewish organization, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. 52% of Jewish households in Minneapolis contain a member who visited Israel, which is the seventh highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

17% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel, which is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Yet, only 35% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year consider supporting educational trips to Israel to be a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations, and 23% consider it not at all important.

The 52% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

### **ANTI-SEMITISM IS NOT THE ISSUE IT ONCE WAS, BUT IS STILL A CONCERN**

16% of Jewish respondents in Minneapolis personally experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year. 18% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities (mainly at school) in the past year. Yet, 46% of respondents perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities. In addition, 66% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year consider combating anti-Semitism to be a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations. Perhaps this is due, in part, to the recent reports of rising anti-Semitism around the world.

### **THE INTERNET IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

46% of Jewish respondents in Minneapolis used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, including 26% who used the Internet for information about the Minneapolis Jewish community. Younger respondents were more likely to use the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year than were older respondents, and younger respondents are much more likely to obtain information about the local Jewish community from the Internet than from either of the two Jewish newspapers. The Internet is quickly becoming an important and effective medium for informing and educating the Jewish community.

### **TWIN CITIES JEWISH LIFE AND AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD ARE GOOD VEHICLES FOR COMMUNICATING WITH THE MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH COMMUNITY**

*Twin Cities Jewish Life*, published jointly by the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul, and *American Jewish World*, a private for-profit newspaper, are each always, usually, or sometimes read by about half of Jewish respondents in Minneapolis. Readership should be increased among FSU households, younger households, new residents, intermarried households, synagogue non-member households, and households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year.



## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### **MANY IN THE MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH COMMUNITY ARE UNKNOWN TO THE MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH FEDERATION**

57% of Jewish households in Minneapolis are on the Jewish Federation mailing list, indicating that a large number of households are unknown to the Jewish Federation. 37% of households reported that they were not asked to donate to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation in the past year. 27% of households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year donated to other Jewish charities, and 70% donated to non-Jewish charities. Of households asked to donate in the past year, 17% did not donate. In addition, 24% of respondents are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation.

### **A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE ANNUAL CAMPAIGN OF THE MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH FEDERATION COMES FROM ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS**

As in most comparison Jewish communities, a disproportionate number of donations and a disproportionate share of the total dollars donated to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation Annual Campaign derive from elderly households, and a disproportionate share of donors is elderly. 40% of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are age 65 and over, while 28% of all Jewish households in Minneapolis are elderly. 62% of households under age 35 and 51% of households age 35-49 were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 33% of households age 50-64, 23% of households age 65-74, and 14% of households age 75 and over. In total, 69% of households under age 35 and 63% of households age 35-49 did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 44% of households age 50-64 and 27% of households age 65 and over. In addition, 35% of respondents under age 50 are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation, compared to 18% of respondents age 50-74 and 9% of respondents age 75 and over. 59% of households under age 65 donated to Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 85% of households age 65 and over. Finally, 31% of households under age 50 donated only to non-Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 20% of households age 50-64 and 4% of households age 65 and over.

### **POTENTIAL EXISTS FOR GREATER ENDOWMENT GIVING**

Jewish philanthropic giving among older Jews in Minneapolis is relatively high. 85% of households age 65 and over donated to Jewish charities in the past year. 39% of households age 65 and over donated \$100 and over to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation in the past year, and 43% donated \$100 and over to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations). 9% of households age 65 and over donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year. 24% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills, 56% have wills that contain no charitable provisions, 14% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, and 6% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only. In addition, 71% of respondents age 65 and over are not at all familiar with the Jewish Community Foundation.

### **SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL EXISTS FOR VOLUNTEERISM IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

33% of Jewish respondents in Minneapolis volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, and 48% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations. Among about 20 comparison Jewish communities, the 33% who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year is about average, while the 48% who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations is the highest. 28% of respondents volunteered for non-Jewish organizations, but not for Jewish organizations in the past year. The 20% of adults in Jewish households who are retired can serve as a significant resource to the volunteer community.

## MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

### DONORS REACT DIFFERENTLY TO DIFFERENT MOTIVATIONS

About two-thirds of respondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year reported that providing social services for the Jewish elderly, combating anti-Semitism, and providing Jewish education for children are very important motivations to donate to Jewish organizations. Supporting the people of Israel is a very important motivation for about half of respondents. Helping Jews overseas who are in distress, providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews, and providing individual and family counseling for Jews are very important motivations for about 40% of respondents, and supporting educational trips to Israel is a very important motivation for 35% of respondents.

42% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would increase their donations if more of the money went to local needs, compared to 7% who would increase their donations if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas. Campaign publicity should carefully consider this disparity. 28% of respondents would increase their donations if they had more say over how the money was spent; 18%, if they were asked by a close friend; and 17%, if they understood more about what the Jewish Federation does. Only 2% of respondents would increase their donations if they received more recognition for the donation.

### THE MINNEAPOLIS JEWISH FEDERATION IS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN THE COUNTRY

The Minneapolis Jewish Federation is clearly a success. The \$996 average donation per household in 2003 is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Adjusted for inflation, the Annual Campaign increased by 6% from 1994-2003, despite an 8% decline in the number of Jewish households, showing a 15% increase (adjusted for inflation) in the average donation per household. 53% of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to Jewish charities in the past year were donated to the Jewish Federation. The 50% of households who *reported an amount donated* to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 37% of households who were not asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 29% of respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, and the 29% very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation who perceive it as excellent is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The Jewish Federation is the central address of the Minneapolis Jewish community.

# MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE TWIN CITIES

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE TWIN CITIES

### Population Size and Distribution

1. 48,700 persons live in 19,000 Jewish households. Of the 48,700 persons, 40,000 persons (82%) are Jewish.
2. The number of Jewish households decreased from 20,700 households to 18,400 households (12%) from 1994-1999 and then increased from 18,400 households to 19,000 households (3%) from 1999-2004.

### Geographic Profile

3. 44% of adults in Jewish households were locally born (in the Twin Cities); 17% were foreign born.
4. 13% (2,495 households) of households are from the Former Soviet Union.
5. 6% of households are part-year households (live in the Twin Cities less than 10 months of the year).
6. 10% of households have lived in the Twin Cities for 0-4 years; 66%, for 20 or more years.
7. 32% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 20%, for 20 or more years.
8. 80% of households own their homes.

### Demographic Profile

9. 26% (12,600 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 74% (9,300 children) are being raised Jewish.
10. 17% (8,300 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
11. 71% of Jewish children live in Minneapolis and 29% live in St. Paul.
12. 73% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in Minneapolis and 27% live in St. Paul.
13. The average household size is 2.56 persons.
14. 37% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 7% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 25% are married households with no children at home; 26% are single person households.
15. 70% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher.
16. 63% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force; 20% are retired.
17. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$332,400.
18. The 2003 median household income is \$75,300.
19. 19% (3,572 households) of households are low income households (earned under \$25,000 in 2003).
20. 6.1% (1,159 households) of households reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

### Religious Profile

21. 2% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 31%, Conservative; 31%, Reform; and 36%, Just Jewish.
22. 65% of households have a mezuzah on their front door.
23. 78% of households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder.
24. 78% of households always or usually light Chanukah candles.
25. 26% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles.
26. 13% of households keep a kosher home; 7% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
27. 23% of households always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE TWIN CITIES

28. 23% of Jewish respondents never attend synagogue services (or only attend for special occasions) and 23% attend synagogue services once per month or more.
29. 56% of married couples are in-married; 9% are conversionary in-married; and 35% are intermarried.
30. 32% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish.
31. 5.6% of Jewish persons in Jewish households are Jews-by-Choice.

### Membership Profile

32. 54% of households are current synagogue members.
33. 23% of households are JCC members.
34. 46% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year.
35. 33% of households are Jewish organization members.
36. 62% of households are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

### Jewish Education of Adults

37. 77% of born Jewish adults received some formal Jewish education as children.
38. 8% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as children.
39. 41% of born Jewish adults attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children.
40. 50% of born Jewish adults were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers.
41. 34% of born Jewish adults who attended college participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays).
42. 47% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year.
43. 28% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year.

### Jewish Education of Children

44. 44% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 28% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 29% do not attend a preschool/child care program. Thus, 61% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool/child care program attend a Jewish preschool/child care program.
45. 25% of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school; 11% attend a non-Jewish private school; and 65% attend a public school. Thus, 70% of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a private school attend a Jewish day school.
46. 59% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school.
47. 69% of Jewish children age 5-12 and 36% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education.
48. The two major reasons most commonly reported for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school are: belief in public schools/preference for an ethnically mixed environment and tuition cost.
49. 28% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer; 8% attended a non-Jewish day camp; and 65% did not attend a day camp. Thus, 78% of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended a day camp this past summer attended a Jewish day camp.
50. 18% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended a Jewish overnight camp this past summer; 4% attended a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 77% did not attend an overnight camp. Thus, 81% of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended an overnight camp this past summer attended a Jewish overnight camp.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE TWIN CITIES

### Social Service Needs

51. 24% (1,428 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 were interested in singles programs in the past year.
52. 20% (3,800 households) of households contain a member who has a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities.
53. 17% (2,456 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year.
54. 16% (3,116 households) of households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person in the past year.
55. 15% (2,793 households) of households needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year.
56. 13% (783 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities in the past year.
57. 21% (1,289 households) of households with elderly persons needed senior transportation in the past year.
58. 17% (1,028 households) of households with elderly persons needed in-home health care in the past year.
59. 7% (413 households) of households with elderly persons needed nursing home care in the past year.
60. 6% (365 households) of households with elderly persons needed home-delivered meals in the past year.
61. 4% (237 households) of households with elderly persons needed adult day care in the past year.
62. 19% of households in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who in some way depends upon the household for his/her care.
63. 59% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 22% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 18% would have no preference; and 1% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities.

### Israel

64. 51% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
65. 26% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.
66. 9% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip; 8%, on a general trip.
67. 8% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish teenager to Israel.
68. 20% of Jewish respondents are extremely emotionally attached to Israel; 31% are very attached; 37% are somewhat attached; and 12% are not attached.

### Anti-Semitism

69. 17% of Jewish respondents experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year.
70. 16% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE TWIN CITIES

71. 10% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities; 35%, a moderate amount; 49%, a little; and 5%, none at all.

### Jewish Newspapers

72. 19% of Jewish respondents always read *Twin Cities Jewish Life*; 9%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 46%, never.
73. 23% of Jewish respondents always read *American Jewish World*; 5%, usually; 22%, sometimes; and 51%, never.

### Philanthropic Profile-Behavior

74. 88% of households reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.
75. 55% of households reported that they donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year.
76. 79% of households reported that they donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.
77. 9% of households donated to Jewish charities, but not to non-Jewish charities in the past year; 21% donated to non-Jewish charities, but not to Jewish charities; 58% donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities; and 12% did not donate to any charities.
78. 26% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 55% have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 14% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities; and 5% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only.
79. 33% of Jewish respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year; 47% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

### Philanthropic Profile-Attitudes

80. 69% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing social services for the Jewish elderly” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (29%, somewhat important; 2%, not at all important).
81. 65% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “combating anti-Semitism” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (31%, somewhat important; 5%, not at all important).
82. 65% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing Jewish education for children” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (29%, somewhat important; 6%, not at all important).
83. 52% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting the people of Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (42%, somewhat important; 6%, not at all important).
84. 43% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “helping Jews overseas who are in distress” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (50%, somewhat important; 6%, not at all important).

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE TWIN CITIES

85. 41 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing individual and family counseling for Jews” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (51 %, somewhat important; 8 %, not at all important).
86. 39 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (54 %, somewhat important; 7 %, not at all important).
87. 33 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting educational trips to Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (46 %, somewhat important; 22 %, not at all important).
88. 42 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to local needs.”
89. 28 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “had more say over how the money was spent.”
90. 18 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “were asked by a close friend.”
91. 18 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “understood more about what the [Jewish] Federation does.”
92. 8 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas.”
93. 2 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “received more recognition for their donation.”

### Political Profile

94. 66 % of Jewish respondents consider themselves Democratic-Farmer-Labor; 19 %, Independent; 10 %, Republican; and 6 %, something else.

# MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

### Population Size and Distribution

1. 35,300 persons live in 13,850 Jewish households. Of the 35,300 persons, 29,100 persons (82%) are Jewish.
2. The number of Jewish households decreased from 15,100 households to 13,000 households (14%) from 1994-1999 and then increased from 13,000 households to 13,900 households (6%) from 1999-2004.

### Geographic Profile

3. 7,300 persons live in 3,000 Jewish households in the City of Minneapolis. Of the 7,300 persons, 5,200 persons (70%) are Jewish.
4. 17,700 persons live in 7,500 Jewish households in the Inner Ring. Of the 17,700 persons, 16,000 persons (90%) are Jewish.
5. 10,300 persons live in 3,400 Jewish households in the Outer Ring. Of the 10,300 persons, 8,000 persons (78%) are Jewish.
6. 46% of adults in Jewish households were locally born (in the Twin Cities); 17% were foreign born.
7. 12% (1,800 households) of households are from the Former Soviet Union.
8. 6% of households are part-year households (live in the Twin Cities less than 10 months of the year).
9. 9% of households have lived in the Twin Cities for 0-4 years; 68%, for 20 or more years.
10. 32% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 20%, for 20 or more years.
11. 79% of households own their homes.

### Demographic Profile

12. 26% (9,000 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 73% (6,550 children) are being raised Jewish.
13. 18% (6,200 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
14. 48% of Jewish children live in the Inner Ring; 34%, in the Outer Ring; and 18%, in the City of Minneapolis.
15. 49% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in the Inner Ring; 29%, in the Outer Ring; and 21%, in the City of Minneapolis.
16. The average household size is 2.55 persons.
17. 35% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 7% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 25% are married households with no children at home; 25% are single person households.
18. 70% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher.
19. 64% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force; 20% are retired.
20. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$343,500.
21. The 2003 median household income is \$75,700.
22. 20% (2,756 households) of households are low income households (earned under \$25,000 in 2003).
23. 6.4% (886 households) of households reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.



## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

### Religious Profile

24. 2% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 31%, Conservative; 32%, Reform; and 35%, Just Jewish.
25. 65% of households have a mezuzah on their front door.
26. 78% of households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder.
27. 78% of households always or usually light Chanukah candles.
28. 26% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles.
29. 13% of households keep a kosher home; 6% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
30. 23% of households always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home.
31. 23% of Jewish respondents never attend synagogue services (or only attend for special occasions) and 22% attend synagogue services once per month or more.
32. 59% of married couples are in-married; 8% are conversionary in-married; and 33% are intermarried.
33. 30% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish.
34. 4.8% of Jewish persons in Jewish households are Jews-by-Choice.

### Membership Profile

35. 54% of households are current synagogue members.
36. 18% of households are JCC members, including 17% who are members of the Sabes JCC.
37. 43% of households participated in a JCC program in the Twin Cities in the past year, including 40% who participated in a JCC program at the Sabes JCC.
38. 33% of households are Jewish organization members.
39. 60% of households are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

### Jewish Education of Adults

40. 79% of born Jewish adults received some formal Jewish education as children.
41. 8% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as children.
42. 42% of born Jewish adults attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children.
43. 52% of born Jewish adults were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers.
44. 33% of born Jewish adults who attended college participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays).
45. 46% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year.
46. 28% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year.

### Jewish Education of Children

47. 49% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 21% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 29% do not attend a preschool/child care program. Thus, 70% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool/child care program attend a Jewish preschool/child care program.
48. 24% of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school; 11% attend a non-Jewish private school; and 65% attend a public school. Thus, 69% of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a private school attend a Jewish day school.
49. 59% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

50. The two major reasons most commonly reported for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school are: belief in public schools/preference for an ethnically mixed environment and tuition cost.
51. 71% of Jewish children age 5-12 and 34% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education.
52. 31% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer; 8% attended a non-Jewish day camp; and 62% did not attend a day camp. Thus, 80% of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended a day camp this past summer attended a Jewish day camp.
53. 18% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended a Jewish overnight camp this past summer; 3% attended a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 78% did not attend an overnight camp. Thus, 84% of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended an overnight camp this past summer attended a Jewish overnight camp.

### Jewish Agencies

54. 38% of respondents are very familiar with Sholom Home West; 36% are somewhat familiar; and 26% are not at all familiar.
55. 36% of respondents are very familiar with the Sabes Jewish Community Center; 40% are somewhat familiar; and 24% are not at all familiar.
56. 31% of respondents are very familiar with Minneapolis Jewish Family and Children's Service; 42% are somewhat familiar; and 28% are not at all familiar.
57. 29% of respondents are very familiar with the Minneapolis Jewish Federation; 47% are somewhat familiar; and 24% are not at all familiar.
58. 12% of respondents are very familiar with the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the Dakotas; 35% are somewhat familiar; and 53% are not at all familiar.
59. 7% of respondents are very familiar with the Jewish Community Foundation; 15% are somewhat familiar; and 78% are not at all familiar.
60. 8% of respondents are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the above agencies.
61. 34% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Minneapolis Talmud Torah; 49% are somewhat familiar; and 16% are not at all familiar.
62. 29% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Minneapolis Jewish Day School; 46% are somewhat familiar; and 26% are not at all familiar.
63. 21% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Torah Academy; 56% are somewhat familiar; and 23% are not at all familiar.
64. 9% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Twin Cities Jewish Middle School; 26% are somewhat familiar; and 65% are not at all familiar.
65. 84%-92% of respondents provided positive perceptions (excellent or good on a scale of excellent, good, fair, poor) of the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and its agencies.
66. 41% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Sholom Home West perceive it as excellent (47%, good; 10%, fair; and 2%, poor).
67. 31% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Sabes Jewish Community Center perceive it as excellent (57%, good; 9%, fair; and 3%, poor).
68. 49% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Minneapolis Jewish Family and Children's Service perceive it as excellent (43%, good; 6%, fair; and 2%, poor).

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

69. 29% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Minneapolis Jewish Federation perceive it as excellent (55%, good; 13%, fair; and 3%, poor).
70. 38% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the Dakotas perceive it as excellent (52%, good; 9%, fair; and 2%, poor).
71. 26% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Community Foundation perceive it as excellent (58%, good; 15%, fair; and 1%, poor).
72. 12% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Minneapolis Talmud Torah perceive it as excellent (65%, good; 16%, fair; and 7%, poor).
73. 40% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Minneapolis Jewish Day School perceive it as excellent (53%, good; 7%, fair; and 0%, poor).
74. 17% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Torah Academy perceive it as excellent (64%, good; 15%, fair; and 4%, poor).
75. 18% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Twin Cities Jewish Middle School perceive it as excellent (71%, good; 11%, fair; and 0%, poor).

### Social Service Needs

76. 23% (1,015 households) of households with single Jewish persons age 18-64 were interested in singles programs in the past year.
77. 19% (2,673 households) of households contain a member who has a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities.
78. 18% (1,844 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year.
79. 17% (2,285 households) of households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person in the past year.
80. 15% (2,064 households) of households needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year.
81. 14% (594 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities in the past year.
82. 21% (927 households) of households with elderly persons needed senior transportation in the past year.
83. 17% (774 households) of households with elderly persons needed in-home health care in the past year.
84. 7% (306 households) of households with elderly persons needed nursing home care in the past year.
85. 5% (239 households) of households with elderly persons needed home-delivered meals in the past year.
86. 4% (189 households) of households with elderly persons needed adult day care in the past year.
87. 18% of households in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who depends upon the household for his/her care.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

88. 59% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 22% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 17% would have no preference; and 1% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities.

### Israel

89. 52% of households contain a member who visited Israel.  
90. 27% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.  
91. 9% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip; 8%, on a general trip.  
92. 6% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish teenager to Israel.  
93. 21% of Jewish respondents are extremely emotionally attached to Israel; 31% are very attached; 37% are somewhat attached; and 11% are not attached.

### Anti-Semitism

94. 16% of Jewish respondents experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year.  
95. 18% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year.  
96. 12% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities; 34%, a moderate amount; 50%, a little; and 5%, none at all.

### Jewish Newspapers

97. 18% of Jewish respondents always read *Twin Cities Jewish Life*; 10%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 46%, never.  
98. 23% of Jewish respondents always read *American Jewish World*; 5%, usually; 22%, sometimes; and 50%, never.

### Philanthropic Profile-Behavior

99. 87% of households reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.  
100. 52% of households reported that they donated to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation (MJF) in the past year.  
101. 55% of households reported that they donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year.  
102. 78% of households reported that they donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.  
103. 48% of households reported that they did not donate to MJF in the past year. 37% of households reported that they were not asked to donate and 11% reported that they were asked, but did not donate.  
104. 17% of households asked to donate to MJF in the past year did not donate.  
105. 8% of households donated to Jewish charities, but not to non-Jewish charities in the past year; 20% donated to non-Jewish charities, but not to Jewish charities; 58% donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities; and 14% did not donate to any charities.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

106. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 33 % were donated to MJF; 1 % , to other Jewish Federations; 28 % , to other Jewish charities; and 39 % , to non-Jewish charities.
107. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 62 % were donated to Jewish charities (including MJF).
108. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households *to Jewish charities* in the past year, 53 % were donated to MJF.
109. 24 % of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 56 % have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 14 % have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities; and 6 % have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only.
110. 33 % of Jewish respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year; 48 % volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

### Philanthropic Profile-Attitudes

111. 67 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing social services for the Jewish elderly” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (30 % , somewhat important; 3 % , not at all important).
112. 66 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “combating anti-Semitism” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (30 % , somewhat important; 4 % , not at all important).
113. 64 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing Jewish education for children” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (29 % , somewhat important; 7 % , not at all important).
114. 52 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting the people of Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (43 % , somewhat important; 6 % , not at all important).
115. 42 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “helping Jews overseas who are in distress” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (52 % , somewhat important; 7 % , not at all important).
116. 40 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (52 % , somewhat important; 8 % , not at all important).
117. 39 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing individual and family counseling for Jews” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (52 % , somewhat important; 9 % , not at all important).
118. 35 % of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting educational trips to Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (43 % , somewhat important; 23 % , not at all important).

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MINNEAPOLIS

119. 42% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to local needs.”
120. 28% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “had more say over how the money was spent.”
121. 18% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “were asked by a close friend.”
122. 17% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “understood more about what the [Jewish] Federation does.”
123. 7% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas.”
124. 2% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “received more recognition for their donation.”

### Political Profile

125. 66% of Jewish respondents consider themselves Democratic-Farmer-Labor; 19%, Independent; 9%, Republican; and 6%, something else.

# MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

### Population Size and Distribution

1. 13,400 persons live in 5,150 Jewish households. Of the 13,400 persons, 10,900 persons (81 %) are Jewish.
2. The number of Jewish households decreased from 5,700 households to 5,300 households (6 %) from 1994-1999 and decreased from 5,300 households to 5,200 households (4 %) from 1999-2004.

### Geographic Profile

3. 5,300 persons live in 2,400 Jewish households in the City of St. Paul. Of the 5,300 persons, 4,300 persons (82 %) are Jewish.
4. 7,100 persons live in 2,400 Jewish households in the Southern Suburbs. Of the 7,100 persons, 5,900 persons (83 %) are Jewish.
5. 1,000 persons live in 325 Jewish households in the Northern Suburbs. Of the 1,000 persons, 700 persons (68 %) are Jewish.
6. 39 % of adults in Jewish households were locally born (in the Twin Cities); 17 % were foreign born.
7. 14 % (695 households) of households are from the Former Soviet Union.
8. 5 % of households are part-year households (live in the Twin Cities less than 10 months of the year).
9. 13 % of households have lived in the Twin Cities for 0-4 years; 60 %, for 20 or more years.
10. 32 % of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 18 %, for 20 or more years.
11. 81 % of households own their homes.

### Demographic Profile

12. 27 % (3,700 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 73 % (2,700 children) are being raised Jewish.
13. 16 % (2,100 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
14. 62 % of Jewish children live in the Southern Suburbs; 31 %, in the City of St. Paul; and 7 %, in the Northern Suburbs.
15. 54 % of elderly persons in Jewish households live in the Southern Suburbs; 39 %, in the City of St. Paul; and 7 %, in the Northern Suburbs.
16. The average household size is 2.60 persons.
17. 40 % of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 6 % are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 24 % are married households with no children at home; 27 % are single person households.
18. 69 % of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher.
19. 62 % of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force; 21 % are retired.
20. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$308,700.
21. The 2003 median household income is \$73,900.
22. 16 % (814 households) of households are low income households (earned under \$25,000 in 2003).
23. 5.5 % (283 households) of households reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

### Religious Profile

24. 2% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 32%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 37%, Just Jewish.
25. 67% of households have a mezuzah on their front door.
26. 76% of households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder.
27. 76% of households always or usually light Chanukah candles.
28. 25% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles.
29. 14% of households keep a kosher home; 9% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
30. 25% of households always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home.
31. 23% of Jewish respondents never attend synagogue services (or only attend for special occasions) and 28% attend synagogue services once per month or more.
32. 49% of married couples are in-married; 12% are conversionary in-married; and 39% are intermarried.
33. 37% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish.
34. 8.0% of Jewish persons in Jewish households are Jews-by-Choice.

### Membership Profile

35. 56% of households are current synagogue members.
36. 36% of households are JCC members, all of whom are members of the JCC of St. Paul.
37. 53% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year, including 48% who participated in a JCC program at the JCC of St. Paul.
38. 34% of households are Jewish organization members.
39. 67% of households are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

### Jewish Education of Adults

40. 72% of born Jewish adults received some formal Jewish education as children.
41. 8% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as children.
42. 37% of born Jewish adults attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children.
43. 45% of born Jewish adults were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers.
44. 35% of born Jewish adults who attended college participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays).
45. 50% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year.
46. 27% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year.

### Jewish Education of Children

47. 26% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 47% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 27% do not attend a preschool/child care program. Thus, 35% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool/child care program attend a Jewish preschool/child care program.
48. 26% of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school; 10% attend a non-Jewish private school; and 64% attend a public school. Thus, 72% of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a private school attend a Jewish day school.
49. 58% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school.



## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

50. The two major reasons most commonly reported for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school are: tuition cost and belief in public schools/preference for an ethnically mixed environment.
51. 66% of Jewish children age 5-12 and 39% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education.
52. 22% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer; 8% attended a non-Jewish day camp; and 70% did not attend a day camp. Thus, 73% of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended a day camp this past summer attended a Jewish day camp.
53. 18% of Jewish children age 6-17 attended a Jewish overnight camp this past summer; 7% attended a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 75% did not attend an overnight camp. Thus, 74% of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended an overnight camp this past summer attended a Jewish overnight camp.

### Jewish Agencies

54. 54% of respondents are very familiar with the Jewish Community Center of St. Paul; 31% are somewhat familiar; and 15% are not at all familiar.
55. 32% of respondents are very familiar with Sholom Home East; 37% are somewhat familiar; and 31% are not at all familiar.
56. 22% of respondents are very familiar with Jewish Family Service of St. Paul; 43% are somewhat familiar; and 35% are not at all familiar.
57. 21% of respondents are very familiar with the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul; 37% are somewhat familiar; and 41% are not at all familiar.
58. 10% of respondents are very familiar with the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the Dakotas; 32% are somewhat familiar; and 59% are not at all familiar.
59. 10% of respondents are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the above agencies.
60. 30% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Afternoon School of the Talmud Torah of St. Paul; 36% are somewhat familiar; and 34% are not at all familiar.
61. 50% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Day School of the Talmud Torah of St. Paul; 31% are somewhat familiar; and 20% are not at all familiar.
62. 17% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Twin Cities Jewish Middle School; 29% are somewhat familiar; and 54% are not at all familiar.
63. 10% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the Chabad Academy; 27% are somewhat familiar; and 63% are not at all familiar.
64. 83%-91% of respondents provided positive perceptions (excellent or good on a scale of excellent, good, fair, poor) of the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul and its agencies.
65. 54% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Community Center of St. Paul perceive it as excellent (37%, good; 8%, fair; and 1%, poor).
66. 31% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Sholom Home East perceive it as excellent (52%, good; 14%, fair; and 3%, poor).
67. 40% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Jewish Family Service of St. Paul perceive it as excellent (51%, good; 7%, fair; and 3%, poor).
68. 29% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul perceive it as excellent (62%, good; 8%, fair; and 1%, poor).

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

69. 30% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the Dakotas perceive it as excellent (56%, good; 14%, fair; and 0%, poor).
70. 31% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Afternoon School of the Talmud Torah of St. Paul perceive it as excellent (48%, good; 10%, fair; and 11%, poor).
71. 41% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Day School of the Talmud Torah of St. Paul perceive it as excellent (50%, good; 6%, fair; and 3%, poor).
72. 42% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Twin Cities Jewish Middle School perceive it as excellent (46%, good; 12%, fair; and 0%, poor).
73. 23% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Chabad Academy perceive it as excellent (44%, good; 27%, fair; and 6%, poor).

### Social Service Needs

74. 28% (404 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 were interested in singles programs in the past year.
75. 22% (1,133 households) of households contain a member who has a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities.
76. 16% (814 households) of households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person in the past year.
77. 16% (618 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year.
78. 13% (690 households) of households needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year.
79. 11% (191 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities in the past year.
80. 23% (364 households) of households with elderly persons needed senior transportation in the past year.
81. 16% (255 households) of households with elderly persons needed in-home health care in the past year.
82. 8% (130 households) of households with elderly persons needed home-delivered meals in the past year.
83. 7% (111 households) of households with elderly persons needed nursing home care in the past year.
84. 3% (47 households) of households with elderly persons needed adult day care in the past year.
85. 20% of households in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who in some way depends upon the household for his/her care.
86. 56% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 22% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 21% would have no preference; and 1% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities.

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

### Israel

- 87. 49% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
- 88. 25% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.
- 89. 10% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip; 8%, on a general trip.
- 90. 13% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish teenager to Israel.
- 91. 20% of Jewish respondents are extremely emotionally attached to Israel; 30% are very attached; 35% are somewhat attached; and 16% are not attached.

### Anti-Semitism

- 92. 18% of Jewish respondents experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year.
- 93. 10% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year.
- 94. 7% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities; 38%, a moderate amount; 49%, a little; and 6%, none at all.

### Jewish Newspapers

- 95. 21% of Jewish respondents always read *Twin Cities Jewish Life*; 7%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 47%, never.
- 96. 21% of Jewish respondents always read *American Jewish World*; 4%, usually; 23%, sometimes; and 52%, never.

### Philanthropic Profile-Behavior

- 97. 91% of households reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.
- 98. 50% of households reported that they donated to the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul (UJFC) in the past year.
- 99. 54% of households reported that they donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year.
- 100. 79% of households reported that they donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.
- 101. 50% of households reported that they did not donate to UJFC in the past year. 40% of households reported that they were not asked to donate and 10% reported that they were asked, but did not donate.
- 102. 17% of *households asked to donate* to UJFC in the past year did not donate.
- 103. 11% of households donated to Jewish charities, but not to non-Jewish charities in the past year; 24% donated to non-Jewish charities, but not to Jewish charities; 56% donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities; and 10% did not donate to any charities.
- 104. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 24% were donated to UJFC; 3%, to other Jewish Federations; 35%, to other Jewish charities; and 39%, to non-Jewish charities.
- 105. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 62% were donated to Jewish charities (including UJFC).

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

106. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to *Jewish charities* in the past year, 39% were donated to UJFC.
107. 31% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 53% have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 13% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities; and 3% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only.
108. 33% of Jewish respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year; 45% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations.

### Philanthropic Profile-Attitudes

109. 75% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing social services for the Jewish elderly” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (24%, somewhat important; 1%, not at all important).
110. 69% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing Jewish education for children” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (29%, somewhat important; 3%, not at all important).
111. 61% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “combating anti-Semitism” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (33%, somewhat important; 6%, not at all important).
112. 53% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting the people of Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (42%, somewhat important; 5%, not at all important).
113. 48% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “helping Jews overseas who are in distress” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (47%, somewhat important; 6%, not at all important).
114. 45% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing individual and family counseling for Jews” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (47%, somewhat important; 8%, not at all important).
115. 36% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (59%, somewhat important; 5%, not at all important).
116. 27% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year reported that “supporting educational trips to Israel” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (54%, somewhat important; 19%, not at all important).
117. 40% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to local needs.”
118. 27% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “had more say over how the money was spent.”

## MAJOR FINDINGS FOR ST. PAUL

119. 24% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “understood more about what the [Jewish] Federation does.”
120. 20% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “were asked by a close friend.”
121. 12% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas.”
122. 0% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “received more recognition for their donation.”

### Political Profile

123. 63% of Jewish respondents consider themselves Democratic-Farmer-Labor; 18%, Independent; 13%, Republican; and 6%, something else.

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The statements presented below illustrate the most important ways in which the Twin Cities differs from other Jewish communities. The *Main Report* contains a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities to which the Twin Cities is compared in each of the statements below. The approximate number of comparison Jewish communities (*comparisons*) to which the Twin Cities is compared is shown in parentheses. When in addition to the Twin Cities, either Minneapolis or St. Paul has a percentage that by itself shows an important difference from other Jewish communities, those results are presented in brackets. When only Minneapolis or St. Paul individually has a percentage that shows an important difference, then those results are presented.

**Compared to other Jewish communities, the Twin Cities has:**

### Geographic Profile

1. In St. Paul, the fourth lowest percentage of households in the local area who are Jewish households (1.6%, 50 comparisons).
2. A well above average percentage of adults in Jewish households who were locally born (in the Twin Cities) (44%, 40 comparisons).
3. The fifth highest percentage of adults in Jewish households who were foreign born (17%, 45 comparisons).
4. The eighth lowest percentage of households in residence for 0-4 years (10%, 40 comparisons).
5. A well above average percentage of households in residence for 20 or more years (66%, 40 comparisons).
6. The sixth lowest percentage of households definitely/probably moving in the next three years (14%, 45 comparisons).
7. The second lowest percentage of households definitely/probably moving out of the local metropolitan area in the next three years (4%, 35 comparisons).
8. The highest percentage of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over who have adult children who have established their own homes in the local metropolitan area (63%, 20 comparisons).

### Demographic Profile

9. The seventh highest percentage of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households (26%, 50 comparisons).
10. The fourth lowest percentage of households who are married with no children at home (25%, 40 comparisons).
11. The lowest percentage of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households who live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time (24%, 25 comparisons).
12. The third highest percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone (34%, 35 comparisons). [St. Paul has the highest percentage (40%).]
13. In St. Paul, the highest percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households living alone (48%, 35 comparisons).
14. The fifth highest median housing value (*adjusted for inflation*) (\$332,400, 25 comparisons).
15. The second highest percentage of households living below the Federal poverty levels (6.1%, 15 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

16. The highest percentage of households with elderly persons living below the Federal poverty levels (11%, 15 comparisons).

### Religious Profile

17. The fourth highest percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Just Jewish (36%, 50 comparisons).
18. The lowest percentage of Jewish respondents under age 35 who attend synagogue services once per month or more (8%, 30 comparisons).
19. In St. Paul, the highest percentage of Jewish respondents age 50-64 who attend synagogue services once per month or more (35%, 30 comparisons).
20. In St. Paul, a well above average percentage of married couples who are intermarried (39%, 55 comparisons).
21. In St. Paul, the fifth highest percentage of married couples in households age 35-49 who are intermarried (51%, 35 comparisons).
22. The fifth highest percentage of married couples in households age 65-74 who are intermarried (18%, 25 comparisons).
23. A well below average percentage of children being raised Jewish in intermarried households (32%, 45 comparisons).

### Membership Profile

24. The fifth highest percentage of households who *reported* current synagogue membership (54%, 50 comparisons).
25. The lowest percentage of households who were synagogue members in the past, but will not join again in the future (9%, 25 comparisons).
26. The sixth highest percentage of households age 50-64 who are current synagogue members (57%, 35 comparisons). [St. Paul has the highest percentage (66%).]
27. The fifth highest percentage of households age 65 and over who are current synagogue members (70%, 40 comparisons).
28. In St. Paul, the highest percentage of households who are current members of the local JCC (36%, 45 comparison JCCs).
29. In St. Paul, the fourth highest percentage of households with children who are current members of the local JCC (40%, 40 comparison JCCs).
30. In St. Paul, the lowest percentage of households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members (36%, 40 comparison JCCs).
31. In St. Paul, the second highest percentage of households who are JCC members, but are not synagogue members (9%, 40 comparison JCCs).
32. In St. Paul, the fourth highest percentage of households who participated in a JCC program at the local JCC in the past year (48%, 40 comparison JCCs).
33. In St. Paul, a well above average market share for the local JCC of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households (59%, 20 comparison JCCs).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

34. The third lowest percentage of Jewish organization membership of households who are not members of a synagogue or JCC (7%, 30 comparisons).
35. In St. Paul, the third highest percentage of households who are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization) (67%, 40 comparisons).

### Jewish Education of Adults

36. A well above average percentage of born Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (41%, 20 comparisons).
37. The second highest percentage of Jewish respondents who used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year (47%, 10 comparisons).

### Jewish Education of Children

38. In St. Paul, the fourth lowest percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool/child care program who attend a *Jewish* preschool/child care program (35%, 25 comparisons).

### Jewish Agencies

39. In St. Paul, the fifth highest percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the local JCC (54%, 35 comparison JCCs).
40. In Minneapolis, the fifth highest percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the local Jewish nursing home (38%, 25 comparison nursing homes).
41. In Minneapolis, a well above average percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the local Jewish Family Service (31%, 30 comparisons).
42. In St. Paul, the second highest percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the local JCC who perceive it as excellent (54%, 35 comparison JCCs).
43. In Minneapolis, the seventh lowest percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the local JCC who perceive it as excellent (31%, 35 comparison JCCs).
44. In St. Paul, a well below average percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the local Jewish nursing home who perceive it as excellent (31%, 20 comparison nursing homes).
45. In Minneapolis, the second highest percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the local Jewish Family Service who perceive it as excellent (49%, 30 comparisons).

### Social Service Needs

46. The third highest percentage of households with a health-limited member (20%, 30 comparisons).
47. The second highest percentage of elderly couple households with a health-limited member (36%, 25 comparisons). [St. Paul has the highest percentage (43%).]
48. The second highest percentage of elderly single households with a health-limited member (36%, 25 comparisons). [St. Paul has the highest percentage (37%).]
49. The highest percentage of households with persons age 18-64 who needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year (17%, 20 comparisons).
50. In St. Paul, the second highest percentage of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 who were interested in singles programs in the past year (28%, 25 comparisons).



## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

51. In Minneapolis, the highest percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities in the past year (14%, 20 comparisons).
52. The third highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed in-home health care in the past year (17%, 25 comparisons).
53. The highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed senior transportation in the past year (21%, 25 comparisons).
54. The third highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed nursing home care in the past year (7%, 25 comparisons).
55. The highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed home-delivered meals in the past year (6%, 20 comparisons).
56. The third highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed adult day care in the past year (4%, 25 comparisons).
57. The highest percentage of respondents age 40 and over who care for an elderly relative (19%, 15 comparisons).
58. A well above average percentage of Jewish respondents age 40 and over who very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities (59%, 20 comparisons).

### Israel

59. In Minneapolis, the seventh highest percentage of households in which a member visited Israel (52%, 35 comparisons).
60. The lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who would not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to Israel (8%, 15 comparisons).

### Philanthropic Profile–Behavior

61. In Minneapolis, the second lowest percentage of households not asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (37%, 30 comparisons).
62. In Minneapolis, a well above average percentage of households under age 35 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (31%, 35 comparisons).
63. In Minneapolis, the fifth highest percentage of households age 65-74 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (70%, 30 comparisons).
64. In Minneapolis, the fifth highest percentage of households age 75 and over who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (76%, 30 comparisons).
65. In Minneapolis, the highest average donation per household to the local Jewish Federation (\$996, 50 comparisons).
66. In Minneapolis, the fifth highest percentage of the Annual Campaign derived from donations of \$10,000 and over (74%, 50 comparisons).
67. In Minneapolis, the sixth highest percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households that were donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (33%, 35 comparisons).
68. The highest percentage of Jewish respondents who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year (47%, 20 comparisons).

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

### Philanthropic Profile-Attitudes

69. In St. Paul, the second highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year who reported that “providing social services for the Jewish elderly” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (75%, 15 comparisons).
70. In St. Paul, a well below average percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year who reported that “combating anti-Semitism” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (61%, 15 comparisons).
71. In Minneapolis, the second lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish Federations or other Jewish charities in the past year who reported that “helping Jews overseas who are in distress” is a very important motivation to donate to Jewish organizations (42%, 15 comparisons).
72. The lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year who reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they “were asked by a close friend” (18%, 10 comparisons).
73. The second lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation in the past year who reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if “more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas” (8%, 10 comparisons).

## INTRODUCTION

**R**esearch and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. More than 50 scientific community studies have been completed in American Jewish communities since 1985, covering more than 80% of American Jews. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities in 2000-01.

This report will assist both of the Jewish Federations in the Twin Cities, Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations in developing the community's strengths and in designing projects and programs to address its needs. It will provide information to help the community set priorities and guide decision-making in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

**T**hree major driving forces helped to define the need for, and the nature of, this study.

**First**, both the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys and their reports of significant rates of intermarriage and issues of Jewish continuity have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Minneapolis as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Minneapolis Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*), Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations with information to enable them to provide services and programs to contribute to the development of a Jewish community that will offer compelling reasons for all Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

**Second**, complex decisions must be made by the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and its agencies. This study provides data to assist in the Jewish Federation's traditional role as a funder of social service agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the population of Minneapolis is diverse demographically (with large numbers of both children and elderly) and ethnically (with large numbers of Jews from the Former Soviet Union), and, as a result, the social service network is critical to the continuing strength of the community. This study provides the data to help fine tune this network and prioritize the services offered.

**Third**, while the Minneapolis Jewish Federation plays a central role in Jewish fund raising in Minneapolis, it is felt that the potential for increased giving across the community is clear. To help meet Jewish needs in Minneapolis, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful for financial resource development by the Jewish community.

This study of the Minneapolis Jewish community is part of the overall Twin Cities Jewish community study, which consists of a Telephone Survey of 1,240 Jewish households in the Twin Cities, a DJN (Distinctive Jewish Name)/RJN (Russian Jewish [First] Name) Counting Project, and a Jewish Institutions Survey.

### THE TELEPHONE SURVEY

**T**he results in this report are based upon a Telephone Survey consisting of 1,240 20-25 minute telephone interviews in the Twin Cities. In the Twin Cities, 411 telephone interviews were conducted from a random digit dialing (RDD) sample and 829 interviews were conducted from a

## INTRODUCTION

DJN/RJN sample. In the Minneapolis portion of the study, 208 interviews were conducted from an RDD sample and 538 interviews were conducted from a DJN/RJN sample.

In RDD surveys, random telephone numbers are generated by a computer. When these numbers were dialed, there was no guarantee that a household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. When a household was reached, the introduction asked whether anyone in the household was born or raised Jewish or is currently Jewish. 89% of respondents in the Twin Cities answered this question. In total, 60,000 different numbers were dialed more than 110,000 times to obtain the 411 RDD telephone interviews.

The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. The major advantage of this methodology is that it produces a random sample of Jewish households to be interviewed. The RDD methodology also has the advantages of generating a high survey cooperation rate (in the Twin Cities, 94% of eligible Jewish households agreed to be interviewed), guaranteeing anonymity to respondents, and providing the ability to interview households with unpublished telephone numbers. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or other Jewish organization or by donating money to a Jewish fund raising campaign. Thus, a more accurate representation of the Jewish community should be obtained with the RDD methodology than with telephone directory methods or methods that rely upon randomly selecting households from Jewish organization mailing lists.

After the completion of the RDD Telephone Survey, an additional 829 telephone interviews were conducted in the Twin Cities from

households with a DJN or RJN listed in the current Twin Cities telephone directories. This greatly facilitated the project: one RDD interview was completed every 4½ hours; one DJN/RJN interview was completed every 50 minutes. Over 150 different DJNs and RJNs were used in the DJN/RJN Telephone Survey.

The RDD sample was compared to the DJN/RJN sample on a number of key variables. It was found (using chi-square tests) that these two samples differed significantly for type of marriage, age of the head of the household, geographic area, and length of residence. Appropriate weighting factors were applied to correct the demographic bias introduced by DJN/RJN sampling. With these weighting factors applied, no statistically significant differences were seen between the RDD and DJN/RJN samples on any of the key variables.

Meetings were held in which community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, Jewish Federation staff, and the Jewish Population Study Committee contributed to the development of the questionnaire.

The Telephone Survey commenced on May 7, 2004 and continued through May 20, 2004. To facilitate contacting respondents, each telephone number was dialed up to four times: at least twice in the evening, at least once on a Sunday, and once during the day on a weekday. Interviews were conducted from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. No interviewing was done on Friday evening or Saturday. The Telephone Survey was conducted from the Minneapolis Jewish Federation building.

### TELEPHONE SURVEY RELIABILITY

**T**he sample size of 1,240 in the Twin Cities is adequate so that we can be 95% certain that the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 1,240 interviews) is no

## INTRODUCTION

greater than  $\pm 2.8\%$ . When results are *not* based upon the total sample size of 1,240 (for example, when results are presented for households with elderly persons), the margin of error is greater than  $\pm 2.8\%$ . For Minneapolis, the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 746 interviews) is no greater than  $\pm 3.6\%$ . See Chapter 2 in the *Main Report* for a detailed discussion of sample size and margin of error.

### DJN/RJN COUNTING PROJECT

**A**n analysis of the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of the Twin Cities in 1994, 1999, and 2004 was completed based upon counts of households with DJNs and RJNs in the Twin Cities telephone directories. The number of households in each zip code in the Twin Cities with any of 30 DJNs was counted. The number of households in each county with any of 16 RJNs was counted. This information provided estimated data on the growth of the Jewish population *not obtainable* from the Telephone Survey.

### JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY

**B**rief surveys were administered to the synagogues in the Twin Cities, the two Jewish Community Centers, the Jewish day schools, and the Jewish Federations. These surveys primarily collected information on membership levels and enrollments in various programs.

### USE OF THIS REPORT

**R**eaders are cautioned that not all data that justify the statements contained in this *Summary Report* are reproduced herein. See the *Main Report* for a more complete presentation of the results.

Demographic data are easily misunderstood. The data in the text, tables, and graphics in this report

should be examined carefully. The most common error in interpretation occurs when readers do not concentrate on the *nature of the denominator* (or base) *used in calculating a percentage*. As an example, note that this study reports that 27% of *persons in Jewish households* in the Inner Ring are age 65 and over. Yet, 36% of *persons age 65 and over* in the Twin Cities live in the Inner Ring.

Another common error is to interpret results in terms of the number of *households* when results are shown in terms of the number of *persons*, or vice versa.

The careful reader will notice small differences in the percentages and numbers of households and persons shown in various parts of this report. In the tables, not all columns and rows add up precisely. In some cases, the reported percentages in the text, tables, and graphics do not sum to 100%. The differences are due to rounding error.

### DEFINITIONS

#### • Jewish Person

A *Jewish person* is any person who was born Jewish, was raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Note that whether a person was born Jewish, was raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish is based on self-definition. A person who was born Jewish or raised Jewish (excluding any such person who has formally converted to another religion or who regularly attends religious services of another religion [*irrespective* of formal conversion to another religion]) but currently considers himself/herself to be secular, agnostic, atheist, non-practicing, non-religious, non-observant, nothing, no religion, or a non-Western religion is considered to be Jewish. Adults (but not children) who identify as *part Jewish* are considered to be Jewish. Persons who are Messianic are not considered to be Jewish.

# INTRODUCTION

## • Jewish Household

A *Jewish household* is any household containing a Jewish person. See Chapter 2 in the *Main Report* for the definition of eligible Jewish households.

## • Persons in Jewish Households

*Persons in Jewish households* are any persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) living in a Jewish household. Some results in this report are shown for persons in Jewish households, while other results are shown only for Jewish persons or only for non-Jewish persons in Jewish households. Children who are temporarily away at school are included as persons in Jewish households. Paid non-Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are not included as persons in Jewish households. Paid Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are included as persons in Jewish households.

## • Person of Jewish Background (PJB)

A *person of Jewish background* is ❶ any person who was not raised Jewish (although he/she may have been born Jewish) and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish, but who had a Jewish great grandparent, a Jewish grandparent, or a Jewish parent, or ❷ any person who was born or raised Jewish but who has formally converted to another religion or who regularly attends religious services of another religion (*irrespective* of formal conversion to another religion).

## • Jew-by-Choice

A Jew-by-Choice is any person who was not born Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion).

## • Born Jewish Adult

A *born Jewish adult* is any Jewish person age 18 or over who was born Jewish. Thus, Jew-by-Choice and persons of Jewish background are not included as born Jewish adults.

## • Respondent

The *respondent* is the person in a Jewish household who was queried in the Telephone Survey. Some questions in the Telephone Survey were asked of the respondent only, while other questions were asked of the respondent about the household or about other persons in the household. Some results in this report are shown for respondents only. Some results are shown for all respondents, while other results are shown only for Jewish respondents. See Chapter 2 in the *Main Report* for the definition of eligible respondents.

## • Head of Household

In most cases, the respondent is the *head of household*. In households in which the respondent is an adult child, an elderly relative, or another member of the household who is clearly not the head of household, a head of household was selected at random from the husband and wife in the household or the single parent was designated as the head of household.

## • Age of Head of Household and Age of Respondent

Data are shown for the *age of head of household* when examining questions in which the head of household is instrumental in making a household decision (such as synagogue membership or charitable donations). Data are shown for the *age of respondent* when examining questions in which the respondent is expressing an opinion (such as the perception of anti-Semitism) and questions asked of the respondent only (such as synagogue attendance).

## • Children in Jewish Households and Jewish Children

*Children in Jewish households* are any persons age 0-17 (both Jewish and non-Jewish) living in a Jewish household. *Jewish children* are any persons age 0-17 living in a Jewish household who are

# INTRODUCTION

identified by the respondent as being raised Jewish. Children who are being raised both Jewish and in another religion are not considered to be Jewish children. Some results in this report are shown for children in Jewish households or Jewish households with children, while other results are shown only for Jewish children or households with Jewish children.

## ● FSU Households

*FSU households* are Jewish households in which an adult was born in one of the republics of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) or in which the respondent's location of residence prior to the Twin Cities was in the FSU.

## ● Age Groups

Except as otherwise specified in this report, *children* refers to persons age 0-17, *teenagers* refers to persons age 13-17, *adults* refers to persons age 18 and over, *non-elderly* refers to adults under age 65, and *elderly* refers to adults age 65 and over.

## ● Household Structure

*Household with children* refers to Jewish households containing children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Household with only adult children* refers to Jewish households containing children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 18-29 (unless otherwise specified) at home and no children (either Jewish or non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Non-elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 18-64. *Non-elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 18-64. *Elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 65 or over. *Elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 65 or over.

## ● Jewish Identification

Except as otherwise specified, results reported for Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and *Just Jewish* groups refer to the respondent's self-identification, not the denomination of synagogue membership. In cases in which the respondent is not Jewish, the Jewish identification is that of the Jewish spouse (or partner or significant other), parent, or other Jewish adult as reported by the non-Jewish respondent (in a *proxy* fashion).

## ● Types of Marriage

① **In-marriage:** An *in-marriage* is a marriage in which both spouses were born Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish.

② **Conversionary In-marriage:** A *conversionary in-marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion) (Jew-by-Choice).

③ **Intermarriage:** An *intermarriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born Jewish and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

## ● Jewish Organization

A *Jewish organization* is a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center. In querying whether anyone in the household is a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith and Hadassah.

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### ● Jewish and General Trips to Israel

❶ **Jewish Trip:** A *Jewish trip* to Israel is a trip sponsored by a Jewish group, such as a Jewish Federation, synagogue, or Jewish organization such as B'nai B'rith. Households containing Israelis or members who lived or studied in Israel are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip. Households containing members who visited Israel on both a Jewish trip and a general trip are reported under *Jewish Trip*.

❷ **General Trip:** A *general trip* to Israel is either a trip sponsored by a non-Jewish group or commercial company or a trip in which one visits Israel on one's own.

### ● Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Respondents were asked whether their households donated to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*) in the past year. If their households did not donate, the respondents were asked whether the Jewish Federation contacted them in the past year for the purpose of asking their households to donate. From these two questions, three *Jewish Federation market segments* are developed:

❶ **Donated to Federation:** Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

❷ **Asked, Did Not Donate:** Includes households who reported that the Jewish Federation asked them to donate in the past year, but they declined to donate.

❸ **Not Asked:** Includes households who reported that they did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year and were not asked to donate.

“Don't know” responses were treated as negative responses.

### ● Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year

The variable *Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year* refers only to households who donated to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation.

### ● Median

The *median* is a measure of the central tendency of a distribution. For example, if the median age is 40, then half of the population is under age 40 and half of the population is over age 40.

### ● Base

The *base* refers to the set of households or persons in a household to whom (or about whom) each question on the Telephone Survey was addressed. The base is the denominator used in calculating the percentages shown in the tables or graphs. The base is shown either in the titles, column headings, or row labels of the tables or following the titles of the graphs. Examples of bases used in this report include Jewish Households, Persons in Jewish Households, Respondents, Adults in Jewish Households, and Jewish Children Age 0-17.



# INTRODUCTION

## COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

**I**n many cases, this report compares Minneapolis with other American Jewish communities and Toronto. The choice of comparison Jewish communities depends upon whether particular Jewish communities had recently completed studies using RDD, and whether questions had been asked in a similar manner and results reported in a manner facilitating comparison. Also, to be included in a given comparison, a community had to have asked the question of the same set of persons in a household as Minneapolis. For example, if the question in Minneapolis was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, only other communities querying this set of persons could be included in the comparison. The comparisons of Minneapolis with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution due to the different dates of the studies, use of different sampling methods, use of different questionnaires, and inclusion of some data based on small sample sizes.

It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Minneapolis, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Minneapolis: Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and St. Paul. See the *Main Report* for a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities for each question.

## COMPARISONS WITH NJPS 2000

**T**he NJPS 2000-2001 (NJPS 2000) questionnaire was administered to 4,523 respondents who represent all 5.2 million American Jews estimated by the study. Of the 4,523 respondents, 4,220 respondents (representing 4.3 million *more Jewishly-connected* American Jews) received a longer 43-minute questionnaire. The other 303 respondents (representing 900,000 *less Jewishly-connected* American Jews) received a 21-minute questionnaire. The shorter questionnaire consisted of a subset of questions from the longer questionnaire, omitting many questions about Jewish identity. As a result, the NJPS 2000 results for most demographic measures presented in this report reflect all 5.2 million American Jews, while the NJPS 2000 results for most Jewish identity measures presented in this report reflect only the 4.3 million more-Jewishly-connected American Jews. Results on Jewish identity measures for the more Jewishly-connected sample are, in most cases, more positive than they would have been had these data been collected from all respondents representing the 5.2 million American Jews. See [www.jewishdatabank.org](http://www.jewishdatabank.org) for more information on the NJPS 2000 methodology.

Comparisons between the results of this study and NJPS 2000 are given throughout the report using the phrase "compared to XX% nationally."

This researcher believes that comparisons with other Jewish communities based upon local community studies are more instructive than comparisons with NJPS 2000.

# INTRODUCTION

## STUDY AREA

**T**he study area for the Twin Cities includes all of Hennepin, Ramsey, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into two geographic areas (Minneapolis and St. Paul) and six geographic subareas.

See the Map at the front of this report.

**Minneapolis.** This area includes all of Hennepin County.

❶ **City of Minneapolis** includes zip codes 55401, 55402, 55403, 55404, 55405, 55406, 55407, 55408, 55409, 55410, 55411, 55412, 55413, 55414, 55415, 55417, 55418, 55419, 55454, and 55455.

❷ **Inner Ring** includes zip codes 55305, 55343, 55416, 55422, 55423, 55424, 55426, 55427, 55435, 55436, 55439, and 55441.

❸ **Outer Ring** includes zip codes 55304, 55311, 55316, 55331, 55344, 55345, 55346, 55347, 55356, 55357, 55359, 55364, 55369, 55391, 55420, 55428, 55429, 55430, 55431, 55433, 55437, 55438, 55442, 55444, 55446, and 55447.

**St. Paul.** This area includes all of Dakota and Ramsey Counties.

❹ **City of St. Paul** includes zip codes 55101, 55102, 55103, 55104, 55105, 55106, 55107, 55114, and 55116.

❺ **Southern Suburbs** includes zip codes 55033, 55044, 55068, 55076, 55077, 55118, 55120, 55121, 55122, 55123, 55124, 55306, 55337, and 55378.

❻ **Northern Suburbs** includes zip codes 55055, 55108, 55110, 55112, 55113, 55117, 55119, 55126, and 55127.

Note that most results in this *Summary Report* are for Minneapolis. When small sample sizes do not permit presentation of Minneapolis-specific results, results are presented for the Twin Cities as a whole and are preceded by the phrase “In the Twin Cities . . . .”

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

**T**his study finds that in the Twin Cities, 48,700 persons live in 19,000 Jewish households. Of the 48,700 persons in Jewish households, 40,000 persons (82%) are Jewish. In Minneapolis, 35,300 persons live in 13,850 Jewish households. Of the 35,300 persons in Jewish households, 29,100 persons (82%) are Jewish. In St. Paul, 13,400 persons live in 5,150 Jewish households. Of the 13,400 persons in Jewish households, 10,900 persons (81%) are Jewish.

▣ In the Twin Cities, the 19,000 Jewish households constitute 2.4% of the estimated 791,700 *households* in the Twin Cities. The 48,700 persons in Jewish households constitute 2.4% of the estimated 2,029,200 *persons* in the Twin Cities. The resident Jewish population of 40,240 Jews (which includes about 240 Jewish persons who live in institutions without their own telephone numbers) constitutes 2.0% of the estimated 2,029,200 *persons* in the Twin Cities. In Minneapolis, the 13,850 Jewish households constitute 3.0% of the estimated 461,700 *households* in Hennepin County. In St. Paul, the 5,150 Jewish households constitute 1.6% of the estimated 330,000 households in Dakota and Ramsey Counties.

**TABLE 1**  
**CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households		Number of Jews
			Number of Persons	Percentage Jewish	
<b>Minneapolis</b>	13,850	2.5497	35,300	82.4%	29,100
City of Minneapolis	2,963	2.4789	7,345	70.4%	5,171
Inner Ring	7,505	2.3588	17,703	90.1%	15,950
Outer Ring	3,382	3.0382	10,275	77.7%	7,984
<b>St. Paul</b>	5,150	2.5957	13,400	81.0%	10,900
City of St. Paul	2,395	2.1962	5,260	81.5%	4,287
Southern Suburbs	2,432	2.9213	7,105	82.8%	5,883
Northern Suburbs	323	3.0410	982	67.5%	663
All	19,000	2.5622	48,700	82.0%	40,000
Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers					240
Total Resident Jewish Population					40,240
Jewish Students (Whose Parents Do Not Live in Twin Cities) in Dormitories					100
Total Number of Persons in the Jewish Community (including non-Jews in Jewish households, Jewish persons in institutions, and Jewish students in dormitories): 49,040					

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

▣ In Minneapolis, the 3.0% of Jewish households is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.0% in Pittsburgh, 3.9% in St. Louis, 2.0% in Milwaukee, and 1.5% in St. Paul. The 3.0% compares to 2.7% nationally.

▣ According to the 2003 American Community Survey, 11% of persons in Minneapolis are Black, 6% are Asian, and 5% are Hispanic.

▣ In the Twin Cities, at least 0.05% of households contain a person of Jewish background (PJB), suggesting that at least 400 PJB households live in the Twin Cities. This is most likely an *underestimation* because no questions were asked of non-Jewish respondents to elicit this information in the screener question. Rather, the non-Jewish respondent had to volunteer the information in response to the screener question: “Was anyone in your household born or raised Jewish, or is anyone currently Jewish?”

**TABLE 2**  
**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

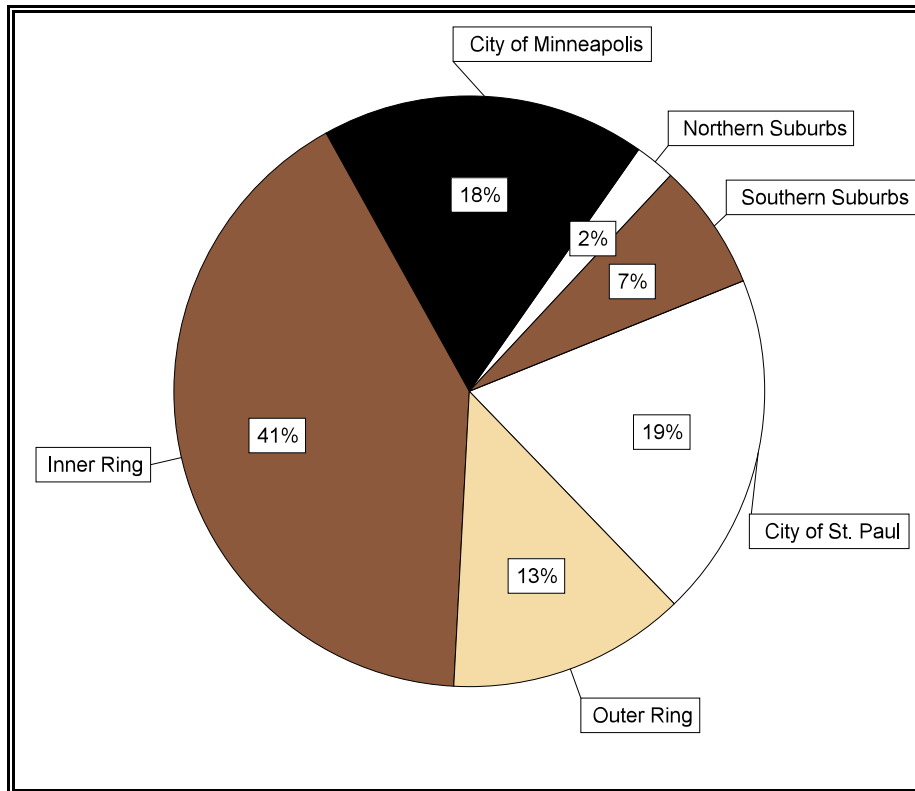
Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Persons in Jewish Households		Jews in Jewish Households	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<i>Minneapolis</i>	13,850	72.9%	35,300	72.5%	29,100	72.8%
City of Minneapolis	2,963	15.6	7,345	15.1	5,171	12.9
Inner Ring	7,505	39.5	17,703	36.4	15,950	39.9
Outer Ring	3,382	17.8	10,275	21.1	7,984	20.0
<i>St. Paul</i>	5,150	27.1%	13,400	27.5%	10,900	27.3%
City of St. Paul	2,395	12.6	5,260	10.8	4,287	10.7
Southern Suburbs	2,432	12.8	7,105	14.6	5,883	14.7
Northern Suburbs	323	1.7	982	2.0	663	1.7
All	19,000	100.0%	48,700	100.0%	40,000	100.0%

### Changes in the Number of Households, 1994-2004

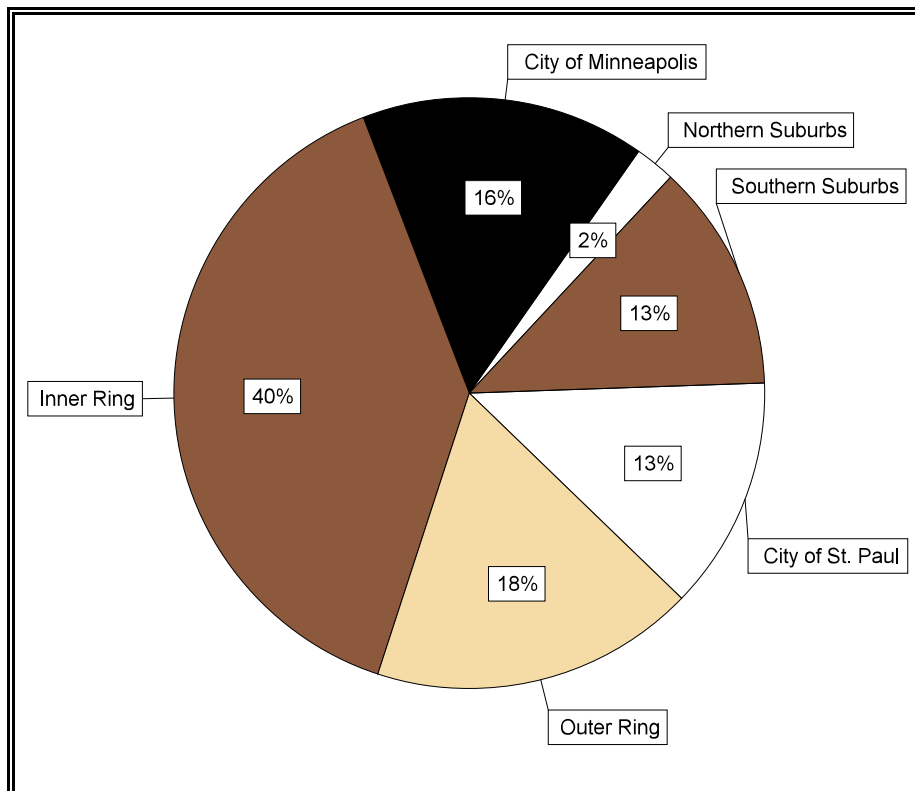
▣ In Minneapolis, the number of Jewish households decreased by 14% from 1994-1999 and then increased by 6% from 1999-2004. In St. Paul, the number of Jewish households decreased by 6% from 1994-1999 and by 4% from 1999-2004.

▣ The increase in the number of Jewish households in the Twin Cities from 1999-2004 may be attributable, in part, to an increase in the number of Jewish households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU).

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

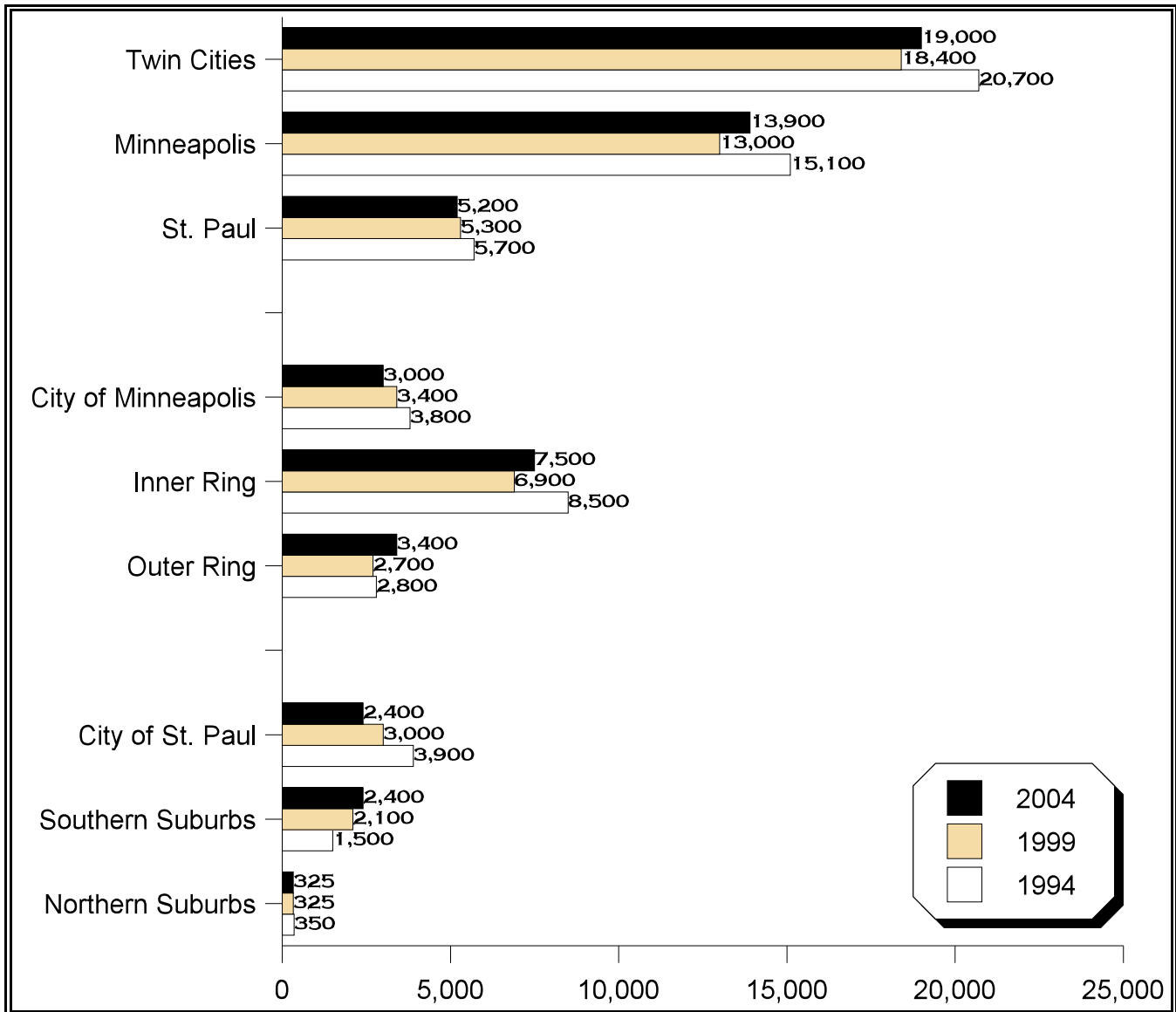


**Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households-1994**



**Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households-2004**

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION




**Number of Jewish Households by Geographic Area, 1994-2004**

▣ The number of Jewish households in the City of Minneapolis and the Inner Ring decreased from 1994-2004, while the number of Jewish households in the Outer Ring increased from 1994-2004.

▣ The number of Jewish households in the City of St. Paul decreased from 1994-2004, while the number of Jewish households in the Southern Suburbs increased and no change occurred in the Northern Suburbs from 1994-2004.

▣ Note that the 1994 and 1999 estimates of the number of Jewish households are based upon the DJN (Distinctive Jewish Name)/RJN (Russian Jewish [First] Name) Counting Project described in Chapters 2 and 3 of the *Main Report*.

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION

 verall, 83% of adults in Jewish households in Minneapolis were born in the United States. 65% of adults were born in the Midwest (including 5% in Illinois); 11%, in the Northeast (including 7% in New York); 4%, in the South; and 3%, in the West.

▣ 46% (12,071 adults) of adults in Jewish households were locally born (born in the Twin Cities). The 46% is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Cleveland, 51% in St. Louis, 49% in both Pittsburgh and Milwaukee, and 39% in St. Paul. The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local Jewish institutions.

▣ 17% (4,523 adults) of adults in Jewish households were foreign born, including 12% who were born in the FSU. The 17% foreign born is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in St. Paul, 14% in Cleveland, 12% in Milwaukee, 10% in Pittsburgh, and 7% in St. Louis.

### Households from the FSU

▣ 13% (1,800 households) of households (containing 4,464 persons) are from the FSU.

▣ 46% of FSU households live in the Outer Ring, 38% live in the Inner Ring, and 16% live in the City of Minneapolis.

▣ The RJN Counting Project suggests a significant increase in the number of persons from the FSU from 1999-2004.

### Part-Year Households

▣ *Part-year households* are households who live in the Twin Cities for less than 10 months of the year. *Full-year households* live in the Twin Cities for 10-12 months of the year.

▣ 6% (803 households) of households are part-year households. The 6% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in each of Milwaukee, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

▣ In the Twin Cities, 45% of part-year households spend the remainder of the year in Florida; 23%, in California; 13%, in Arizona; and 19%, in other locations.

### Location of Previous Residence

▣ 42% (5,817 households) of respondents in Minneapolis have always lived in the Twin Cities. 4% of respondents in Minneapolis moved to the Twin Cities from other parts of Minnesota. 16% of respondents in Minneapolis moved to the Twin Cities from other areas in the Midwest (including 4% from Illinois); 10%, from the Northeast (including 5% from New York); 6%, from the West (including 4% from California); 5%, from the South; and 16%, from foreign locations (including 11% from the FSU).

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION

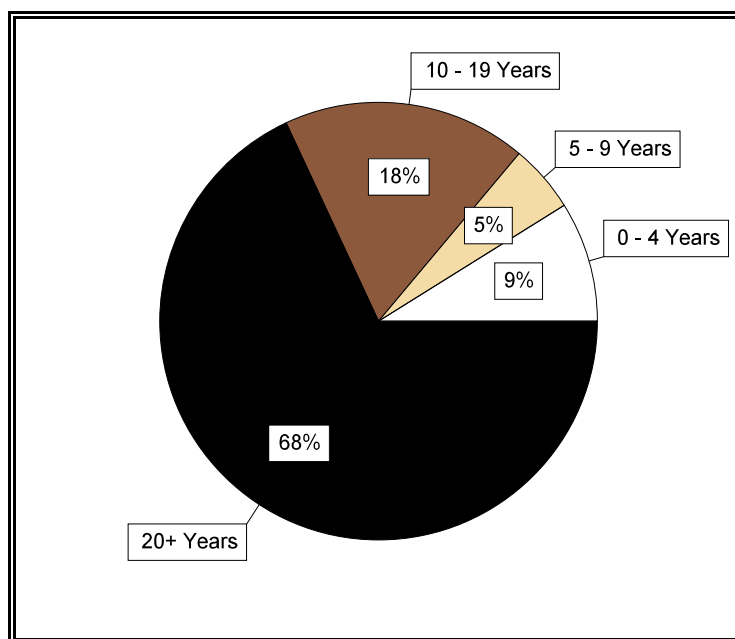
### Length of Residence

▣ 9% (1,191 households) of households in Minneapolis moved to the Twin Cities within the past five years (*new households*). Thus, an average of 238 households who currently live in Minneapolis moved to the Twin Cities each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). 5% of households in Minneapolis have lived in the Twin Cities for 5-9 years; 18%, for 10-19 years; and 68%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households*).

▣ The 9% of new households in Minneapolis is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in St. Paul, 10% in Milwaukee, and 7% in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh. New households in the Twin Cities are more likely to be FSU households, to be younger, to contain children, to contain Jewish respondents who identify as Just Jewish, and to be intermarried than are longer-term households (five or more years). New households are less likely to be synagogue members and Jewish organization members and to have donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year than are longer-term households.

▣ The 68% of long-term households is the eighth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in St. Louis, 68% in Milwaukee, and 60% in St. Paul.

▣ 32% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 22%, for 5-9 years; 26%, for 10-19 years; and 20%, for 20 or more years. The 32% at their current address for 0-4 years is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Milwaukee, 34% in St. Louis, 32% in St. Paul, and 28% in Cleveland. 41% of households in the Outer Ring have lived at their current address for 0-4 years, supporting the evidence of growth in this geographic area indicated by the DJN/RJN Counting Project.



**Length of Residence in the Twin Cities of  
Minneapolis Households**



## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION

### Home Ownership

▣ 79% of households own their homes. The 79% is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 81% in St. Paul, 78% in Cleveland, and 72% in both Milwaukee and St. Louis. The 79% compares to 66% nationally, 70% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2003, and 67% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003. Only 47% of FSU households own their homes.

### Migration Out of Minneapolis

▣ 5% (734 households) of households in Minneapolis will definitely move (*either within the Twin Cities or out of the Twin Cities*) within the next three years. 9% (1,247 households) of households will probably move; 40%, probably not; 41%, definitely not; and 5%, don't know. In total, 14% of households will definitely or probably move within the next three years. The 14% definitely/probably moving is the seventh lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in St. Louis, 35% in Cleveland, 22% in Milwaukee, and 12% in St. Paul. The 14% compares to 32% nationally. The 41% definitely not moving is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in St. Paul and 33% in Milwaukee. The 41% compares to 35% nationally.

▣ 4% (499 households) of households in Minneapolis will definitely/probably move *out of the Twin Cities* within the next three years. The 4% is the second lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in St. Louis, 11% in Cleveland, 7% in Milwaukee, and 5% in St. Paul.

▣ 1.7% (235 households) of households in Minneapolis will *definitely* move out of the Twin Cities within the next three years. The 1.7% is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.7% in Milwaukee and 1.2% in St. Paul.

▣ The 1.7% definitely moving out of the Twin Cities within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 78 households per year. Some portion of the 2.0% probably moving out of the Twin Cities (an average of 92 households per year) will actually move. In total, between 78 households and 170 households in Minneapolis will move out of the Twin Cities each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 238 households who currently live in Minneapolis moved to the Twin Cities each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Minneapolis will probably not change significantly during the next few years.

## GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—ADULT CHILDREN

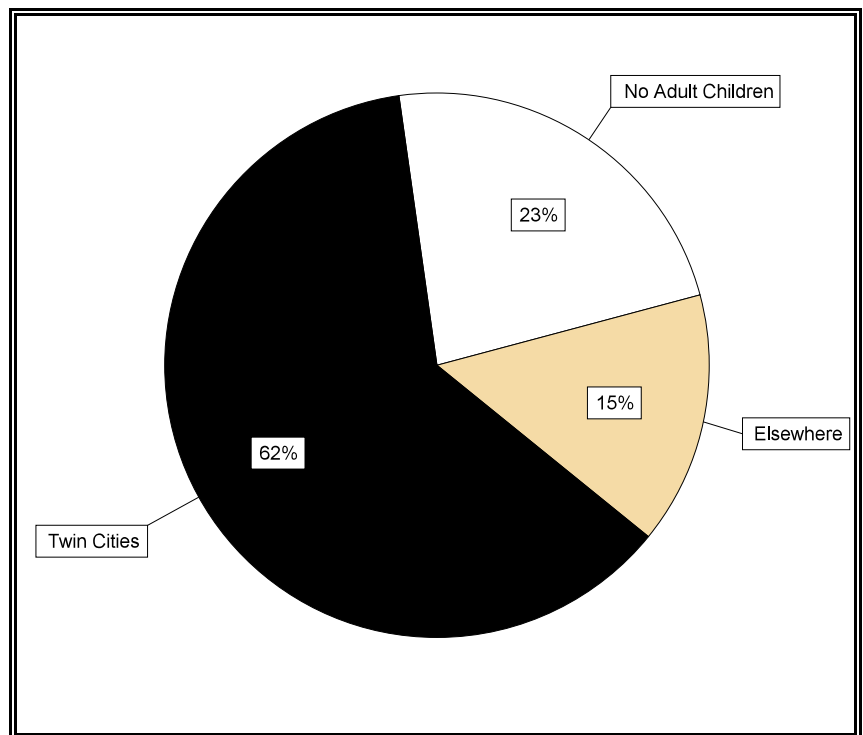
**R**espondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Minneapolis were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in the Twin Cities (*households with local adult children*). The interest in this information relates to the support system that adult children can provide for their parents, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis. Adult children living in the Twin Cities presumably will provide such a support system. The presence of adult children living in the Twin Cities also indicates the existence of multi-generational families. Such families generally show a greater level of attachment to the local community and local Jewish institutions.

▣ Overall, 23% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes and 77% have adult children who have established their own homes. 62% of households have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in the Twin Cities; 15% have adult children none of whom have established their own homes in the Twin Cities. These data suggest that at least 62% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

▣ The 62% of *households with local adult children* is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Paul and 50% in Milwaukee.

▣ Of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over*, 78% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in the Twin Cities.

▣ In households in which the respondent is age 50 or over, 63% of *adult children* who have established their own homes live in the Twin Cities and 37% live elsewhere. The 63% who have established their own homes in the local metropolitan area is the second highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in St. Paul.



**Location of Adult Children**  
(Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over)

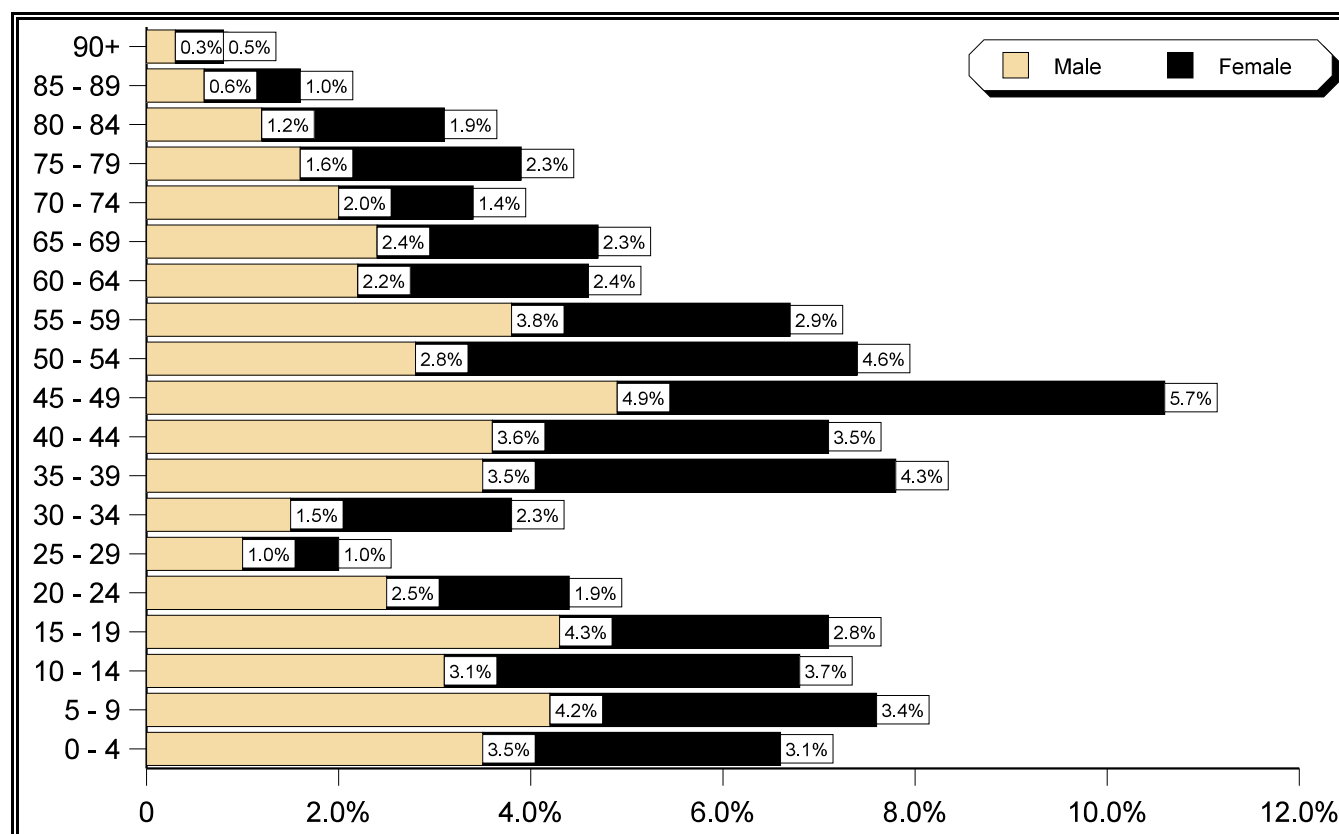
## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE

**T**he age and sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religious observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy.

▣ The 26% of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households in Minneapolis is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 24% in Milwaukee, and 21% in both Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The 26% compares to 20% nationally, 24% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Minneapolis as of 2003, and 26% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ 3,036 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households (72% of whom (2,183 children) are being raised Jewish), as do 3,424 children age 6-12 (66% of whom (2,270 children) are being raised Jewish) and 2,542 children age 13-17 (82% of whom (2,095 children) are being raised Jewish). An average of 506 children are born each year to persons in Jewish households in Minneapolis, of whom 364 children will be raised Jewish.

▣ The 18% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Milwaukee, 18% in Pittsburgh, and 16% in both St. Paul and St. Louis. The 18% compares to 16% nationally, 10% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Minneapolis as of 2003, and 12% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.



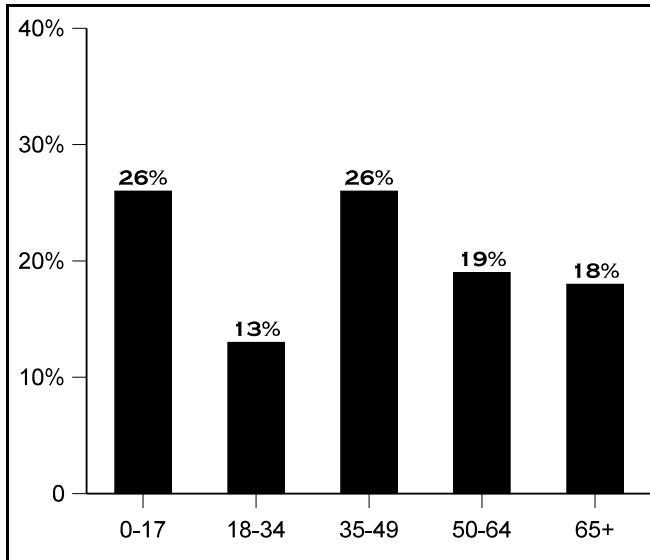
**Age Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households**

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE

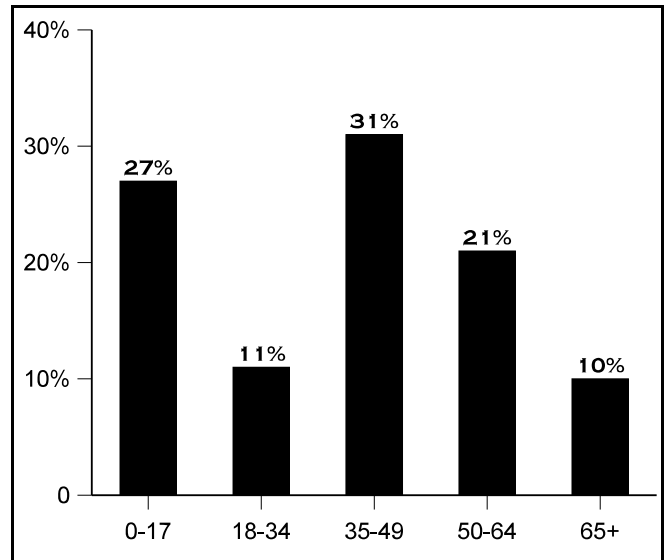
**TABLE 3**  
**AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0 - 5	4.4%	4.1%	8.6%	1,553	1,447	3,036
6 - 12	5.1	4.5	9.7	1,800	1,589	3,424
13 - 17	3.9	3.3	7.2	1,377	1,165	2,542
18 - 24	4.2	2.9	7.0	1,483	1,024	2,471
25 - 34	2.5	3.3	5.8	883	1,165	2,047
35 - 44	7.2	7.8	15.0	2,542	2,753	5,295
45 - 54	7.7	10.3	18.0	2,718	3,636	6,354
55 - 64	6.0	5.3	11.3	2,118	1,871	3,989
65 - 74	4.4	3.7	8.1	1,553	1,306	2,859
75 - 84	2.8	4.2	6.9	988	1,483	2,436
85 and over	1.0	1.5	2.5	353	530	883
Total	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%	17,332	17,968	35,300
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	13.4%	11.9%	25.5%	4,730	4,201	9,002
18 and over	35.7%	39.0%	74.5%	12,602	13,767	26,298
18 - 34	6.7%	6.2%	12.8%	2,366	2,189	4,518
35 - 49	12.0%	13.5%	25.5%	4,237	4,766	9,002
50 - 64	8.8%	9.9%	18.7%	3,106	3,495	6,601
65 and over	8.2%	9.4%	17.5%	2,894	3,319	6,178
75 and over	3.8%	5.7%	9.4%	1,341	2,013	3,318
Median Age <sup>1</sup>	41.3	44.4	42.7	<sup>1</sup> Median age in years.		

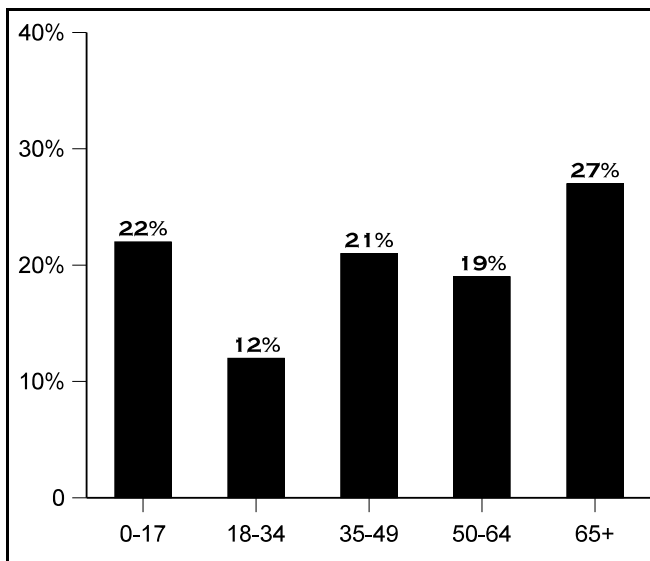
## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE



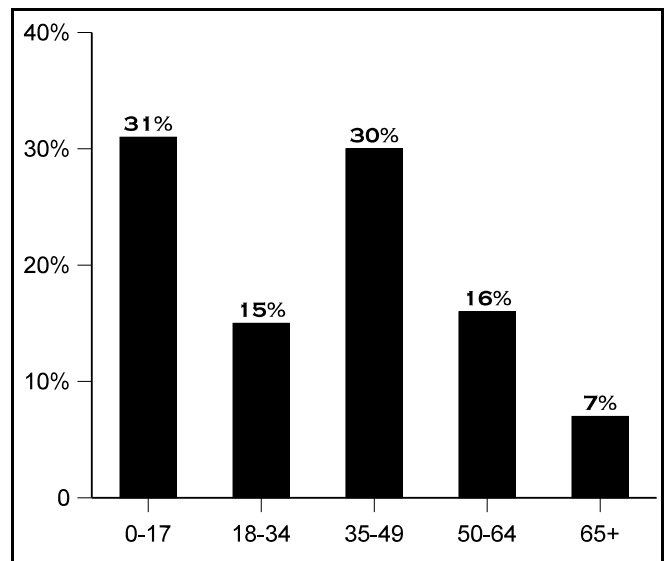
**Minneapolis**  
(Median Age = 43 years)



**City of Minneapolis**  
(Median Age = 40 years)



**Inner Ring**  
(Median Age = 47 years)



**Outer Ring**  
(Median Age = 37 years)

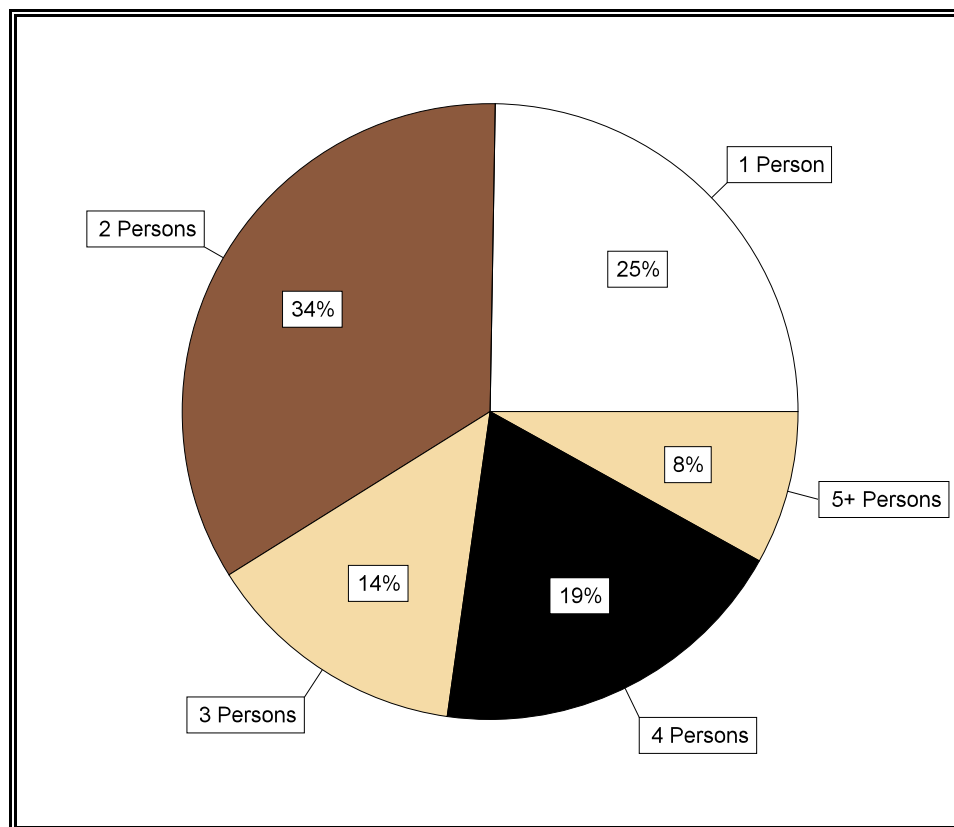
### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD SIZE

**T**he average household size of Jewish households in Minneapolis is 2.55 persons. The 2.55 is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.62 in Cleveland, 2.60 in St. Paul, 2.59 in Pittsburgh, 2.44 in Milwaukee, and 2.43 in St. Louis. The 2.55 compares to 2.31 nationally, 2.38 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2003, and 2.61 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ The 25% of one-person households is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 26% in Milwaukee, 24% in St. Louis, and 20% in Cleveland. The 25% compares to 30% nationally, 33% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2003, and 26% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

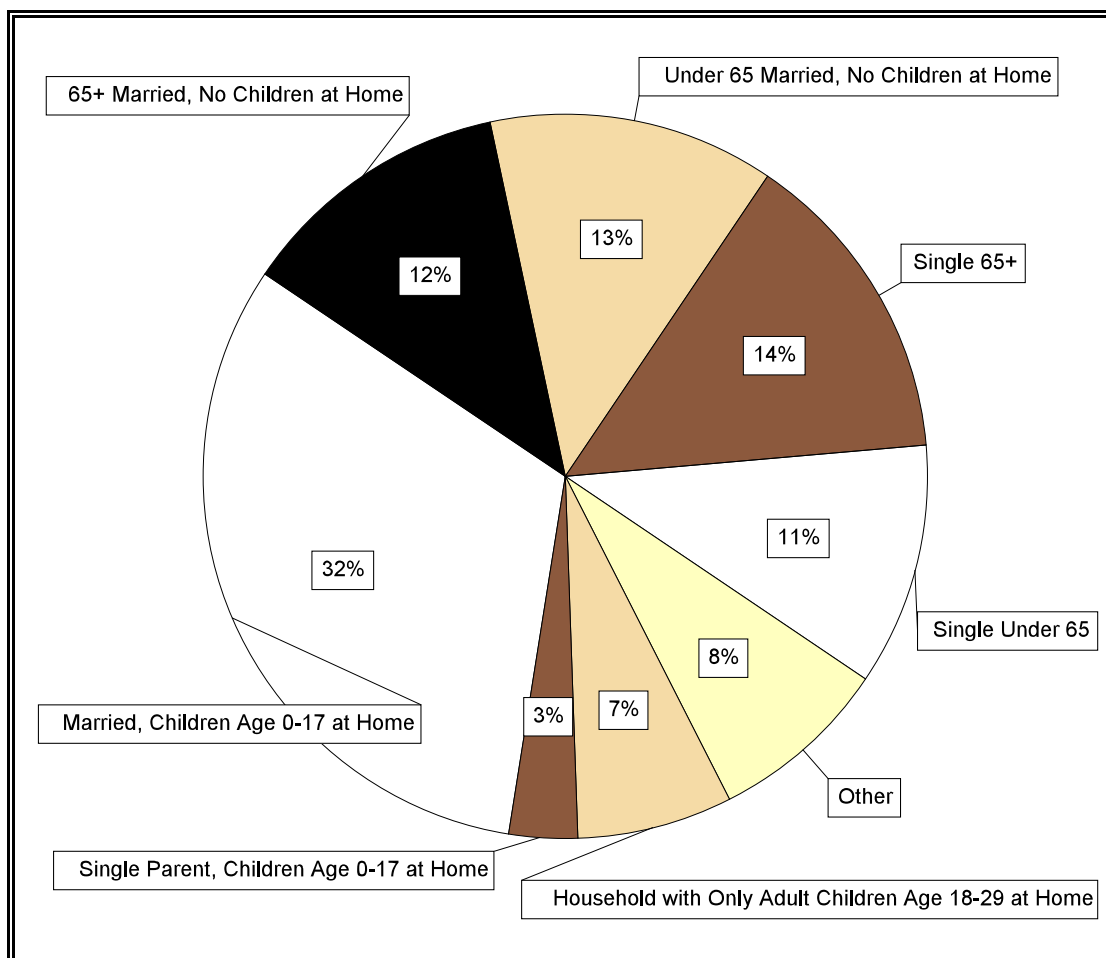
▣ The 27% of households with four or more persons is the eighth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in St. Paul, 26% in Cleveland, 23% in Milwaukee, and 20% in St. Louis. The 27% compares to 19% nationally, 21% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2000, and 25% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.



**Household Size**

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**T**he household structure of Jewish households in Minneapolis is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationships between persons in the household.



**Household Structure**

### Households with Children

▣ The 32% of married households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in St. Paul, 27% in both Cleveland and Milwaukee, 26% in Pittsburgh, and 25% in St. Louis. The 32% compares to 19% nationally, 29% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2000, and 24% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

▣ The 3% of single parent households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Pittsburgh, 3% in Milwaukee, and 2% in each of St. Paul, Cleveland, and St. Louis. The 3% compares to 3% nationally, 8% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2000, and 8% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 4  
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME</b>		
Married	31.5%	4,363
Unmarried	0.7	97
Gay Couple	0.2	28
Single Parent	3.0	416
■ <b>Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home</b>	35.4%	4,903
<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME</b>		
Married	5.7%	789
Unmarried	0.0	0
Single Parent	1.5	208
■ <b>Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home</b>	7.2%	997
<b>MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME</b>		
Under Age 35	0.6%	83
Age 35 - 49	2.3	319
Age 50 - 64	9.9	1,371
□ <b>Total Non-Elderly Couple Households</b>	12.8%	1,773
Age 65 - 74	6.1%	845
Age 75 and over	6.3	873
□ <b>Total Elderly Couple Households</b>	12.4%	1,717
■ <b>Total Married Households—No Children at Home</b>	25.2%	3,490
<b>SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Male under Age 65	5.1%	706
Female under Age 65	5.9	817
□ <b>Total Non-Elderly Single Households</b>	11.0%	1,524



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 4**  
**HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
Male Age 65 - 74	2.2%	305
Female Age 65 - 74	2.9	402
Male Age 75 and over	1.6	222
Female Age 75 and over	7.3	1,011
□ <b>Total Elderly Single Households</b>	14.0%	1,939
■ <b>Total Single Person Households</b>	25.0%	3,463
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES</b>		
Unmarried Couple	2.9%	402
Gay Couple	1.0	139
Roommate/Friend	0.7	97
Household with Only Adult Children Age 30 and over	2.4	332
Other	0.2	28
■ <b>Total Other Household Structures</b>	7.2%	997
<b>Grand Total</b>	100.0%	13,850

## Married Households—No Children at Home

▣ The 25% of married households with no children at home is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Cleveland, 32% in Milwaukee, 30% in St. Louis, and 24% in St. Paul. The 25% compares to 26% nationally, 24% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2000, and 30% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

▣ The 1% of married households under age 35 with no children at home is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Pittsburgh, 4% in Milwaukee, and 2% in St. Paul.

▣ The 12% of married households age 35-64 with no children at home is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Milwaukee and 11% in St. Paul.

▣ The 12% of married households age 65 and over with no children at home is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Milwaukee and 11% in St. Paul.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

### Single Person Households

- ▣ The 11% of single person households under age 65 is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in St. Louis and 11% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee.
- ▣ The 4% of single male households age 65 and over is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in St. Paul, 3% in Milwaukee, and 2% in St. Louis.
- ▣ The 10% of single female households age 65 and over is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee and 8% in St. Louis.

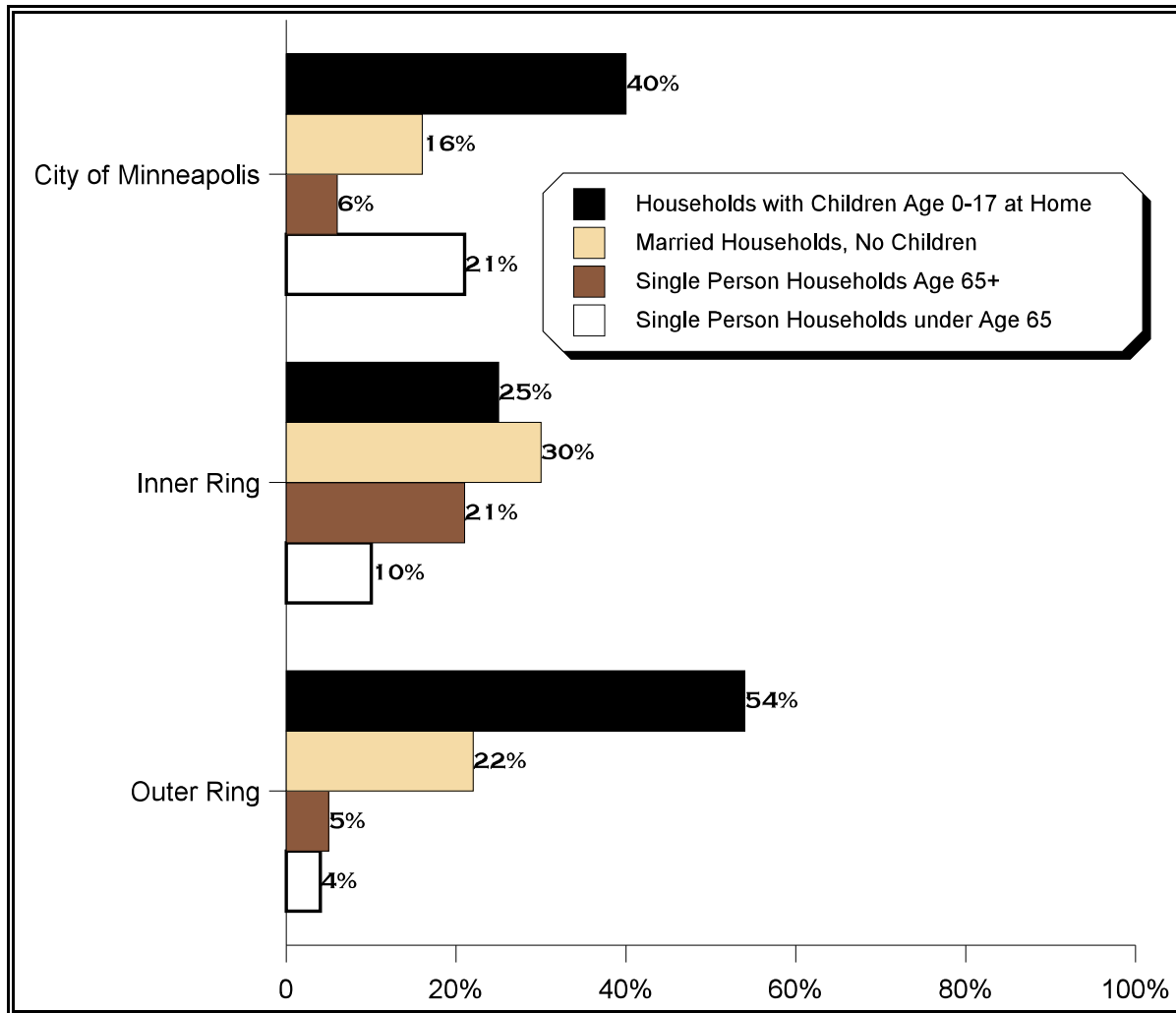
### Living Arrangements of Children

- ▣ 22% (1,441 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time (*households with working parents*). The 22% is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Milwaukee and 30% in St. Paul. The percentage of children age 0-12 living in households with working parents helps to determine the need for after school programs.
- ▣ 7% (585 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. The 7% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Cleveland and 5% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee. These findings are in sharp contrast to the belief of many in the Jewish community that a high percentage of children age 0-17 in Jewish households live in single parent households. The 7% compares to 25% of all White American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2000.
- ▣ 21% (1,917 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried. The 21% is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Milwaukee and 21% in St. Paul.

### Living Arrangements of the Elderly

- ▣ The 31% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Paul, 31% in Milwaukee, and 26% in Pittsburgh. The 31% compares to 31% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2000.
- ▣ The 37% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households living alone is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in St. Paul, 44% in Milwaukee, and 32% in Pittsburgh.

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE



Selected Household Structures by Geographic Area

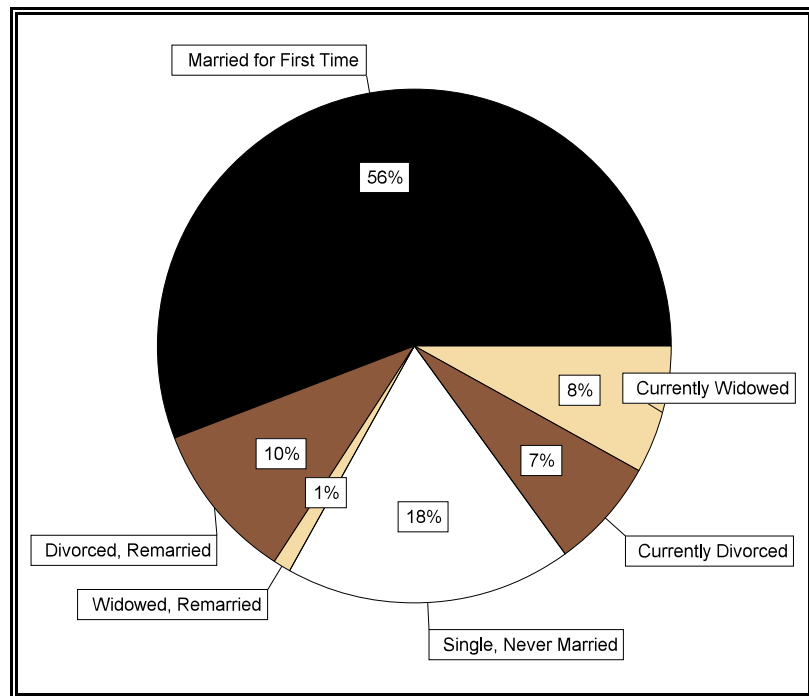
## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MARITAL STATUS

**T**he 67% of adults in Jewish households in Minneapolis who are currently married is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in Cleveland, 70% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee, 63% in St. Louis, and 59% in Pittsburgh. The 67% compares to 53% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 54% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.

▣ The 18% single, never married is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Pittsburgh, 18% in St. Louis, 17% in St. Paul, 16% in Milwaukee, and 14% in Cleveland. The 18% compares to 31% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 27% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.

▣ The 7% currently divorced is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee. The 7% compares to 11% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 10% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.

▣ The *divorce rate* is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults. The divorce rate of 103 is the eighth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80 in St. Paul and 79 in Milwaukee. The 103 compares to 200 of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 187 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.



**Marital Status of Adults**

▣ The 8% currently widowed is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Pittsburgh, 11% in St. Louis, 8% in Milwaukee, 7% in St. Paul, and 6% in Cleveland. The 8% compares to 5% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.

▣ 17% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced, 9% *are or have been* widowed, 82% *are or have been* married, and 11% are on their second or higher marriage.

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MARITAL STATUS

**TABLE 5**  
**MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	21.7%	73.5%	62.6%	57.8%	59.7%	58.8%
Single, Never Married	77.4	9.6	8.8	1.1	5.6	3.2
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	10.6	19.9	11.3	10.3	10.8
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	4.9	3.6
Currently Divorced	0.9	6.3	7.7	16.0	2.7	9.9
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	16.8	13.0
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 6**  
**MARITAL STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	42.1%	64.9%	59.5%	51.8%	32.4%	40.0%
Single, Never Married	53.7	12.0	11.2	5.8	2.5	3.8
Divorced, Remarried	2.7	11.2	13.5	7.7	3.2	5.0
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	2.5	1.9
Currently Divorced	1.5	8.9	9.0	11.9	4.3	7.3
Currently Widowed	0.0	1.5	4.0	21.7	55.1	42.0
Separated	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Single Jewish Adults

▣ 35% (7,825 adults) of *Jewish* adults in Jewish households are single. 33% (2,543 adults) of single Jewish adults are under age 35, 20% (1,549 adults) are age 35-49, 16% (1,268 adults) are age 50-64, 11% (884 adults) are age 65-74, and 20% (1,581 adults) are age 75 and over.

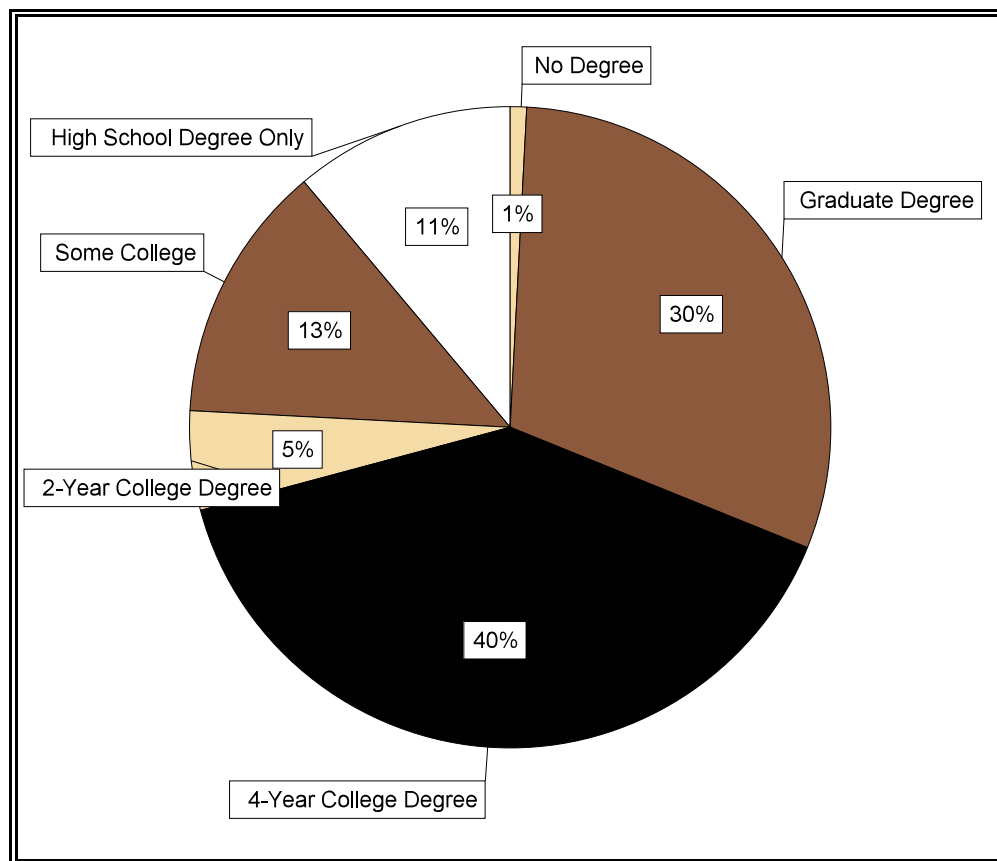
## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—SECULAR EDUCATION

Only 1% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Minneapolis do not have a high school degree. 70% of adults age 25 and over (75% of males age 25 and over and 66% of females age 25 and over) have a four-year college degree or higher, including 30% with a graduate degree.

▣ The 70% with a four-year college degree or higher is the eighth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in St. Paul, 66% in Milwaukee, and 64% in St. Louis. The 70% compares to 43% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Minneapolis as of 2003 and 27% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2003.

▣ The 30% with a graduate degree is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in St. Paul, 31% in St. Louis, and 28% in Milwaukee. The 30% compares to 14% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Minneapolis as of 2003 and 10% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2003.

▣ 19% of adults age 25 and over have a Master's degree; 5%, a doctoral degree; 2%, a medical or dental degree; and 4%, a law degree. There are 334 doctors, 72 dentists, and 1,026 lawyers age 25 and over living in Jewish households.



**Secular Education of Adults Age 25 and Over**

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—SECULAR EDUCATION

**TABLE 7**  
**SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
High School Degree or Less	20.2%	13.0%	8.3%	4.1%	11.4%	29.6%	19.7%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	68.8	14.7	16.5	12.6	11.3	19.1	14.9
4-Year College Degree	11.0	55.2	36.5	36.7	43.3	31.7	38.0
Graduate Degree	0.0	17.1	38.7	46.6	34.0	19.6	27.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	11.0%	72.3%	75.2%	83.3%	77.3%	51.3%	65.4%

**TABLE 8**  
**SECULAR EDUCATION BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
High School Degree or Less	24.7%	11.0%	5.4%	6.4%	15.9%	46.1%	34.3%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	63.2	23.7	12.8	22.3	34.2	25.1	28.7
4-Year College Degree	12.1	47.7	48.3	40.8	34.9	22.3	27.2
Graduate Degree	0.0	17.6	33.5	30.5	15.0	6.5	9.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	12.1%	65.3%	81.8%	71.3%	49.9%	28.8%	37.0%

## University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

▣ 55% of households contain an adult who attended or currently attends the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—EMPLOYMENT STATUS

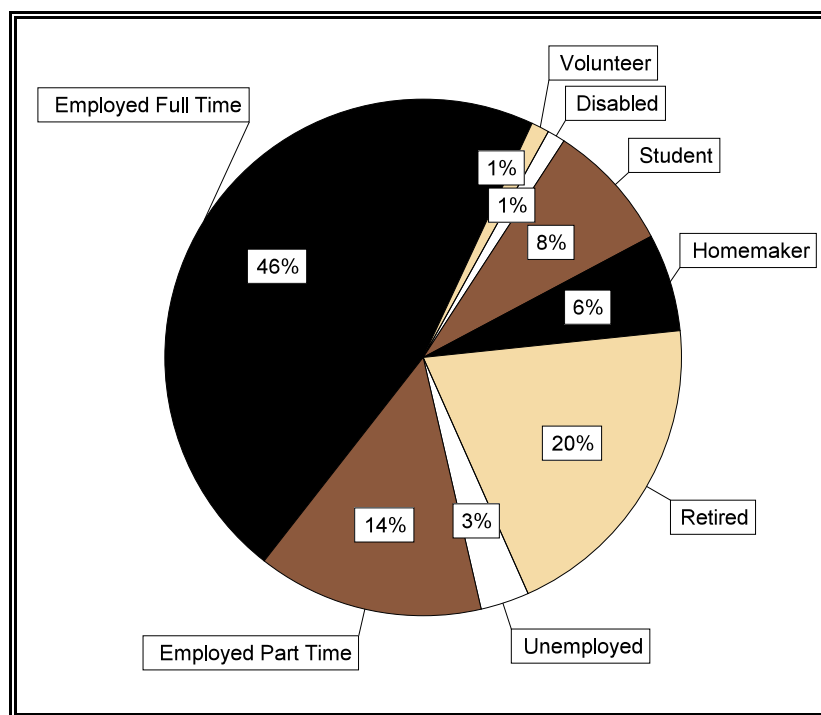
**T**he 46% of adults in Jewish households in Minneapolis who are employed full time is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Milwaukee, 51% in St. Louis, and 50% in both Cleveland and St. Paul.

▣ The 14% employed part time is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Cleveland, 13% in both Milwaukee and St. Louis, and 10% in St. Paul.

▣ The 20% retired is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in St. Paul, 20% in both Milwaukee and Cleveland, and 18% in St. Louis.

▣ The percentage of adults *in the labor force* is the sum of the percentages of adults who are employed full time, employed part time, and unemployed. The 64% of adults in Jewish households who are in the labor force is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in St. Louis, 66% in Milwaukee, and 62% in St. Paul. The 64% compares to 73% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 66% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2003.

▣ The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of adults who are unemployed divided by the percentage of adults in the labor force. The unemployment rate for adults in Jewish households is 5%. The 5% is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in St. Louis, 3% in St. Paul, and 1% in Milwaukee. The 5% compares to 6% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 6% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2003.



**Employment Status of Adults**



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—EMPLOYMENT STATUS

**TABLE 9**  
**EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	34.9%	83.5%	80.7%	25.9%	6.1%	16.8%
Employed Part Time	8.0	6.3	7.1	23.0	17.0	20.3
Unemployed	4.1	7.3	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.7
Retired	0.0	0.0	7.4	49.7	75.9	61.7
Homemaker	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Student	52.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**TABLE 10**  
**EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE FOR ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	30.7%	46.3%	46.1%	9.1%	1.4%	4.4%
Employed Part Time	12.7	27.2	18.8	14.0	5.3	8.7
Unemployed	2.0	3.4	3.7	2.0	0.0	0.8
Retired	0.0	0.6	17.7	66.2	85.4	77.8
Homemaker	16.8	16.6	9.4	3.4	5.9	4.9
Student	37.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.0	1.7
Volunteer	0.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

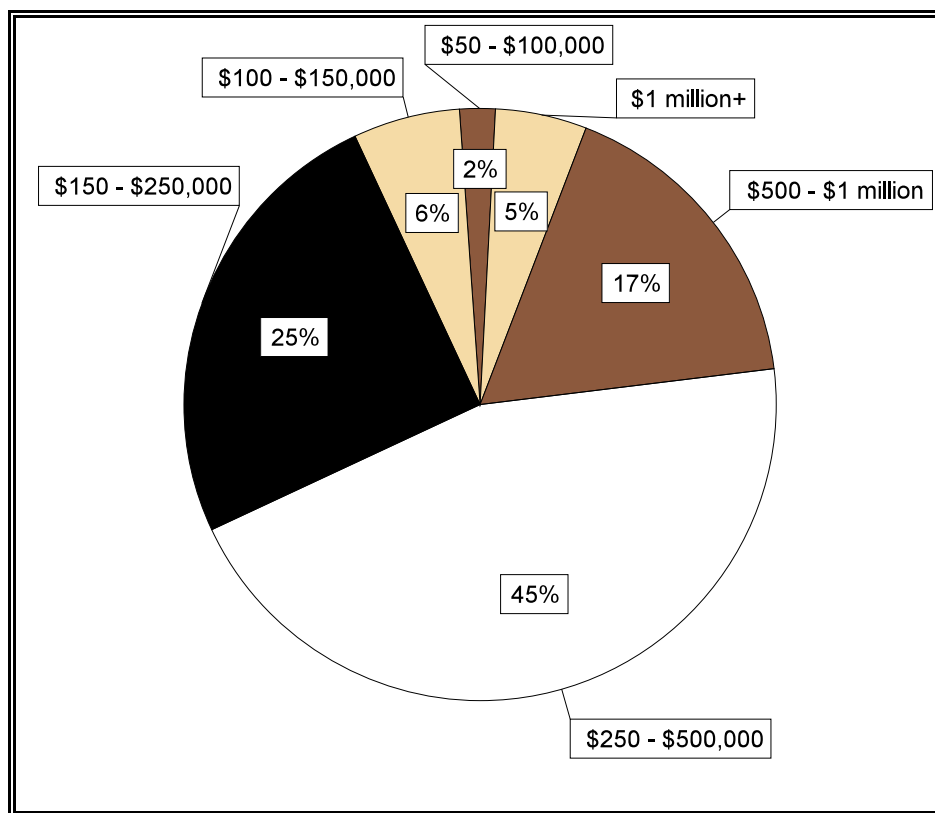
## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSING VALUE

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis who own their homes were asked to estimate the value of their homes. The housing values are based upon respondents' perceptions and *may not* represent actual selling prices. Some respondents have a reasonable idea of the selling prices of similar homes in their neighborhoods. Some respondents may remember what they paid for their homes, but are unaware of changes in the housing market. 9% of homeowners were unwilling or unable to provide an estimate of the value of their homes.

▣ The median housing value of \$343,500 is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$308,700 in St. Paul and \$179,300 in Milwaukee. The \$343,500 compares to \$217,300 for all homes (both Jewish-owned and non-Jewish-owned) in Minneapolis as of 2003 and \$147,300 for all American homes (both Jewish-owned and non-Jewish-owned) as of 2003. (Note that these data have been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)

▣ The median housing value is \$359,600 in the City of Minneapolis and \$358,500 in the Outer Ring, compared to \$328,600 in the Inner Ring.

▣ The median housing value is \$427,100 for households with only adult children, \$392,800 for households with children, \$369,300 for non-elderly couple households, and \$353,200 for elderly couple households, compared to \$239,900 for non-elderly single households and \$175,100 for elderly single households.



**Housing Value**

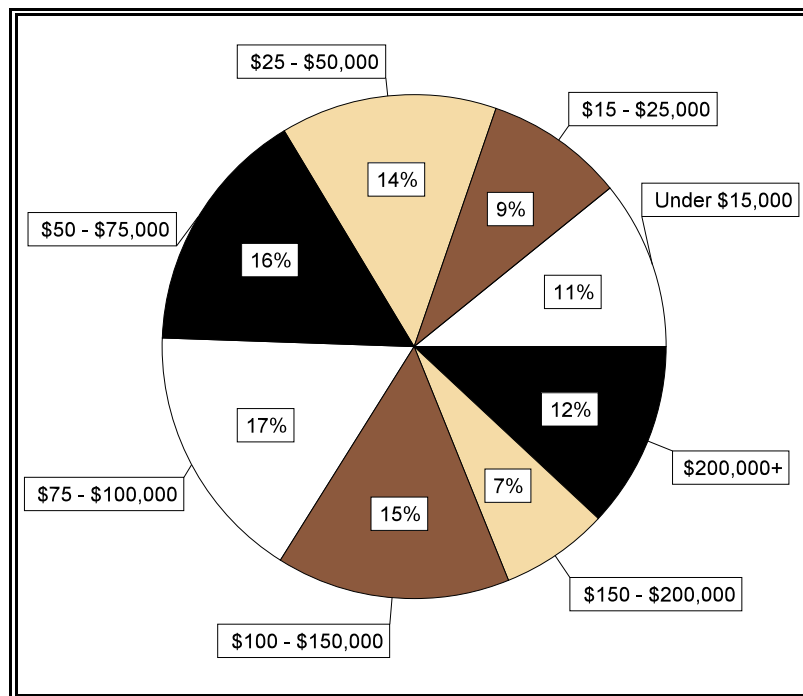
## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD INCOME

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis were asked their household income before taxes in 2003. 82% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 18% of respondents is unknown. Not all 18% of respondents *refused* to answer this question. In some cases, particularly when an adult child was interviewed, the respondent simply did not know the household income.

▣ The median household income of \$75,700 is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$73,900 in St. Paul, \$67,900 in Milwaukee, and \$63,200 in St. Louis. The \$75,700 compares to \$54,000 nationally, \$55,400 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2003, and \$43,600 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003. (Note that these data have been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)

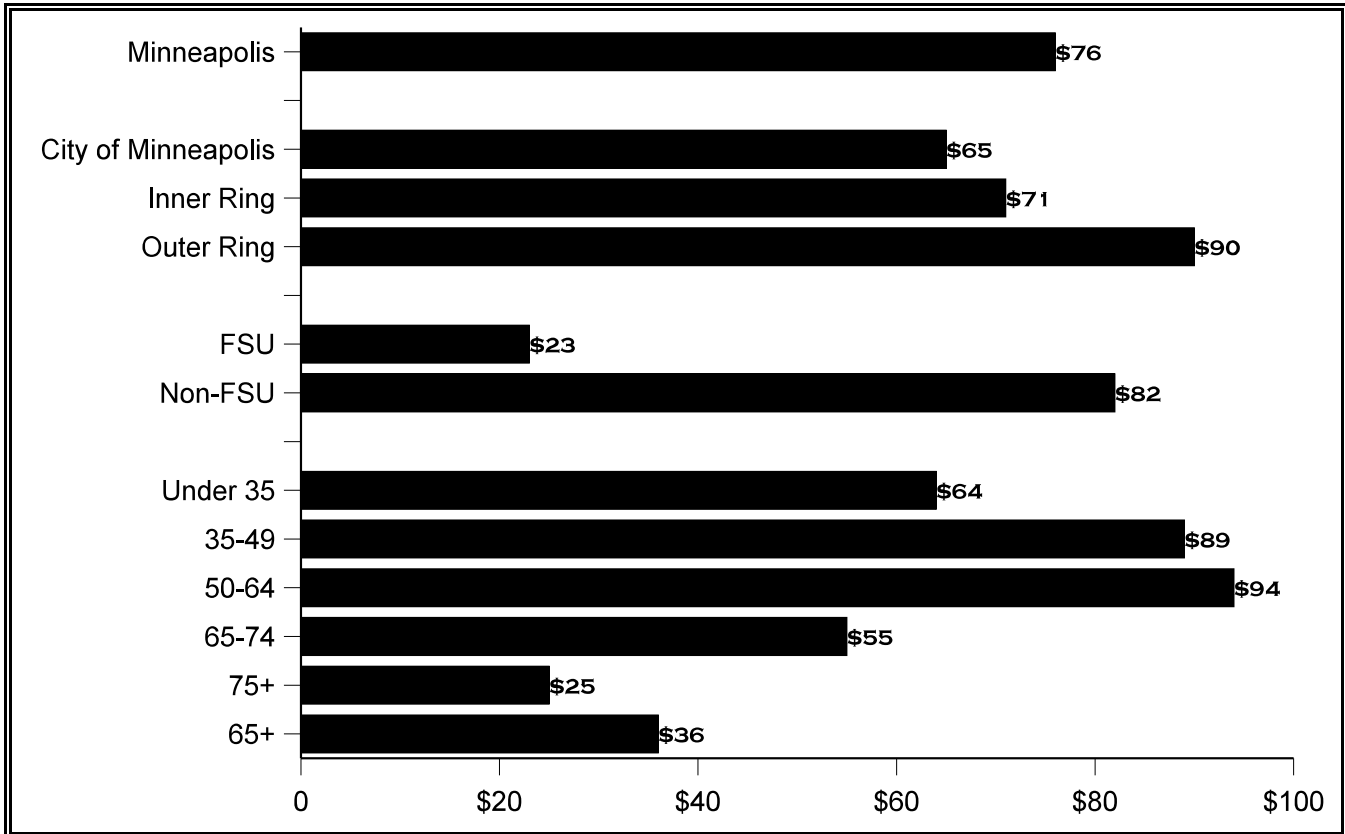
▣ The 34% earning an annual household income of \$100,000 and over is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in St. Paul, 32% in Pittsburgh, 21% in Milwaukee, and 20% in St. Louis. The 34% compares to 21% nationally, 21% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2003, and 14% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003. (Note that these data have *not* been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)

▣ The 12% earning an annual household income of \$200,000 and over is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in St. Paul, 7% in St. Louis, and 5% in Milwaukee. The 12% compares to 4% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Minneapolis as of 2003 and 2% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003. (Note that these data have *not* been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)



**Annual Household Income**

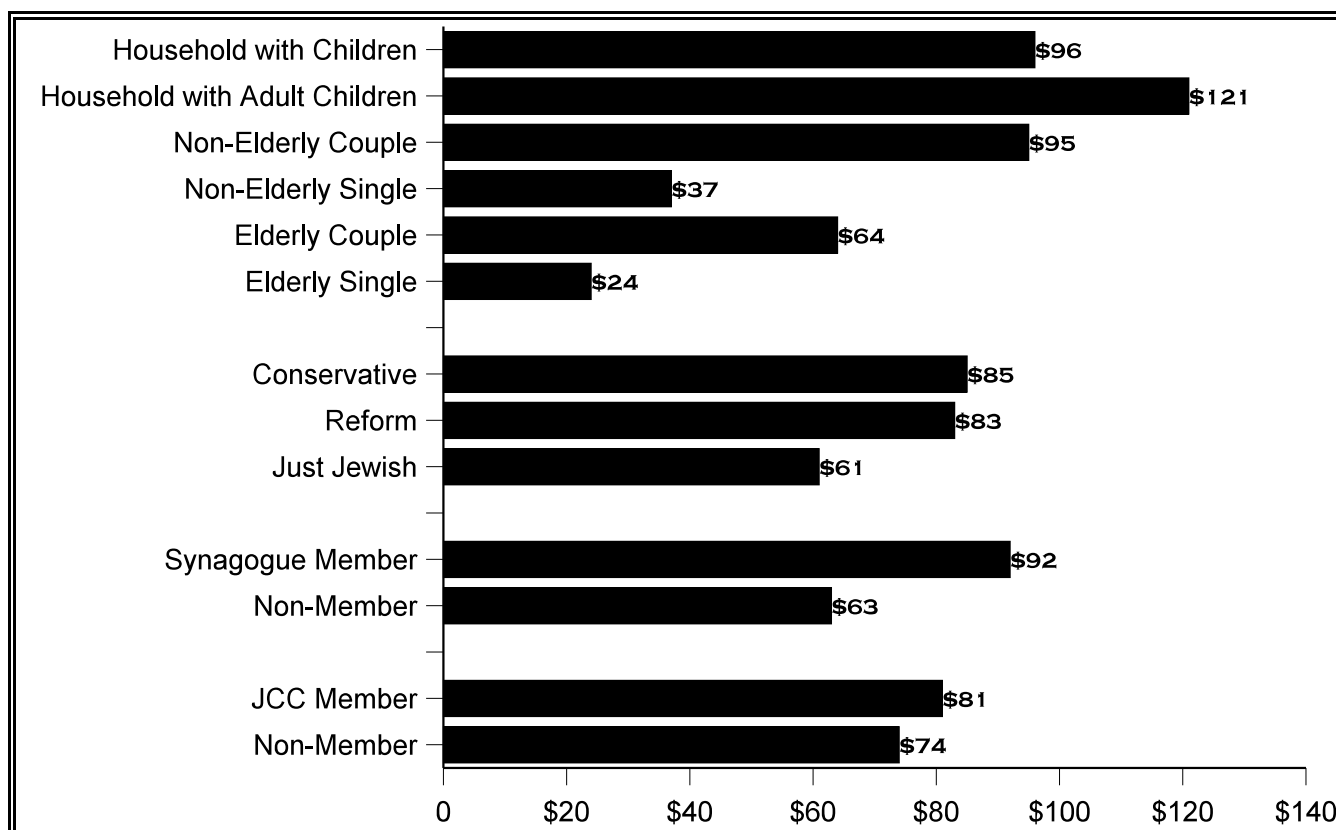
## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD INCOME



**Median Household Income** (in thousands)

- ▣ The \$96,100 median household income of households with children is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$97,900 in both St. Paul and Milwaukee and \$82,700 in St. Louis. (Note that these data have been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)
- ▣ The median household income is higher for homeowners (\$90,600) than for renters (\$18,800).
- ▣ The median household income is higher for Jewish organization member households (\$97,600) than for Jewish organization non-member households (\$69,200).

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD INCOME



**Median Household Income – continued** (in thousands)

### Low Income Households

▣ Households who reported a household income under \$25,000 before taxes in 2003 may be considered to be *low income households*. 20% (2,756 households) of households are low income households.

▣ 53% of low income households live in the Inner Ring, 30% live in the City of Minneapolis, and 17% live in the Outer Ring.

▣ 28% of low income households own their homes.

▣ 37% of low income households are FSU households.

▣ 36% of low income households are elderly single households, 18% are non-elderly single households, 15% are elderly couple households, 15% are households with children, 5% are non-elderly couple households, 1% are households with only adult children, and 11% are other household structures.

▣ 52% of *Jewish* respondents in low income households identify as Just Jewish, 25% identify as Conservative, 21% identify as Reform, and 2% identify as Orthodox.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD INCOME

▣ 41% of low income households are synagogue members; 19% are JCC members; and 19% are Jewish organization members.

▣ 49% (1,357 households) of low income households (10% of all Jewish households) needed financial assistance in the past year.

### Poverty Level Households

▣ Respondents in households who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2003 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2003. (See Table below.)

▣ 6.4% (886 households) of *households* reported a household income that was below the poverty levels. The 6.4% is the second highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5.5% in St. Paul.

▣ 4.4% (1,565 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live below the poverty levels. The 4.4% compares to 10.0% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Minneapolis as of 2003 and 12.7% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ 9.8% (441 households) of households with elderly persons reported a household income that was below the poverty levels. The 9.8% is the second highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14.0% in St. Paul.

▣ 33.3% (599 households) of FSU households reported a household income that was below the poverty levels.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	2003 Poverty Level
1	\$9,300
2	\$12,500
3	\$15,000
4	\$19,000
5	\$23,000

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

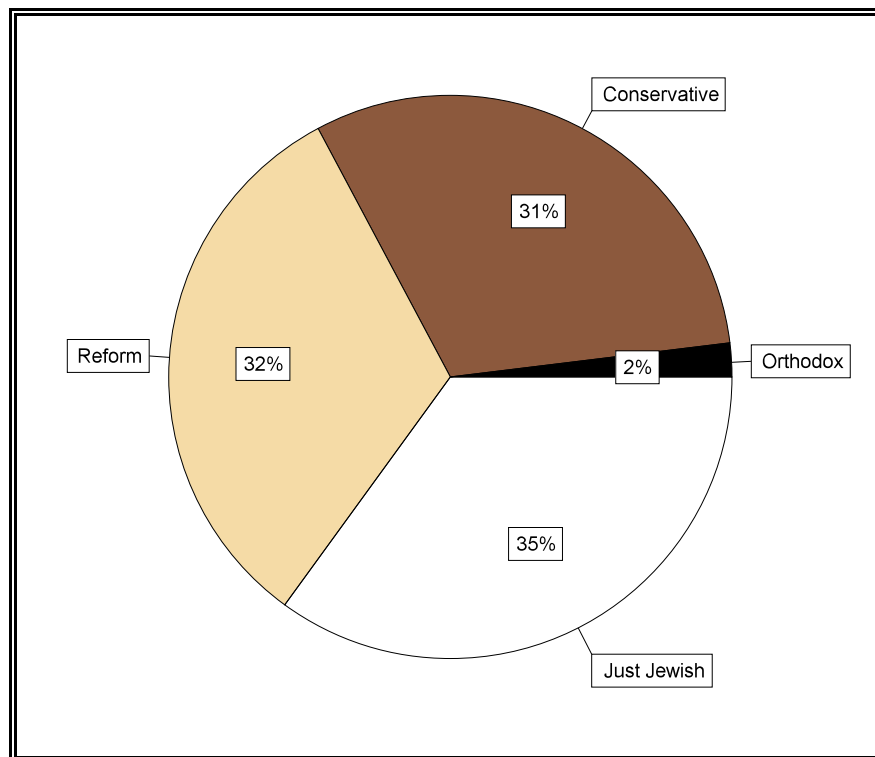
**J**ewish respondents in Minneapolis were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or *Just Jewish*. 2% (263 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 31% (4,307 households), Conservative; 0% (42 households), Reconstructionist; 32% (4,404 households), Reform; and 35% (4,834 households), *Just Jewish*.

▣ The 2% Orthodox is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Cleveland, 7% in Pittsburgh, 3% in both Milwaukee and St. Louis, and 2% in St. Paul. The 2% compares to 8% nationally.

▣ The 31% Conservative is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in both St. Paul and Pittsburgh, 29% in Cleveland, 24% in Milwaukee, and 21% in St. Louis. The 31% compares to 25% nationally.

▣ The 32% Reform is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in St. Louis, 49% in Cleveland, 41% in Pittsburgh, 39% in Milwaukee, and 28% in St. Paul. The 32% compares to 35% nationally.

▣ The 35% *Just Jewish* is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in St. Paul, 34% in Milwaukee, 18% in Pittsburgh, 15% in St. Louis, and 11% in Cleveland. The 35% compares to 30% nationally.



**Jewish Identification (Jewish Respondents)**

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

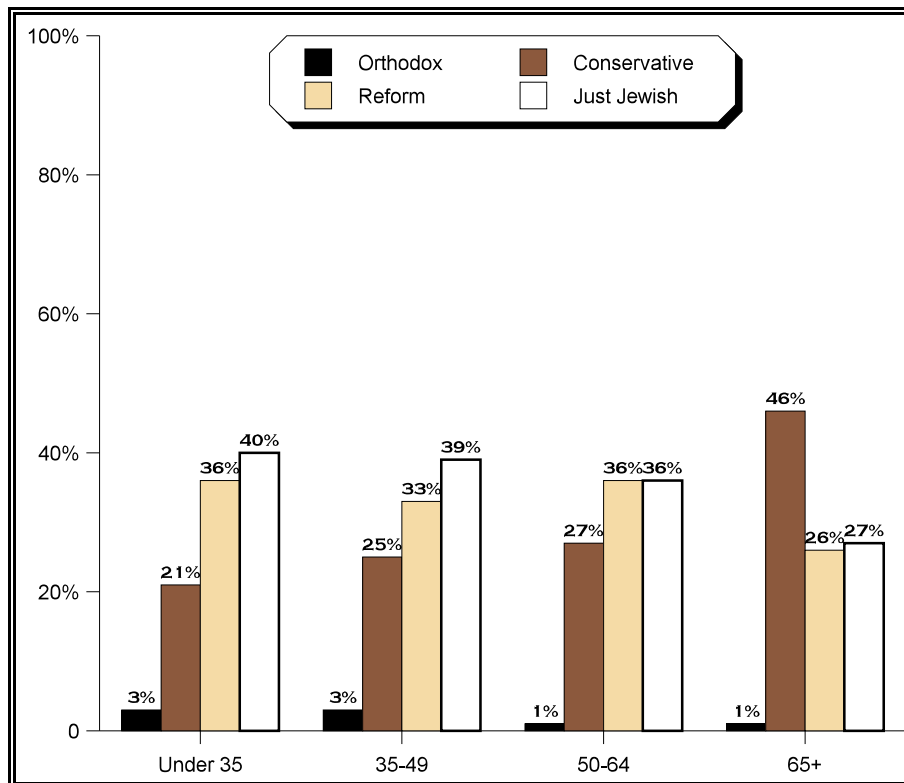
▣ 81% of respondents in FSU households identify as Just Jewish, compared to 28% of respondents in non-FSU households.

▣ 39% of respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child identify as Just Jewish, compared to 23% of respondents in households in which an adult attended a supplemental school as a child and 75% of respondents in households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child.

▣ Respondents in households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child are less likely to identify as Just Jewish than are respondents in households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child, by 21% to 48%.

▣ Respondents in households in which an adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager are less likely to identify as Just Jewish than are respondents in households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 19% to 54%.

▣ Respondents in households in which an adult participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) are less likely to identify as Just Jewish than are respondents in households in which no adult participated in Hillel while in college, by 20% to 44%.



**Jewish Identification by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)**



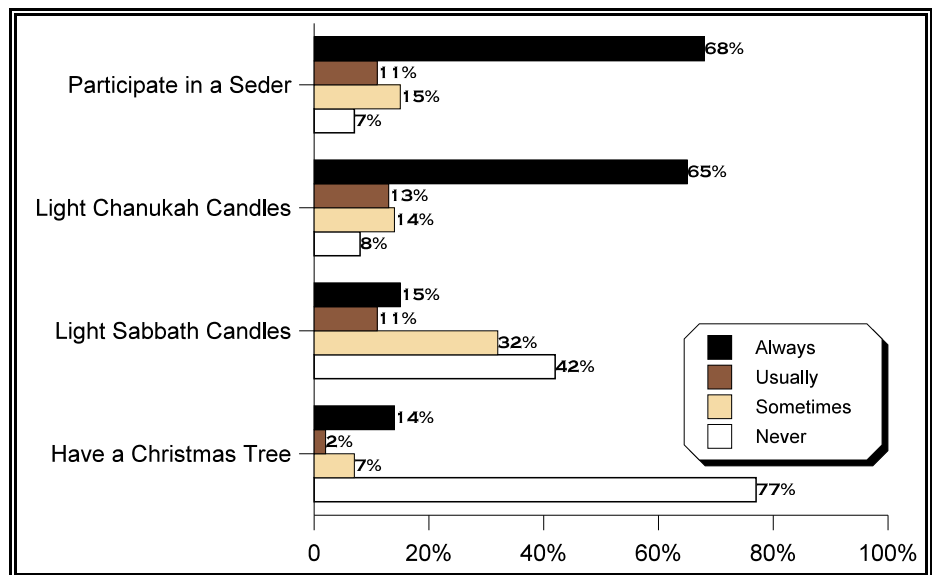
## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES

Overall, 88% of Jewish households in Minneapolis contain a member who observes *at least one* of the following religious practices: always or usually participate in a Passover Seder, always or usually light Chanukah candles, always or usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home. The 88% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in St. Paul and 84% in both Milwaukee and St. Louis. 95% of households are involved in Jewish activity in that they either ❶ observe one or more of these practices, or ❷ are members of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or Jewish organization, or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year. The 95% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in St. Louis and 93% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee.

Among the comparison Jewish communities shown in the *Main Report* (some of which are shown in Table 11), Minneapolis has an average percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (65%), who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (78%), who always or usually light Chanukah candles (78%), who always or usually light Sabbath candles (26%), and who keep a kosher home (13%). Minneapolis has an average percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (6%) and who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (3%).

About 5,100 persons in Jewish households live in households who keep a kosher home, and about 2,600 persons in Jewish households keep kosher in and out of the home (assuming that all persons in households in which the respondent keeps kosher in and out of the home also keep kosher in and out of the home).

Minneapolis has an average percentage of Jewish households who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home (23%). Having a Christmas tree in the home is a more common practice among younger households, the Just Jewish, and intermarried households. Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 7% always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home. 41% of FSU households always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home, compared to 20% of non-FSU households.



**Religious Practices**

# RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES

**TABLE 11: RELIGIOUS PRACTICES, COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

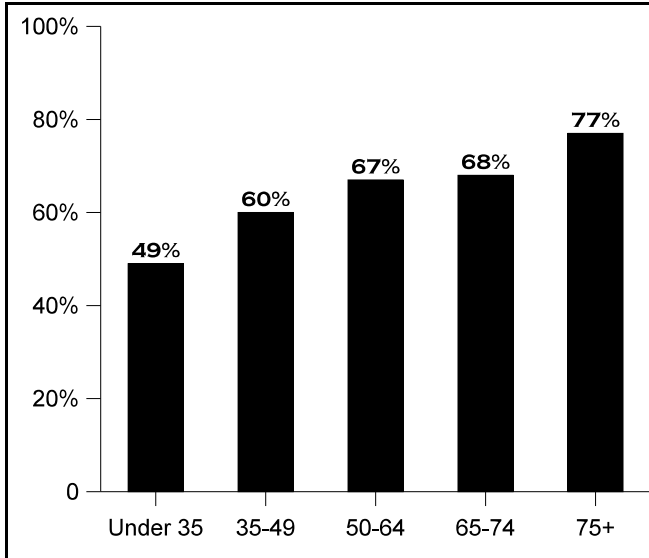
Community	Year	Percentage <i>Yes</i>		Percentage <i>Always/Usually</i>			
		Mezuzah on Front Door	Kosher Home	Passover Seder	Chanukah Candles	Sabbath Candles	Xmas Tree
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Cleveland	1996	NA	18%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Milwaukee	1996	62%	13%	77%	70%	24%	18%
Pittsburgh	2002	NA	19%	75%	70%	25%	NA
St. Louis	1995	NA	9% <sup>1</sup>	77%	72%	24%	15%
St. Paul	2004	67%	14%	76%	76%	25%	18%
Atlanta	1996	61%	9%	76%	74%	21%	18%
Baltimore	1999	NA	22%	85%	79%	36%	NA
Bergen	2001	76%	29%	85%	83%	32%	12%
Broward	1997	79%	16%	75%	74%	21%	10%
Charlotte	1997	57%	8%	69%	73%	17%	27%
Hartford	2000	72%	17%	78%	78%	25%	16%
Jacksonville	2002	64%	10%	63%	68%	24%	17%
Los Angeles	1997	63%	11%	74%	71%	25%	13%
Miami	2004	82%	22%	79%	77%	34%	8%
Monmouth	1997	81%	26%	86%	87%	25%	11%
New York	2002	NA	28%	77%	76%	31%	NA
Philadelphia	1997	67% *	17%	74%	71%	20%	17%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	16%	73%	76%	21%	22%
Rochester	1999	68%	20%	78%	80%	28%	16%
San Diego	2003	NA	8%	64%	68%	20%	NA
Sarasota	2001	69%	6%	69%	65%	17%	12%
Tidewater	2001	68%	10%	75%	77%	22%	22%
Tucson	2002	58%	11%	61%	68%	17%	18%
Washington	2003	55%	12%	77%	70%	19%	18%
West Palm Beach	1999	81%	12%	80%	74%	17%	6%
Westport	2000	62%	6%	79%	78%	17%	21%
NJPS <sup>2</sup>	2000	61% *	17%	NA	NA	23%	NA

\* Question was asked about a mezuzah on *any door of the house*.

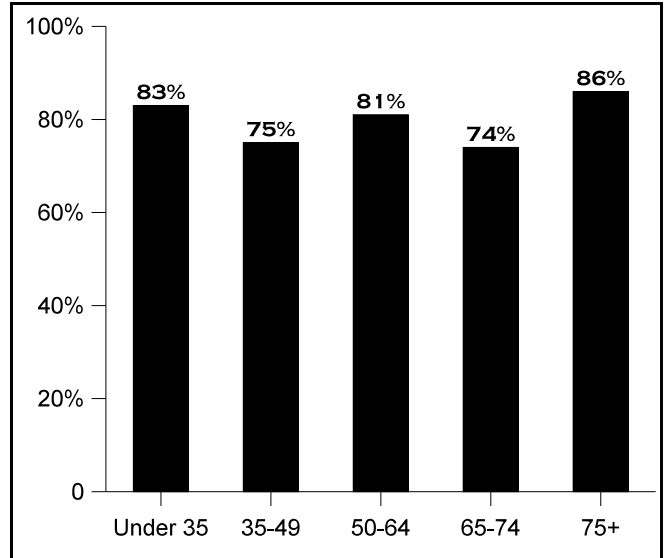
<sup>1</sup> Question was asked about *keeping two sets of dishes in the home*.

<sup>2</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

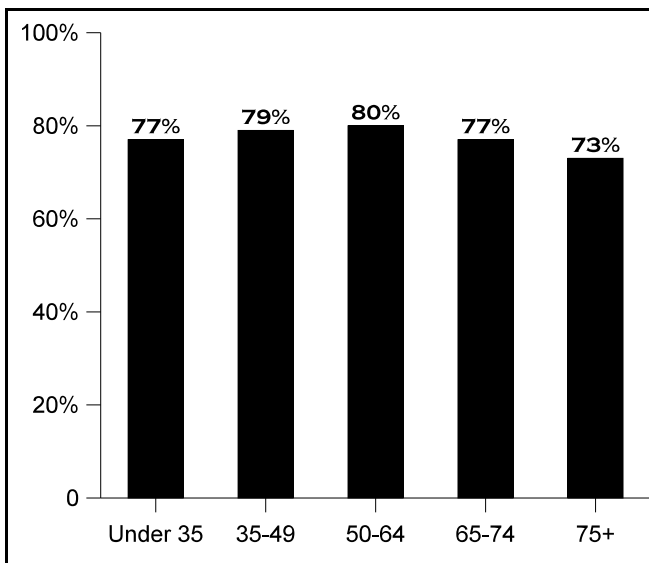
## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES



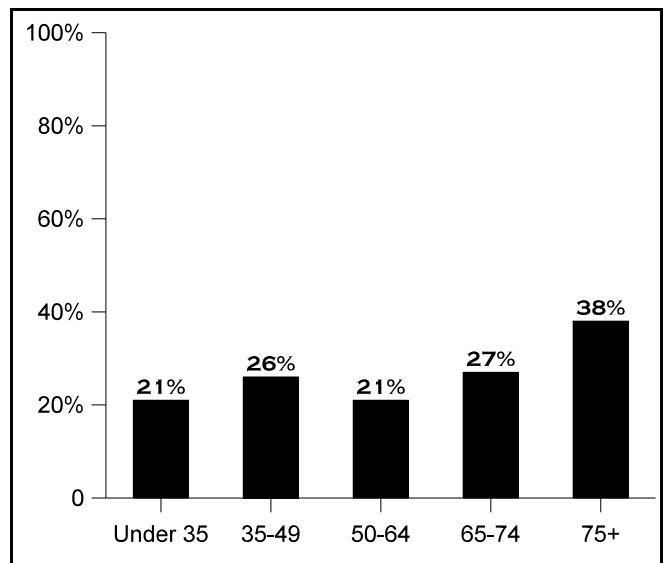
**Mezuzah on Front Door**



**Participate in a Seder**  
(Always + Usually)



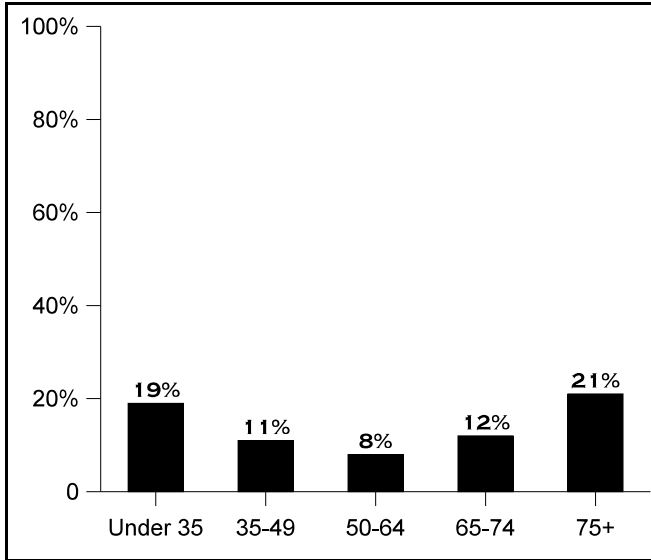
**Light Chanukah Candles**  
(Always + Usually)



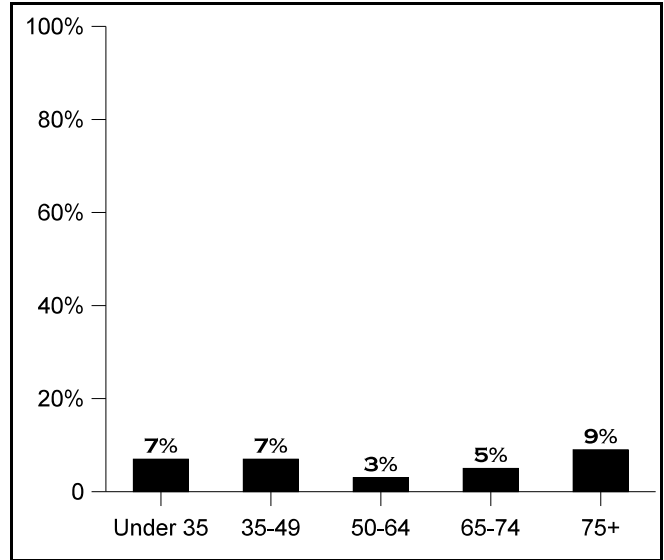
**Light Sabbath Candles**  
(Always + Usually)

### RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

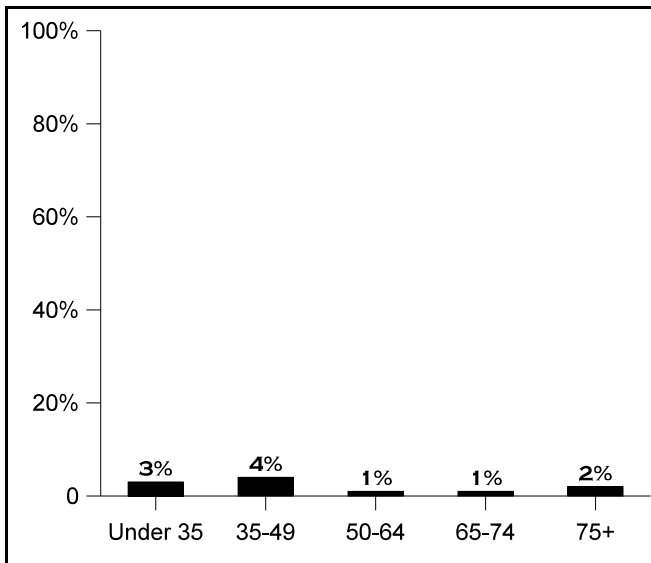
## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES



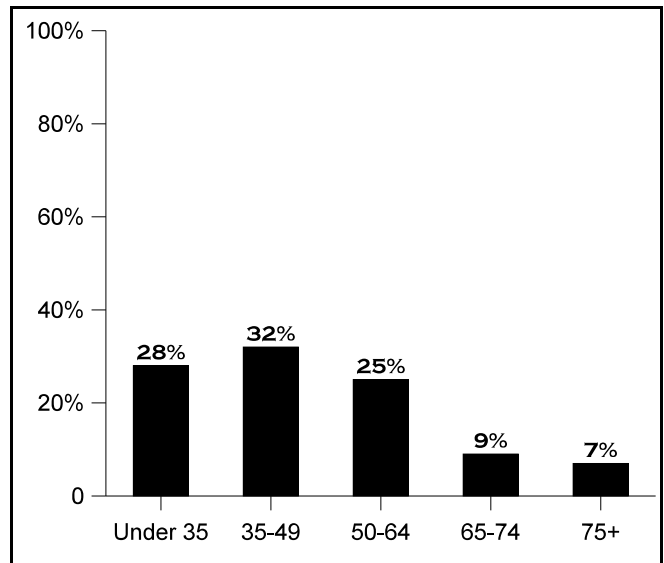
**Keep a Kosher Home**



**Kosher In/Out of Home (Respondents)**



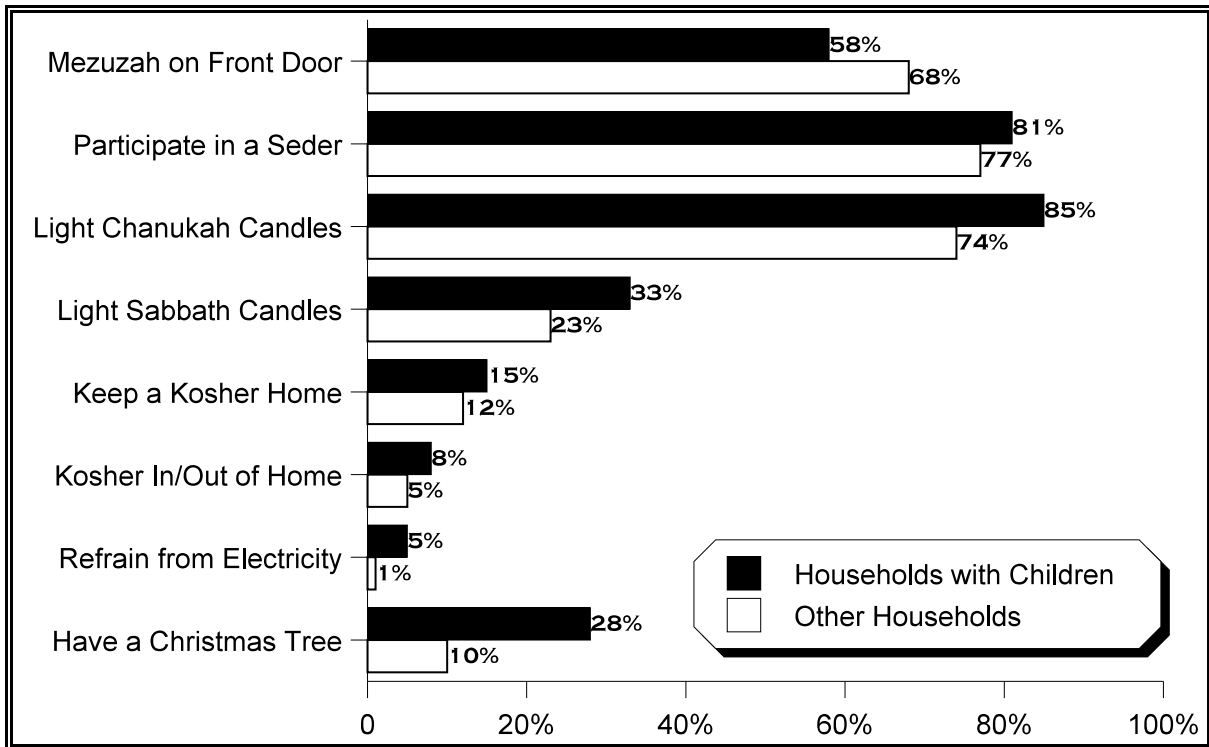
**Refrain from Using Electricity (Respondents)**



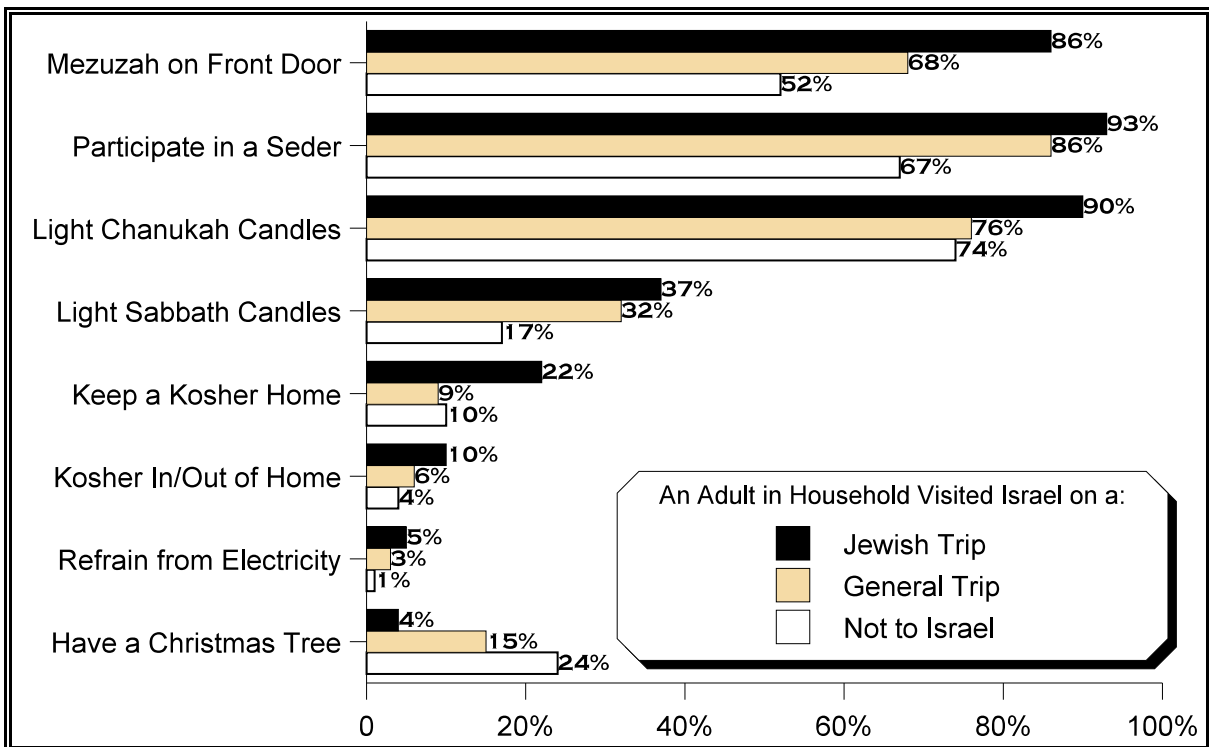
**Have a Christmas Tree  
(Always + Usually + Sometimes)**

### RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD — CONTINUED

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES

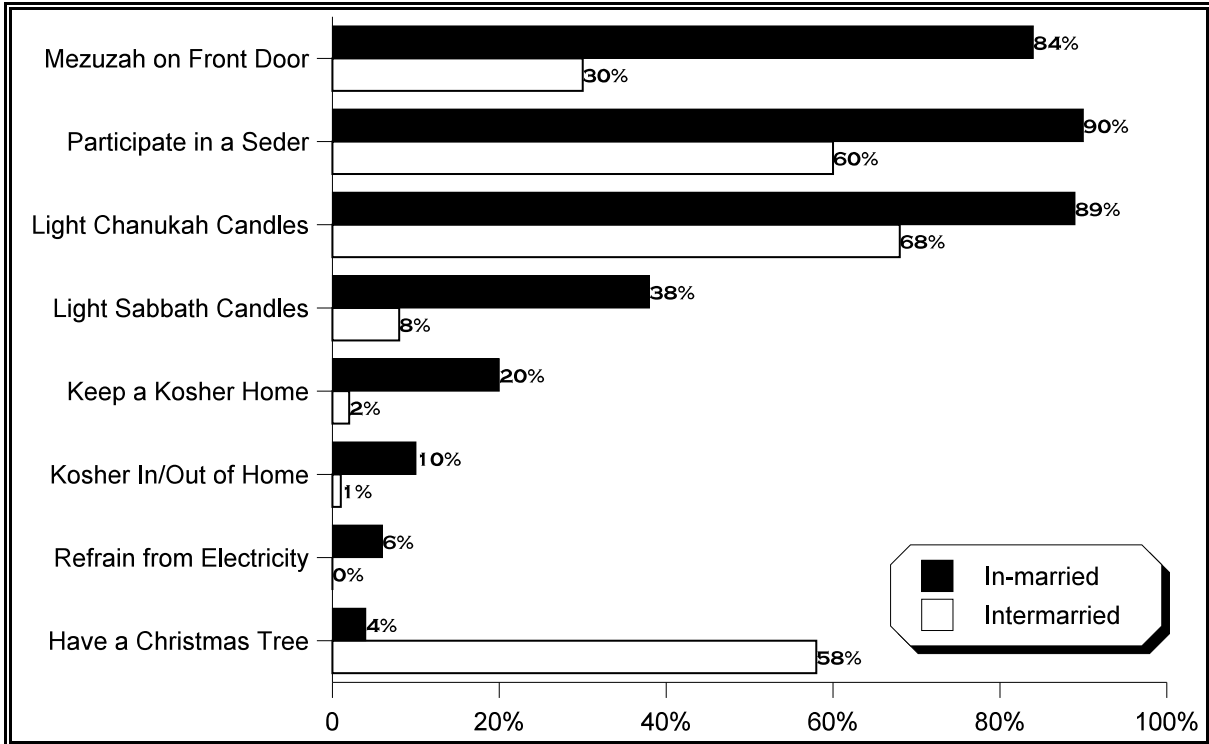


**Religious Practices in Households with Children (Always + Usually *or* Yes)**

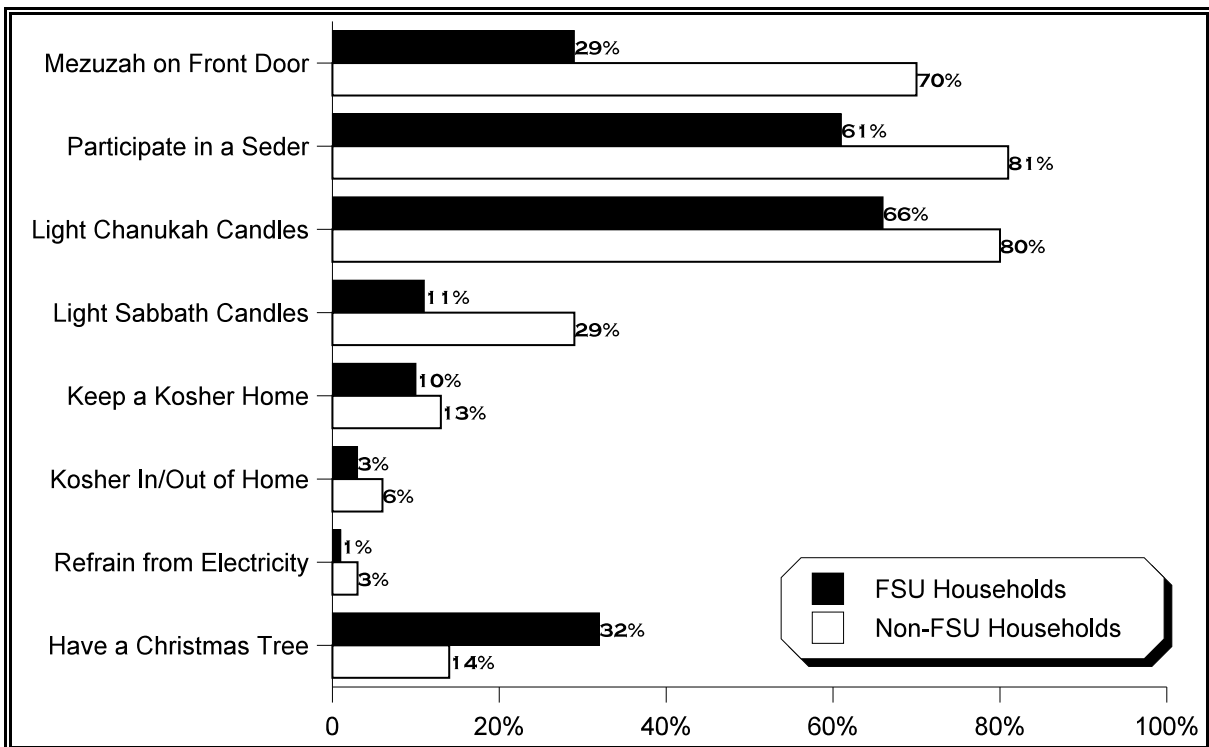


**Religious Practices by Trips to Israel (Always + Usually *or* Yes)**

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES



**Religious Practices by Type of Marriage (Always + Usually *or* Yes)**



**Religious Practices in FSU Households (Always + Usually *or* Yes)**

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

Overall, 23% of Jewish respondents in Minneapolis never attend synagogue services (or only attend for *special occasions*, such as weddings and B'nai Mitzvah). The 23% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Milwaukee, 23% in each of St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, and 20% in St. Louis. The 23% compares to 40% nationally.

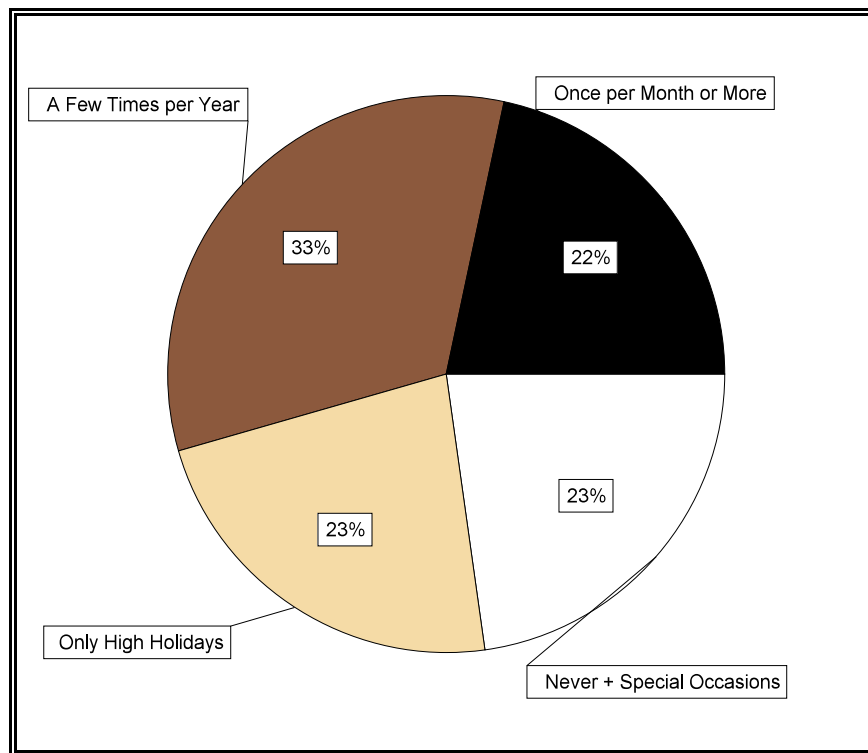
▣ The 22% who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Pittsburgh, 31% in both St. Louis and Cleveland, 28% in St. Paul, and 25% in Milwaukee. The 22% compares to 24% nationally.

▣ 33% of male respondents never attend services, compared to 16% of female respondents.

▣ 53% of respondents in synagogue non-member households attend services at least once per year (other than for special occasions).

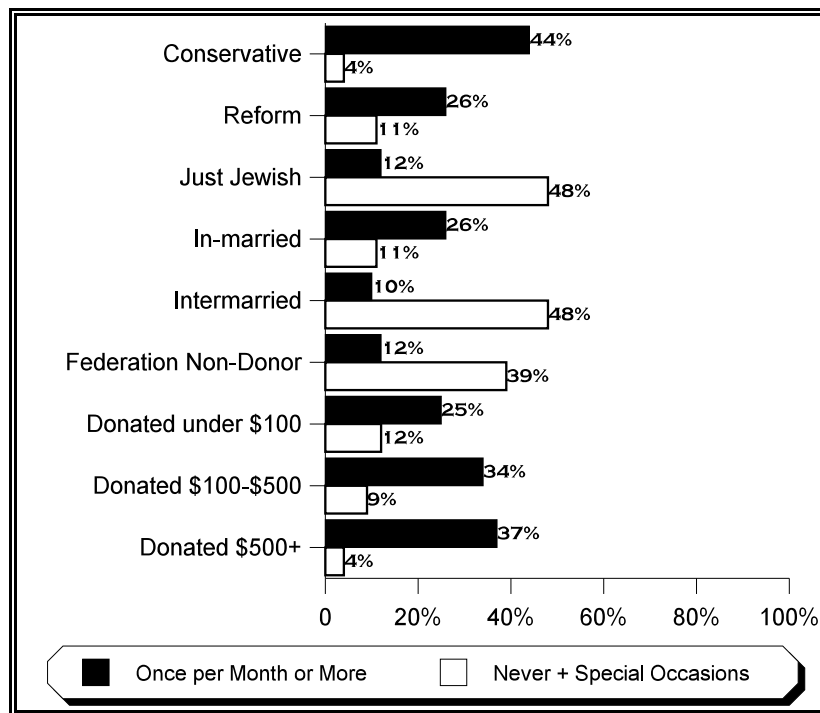
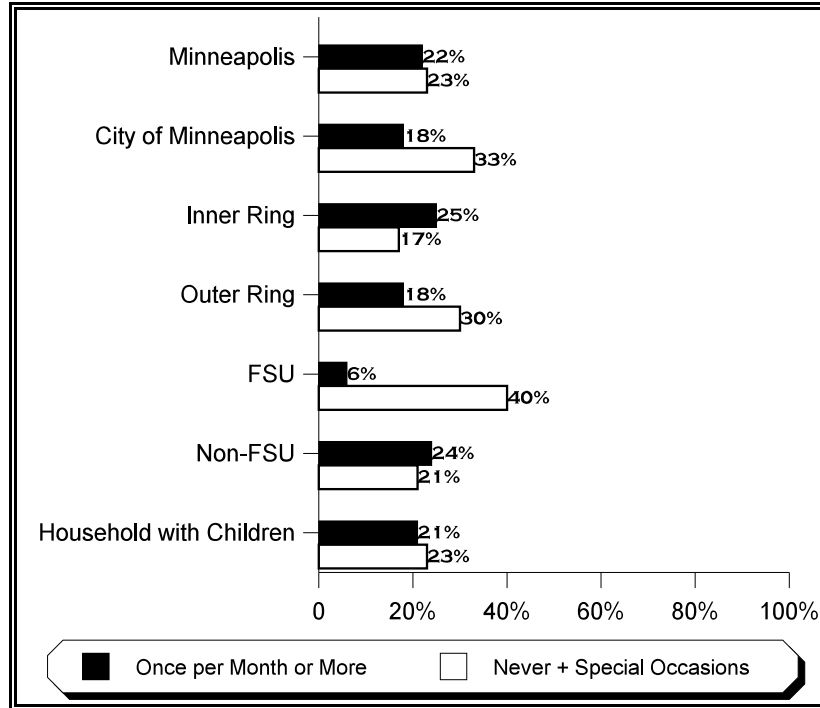
▣ 36% of respondents in synagogue member households attend services once per month or more, compared to only 5% of respondents in synagogue non-member households.

▣ Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (33%) and respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (23%) are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (18%).



Synagogue Attendance (Jewish Respondents)

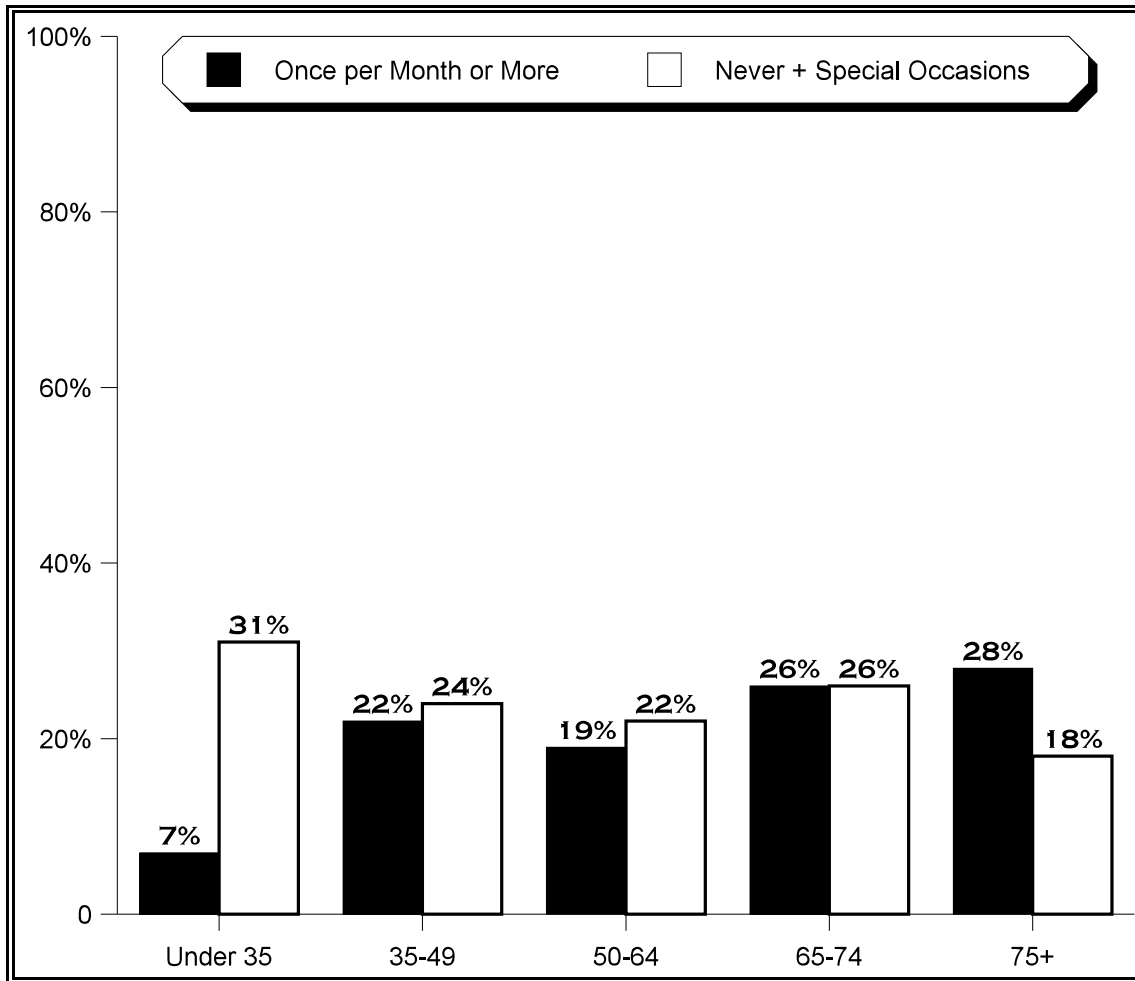
# RELIGIOUS PROFILE—SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



**SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE BY VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS**  
(Jewish Respondents)



## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



**Synagogue Attendance by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)**

▣ Respondents who attend services a few times per year or less were asked what one, two, or three things might make them inclined to attend services more often: alternative worship experiences such as meditation, using musical instruments, or yoga; services held closer to the respondent's home; less Hebrew; availability of child care; shorter services; prayers that are more relevant to the respondent's life; some other reason (to be specified by the respondent); or there is nothing that would make the respondent more inclined to attend. 28% of the responses were that there is nothing that would make the respondent more inclined to attend; 11%, shorter services; 10%, prayers that are more relevant to the respondent's life; 10%, alternative worship experiences; 9%, less Hebrew; 7%, services held closer to the respondent's home; 4%, availability of child care; 3%, availability of transportation; and 3%, more time available. No other answer garnered more than 2% of the responses.

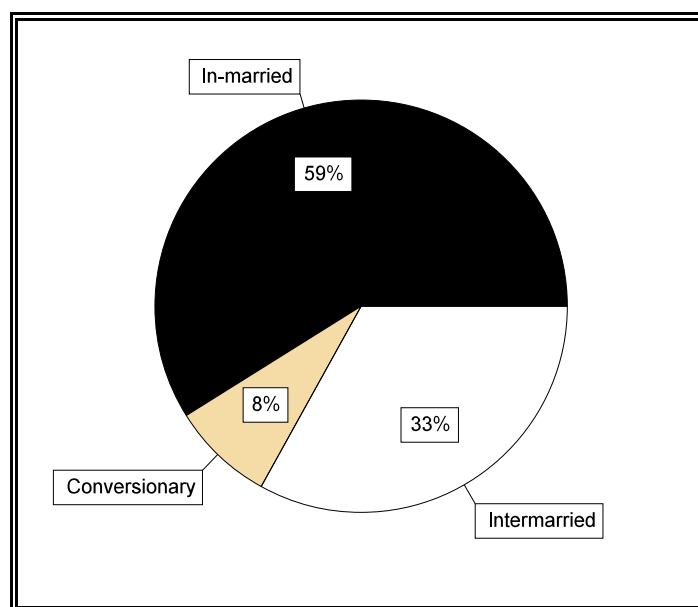
## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

**I**ntermarriage has developed into one of the most important issues for the Jewish community and has clearly reached significant proportions in most American Jewish communities. As a result, intermarriage must be taken into account in local Jewish community planning. Although some intermarried couples are contributing significantly to the Jewish community, it is also clear that when measures of “Jewishness” for intermarried and in-married couples are compared in this and other community studies, intermarriage is affecting Jewish continuity.

Intermarriage rates may be reported based on *married couples* or *individuals*. As an illustration, imagine that two weddings occur. In wedding one, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In wedding two, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (a non-Jew). Thus, there are two married couples, one of whom is intermarried. In this illustration, the *couples intermarriage rate* is 50%. Another method of calculating an intermarriage rate, however, is to note that there are three Jews (Moshe, Rachel, and Abraham) and one of the three (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew. In this illustration, the *individual intermarriage rate* is 33%.

▣ The Minneapolis Jewish community contains 8,698 married couples. 59% (5,132 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two born Jews, 8% (696 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 33% (2,870 married couples) involve intermarriages. (See the “Introduction” section of this report for definitions of the terms in-marriage, conversionary in-marriage, and intermarriage.)

▣ 82% of persons in Jewish households consider themselves Jewish. The 82% is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 91% in Cleveland, 90% in St. Louis, 83% in Milwaukee, 81% in St. Paul, and 78% in Pittsburgh. The 82% compares to 78% nationally.



**Types of Marriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate)**

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

### Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities

▣ The 33% couples intermarriage rate is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in St. Paul, 36% in Pittsburgh, 28% in Milwaukee, 25% in St. Louis, and 23% in Cleveland. The 33% compares to 48% nationally. The *individual intermarriage rate* is 20%.

▣ The 52% of married couples in households under age 35 who are intermarried is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in Pittsburgh, 48% in St. Paul, 44% in Cleveland, 38% in St. Louis, and 36% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 43% of married couples in households age 35-49 who are intermarried is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in St. Paul, 44% in Pittsburgh, and 37% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 26% of married couples in households age 50-64 who are intermarried is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in St. Paul, 33% in Pittsburgh, and 27% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 20% of married couples in households age 65-74 who are intermarried is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in St. Paul, 7% in Milwaukee, and 6% in St. Louis.

▣ The 7% of married couples in households age 75 and over who are intermarried is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Milwaukee, 14% in St. Paul, and 11% in St. Louis.

### Geographic/Demographic Profile

▣ 59% of married couples in the City of Minneapolis are intermarried, compared to 40% of married couples in the Outer Ring and 19% of married couples in the Inner Ring.

▣ 32% of married couples in FSU households and 33% of married couples in non-FSU households are intermarried.

▣ 44% of married couples in households with children are intermarried, compared to 31% of married couples in non-elderly couple households, 20% of married couples in households with only adult children, and 12% of married couples in elderly couple households.

### Religious Profile

▣ 55% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish are intermarried, compared to 32% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Reform and 12% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Conservative.

# RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

**TABLE 12**  
**INTERMARRIAGE**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Seattle	2000	55 %	SF Bay Area	1986	28 %
Essex-Morris	1998	50 %	<b>Milwaukee</b>	1996	28 %
Charlotte	1997	47 %	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27 %
York	1999	46 %	Las Vegas	1995	26 %
Tucson	2002	46 %	Buffalo	1995	26 %
Howard County	1999	45 %	<b>St. Louis</b>	1995	25 %
Columbus	2001	45 %	Dallas	1988	24 %
San Diego	2003	44 %	Worcester	1986	24 %
Jacksonville	2002	44 %	Hartford	2000	23 %
Tidewater	2001	43 %	Los Angeles	1997	23 %
Washington	2003	41 %	<b>Cleveland</b>	1996	23 %
Phoenix	2002	40 %	New York	2002	22 %
Denver	1997	39 %	Philadelphia	1997	22 %
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	39 %	Sarasota	2001	20 %
Atlanta	1996	37 %	Palm Springs	1998	19 %
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	36 %	Broward	1997	18 %
Richmond	1994	34 %	Baltimore	1999	17 %
Rhode Island	2002	34 %	Bergen	2001	17 %
Harrisburg	1994	33 %	Monmouth	1997	17 %
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>33%</b>	Miami	2004	16 %
Wilmington	1995	33 %	Detroit	1989	15 %
Westport	2000	33 %	West Palm Beach	1999	11 %
Orlando	1993	32 %	Toronto	1990	10 %
Houston	1986	30 %	South Broward	1990	9 %
Boston	1995	30 %	South Palm Beach	1995	6 %
Rochester	1999	30 %	Atlantic County	1985	5 %
Chicago	2000	30 %	<b>NJPS</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>48 %</b>
St. Petersburg	1994	29 %			

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

### Membership Profile

▣ 12% of married couples in synagogue member households are intermarried, compared to 63% of married couples in synagogue non-member households.

▣ 7% of married couples in JCC member households are intermarried, compared to 39% of married couples in JCC non-member households.

▣ 7% of married couples in Jewish organization member households are intermarried, compared to 49% of married couples in Jewish organization non-member households.

### Experiential Profile

▣ 42% of married couples in households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child and 30% of married couples in households in which an adult attended a supplemental school as a child are intermarried, compared to 44% of married couples in households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child. *In other Jewish community studies, more intensive Jewish education correlates with lower levels of intermarriage.*

▣ Married couples in households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child, by 26% to 42%.

▣ Married couples in households in which an adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager are much less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which no adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 21% to 51%.

▣ Married couples in households in which an adult participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) are much less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which no adult participated in Hillel while in college, by 13% to 46%.

▣ 12% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 30% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are intermarried, compared to 49% of married couples in households in which no adult visited Israel.

### Philanthropic Profile

▣ 11% of married couples in households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 25% of married couples in households who declined to donate when asked and 70% of married couples in households not asked to donate.

▣ 62% of married couples in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 20% of married couples in households who donated under \$100, 10% of married couples in households who donated \$100-\$500, and 6% of married couples in households who donated \$500 and over.

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

### Conversion and Jews-by-Choice

▣ The *couples conversion rate* is calculated by dividing the percentage of conversionary in-married couples by the total percentage of married couples involving marriages between born Jews and persons not born Jewish (conversionary in-married couples and intermarried couples). The 20% conversion rate is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in St. Louis, 27% in Pittsburgh, 24% in St. Paul, 12% in Milwaukee, and 11% in Cleveland. Note that no question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred.

▣ 4.8% (1,397 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households are Jews-by-Choice. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any person who was not born Jewish, but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (irrespective of formal conversion). The 4.8% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8.0% in St. Paul and 2.3% in Milwaukee.

### Religion of Children in Jewish Households

▣ 30% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish. The 30% is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Cleveland, 65% in St. Louis, 37% in St. Paul, 36% in Milwaukee, and 35% in Pittsburgh. The 30% compares to 33% nationally.

▣ Of the 5,799 *Jewish* children being raised in married households, 69% (3,981 children) are being raised in in-married households; 15% (891 children), in conversionary in-married households; and 16% (927 children), in intermarried households. The 16% of Jewish children being raised in intermarried households is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Pittsburgh, 20% in St. Paul, 17% in Milwaukee, and 12% in St. Louis.

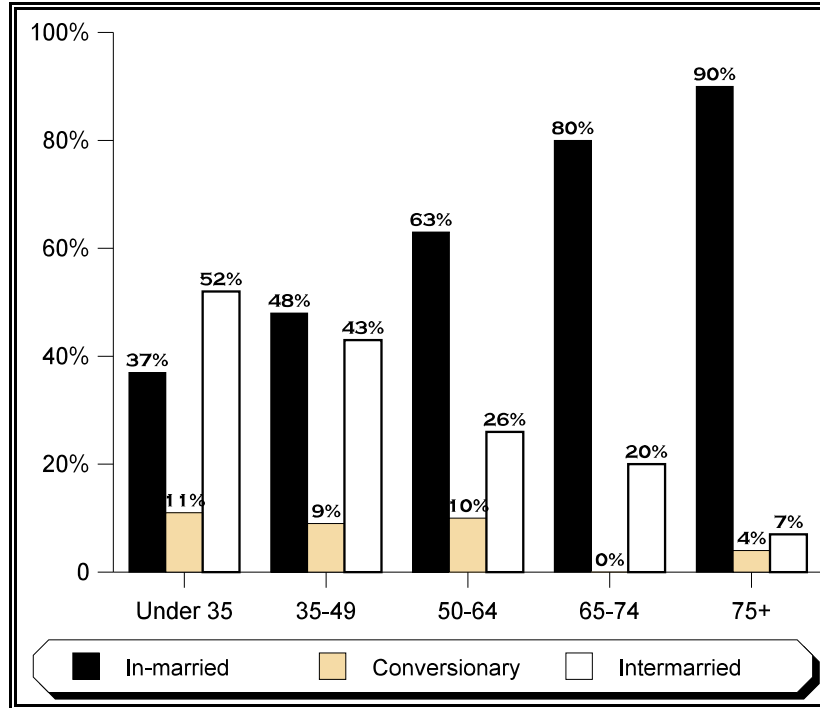
### Intermarriage of Adult Children

▣ Of the 61% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with adult children who have established their own homes and are married, 51% have intermarried children (*households with intermarried adult children*). The 51% is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in St. Paul. In total, 31% of all Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have adult children who have established their own homes *and are intermarried*.

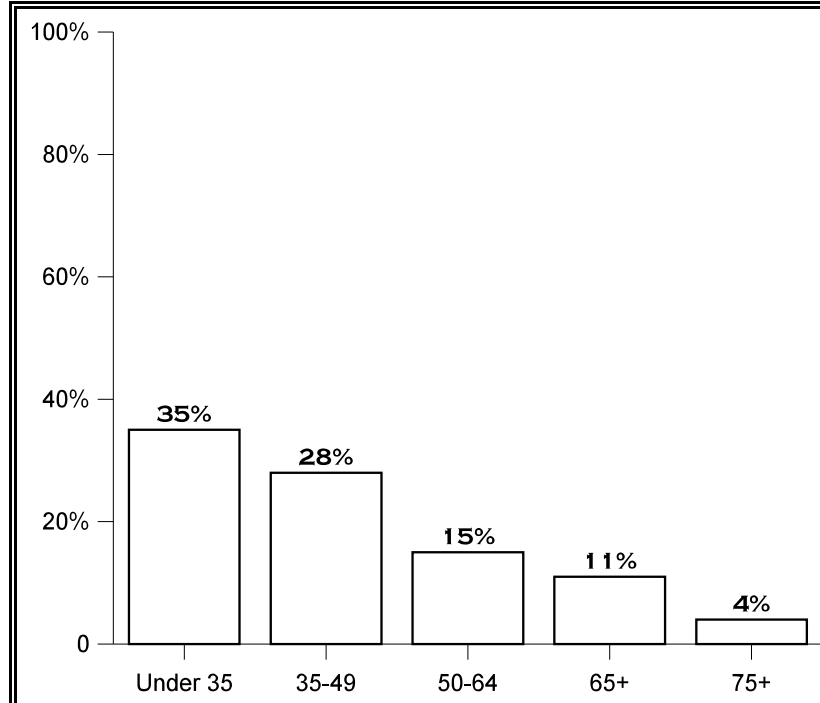
▣ Of households with married adult children, 9% have no grandchildren, 60% have grandchildren, all of whom are being raised Jewish, and 31% have grandchildren, some or all of whom are not being raised Jewish or are being raised part Jewish.

▣ Note that in a number of cases the survey methodology may categorize some adult children, mainly those raised in intermarried households, as intermarried when in fact those adult children had not themselves been born or raised Jewish.

# RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE



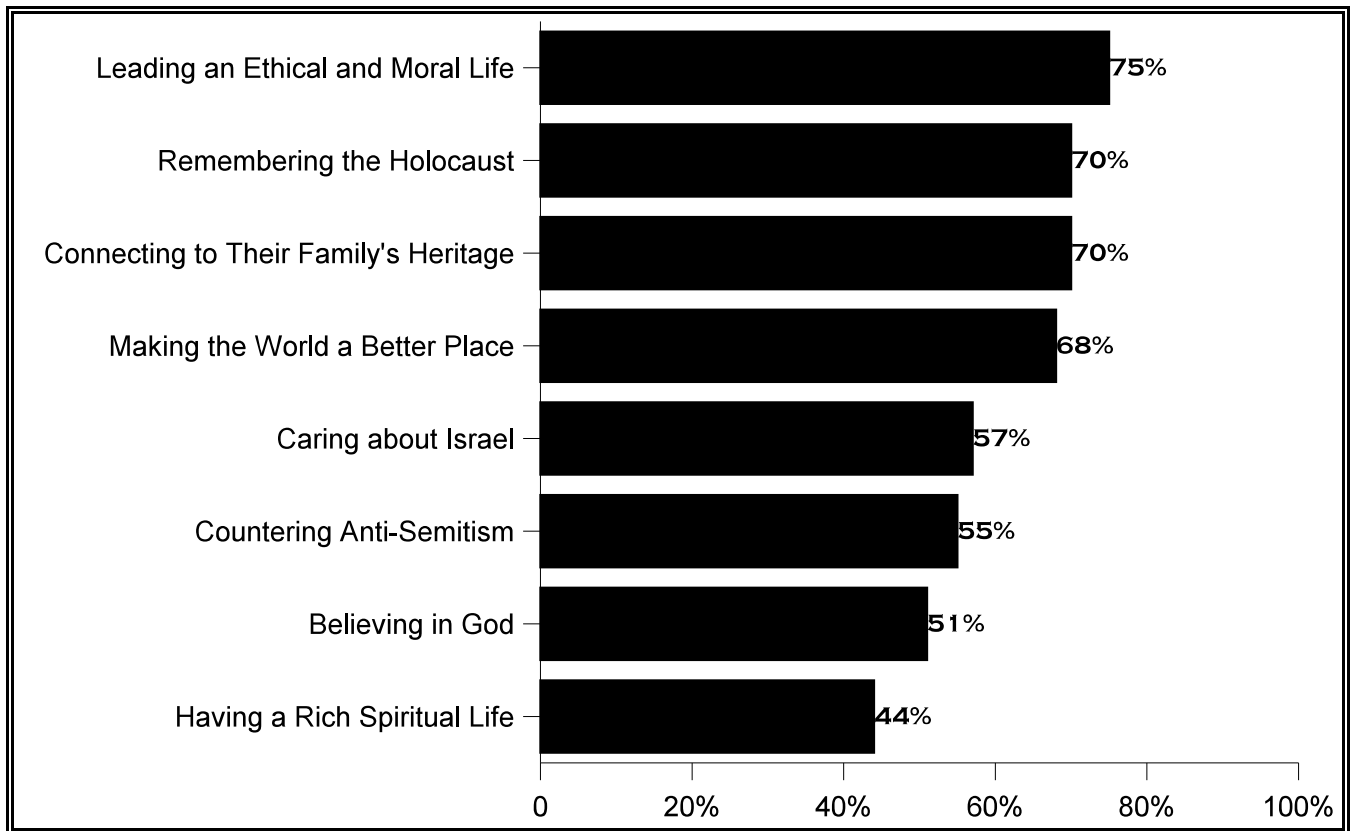
**Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household**  
(Couples Intermarriage Rate)



**Individual Intermarriage Rate**  
by Age of Head of Household (Married Jewish Persons)

## RELIGIOUS PROFILE—MEANING OF BEING JEWISH


**J**ewish respondents were asked the extent (a lot, some, a little, or not at all) to which, for them personally, being Jewish involved each of eight different concepts.



**Percentage Who Reported That Being Jewish Personally Involves Each Concept "A Lot"**  
(Jewish Respondents)



## MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

 Overall, 60% of Jewish households in Minneapolis are *associated* with the Jewish community in that someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center (JCC), or Jewish organization. The 60% is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in St. Paul, 64% in both Pittsburgh and Milwaukee, and 62% in St. Louis. The 60% compares to 51% nationally.

### Synagogue Membership

▣ According to the *Telephone Survey*, 54% (7,410 households) of households are currently paying dues to a synagogue. The 54% is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in both St. Paul and St. Louis, 53% in Pittsburgh, 52% in Cleveland, and 48% in Milwaukee. The 54% compares to 40% nationally.

▣ According to the *Synagogue Survey*, 48% (6,651 households) of households are members of a synagogue located in Minneapolis. The Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 6 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

▣ Current synagogue membership is only 25% of FSU households, compared to 58% of non-FSU households. In St. Paul, 51% of FSU households are current synagogue members.

▣ Current synagogue membership is 53% of households with children. The 53% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 68% in St. Louis, 65% in Cleveland, 56% in Milwaukee, and 54% in St. Paul. The 53% compares to 55% nationally.

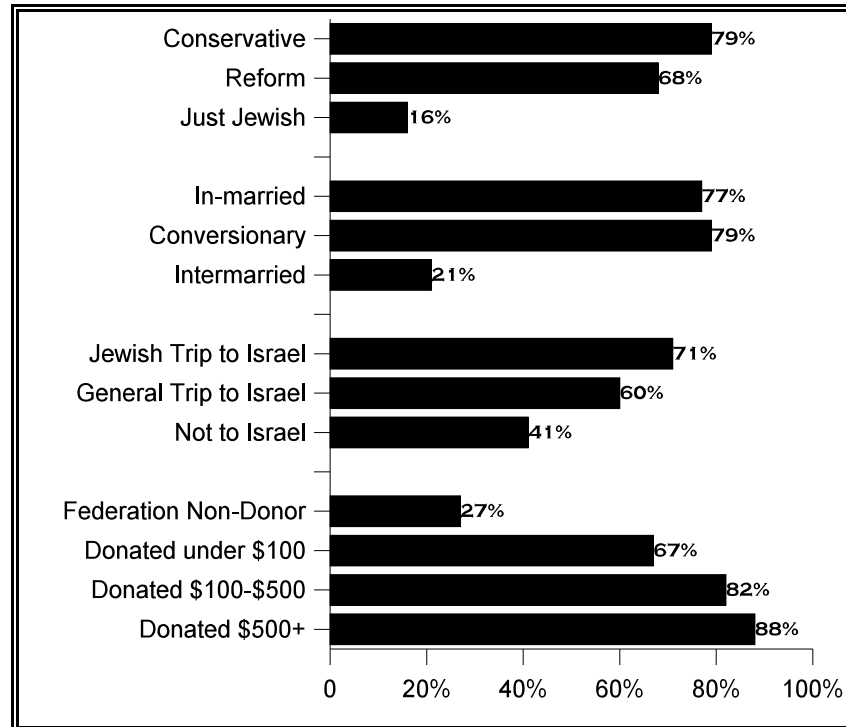
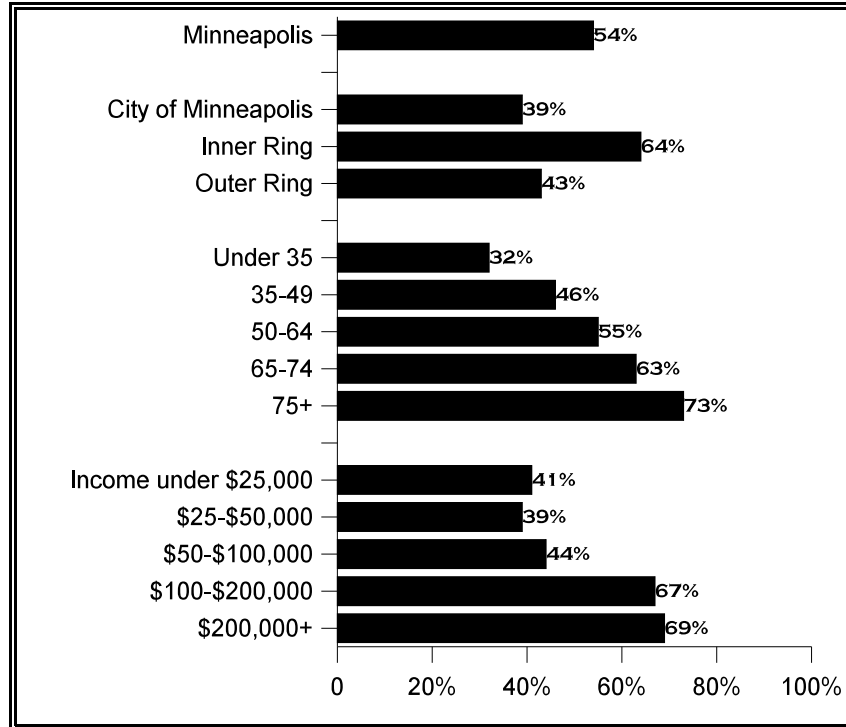
▣ Current synagogue membership increases from 40% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 to 44% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000 and 67% of households earning \$100,000 and over.

▣ Current synagogue membership is 77% of in-married households and 79% of conversionary in-married households, compared to only 21% of intermarried households. The 21% of intermarried households who are current synagogue members is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in St. Louis, 26% in both Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 24% in Milwaukee, and 19% in St. Paul. The 21% compares to 23% nationally.

▣ 14% (1,925 households) of households definitely or probably plan to join a synagogue in the future, which represents 30% of synagogue non-member households.

▣ *Lifetime synagogue membership* is defined as the percentage of households who are members of a synagogue at some time during their adult lives. The 76% lifetime synagogue membership is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 77% in Milwaukee and 76% in St. Paul.

# MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS



## CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

# MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

**TABLE 13**  
**CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Worcester	1986	60 %	York	1999	45 %
Tidewater	2001	58 %	Richmond	1994	45 %
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	56 %	New York	2002	43 %
Essex-Morris	1998	56 %	Rhode Island	2002	43 %
<b>St. Louis</b>	1995	56 %	Chicago	2000	42 %
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>54 %</b>	St. Petersburg	1994	40 %
Rochester	1999	54 %	Miami	2004	39 %
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	53 %	Howard County	1999	38 %
Hartford	2000	53 %	Washington	2003	37 %
Baltimore	1999	52 %	West Palm Beach	1999	37 %
<b>Cleveland</b>	1996	52 %	Denver	1997	37 %
Detroit	1989	52 %	Philadelphia	1997	37 %
Dallas	1988	52 %	Atlanta	1996	37 %
Houston	1986	51 %	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36 %
Atlantic County	1985	51 %	South Palm Beach	1995	36 %
Bergen	2001	50 %	Los Angeles	1997	34 %
Columbus	2001	50 %	Las Vegas	1995	34 %
Jacksonville	2002	49 %	Orlando	1993	34 %
Palm Springs	1998	49 %	SF Bay Area	1986	33 %
Charlotte	1997	49 %	Tucson	2002	32 %
Harrisburg	1994	49 %	San Diego	2003	29 %
Monmouth	1997	48 %	Phoenix	2002	29 %
<b>Milwaukee</b>	1996	48 %	South Broward	1990	28 %
Toronto	1990	48 %	Broward	1997	27 %
Boston	1995	47 %	Seattle	2000	21 %
Westport	2000	46 %	NJPS <sup>1</sup>	2000	40 %
Wilmington	1995	46 %	<sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Sarasota	2001	45 %			

## MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

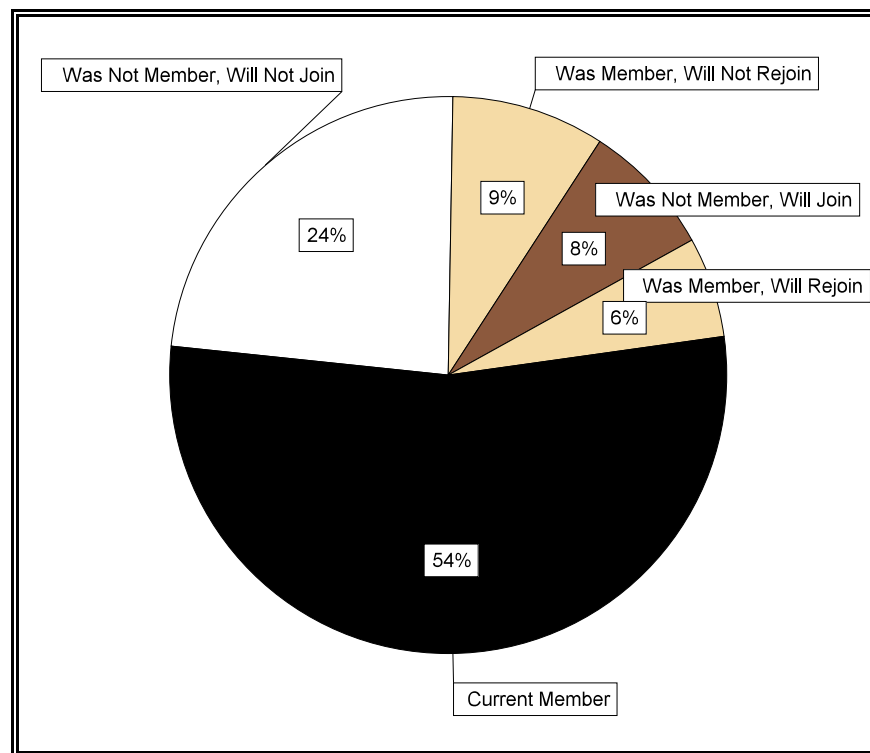
▣ According to the Synagogue Survey, 47% of the 6,651 synagogue member households are members of a Conservative synagogue; 46%, Reform synagogue; 6%, Orthodox synagogue; 1%, Reconstructionist synagogue; and 1%, other synagogues.

▣ The 47% membership in Conservative synagogues is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in St. Paul and 33% in Milwaukee. The 47% compares to 33% nationally.

▣ The 46% membership in Reform synagogues is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Milwaukee and 24% in St. Paul. The 46% compares to 39% nationally.

▣ The 6% membership in Orthodox synagogues is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Milwaukee and 4% in St. Paul. The 6% compares to 21% nationally.

▣ Respondents in synagogue member households were asked the major reason(s) they joined the specific synagogue to which they currently belong. 30% of the responses were that their family always belonged; 13%, its “denomination”; 12%, distance from home; 11%, like the rabbi; 8%, friends go there; and 7%, friendliness.



**Synagogue Membership**

## MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

### JCC Membership

▣ According to the Telephone Survey, 17% (2,341 households) of households are currently paying dues to the Sabes JCC. Another 1% of households are currently paying dues to the JCC of St. Paul. In addition, 1% (36 households) of households in St. Paul are currently paying dues to the Sabes JCC. The 17% current membership in the local JCC is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 36% in St. Paul and 24% in each of Cleveland, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. The 17% compares to 18% nationally.

▣ According to the JCC Survey, 10% (1,440 households) of households are members of the Sabes JCC. The Telephone Survey implies that JCC membership is 7 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

▣ 16% of households with children are JCC members. The 16% is below average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 42% in Milwaukee, 40% in St. Paul, 37% in St. Louis, and 30% in Cleveland. The 16% compares to 25% nationally.

▣ 39% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported no need for the services offered as the major reason for not joining the Sabes JCC; 24%, distance from home; 13%, cost; 7%, quality of the program; 4%, lack of time; 2%, health reasons; 2%, lack of information or familiarity; and 10%, other reasons. The 39% who reported no need for the services offered is below average among about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 40% in Milwaukee, 31% in St. Paul, and 18% in St. Louis. The 24% who reported distance from home is above average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in St. Paul, 22% in St. Louis, and 13% in Milwaukee. The 13% who reported cost is about average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 21% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee and 18% in St. Louis. The 7% who reported quality of the program is the highest of the comparison JCCs and compares to 5% in St. Paul, 2% in Milwaukee, and 0% in St. Louis.

▣ 43% of households participated in or attended a program at one of the two JCCs located in the Twin Cities in the past year, including 40% at the Sabes JCC. The 40% who participated in or attended a program at the local JCC is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 48% in St. Paul, 47% in Milwaukee, and 44% in Cleveland. The 40% compares to 34% nationally.

▣ 38% of households who are not JCC members are members of a fitness facility or health club. The JCC has a 36% market share of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households in Minneapolis. The 36% is about average among about 20 comparison JCCs and compares to 59% in St. Paul.

### Jewish Organization Membership

▣ 33% of households reported current membership in a Jewish organization such as B'nai B'rith or Hadassah. The 33% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Milwaukee and 34% in St. Paul. The 33% compares to 25% nationally.

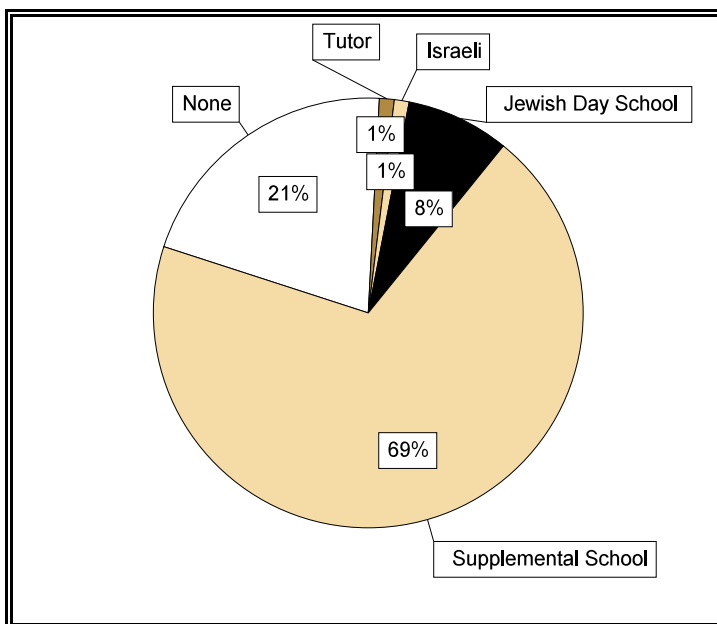
## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—FORMAL

**I**n total, 79% of born Jewish adults (age 18 and over) in Jewish households in Minneapolis received some formal Jewish education as children. The 79% is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Cleveland, 76% in both Pittsburgh and Milwaukee, 73% in St. Louis, and 72% in St. Paul. The 79% compares to 73% nationally.

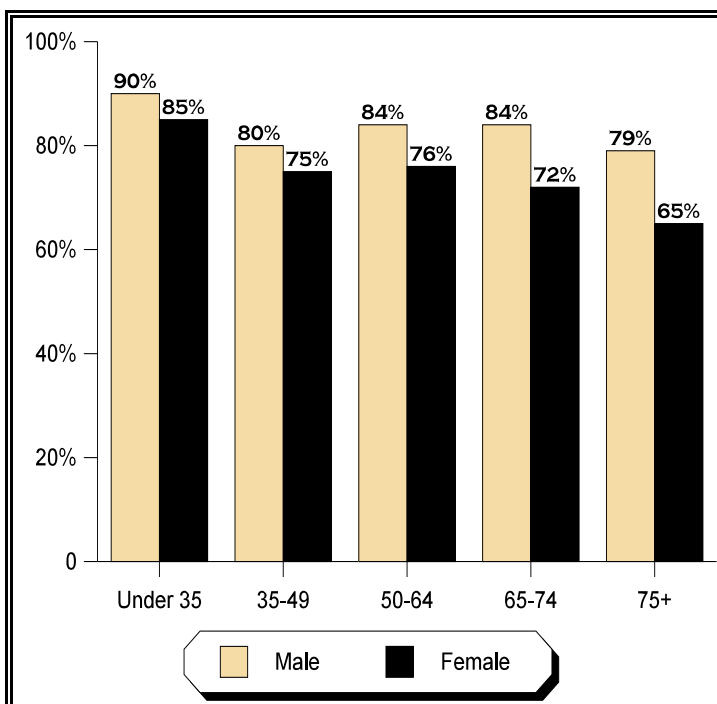
▣ 83% of born Jewish adult males received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 74% of born Jewish adult females. Born Jewish adult females in all age groups were less likely to receive some formal Jewish education as children than were born Jewish adult males.

▣ The 8% of born Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as children is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Pittsburgh, 9% in Cleveland, 8% in St. Paul, and 7% in both Milwaukee and St. Louis. The 8% compares to 12% nationally.

▣ 90% of born Jewish adults in households in which the respondent is Conservative and 88% of born Jewish adults in households in which the respondent is Reform received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to only 54% of born Jewish adults in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish.



**Type of Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Adults as Children**



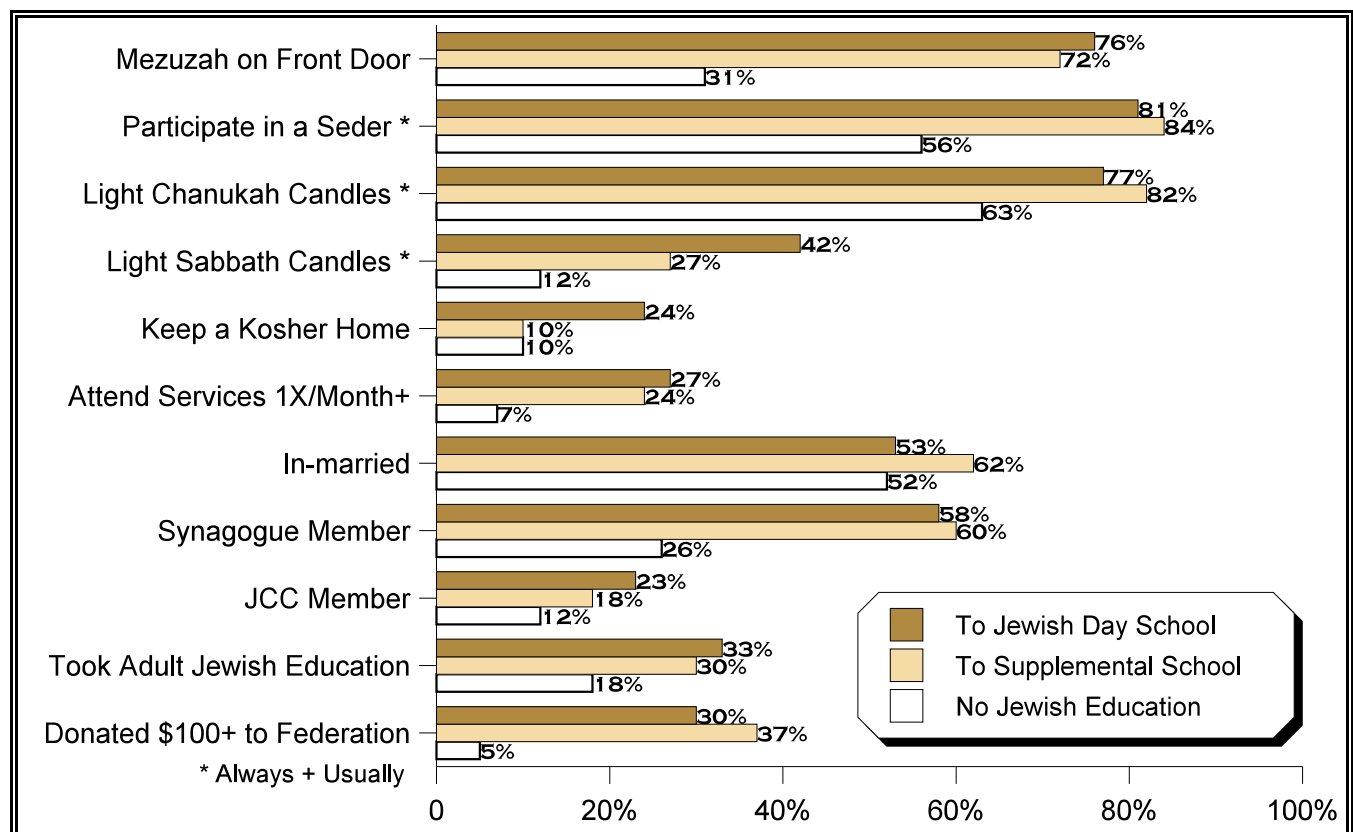
**Born Jewish Adults Who Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children by Age and Sex**

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—FORMAL

▣ 79% of born Jewish adults in in-married households, 93% of born Jewish adults in conversionary in-married households, and 81% of born Jewish adults in intermarried households received some formal Jewish education as children. Surprisingly, 6% of born Jewish adults in both in-married households and conversionary in-married households attended a Jewish day school as children, compared to 15% of born Jewish adults in intermarried households.

▣ 66% of born Jewish adults in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 81% of born Jewish adults in households who donated under \$100, 91% of born Jewish adults in households who donated \$100-\$500, and 96% of born Jewish adults in households who donated \$500 and over.

▣ On most measures of Jewish identity, attendance at a Jewish day school or supplemental school as a child is shown to be positively correlated with adult behaviors, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.



**Households in Which a Born Jewish Adult Attended Formal Jewish Education as a Child**

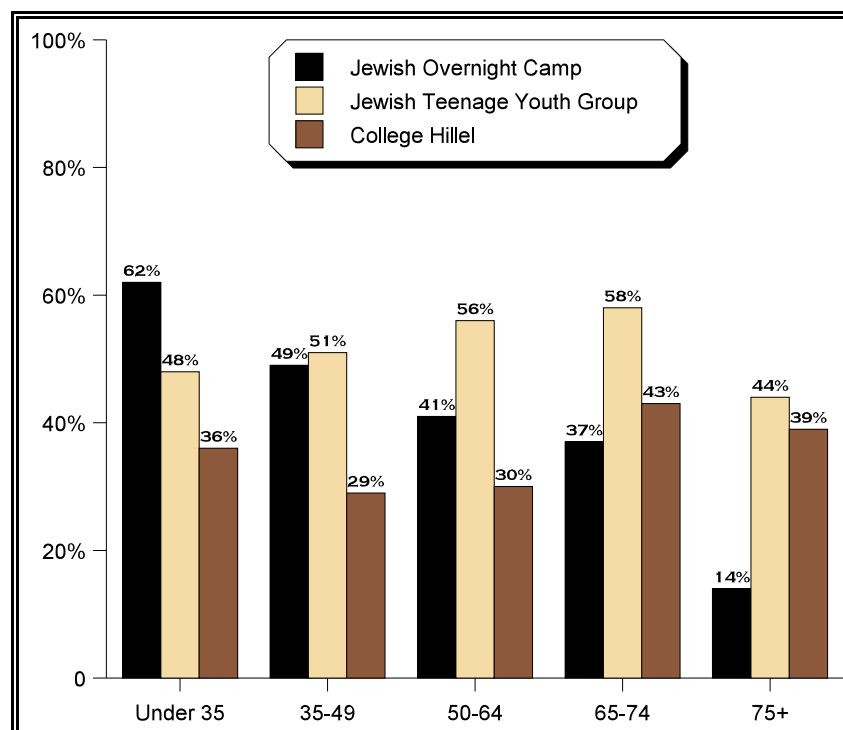
## JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—INFORMAL

**A**s more concerns are raised about Jewish continuity, interest has been sparked in identifying factors which may be related to encouraging Jews to lead a “Jewish life.” Thus, three types of informal Jewish education were examined for born Jewish adults in Jewish households in Minneapolis. Overall, 42% of born Jewish adults attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children, 52% were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and 33% participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays).

▣ The 42% who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Pittsburgh, 37% in St. Paul, and 28% in Milwaukee. The 42% compares to 31% nationally.

▣ The 52% who were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Milwaukee, 45% in St. Paul, and 39% in St. Louis. The 52% compares to 38% nationally.

▣ The 33% who participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in St. Paul and 32% in Milwaukee. The 33% compares to 30% nationally.

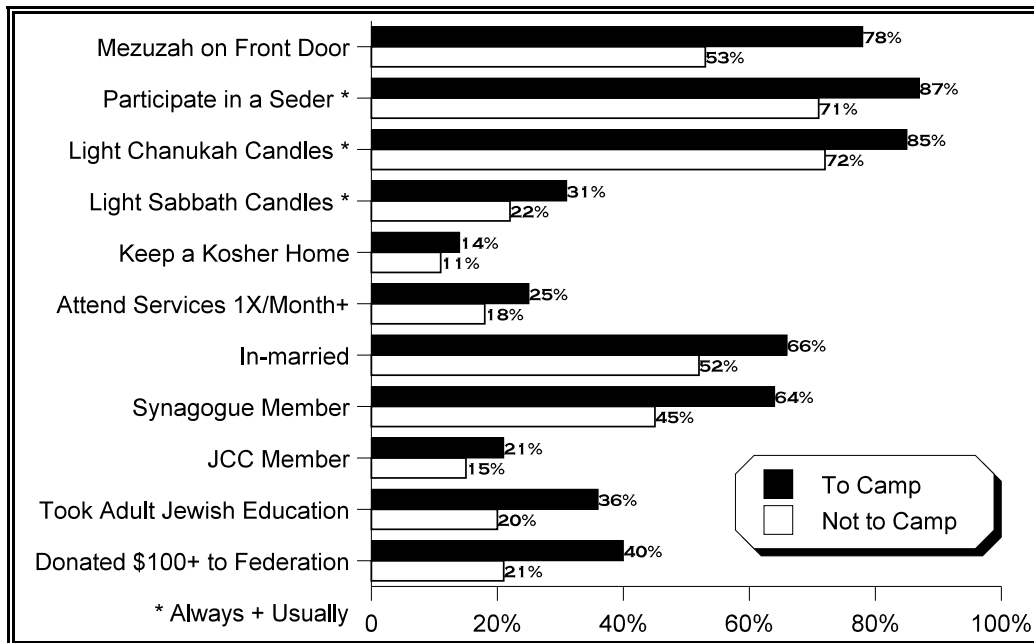


**Born Jewish Adults Who Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children, Were Active in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers, and Participated in Hillel While in College by Age**

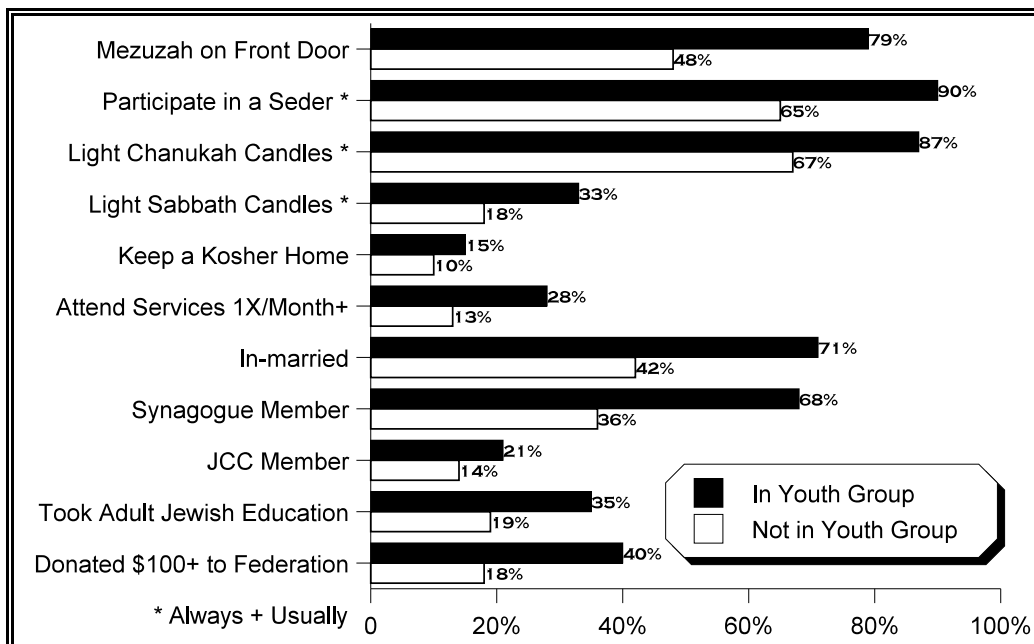


# JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—INFORMAL

▣ On most measures of Jewish identity, all three types of informal Jewish education are shown to be positively correlated with adult behaviors, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.

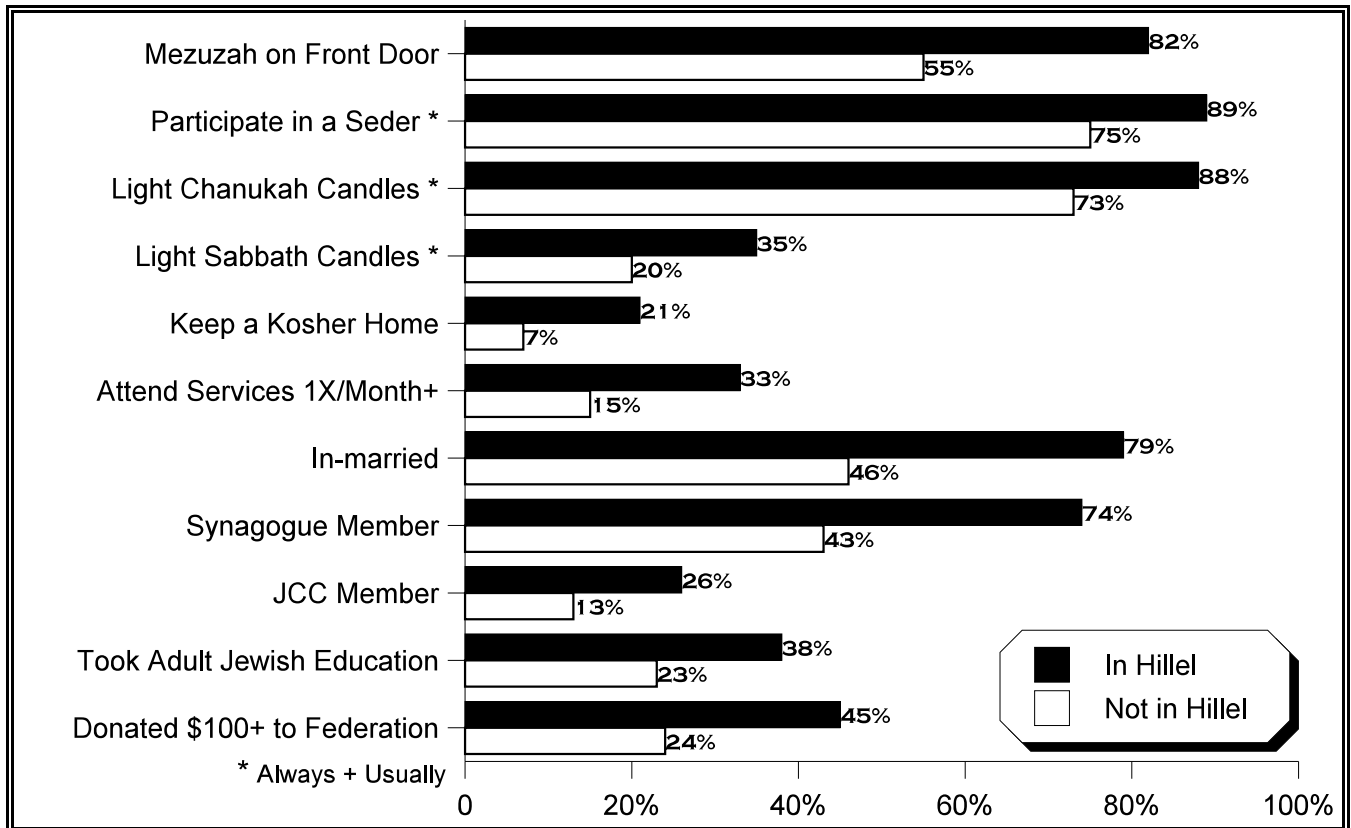


**Households in Which a Born Jewish Adult Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child**



**Households in Which a Born Jewish Adult Was Active in a Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager**

# JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—INFORMAL



**Households in Which a Born Jewish Adult Participated in Hillel While in College  
(Excluding the High Holidays)**

# JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—INFORMAL

## Internet Usage

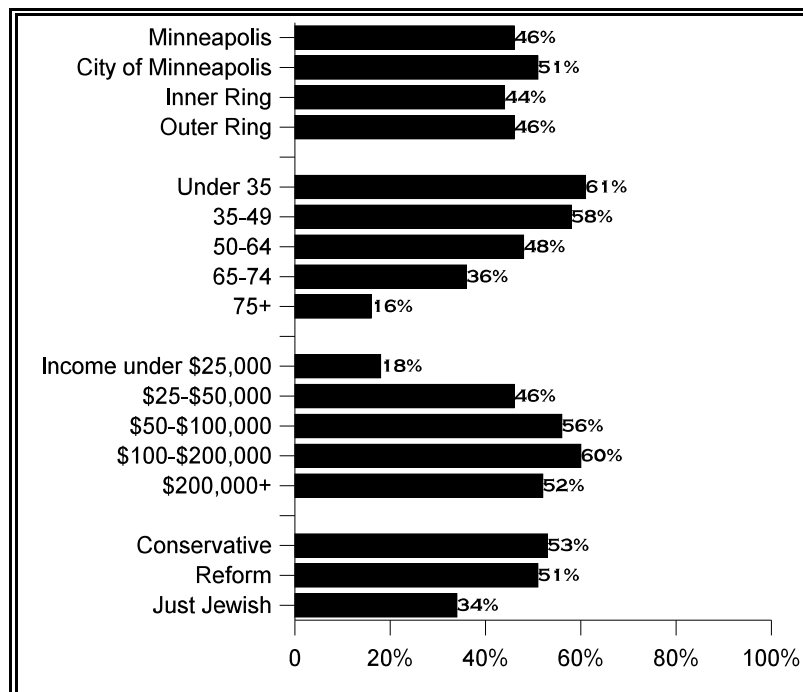
▣ The Internet represents a new medium for communicating with and educating the Jewish community. 46% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, including 26% who used the Internet for information about the Minneapolis Jewish community, which, in turn, includes 11% who visited [www.jewishminnesota.org](http://www.jewishminnesota.org). The 46% who used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year is above average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in St. Paul. The 46% compares to 40% nationally.

▣ 27% of respondents in FSU households used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, compared to 49% of respondents in non-FSU households.

▣ 63% of respondents in households with children, 57% of respondents in households with only adult children, 51% of respondents in non-elderly couple households, and 42% of respondents in non-elderly single households used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, compared to 35% of respondents in elderly couple households and 15% of respondents in elderly single households.

## Adult Jewish Education

▣ 28% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year. The 28% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Paul, 24% in Cleveland, and 14% in St. Louis. The 28% compares to 24% national figure.



**Used the Internet for Jewish-Related Information  
in the Past Year (Jewish Respondents)**

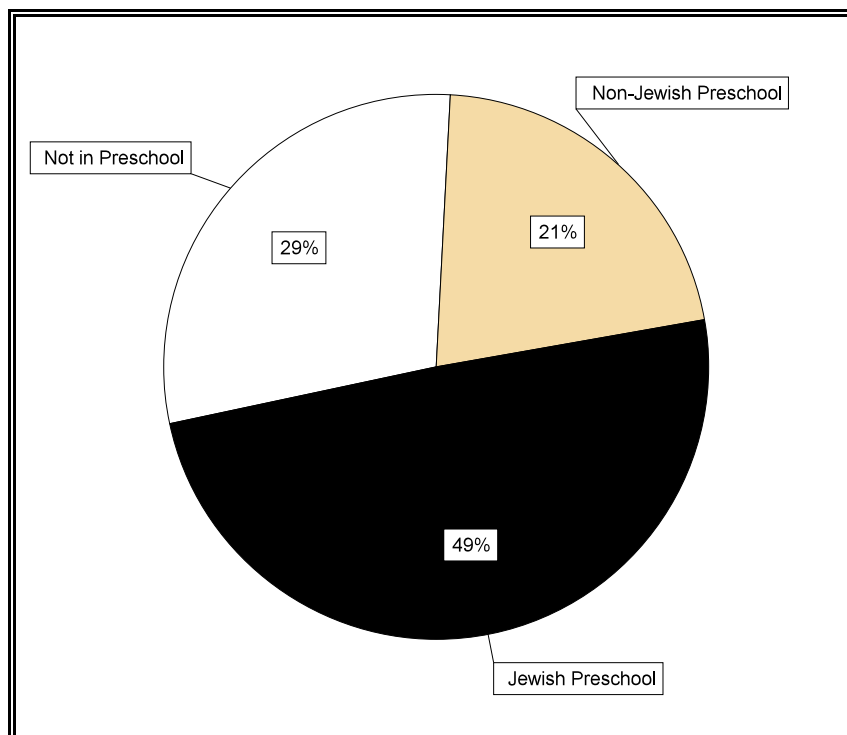
## JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE

**A** ccording to the Telephone Survey, 49% (991 children) of Jewish children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) in Minneapolis attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, 21% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program, and 29% do not attend a preschool/child care program. The 49% who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Milwaukee and 26% in St. Paul. The 49% compares to 19% nationally.

▣ The *Jewish preschool/child care market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a *Jewish* preschool/child care program. The 70% market share is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Milwaukee and 35% in St. Paul. The 70% compares to 36% nationally.

▣ According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 463 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program at a synagogue; 135 children, at the Sabes JCC; and 33 children, at a Jewish day school. In total, 631 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program.

▣ A total of 2,014 *Jewish* children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) live in Minneapolis. According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 31% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. The 49% result from the Telephone Survey is *not* within the margin of error of the 31% result from the Jewish Institutions Survey.



**Preschool/Child Care Program Attended  
by Jewish Children Age 0-5**

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

**A** ccording to the Telephone Survey, 24% (593 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) in Minneapolis attend a Jewish day school, 11% attend a non-Jewish private school, and 65% attend a public school.

▣ The 24% who attend a Jewish day school is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in St. Paul and 25% in Milwaukee. The 24% compares to 25% nationally. The 11% who attend a non-Jewish private school is about average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in St. Paul and 4% in Milwaukee. The 11% compares to 10% nationally. The 65% who attend a public school is about average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Milwaukee and 64% in St. Paul. The 65% compares to 66% nationally.

▣ The *Jewish day school market share (market share)* for Jewish children age 5-12 is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 in private school who attend a Jewish day school. The 69% market share is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Milwaukee and 72% in St. Paul. The 69% compares to 72% nationally.

▣ According to the Jewish Day School Survey, 429 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school.

▣ A total of 2,439 Jewish children age 5-12 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) live in Minneapolis. According to the Jewish Day School Survey, 18% of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school. The 24% result from the Telephone Survey is within the margin of error of the 18% result from the Jewish Day School Survey.

### **Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School**

▣ 9% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a Jewish child who attends a Jewish day school; 3% sent a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 1% will definitely send a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 10% (in households with Jewish children age 0-5) will seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school; 18% (in households with Jewish children age 6-17 only) investigated sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; and 59% did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school (*not in the Jewish day school market*).

▣ The 59% not in the Jewish day school market is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Milwaukee and 58% in St. Paul.

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

### Major Reasons for Not Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

▣ Respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (none of whom currently attend a Jewish day school, have attended in the past, or will definitely attend in the future) were asked the major reasons they did not, will not, or might not send their Jewish children to a Jewish day school. The major reasons most commonly reported for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school are belief in public schools/preference for an ethnically mixed environment (31%), tuition cost (21%), distance from home (9%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (7%), quality of education at Jewish day schools (6%), quality of other private or public schools (5%), intermarriage (5%), and special learning needs (2%).

▣ The 31% who reported belief in public schools/preference for an ethnically mixed environment is above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Milwaukee and 21% in St. Paul.

▣ The 21% who reported tuition cost is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in St. Paul and 19% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 9% who reported distance from home is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in St. Paul and 5% in Milwaukee.

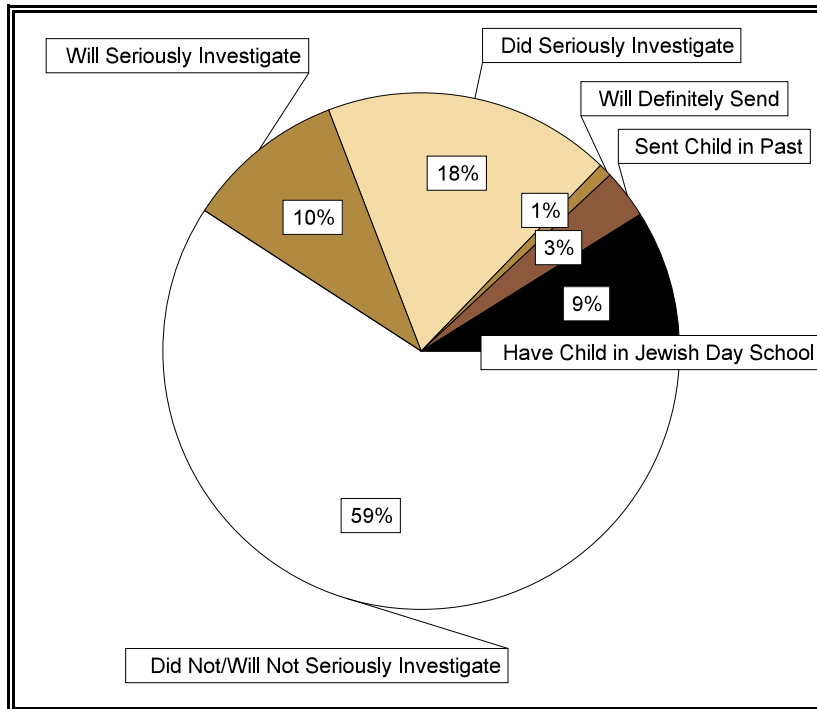
▣ The 7% who reported school is too religious for family/family is not religious is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in St. Paul and 7% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 6% who reported quality of education at Jewish day schools is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Milwaukee and 4% in St. Paul.

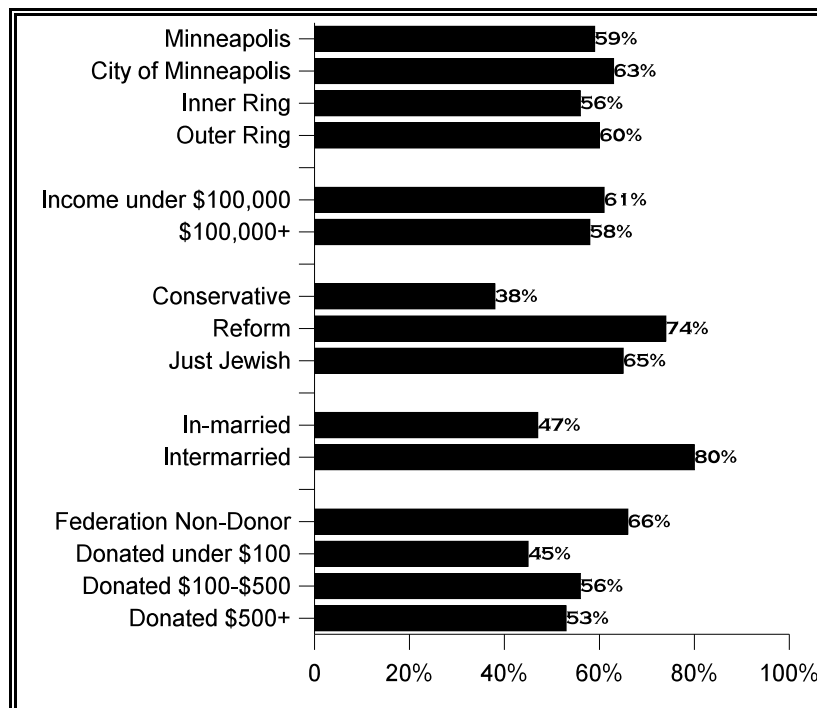
▣ The 5% who reported quality of other private or public schools is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in St. Paul and 2% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 5% who reported intermarriage is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in St. Paul and 0% in Milwaukee.

# JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—JEWISH DAY SCHOOL



**Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children Age 0-17 to a Jewish Day School**  
(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)



**Not in the Jewish Day School Market**  
(Households with Jewish Children Age 0-17)

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

**A**ccording to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 71% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Minneapolis currently attend formal Jewish education. The 71% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in Milwaukee, 72% in St. Louis, and 66% in St. Paul. The 71% compares to 76% nationally.

▣ According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 34% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The 34% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in St. Louis, 39% in St. Paul, and 28% in Milwaukee. The 34% compares to 68% nationally.

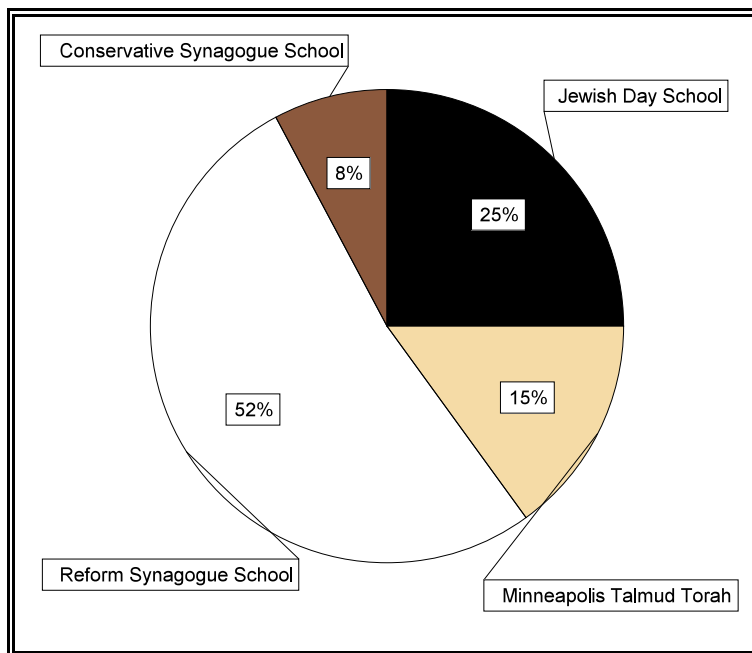
▣ According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 1,033 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a synagogue school, 260 children attend the Minneapolis Talmud Torah, and 429 children attend a Jewish day school. In total, 1,722 Jewish children age 5-12 attend formal Jewish education. Of the 1,033 Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a synagogue school, 136 children attend a Conservative synagogue school and 897 children attend a Reform synagogue school.

▣ According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 418 Jewish children age 13-17 attend a synagogue school, 232 children attend the Minneapolis Talmud Torah, and 62 children attend a Jewish day school. In total, 712 Jewish children age 13-17 attend formal Jewish education.

▣ 79% of Jewish children age 5-12 either currently attend formal Jewish education or attended in the past.

▣ In the Twin Cities, 43% of Jewish children age 5-17 in FSU households either currently attend formal Jewish education or attended in the past.

▣ The Minneapolis Talmud Torah is an independent Jewish supplemental school that primarily serves the Minneapolis Conservative Jewish community.



**Formal Jewish Education Currently Attended  
by Jewish Children Age 5-12**



# JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

**TABLE 14**  
**JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 5-12**  
**WHO CURRENTLY ATTEND FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION**  
**(BASED UPON THE JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY)**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	96%	Atlantic County *	1985	65%
Worcester *	1986	95%	Rochester	1999	62%
Rhode Island	2002	91%	Wilmington	1995	59%
SF Bay Area *	1986	90%	Richmond	1994	58%
South Palm Beach	1995	85%	Miami	2004	56%
<b>Milwaukee</b>	1996	83%	Washington	2003	56%
Charlotte	1997	82%	South Broward *	1990	55%
Sarasota	2001	82%	West Palm Beach	1999	55%
Monmouth	1997	79%	Atlanta	1996	54%
Dallas *	1988	76%	Tucson	2002	53%
Tidewater	2001	74%	Orlando	1993	50%
Bergen	2001	73%	Los Angeles *	1997	47%
Hartford	2000	73%	Broward	1997	45%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	Las Vegas *	1995	44%
<b>St. Louis *</b>	1995	72%	St. Petersburg	1994	40%
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>71%</b>	NJPS * <sup>1</sup>	2000	76%
York	1999	67%	* Percentages are based upon the Telephone Survey, querying current enrollment of each Jewish child age 5-12 in formal Jewish education. <sup>1</sup> NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	66%			
Harrisburg	1994	66%			
Jacksonville	2002	66%			

## JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—INFORMAL

**T**wo types of informal Jewish education of Jewish children in Minneapolis are addressed by this study: Jewish day camp and Jewish overnight camp.

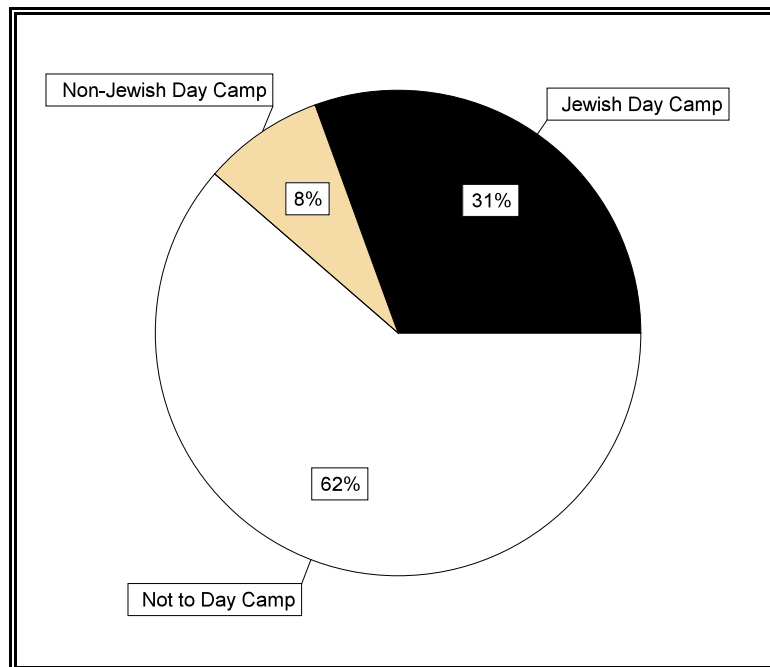
### Jewish Day Camp

▣ According to the Telephone Survey, 31% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2003), 8% attended a non-Jewish day camp, and 62% did not attend a day camp. The 31% who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Paul and 19% in Milwaukee. The 31% compares to 27% nationally.

▣ The *Jewish day camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 3-17 who attended a *Jewish day camp* this past summer. The 80% market share is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in St. Paul and 69% in Milwaukee. The 80% compares to 56% nationally.

▣ According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 826 Jewish children age 3-17 attended a day camp at a synagogue this past summer and 350 children attended a day camp at the Sabes JCC. In total, 1,176 Jewish children age 3-17 attended Jewish day camps this past summer.

▣ A total of 5,558 Jewish children age 3-17 live in Minneapolis. According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 21% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer. The 31% result from the Telephone Survey is *not* within the margin of error of the 21% result from the Jewish Institutions Survey.



**Day Camp Attended by Jewish Children Age 3-17  
This Past Summer**

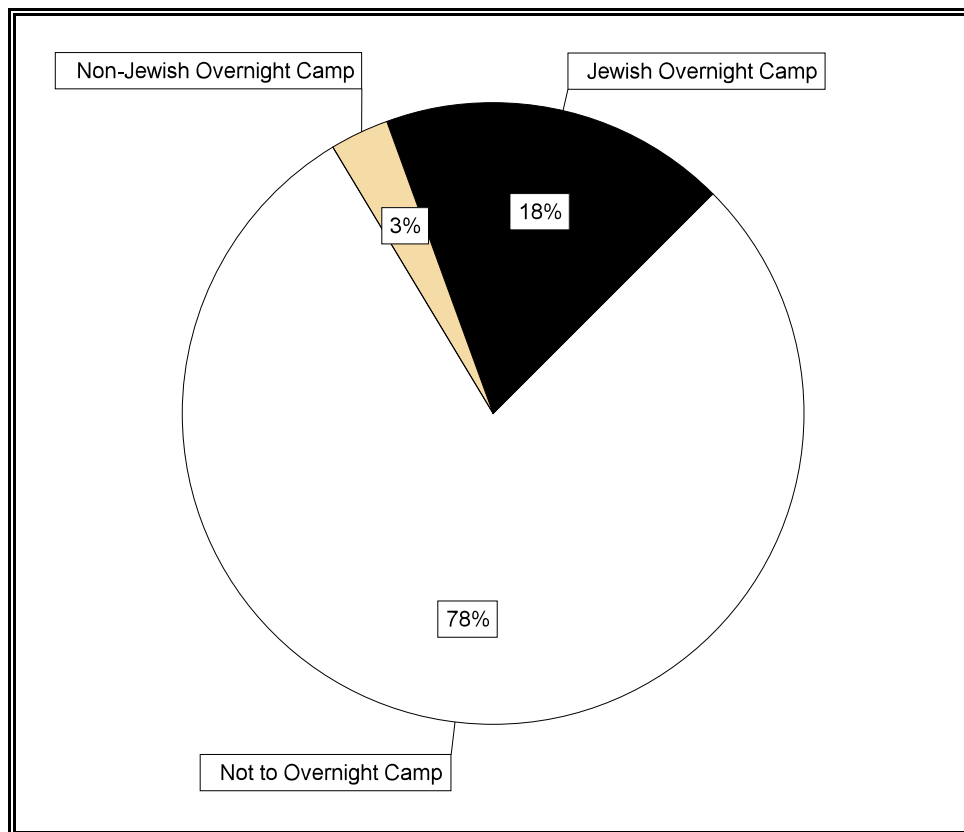
# JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—INFORMAL

## Jewish Overnight Camp

▣ 18% of Jewish children *age 6-17* attended a Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2003), 3% attended a non-Jewish overnight camp, and 78% did not attend an overnight camp.

▣ The 18% who attended a Jewish overnight camp this past summer is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in St. Paul and 16% in Milwaukee.

▣ The *Jewish overnight camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 6-17 who attended a *Jewish* overnight camp this past summer. The 84% market share is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in St. Paul and 69% in Milwaukee.



**Overnight Camp Attended by Jewish Children Age 6-17  
This Past Summer**

## JEWISH AGENCIES—FAMILIARITY

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis were asked whether they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and some of its agencies. An overall conclusion is that the Jewish Federation and most of its agencies are at least somewhat familiar to a majority of the Jewish population in Minneapolis.

▣ 38% of respondents are very familiar, 36% are somewhat familiar, and 26% are not at all familiar with **Sholom Home West**. The 38% very familiar is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 38% in Cleveland (Menorah Park), 34% in Cleveland (Montefiore), 32% in St. Paul, 31% in Milwaukee, and 27% in St. Louis. 48% of respondents age 65 and over are very familiar with Sholom Home West. The 48% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 50% in St. Paul, 49% in Milwaukee, and 38% in St. Louis.

▣ 36% of respondents are very familiar, 40% are somewhat familiar, and 24% are not at all familiar with the **Sabes Jewish Community Center (Sabes JCC)**. The 36% very familiar is about average among about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 54% in St. Paul, 50% in Cleveland, 49% in Milwaukee, 38% in St. Louis.

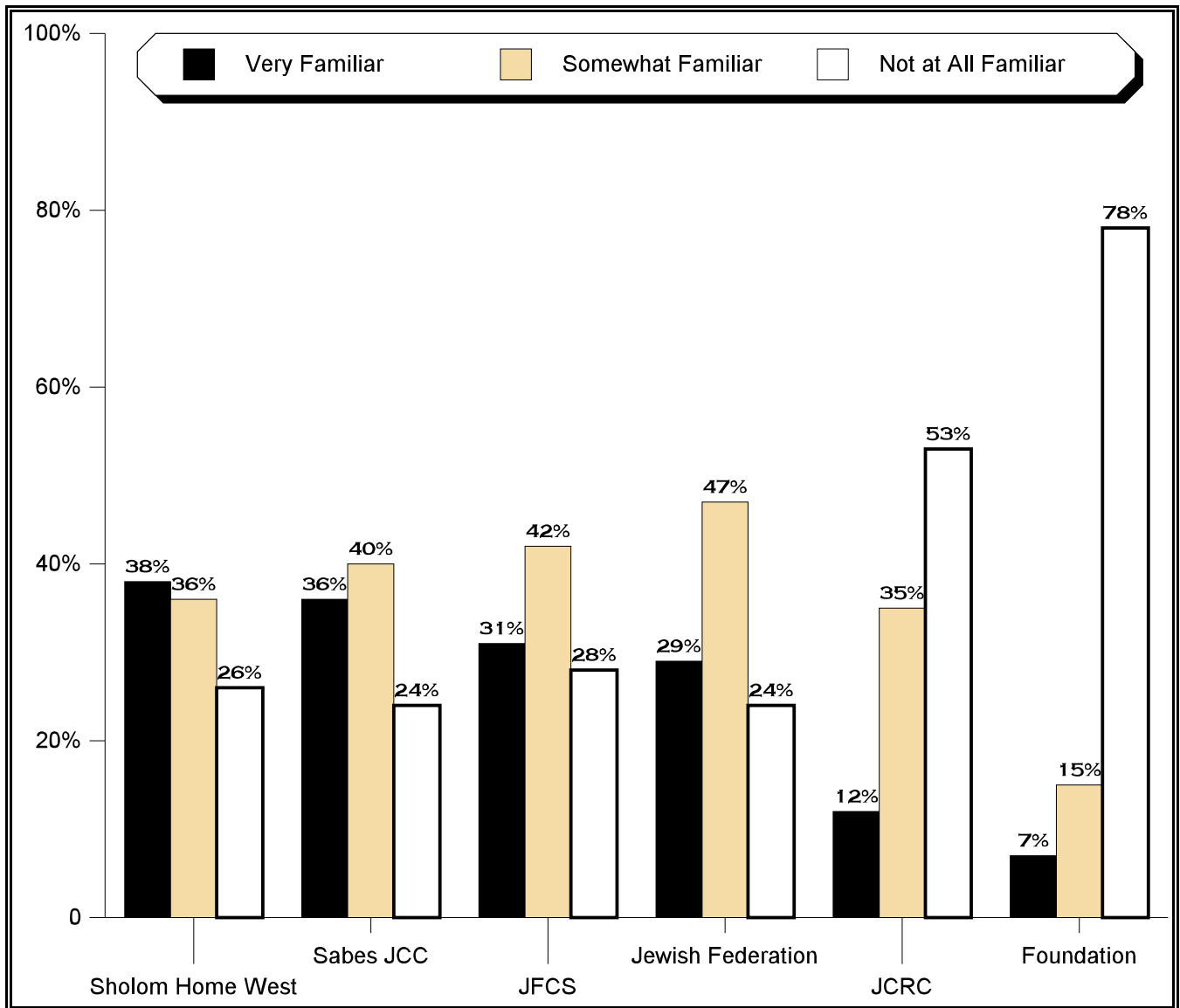
▣ 31% of respondents are very familiar, 42% are somewhat familiar, and 28% are not at all familiar with **Minneapolis Jewish Family and Children's Service (JFCS)**. The 31% very familiar is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Cleveland, 24% in Milwaukee, 22% in St. Paul, and 16% in St. Louis.

▣ 29% of respondents are very familiar, 47% are somewhat familiar, and 24% are not at all familiar with the **Minneapolis Jewish Federation (Jewish Federation)**. The 29% very familiar is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Milwaukee, 25% in St. Louis, and 21% in St. Paul.

▣ 12% of respondents are very familiar, 35% are somewhat familiar, and 53% are not at all familiar with the **Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the Dakotas (JCRC)**. The 12% very familiar compares to 10% in St. Paul.

▣ 8% of respondents are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the agencies queried. The 8% is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in St. Paul and 6% in Milwaukee.

# JEWISH AGENCIES—FAMILIARITY



Familiarity with Jewish Agencies (Respondents)

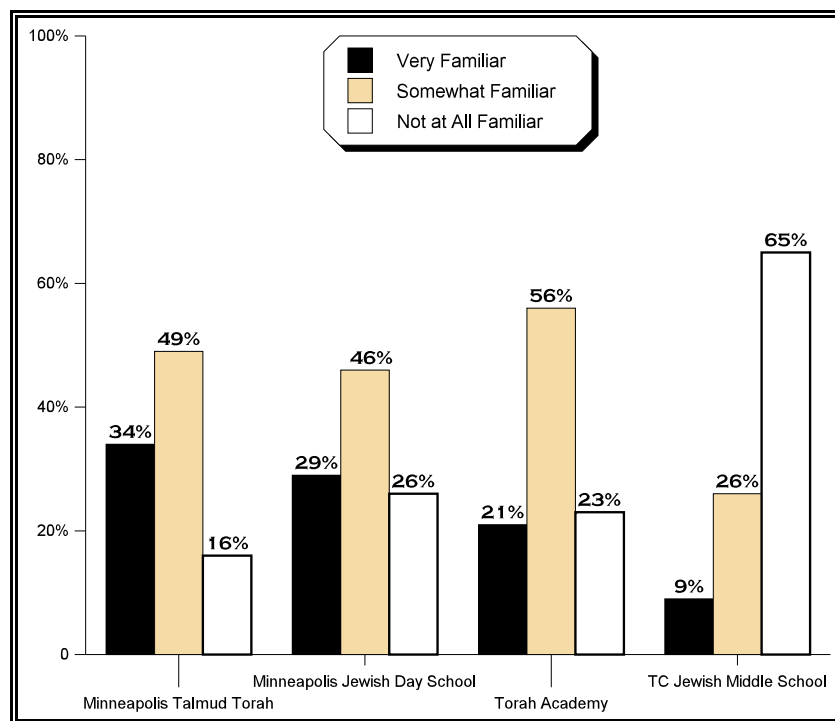
## JEWISH SCHOOLS—FAMILIARITY

**R**espondents in households with Jewish children in Minneapolis were asked whether they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with the Minneapolis Talmud Torah (an independent Jewish supplemental school) and three Jewish day schools.

▣ 34% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 49% are somewhat familiar, and 16% are not at all familiar with the **Minneapolis Talmud Torah**. The 34% compares to 30% in St. Paul (Afternoon School of the Talmud Torah of St. Paul).

▣ 29% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 46% are somewhat familiar, and 26% are not at all familiar with the **Minneapolis Jewish Day School**. The 29% very familiar is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish day schools and compares to 50% for St. Paul (Talmud Torah), 21% for Minneapolis (Torah Academy), 17% for St. Paul (Twin Cities Jewish Middle), 10% for St. Paul (Chabad Academy), and 9% for Minneapolis (Twin Cities Jewish Middle).

▣ 21% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 56% are somewhat familiar, and 23% are not at all familiar with the **Torah Academy**. The 21% very familiar is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish day schools and compares to 50% for St. Paul (Talmud Torah), 29% for Minneapolis (Jewish Day School), 17% for St. Paul (Twin Cities Jewish Middle), 10% for St. Paul (Chabad Academy), and 9% for Minneapolis (Twin Cities Jewish Middle).



▣ 9% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 26% are somewhat familiar, and 65% are not at all familiar with the **Twin Cities Jewish Middle School**. The 9% very familiar is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish day schools and compares to 50% for St. Paul (Talmud Torah), 29% for Minneapolis (Jewish Day), 21% for Minneapolis (Torah Academy), 17% for St. Paul (Twin Cities Jewish Middle), and 10% for St. Paul (Chabad Academy).

### Familiarity with Jewish Schools

(Respondents in Households with Jewish Children)

## JEWISH AGENCIES—PERCEPTION

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Minneapolis Jewish Federation and some of its agencies were asked to provide perceptions of those agencies on a scale of excellent, good, fair, and poor. Many respondents who are only somewhat familiar and some respondents who are very familiar with an agency were unable to provide a perception of that agency. 84%-92% of respondents have positive (excellent or good) perceptions of the Jewish Federation and its agencies.

▣ 41% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Sholom Home West** perceive it as excellent; 47%, good; 10%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 41% excellent perceptions is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 45% in St. Louis and 31% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee. 45% of respondents age 65 and over who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Sholom Home West perceive it as excellent. The 45% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 58% in St. Louis, 37% in St. Paul, and 29% in Milwaukee.

▣ 31% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Sabes Jewish Community Center** (Sabes JCC) perceive it as excellent; 57%, good; 9%, fair; and 3%, poor. The 31% excellent perceptions is the seventh lowest of about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 54% in St. Paul, 48% in St. Louis, and 37% in Milwaukee.

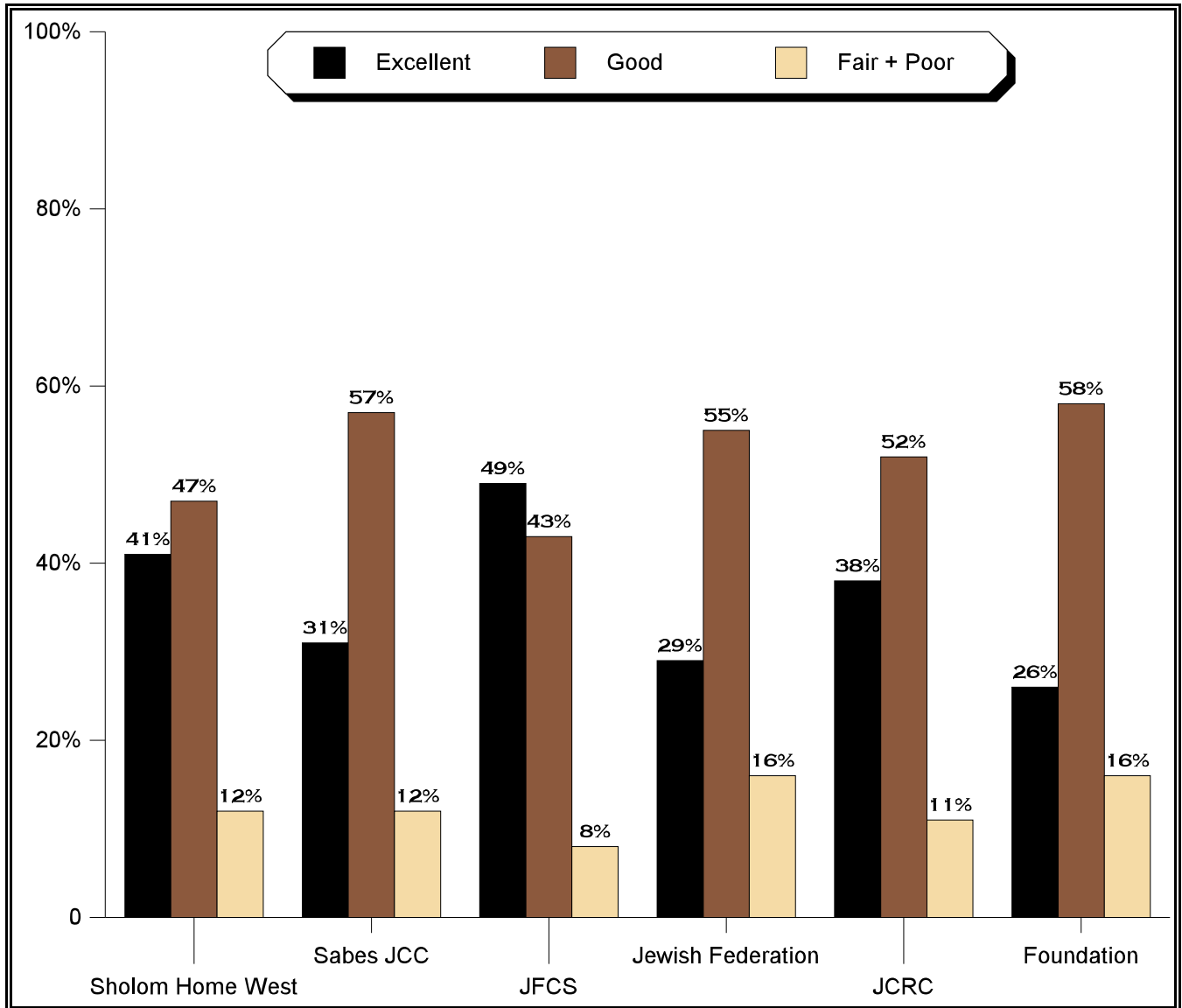
▣ 49% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Minneapolis Jewish Family and Children's Service** (JFCS) perceive it as excellent; 43%, good; 6%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 49% excellent perceptions is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Paul, 35% in St. Louis, and 33% in Milwaukee.

▣ 29% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Minneapolis Jewish Federation** (Jewish Federation) perceive it as excellent; 55%, good; 13%, fair; and 3%, poor. The 29% excellent perceptions is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in St. Louis, 29% in St. Paul, and 21% in Milwaukee.

▣ 38% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota and the Dakotas** (JCRC) perceive it as excellent; 52%, good; 9%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 38% excellent perceptions compares to 30% in St. Paul.

▣ 26% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Community Foundation** (Foundation) perceive it as excellent; 58%, good; 15%, fair; and 1%, poor. The 26% excellent perceptions is the second lowest of about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Milwaukee.

## JEWISH AGENCIES—PERCEPTION



Perception of Jewish Agencies (Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Agency)



## JEWISH SCHOOLS—PERCEPTION

**R**espondents in households with Jewish children in Minneapolis who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Minneapolis Talmud Torah (an independent Jewish supplemental school) and three Jewish day schools were asked to provide perceptions of those schools on a scale of excellent, good, fair, and poor. Many respondents who are only somewhat familiar and some respondents who are very familiar with a school were unable to provide a perception of that school. 77%-93% of respondents have positive (excellent or good) perceptions of the schools.

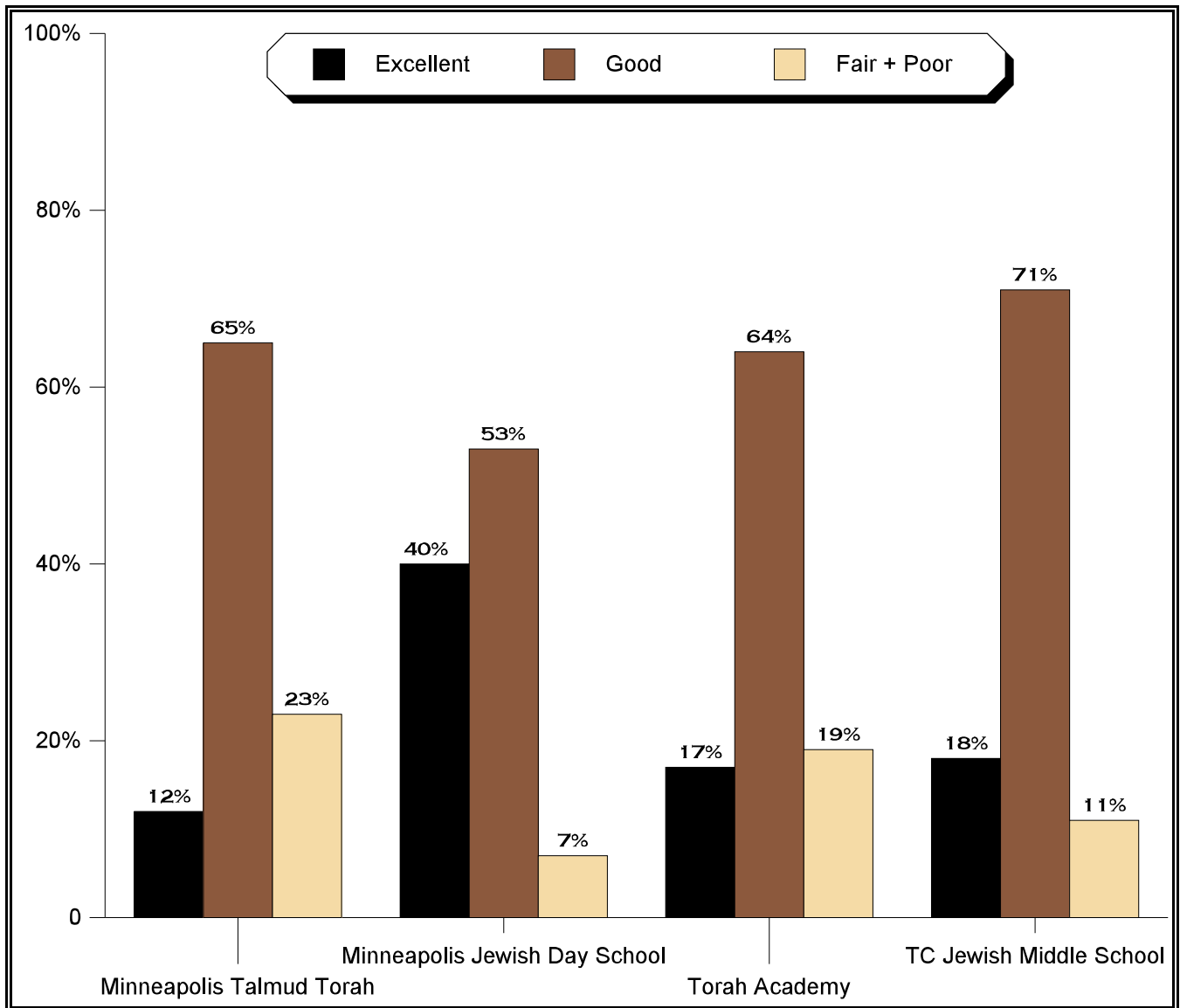
▣ 12% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Minneapolis Talmud Torah** perceive it as excellent; 65%, good; 16%, fair; and 7%, poor. The 12% excellent perceptions compares to 31% in St. Paul (Afternoon School of the Talmud Torah of St. Paul).

▣ 40% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Minneapolis Jewish Day School** perceive it as excellent; 53%, good; 7%, fair; and 0%, poor. The 40% excellent perceptions is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish day schools and compares to 42% in St. Paul (Twin Cities Jewish Middle), 41% in St. Paul (Talmud Torah), 23% in St. Paul (Chabad Academy), 18% in Minneapolis (Twin Cities Jewish Middle), and 17% in Minneapolis (Torah Academy).

▣ 17% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Torah Academy** perceive it as excellent; 64%, good; 15%, fair; and 4%, poor. The 17% excellent perceptions is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish day schools and compares to 42% in St. Paul (Twin Cities Jewish Middle), 41% in St. Paul (Talmud Torah), 40% in Minneapolis (Jewish Day), 23% in St. Paul (Chabad Academy), and 18% in Minneapolis (Twin Cities Jewish Middle).

▣ 18% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Twin Cities Jewish Middle School** perceive it as excellent; 71%, good; 11%, fair; and 0%, poor. The 18% excellent perceptions is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish day schools and compares to 42% in St. Paul (Twin Cities Jewish Middle), 41% in St. Paul (Talmud Torah), 40% in Minneapolis (Jewish Day), 23% in St. Paul (Chabad Academy), and 17% in Minneapolis (Torah Academy).

# JEWISH SCHOOLS—PERCEPTION



Perception of Jewish Schools (Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar with the School)

## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

**I**n total, 19% (2,673 households) of Jewish households in Minneapolis contain a member who has a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities (*households in which a member is health limited*). (The respondent defined “physical, mental, or other health condition” for himself/herself.) The 19% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Paul, 15% in Milwaukee, and 13% in St. Louis. The 19% compares to 13% nationally.

▣ Included in the 19% of households in which a member is health limited are 8% (1,039 households) in which a member needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition. The 8% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in St. Paul, 5% in Milwaukee, and 2% in St. Louis. The 8% compares to 4% nationally.

▣ 1.2% (316 adults) of *adults in Jewish households* are disabled and consequently unable to work.

▣ 4.3% (596 households) of households contain a member who needs assistance with one or more *activities of daily living* (getting around inside the home, eating, dressing, bathing or showering, managing medicines, using the bathroom, taking care of appearance).

▣ 9.8% (441 households) of *households with elderly persons* contain a member who needs assistance with one or more activities of daily living; 7.4% (333 households) of households with elderly persons contain a member who needs assistance with two or more activities of daily living.

**W**hile the best indicators of social service needs include such factors as age, household structure, and household income, respondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis were asked directly about their need for a variety of social services in the past year. When respondents reported that their households needed a service, they were asked whether the service had been received. If the households received the service, the respondents were asked whether the service had been received from a Jewish source (*Jewish help*) or a non-Jewish source (*other help*). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may feel uneasy about admitting the need for some of these services. Thus, it is likely that this study underestimates the actual need for social services in the past year.

▣ The 23% (1,015 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 who were interested in singles programs in the past year is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in St. Paul and 19% in Milwaukee. 15% of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 have used a Jewish Internet dating service at some time.

▣ The 18% (1,844 households) of households with adults age 18-64 who needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation (*job counseling*) in the past year is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Paul and 8% in Milwaukee. The 18% compares to 10% nationally.

## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

▣ The 17% (2,285 households) of households who needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person (*coordinating services*) in the past year is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Pittsburgh and 16% in St. Paul.

▣ The 15% (2,064 households) of households who needed marital, family, or personal counseling (*counseling*) in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Milwaukee, 14% in St. Louis, and 13% in St. Paul. In the Twin Cities, the major reason most commonly reported for not seeking counseling through a Jewish agency was that the household went to someone covered by their health insurance.

▣ The 14% (594 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who needed programs for Jewish children with learning disabilities or other special needs such as developmental disabilities (*learning disabled programs*) in the past year is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in St. Paul and 8% in Milwaukee.

### **Social Services for the Elderly**

▣ The 21% (927 households) of households with elderly persons who needed senior transportation in the past year is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in St. Paul, 15% in Milwaukee, and 8% in St. Louis.

▣ The 17% (774 households) of households with elderly persons who needed in-home health care in the past year is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Paul, 14% in Milwaukee, and 9% in St. Louis. The 17% compares to 15% nationally.

▣ The 7% (306 households) of households with elderly persons who needed nursing home care in the past year is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in St. Paul and 5% in Milwaukee. The 7% compares to 6% nationally.

▣ The 5% (239 households) of households with elderly persons who needed home-delivered meals in the past year is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in St. Paul, 4% in St. Louis, and 3% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 4% (189 households) of households with elderly persons who needed adult day care in the past year is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in St. Louis and 3% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee.

### **Disposition of Need for Social Services**

▣ Most households who received social services in the past year received them from non-Jewish sources, except for singles programs, coordinating services, and home-delivered meals.

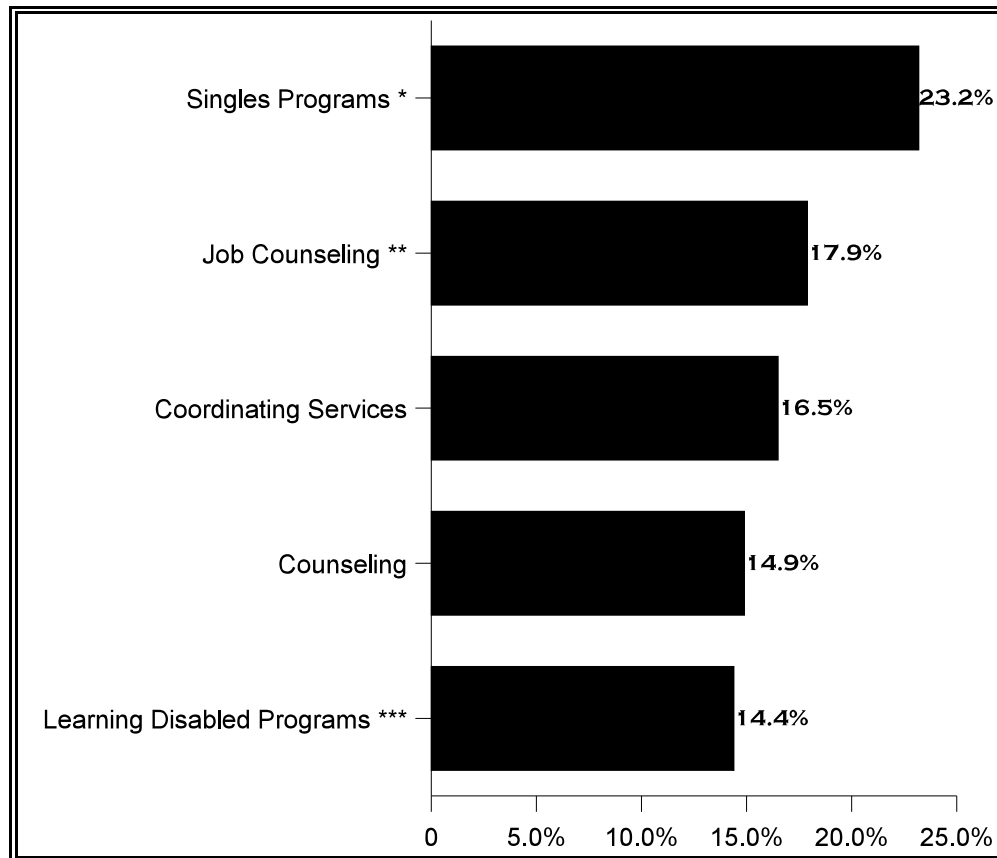
## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

▣ 731 households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 had unmet needs for singles programs in the past year; 701 households with adults age 18-64, for job counseling; 360 households, for coordinating services; 263 households, for counseling; and 99 households with Jewish children age 0-17, for learning disabled programs.

▣ 189 households with elderly persons had unmet needs for senior transportation in the past year; 63 households, for in-home health care; 50 households, for nursing home care; 50 households, for home-delivered meals; and 32 households, for adult day care.

### Households Caring for an Elderly Relative

▣ 18% of households in which the respondent is age 40 or over have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who in some way depends upon the household for his/her care (*households caring for an elderly relative*). The 18% is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in St. Paul. In 16% of households the elderly relative lives in the Twin Cities, and in 3% of households the elderly relative lives outside the Twin Cities.



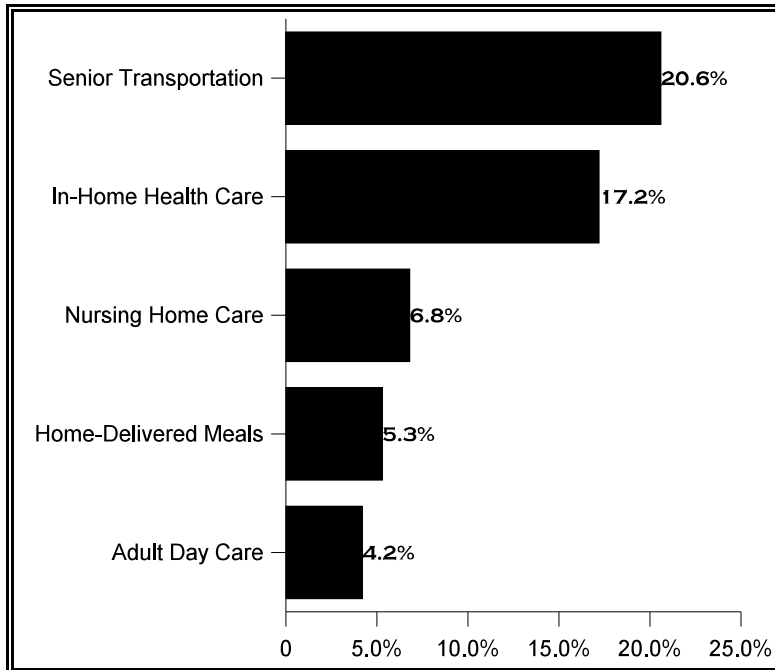
### Need for Social Services in the Past Year

\* Of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64.

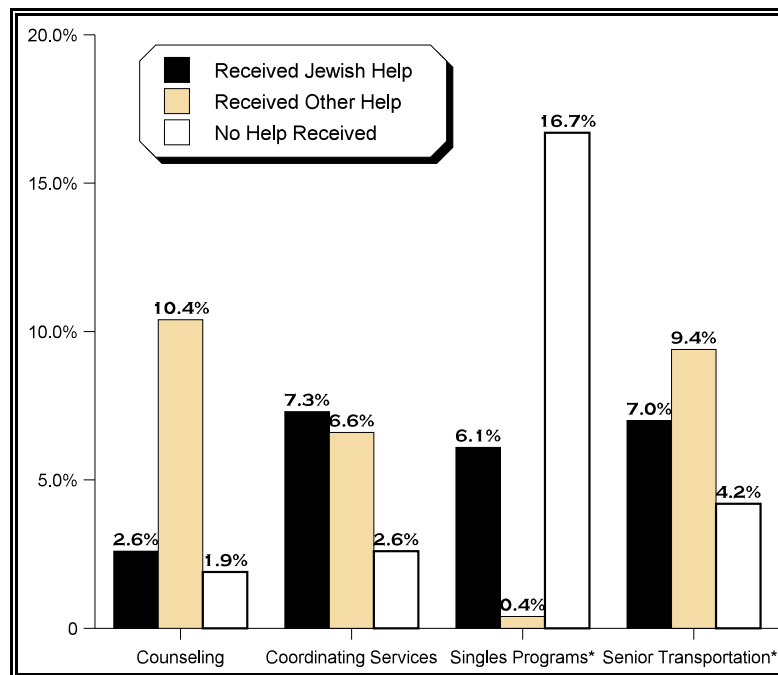
\*\* Of households with adults age 18-64.

\*\*\* Of households with Jewish children age 0-17.

# SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS



**Need for Elderly Social Services in the Past Year  
in Households with Elderly Persons**

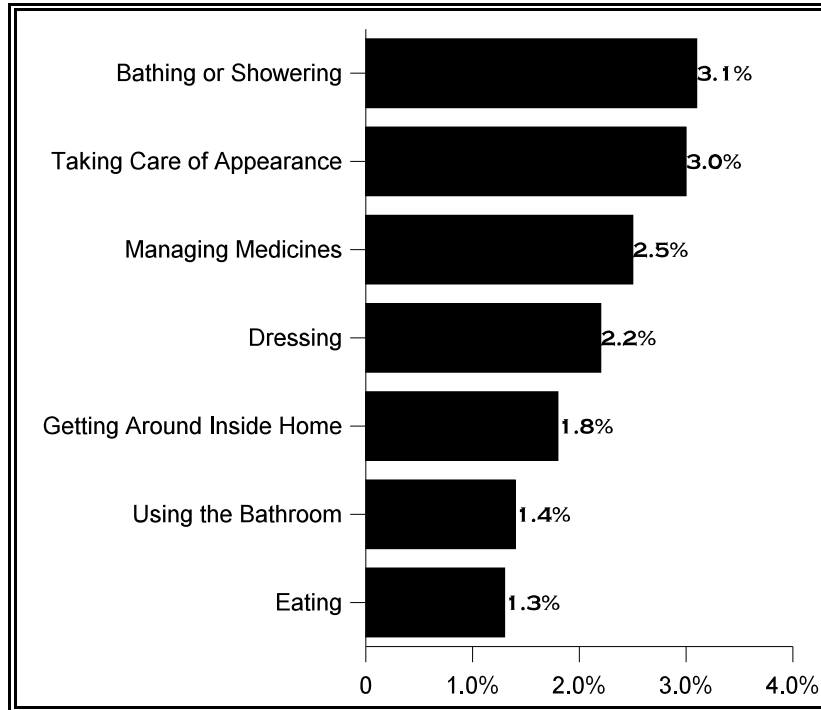


**Disposition of Need for Selected Social Services  
in the Past Year**

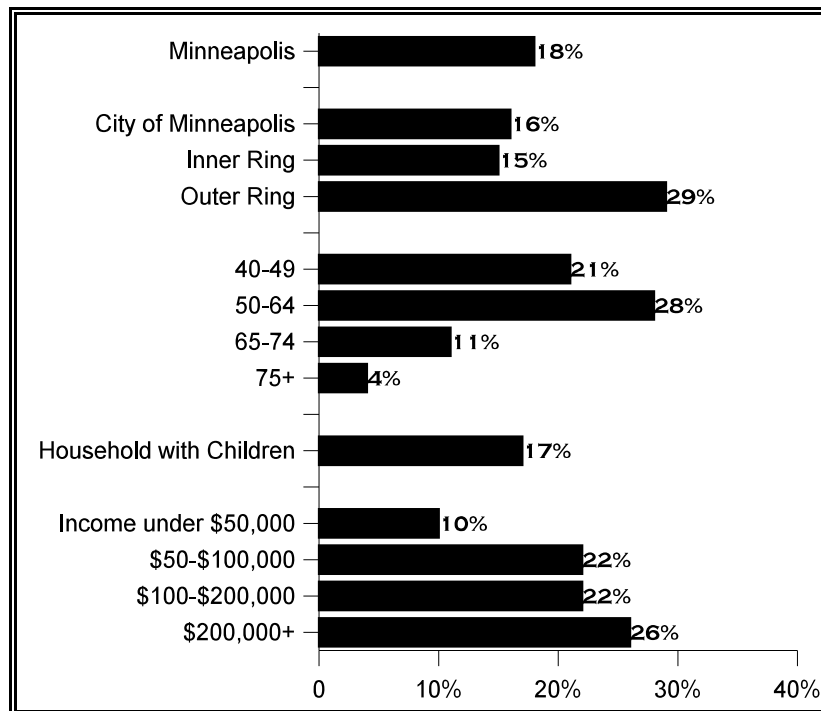
\* Of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64.

\*\* Of households with elderly persons.

# SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS



**Households with Members Who Need Assistance  
with Activities of Daily Living**



**Households Caring for an Elderly Relative  
(Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 40 or Over)**

## SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

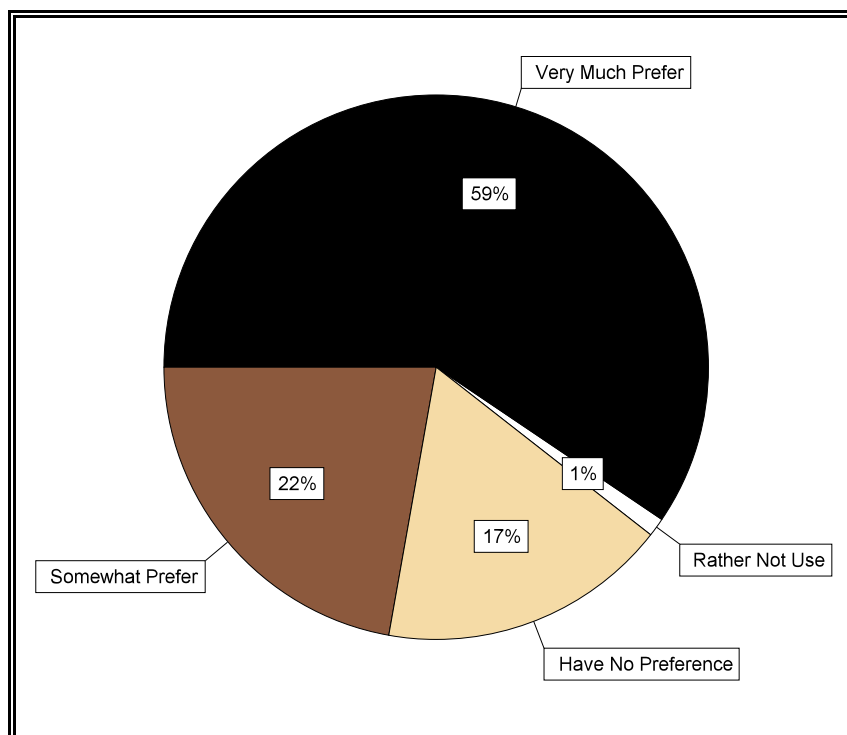
**J**ewish respondents age 40 and over in Minneapolis were asked whether they would very much prefer, somewhat prefer, have no preference for, or rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities if they or an elderly relative needed senior housing or a nursing home.

▣ The 59% who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in St. Paul and 49% in St. Louis.

▣ Among respondents age 40 and over, 70% of Conservative Jews and 58% of Reform Jews would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to 49% of the Just Jewish. 25% of the Just Jewish would have no preference.

▣ 68% of respondents age 40 and over in in-married households and 55% of respondents in conversionary in-married households would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to 39% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households. 29% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households would have no preference.

▣ 20% of respondents age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored senior transportation, 16% would somewhat prefer, and 65% would have no preference. Thus, preference for Jewish-sponsored senior transportation is far lower than preference for Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities.



**Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities**  
(Jewish Respondents Age 40 and Over)



## ISRAEL

Overall, 52% of Jewish households in Minneapolis contain a member who visited Israel. The 52% is the seventh highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in St. Paul, 44% in Milwaukee, and 39% in St. Louis.

27% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 26%, on a general trip. The 27% with a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in St. Paul and 24% in Milwaukee.

The *Jewish Trip Market Share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of households in which a member who visited Israel visited on a Jewish trip. The Jewish trip market share of 51% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Milwaukee and 50% in St. Paul.

### **Trips to Israel by Jewish Children**

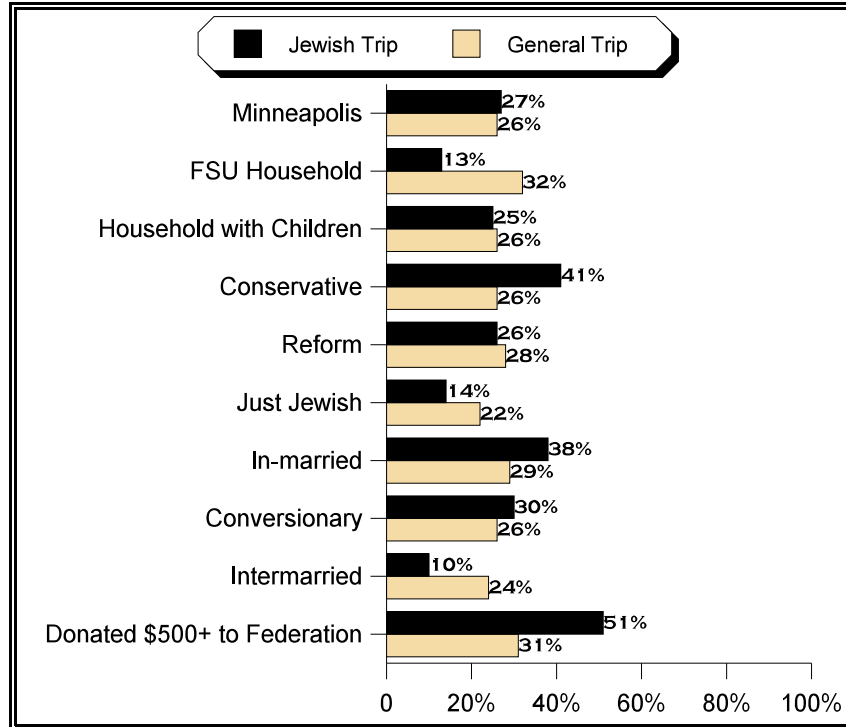
7% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip and 8%, on a general trip. In addition, in 1% of households with Jewish children age 0-17, one or more adults are Israeli. In total, 17% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel, including the 1% of Israeli households. The 17% who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in St. Paul, 16% in St. Louis, 14% in Milwaukee, and 10% in Pittsburgh. The 9% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip (which includes the 1% of Israeli households, under the assumption that most of the children in those households have the type of intense attachment that often develops from a Jewish trip) is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in St. Paul and 8% in Milwaukee.

Of the 4,127 households with Jewish children age 0-17, 17% (689 households) have sent their Jewish children/teenagers on a trip to Israel in the past, 7% (301 households) will definitely send their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel in the future, 65% (2,687 households) will seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel (if safety were not an issue), 5% (206 households) don't know if they will seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel, and 6% (244 households) will not seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel. The 6% who will not seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel is the lowest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in St. Paul.

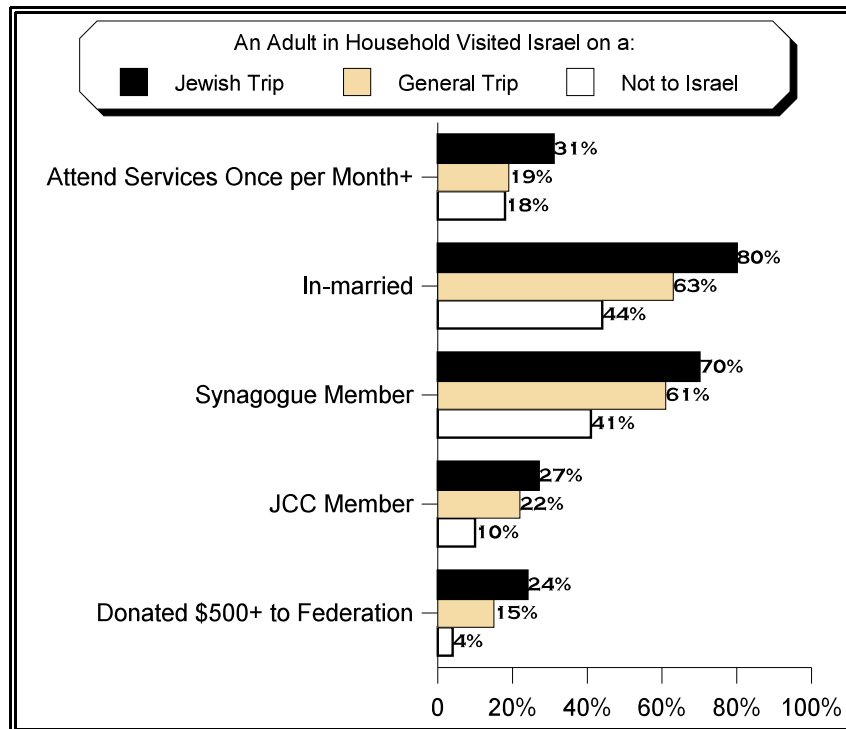
### **Correlations of Jewish Behaviors with Trips to Israel**

This study shows that having visited Israel, particularly on a Jewish trip, has a significant positive correlation with levels of religious practice, membership, philanthropy, and other measures of “Jewishness.”

# ISRAEL



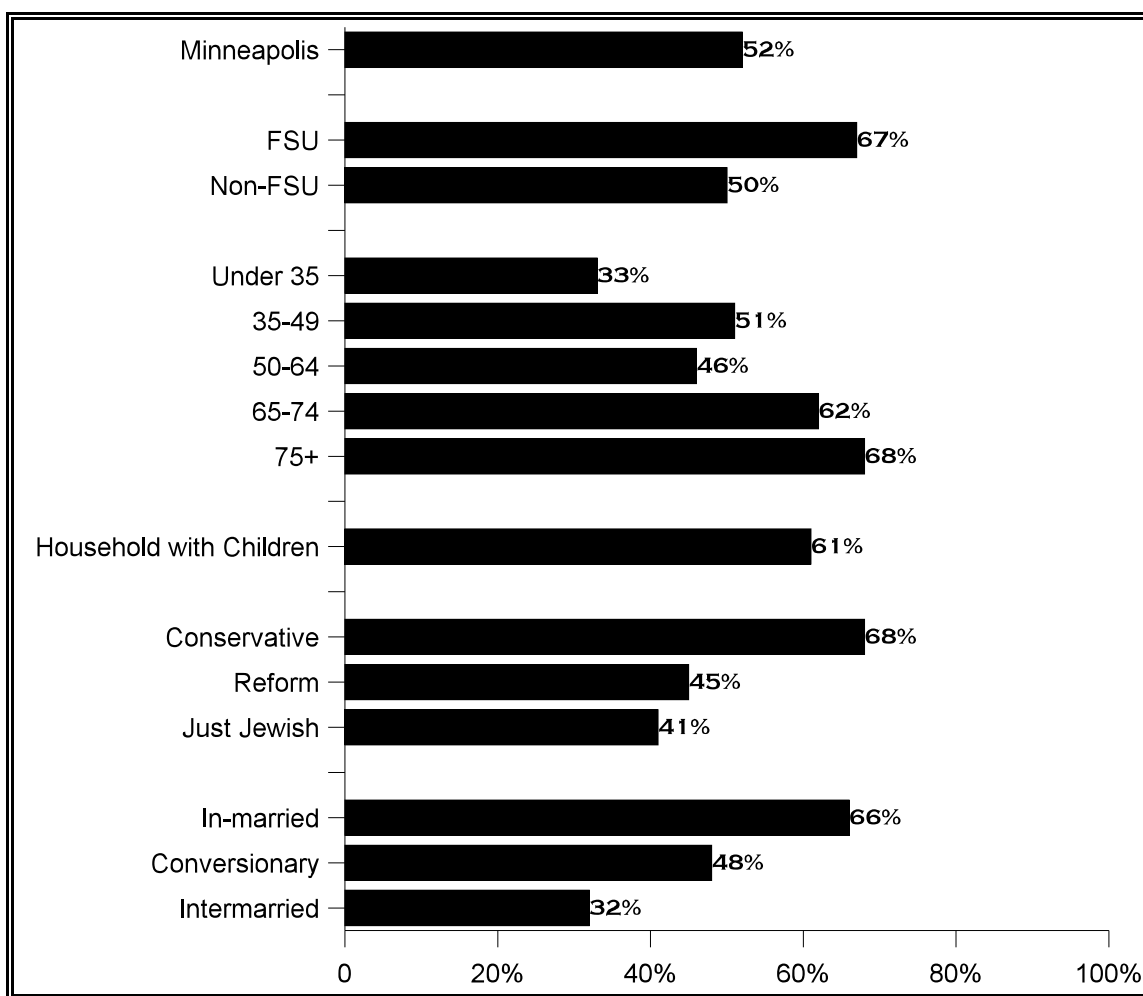
**Households in Which a Member Visited Israel**



**Correlations of Jewish Behavior with Trips to Israel**

## ISRAEL

**J**ewish respondents in Minneapolis were asked: “How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Would you say extremely, very, somewhat, or not attached?” 21% of respondents are extremely attached, 31% are very attached, 37% are somewhat attached, and 11% are not attached to Israel. In total, 52% of respondents are extremely or very attached to Israel. The 52% extremely/very attached to Israel is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in St. Paul and 44% in Milwaukee. The 11% not attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Paul and 15% in Milwaukee.



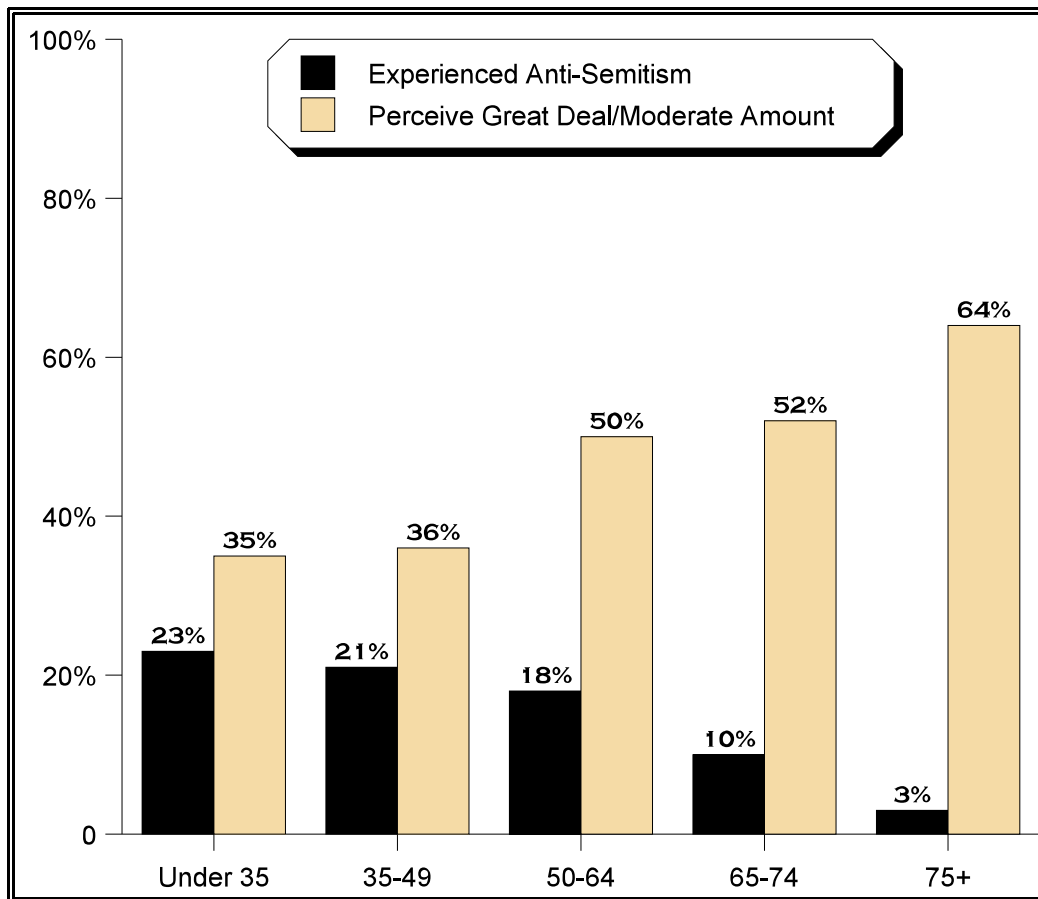
**Extremely or Very Attached to Israel (Jewish Respondents)**

## ANTI-SEMITISM

**A**nti-Semitism has been a major concern of the American Jewish community. Overall, 16% (2,216 households) of Jewish respondents in Minneapolis personally experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year. The respondent defined anti-Semitism for himself/herself. The 16% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in St. Louis, 24% in Milwaukee, 22% in Cleveland, and 18% in St. Paul.

▣ 18% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the past year, mainly at school. The 18% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Milwaukee and 10% in St. Paul.

▣ 12% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities; 34%, a moderate amount; 50%, a little; and 5%, none at all. In total, 46% of respondents perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities. The 46% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in St. Louis, 67% in Cleveland, 58% in Milwaukee, and 45% in St. Paul.



**Experienced Anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities in the Past Year and Perceive a Great Deal/Moderate Amount of Anti-Semitism in the Twin Cities by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)**

## JEWISH NEWSPAPERS

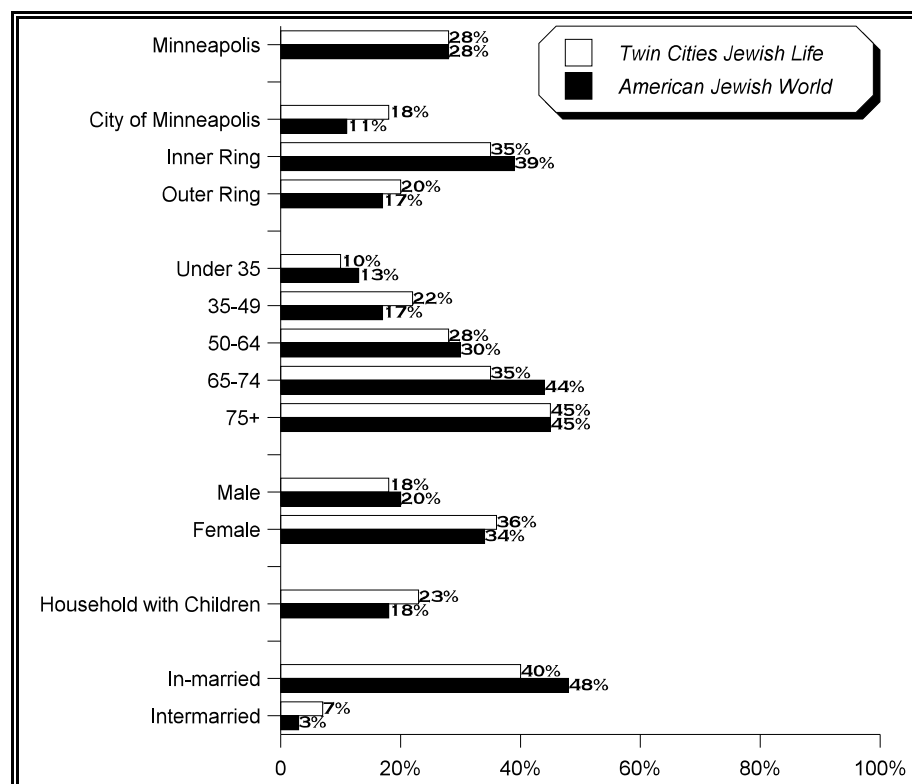
Overall, 18% of Jewish respondents in Minneapolis always read *Twin Cities Jewish Life* (*Jewish Life*); 10%, usually; 26%, sometimes; and 46%, never. In total, 28% (3,864 households) of respondents always or usually read *Jewish Life* and 54% (7,493 households) always, usually, or sometimes do.

23% of Jewish respondents always read *American Jewish World* (*Jewish World*); 5%, usually; 22%, sometimes; and 50%, never. In total, 28% (3,878 households) of respondents always or usually read *Jewish World* and 50% (6,883 households) always, usually, or sometimes do.

The 39% who always or usually read at least one of the two Jewish newspapers is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Milwaukee and 35% in St. Paul.

The 34% who never read either Jewish newspaper is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in St. Paul, 35% in St. Louis, and 34% in Milwaukee.

16% of Jewish respondents who always, usually, or sometimes read *Jewish Life* perceive it as excellent; 66%, good; 17%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 16% excellent perceptions is below average among about ten comparison Jewish newspapers and compares to 43% in St. Louis, 18% in Minneapolis (*Jewish World*), and 14% in St. Paul (both *Jewish World* and *Jewish Life*).

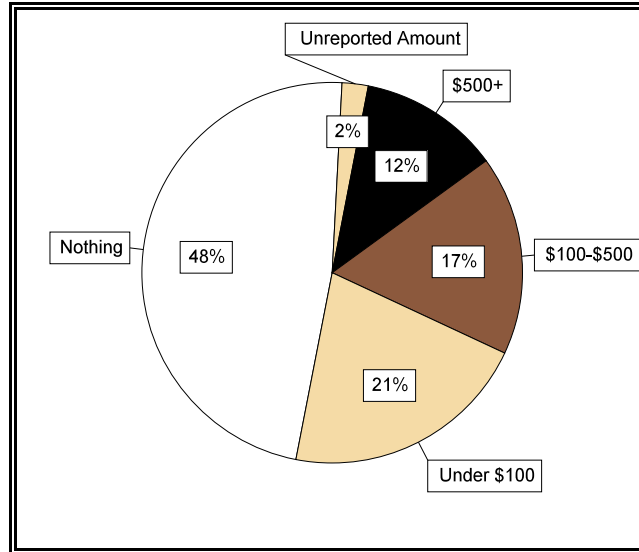


18% of Jewish respondents who always, usually, or sometimes read *Jewish World* perceive it as excellent; 59%, good; 21%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 18% excellent perceptions is about average among about ten comparison Jewish newspapers and compares to 43% in St. Louis, 16% in Minneapolis (*Jewish Life*), and 14% in St. Paul (both *Jewish World* and *Jewish Life*).

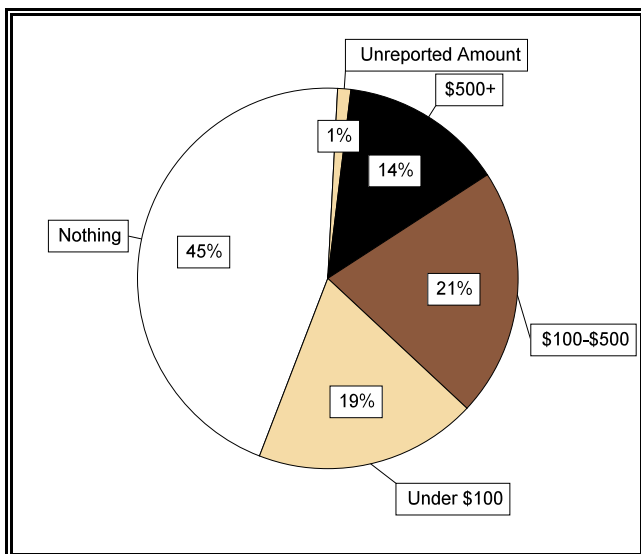
**Always or Usually Read the Local Jewish Newspapers**  
(Jewish Respondents)

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OVERALL DONATIONS

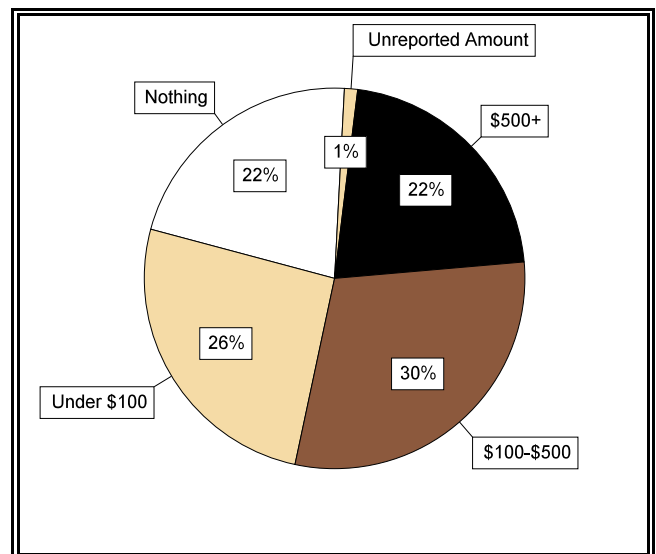
Overall, 87% of Jewish households in Minneapolis *reported* that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year. 50% of households *reported an amount donated* to the Minneapolis Jewish Federation (MJF) in the past year; 1%, to the United Jewish Fund and Council of St. Paul; 54%, to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations); and 78%, to non-Jewish charities.



**Donated to MJF in the Past Year**



**Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year**



**Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year**

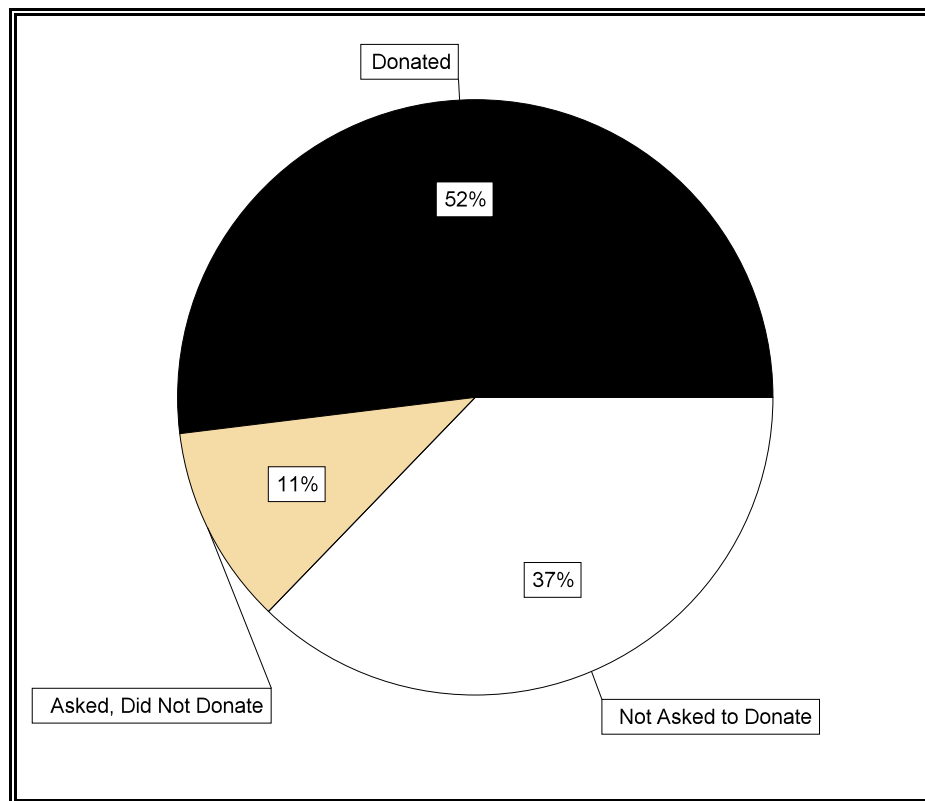
## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MJF DONATIONS

**A**ccording to the Jewish Federation, 38% (5,244 households) of Jewish households in Minneapolis donated to MJF in the past year. According to the Telephone Survey, 52% (7,188 households) of households *reported* that they donated to MJF in the past year. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

▣ The 37% not asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee. The 37% compares to 64% nationally for *any* Jewish Federation.

▣ The percentage of households not asked to donate to MJF in the past year decreases from 62% of households under age 35 to 51% of households age 35-49, 33% of households age 50-64, 23% of households age 65-74, and 14% of households age 75 and over.

▣ Of the *households asked to donate* to MJF in the past year, 17% did not donate. The 17% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in St. Paul and 15% in Milwaukee. The 17% compares to 24% nationally for *any* Jewish Federation.



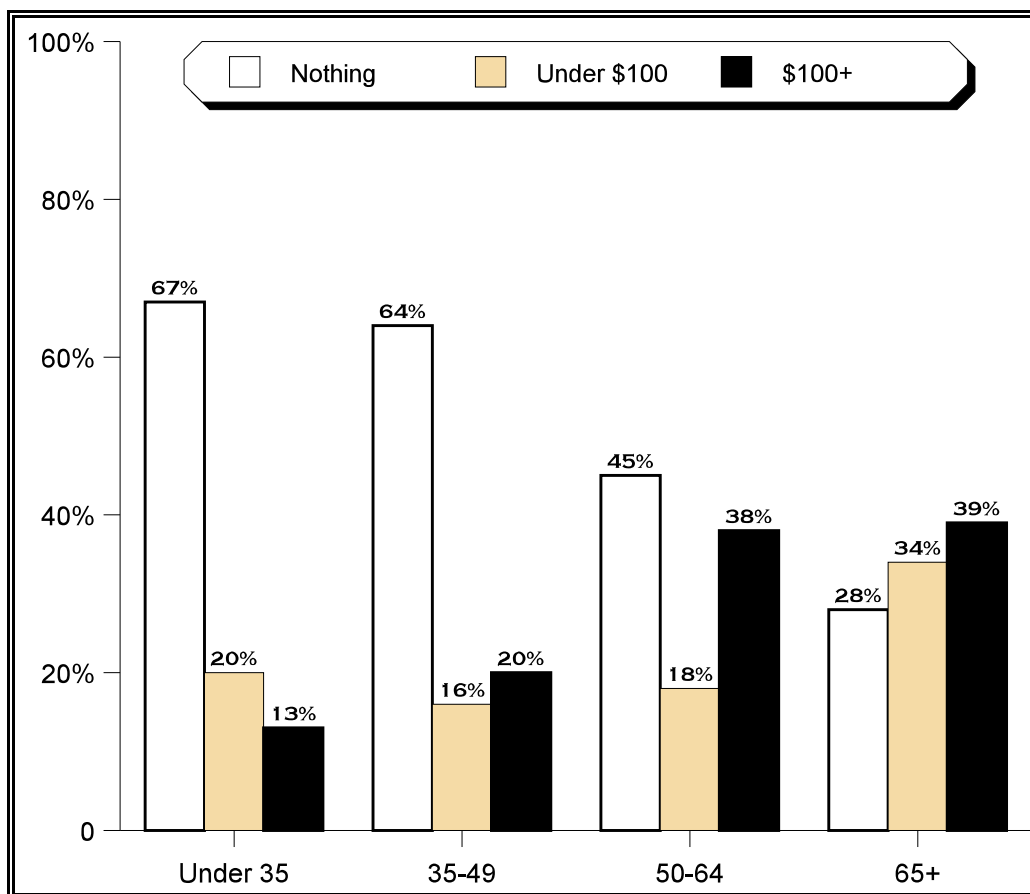
**MJF Market Segments in the Past Year**

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MJF DONATIONS

▣ The 50% of households who *reported an amount donated* to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Cleveland, 60% in St. Louis, 51% in Milwaukee, 47% in Pittsburgh, and 46% in St. Paul. The 50% compares to 25% nationally for *any* Jewish Federation.

▣ 5% of households who donated to MJF in the past year are under age 35, 27% are age 35-49, 29% are age 50-64, 17% are age 65-74, and 23% are age 75 and over. 30% of households who donated are households with children, 19% are elderly couple households, 18% are elderly single households, and 14% are non-elderly couple households. 4% of households who donated are in residence for 0-4 years and 81% are in residence for 20 or more years. 27% of households who donated earn an annual income under \$50,000 and 18% earn an annual income of \$200,000 and over. 3% of Jewish respondents in households who donated identify as Orthodox; 45%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 37%, Reform; and 15%, Just Jewish.

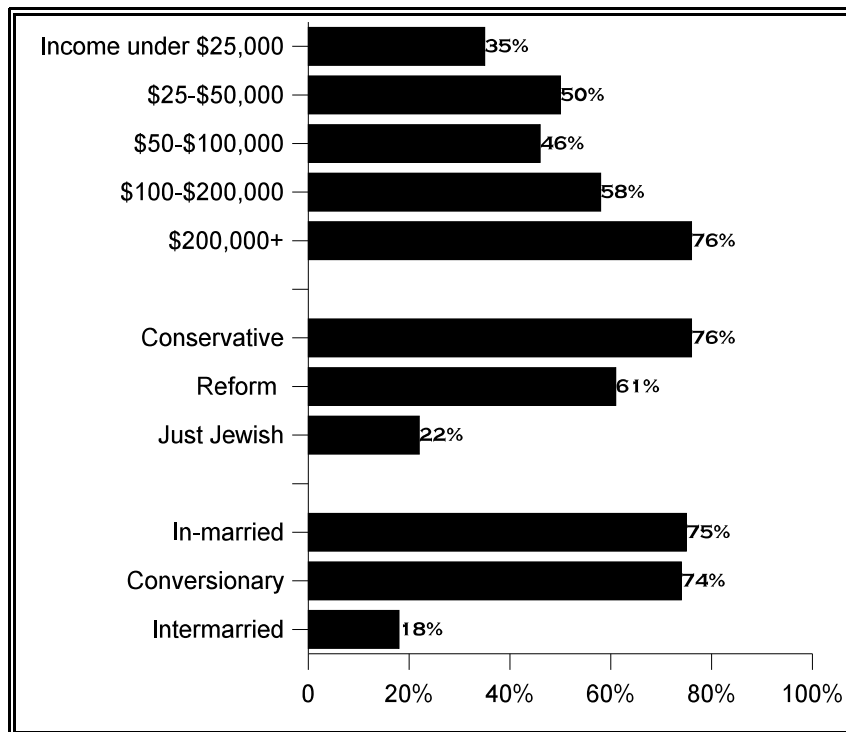
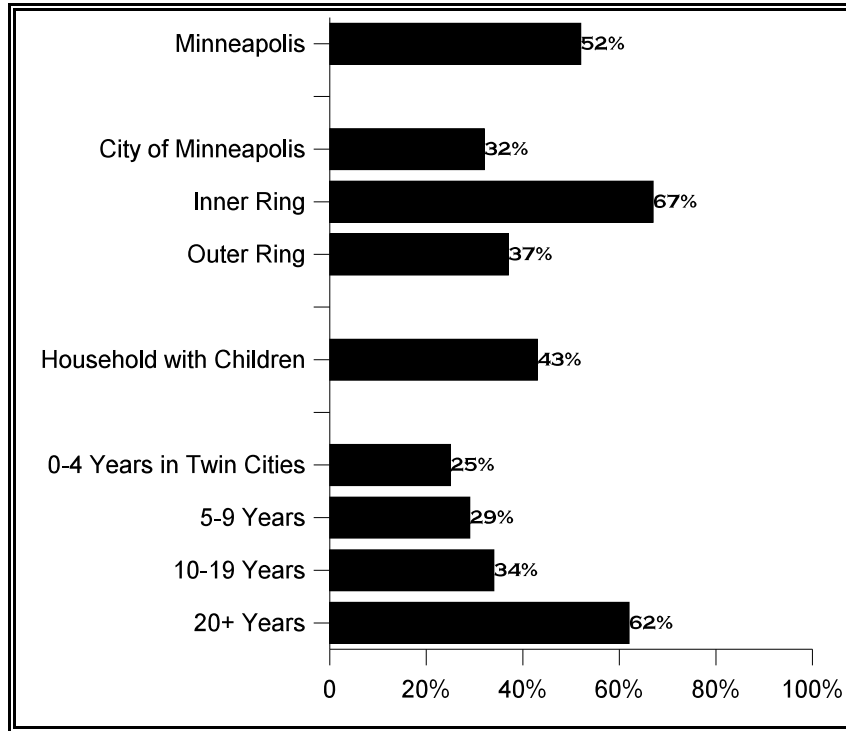
▣ 33% of households who donated \$500 and over to MJF in the past year are age 65 and over. 88% of households who donated \$500 and over are synagogue members, 38% are JCC members, and 74% are Jewish organization members.



**Donated to MJF in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household**

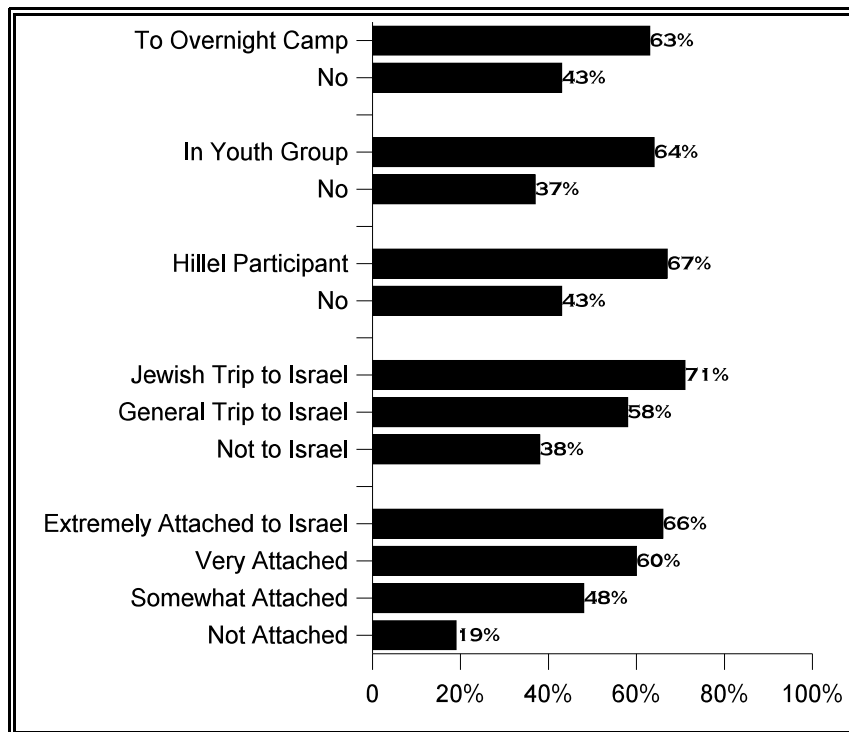
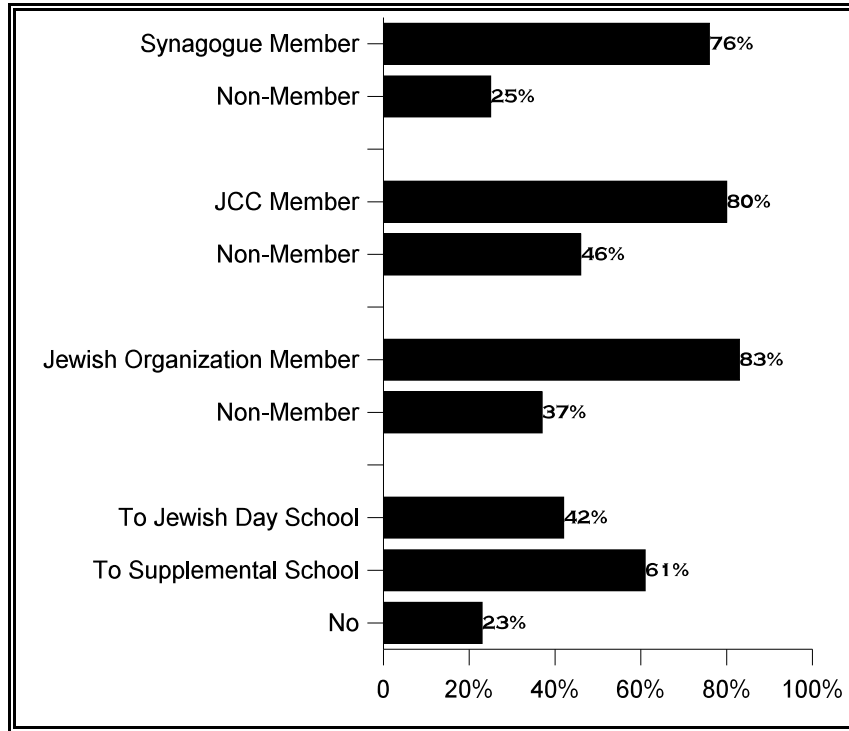


# PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MJF DONATIONS



**DONATED TO MJF IN THE PAST YEAR**

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MJF DONATIONS



**DONATED TO MJF IN THE PAST YEAR — CONTINUED**

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MJF DONATIONS

### Annual Campaign

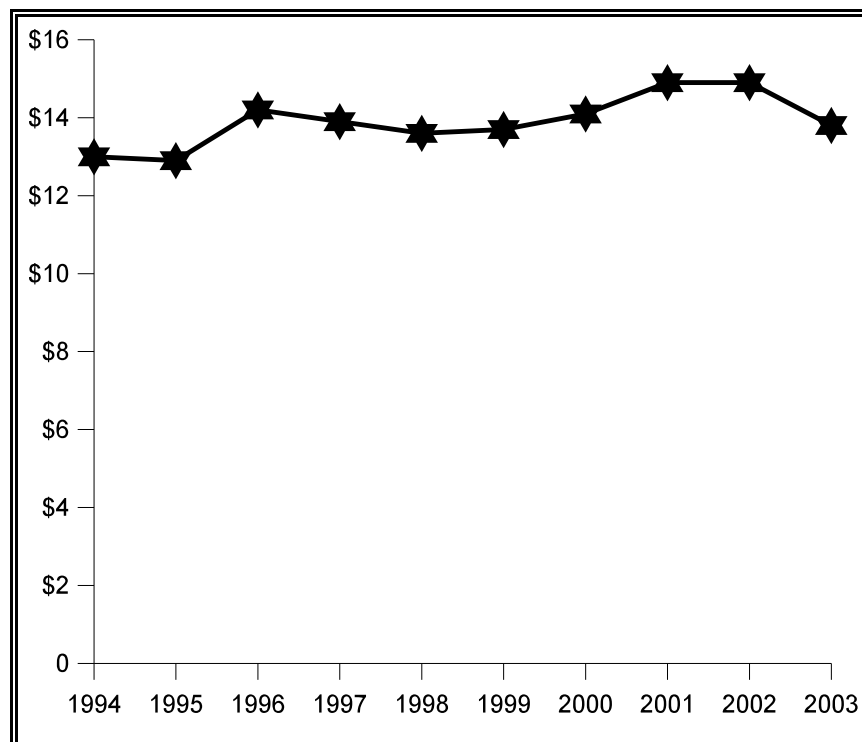
▣ According to the Jewish Federation, the MJF Annual Campaign increased by 6% from \$13,000,000 in 1994 (adjusted for inflation) to \$13,800,000 in 2003.

▣ According to the Jewish Federation, the number of households who donated to the MJF Annual Campaign decreased by 14% from 6,107 households in 1994 to 5,244 households in 2003.

▣ The average donation per household to the local Jewish Federation of \$996 is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$865 in Cleveland, \$763 in Milwaukee, \$625 in St. Paul, \$541 in Pittsburgh, and \$408 in St. Louis. The \$996 compares to \$865 in 1994 (*adjusted for inflation*).

▣ 3.1% of households who donated to the MJF Annual Campaign in 2003 donated \$10,000 and over. The 3.1% is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.1% in Milwaukee, 3.0% in Cleveland, 2.6% in Pittsburgh, 2.5% in St. Paul, and 2.3% in St. Louis.

▣ 74% of all charitable dollars donated to the MJF Annual Campaign in 2003 were derived from households who donated \$10,000 and over. The 74% is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Cleveland, 67% in Milwaukee, 65% in Pittsburgh, 64% in St. Louis, and 56% in St. Paul.



**MJF Annual Campaign**  
(Adjusted for Inflation, in millions)

# PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MJF DONATIONS

**TABLE 15**  
**AVERAGE DONATION PER HOUSEHOLD TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION**  
**COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES**

Community	Year	Amount	Community	Year	Amount
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>\$996</b>	Boston	1995	\$295
Cleveland	1996	\$865	Jacksonville	2002	\$287
Baltimore	1999	\$800	Philadelphia	1997	\$282
<b>Milwaukee</b>	1996	\$763	Seattle	2000	\$260
Tidewater	2001	\$736	Buffalo	1995	\$239
Detroit	1989	\$720	Wilmington	1995	\$237
<b>St. Paul</b>	2004	\$625	Worcester	1986	\$233
Charlotte	1997	\$623	Tucson	2002	\$222
Houston	1986	\$611	New York	2002	\$202
Columbus	2001	\$573	Orlando	1993	\$191
Dallas	1988	\$569	Washington	2003	\$187
<b>Pittsburgh</b>	2002	\$541	Westport	2000	\$185
Richmond	1994	\$515	Denver	1997	\$184
Essex-Morris	1998	\$505	Los Angeles	1997	\$170
Chicago	2000	\$487	San Diego	2003	\$154
Harrisburg	1994	\$468	Atlantic County	1985	\$133
Rhode Island	2002	\$448	Phoenix	2002	\$112
Rochester	1999	\$437	St. Petersburg	1994	\$92
Atlanta	1996	\$434	Monmouth	1997	\$90
Miami	2004	\$408	Las Vegas	1995	\$54
<b>St. Louis</b>	1995	\$408	Broward	1997	\$48
Hartford	2000	\$406	Note: The number of Jewish households used to calculate the <i>Amount</i> column is the number of households in the year of the study, while the Annual Campaign information is generally for 2002 (2003 in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Miami). To the extent that the number of Jewish households in a community has changed since the year of the study, the <i>Amount</i> column may overestimate or underestimate the average donation per household in 2002 (or 2003).		
West Palm Beach	1999	\$399			
Sarasota	2001	\$371			
Bergen	2001	\$365			
South Palm Beach	1995	\$315			
Palm Springs	1998	\$310			
SF Bay Area	1986	\$298			

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OTHER DONATIONS

**I**n total, 65 % of Jewish households in Minneapolis donated to *some* Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year. The 65% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in St. Louis, 67% in Milwaukee, and 66% in St. Paul. The 65% compares to 49% nationally.

### **Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities**

▣ The 54 % who *reported an amount donated* to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Pittsburgh, 55% in Milwaukee, 53% in St. Paul, and 45% in Cleveland. The 54% compares to 40% nationally.

### **Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations**

▣ The 14 % who donated to other Jewish charities only in the past year is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Milwaukee, 15% in St. Paul, and 12% in St. Louis. The 14% compares to 22% nationally.

▣ The 41 % who donated to both Jewish Federations and other Jewish charities in the past year is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Milwaukee and 39% in St. Paul. The 41% compares to 20% nationally.

### **Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities**

▣ The 78 % who *reported an amount donated* to non-Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in Pittsburgh, 79% in both St. Paul and Milwaukee, 74% in St. Louis, and 63% in Cleveland. The 78% compares to the 63% nationally.

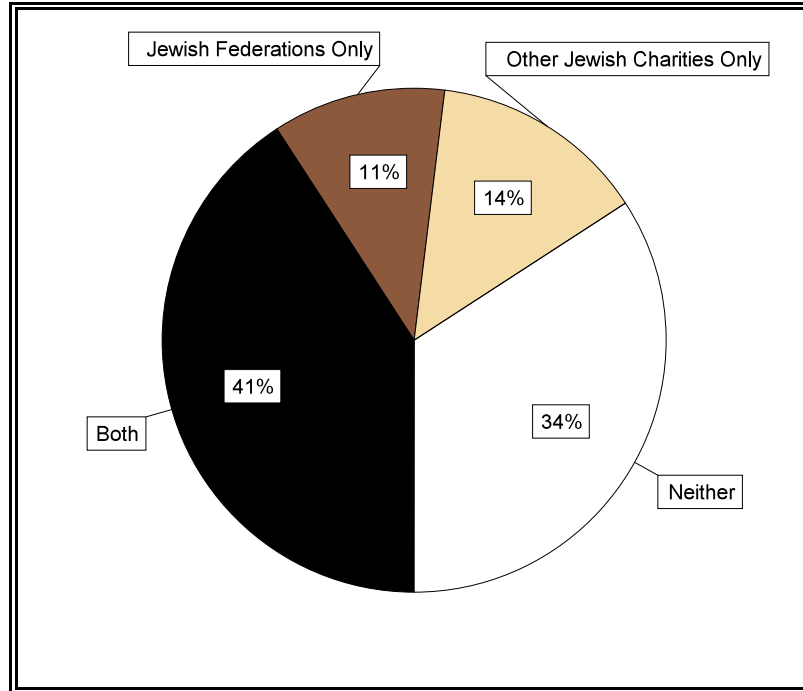
### **Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities**

▣ The 20 % who donated to non-Jewish charities only in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in St. Paul, 19% in Milwaukee, and 14% in St. Louis. The 20% compares to 24% nationally.

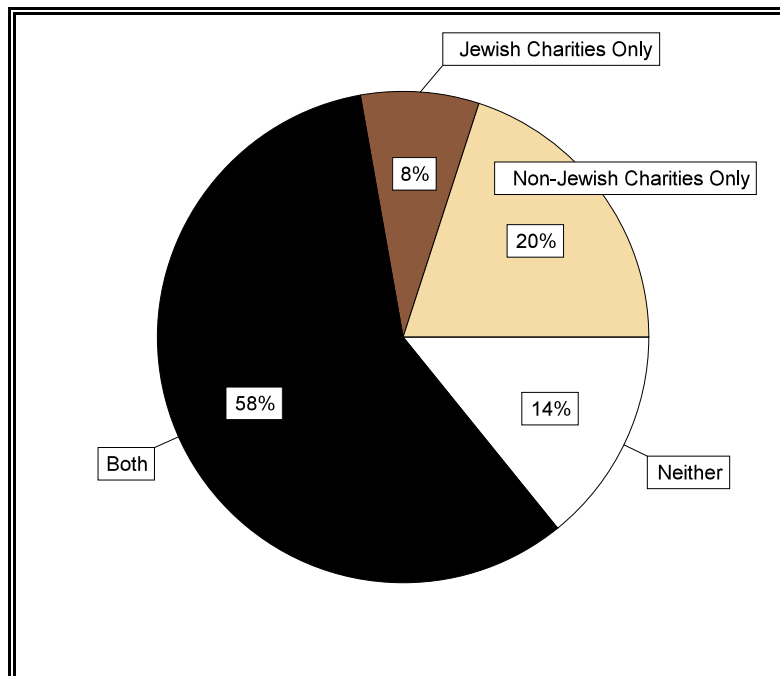
▣ The 58 % who donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in both Milwaukee and St. Louis and 56% in St. Paul. The 58% compares to 40% nationally.

▣ The 8 % who donated to Jewish charities only in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in both St. Paul and St. Louis and 7% in Milwaukee. The 8% compares to 10% nationally.

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OTHER DONATIONS



**Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities and Jewish Federations in the Past Year**

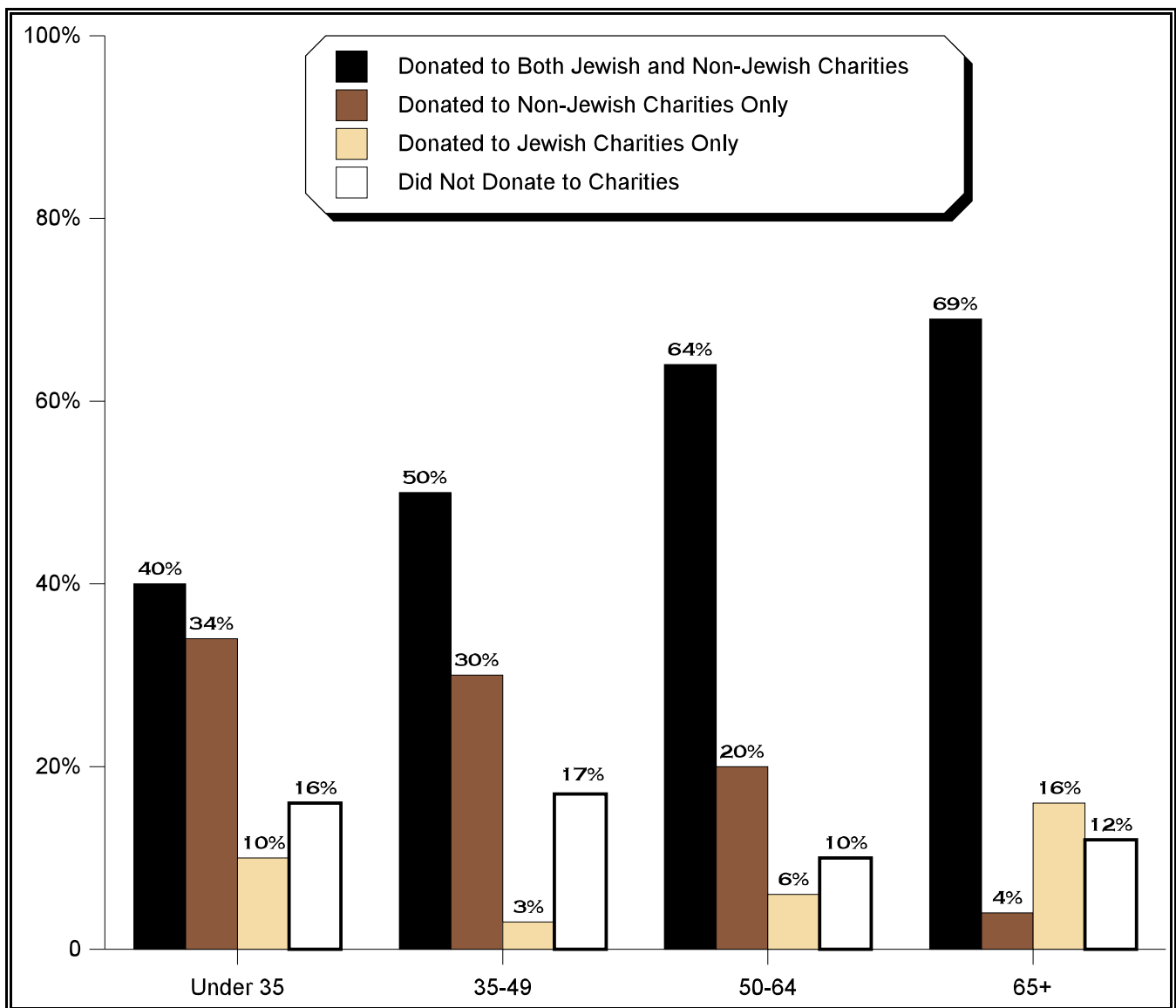


**Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year**

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OTHER DONATIONS

### Households Who Donated to All Charities

▣ The 87% who donated to some charity, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 91% in St. Paul, 89% in Pittsburgh, 87% in Milwaukee, and 86% in St. Louis. The 87% compares to 73% nationally.



Donated to Charities in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MARKET SHARE

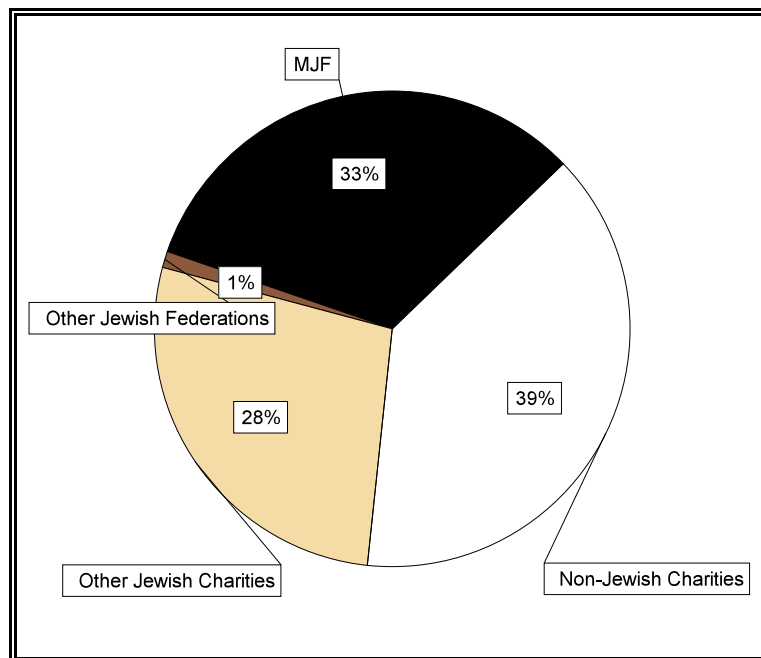
Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in Minneapolis in the past year, 33% were donated to MJF. The 33% is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Milwaukee and 25% in St. Paul. The 34% (33% + 1%) of charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to *any* Jewish Federation in the past year compares to 19% nationally.

The 28% of charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to other Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in St. Paul and 27% in Milwaukee. The 28% compares to 43% nationally.

The 39% of charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to non-Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in St. Paul and 34% in Milwaukee. The 39% compares to 38% nationally.

Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 62% were donated to Jewish charities (*including* MJF). The 62% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Milwaukee and 61% in St. Paul. The 62% compares to 62% nationally.

Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to *Jewish charities* in the past year, 53% were donated to MJF; 2%, to other Jewish Federations; and 45%, to other Jewish charities. The 53% donated to the local Jewish Federation is well above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Milwaukee and 41% in St. Paul.



**Distribution of Charitable Dollars in the Past Year**



## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—WILLS

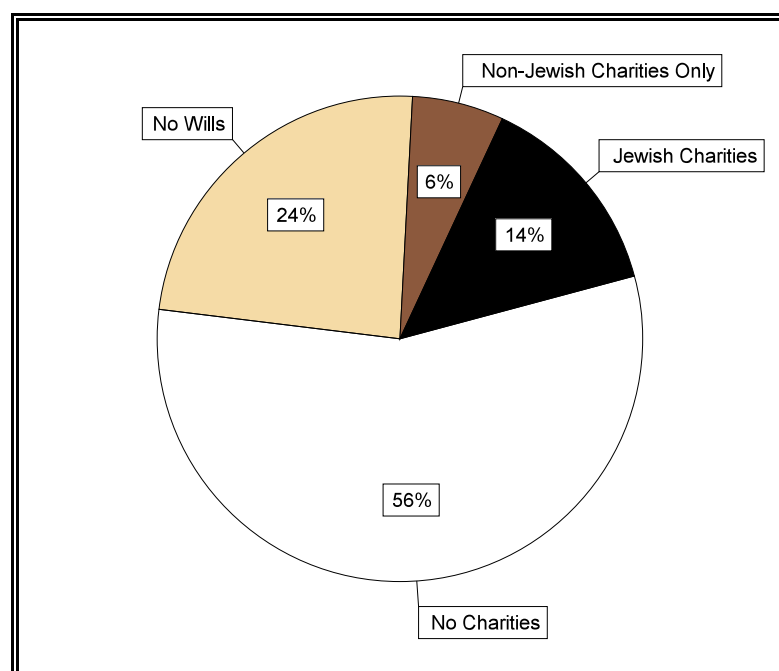
**R**espondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Minneapolis were asked whether they have wills and, if so, whether the wills contain any charitable provisions. 24% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 56% have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 14% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities; and 6% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only. (The 4% of respondents age 50 and over who have wills that contain provisions for both Jewish and non-Jewish charities are reported as having wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.)

▣ The 14% who have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Milwaukee, 15% in St. Louis, and 13% in St. Paul. The 14% compares to 11% nationally.

▣ 26% of respondents age 50 and over who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

▣ 28% of respondents age 50 and over in households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

▣ Among respondents age 50 and over, 21% of Conservative Jews and 14% of Reform Jews have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, compared to 6% of the Just Jewish.



**Have Wills That Contain Charitable Provisions**  
(Respondents Age 50 and Over)

▣ 19% of respondents age 50 and over in in-married households have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, compared to 6% of respondents in intermarried households.

▣ 18% of respondents age 50 and over in synagogue member households and 22% of respondents in JCC member households have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

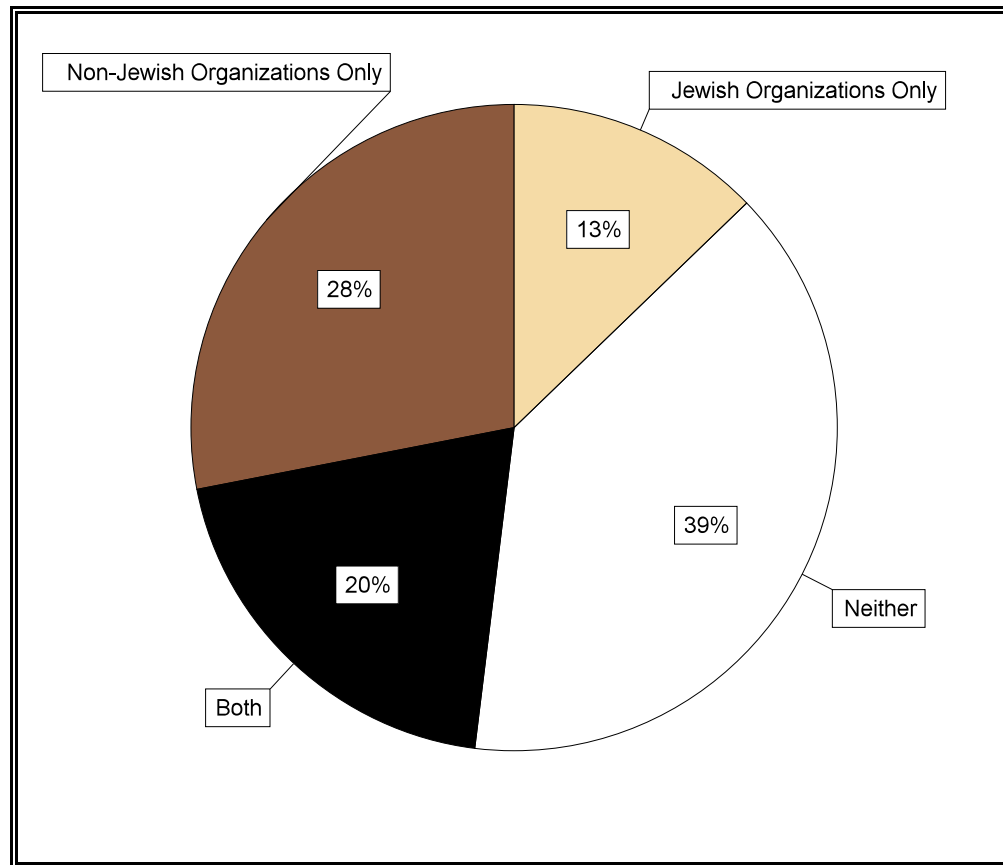
▣ 3% of respondents age 50 and over in households who did not donate and 10% of respondents in households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, compared to 21% of respondents in households who donated \$100-\$500 and 36% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over.

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—VOLUNTEERISM

**J**ewish respondents in Minneapolis were asked whether they had done any “volunteer work for, or sponsored by, a synagogue, Jewish Federation, or other Jewish organization” in the past year and whether they had done any “volunteer work for, or sponsored by, any organization that is not specifically Jewish” in the past year. In total, 61% of respondents volunteered for some organization, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.

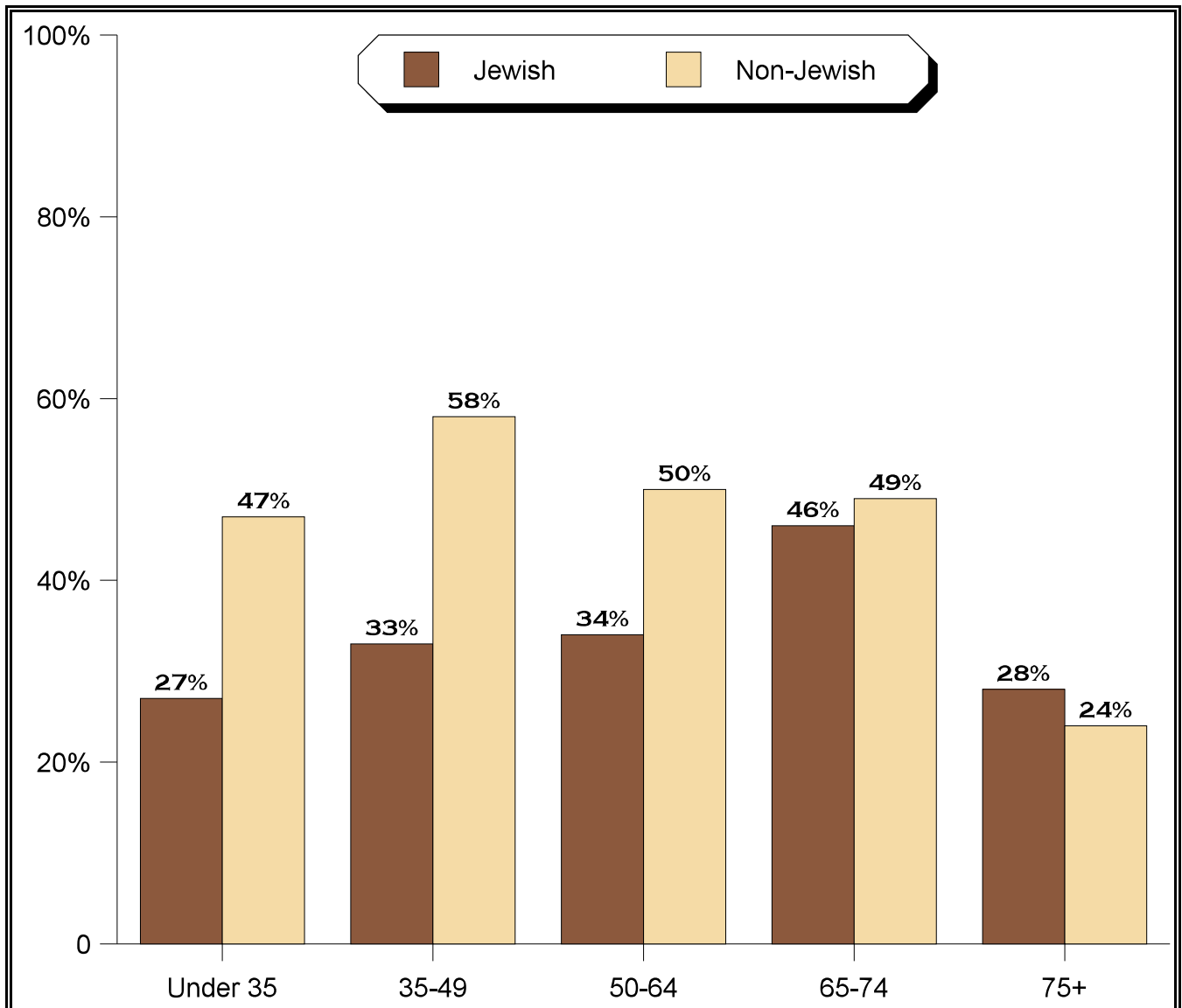
▣ The 33% who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Cleveland, 33% in St. Paul, and 30% in St. Louis. The 33% compares to 23% nationally.

▣ The 48% who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in St. Louis, 45% in St. Paul, and 41% in Cleveland. The 48% compares to 34% nationally.



**Volunteered for Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year**  
(Jewish Respondents)

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—VOLUNTEERISM

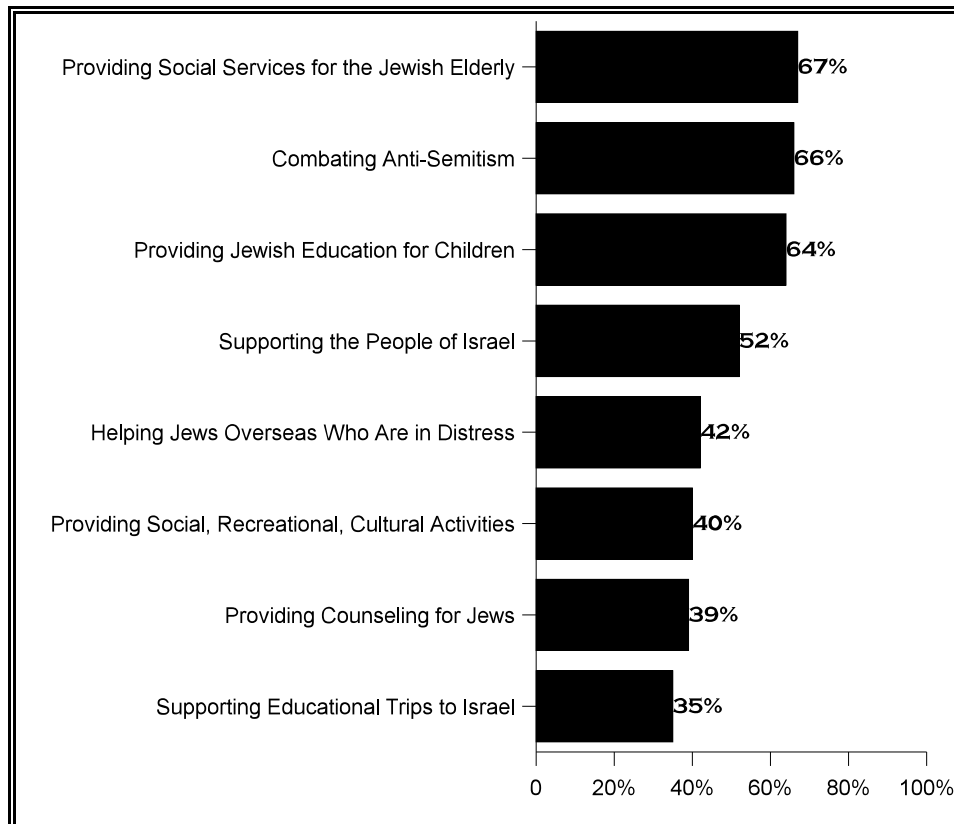


**Volunteered for Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household (Jewish Respondents)**

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—ATTITUDES

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis who donated \$100 and over to either MJF, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year were asked whether each of eight motivations is very important, somewhat important, or not at all important in their decisions to donate to a Jewish organization.

- ▣ All of the motivations are at least somewhat important to the vast majority of respondents.
- ▣ Compared to about 10-15 comparison Jewish communities, the percentages of respondents who reported that providing social services for the Jewish elderly, providing Jewish education for children, supporting the people of Israel, providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews, and providing individual and family counseling for Jews are very important are about average.
- ▣ Compared to about 10-15 comparison Jewish communities, the percentage of respondents who reported that supporting educational trips to Israel is very important is above average; the percentage of respondents who reported that combating anti-Semitism is very important is below average; and the percentage of respondents who reported that helping Jews overseas who are in distress is very important is the second lowest.



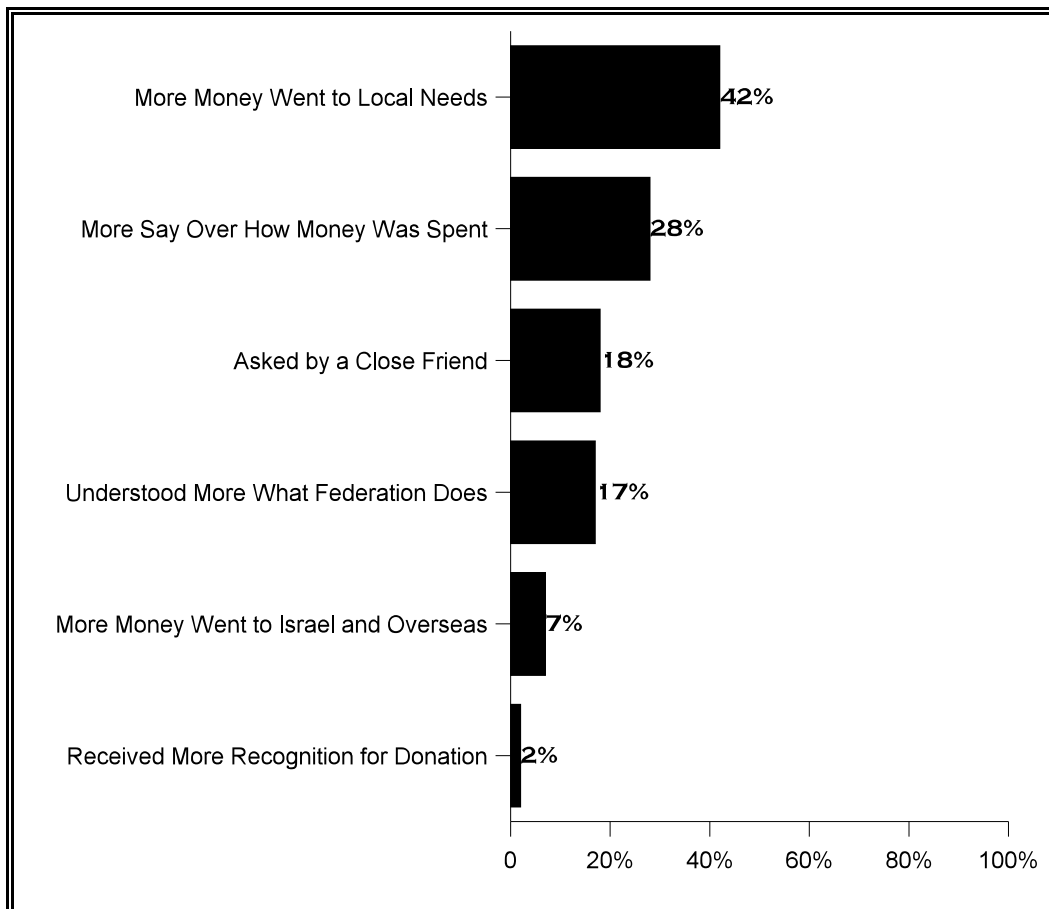
**Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Is "Very Important"**  
(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over  
to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

## PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—ATTITUDES

**R**espondents in Jewish households in Minneapolis who donated \$100 and over to MJF in the past year were asked whether each of six motivations would cause them to increase their donations to MJF.

▣ 42% of respondents would increase their donations to MJF if more of the money went to local needs, while 7% of respondents would increase their donations if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas.

▣ “Designated giving” (if the respondent had more say over how the money was spent) would motivate 28% of respondents to increase their donations to MJF, and being asked by a close friend would motivate 18% of respondents. 17% of respondents would increase their donations if they understood more about what the Jewish Federation does. Only 2% of respondents would increase their donations to MJF if they received more recognition for their donation.



**Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Would Cause Them to Increase Their Donations to MJF**

(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to MJF in the Past Year)

## POLITICAL PROFILE

**J**ewish respondents in Minneapolis were asked if they consider themselves Republican, Democratic-Farmer-Labor (*Democrat*), Independent, or something else.

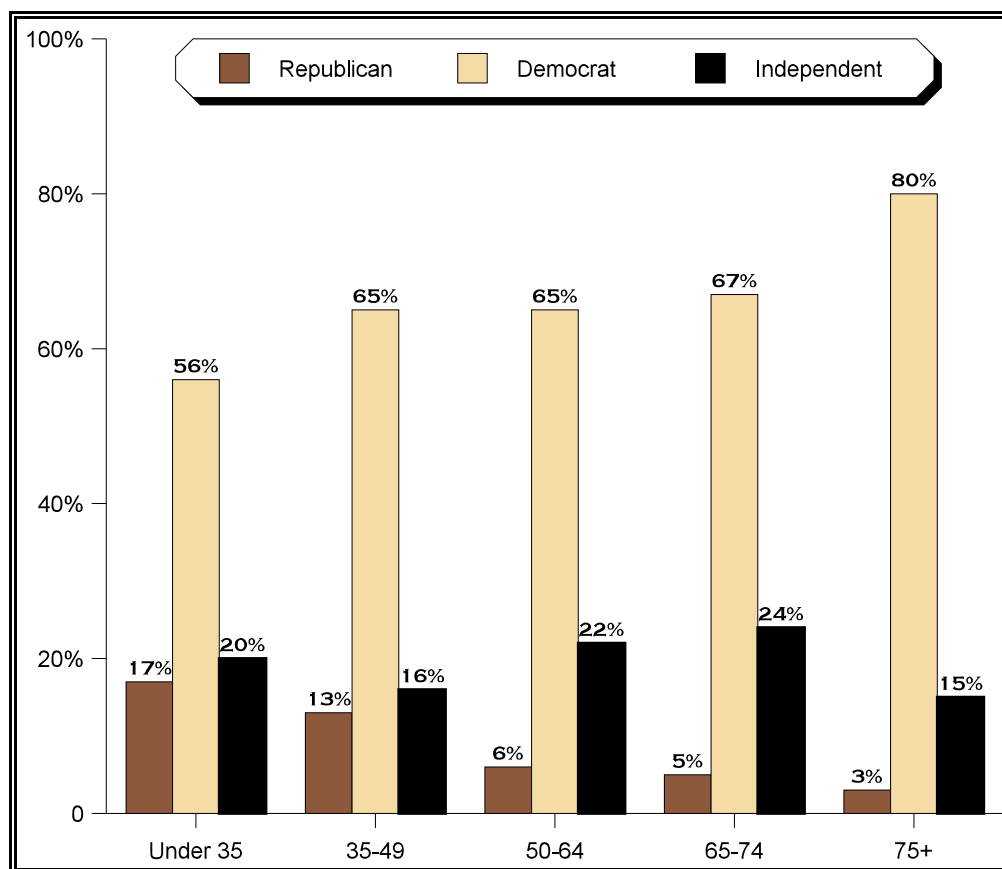
▣ 66% of respondents consider themselves Democrat; 19%, Independent; 9%, Republican; and 6%, something else.

▣ 68% of respondents in the Inner Ring consider themselves Democrat and 9% consider themselves Republican.

▣ 54% of male respondents consider themselves Democrat and 14% consider themselves Republican. 76% of female respondents consider themselves Democrat and 6% consider themselves Republican.

▣ 72% of respondents in synagogue member households consider themselves Democrat and 6% consider themselves Republican.

▣ 61% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year consider themselves Democrat and 8% consider themselves Republican.



**Political Party by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)**

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*L'dor V'dor*  
*From Generation to Generation*

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

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