

THE 2004 GREATER MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY

SUMMARY REPORT

GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION

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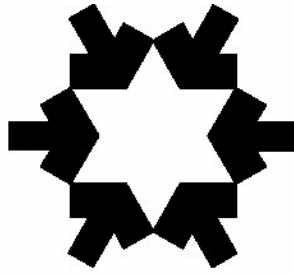
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On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, we are pleased to present this *Summary Report* of the comprehensive demographic study of Miami-Dade County's Jewish community. This document paints a picture of a community that is vastly diverse, with the highest percentage of foreign-born Jewish adults in the nation. It also describes a community that is deeply connected to Israel and to Jewish practice and ritual.

These data will serve as an invaluable resource for the Federation, our beneficiary agencies, and local synagogues and organizations to determine how to best meet the needs of our constituents and the community.

The 2004 Jewish Demographic Study is the result of tireless effort by the members of the Demographic Study Committee under the dedicated leadership of Dr. Mark Oren. We offer our sincerest thanks to them for their commitment and intensive involvement throughout this important undertaking.

Our community has been truly fortunate to have Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D. a renowned authority on demographics and the Jewish community, as study director for this commission. Dr. Sheskin designed his research model using the most updated technology available and incorporating the requests and concerns of the Committee. The outcome is a survey with the greatest possible degree of reliability and accuracy.

We are proud of the successful completion of this *Summary Report* and look forward with determination to utilizing the data as a tool with which to improve the quality of Jewish life in Miami-Dade County. We are confident that the information revealed through this study will be essential for Federation and all Jewish institutions in Miami as we strive collectively to advance Jewish life, build Jewish community and enhance connections to Jews in Miami, in Israel and worldwide.

Michael M. Adler
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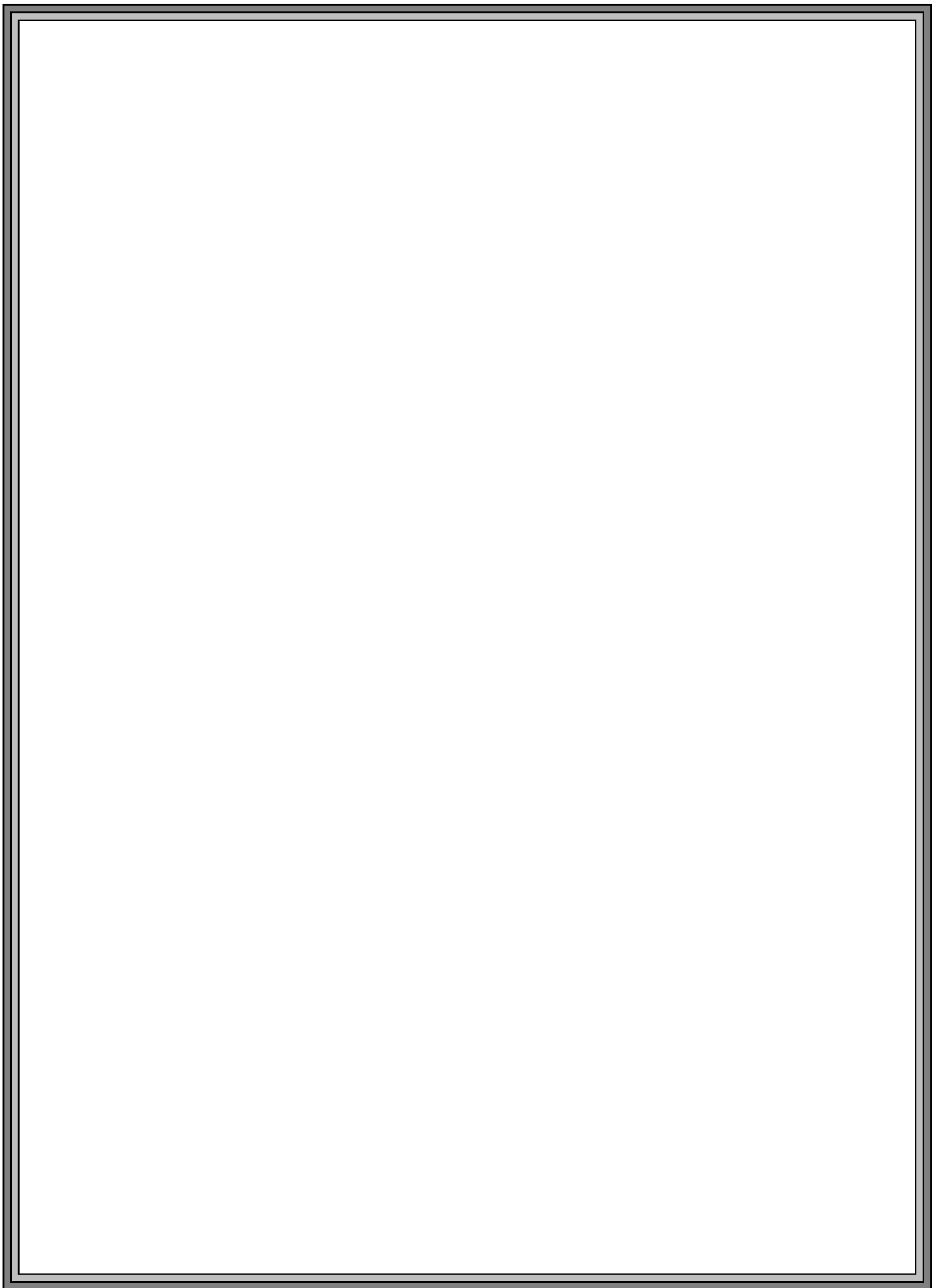


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North Dade Core West

North Dade Core East

North Beach

Middle Beach

South Beach

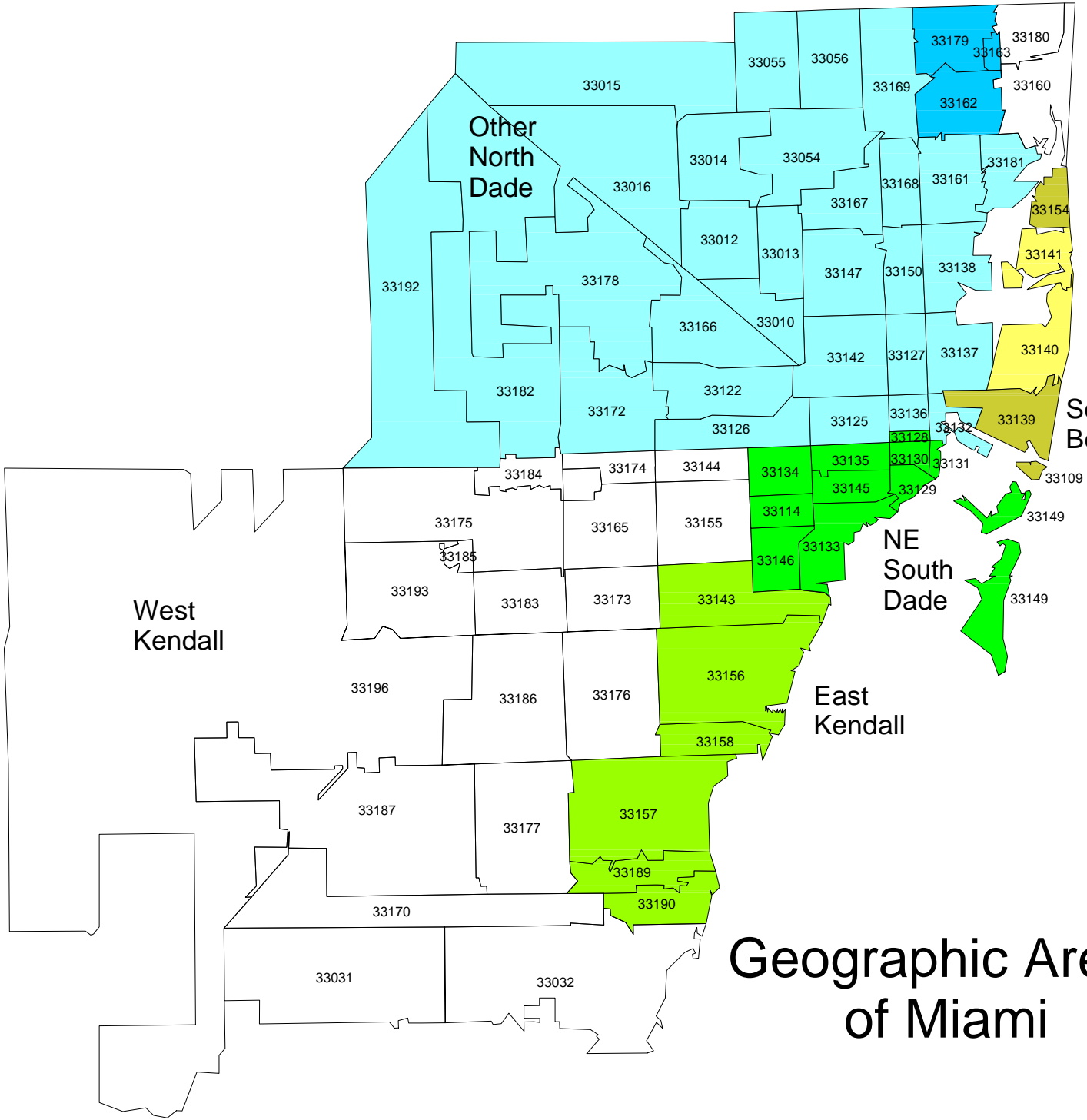
NE South Dade

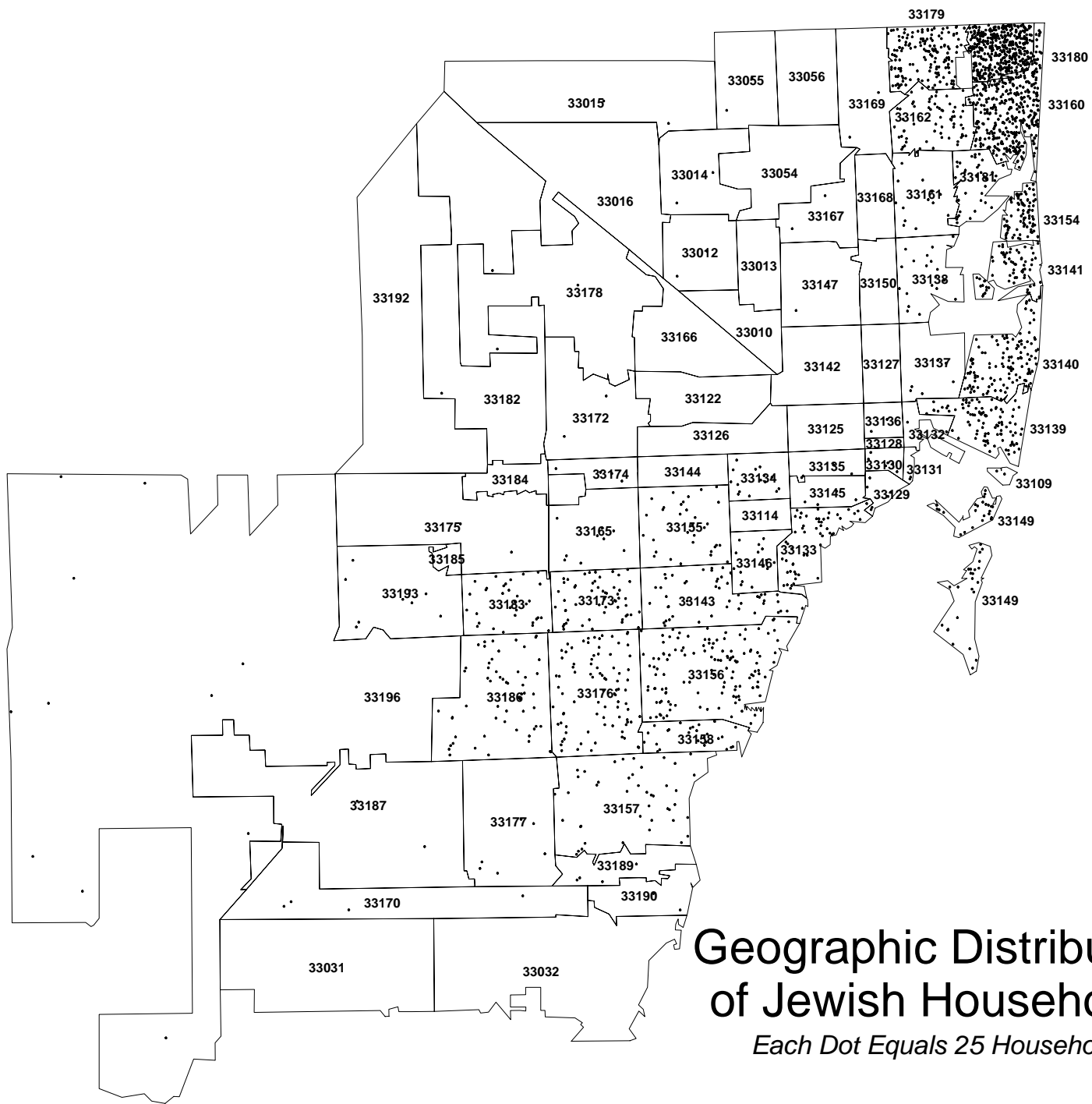
East Kendall

West Kendall

Other North Dade

Geographic Areas of Miami





**Geographic Distribution
of Jewish Households**
Each Dot Equals 25 Households

MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

MIAMI IS THE TENTH LARGEST JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THE COUNTRY. WHILE THE JEWISH POPULATION IS DECREASING, THE RATE OF DECREASE HAS SLOWED AND THE COMMUNITY SHOWS SIGNS OF INCREASING STABILITY

121,300 persons live in 54,000 Jewish households in Miami, of whom 112,300 persons (93 %) are Jewish. From 1994-2004, the number of *Jewish households* decreased by 19% (from 67,000 Jewish households to 54,000 Jewish households), while the number of *persons in Jewish households* decreased by 17% (from 146,600 persons to 121,300 persons) and the number of *Jews* decreased by 18% (from 138,600 Jews to 113,300 Jews). (The number of Jews includes Jews who live in institutions.)

The number of persons in Jewish households decreased by about 5,500 persons per year from 1980- 1990. This annual rate of change slowed to about 2,600 persons per year from 1994- 2004.

Several measures point to increasing stability in the Miami Jewish community. First, compared to about 40 comparison Jewish communities, the 62% of Jewish households who have lived in Miami for 20 or more years is well above average and compares to 55% in 1994. Second, the percentage of households who own their homes increased from 75% in 1994 to 83% in 2004. Third, the 13% of full-year households who will definitely or probably move in the next three years is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 51% definitely not moving is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Fourth, the percentage of households definitely or probably moving to Broward or Palm Beach County in the next three years decreased from 8% in 1994 to 3% in 2004. Finally, assuming both the current rate of in-migration of Jewish households to Miami continues for the next few years and the projected out-migration rate materializes, no significant change in the size of the Miami Jewish community should occur during the next few years as a result of migration in and out of Miami.

MANY JEWS IN MIAMI HAVE SIGNIFICANT ATTACHMENTS TO THE AREA

While only 13% of adults in Jewish households were born in Miami, 62% of Jewish households have lived in Miami for 20 or more years, which is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. In households in which the respondent is age 50 and over, 26% of adult children who have established their own homes live in Miami, and 14% live in Broward or Palm Beach County, implying the existence of multigenerational families. (While the 26% is the lowest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities, it likely represents an improvement over past years.) 60% of Jewish respondents reported that they feel very much or somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community. These results are in sharp contrast to Broward and Palm Beach Counties, where connections to the local community are much more tenuous. This affords an opportunity for the Miami Jewish community to develop a community-building strategy that builds upon the fact that many Jews feel a significant attachment to the local Jewish community and its institutions.

ADDRESSING THE DIVERSITY OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, WITH ITS 31% FOREIGN-BORN ADULT POPULATION, SHOULD BE A PRIORITY IN MIAMI

9% of *Jewish respondents* (and 12% of *Jewish persons*, 13,800 Jews) in Miami identify as Orthodox. The 9% Orthodox is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. 41% of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox are under age 50. 63% of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox live in North Dade. 22% of Jewish respondents in Middle Beach and 18% of Jewish respondents in North Dade Core West identify as Orthodox. 24% of Jewish respondents in Israeli

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households identify as Orthodox. 21% of Jewish respondents in Sephardic households identify as Orthodox.

31% (30,673 adults) of adults in Jewish households were foreign born. 7% of adults were born in South America, and 5% were born in each of Central America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe (non-Former Soviet Union (FSU)). The 31% foreign born is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in 1994. Within the Hispanic Jewish community, large numbers are from Cuba, Argentina, Colombia, and Venezuela.

5,800 persons in Jewish households live in households from the FSU, 17,800 persons in Jewish households live in Hispanic households, 11,600 persons in Jewish households live in Israeli households, and 22,100 persons in Jewish households live in Sephardic households. Note that these groups are not mutually exclusive. More than half of Jewish households in residence in Miami for less than five years are FSU, Hispanic, Israeli, or Sephardic households.

The Miami Jewish community should build on the strength that diversity can offer to enhance the quality of Jewish life in Miami. Religious, cultural, social, educational, and other programs oriented toward specific ethnic groups should be considered by Jewish institutions. That between 50-75 of the Telephone Survey interviews were completed in Spanish indicates that Jewish institutions should consider employing staff who can communicate in Spanish with new immigrants.

WELCOMING NEW JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS TO THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY AND IDENTIFYING EXISTING UNKNOWN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IS IMPORTANT

An average of 1,300 Jewish households moved to Miami each year during the past five years. Efforts should be made to identify new households and welcome them to the Miami Jewish community. The www.jewishmiami.org website should be considered as a place for new residents and for persons considering a move to Miami to report their name, address, and telephone number. This information should then be personally followed up by lay volunteers.

74% of the 54,000 Jewish households in Miami are on the Jewish Federation mailing list. The 74% is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Using a CD-ROM telephone directory and lists of Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) would facilitate the identification of potential additional Jewish households. Additional names would need to be added to the traditional DJN lists to identify Jewish households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU), Hispanic households, Israeli households, and Sephardic households, who comprise an important and growing component of the Miami Jewish community.

HIGH-RISE ORIENTED PROGRAMMING SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

Almost half of Jewish households in Miami live in high rise buildings. Many of these buildings are located in areas with a high concentration of Jewish households. This should facilitate communication, fundraising campaigns, and the delivery of Jewish education programs and social services. The Jewish Federation, its agencies, synagogues, and other Jewish organizations should consider methodologies to capitalize on this significant clustering of Jews.

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A GEOGRAPHIC SHIFT IN THE LOCATION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION HAS OCCURRED, WITH NORTH DADE CORE EAST NOW CONTAINING MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

The geographic distribution of Jewish households in Miami has changed significantly since 1994. From 1994-2004, the percentage of Jewish households in North Dade increased from 45% to 51%, the percentage in South Dade increased from 29% to 32%, and the percentage in The Beaches decreased from 26% to 17%. By geographic subarea, the percentage of Jewish households in North Dade Core East increased from 24% in 1994 to 36% in 2004, while the percentage in North Dade Core West decreased from 16% to 10%, reflecting a shift of more than 9,000 persons in Jewish households between the two areas. The percentage of Jewish households in East Kendall increased from 8% in 1994 to 12% in 2004, and the percentage in Middle Beach decreased from 13% to 9%.

The Jewish Federation should consider keeping a record of the origin and destination zip codes of known Jewish households who move within Miami as address changes are received from the post office. Doing so over a 3-5 year period will yield significant data on intraregional migration at no cost. If significant geographic shifts in the location of the Jewish population are detected, as have been seen over the past decade, the Miami Jewish community can react with the provision of services and programs in new areas.

SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL VARIATIONS EXIST AMONG THE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Significant variations exist among Miami's geographic areas in the demographic, religious, membership, and philanthropic profiles of the Jewish population. Thus, results for Miami as a whole should not be applied to planning at the local level. For example, the results for Miami as a whole show a decrease from 1994-2004 in the number of children age 0-12 in Jewish households and an increase in the number of children age 13-17. On the other hand, the results for North Dade, show an increase in the number of children in both age groups, and the results for The Beaches show a decrease in the number of children in both age groups.

The percentage of foreign-born adults in Jewish households is higher in North Dade (39%) and The Beaches (34%) than in South Dade (18%). The percentage of Jewish households who live in high rises is much higher in North Dade (67%) and The Beaches (54%) than in South Dade (17%). The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is higher in North Dade (38%) and The Beaches (30%) than in South Dade (21%). Median household income of Jewish households is much higher in South Dade (\$80,000) and The Beaches (\$71,000) than in North Dade (\$49,000). The percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox is higher in The Beaches (17%) and North Dade (11%) than in South Dade (1%). The percentage of married couples who are intermarried is higher in South Dade (25%) than in The Beaches (13%) and North Dade (9%). Jewish community planning should occur with these and other regional variations in mind.

MIAMI IS NOT JUST A JEWISH RETIREMENT COMMUNITY

The 30% (36,800 persons) of persons in Jewish households in Miami who are age 65 and over is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. While the Miami Jewish community has a deserved reputation nationwide for its elderly Jewish population, planning should proceed with the recognition that Miami is demographically diverse, containing almost 20,000 Jewish children. While the overall number of persons in Jewish households in Miami decreased by 17% from 1994-2004 and the number of elderly persons in Miami decreased by 20% from 1994-2004, the number of children only

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decreased by 11%. In addition, 59% of new households (households who live in Miami for less than five years) are under age 50, compared to 25% of longer-term households, and 32% of new households are households with children, compared to 20% of longer-term households. Although the median age of persons in Jewish households increased from 1994-2004, this was due mainly to a decrease in the number of persons age 25-49 and an increase in the number of persons age 50-64, not to an increase in the number of persons age 65 and over.

MIAMI HAS A RELATIVELY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKING PARENTS

50% (7,300 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households in Miami live in households in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent household) are employed full time (*households with working parents*). The 50% is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in 1994. The percentage of children age 0-12 living in households with working parents is an indicator of the need for after school programs.

SIGNIFICANT LEVELS OF POVERTY AND WEALTH EXIST IN THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY

More than 12,000 Jewish households in Miami are low income households (household income under \$25,000), 1,900 households live below the poverty levels, and almost 400 households often or sometimes do not have enough to eat. Holocaust survivors and immigrants represent a disproportionate share of Jewish households living below the poverty levels.

On the other hand, the median household income of \$64,100 for Jewish households is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The \$64,100 compares to \$57,100 in 1994 (*adjusted for inflation*). In addition, the \$274,000 median value of homes owned by Jewish households is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The \$274,000 compares to \$137,600 in 1994 (*adjusted for inflation*). Thus, the community should be sensitive to its lower income members, particularly those who are Holocaust survivors and new immigrants, while at the same time recognizing the significant potential that exists for increased philanthropy in view of rising household incomes and housing values.

JEWISH CONTINUITY ISSUES ARE DIFFERENT FROM OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The issue of Jewish continuity in Miami is a complex one. On almost all measures of “Jewishness,” Miami is one of the more “Jewish” among the Jewish communities in the country. Among about 25-50 comparison Jewish communities, Miami has the second highest percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (82%) and the second highest percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (12%) and who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (7%). Miami has the fourth highest percentage of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles (34%) and the sixth highest percentage who keep a kosher home (22%). Miami has an average percentage of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (79%) and who always or usually light Chanukah candles (77%). The 16% of married couples who are intermarried is the seventh lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 46% of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a Jewish day school is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

But, in many ways, this is a *bifurcated* community in which many households maintain a significant degree of commitment to their Jewish identity, while others clearly consider their “Jewishness” of

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somewhat marginal importance. Perhaps best illustrating this bifurcation is the following: 30% of Jewish households under age 35 keep a kosher home and 30% of Jewish respondents under age 35 attend synagogue services once per month or more, yet 28% of married couples in households under age 35 are intermarried and 21% of households under age 35 always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home. While 95% of households are involved Jewishly in some way (either through religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, or Jewish philanthropy), for many, the extent of involvement in Jewish activity is minimal. Thus, efforts to engage Jewish households in Jewish life should take into account the significant polarization in Jewish behavior that exists in Miami.

LEVELS OF JEWISH CONNECTIVITY HAVE REMAINED STRONG OVER THE PAST DECADE

On many measures of Jewish connectivity, the Miami Jewish community shows either stability or an increase from 1994-2004. The percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Just Jewish remained about the same (32% in 1994 and 31% in 2004). The percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door increased (from 76% in 1994 to 82% in 2004), the percentage of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder remained about the same (77% in 1994 and 79% in 2004), the percentage of households who always or usually light Chanukah candles increased (from 72% in 1994 to 77% in 2004), the percentage of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles increased (from 29% in 1994 to 34% in 2004), the percentage of households who keep a kosher home remained about the same (20% in 1994 and 22% in 2004), the percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath remained the same (7% in both 1994 and 2004), and the percentage of households who always, usually or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home remained about the same (12% in 1994 and 14% in 2004). The percentage of Jewish respondents who never attend synagogue services (or attend only for special occasions) remained about the same (24% in 1994 and 25% in 2004), and the percentage of respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more increased (from 22% in 1994 to 26% in 2004).

The percentage of households who are synagogue members remained about the same (37% in 1994 and 39% in 2004), and the percentage of households with children who are synagogue members increased (from 55% in 1994 to 64% in 2004). The percentage of households who are Jewish Community Center (JCC) members remained about the same (8% in 1994 and 11% in 2004). The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool or child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program remained about the same (82% in 1994 and 79% in 2004). The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a Jewish day school increased (from 29% in 1994 to 46% in 2004).

The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation and its agencies remained about the same or increased for all but one of the agencies. The percentage of households who contain a member who visited Israel increased (from 55% in 1994 to 62% in 2004), the percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel increased (from 16% in 1994 to 27% in 2004), and the percentage of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel increased (from 42% in 1994 to 62% in 2004). The percentage of households who reported an amount donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year increased (from 37% in 1994 to 42% in 2004).

Only three significant measures show *decreases* in Jewish connectivity. The percentage of married couples who are intermarried increased (from 12% in 1994 to 16% in 2004), the percentage of children age 0-17 in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish decreased (from 65% in 1994 to 42% in 2004),

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and the percentage of households who are Jewish organization members decreased (from 38% in 1994 to 31% in 2004).

At a time when many in the Jewish community despair about issues of intermarriage, assimilation, and declining levels of Jewish involvement, the Miami Jewish community should promote its continuing strength as a way of both boosting morale and attracting potential Jewishly-connected migrants.

INTERMARRIAGE, WHILE NOT AS HIGH AS IN MANY JEWISH COMMUNITIES, IS STILL AN ISSUE

The 16% of married couples who are intermarried (the *couples intermarriage rate*) in Miami is the seventh lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. However, as is true in all the comparison Jewish communities, the trend in Miami is for higher couples intermarriage rates among younger couples. The couples intermarriage rate decreases from 29% in households under age 35 to 21% in households age 35-49, 17% in households age 50-64, 11% in households age 65-74, and 7% in households age 75 and over.

The 28% couples intermarriage rate in households under age 35 is the third lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in 1994. The 20% couples intermarriage rate in households age 35-49 is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in 1994. The 16% couples intermarriage rate in households age 50-64 is the sixth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in 1994. The 11% couples intermarriage rate in households age 65-74 is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in 1994. The 7% couples intermarriage rate in households age 75 and over is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1% in 1994. While the couples intermarriage rate is still low among elderly couples, it is higher than a decade ago.

Only 35% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households feel very much or somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community, compared to 69% of respondents in in-married households and 67% of respondents in conversionary in-married households. Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are particularly low in intermarried households. While 99% of in-married households are involved Jewishly, only 82% of intermarried households are. For example, 54% of in-married households are synagogue members, compared to only 13% of intermarried households (The 13% is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.) 18% of in-married households are JCC members, compared to 5% of intermarried households. 52% of in-married households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 23% of intermarried households.

Within married households, 7% of Jewish children age 0-17 are being raised in intermarried households, and 16% are being raised in conversionary in-married households. In intermarried households, only 42% of children are being raised Jewish, compared to 65% in 1994. 20% of households with children always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home. Making Jewish children who are being raised in intermarried households and conversionary in-married households (and who have non-Jewish grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins) comfortable in the Miami Jewish community, while at the same time developing programs to encourage Jews to marry other Jews, represents a significant challenge.

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The importance of integrating intermarried households into the Miami Jewish community and encouraging them to lead a Jewish life, whether for the benefit of the Jewish children being raised in these households or for the potential to influence intermarried households to raise their children Jewishly, should not be minimized. Jewish identity initiatives must carefully balance “outreach” to the intermarried population with “inreach” to moderately affiliated Jews. Each synagogue and Jewish organization needs to develop its own policies and programs for grappling with the issue of intermarriage.

JCCs AND SYNAGOGUES ARE NOT COMPETING INSTITUTIONS

Only 3% of Jewish households in Miami are JCC members, but are not synagogue members. More important, 74% of JCC members are also synagogue members and 24% of synagogue members are also JCC members, indicating that 9% of Jewish households are members of both a synagogue and a JCC. On the other hand, 58% of Jewish households are neither synagogue nor JCC members. The 58% is the eighth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Synagogues and JCCs should work together to encourage membership in both institutions. Offering discounts for joint synagogue and JCC membership may be one strategy for accomplishing this objective.

A COORDINATED EFFORT IS NEEDED TO INCREASE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

In recognition of the importance of synagogues in promoting increased involvement in Jewish philanthropy, volunteerism, and other positive measures of Jewish identity, a coordinated effort to increase synagogue membership in Miami should be considered. The 39% of Jewish households who *reported* current synagogue membership is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. While the 64% current synagogue membership of households with children is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities, the 39% current synagogue membership of households age 50-64 is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, and the 35% current synagogue membership of households age 65 and over is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Perhaps contributing to the low levels of synagogue membership is that only 13% of adults in Jewish households were born in Miami, which is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities, and results in lower levels of attachment to local Jewish institutions.

Current synagogue membership is particularly low for households in NE South Dade (29%), South Beach (27%), Other North Dade (22%), FSU households (30%), non-elderly single households (17%), households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (21%), the Just Jewish (15%), and intermarried households (13%). Current synagogue membership is relatively high among Hispanic (50%), Sephardic (49%), and Israeli (48%) households.

Attracting unaffiliated groups of Jews to synagogues in Miami can best be addressed through a coordinated, community-wide effort. Increasing synagogue membership among the elderly population, 99% of whom are not locally born (although 69% are in residence for 20 or more years), represents a particular challenge. Illness and transportation issues often contribute to non-membership in elderly households. Also, 69% of elderly households live in high rises, many of which are heavily Jewish, and these elderly households do not need synagogues to develop Jewish friendship circles.

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INCOME IS A FACTOR IN BOTH SYNAGOGUE AND JCC MEMBERSHIP

The strong relationship between household income and both synagogue and JCC membership suggests that cost may be an important reason why more Jewish households in Miami are not synagogue members or JCC members. Synagogue membership increases from 21% of households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 30% of households earning \$25,000-\$50,000, 35% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, 52% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000, and 70% of households earning \$200,000 and over. Similarly, JCC membership increases from 6% of households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 10% of households earning \$25,000-\$50,000, 15% of households earning \$50,000-\$200,000, and 28% of households earning \$200,000 and over. In addition, cost was reported as the major reason for not joining a JCC by 17% of respondents in JCC non-member households. Among other things, the Miami Jewish community should consider offering discounts for joint synagogue and JCC membership as a way of encouraging membership in both institutions. Also, synagogues and JCCs should examine their dues structure to determine strategies to increase membership while sustaining services.

MULTIPLE ENTRY POINTS TO THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY NEED TO BE MARKETED

Jewish organizations, such as Hadassah, B'nai B'rith, and WIZO, often provide relatively inexpensive ways for Jews to become involved in Jewish life. In Miami, 31% of Jewish households reported current membership in a Jewish organization, which is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in 1994. The organized Jewish community should recognize these organizations as vehicles for involving persons for whom cost is an obstacle or whose interests are more focused.

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 synagogue 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, 63% of Jewish households in Miami in which an adult attended a Jewish day school for 7-12 years as a child are synagogue members, compared to 41% of households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school for 1-6 years as a child, 40% of households in which an adult attended a synagogue school, and 21% of households in which no adult attended Jewish education. 70% 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. This argues that to build for the future and help preserve Jewish identity and continuity, the Jewish Federation should continue to support Jewish day schools, particularly past the elementary school level, and should consider extending additional support to synagogue schools, which are as effective as 1-6 years of a Jewish day school education on many measures of Jewish connectivity.

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 (specifically sleep away 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, 10% of married couples in Jewish households in Miami in which an adult participated in Hillel while in college (excluding High Holidays) are intermarried, compared to 21% of married couples in households in which no adult participated in Hillel while in college. This argues that to build for the future and to preserve Jewish identity and continuity, the Jewish Federation should support programs that provide assistance to these types of informal Jewish education.

THE LEVELS OF FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH AGENCIES IN MIAMI ARE LOW, AND THE PERCEPTIONS OF THOSE AGENCIES AS EXCELLENT IS AVERAGE TO BELOW AVERAGE

With the exception of the Dave and Mary Alper JCC and the Jewish Federation itself, a significant portion of the Miami Jewish community is *not at all familiar* with the agencies of the Jewish Federation. While the percentage of respondents who are *very familiar* with the Jewish Federation is above average compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage who are very familiar with the Dave and Mary Alper JCC, Jewish Community Services, the Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education (CAJE), and the Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation is about average. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with Douglas Gardens is below average, and among respondents age 65 and over, the percentage is well below average. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the Michael-Ann Russell JCC and the Miami Beach JCC is well below average.

Note that recent name changes for both CAJE (formerly the Central Agency for Jewish Education) and Jewish Community Services (formerly Jewish Family Services and Jewish Vocational Service) may have contributed to the lower levels of familiarity with these agencies. The Miami Jewish community should carefully consider changes in the names of agencies, particularly if the change is away from the name typically used in other Jewish communities.

The vast majority (78%-91%) of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation and its agencies have positive (excellent + good) perceptions of them. However, compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage of respondents in Miami who perceive the Jewish Federation and its agencies as excellent is average to below average. The percentage of respondents (who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the agencies) who perceive the Dave and Mary Alper JCC, the Jewish Federation, Douglas Gardens, the Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education, and the Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation as excellent is about average compared to other Jewish communities, while the percentage who perceive the Michael-Ann Russell JCC as excellent is below average and the percentage who perceive the Miami Beach JCC and Jewish Community Services as excellent is the fifth lowest.

The Jewish Federation should consider a coordinated marketing campaign to enhance the visibility and improve the perception of the Jewish Federation and its agencies.

MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

ELDERLY SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN ALL THREE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

While 38% of persons in Jewish households in North Dade, 30% of persons in Jewish households in The Beaches, and 21% of persons in Jewish households in South Dade are age 65 and over, the number of persons in Jewish households age 65 and over in North Dade (21,700 persons) is significantly higher than in South Dade (8,900 persons) and The Beaches (6,200 persons). Thus, the perception that elderly services should be concentrated in North Dade and The Beaches needs to be revised, and elderly services need to be provided in South Dade, which now has a larger elderly population than The Beaches.

The very high percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone (31%, the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities) should be a major concern for Jewish agencies responsible for providing services to the elderly. The 17% of elderly single female households is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The percentage of elderly single households in which a member is health limited increased from 21% in 1994 to 28% in 2004. Elderly single persons living alone are more likely to need social services.

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

19% of Jewish households with elderly persons in Miami reported the need for in-home health care in the past year, which is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities, and 10% reported the need for senior transportation. 1%-3% of households with elderly persons reported the need for other social services for the elderly.

Only 3% of households with elderly persons reported *unmet* needs for senior transportation, and 2% reported unmet needs for in-home health care. 0%-1% of households with elderly persons reported unmet needs for home-delivered meals, adult day care, nursing home care, and congregate meals. Note, however, that most of the needs for in-home health care, senior transportation, and adult day care in households with elderly persons were being met outside the Jewish community. For example, 17% of households with elderly persons received in-home health care; 15% received it from non-Jewish sources and 2%, from Jewish sources. The Miami Jewish community should address the need for the provision of in-home health care and senior transportation, but should balance these needs (which are mostly being met) with needs in other areas (particularly Jewish continuity).

WHILE A STRONG PREFERENCE EXISTS FOR JEWISH-SPONSORED ADULT CARE FACILITIES, DOUGLAS GARDENS IS RELATIVELY UNKNOWN

The 67% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over in Miami who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities. Yet, only 24% of all respondents are very familiar with Douglas Gardens, which is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes. The 24% compares to 20% in 1994. In addition, only 28% of respondents age 65 and over are very familiar with Douglas Gardens, which is well below average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes. The 28% compares to 22% in 1994. The 37% of respondents age 65 and over who are not at all familiar with Douglas Gardens is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes.

In its planning, Douglas Gardens should carefully consider both the significant decrease in the number of elderly persons in Jewish households (from 45,900 persons in 1994 to 36,800 persons in 2004) and the

MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

increase in intermarriage among the elderly (from 5% to 11% for married couples in households age 65-74 and from 1% to 7% for married couples in households age 75 and over), while acknowledging the clear preference among the Jewish population for Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities.

ORGANIZED PROGRAMS TO ISRAEL SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE SUPPORTED

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.

62% of Jewish households in Miami contain a member who visited Israel, which is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in 1994. 27% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel, which is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. (Note that the 27% includes 9% of households in which an adult is Israeli.) Yet, only 44% 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 17% consider it not at all important. Apparently, some donors do not appreciate the connection between trips to Israel and Jewish identity formation. Trips to Israel, particularly for teenagers and young adults, should continue to be promoted and supported so that the Jewish community can capitalize on the transforming experience that a trip to Israel can offer.

The 62% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities, perhaps, in part, because of the situation in Israel at the time of the study. 33% of Jewish respondents reported an increase in their level of emotional attachment to Israel compared to five years ago, and only 4% reported a decrease. Organized programs should be considered that bring together emotionally attached participants who have been to Israel in the past with less involved Jews. Fundraising efforts should consider these strong emotional attachments.

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

13% of Jewish respondents in Miami personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year. 9% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 reported that their children experienced anti-Semitism in the local community (mainly at school) in the past year. Yet, 49% of respondents perceive that a great deal or a moderate amount of anti-Semitism exists in the local community (a decrease from 73% in 1994). In addition, 71% 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 increasing anti-Semitism around the world.

THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY CONTINUES TO HAVE SIGNIFICANT TIES TO THE HOLOCAUST

4% (3,800 adults) of Jewish adults in Miami are Holocaust survivors, and 5% (4,800 adults) are the children of survivors. 13% (6,800 households) of *Jewish households* contain a survivor or the child of a survivor. The number of survivors and the number of children of survivors did not change significantly from 1994-2004.

MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

96% of survivors are age 65 and over, and 71% are age 75 and over. The median household income for Holocaust survivor households is \$19,600, compared to \$37,400 for all elderly households. 33% of Holocaust survivor households contain a health-limited member, compared to 27% of all elderly households. The Jewish community should continue to address the special needs of both Holocaust survivors and the children of survivors.

THE INTERNET SHOULD BE USED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

35% of Jewish respondents in Miami used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, including 14% who used the Internet for information about the Miami Jewish community. Younger respondents were more likely to use the Internet in the past year than were older respondents. The Internet is quickly becoming an important and effective medium for communicating with and educating the Miami Jewish community.

EFFORTS ARE NEEDED TO INCREASE THE VISIBILITY OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION AND TO INVOLVE MORE PEOPLE IN THE ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

74% of Jewish households in Miami are on the Greater Miami Jewish Federation mailing list. 44% of households reported that they were not asked to donate to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the past year, which is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and represents a decrease from 51% in 1994. 38% of households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year donated to other Jewish charities, and 47% donated to non-Jewish charities. Of households asked to donate, the 21% who did not donate is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. In addition, 28% of respondents are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation. Efforts should be made to reach individuals who are not on the Jewish Federation mailing list and to raise the profile of the Jewish Federation. Strategies should be developed to increase the involvement of those population groups who are currently under represented in the Annual Campaign, particularly part-year households, Israeli households, households under age 35, non-elderly single households, new residents, the Just Jewish, and intermarried households.

EFFORTS ARE NEEDED TO INVOLVE MORE YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE ANNUAL CAMPAIGN AND IN JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC GIVING IN GENERAL

As in most comparison Jewish communities, a disproportionate number of donations and a disproportionate share of the total dollars donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation Annual Campaign derive from elderly households, and a disproportionate share of donors is elderly. 53% of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are age 65 and over, while 45% of all Jewish households in Miami are elderly. 68% of households under age 35 and 47% of households age 35-64 were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 37% of households age 65 and over. In total, 77% of households under age 35 and 60% of households age 35-64 did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 48% of households age 65 and over. From 1994-2004, an increase in the percentage of households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year is seen for all age groups, *except* households under age 35, which showed a decrease. In addition, 17% of non-elderly households donated only to non-Jewish charities in the past year, compared to 8% of elderly households. Methods should be devised to involve more young people in the Annual Campaign and in Jewish philanthropic giving in general.

MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

SIGNIFICANT EMPHASIS ON ENDOWMENT GIVING IS WARRANTED

63% of Jewish respondents age 65 and over in Miami feel very much or somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community. Philanthropic giving among older Jews is relatively high. 74% of households age 65 and over donated to Jewish charities in the past year. 20% of households age 65 and over donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the past year, and 30% donated \$100 and over to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations). 5% of households age 65 and over donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year. 23% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills, 63% have wills that contain no charitable provisions, 11% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, and 4% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only. The Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation should capitalize on the proclivity of the elderly to donate to Jewish charities. Emphasis should be placed on enhancing programs which communicate the opportunities for, and advantages of, endowment giving.

THE JEWISH FEDERATION SHOULD ENCOURAGE VOLUNTEERISM IN THE MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY

29% of Jewish respondents in Miami volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, and 27% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations. Among about 20 comparison Jewish communities, the 29% who volunteered for Jewish organizations is about average, while the 27% who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations is well below average. The 34% of adults in Jewish households who are retired can serve as a significant resource to the volunteer community. The Jewish Federation and its agencies should promote volunteer opportunities, particularly within the Miami Jewish community.

THE ANNUAL CAMPAIGN OF THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION SHOULD BE ORIENTED TOWARD THE MOTIVATIONS FOR GIVING IDENTIFIED BY THE STUDY

At least 70% of respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities in the past year reported that helping the Jewish poor, providing social services for the Jewish elderly, supporting the people of Israel, combating anti-Semitism, and providing Jewish education for children are very important motivations to donate to Jewish organizations. Helping Jews overseas who are in distress is a very important motivation for 60% of respondents. Providing individual and family counseling for Jews, providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews, and supporting educational trips to Israel are very important motivations for 44%-48% of respondents.

33% of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the past year reported that they would increase their donations if more of the money went to local needs, and 27% would increase their donations if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas. Unlike in most comparison Jewish communities, in Miami the percentage of respondents who would increase their donations if more of the money went to local needs is *not* much higher than the percentage of respondents who would increase their donations if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas. Campaign publicity must carefully balance these contrasting priorities.

34% of respondents would increase their donations if they had more say over how the money was spent. 29% of respondents would increase their donations if they were asked by a close friend and only 5% would increase their donations if they received more recognition for the donation.

Marketing efforts that are oriented toward the community's motivations for giving and the circumstances under which donors might increase their level of giving may lead to a more successful campaign.

MAJOR THEMES OF THE STUDY

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MIAMI

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MIAMI

Population Size and Distribution

1. 121,300 persons live in 54,000 Jewish households. Of the 121,300 persons, 112,300 persons (93%) are Jewish. Another 1,000 Jewish persons live in institutions; 700 Jewish students whose parents do not live in Miami live in dormitories. An additional 4,900 Jewish persons live in 2,800 Jewish households who live in Miami for less than three months of the year.
2. The number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 17% (25,300 persons) from 1994-2004.
3. Jewish households comprise 6.5% of all households in Miami.

Geographic Profile

4. 13% of adults in Jewish households were locally born (in Miami); 31% (30,673 adults) were foreign born.
5. 5% (2,646 households) of households are from the Former Soviet Union.
6. 10% (9,531 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews; 7% (6,663 adults) consider themselves to be Israelis; and 13% (12,030 adults) consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.)
7. 7% of households are part-year households (live in Miami 3-7 months of the year).
8. 12% of households have lived in Miami for 0-4 years; 62%, for 20 or more years.
9. 31% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 26%, for 20 or more years.
10. 83% of households own their homes.
11. 40% of households live in single family homes; 48%, in high rises.

Demographic Profile

12. 18% (21,712 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17, of whom 91% (19,765 children) are being raised Jewish.
13. 30% (36,754 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
14. 45% of Jewish children live in North Dade; 38%, in South Dade; and 17%, in The Beaches.
15. 59% of elderly persons in Jewish households live in North Dade; 24%, in South Dade; and 17%, in The Beaches.
16. The average household size is 2.25 persons.
17. 21% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 8% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 31% are married households with no children at home; and 32% are single person households.
18. 62% of adults in Jewish households are currently married and 13% are currently widowed.
19. 60% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher.
20. 50% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force; 34% are retired.
21. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$274,000.
22. The 2003 median household income is \$64,100.
23. 22% (12,042 households) of households may be considered to be low income households (earned under \$25,000 in 2003). 3.5% (1,890 households) of households reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MIAMI

Religious Profile

24. 9% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 32%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 27%, Reform; and 31%, Just Jewish.
25. 79% of households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder.
26. 34% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles.
27. 22% of households keep a kosher home; 12% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
28. 26% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services once per month or more.
29. 75% of married couples are in-married; 9% are conversionary in-married; and 16% are intermarried.
30. 42% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish.

Membership Profile

31. 39% of households are current synagogue members, including 4% who are synagogue members outside Miami.
32. 13% of households are JCC members, including 2% who are members of a JCC outside Miami.
33. 31% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year.
34. 31% of households are Jewish organization members.
35. 54% of households are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

Jewish Education of Adults

36. 76% of born Jewish adults received some formal Jewish education as children.
37. 18% of born Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as children.
38. 31% of born Jewish adults attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as children.
39. 43% of born Jewish adults were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers.
40. 34% of born Jewish adults who attended college participated in Hillel (excluding the High Holidays).
41. 35% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year.
42. 26% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year.

Jewish Education of Children

43. 79% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool or child care program attend a Jewish preschool or child care program.
44. 39% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school, as do 46% of Jewish children age 5-12.
45. 56% of Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend formal Jewish education as do 31% of Jewish children age 13-17.

Jewish Agencies

46. 30% of respondents are very familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation; 42% are somewhat familiar; and 28% are not at all familiar.
47. 24% of respondents are very familiar with the Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged; 33% are somewhat familiar; and 43% are not at all familiar.
48. 13% of respondents are very familiar with Jewish Community Services; 32% are somewhat familiar; and 54% are not at all familiar.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MIAMI

49. 8% of respondents are very familiar with the Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education; 12% are somewhat familiar; and 79% are not at all familiar.
50. 8% of respondents are very familiar with the Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation; 16% are somewhat familiar; and 77% are not at all familiar.

Social Service Needs

51. 19% (9,990 households) of households contain a health-limited member.
52. 9% (4,644 households) of households needed marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year.
53. 11% (5,778 households) of households needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person in the past year.
54. 8% (2,475 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year.
55. 12% (2,009 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 needed singles programs in the past year.
56. 18% of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 have used a Jewish Internet dating service at some time.
57. 10% (1,011 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.
58. 19% (4,835 households) of households with elderly persons needed in-home health care in the past year.
59. 10% (2,718 households) of households with elderly persons needed senior transportation in the past year.
60. 2% (470 households) of households with elderly persons needed nursing home care in the past year.
61. 3% (680 households) of households with elderly persons needed adult day care in the past year.
62. 3% (889 households) of households with elderly persons needed home-delivered meals in the past year.
63. 1% (235 households) of households with elderly persons needed congregate meals in the past year.
64. 15% 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.
65. 67% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 17% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities; 15% would have no preference; and 1% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities.

Israel

66. 62% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
67. 31% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.
68. 16% of households with Jewish children have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip; 11%, on a general trip.
69. 31% of Jewish respondents are extremely attached to Israel; 31% are very attached; 28% are somewhat attached; and 10% are not attached.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR MIAMI

70. 33% of respondents reported that their level of emotional attachment to Israel has increased compared to five years ago; 4% reported a decrease, and 63% reported no change.

Anti-Semitism

71. 13% of Jewish respondents experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year.
72. 9% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year.
73. 14% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Miami; 35%, a moderate amount; 39%, a little; and 12%, none at all.
74. 4% (3,794 adults) of Jewish adults are Holocaust survivors and 5% (4,812 adults) are the children of Holocaust survivors.

Philanthropic Profile

75. 82% of households reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.
76. 44% of households reported that they donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (GMJF) in the past year.
77. 11% of households reported that they donated to other Jewish Federations in the past year.
78. 52% of households reported an amount donated to other Jewish charities (excluding Jewish Federations) in the past year.
79. 59% of households reported an amount donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.
80. 56% of households reported that they did not donate to GMJF in the past year. 44% of households reported that they were not asked to donate and 12% reported that they were asked, but did not donate. Thus, 21% of *households asked to donate* to GMJF in the past year did not donate.
81. 22% of households donated to Jewish charities, but not to non-Jewish charities in the past year; 13% donated to non-Jewish charities, but not to Jewish charities; 47% donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities; and 18% did not donate to any charities.
82. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 23% were donated to GMJF; 9%, to other Jewish Federations; 39%, to other Jewish charities; and 29%, to non-Jewish charities.
83. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 71% were donated to Jewish charities (*including* GMJF).
84. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households *to Jewish charities* in the past year, 33% were donated to GMJF.
85. 23% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 63% have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 11% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities; and 4% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only.
86. 17% of Jewish respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations only in the past year; 15% volunteered for non-Jewish organizations only; 12% volunteered for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations in the past year; and 56% did not volunteer.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR NORTH DADE

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR NORTH DADE

Population Size and Distribution

1. 57,502 persons live in 27,270 Jewish households. Of the 57,502 persons, 54,971 persons (96%) are Jewish. 51% of Jewish households live in North Dade.
2. The number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 6% (3,459 persons) from 1994-2004.
3. The number of persons in Jewish households in North Dade Core East increased by 9,255 persons from 1994-2004; the number of persons in Jewish households in North Dade Core West decreased by 9,537 persons from 1994-2004; the number of persons in Jewish households in Other North Dade decreased by 3,113 persons from 1994-2004.

Geographic Profile

4. 8% of adults in Jewish households were locally born (in Miami); 39% were foreign born.
5. 8% of households are from the Former Soviet Union.
6. 12% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews; 10% consider themselves to be Israelis; and 16% consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.)
7. 9% of households are part-year households (live in Miami 3-7 months of the year).
8. 14% of households have lived in Miami for 0-4 years; 54%, for 20 or more years.
9. 33% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 21%, for 20 or more years.
10. 82% of households own their homes.
11. 24% of households live in single family homes; 67%, in high rises.

Demographic Profile

12. 17% (9,488 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17.
13. 38% (21,678 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
14. The average household size is 2.11 persons.
15. 17% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 6% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 32% are married households with no children at home; and 25% are single person households.
16. 54% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher.
17. 44% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force; 42% are retired.
18. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$218,600.
19. The 2003 median household income is \$49,100.
20. 28% (7,581 households) of households may be considered to be low income households (earned under \$25,000 in 2003).

Religious Profile

21. 11% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 37%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 20%, Reform; and 31%, Just Jewish.
22. 79% of households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder.
23. 37% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles.
24. 24% of households keep a kosher home; 14% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
25. 25% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services once per month or more.
26. 84% of married couples are in-married; 7% are conversionary in-married; and 9% are intermarried.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR NORTH DADE

Membership Profile

27. 36% of households are current synagogue members.
28. 10% of households are members of the Michael-Ann Russell JCC.
29. 28% of households participated in a Michael-Ann Russell JCC program in the past year.
30. 33% of households are Jewish organization members.
31. 53% of households are current members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

Jewish Education of Children

32. 88% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool or child care program attend a Jewish preschool or child care program.
33. 50% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school.

Jewish Agencies

34. 28% of respondents are very familiar with the Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center; 38% are somewhat familiar; and 34% are not at all familiar.

Israel

35. 68% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
36. 34% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.
37. 36% of Jewish respondents are extremely attached to Israel; 30% are very attached; 26% are somewhat attached; and 8% are not attached.

Philanthropic Profile

38. 79% of households reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.
39. 42% of households reported that they donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the past year.
40. 53% of households reported an amount donated to other Jewish charities (excluding Jewish Federations) in the past year.
41. 50% of households reported an amount donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR SOUTH DADE

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR SOUTH DADE

Population Size and Distribution

1. 43,285 persons live in 17,334 Jewish households. Of the 43,285 persons, 38,177 persons (88%) are Jewish. 32% of Jewish households live in South Dade.
2. The number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 15% (7,626 persons) from 1994-2004.
3. The number of persons in Jewish households in West Kendall decreased by 8,471 persons from 1994-2004. The number of persons in Jewish households in East Kendall increased by 2,224 persons from 1994-2004. The number of persons in Jewish households in NE South Dade decreased by 1,296 persons from 1994-2004.

Geographic Profile

4. 22% of adults in Jewish households were locally born (in Miami); 18% were foreign born.
5. 0% of households are from the Former Soviet Union.
6. 8% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews; 10% consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews; and 3% consider themselves to be Israelis. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.)
7. 3% of households are part-year households (live in Miami 3-7 months of the year).
8. 8% of households have lived in Miami for 0-4 years; 79%, for 20 or more years.
9. 26% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 36%, for 20 or more years.
10. 90% of households own their homes.
11. 65% of households live in single family homes; 17%, in high rises.

Demographic Profile

12. 21% (8,873 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17.
13. 21% (8,917 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
14. The average household size is 2.50 persons.
15. 29% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 11% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 28% are married households with no children at home; and 25% are single person households.
16. 68% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher.
17. 60% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force; 22% are retired.
18. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$324,100.
19. The 2003 median household income is \$80,300.
20. 14% (2,427 households) of households may be considered to be low income households (earned under \$25,000 in 2003).

Religious Profile

21. 1% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 27%, Conservative; 3%, Reconstructionist; 38%, Reform; and 30%, Just Jewish.
22. 79% of households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder.
23. 15% of households keep a kosher home; 5% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
24. 23% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services once per month or more.
25. 61% of married couples are in-married; 14% are conversionary in-married; and 25% are intermarried.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR SOUTH DADE

Membership Profile

26. 39% of households are current synagogue members.
27. 13% of households are members of the Alper JCC.
28. 34% of households participated in an Alper JCC program in the past year.
29. 25% of households are Jewish organization members.
30. 52% of households are current members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

Jewish Education of Children

31. 70% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool or child care program attend a Jewish preschool or child care program.
32. 19% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school.

Jewish Agencies

33. 37% of respondents are very familiar with the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center; 44% are somewhat familiar; and 19% are not at all familiar.

Israel

34. 49% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
35. 24% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.
36. 19% of Jewish respondents are extremely attached to Israel; 32% are very attached; 37% are somewhat attached; and 12% are not attached.

Philanthropic Profile

37. 86% of households reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.
38. 47% of households reported that they donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the past year.
39. 49% of households reported an amount donated to other Jewish charities (excluding Jewish Federations) in the past year.
40. 74% of households reported an amount donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE BEACHES

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE BEACHES

Population Size and Distribution

1. 20,534 persons live in 9,396 Jewish households. Of the 20,534 persons, 19,220 persons (94%) are Jewish. 17% of Jewish households live in The Beaches.
2. The number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 40% (13,930 persons) from 1994-2004.
3. The number of persons in Jewish households in North Beach decreased by 2,005 persons from 1994-2004. The number of persons in Jewish households in Middle Beach decreased by 7,547 persons from 1994-2004. The number of persons in Jewish households in South Beach decreased by 4,604 persons from 1994-2004.

Geographic Profile

4. 10% of adults in Jewish households were locally born (in Miami); 34% were foreign born.
5. 6% of households are from the Former Soviet Union.
6. 12% of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews; 7% consider themselves to be Israelis; and 12% consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.)
7. 9% of households are part-year households (live in Miami 3-7 months of the year).
8. 15% of households have lived in Miami for 0-4 years; 55%, for 20 or more years.
9. 36% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 23%, for 20 or more years.
10. 73% of households own their homes.
11. 38% of households live in single family homes; 54%, in high rises.

Demographic Profile

12. 17% (3,511 children) of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17.
13. 30% (6,160 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over.
14. The average household size is 2.19 persons.
15. 20% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 6% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 32% are married households with no children at home; and 35% are single person households.
16. 60% of adults in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher.
17. 49% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force; 36% are retired.
18. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is \$423,200.
19. The 2003 median household income is \$71,100.
20. 24% (2,236 households) of households may be considered to be low income households (earned under \$25,000 in 2003).

Religious Profile

21. 17% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox; 27%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 23%, Reform; and 32%, Just Jewish.
22. 77% of households always or usually participate in a Passover Seder.
23. 43% of households always or usually light Sabbath candles.
24. 32% of households keep a kosher home; 21% of respondents keep kosher in and out of the home.
25. 34% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services once per month or more.
26. 79% of married couples are in-married; 8% are conversionary in-married; and 13% are intermarried.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE BEACHES

Membership Profile

27. 46% of households are current synagogue members.
28. 5% of households are members of the Miami Beach JCC.
29. 16% of households participated in a Miami Beach JCC program in the past year.
30. 36% of households are Jewish organization members.
31. 58% of households are current members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

Jewish Education of Children

32. 77% of Jewish children age 0-5 who attend a preschool or child care program attend a Jewish preschool or child care program.
33. 61% of Jewish children age 5-17 attend a Jewish day school.

Jewish Agencies

34. 20% of respondents are very familiar with the Miami Beach Jewish Community Center; 36% are somewhat familiar; and 44% are not at all familiar.

Israel

35. 67% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
36. 33% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip.
37. 37% of Jewish respondents are extremely attached to Israel; 33% are very attached; 21% are somewhat attached; and 9% are not attached.

Philanthropic Profile

38. 84% of households reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.
39. 44% of households reported that they donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in the past year.
40. 54% of households reported an amount donated to other Jewish charities (excluding Jewish Federations) in the past year.
41. 59% of households reported an amount donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The statements presented below illustrate the most important ways in which Miami differs from other Jewish communities. The *Main Report* contains a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities to which Miami is compared in each of the statements below. The approximate number of comparison Jewish communities (*comparisons*) to which Miami is compared is shown in parentheses.

Compared to other Jewish communities, Miami has:

Population Size

1. The tenth largest Jewish population in the United States.
2. The third largest Jewish population in Florida.

Geographic Profile

3. The fifth highest percentage of households on the Jewish Federation mailing list (74%, 30 comparisons).
4. A well below average percentage of locally born adults in Jewish households (13%, 40 comparisons).
5. The second highest percentage of foreign born adults in Jewish households (31%, 45 comparisons).
6. A well above average percentage of households in residence for 20 or more years (62%, 40 comparisons).
7. The sixth highest percentage of households at their current address for 20 or more years (26%, 35 comparisons).
8. The fifth lowest percentage of households definitely/probably moving in the next three years (13%, 45 comparisons).
9. The fifth highest percentage of households definitely not moving in the next three years (51%, 30 comparisons).
10. The lowest percentage of households definitely/probably moving within the local metropolitan area in the next three years (4%, 40 comparisons).

Demographic Profile

11. The eighth highest percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households (30%, 50 comparisons).
12. The seventh highest percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households (18%, 45 comparisons).
13. The third highest percentage of households containing one person (32%, 45 comparisons).
14. The eighth lowest percentage of households containing four or more persons (17%, 40 comparisons).
15. The eighth lowest percentage of households who are married with children at home (19%, 45 comparisons).
16. The fifth highest percentage of single female households age 65 and over (17%, 30 comparisons).
17. The second highest 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 (50%, 25 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

18. The sixth highest percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households living alone (31%, 35 comparisons).
19. The eighth lowest percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently married (62%, 55 comparisons).
20. The seventh highest percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently widowed (13%, 50 comparisons).
21. The sixth highest divorce rate (124 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults, 35 comparisons).
22. A well above average percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a high school degree or less (24%, 30 comparisons).
23. The eighth lowest percentage of adults in Jewish households who are employed full time (40%, 40 comparisons).
24. A well above average percentage of adults in Jewish households who are retired (34%, 40 comparisons).
25. A well above average median value of homes owned by Jewish households (*adjusted for inflation*) (\$274,000, 25 comparisons).

Religious Profile

26. The seventh highest percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox (9%, 50 comparisons).
27. The seventh lowest percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Reform (27%, 50 comparisons).
28. The second highest percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (82%, 35 comparisons).
29. The fourth highest percentage of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles (34%, 50 comparisons).
30. The sixth highest percentage of households who keep a kosher home (22%, 50 comparisons).
31. The second highest percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (12%, 30 comparisons).
32. The second highest percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (7%, 25 comparisons).
33. The fifth lowest percentage of households who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home (14%, 40 comparisons).
34. The second highest percentage of Jewish respondents under age 35 who attend synagogue services once per month or more (30%, 30 comparisons).
35. The second highest percentage of Jewish respondents age 35-49 who attend synagogue services once per month or more (35%, 30 comparisons).
36. The seventh lowest percentage of married couples who are intermarried (16%, 55 comparisons).
37. The third lowest percentage of married couples in households under age 35 who are intermarried (28%, 35 comparisons).
38. The lowest percentage of married couples in households age 35-49 who are intermarried (20%, 35 comparisons).
39. The sixth lowest percentage of married couples in households age 50-64 who are intermarried (16%, 35 comparisons).
40. The highest couples conversion rate (38%, 50 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

41. The lowest percentage of Jewish children being raised in intermarried households (7%, 35 comparisons).
42. The fourth highest percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish (93%, 50 comparisons).

Membership Profile

43. The third lowest percentage of households age 65 and over who are current synagogue members (35%, 40 comparisons).
44. The sixth highest percentage of households with children who are current synagogue members (64%, 35 comparisons).
45. The third highest percentage of synagogue member households who are members of an Orthodox synagogue (including Sephardic) (26%, 30 comparisons).

Jewish Education

46. The third highest percentage of born Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as a child (18%, 40 comparisons).
47. The fourth highest percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool or child care program who attend a *Jewish* preschool or child care program (79%, 25 comparisons).
48. The highest percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a Jewish day school (46%, 25 comparisons).
49. The lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who did not or will not seriously investigate sending their children to a Jewish day school (20%, 25 comparisons).
50. The highest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer (26%, 20 comparisons).

Social Service Needs

51. The fourth lowest percentage of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 who needed singles programs in the past year (12%, 25 comparisons).
52. The highest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed in-home health care in the past year (19%, 25 comparisons).
53. The highest percentage of Jewish respondents age 40 and over who very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities (67%, 20 comparisons).

Israel

54. The highest percentage of households in which a member visited Israel (62%, 35 comparisons).
55. The second highest percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip (31%, 30 comparisons).
56. The second highest percentage of households with Jewish children in which a Jewish child visited Israel (27%, 30 comparisons).
57. The highest percentage of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very attached to Israel (62%, 25 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Anti-Semitism

58. The second lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year (9%, 20 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile–Behavior

59. The third lowest percentage of households age 75 and over who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year (51%, 30 comparisons).
60. The second lowest percentage of households who reported an amount donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year (59%, 45 comparisons).
61. The fourth lowest percentage of households who donated to non-Jewish charities, but not to Jewish charities in the past year (13%, 40 comparisons).
62. The fifth lowest percentage of households who donated to charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year (82%, 40 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile–Attitudes

63. The highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that supporting the people of Israel is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (72%, 15 comparisons).
64. The highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that helping Jews overseas who are in distress is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (60%, 15 comparisons).
65. The second highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (45%, 10 comparisons).
66. The highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that supporting educational trips to Israel is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (44%, 10 comparisons).
67. The second highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation who reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if they had more say over how the money was spent (34%, 10 comparisons).
68. The second lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation who reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if more of the money went to local needs (33%, 10 comparisons).
69. The highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation who reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas (27%, 10 comparisons).

MAJOR CHANGES, 1994-2004

MAJOR CHANGES, 1994-2004

The *Main Report* contains many comparisons of the current results with the results from the 1994 Miami community study. The comparisons presented below illustrate some of the most important changes from 1994-2004.

Population Size

1. The number of Jewish households decreased from 67,000 households to 54,000 households.
2. The number of persons in Jewish households decreased from 146,600 persons to 121,300 persons.
3. The number of Jews decreased from 138,600 Jews to 113,300 Jews, including the estimated number of Jews in institutions.
4. The percentage of Miami households who are Jewish decreased from 9.5% to 6.5%.
5. The percentage of Jewish households in North Dade increased from 45% to 51%.
6. The percentage of Jewish households in South Dade increased from 29% to 32%.
7. The percentage of Jewish households in The Beaches decreased from 26% to 17%.
8. The number of Jewish households in North Dade decreased by 3,100 households.
9. The number of Jewish households in South Dade decreased by 2,000 households.
10. The number of Jewish households in The Beaches decreased by 7,800 households.
11. The number of Jewish households in North Dade Core East increased by 3,200 households.
12. The number of Jewish households in North Dade Core West decreased by 5,200 households.
13. The number of Jewish households in East Kendall increased by 1,100 households.

Geographic Profile

14. The distribution of Jewish households has become more geographically concentrated.
15. The percentage of foreign born adults in Jewish households increased from 23% to 31%.
16. The number of households from the Former Soviet Union increased from 1,600 households to 2,600 households.
17. The number of Jewish adults who are Hispanic increased from 5,300 adults to 9,500 adults.
18. The number of Jewish adults who are Israeli increased from 5,800 adults to 6,700 adults.
19. The number of Jewish adults who are Sephardic increased from 7,400 adults to 12,000 adults.
20. The percentage of households in residence for 20 or more years increased from 55% to 62%.
21. The percentage of households who own their homes increased from 75% to 83%.
22. The percentage of households who are definitely/probably moving in the next three years decreased from 23% to 13%.
23. The percentage of households who are definitely/probably moving out of Miami in the next three years decreased from 13% to 7%.
24. The percentage of households who are definitely/probably moving to Broward or Palm Beach County in the next three years decreased from 8% to 3%.

MAJOR CHANGES, 1994-2004

Demographic Profile

25. The number of Jewish children age 0-5 decreased from 7,100 children to 5,700 children.
26. The number of Jewish children age 6-12 decreased from 9,200 children to 7,900 children.
27. The number of Jewish children age 13-17 increased from 5,500 children to 6,200 children.
28. The number of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households decreased from 45,900 persons to 36,800 persons.
29. The median age of persons in Jewish households increased from 48.1 years to 50.7 years.
30. The median age of persons in Jewish households in South Dade increased from 39.9 years to 47.4 years.
31. The percentage of persons age 35-49 in Jewish households decreased from 20% to 16%.
32. The percentage of persons age 50-64 in Jewish households increased from 16% to 21%.
33. The percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households increased from 15% to 18%.
34. The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households in The Beaches decreased from 40% to 30%.
35. The 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 increased from 43% to 50%.
36. The percentage of children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in single parent households increased from 3% to 11%.
37. The percentage of children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried increased from 25% to 30%.
38. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a high school degree or less decreased from 31% to 24%.
39. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher increased from 52% to 60%.
40. The percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a graduate degree increased from 18% to 26%.
41. The percentage of Jewish adults age 18-29 who attend(ed) a South Florida college decreased from 54% to 47%.
42. The percentage of Jewish adults age 18-29 who attend(ed) a college outside Florida increased from 26% to 36%.
43. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$137,600 to \$274,000.
44. The median household income (*adjusted for inflation*) increased from \$57,100 to \$64,100.

Religious Profile

45. The percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door increased from 76% to 82%.
46. The percentage of households who always or usually light Chanukah candles increased from 72% to 77%.
47. The percentage of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles increased from 29% to 34%.
48. The percentage of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more increased from 22% to 26%.

MAJOR CHANGES, 1994-2004

49. The percentage of Jewish respondents under age 35 who attend synagogue services once per month or more increased from 24% to 30%.
50. The percentage of Jewish respondents age 35-49 who attend synagogue services once per month or more increased from 22% to 35%.
51. The percentage of married couples who are intermarried increased from 12% to 16%.
52. The percentage of married couples in households under age 35 who are intermarried increased from 18% to 28%.
53. The percentage of married couples in households age 65-74 who are intermarried increased from 5% to 11%.
54. The percentage of married couples in households age 75 and over who are intermarried increased from 1% to 7%.
55. The couples conversion rate increased from 28% to 38%.
56. The percentage of children in intermarried households being raised Jewish decreased from 65% to 42%.
57. The percentage of Jewish children being raised in intermarried households decreased from 14% to 7%.

Membership Profile

58. The percentage of households under age 35 who are current synagogue members decreased from 40% to 31%.
59. The percentage of households age 35-49 who are current synagogue members increased from 42% to 51%.
60. The percentage of households with children who are current synagogue members increased from 55% to 64%.
61. The percentage of intermarried households who are current synagogue members decreased from 22% to 13%.
62. The percentage of households with children in North Dade who are members of the Michael-Ann Russell JCC increased from 19% to 33%.
63. The percentage of households in North Dade who participated in a Michael-Ann Russell JCC program in the past year increased from 21% to 28%.
64. The percentage of households who are Jewish organization members decreased from 38% to 31%.

Jewish Education

65. The percentage of born Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp increased from 18% to 31%.
66. The percentage of born Jewish adults who were active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager increased from 36% to 43%.
67. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a Jewish day school increased from 29% to 46%.

MAJOR CHANGES, 1994-2004

Social Service Needs

68. The percentage of elderly single households in which a member is health limited increased from 21% to 28%.
69. The percentage of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 who needed singles programs in the past year decreased from 18% to 12%.

Israel

70. The percentage of households in which a member visited Israel increased from 55% to 62%.
71. The percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a Jewish trip increased from 23% to 31%.
72. The percentage of households with Jewish children in which a Jewish child visited Israel increased from 16% to 27%.
73. The percentage of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very attached to Israel increased from 42% to 62%.

Anti-Semitism

74. The percentage of respondents who perceive a great deal or a moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Miami decreased from 73% to 49%.

Philanthropic Profile-Behavior

75. The percentage of households who donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (GMJF) in the past year increased from 37% to 44%.
76. The percentage of households who were not asked to donate to GMJF in the past year decreased from 51% to 44%.
77. The percentage of households under age 35 who donated to GMJF in the past year decreased from 28% to 23%.
78. The percentage of households age 35-49 who donated to GMJF in the past year increased from 34% to 40%.
79. The percentage of households age 50-64 who donated to GMJF in the past year increased from 36% to 41%.
80. The percentage of households age 65-74 who donated to GMJF in the past year increased from 47% to 53%.
81. Of households who donated to GMJF in the past year, the percentage of households who donated under \$100 increased from 42% to 51% and the percentage of households who donated \$100-\$500 decreased from 37% to 31%.
82. The percentage of households who donated to other Jewish Federations in the past year increased from 2% to 11%.
83. The percentage of households who donated to other Jewish Federations, but not to GMJF in the past year increased from 2% to 6%.
84. The percentage of households who donated to other Jewish charities, but not to Jewish Federations in the past year decreased from 32% to 19%.
85. The percentage of households who reported an amount donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year decreased from 65% to 59%.

INTRODUCTION

Research 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 the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (*Jewish Federation*), 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 21st century.

PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

Three 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 Miami as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the 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 Greater Miami 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 Miami is diverse demographically (with large numbers of both children and elderly) and ethnically (with large numbers of Jews from the Former Soviet Union, Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis), 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 Jewish Federation plays a central role in Jewish fund raising in Miami, it is felt that the potential for increased giving across the community is clear. To help meet Jewish needs in Miami, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful for financial resource development by the Jewish community.

This study of the Miami Jewish community consists of a Telephone Survey of 1,808 Jewish households and a Jewish Institutions Survey.

THE TELEPHONE SURVEY

The results in this report are based upon a Telephone Survey consisting of 1,808 20-minute telephone interviews conducted from a random digit dialing (RDD) 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. 90% of respondents answered this question. In total, 70,000 different numbers were dialed more than 125,000 times to obtain the 1,808 RDD telephone interviews.

INTRODUCTION

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 Miami, 86% 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.

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

The Telephone Survey commenced on January 27, 2004 and continued through March 1, 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 Greater Miami Jewish Federation building.

TELEPHONE SURVEY RELIABILITY

The sample size of 1,808 is adequate so that we can be 95% certain that the margin of error for the overall results (the results when examining all 1,808 interviews) is no greater than $\pm 2.3\%$. When results are *not* based upon the total sample size of 1,808 (for example, when results are presented for households with elderly persons), the margin of error is greater than $\pm 2.3\%$. See Chapter 2 in the *Main Report* for a detailed discussion of sample size and margin of error.

JEWISH INSTITUTIONS SURVEY

Brief surveys were administered to the synagogues in Miami, the three Jewish Community Centers, the Jewish day schools, and the Jewish Federation. These surveys primarily collected information on membership levels and enrollments in various programs.

USE OF THIS REPORT

Readers 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 37% of *Jewish respondents in North Dade* identify as Conservative. Yet, 58% of *Jewish respondents who identify as Conservative* live in North Dade.

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.

INTRODUCTION

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.

• 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.

INTRODUCTION

● **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.

● **Part-Year Households, Full-Year Households, and Visitor Households**

Part-year households are Jewish households who live in the study area for 3-7 months of the year. *Full-year households* are Jewish households who live in the study area for 8-12 months of the year. *Visitor households* are Jewish households who live in the study area for less than three months of the year. Visitor households were not interviewed and are not included in the estimate of the Jewish population of the study area.

● **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 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 study area was in the FSU.

● **Hispanic Households, Sephardic Households, and Israeli Households**

Hispanic households are Jewish households in which an adult considers himself/herself Hispanic. *Sephardic households* are Jewish households in which an adult considers himself/herself Sephardic. *Israeli households* are Jewish households in which an adult considers himself/herself Israeli.

● **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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

❷ **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).

❸ **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, Hadassah, and WIZO.

● 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 household 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 Greater Miami 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.

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• 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 Greater Miami 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.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

In many cases, this report compares Miami 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 Miami. For example, if the question in Miami 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 Miami 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 Miami, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Miami: Atlanta, Broward, Cleveland, New York, South Palm Beach, and West Palm Beach. See the *Main Report* for a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities for each question.

COMPARISONS WITH NJPS 2000

The 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 for more information on the NJPS 2000 methodology.

INTRODUCTION

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

STUDY AREA

The study area includes all of Miami-Dade County, Florida. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into three geographic areas (North Dade, South Dade, and The Beaches) and nine geographic subareas. See the map at the front of this report.

North Dade. This area includes all zip codes north of Flagler Street, but excludes the offshore islands south of Haulover Cut.

❶ **North Dade Core East** includes zip codes 33160 and 33180. Includes Aventura, Golden Beach, and parts of North Miami Beach.

❷ **North Dade Core West** includes zip codes 33162, 33164, and 33179. Includes Ojus and parts of North Miami Beach.

❸ **Other North Dade** includes zip codes 33010, 33012, 33013, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33018, 33054, 33055, 33056, 33122, 33125, 33126, 33127, 33132, 33136, 33137, 33138, 33142, 33147, 33150, 33153, 33161, 33166, 33167, 33168, 33169, 33172, 33178, 33181, 33182, and 33192. Includes Carol City, Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, North Miami, Miami Shores, Miami Springs, Opa Locka, and parts of the City of Miami.

South Dade. This area includes all zip codes south of Flagler Street and the offshore city of Key Biscayne.

❹ **West Kendall** includes zip codes 33031, 33032, 33170, 33173, 33175, 33176, 33177, 33183, 33184, 33185, 33186, 33187, 33193, and

33196. Includes Homestead and Florida City.

❺ **East Kendall** includes zip codes 33143, 33156, 33157, 33158, 33189, and 33190. Includes Pinecrest, South Miami, and parts of Coral Gables.

❻ **NE South Dade** includes zip codes 33114, 33128, 33129, 33130, 33131, 33133, 33134, 33135, 33144, 33145, 33146, 33149, 33155, 33159, 33165, and 33174. Includes Key Biscayne and parts of the City of Miami.

The Beaches. This area includes all offshore islands from Fisher Island to Haulover Cut.

❼ **North Beach** includes zip code 33154. Includes all areas North of 88th Street, including Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Indian Creek Village, and Surfside.

❽ **Middle Beach** includes zip codes 33140 and 33141. Includes parts of the City of Miami Beach.

❾ **South Beach** includes zip codes 33109 and 33139. Includes parts of the City of Miami Beach.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

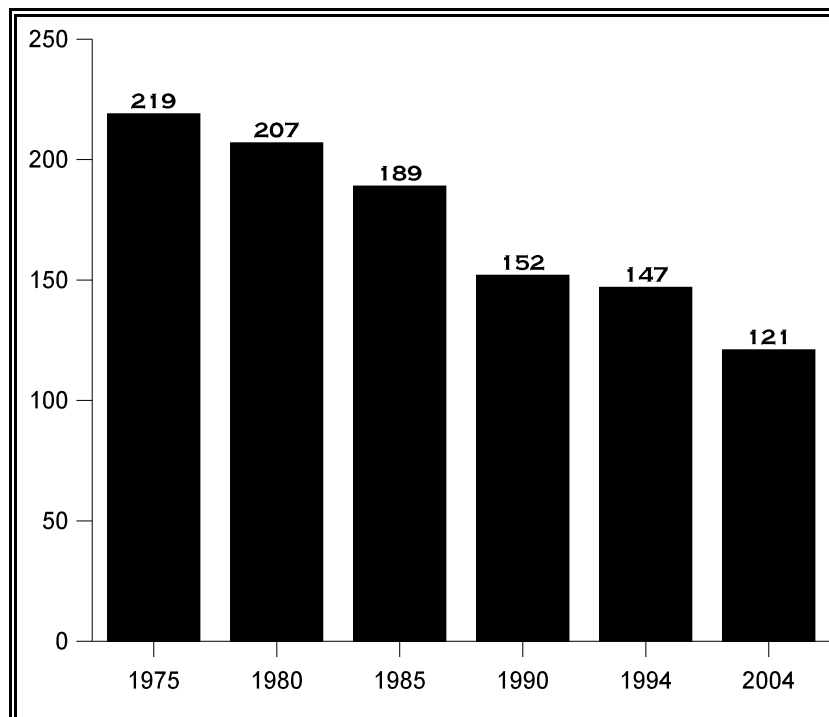
This study finds that 121,300 persons live in 54,000 Jewish households in Miami. Of the 121,300 persons in Jewish households, 112,300 persons (93%) are Jewish.

▣ The 54,000 Jewish households constitute 6.5% of the estimated 830,000 *households* in Miami. The 121,300 persons in Jewish households constitute 5.0% of the estimated 2,423,600 *persons* in Miami. The resident Jewish population of 113,300 Jews (which includes about 1,000 Jewish persons who live in institutions without their own telephone numbers) constitutes 4.7% of the estimated 2,423,600 *persons* in Miami.

▣ The 6.5% of Jewish households is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46.6% in South Palm Beach, 22.3% in Broward, 15.3% in West Palm Beach, 15.0% in New York, and 4.4% in Atlanta. The 6.5% compares to 9.5% in 1994. The 6.5% compares to the 2.7% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ According to the 2003 American Community Survey, 21% of persons in Miami are Black, 1% are Asian, and 61% are Hispanic.

▣ At least 0.2% of households contain a person of Jewish background (PJB), suggesting that at least 1,660 PJB households live in Miami. 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?”



Number of Persons in Jewish Households, 1975-2004
(in thousands)

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

**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 | |
| <i>North Dade</i> | 27,270 | 2.1086 | 57,502 | 95.6% | 54,971 |
| North Dade Core East | 19,224 | 2.0300 | 39,025 | 97.6% | 38,088 |
| North Dade Core West | 5,562 | 2.4936 | 13,869 | 93.9% | 13,023 |
| Other North Dade | 2,484 | 1.8565 | 4,612 | 83.8% | 3,864 |
| <i>South Dade</i> | 17,334 | 2.4971 | 43,285 | 88.2% | 38,177 |
| West Kendall | 6,642 | 2.4168 | 16,052 | 86.0% | 13,805 |
| East Kendall | 6,264 | 2.8035 | 17,561 | 88.4% | 15,524 |
| NE South Dade | 4,428 | 2.1828 | 9,665 | 91.3% | 8,825 |
| <i>The Beaches</i> | 9,396 | 2.1854 | 20,534 | 93.6% | 19,220 |
| North Beach | 2,160 | 1.9512 | 4,215 | 93.2% | 3,928 |
| Middle Beach | 4,806 | 2.5294 | 12,156 | 94.3% | 11,463 |
| South Beach | 2,430 | 1.7166 | 4,171 | 91.8% | 3,829 |
| All | 54,000 | 2.2466 | 121,300 | 92.6% | 112,300 |
| Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers | | | | | 1,000 |
| Total Resident Jewish Population | | | | | 113,300 |
| Jewish Students (Whose Parents Do Not Live in Miami) in Dormitories | | | | | 700 |
| Total Number of Persons in the Jewish Community (including non-Jews in Jewish households, Jewish persons in institutions, and Jewish students in dormitories): 123,000 | | | | | |
| Number of Jewish Visitor Households (households who live in Miami for less than three months of the year): 2,800 households containing 5,100 persons, of whom 4,900 persons are Jewish. | | | | | |

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

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>North Dade</i> | 27,270 | 50.5% | 57,502 | 47.4% | 54,971 | 49.0% |
| N Dade Core East | 19,224 | 35.6 | 39,025 | 32.2 | 38,088 | 33.9 |
| N Dade Core West | 5,562 | 10.3 | 13,869 | 11.4 | 13,023 | 11.6 |
| Other North Dade | 2,484 | 4.6 | 4,612 | 3.8 | 3,864 | 3.4 |
| <i>South Dade</i> | 17,334 | 32.1% | 43,285 | 35.7% | 38,177 | 34.0% |
| West Kendall | 6,642 | 12.3 | 16,052 | 13.2 | 13,805 | 12.3 |
| East Kendall | 6,264 | 11.6 | 17,561 | 14.5 | 15,524 | 13.8 |
| NE South Dade | 4,428 | 8.2 | 9,665 | 8.0 | 8,825 | 7.9 |
| <i>The Beaches</i> | 9,396 | 17.4% | 20,534 | 16.9% | 19,220 | 17.1% |
| North Beach | 2,160 | 4.0 | 4,215 | 3.5 | 3,928 | 3.5 |
| Middle Beach | 4,806 | 8.9 | 12,156 | 10.0 | 11,463 | 10.2 |
| South Beach | 2,430 | 4.5 | 4,171 | 3.4 | 3,829 | 3.4 |
| All | 54,000 | 100.0% | 121,300 | 100.0% | 112,300 | 100.0% |

Demographic History

▣ In the late 1920's, about 1,000 persons in Jewish households lived in Miami, mostly in Shenandoah (in South Dade), which became the first Core Area of Jewish settlement). By 1940, the Jewish population increased to about 6,400 persons in Jewish households, with a second Core Area being established in South Beach (in The Beaches).

▣ By 1945, both Core Areas showed significant growth, and the number of persons in Jewish households almost doubled to about 12,000 persons. 60% of the Jewish population now lived in South Beach, and Jews began to spread westward out of Shenandoah into Westchester (in South Dade).

▣ By 1950, the Jewish population increased to about 42,000 persons. The two Core Areas remained strong, with Shenandoah spreading westward and South Beach spreading northward. By 1955, about 72,000 persons in Jewish households lived in Miami. Jews began to settle in the City of North Miami (in North Dade). While the two Core Areas still contained 75% of the Jewish population, significant numbers were seen for the first time in East Kendall (in South Dade).

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

▣ From 1955-1960, three significant changes occurred as the number of persons in Jewish households increased to about 107,500 persons. First, the Jewish population in Shenandoah and Westchester decreased, although these areas were still home to over 18,000 persons in Jewish households. Second, North Miami Beach (in North Dade) saw explosive growth, with the Jewish population increasing by over 13,400 persons. Third, East Kendall saw significant growth.

▣ By 1965, the number of persons in Jewish households increased to about 125,000 persons, more than half of whom still lived in The Beaches. Growth continued in North Miami Beach, while the Jewish population in Shenandoah and Westchester continued to decrease.

▣ By 1970, about 177,800 persons in Jewish households lived in Miami. Shenandoah and Westchester contained only 10% of the Jewish population. The two Core Areas were now The Beaches (with 54% of persons in Jewish households) and North Miami Beach (with 20% of persons in Jewish households).

▣ By 1975, the Jewish population increased to about 218,500 persons, only 4% of whom lived in Shenandoah and Westchester. The percentage of the Jewish population living in The Beaches began to decrease. The Jewish population in East Kendall, on the other hand, continued to increase and began to spread west of Florida's Turnpike into West Kendall. Almost 30% of the Jewish population now lived in North Miami Beach.

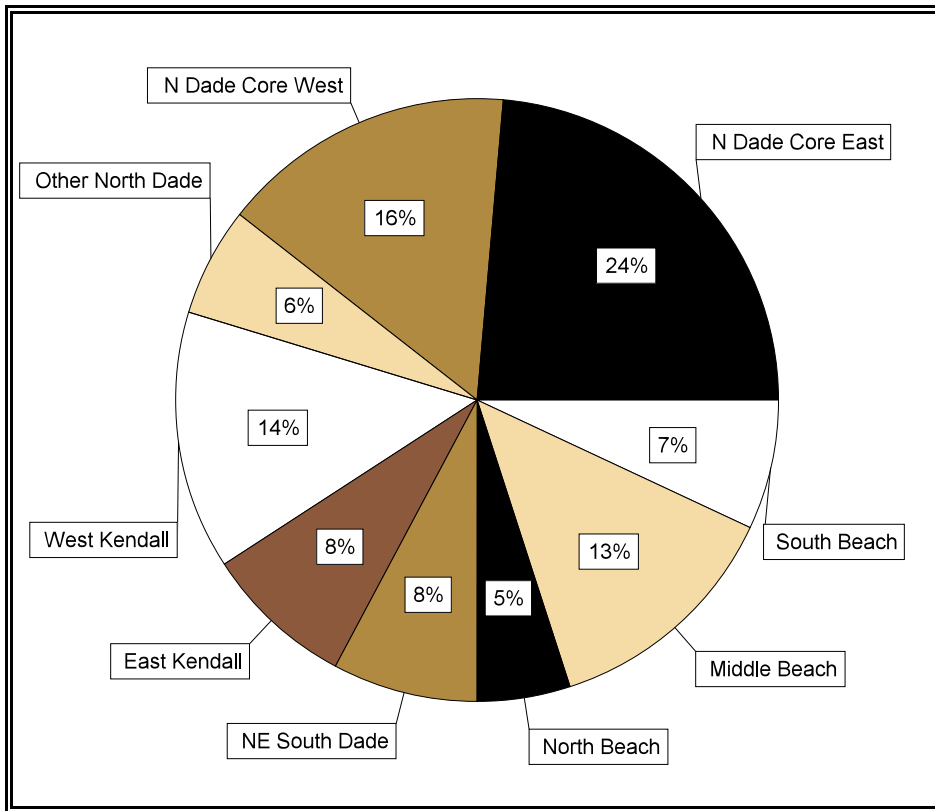
▣ From 1975-1994, Miami's Jewish population decreased from about 218,500 persons in 1975 to about 207,000 persons in 1980, about 188,500 persons in 1985, about 152,200 persons in 1990, and finally to about 146,600 persons in 1994. Much of this decrease was attributable to mortality among the elderly population in North Dade and The Beaches. In addition, migration occurred from Miami to Broward and Palm Beach Counties. More importantly, much of the Jewish migration from the northeastern United States began to head to Broward and Palm Beach Counties, where large adult retirement communities, such as Century Village and King's Point, were built.

▣ The percentage of Jewish households in North Dade increased from 45% in 1994 to 51% in 2004. The percentage of Jewish households in North Dade Core East increased from 24% in 1994 to 36% in 2004. The percentage of Jewish households in North Dade Core West decreased from 16% in 1994 to 10% in 2004. No significant change is seen in the percentage of Jewish households in Other North Dade from 1994-2004.

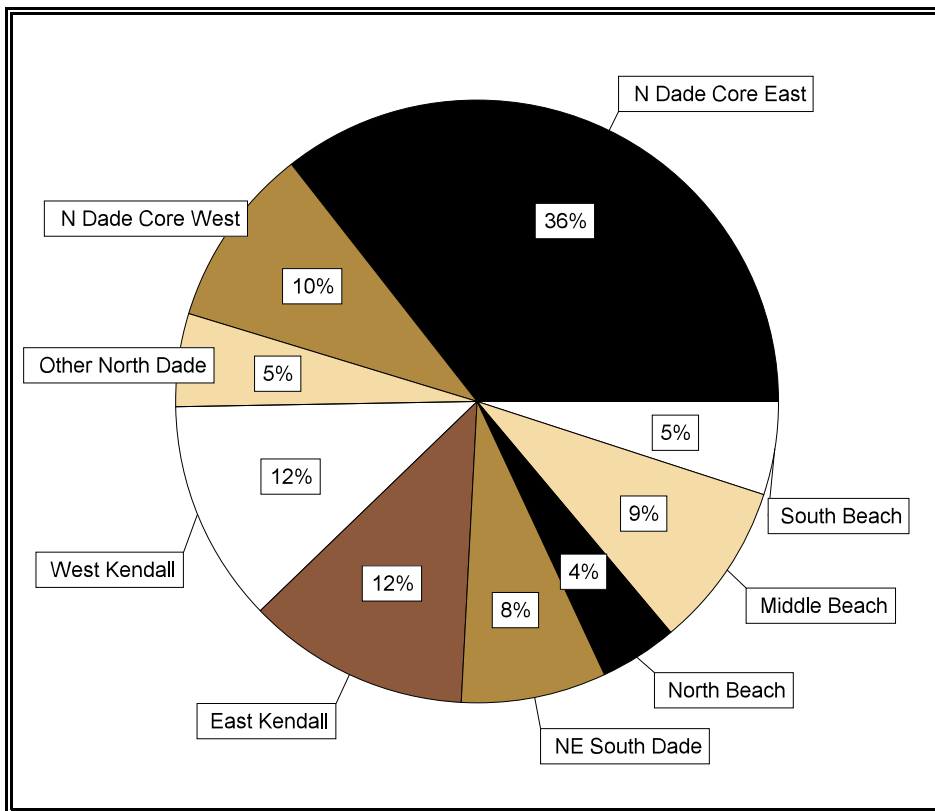
▣ The percentage of Jewish households in South Dade increased from 29% in 1994 to 32% in 2004. The percentage of Jewish households in West Kendall decreased from 14% in 1994 to 12% in 2004. The percentage of Jewish households in East Kendall increased from 8% in 1994 to 12% in 2004. No significant change is seen in the percentage of Jewish households in NE South Dade from 1994-2004.

▣ The percentage of Jewish households in The Beaches decreased from 26% in 1994 to 17% in 2004. No significant change is seen in the percentage of Jewish households in North Beach from 1994-2004. The percentage of Jewish households in Middle Beach decreased from 13% in 1994 to 9% in 2004. The percentage of Jewish households in South Beach decreased from 7% in 1994 to 5% in 2004.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION



Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households—1994

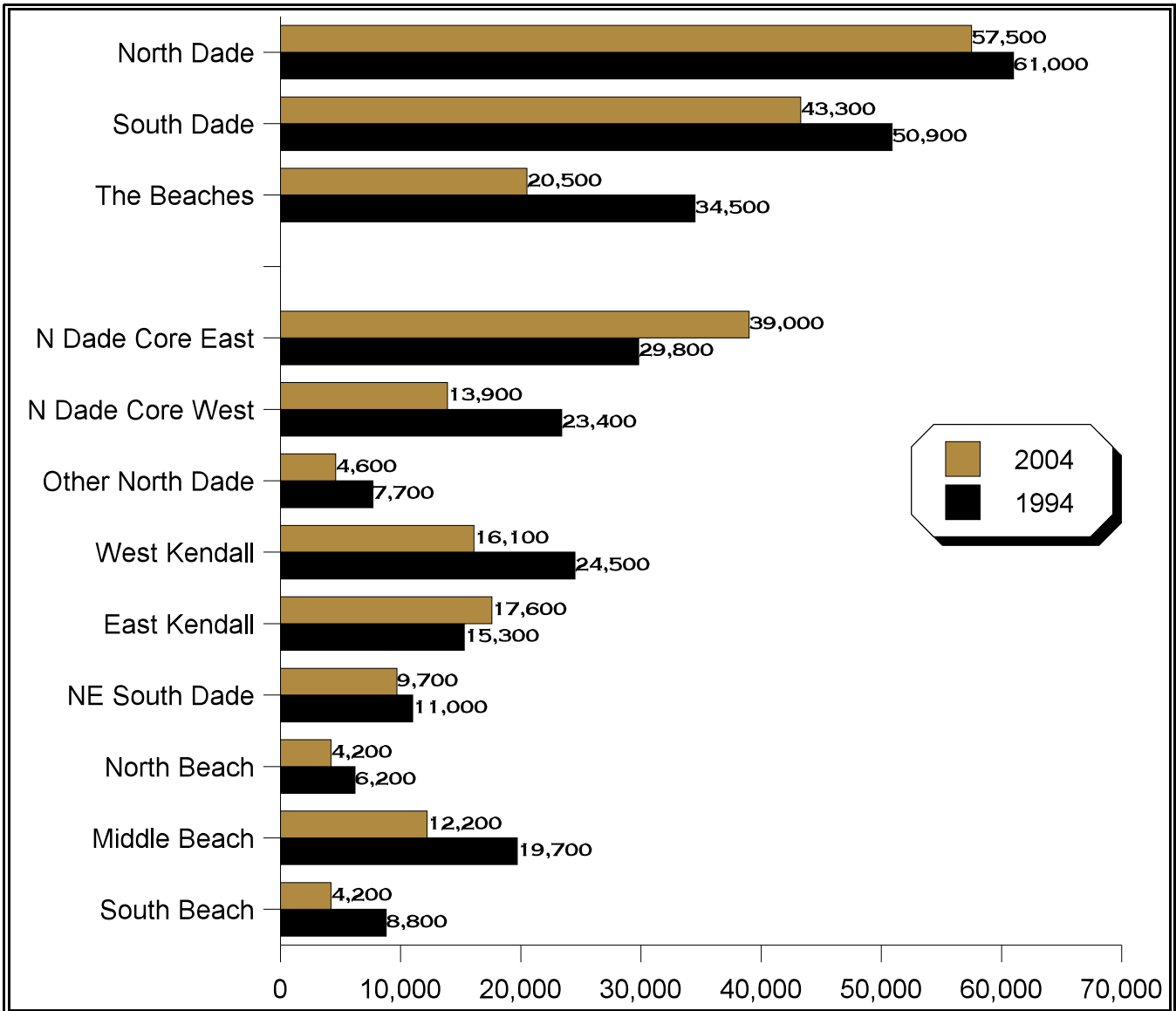


Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households—2004

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

▣ The number of Jewish households decreased by 19%, from 67,000 households in 1994 to 54,000 households in 2004.

▣ The number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 17%, from 146,600 persons in 1994 to 121,300 persons in 2004.



Number of Persons in Jewish Households by Geographic Area, 1994-2004

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

**TABLE 3
TWENTY LARGEST AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES**

| Rank | Community | State | Number of Jews |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | New York | NY | 1,412,000 |
| 2 | Los Angeles | CA | 519,200 |
| 3 | Chicago | IL | 270,500 |
| 4 | Broward * | FL | 234,000 |
| 5 | Boston | MA | 227,300 |
| 6 | Washington, DC | | 215,600 |
| 7 | San Francisco Bay Area | CA | 210,000 |
| 8 | Philadelphia | PA | 206,100 |
| 9 | South Palm Beach * | FL | 123,000 |
| 10 | MIAMI * | FL | 113,300 |
| 11 | Essex-Morris | NJ | 109,700 |
| 12 | West Palm Beach * | FL | 94,800 |
| 13 | Detroit | MI | 94,000 |
| 14 | Baltimore | MD | 91,400 |
| 15 | Rockland County | NY | 90,000 |
| 16 | San Diego | CA | 89,000 |
| 17 | Atlanta | GA | 85,900 |
| 18 | Phoenix | AZ | 82,900 |
| 19 | Cleveland | OH | 81,500 |
| 20 | Las Vegas | NV | 75,000 |

Source: Modified from the 2003 *American Jewish Year Book*.

* Includes Jews who live in part-year households (live 3-7 months of the year in the local community).

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION AND ETHNICITY

Overall, 69% of adults in Jewish households in Miami were born in the United States. 41% of adults were born in the Northeast (including 28% in New York and 6% in Pennsylvania); 19%, in the South; 8%, in the Midwest; and 1%, in the West.

13% (13,146 adults) of adults in Jewish households were locally born (born in Miami) (excluding 1% born in Broward, South Palm Beach, and West Palm Beach). The 13% is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Cleveland, 14% in Atlanta, 2% in Broward, 1% in West Palm Beach, and 0% in South Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 11% in 1994. The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local Jewish institutions.

The 22% of adults in Jewish households in South Dade who were locally born compares to 10% in The Beaches and 8% in North Dade.

31% (30,673 adults) of adults in Jewish households were foreign born. 7% of adults were born in South America and 5% were born in each of Middle America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe (non-FSU). The 31% foreign born is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in Broward, 14% in Cleveland, 13% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Atlanta, and 8% in West Palm Beach. The 31% compares to 23% in 1994. The 31% compares to 50% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Miami as of 2003 and 11% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) as of 2000.

Households from the Former Soviet Union

4.9% (2,646 households) of households (containing 5,848 persons) are from the Former Soviet Union (*FSU households*). The 4.9% (2,646 households) compares to 2.4% (1,608 households) in 1994.

8% of households in North Dade, 6% of households in The Beaches, and 0% of households in South Dade are FSU households.

Hispanic Jews

10.3% (9,531 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews. The 10.3% compares to 1.7% (3,574 adults) in Broward and 0.4% (353 adults) in West Palm Beach. The 10.3% compares to 4.6% (5,297 adults) in 1994. The 10.3% compares to the 1.5% national figure (49,500 adults) (NJPS 2000).

The percentage of Jewish adults who are Hispanic Jews is 11.8% in The Beaches, 11.6% in North Dade, and 7.6% in South Dade. The 11.8% in The Beaches compares to 4.0% in 1994. The 11.6% in North Dade compares to 5.5% in 1994. The 7.6% in South Dade compares to 3.7% in 1994.

According to the American Community Survey, 1,097,524 Hispanic adults live in Miami as of 2003. Thus, 0.9% of Hispanic adults in Miami are Jewish.

56% of Jewish adults who are Hispanic Jews live in North Dade; 25%, in South Dade; and 20%, in The Beaches. 46% of Jewish adults who are Hispanic Jews live in North Dade Core East.

14.7% (17,796 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Jewish adult who is an Hispanic Jew.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION AND ETHNICITY

▣ 38% of Jewish adults who are Hispanic Jews also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

▣ 29% of Jewish adults who are Hispanic Jews come from Cuba; 18%, from Argentina; 16%, from Colombia; and 15%, from Venezuela. In total, 57% of Jewish adults who are Hispanic Jews come from South America.

Israelis

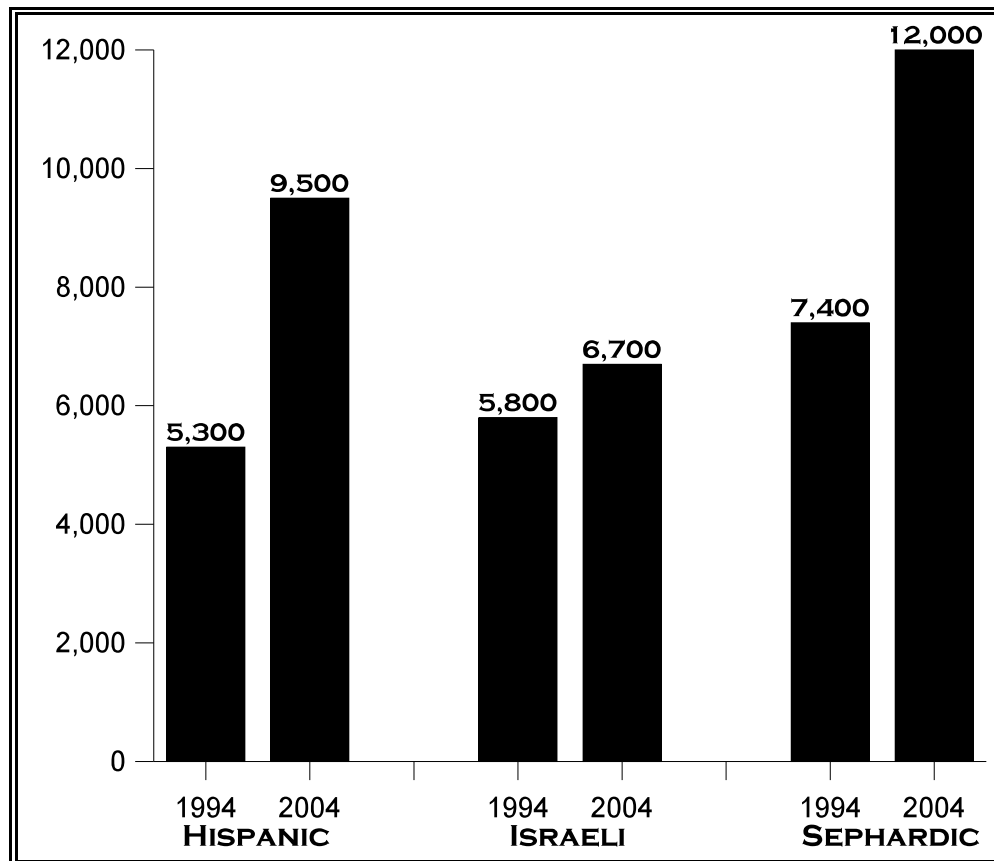
▣ 7.2% (6,663 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Israelis. The 7.2% compares to 2.1% in Broward, 1.4% in South Palm Beach, and 0.3% in West Palm Beach. The 7.2% compares to 5.0% (5,758 adults) in 1994. The 7.2% compares to the 2.4% national figure (80,579 adults) (NJPS 2000).

▣ The percentage of Jewish adults who are Israelis is 10.1% in North Dade, 7.0% in The Beaches, and 3.0% in South Dade. The 10.1% in North Dade compares to 8.2% in 1994. The 7.0% in The Beaches compares to 3.3% in 1994. The 3.0% in South Dade compares to 1.9% in 1994.

▣ 70% of Jewish adults who are Israelis live in North Dade; 17%, in The Beaches; and 14%, in South Dade. 52% of Jewish adults who are Israelis live in North Dade Core East.

▣ 9.5% (11,578 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Jewish adult who is an Israeli.

▣ 43% of Jewish adults who are Israelis also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.



Number of Jewish Adults by Population Group, 1994-2004

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION AND ETHNICITY

Sephardic Jews

▣ 13.0% (12,030 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews. The 13.0% is the second highest of about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.6% in Broward, 2.8% in South Palm Beach, and 2.4% in West Palm Beach. The 13.0% compares to 6.4% (7,370 adults) in 1994. The 13.0% compares to the 7.2% national figure (242,865 adults) (NJPS 2000).

▣ The percentage of Jewish adults who are Sephardic Jews is 15.5% in North Dade, 12.2% in The Beaches, and 9.6% in South Dade. The 15.5% in North Dade compares to 7.5% in 1994. The 12.2% in The Beaches compares to 4.5% in 1994. The 9.6% in South Dade compares to 3.7% in 1994.

▣ 59% of Jewish adults who are Sephardic Jews live in North Dade; 25%, in South Dade; and 16%, in The Beaches. 46% of Jewish adults who are Sephardic Jews live in North Dade Core East.

▣ 18.2% (22,068 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Jewish adult who is a Sephardic Jew.

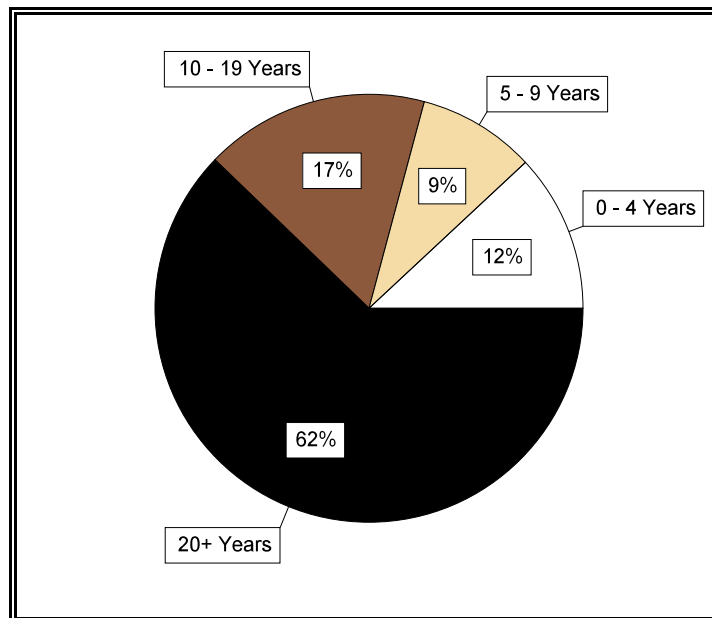
▣ 30% of Jewish adults who are Sephardic Jews also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.

Part-Year Households

▣ *Part-year households* are households who live in Miami for 3-7 months of the year. *Full-year households* live in Miami for 8-12 months of the year.

▣ 7% (3,996 households) of households live in Miami for 3-7 months of the year; 2%, for 8-9 months; 4%, for 10-11 months; and 87%, for 12 months. The 7% part-year households is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in South Palm Beach, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in Broward. The 7% compares to 6% in 1994.

▣ The percentage of part-year households is higher in both North Dade and The Beaches (9%) than in South Dade (3%).



Length of Residence in Miami

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION AND ETHNICITY

▣ 30% (1,199 households) of part-year households spend the remainder of the year in New York; 15%, in New Jersey; and 5%, in Massachusetts. 13% (527 households) of part-year households spend the remainder of the year in Canada.

▣ 8% of part-year households will definitely become full-year households; 17%, probably; 28%, probably not; 41%, definitely not; and 7%, don't know. In total, 24% (975 households) of part-year households will definitely or probably become full-year households.

Location of Previous Residence

▣ 9% (4,400 households) of respondents in full-year households have always lived in Miami. 3% of respondents moved to Miami from Broward or Palm Beach County. 8% of respondents moved to Miami from other areas in the South; 51%, from the Northeast (including 35% from New York); 9%, from the Midwest; 4%, from the West; and 16%, from foreign locations.

Length of Residence

▣ 12% (6,480 households) of households in Miami moved to Miami within the past five years (*new households*). Thus, an average of 1,296 households who currently live in Miami moved to Miami each year during the past five years (*the in-migration rate*), of whom 1,140 households were full-year households. Another 9% of households in Miami moved to Miami during the past 5-9 years. In total, 21% of households have lived in Miami for less than ten years. 17% of households have lived in Miami for 10-19 years and 62%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households*).

▣ The 12% of new households is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Atlanta, 24% in South Palm Beach, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 16% in Broward. The 12% compares to 12% in 1994. New households are more likely to live in North Dade, to be Hispanic, Israeli, or Sephardic, to live in high rises, to be younger, to contain children, and to contain Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox or Conservative than are longer-term households (five or more years). New households are less likely to have donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year than are longer-term households.

▣ The 62% of long-term households is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Atlanta, 31% in Broward, 21% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 62% compares to 55% in 1994, implying an increasingly stable Jewish population.

▣ 31% of households have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 14%, for 5-9 years; 28%, for 10-19 years; and 26%, for 20 or more years. The 31% at their current address for 0-4 years is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Atlanta, 36% in South Palm Beach, 35% in West Palm Beach, 30% in Broward, and 28% in Cleveland. The 31% compares to 33% in 1994. 47% of households in South Beach have lived at their current address for 0-4 years, indicating that despite the population decrease in this area, Jewish households continue to move in.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MIGRATION AND ETHNICITY

Home Ownership and Type

▣ 83% of households own their homes. The 83% is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 91% in West Palm Beach, 86% in South Palm Beach, 85% in Broward, 78% in Cleveland, and 69% in Atlanta. The high percentages for South Florida reflect the fact that many elderly households, despite relatively low household incomes, own their relatively small apartments or town houses within one of the many elderly retirement communities (such as Century Village, King's Point, and Palm Aire). The 83% compares to 75% in 1994. The 83% compares to the 66% national figure (NJPS 2000), 58% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami as of 2003, and 67% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ 40% of households live in single family homes; 48%, in high rises of four or more stories; and 12%, in town houses, villas, non-high rise apartment complexes, and garden apartments (*town houses*).

Migration Out of Miami

▣ 5% (2,600 households) of full-year households will definitely move (*either within Miami or out of Miami*) within the next three years. 7% (3,700 households) of households will probably move; 31%, probably not; 51%, definitely not; and 5%, don't know. In total, 13% of full-year households will definitely or probably move within the next three years. The 13% definitely/probably moving is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Cleveland, 31% in Atlanta, 18% in Broward, 12% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 23% in 1994. The 13% compares to the 32% national figure (NJPS 2000). The 51% definitely not moving is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 56% in South Palm Beach, 50% in Broward, and 30% in Atlanta. The 51% compares to 42% in 1994. The 51% compares to the 35% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 7% (3,650 households) of households will definitely/probably move *out of Miami* within the next three years. The 7% is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Cleveland, 10% in Atlanta, 8% in Broward, 5% in South Palm Beach, and 2% in West Palm Beach. The 7% compares to 13% in 1994. The 3% of households definitely/probably moving to Broward or Palm Beach County compares to 8% in 1994.

▣ 3.0% (1,500 households) of households will *definitely* move out of Miami within the next three years. The 3.0% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6.5% in Atlanta, 2.9% in Broward, 1.7% in South Palm Beach, and 0.9% in West Palm Beach. The 3.0% compares to 6.9% in 1994.

▣ The 3.0% definitely moving out of Miami within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 500 households per year. Some portion of the 4.3% probably moving out of Miami (an average of 717 households per year) will actually move. In total, between 500 households and 1,217 households will move out of Miami each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 1,140 full-year households who currently live in Miami moved to Miami each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate* for full-year households). Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish full-year households in Miami will probably not change significantly during the next few years.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE—ADULT CHILDREN

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Miami (*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 South Florida presumably will provide such a support system. The presence of adult children living in Miami 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.

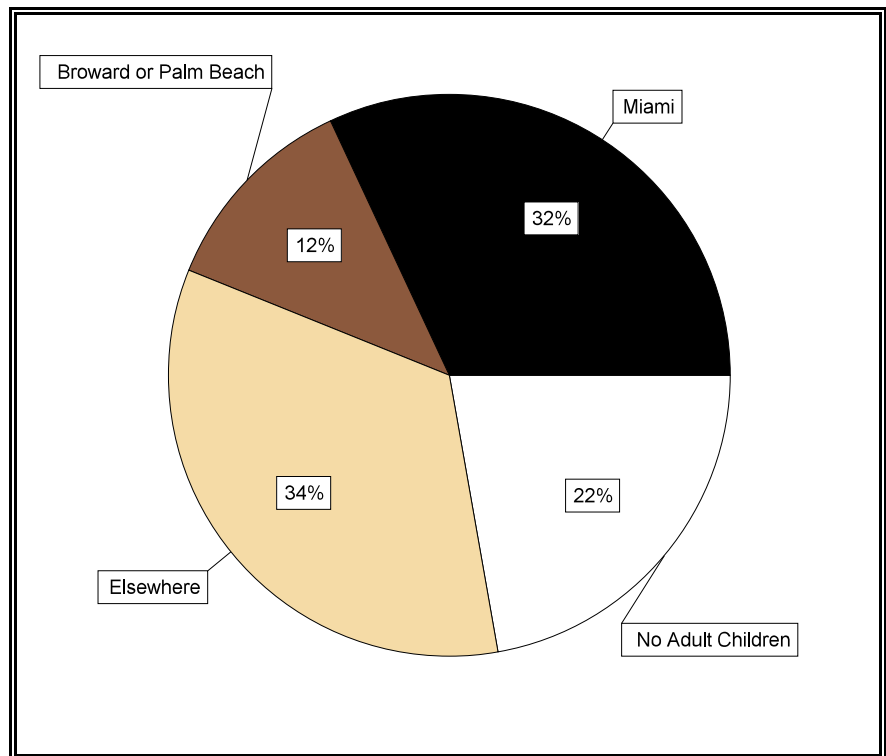
Overall, 22% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes and 78% have adult children who have established their own homes. 32% of households have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Miami; 12% have adult children who have established their own homes in Broward or Palm Beach County; 34% have adult children none of whom have established their own homes in South Florida. These data suggest that at least 44% of households (32% with adult children living in Miami and 12%, in Broward or Palm Beach County) in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

The 32% of *households with local adult children* is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Broward, 15% in West Palm Beach, and 11% in South Palm Beach.

An additional 8% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have adult children living in their household, for a total of 41% of households with adult children living in Miami and 52%, in South Florida.

Of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over*, 34% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Miami and 13% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Broward or Palm Beach County.

In households in which the respondent is age 50 or over, 26% of *adult children* who have established their own homes live in Miami; 11%, in Broward County; 3%, in Palm Beach County; and 60%, elsewhere. The 26% who have established their own homes in the local metropolitan area is the lowest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities.



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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE

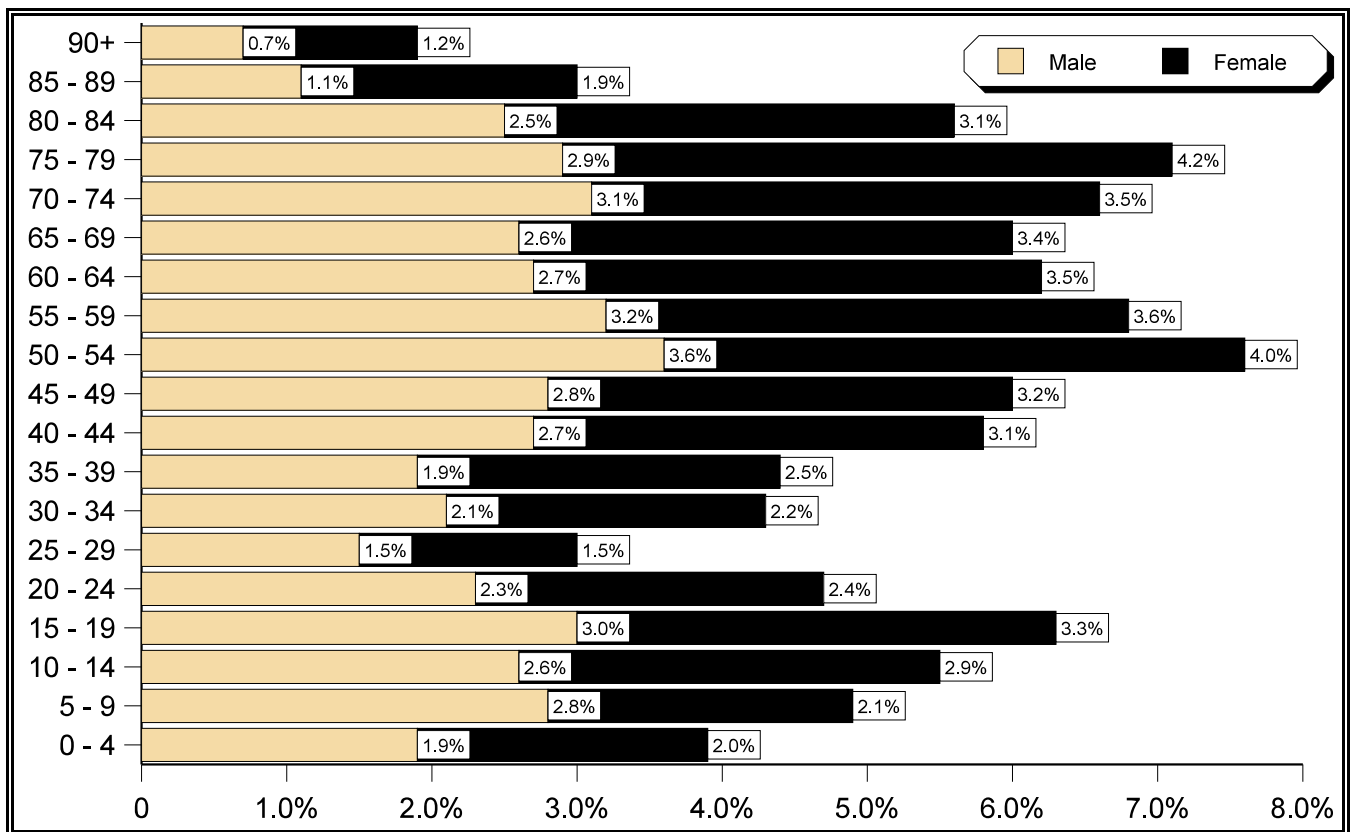
The age and sex distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religious observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy.

Children

▣ The 18% of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households in Miami is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Atlanta, 23% in New York, 15% in Broward, 7% in West Palm Beach, and 6% in South Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 17% in 1994. The 18% compares to the 20% national figure (NJPS 2000), 25% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami as of 2003, and 26% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ 6,065 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households (94% of whom (5,727 children) are being raised Jewish), as do 8,612 children age 6-12 (91% of whom (7,861 children) are being raised Jewish) and 7,035 children age 13-17 (88% of whom (6,177 children) are being raised Jewish). An average of 1,011 children are born each year to persons in Jewish households in Miami, of whom 954 children will be raised Jewish.

▣ The 19,765 Jewish children age 0-17 is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 310,640 children in New York, 30,000 children in Broward, 19,771 children in Cleveland, 17,800 children in Atlanta, 6,036 children in West Palm Beach, and 5,412 children in South Palm Beach. The number of Jewish children age 0-17 decreased by 8% from 21,445 children in 1994.



Age Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE

**TABLE 4
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS**

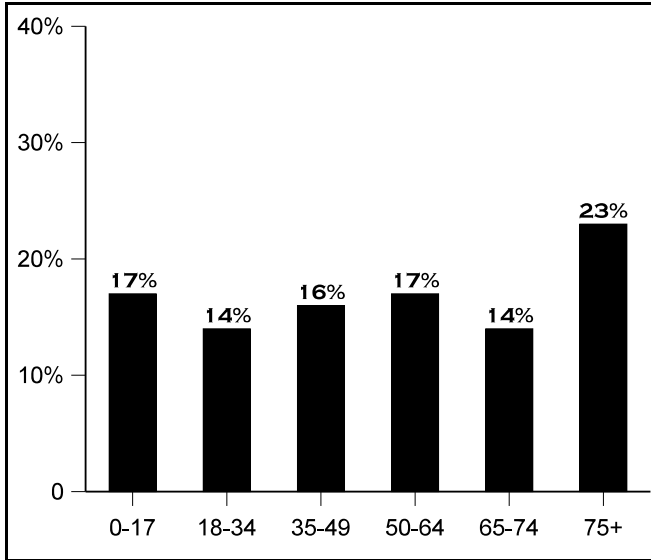
| Age Group | Percentage | | | Number | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All |
| 0 - 5 | 2.6% | 2.4% | 5.0% | 3,154 | 2,911 | 6,065 |
| 6 - 12 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 4,246 | 4,367 | 8,612 |
| 13 - 17 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 3,639 | 3,396 | 7,035 |
| 18 - 24 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 4,246 | 4,852 | 9,098 |
| 25 - 34 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 4,367 | 4,609 | 8,976 |
| 35 - 44 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 5,580 | 6,793 | 12,373 |
| 45 - 54 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 13.6 | 7,763 | 8,734 | 16,497 |
| 55 - 64 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 13.0 | 7,157 | 8,612 | 15,769 |
| 65 - 74 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 12.6 | 6,914 | 8,370 | 15,284 |
| 75 - 84 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 12.8 | 6,550 | 8,976 | 15,526 |
| 85 and over | 1.8 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 2,183 | 3,760 | 5,944 |
| Total | 46.1% | 53.9% | 100.0% | 55,919 | 65,381 | 121,300 |
| CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES | | | | | | |
| 0 - 17 | 9.1% | 8.8% | 17.9% | 11,039 | 10,674 | 21,712 |
| 18 and over | 37.0% | 45.1% | 82.1% | 44,880 | 54,707 | 99,588 |
| 18 - 34 | 7.1% | 7.8% | 14.9% | 8,613 | 9,461 | 18,074 |
| 35 - 49 | 7.4% | 8.8% | 16.2% | 8,976 | 10,675 | 19,650 |
| 50 - 64 | 9.5% | 11.1% | 20.6% | 11,524 | 13,465 | 24,988 |
| 65 and over | 12.9% | 17.4% | 30.3% | 15,647 | 21,106 | 36,754 |
| 75 and over | 7.2% | 10.5% | 17.7% | 8,733 | 12,736 | 21,470 |
| Median Age ¹ | 48.9 | 52.0 | 50.7 | ¹ Median age in years. | | |

Elderly

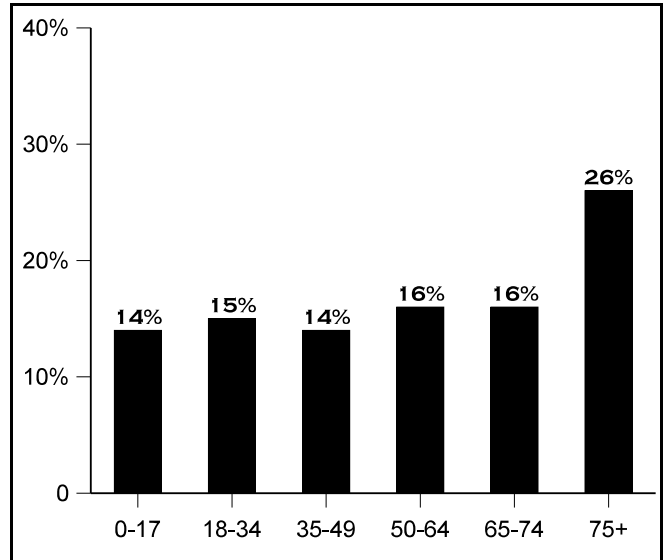
▣ The 30% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in South Palm Beach, 63% in West Palm Beach, 46% in Broward, 18% in New York, and 12% in Atlanta. The 30% compares to 31% in 1994. The 30% compares to the 16% national figure (NJPS 2000), 13% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami as of 2003, and 12% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ The 36,754 persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 299,880 persons in New York, 123,471 persons in Broward, 79,265 persons in South Palm Beach, 64,344 persons in West Palm Beach, and 11,100 persons in Atlanta. The 36,754 persons age 65 and over compares to 45,886 persons in 1994.

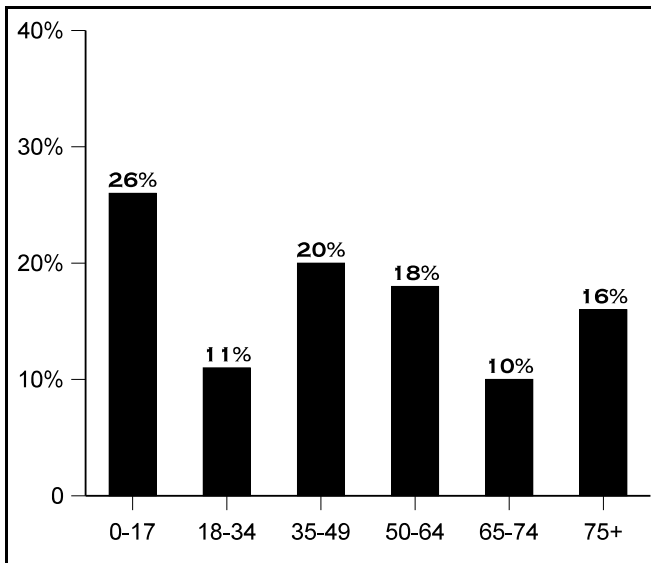
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE



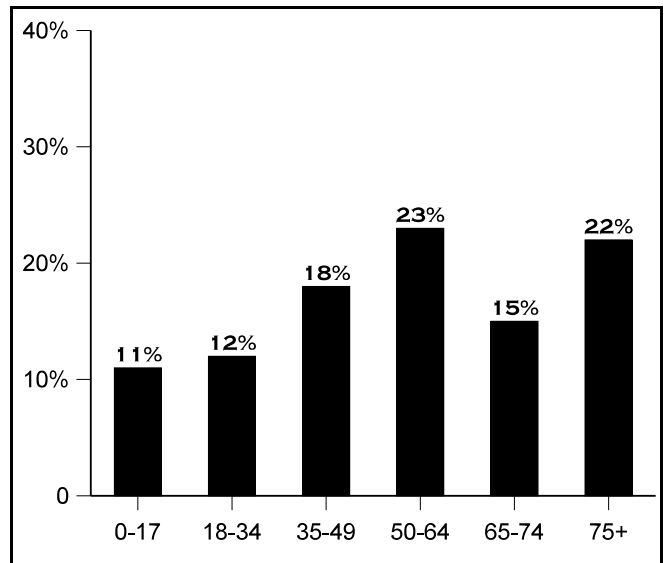
North Dade
(Median Age = 54 years)



North Dade Core East
(Median Age = 58 years)



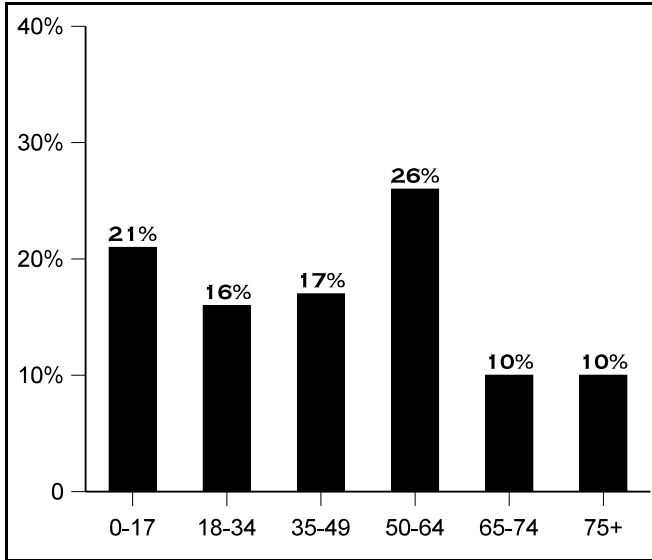
North Dade Core West
(Median Age = 45 years)



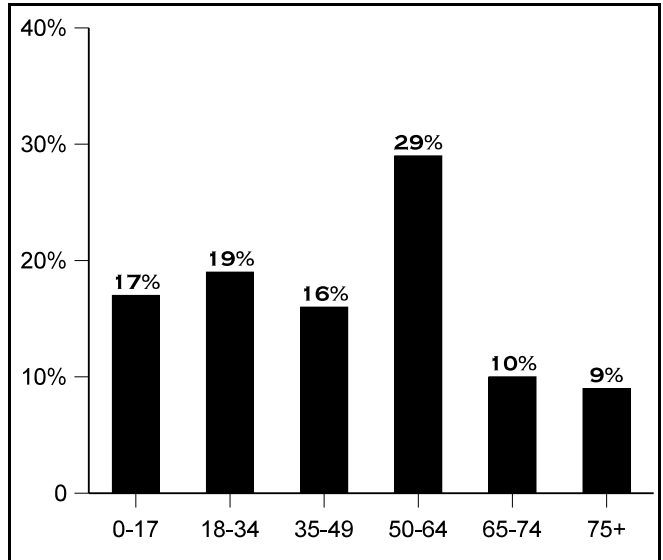
Other North Dade
(Median Age = 56 years)

NORTH DADE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

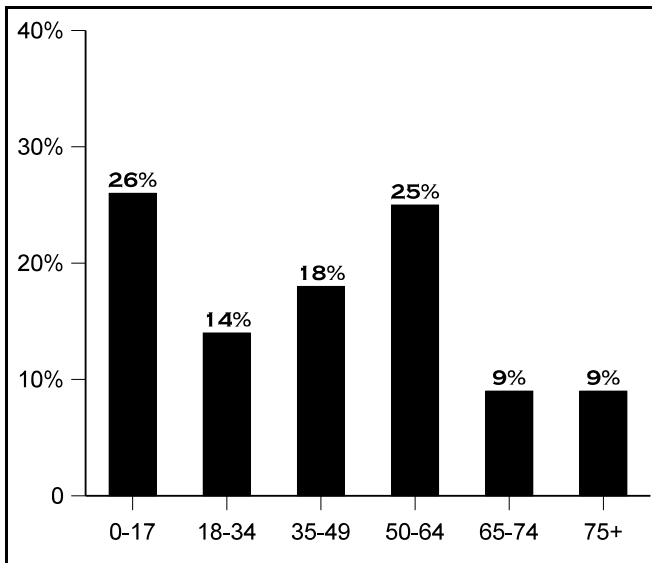
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE



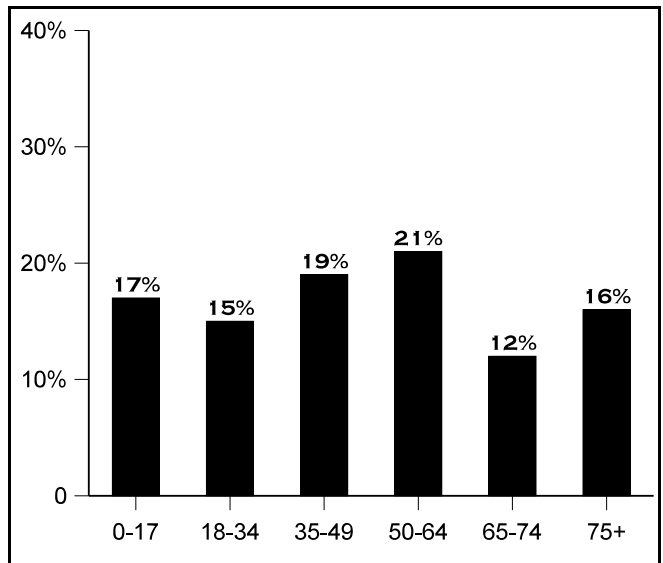
South Dade
(Median Age = 47 years)



West Kendall
(Median Age = 48 years)



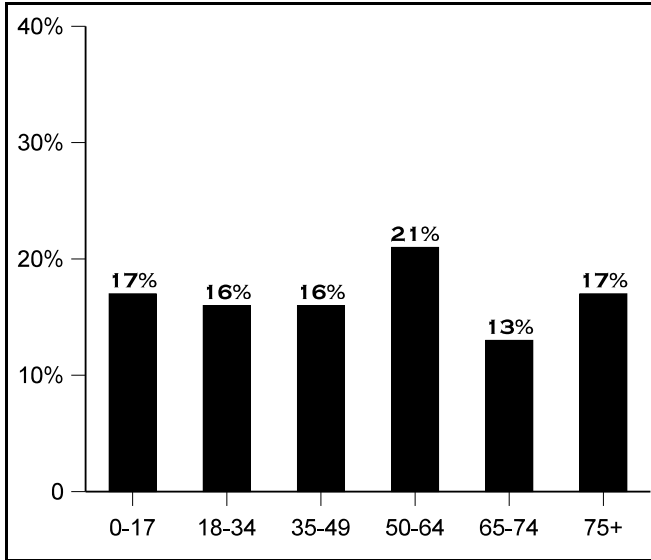
East Kendall
(Median Age = 46 years)



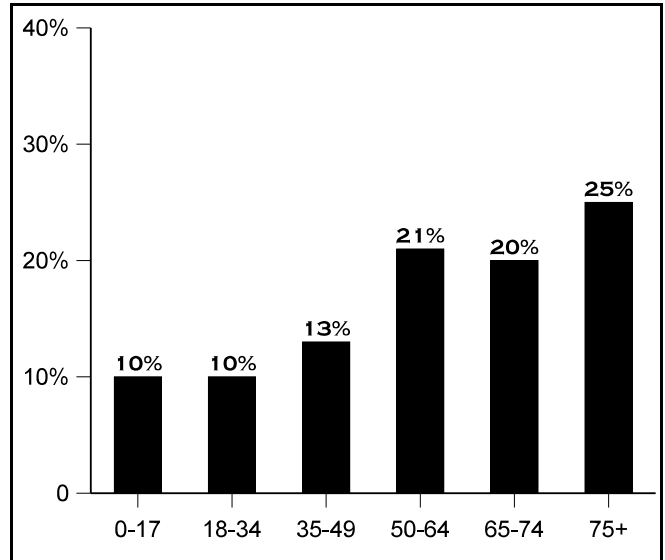
NE South Dade
(Median Age = 50 years)

SOUTH DADE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

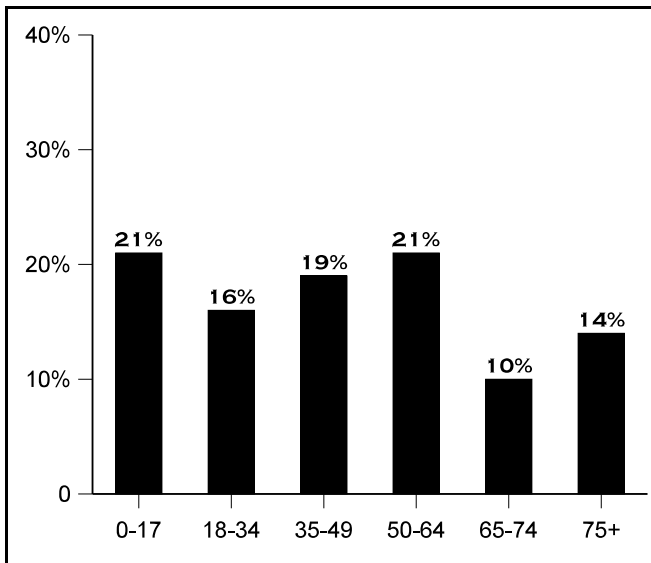
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE



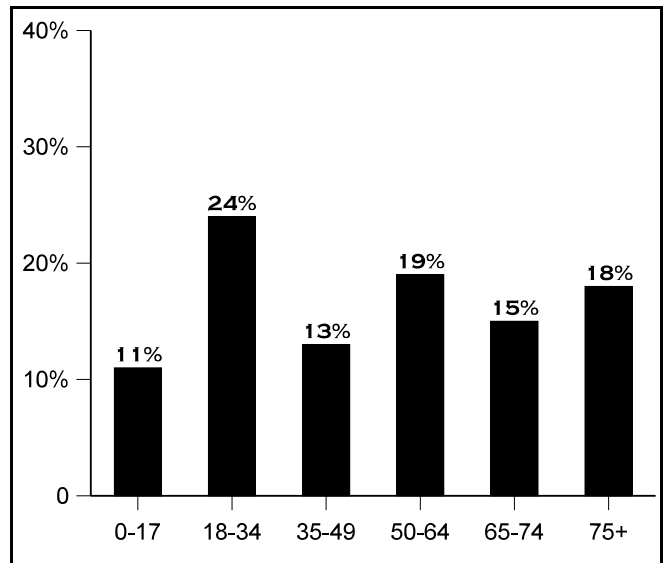
The Beaches
(Median Age = 50 years)



North Beach
(Median Age = 62 years)



Middle Beach
(Median Age = 45 years)



South Beach
(Median Age = 52 years)

THE BEACHES AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—AGE

**TABLE 5
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
BY LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1994-2004**

| Geo-graphic Area | 0-17 | | 18-34 | | 35-49 | | 50-64 | | 65 and Over | | 75 and Over | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | 1994 | 2004 | 1994 | 2004 | 1994 | 2004 | 1994 | 2004 | 1994 | 2004 | 1994 | 2004 |
| North Dade | 12.5% | 16.5% | 15.5% | 13.7% | 15.4% | 15.5% | 15.5% | 16.7% | 41.3% | 37.7% | 19.7% | 23.3% |
| South Dade | 21.9% | 20.5% | 19.1% | 15.8% | 26.6% | 17.3% | 18.2% | 25.7% | 14.2% | 20.6% | 4.6% | 10.4% |
| The Beaches | 15.7% | 17.1% | 14.0% | 16.1% | 16.2% | 16.3% | 14.3% | 20.5% | 39.9% | 30.0% | 21.2% | 17.3% |
| All | 16.6% | 17.9% | 16.4% | 14.9% | 19.5% | 16.2% | 16.2% | 20.6% | 31.3% | 30.3% | 14.7% | 17.7% |

Changes in Age Distribution, 1994-2004

▣ Three important changes occurred in the age distribution in Miami from 1994-2004. First, reflecting the aging of the baby boomers, the percentage of persons age 35-49 in Jewish households decreased from 20% in 1994 to 16% in 2004, while the percentage of persons age 50-64 increased from 16% in 1994 to 21% in 2004. Second, the percentage of persons age 25-34 decreased from 11% in 1994 to 7% in 2004. Third, the percentage of persons age 75 and over increased from 15% in 1994 to 18% in 2004.

▣ Two important changes occurred in the age distribution in North Dade from 1994-2004. First, the percentage of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households increased from 13% in 1994 to 17% in 2004. Second, reflecting increasing life expectancies, while the percentage of persons age 65 and over decreased from 41% in 1994 to 38% in 2004, the percentage of persons age 75 and over increased from 20% in 1994 to 23% in 2004.

▣ The aging of persons in Jewish households in South Dade from 1994-2004 is reflected in almost every age group. The percentage of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households decreased from 19% in 1994 to 16% in 2004. The percentage of persons age 35-49 decreased from 27% in 1994 to 17% in 2004. The percentage of persons age 50-64 increased from 18% in 1994 to 26% in 2004. The percentage of persons age 65 and over increased from 14% in 1994 to 21% in 2004. The percentage of persons age 75 and over increased from 5% in 1994 to 10% in 2004.

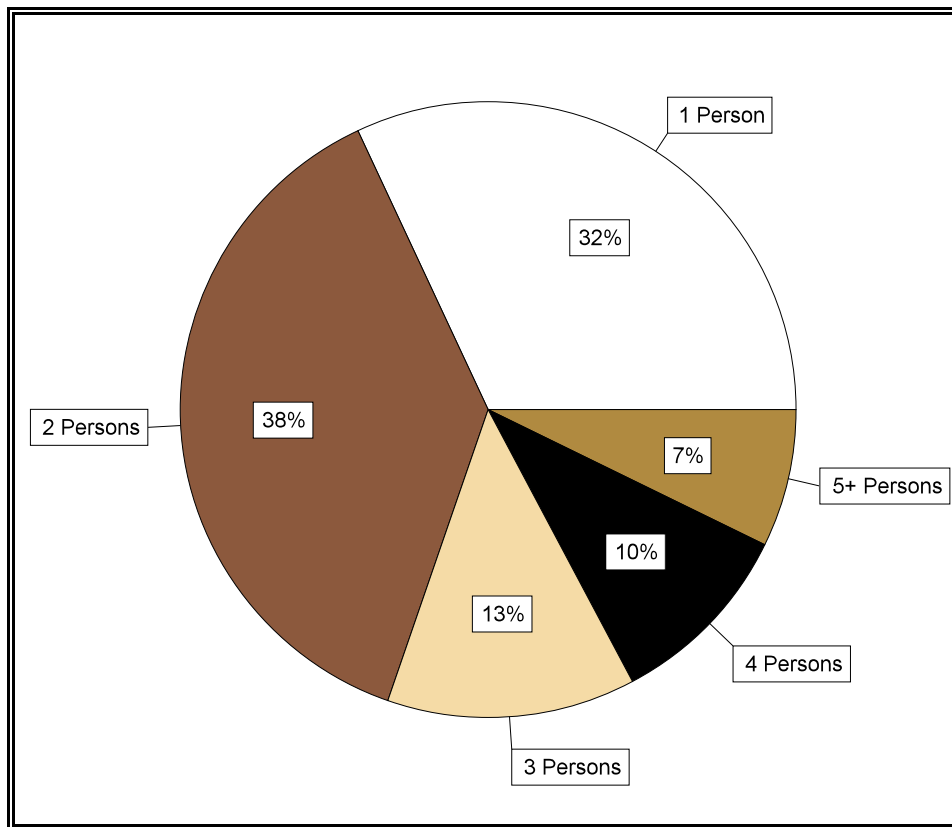
▣ An important change occurred in the age distribution in The Beaches from 1994-2004. The percentage of persons age 50-64 in Jewish households increased from 14% in 1994 to 21% in 2004, while the percentage of persons age 65 and over decreased from 40% in 1994 to 30% in 2004. The percentage of persons age 75 and over decreased from 21% in 1994 to 17% in 2004.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size of Jewish households in Miami is 2.25 persons. The 2.25 is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.62 in Cleveland, 2.59 in New York, 2.50 in Atlanta, 2.02 in Broward, 1.92 in West Palm Beach, and 1.89 in South Palm Beach. The 2.25 compares to 2.19 in 1994. The 2.25 compares to the 2.31 national figure (NJPS 2000), 2.92 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami as of 2003, and 2.61 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ The 32% of one-person households is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Broward, 26% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 22% in Atlanta, and 20% in Cleveland. The 32% compares to 31% in 1994. The 32% compares to the 30% national figure (NJPS 2000), 25% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami as of 2003, and 26% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

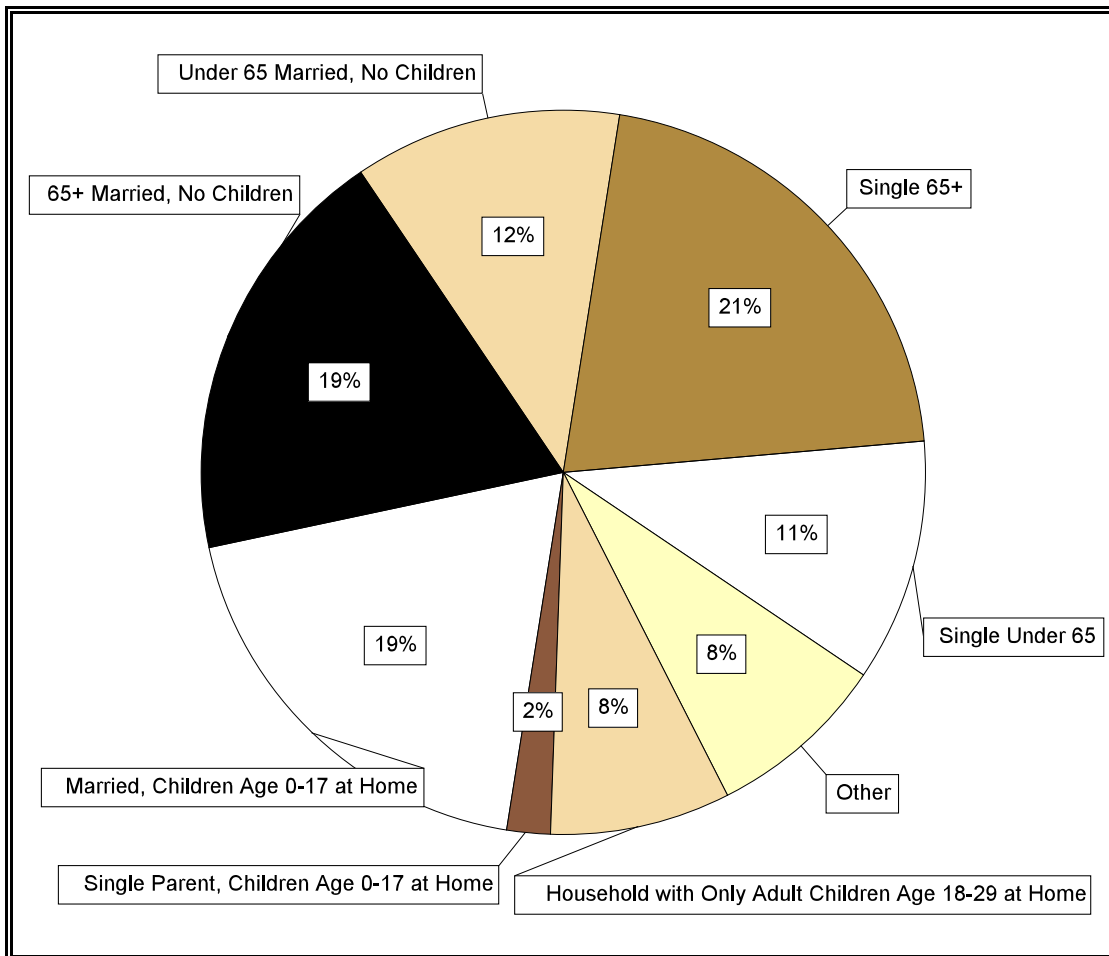
▣ The 17% of households with four or more persons is the eighth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Cleveland, 24% in Atlanta, 12% in Broward, 6% in West Palm Beach, and 4% in South Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 15% in 1994. The 17% compares to the 19% national figure (NJPS 2000), 31% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami as of 2000, and 25% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.



Household Size

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

The household structure of Jewish households in Miami is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationships between persons in the household.



Household Structure

Households with Children

▣ The 19% of married households with children age 0-17 at home is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Atlanta, 27% in Cleveland, 14% in Broward, 7% in West Palm Beach, and 6% in South Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 20% in 1994. The 19% compares to the 19% national figure (NJPS 2000) and 24% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

▣ The 2% of single parent households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in each of Atlanta, Cleveland, and Broward and 1% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach. The 2% compares to 2% in 1994. The 2% compares to the 3% national figure (NJPS 2000) and 8% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 6
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

| Household Structure | Percentage | Number |
|--|------------|--------|
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME | | |
| Married | 18.5% | 9,990 |
| Unmarried | 0.5 | 270 |
| Single Parent | 2.4 | 1,296 |
| ■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home | 21.4% | 11,556 |
| HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME | | |
| Married | 5.7% | 3,078 |
| Unmarried | 0.2 | 108 |
| Single Parent | 1.7 | 918 |
| ■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home | 7.6% | 4,104 |
| MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME | | |
| Under Age 35 | 1.8% | 972 |
| Age 35 - 49 | 1.7 | 918 |
| Age 50 - 64 | 8.0 | 4,320 |
| □ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households | 11.5% | 6,210 |
| Age 65 - 74 | 9.1% | 4,914 |
| Age 75 and over | 10.1 | 5,454 |
| □ Total Elderly Couple Households | 19.2% | 10,368 |
| ■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home | 30.7% | 16,578 |
| SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS | | |
| Male under Age 65 | 5.0% | 2,700 |
| Female under Age 65 | 6.4 | 3,456 |
| □ Total Non-Elderly Single Households | 11.4% | 6,156 |

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**TABLE 6
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE**

| Household Structure | Percentage | Number |
|--|------------|--------|
| Male Age 65 - 74 | 1.8% | 972 |
| Female Age 65 - 74 | 4.8 | 2,592 |
| Male Age 75 and over | 2.5 | 1,350 |
| Female Age 75 and over | 11.9 | 6,426 |
| □ Total Elderly Single Households | 21.0% | 11,340 |
| ■ Total Single Person Households | 32.4% | 17,496 |
| OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES | | |
| Unmarried Couple | 1.5% | 810 |
| Roommate/Friend | 1.1 | 594 |
| Household with Only Adult Children Age 30 and over | 3.0 | 1,620 |
| Other | 2.3 | 1,242 |
| ■ Total Other Household Structures | 7.9% | 4,266 |
| Grand Total | 100.0% | 54,000 |

Married Households—No Children at Home

▣ The 31% of married households with no children at home is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in South Palm Beach, 58% in West Palm Beach, 38% in Broward, 36% in Cleveland, and 26% in Atlanta. The 31% compares to 33% in 1994. The 31% compares to the 26% national figure (NJPS 2000) and 30% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2000.

▣ The 2% of married households under age 35 with no children at home is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Atlanta, 1% in both Broward and South Palm Beach, and 0% in West Palm Beach. The 2% compares to 3% in 1994.

▣ The 10% of married households age 35-64 with no children at home is the second lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Atlanta, 12% in West Palm Beach, 11% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in Broward. The 10% compares to 11% in 1994.

▣ The 19% of married households age 65 and over with no children at home is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in South Palm Beach, 46% in West Palm Beach, 28% in Broward, and 8% in Atlanta. The 19% compares to 20% in 1994.

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 Atlanta, 6% in Broward, and 4% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach. The 11% compares to 11% in 1994.

▣ The 4% of single male households age 65 and over is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in each of Broward, West Palm Beach, and South Palm Beach and 1% in Atlanta. The 4% compares to 4% in 1994.

▣ The 17% of single female households age 65 and over is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Broward, 19% in West Palm Beach, 18% in South Palm Beach, and 8% in Atlanta. The 17% compares to 17% in 1994.

Living Arrangements of Children

▣ 50% (7,309 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 50% is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Broward, 39% in Atlanta, 33% in West Palm Beach, and 25% in South Palm Beach. The 50% compares to 43% in 1994. The percentage of children age 0-12 living in households with working parents helps to determine the need for after school programs. The percentage of children age 0-12 living in households with working parents is 56% in South Dade, 51% in The Beaches, and 45% in North Dade.

▣ 11% (2,301 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. The 11% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in West Palm Beach, 10% in South Palm Beach, 8% in Cleveland, and 5% in Atlanta. The 11% compares to 3% in 1994. 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 11% compares to 25% of all White American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2000. The percentage of children age 0-17 living in single parent households is 13% in South Dade, 10% in North Dade, and 7% in The Beaches.

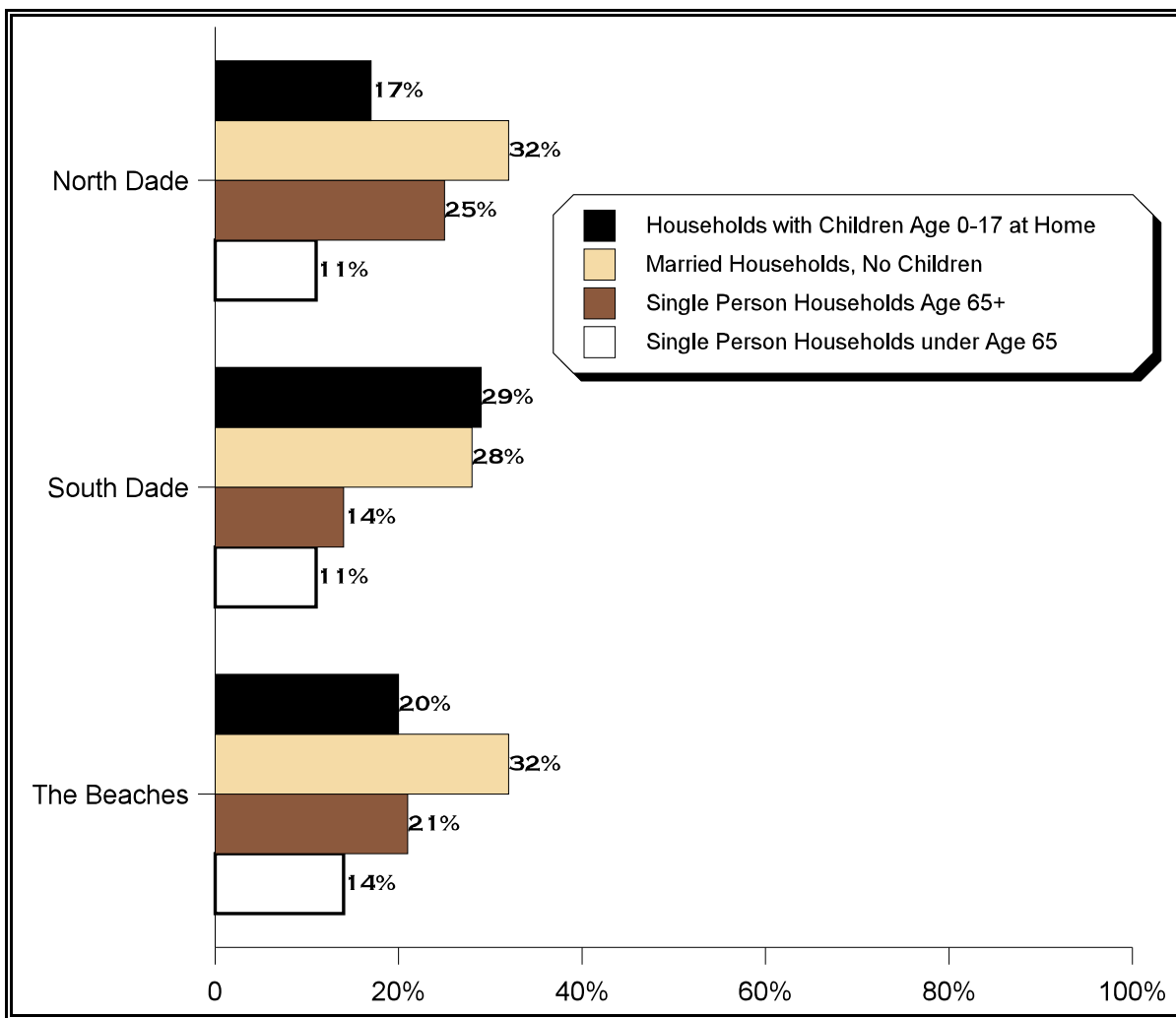
▣ 30% (6,405 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried. The 30% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in South Palm Beach, 36% in Broward, 31% in Atlanta, and 18% in West Palm Beach. The 30% compares to 25% in 1994. The percentage of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households living in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried is 37% in South Dade, 28% in North Dade, and 17% in The Beaches.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

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 31% in Broward, 29% in Atlanta, 19% in South Palm Beach, and 18% in West Palm Beach. The 31% compares to 30% in 1994. The 31% compares to 31% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2000.

▣ The 36% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households living alone is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Atlanta, 35% in Broward, 26% in West Palm Beach, and 25% in South Palm Beach. The 36% compares to 37% in 1994.



Selected Household Structures by Geographic Area

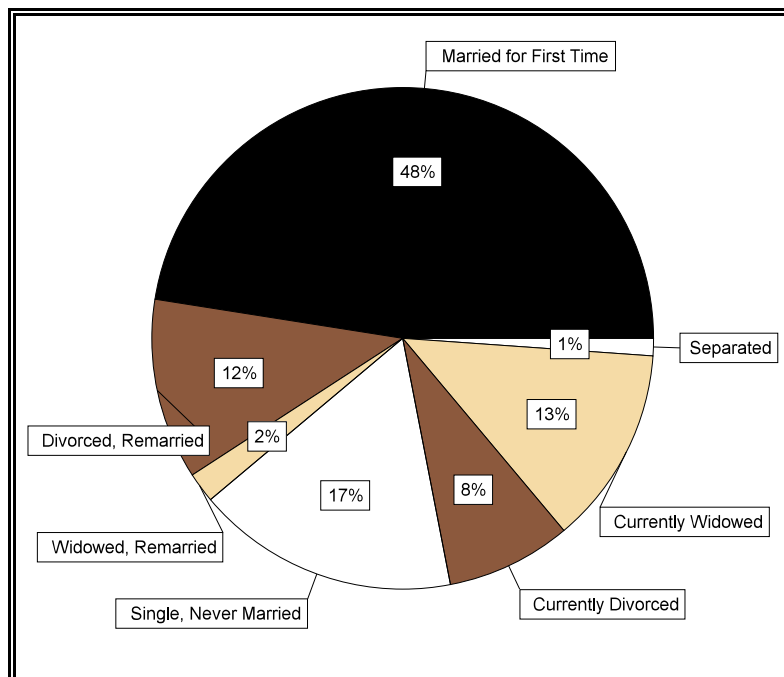
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MARITAL STATUS

The 62% of adults in Jewish households in Miami who are currently married is the eighth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% in South Palm Beach, 76% in both West Palm Beach and Cleveland, 67% in Atlanta, 65% in Broward, and 57% in New York. The 62% compares to 66% in 1994. The 62% compares to 49% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami as of 2003 and 54% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.

▣ The 17% single, never married is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Atlanta, 21% in New York, 14% in Cleveland, 11% in Broward, and 4% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 14% in 1994. The 17% compares to 28% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami as of 2003 and 27% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.

▣ The 8% currently divorced is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in each of West Palm Beach, Atlanta, and Broward and 3% in South Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 6% in 1994. The 8% compares to 12% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami 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 124 for adults in Jewish households is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78 in Broward, 76 in Atlanta, 64 in West Palm Beach, and 37 in South Palm Beach. The 124 compares to 93 in 1994. The 124 compares to 238 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami and 187 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.



Marital Status of Adults

▣ The 13% currently widowed is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Broward, 15% in West Palm Beach, 13% in both South Palm Beach and New York, and 6% in both Cleveland and Atlanta. The 13% compares to 13% in 1994. The 13% compares to 7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Miami as of 2003 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2003.

▣ 20% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced, 15% *are or have been* widowed, 83% *are or have been* married, and 15% are on their second or higher marriage.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—MARITAL STATUS

**TABLE 7
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 | 24.6% | 65.6% | 55.9% | 51.1% | 57.8% | 54.7% |
| Single, Never Married | 71.5 | 14.3 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Divorced, Remarried | 1.3 | 12.4 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 16.1 | 18.4 |
| Widowed, Remarried | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Currently Divorced | 2.4 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 1.8 | 6.1 |
| Currently Widowed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 15.0 | 11.3 |
| Separated | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**TABLE 8
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 | 36.0% | 62.4% | 52.0% | 42.0% | 29.9% | 34.7% |
| Single, Never Married | 61.0 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Divorced, Remarried | 1.3 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 8.3 |
| Widowed, Remarried | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Currently Divorced | 1.0 | 11.2 | 18.4 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 5.4 |
| Currently Widowed | 0.0 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 27.6 | 54.8 | 44.0 |
| Separated | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Single Jewish Adults

▣ 38% (34,886 adults) of *Jewish* adults in Jewish households are single. 33% (11,373 adults) of single Jewish adults are under age 35, 11% (3,872 adults) are age 35-49, 17% (5,861 adults) are age 50-64, 13% (4,605 adults) are age 65-74, and 26% (9,175 adults) are age 75 and over.

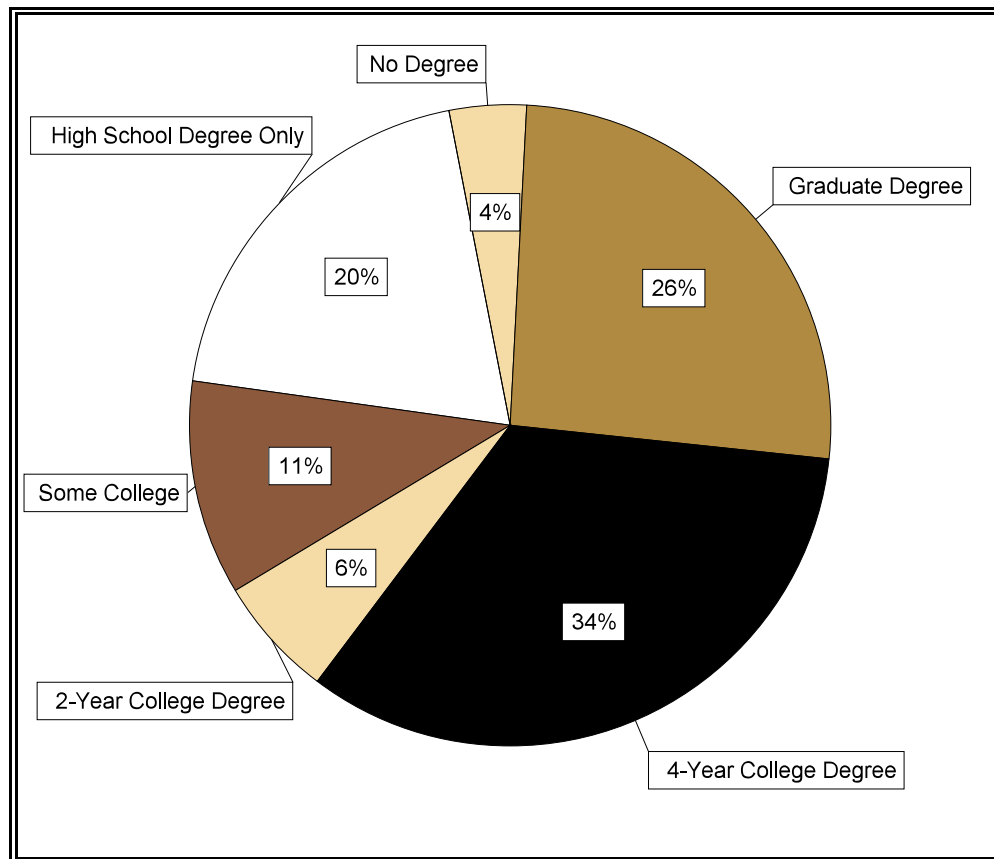
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—SECULAR EDUCATION

Only 4% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Miami do not have a high school degree. 60% of adults age 25 and over (67% of males age 25 and over and 54% of females age 25 and over) have a four-year college degree or higher, including 26% with a graduate degree.

▣ The 60% with a four-year college degree or higher is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in Atlanta, 47% in West Palm Beach, 40% in South Palm Beach, and 35% in Broward. The 60% compares to 52% in 1994. The 60% compares to 26% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Miami as of 2003 and 27% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2003.

▣ The 26% with a graduate degree is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in Atlanta, 17% in West Palm Beach, 12% in South Palm Beach, and 11% in Broward. The 26% compares to 18% in 1994. The 26% compares to 10% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Miami as of 2003 and 10% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2003.

▣ 15% of adults age 25 and over have a Master's degree; 4%, a doctoral degree; 3%, a medical or dental degree; and 5%, a law degree. There are 2,350 doctors, 271 dentists, and 4,067 lawyers age 25 and over living in Jewish households.



Secular Education of Adults Age 25 and Over

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—SECULAR EDUCATION

**TABLE 9
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 | 17.5% | 13.0% | 18.5% | 11.2% | 19.2% | 39.8% | 30.8% |
| Some College/2-Year College Degree | 63.7 | 18.3 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 15.1 |
| 4-Year College Degree | 17.3 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 26.3 | 30.3 |
| Graduate Degree | 1.5 | 30.4 | 33.5 | 42.8 | 29.2 | 19.5 | 23.8 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher | 18.8% | 68.7% | 71.5% | 78.5% | 64.8% | 45.8% | 54.1% |

**TABLE 10
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 | 16.7% | 8.9% | 11.9% | 15.9% | 32.6% | 51.2% | 43.7% |
| Some College/2-Year College Degree | 63.7 | 20.4 | 16.4 | 18.8 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 22.4 |
| 4-Year College Degree | 19.1 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 38.8 | 31.3 | 17.4 | 23.0 |
| Graduate Degree | 0.5 | 28.9 | 29.4 | 26.5 | 13.6 | 9.1 | 10.9 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher | 19.6% | 70.7% | 71.7% | 65.3% | 44.9% | 26.5% | 33.9% |

Location of College Attended

▣ The percentage of Jewish adults age 18-29 who attend or attended a college in South Florida decreased from 54% as of 1994 to 47% as of 2004. 16% of Jewish adults age 18-29 attend or attended Florida International University; 14%, Miami-Dade Community College; and 8%, the University of Miami. The percentage of Jewish adults age 18-29 who attend or attended the University of Miami decreased from 21% as of 1994 to 8% as of 2004.

▣ The percentage of Jewish adults age 18-29 who attend or attended other Florida colleges (colleges outside South Florida) did not change significantly from 1994-2004. As of 2004, 11% of Jewish adults age 18-29 attend or attended the University of Florida and 2%, Florida State University.

▣ The percentage of Jewish adults age 18-29 who attend or attended colleges outside Florida increased from 26% as of 1994 to 36% as of 2004, mostly due to an increase from 0% to 7% in the percentage who attend or attended colleges outside the United States.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—EMPLOYMENT STATUS

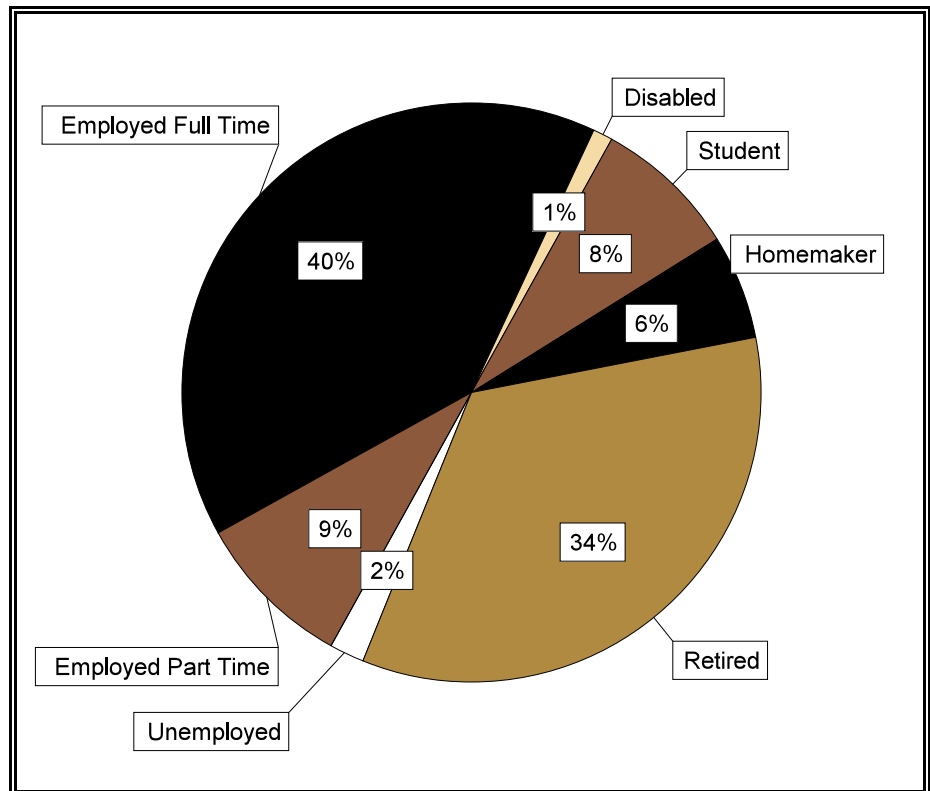
The 40% of adults in Jewish households in Miami who are employed full time is the eighth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Atlanta, 50% in Cleveland, 33% in Broward, 17% in West Palm Beach, and 14% in South Palm Beach. The 40% compares to 43% in 1994.

The 9% employed part time is the eighth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in Cleveland, 9% in Atlanta, 7% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach, and 6% in Broward. The 9% compares to 9% in 1994.

The 34% retired is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in South Palm Beach, 69% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Broward, 20% in Cleveland, and 14% in Atlanta. The 34% compares to 35% in 1994.

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 50% of adults in Jewish households who are in the labor force is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in Atlanta, 39% in Broward, 25% in West Palm Beach, and 21% in South Palm Beach. The 50% compares to 53% in 1994. The 50% compares to 62% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Miami 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 3%. The 3% is about average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach and 1% in South Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 2% in 1994. The 3% compares to 9% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Miami 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 11
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 | 49.3% | 90.4% | 77.2% | 20.8% | 5.1% | 12.0% |
| Employed Part Time | 4.9 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 19.1 | 5.2 | 11.3 |
| Unemployed | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Retired | 0.0 | 2.9 | 11.3 | 59.9 | 88.5 | 75.9 |
| Homemaker | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Student | 41.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Disabled | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Volunteer | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

TABLE 12
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 | 29.7% | 56.3% | 47.1% | 11.7% | 2.1% | 6.1% |
| Employed Part Time | 11.6 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 5.1 |
| Unemployed | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Retired | 0.0 | 1.9 | 21.1 | 74.1 | 89.8 | 83.5 |
| Homemaker | 12.6 | 20.9 | 13.0 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Student | 43.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Disabled | 0.2 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Volunteer | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

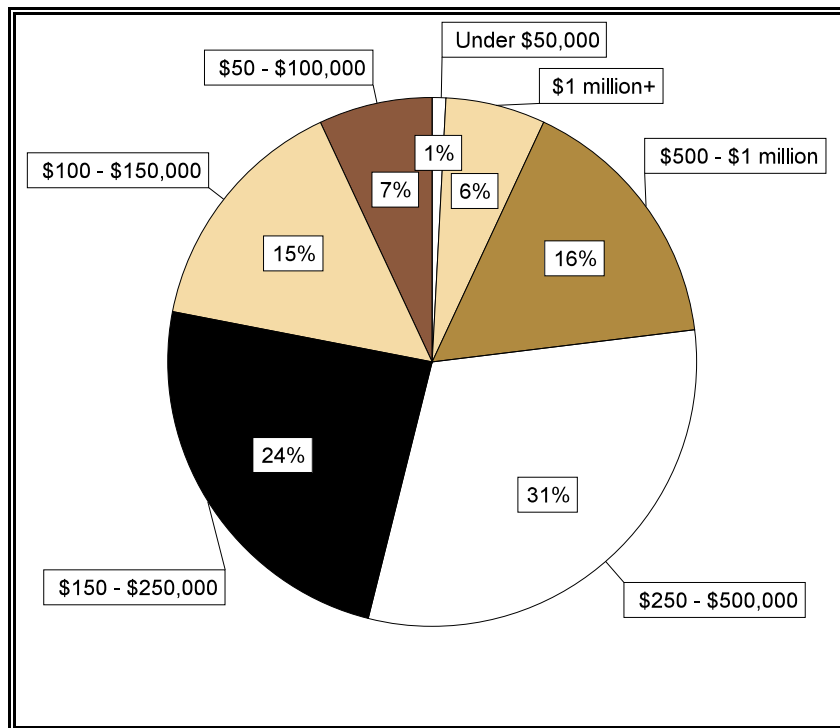
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSING VALUE

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami 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. 14% of homeowners were unwilling or unable to provide an estimate of the value of their homes.

▣ The median housing value of \$274,000 is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$220,800 in Atlanta, \$136,700 in West Palm Beach, \$107,400 in South Palm Beach, and \$93,600 in Broward. The \$274,000 compares to \$137,600 in 1994. The \$274,000 compares to \$172,757 for all homes (both Jewish-owned and non-Jewish-owned) in Miami 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 \$423,200 in The Beaches, compared to \$324,100 in South Dade and \$218,600 in North Dade. Within North Dade, the median housing value is \$232,300 in North Dade Core East, compared to \$196,200 in Other North Dade and \$164,500 in North Dade Core West. Within South Dade, the median housing value is \$461,300 in East Kendall, compared to \$368,400 in NE South Dade and \$216,200 in West Kendall. Within The Beaches, the median housing value is \$437,500 in South Beach, compared to \$426,000 in Middle Beach and \$404,500 in North Beach.

▣ The median housing value is \$435,400 for households with children, compared to \$338,300 for households with only adult children, \$364,200 for non-elderly couple households, \$233,200 for elderly couple households, \$232,700 for non-elderly single households, and \$157,500 for elderly single households.



Housing Value

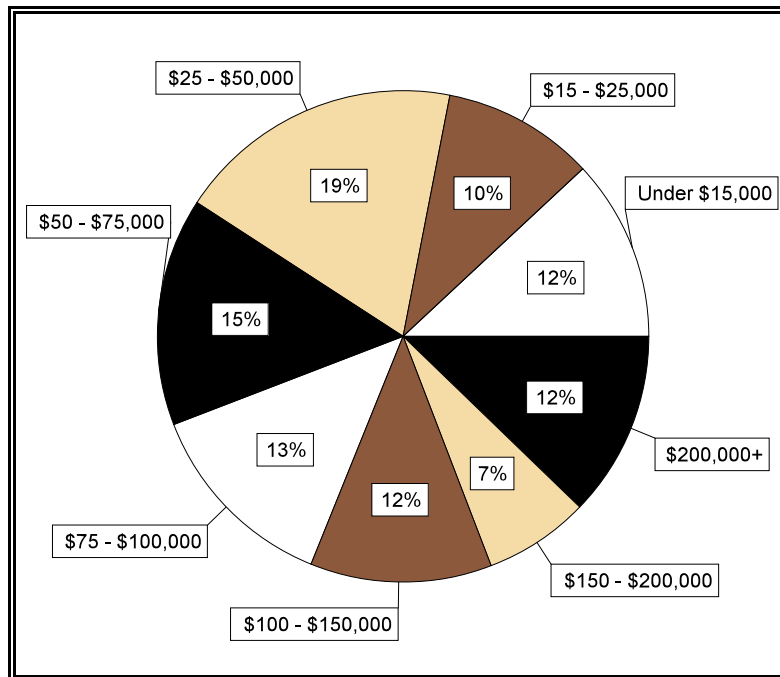
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked their household income before taxes in 2003. 66% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 34% of respondents is unknown. Not all 34% 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 \$64,100 is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$73,900 in Atlanta, \$64,800 in West Palm Beach, \$51,500 in South Palm Beach, and \$46,000 in Broward. The \$64,100 compares to \$57,100 in 1994. The \$64,100 compares to the \$54,000 national figure (NJPS 2000), \$36,100 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami 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.)

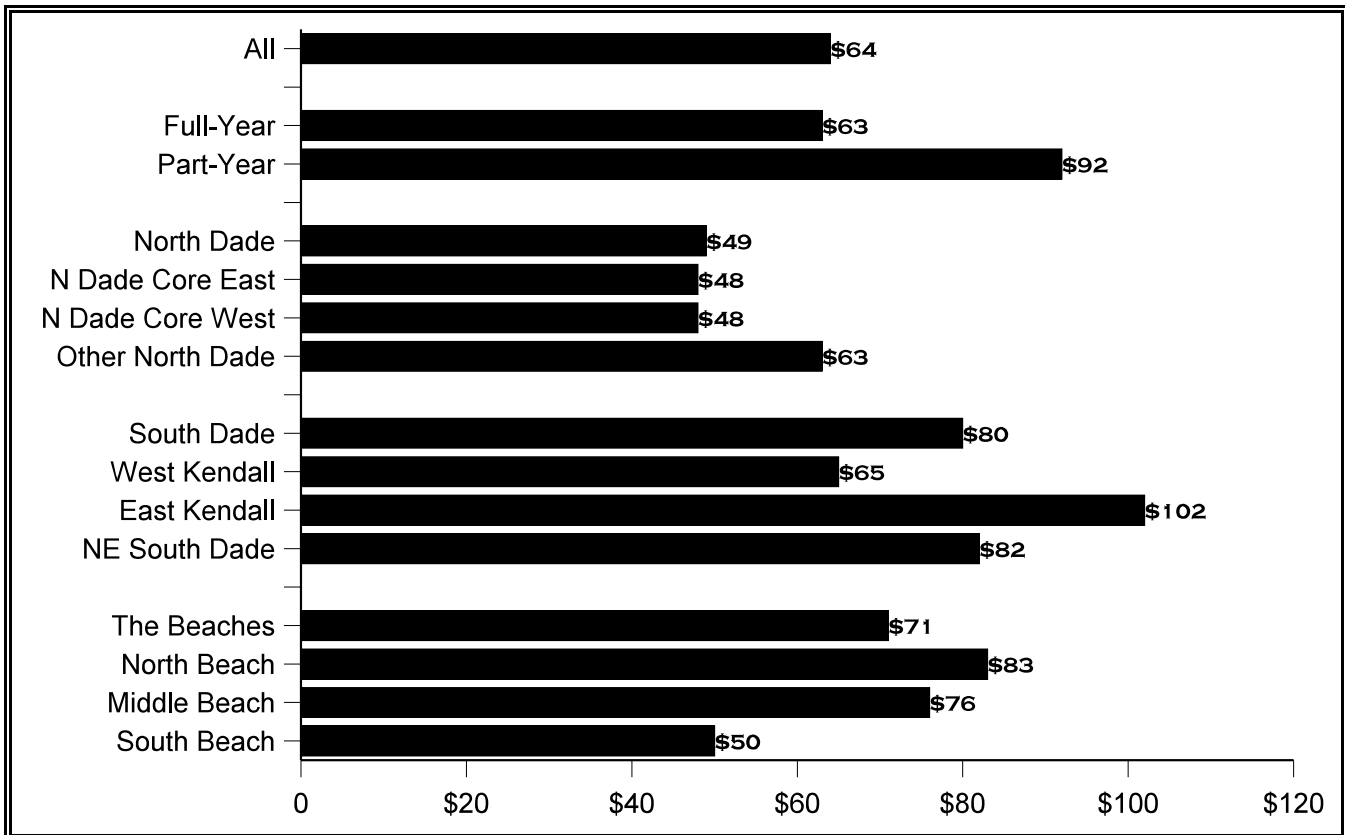
▣ The 31% earning an annual household income of \$100,000 and over is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in New York, 23% in Atlanta, 20% in West Palm Beach, 13% in South Palm Beach, and 11% in Broward. The 31% compares to 20% in 1994. The 31% compares to the 21% national figure (NJPS 2000), 9% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami 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 6% in West Palm Beach, 5% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, and 3% in Broward. The 12% compares to 7% in 1994. The 12% compares to 2% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Miami 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 median household income is higher for households with children (\$97,700) and non-elderly couple households (\$96,500) than for households with only adult children (\$82,000). The median household income is much lower for elderly couple households (\$51,300), non-elderly single households (\$50,500), and elderly single households (\$28,200).

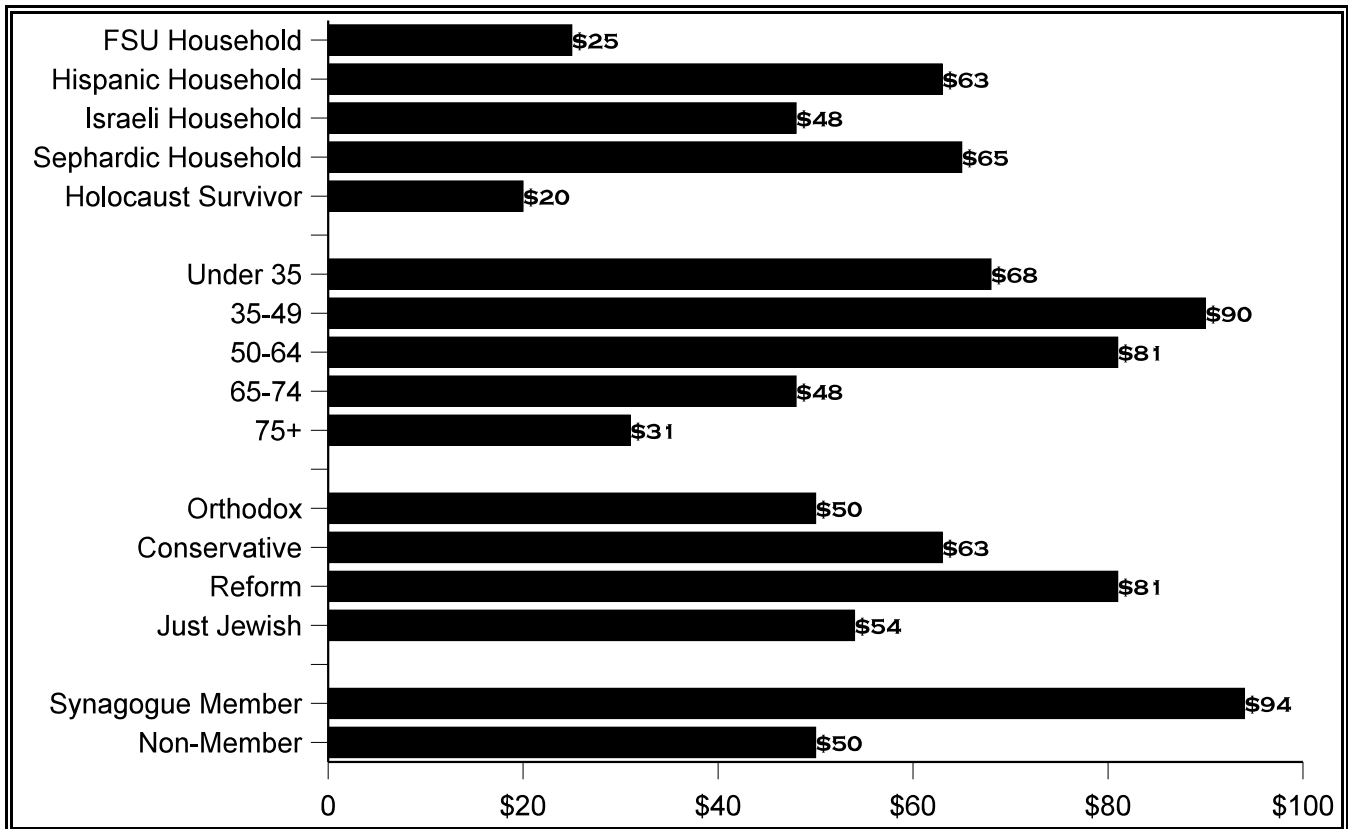
▣ The \$97,700 median household income of households with children is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$99,800 in Atlanta, \$85,800 in South Palm Beach, \$74,800 in West Palm Beach, and \$74,000 in Broward. The \$97,000 compares to \$87,500 in 1994. (Note that these data have been adjusted for inflation to current dollars.)

▣ The median household income is much higher for households who live in single family homes (\$94,300) than for households who live in town houses (\$48,200) and households who live in high rises (\$42,700).

▣ The median household income is much higher for JCC member households (\$91,200) than for JCC non-member households (\$59,300).

▣ The median household income is higher for Jewish organization member households (\$75,800) than for Jewish organization non-member households (\$60,000).

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*. 22% (12,042 households) of households are low income households.

▣ 62% of low income households live in North Dade, 21% live in South Dade, and 17% live in The Beaches.

▣ 67% of low income households own their homes. 69% of low income households live in high rises, 18% live in single family homes, and 13% live in town houses.

▣ 14% of low income households are FSU households; 11% are Hispanic households; 13% are Sephardic households; 12% are Israeli households. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.)

▣ 14% of low income households are Holocaust survivor households.

▣ 38% of low income households are elderly single households, 21% are elderly couple households, 12% are non-elderly single households, 9% are households with children, 6% are non-elderly couple households, 3% are households with only adult children, and 12% are other household structures.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE—HOUSEHOLD INCOME

▣ 41% of *Jewish* respondents in low income households identify as Just Jewish, 27% identify as Conservative, 19% identify as Reform, 12% identify as Orthodox, and 0% identify as Reconstructionist.

▣ 21% of low income households are synagogue members; 6% are JCC members; 20% are Jewish organization members.

▣ 68% of low income households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 26% donated under \$100, 5% donated \$100-\$500, and 1% donated \$500 and over.

▣ 2.7% (324 households) of low income households sometimes did not have enough to eat in the past year and 0.4% (54 households) often did not have enough to eat.

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 2002. (See Table below.)

▣ 3.5% (1,890 households) of households reported a household income that was below the poverty levels. The 3.5% is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10.3% in New York and 1.1% in West Palm Beach. 3.1% (3,780 persons) of persons in Jewish households live below the poverty levels.

▣ The 3.1% who live below the poverty levels compares to 18.4% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Miami as of 2003 and 12.7% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2003.

▣ 4.5% (1,176 households) of households with elderly persons reported a household income that was below the poverty levels. The 4.5% is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 0.7% in West Palm Beach.

▣ 0.6% (324 households) of households sometimes do not have enough to eat and 0.1% (54 households) often do not have enough to eat.

| Poverty Levels | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Household Size | 2002 Poverty Level |
| 1 | \$9,000 |
| 2 | \$11,500 |
| 3 | \$13,500 |
| 4 | \$17,800 |
| 5 | \$21,400 |

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

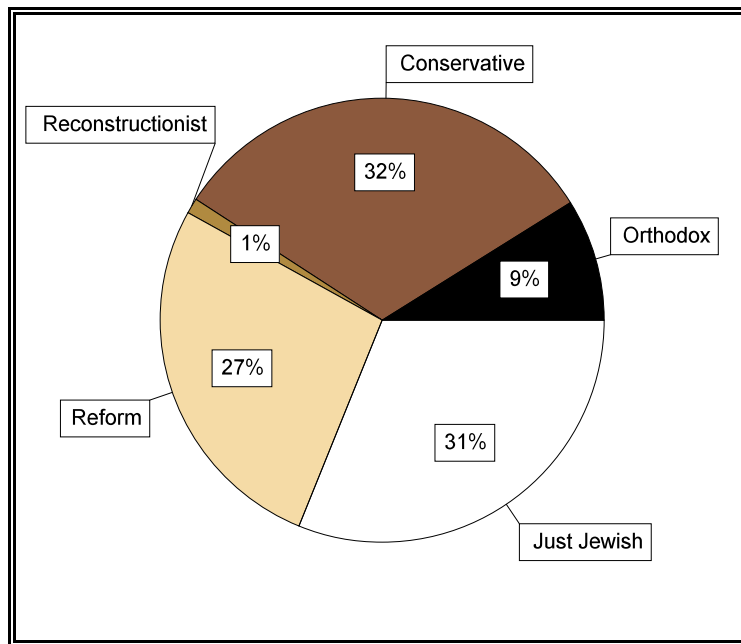
Jewish respondents in Miami were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionist, or *Just Jewish*. 9% (4,914 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 32% (17,442 households), Conservative; 1% (594 households), Reconstructionist; 27% (14,364 households), Reform; and 31% (16,686 households), *Just Jewish*.

▣ The 9% Orthodox is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in New York, 10% in Cleveland, 6% in South Palm Beach, 4% in Broward, 3% in Atlanta, and 2% in West Palm Beach. The 9% compares to 9% in 1994. The 9% compares to the 8% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 32% Conservative is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in South Palm Beach, 38% in West Palm Beach, 37% in Broward, 29% in both Atlanta and Cleveland, and 26% in New York. The 32% compares to 34% in 1994. The 32% compares to the 25% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 27% Reform is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 49% in Cleveland, 34% in both West Palm Beach and Atlanta, 29% in New York, 28% in South Palm Beach, and 24% in Broward. The 27% compares to 26% in 1994. The 27% compares to the 35% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 31% *Just Jewish* is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Broward, 33% in Atlanta, 25% in each of New York, West Palm Beach, and South Palm Beach, and 11% in Cleveland. The 31% compares to 32% in 1994. The 31% compares to the 30% national figure (NJPS 2000).



Jewish Identification (Jewish Respondents)

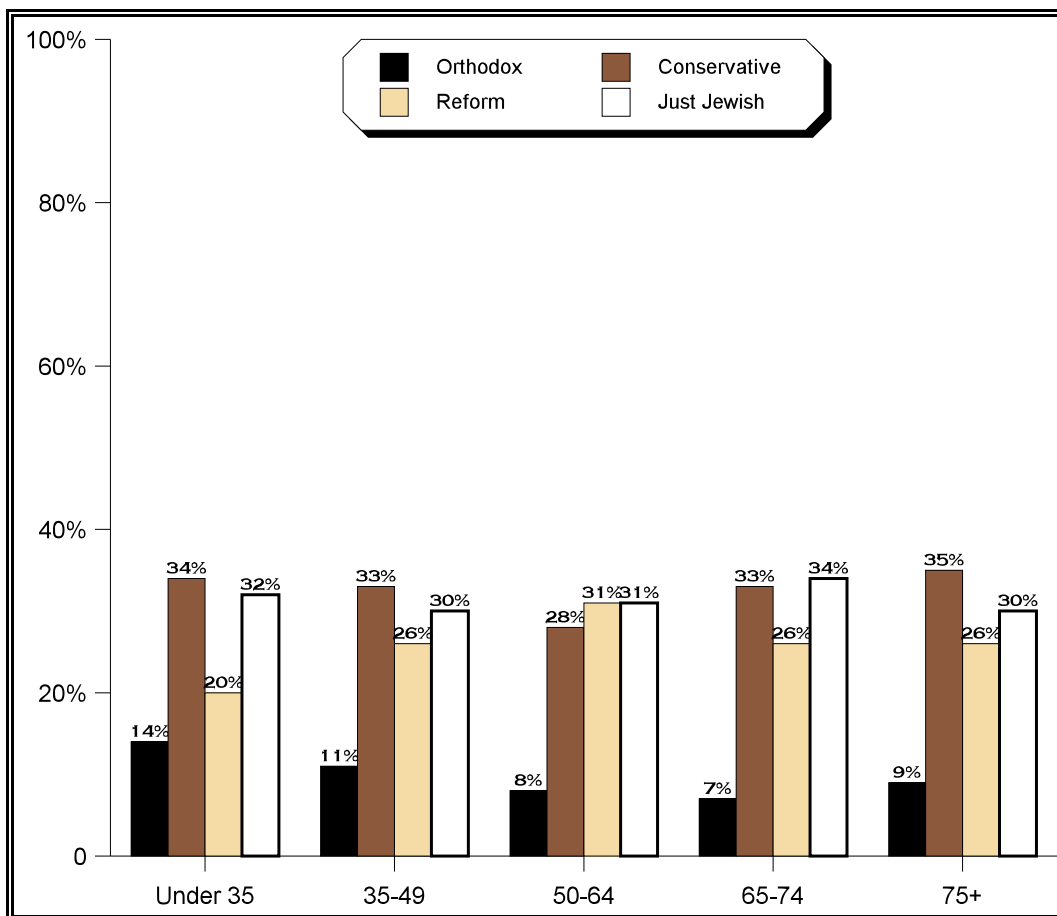
RELIGIOUS PROFILE—JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

▣ 23% of respondents in households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child identify as Just Jewish, compared to 26% of respondents in households in which an adult attended a synagogue school as a child and 49% 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 sleep away 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 sleep away camp as a child, by 23% to 36%.

▣ 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 22% to 39%.

▣ 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 21% to 34%.



Jewish Identification by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

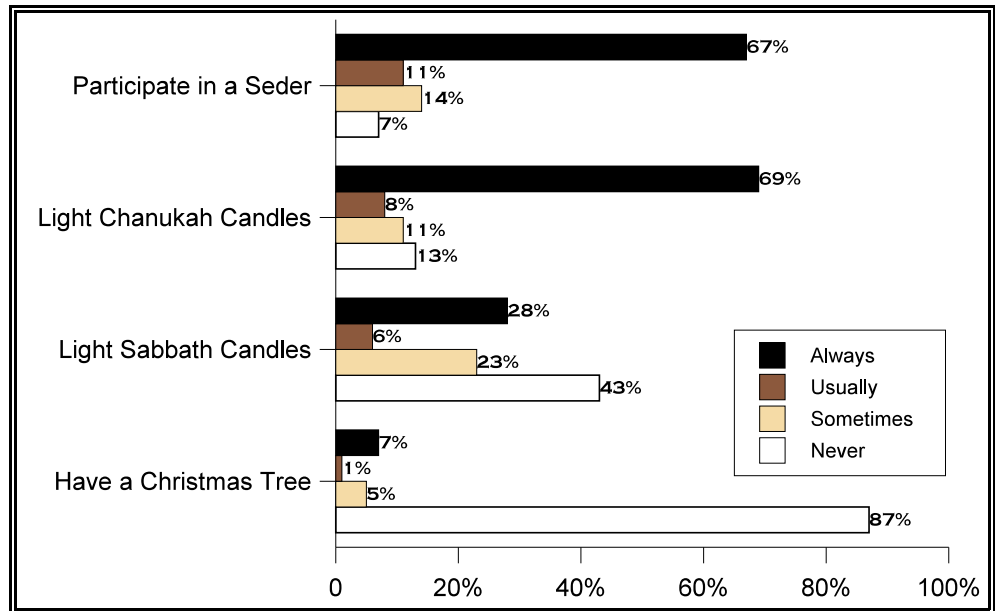
RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES

Overall, 87% of Jewish households in Miami 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 87% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 89% in South Palm Beach, 87% in West Palm Beach, 86% in Atlanta, and 85% in Broward. The 87% compares to 86% in 1994. 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 97% in South Palm Beach, 94% in West Palm Beach, 93% in Broward, and 92% in Atlanta.

Among the comparison Jewish communities shown in the *Main Report* (some of which are shown in Table 13), Miami has the second highest percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (82%) and the second highest percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (12%) and who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (7%). Miami has the fourth highest percentage of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles (34%) and the sixth highest percentage of households who keep a kosher home (22%). Miami has an average percentage of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (79%) and who always or usually light Chanukah candles (77%).

About 31,200 persons live in Jewish households who keep a kosher home, and about 19,000 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).

Miami has the fifth lowest percentage of Jewish households who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home (14%). 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.



Religious Practices

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES

TABLE 13: RELIGIOUS PRACTICES, COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

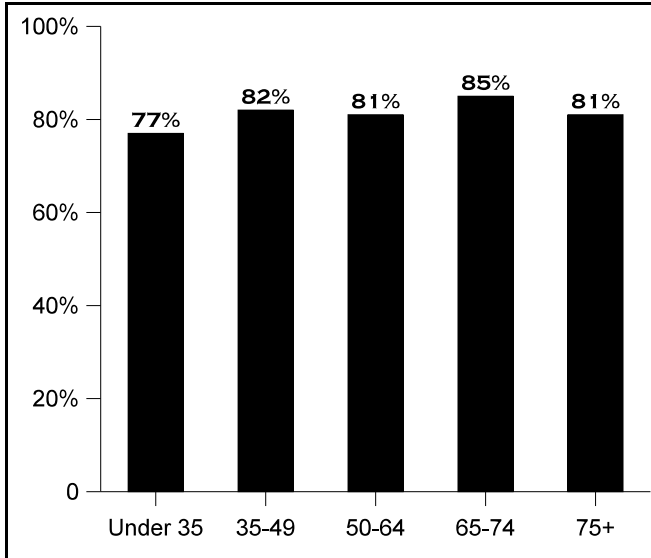
| Community | Year | Percentage Yes | | Percentage Always/Usually | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | Mezuzah on Front Door | Kosher Home | Passover Seder | Chanukah Candles | Sabbath Candles | Xmas Tree |
| MIAMI | 2004 | 82% | 22% | 79% | 77% | 34% | 8% |
| Miami | 1994 | 76% | 20% | 77% | 72% | 29% | 7% |
| Atlanta | 1996 | 61% | 9% | 76% | 74% | 21% | 18% |
| Broward | 1997 | 79% | 16% | 75% | 74% | 21% | 10% |
| Cleveland | 1996 | NA | 18% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New York | 2002 | NA | 28% | 77% | 76% | 31% | NA |
| South Palm Beach | 1995 | 84% | 17% | 79% | 78% | 23% | 3% |
| West Palm Beach | 1999 | 81% | 12% | 80% | 74% | 17% | 6% |
| Baltimore | 1999 | NA | 22% | 85% | 79% | 36% | NA |
| Bergen | 2001 | 76% | 29% | 85% | 83% | 32% | 12% |
| Boston | 1995 | NA | 11% | 82% | 85% | 23% | NA |
| Charlotte | 1997 | 57% | 8% | 69% | 73% | 17% | 27% |
| Denver | 1997 | NA | 11% | 62% | 63% | 27% | NA |
| 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% |
| Milwaukee | 1996 | 62% | 13% | 77% | 70% | 24% | 18% |
| Monmouth | 1997 | 81% | 26% | 86% | 87% | 25% | 11% |
| 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% |
| St. Louis | 1995 | NA | 9% ¹ | 77% | 72% | 24% | 15% |
| 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% |
| Westport | 2000 | 62% | 6% | 79% | 78% | 17% | 21% |
| NJPS ² | 2000 | 61% * | 17% | NA | NA | 23% | NA |

¹ Question was asked about *keeping two sets of dishes in the home*.

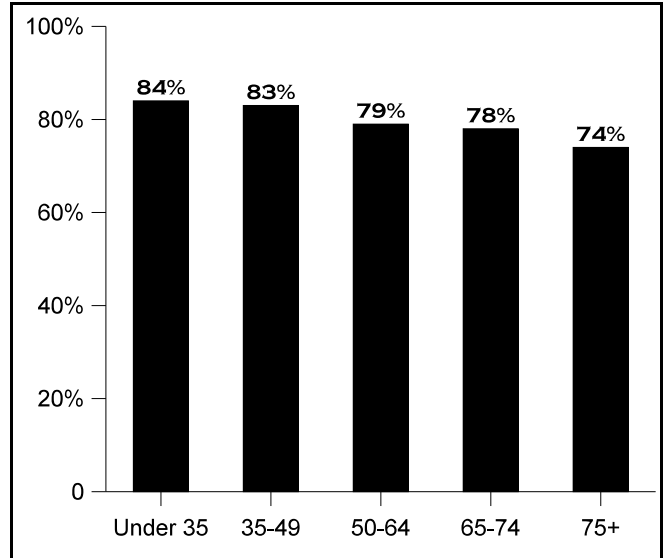
* Question was asked about a mezuzah on *any door of the house*.

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

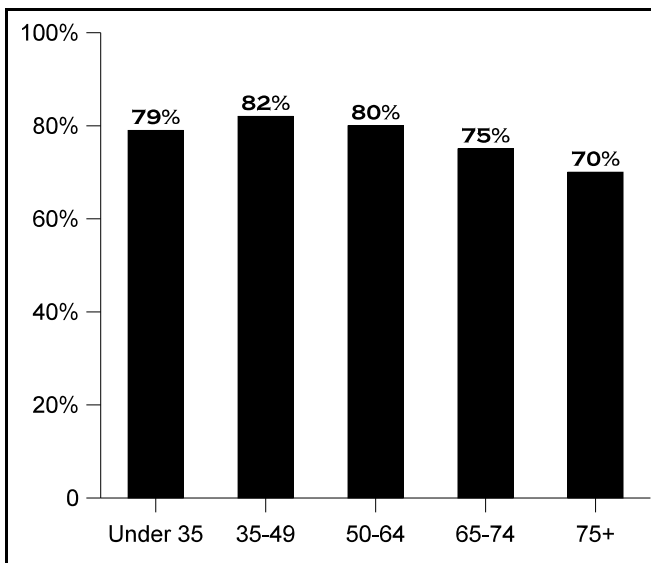
RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES



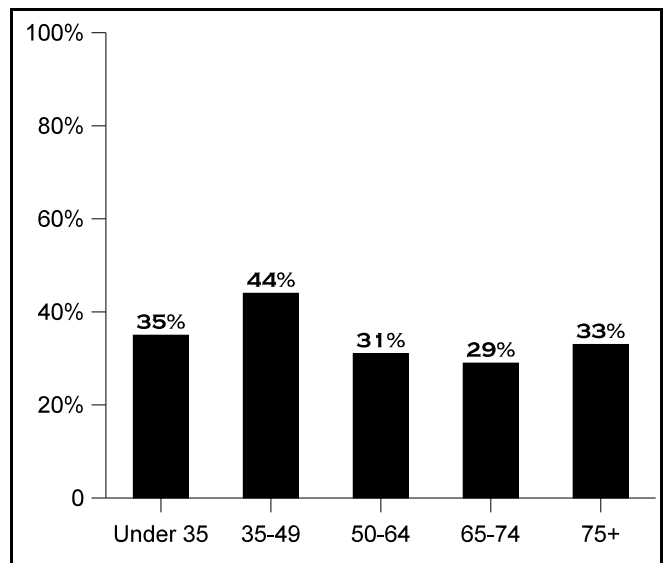
Mezuzah on Front Door



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



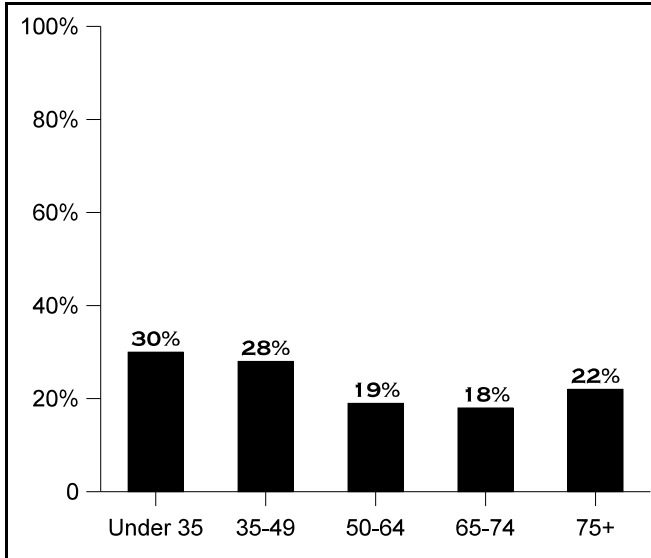
**Light Chanukah Candles
(Always + Usually)**



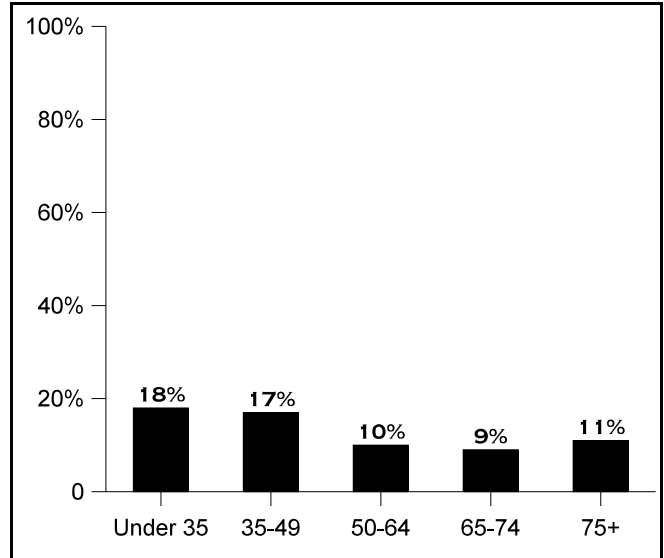
**Light Sabbath Candles
(Always + Usually)**

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

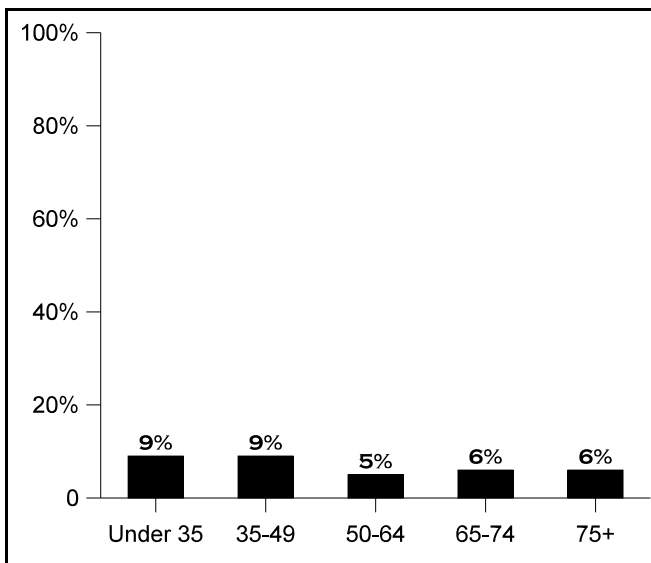
RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES



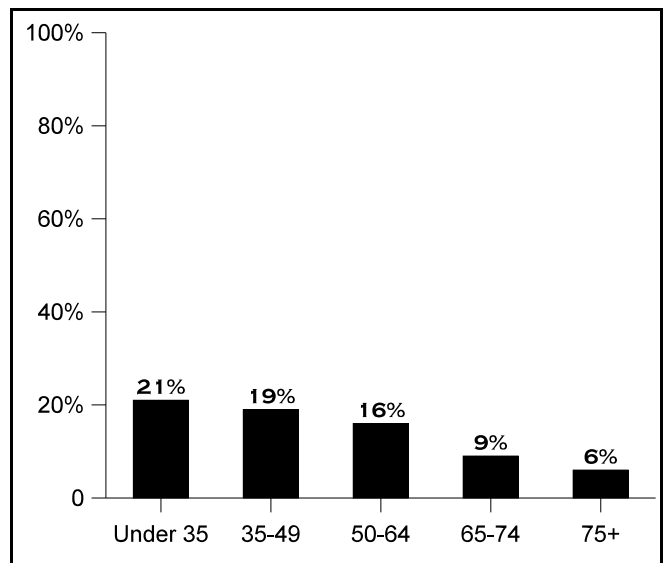
Keep a Kosher Home



Kosher In/Out of Home (Respondents)



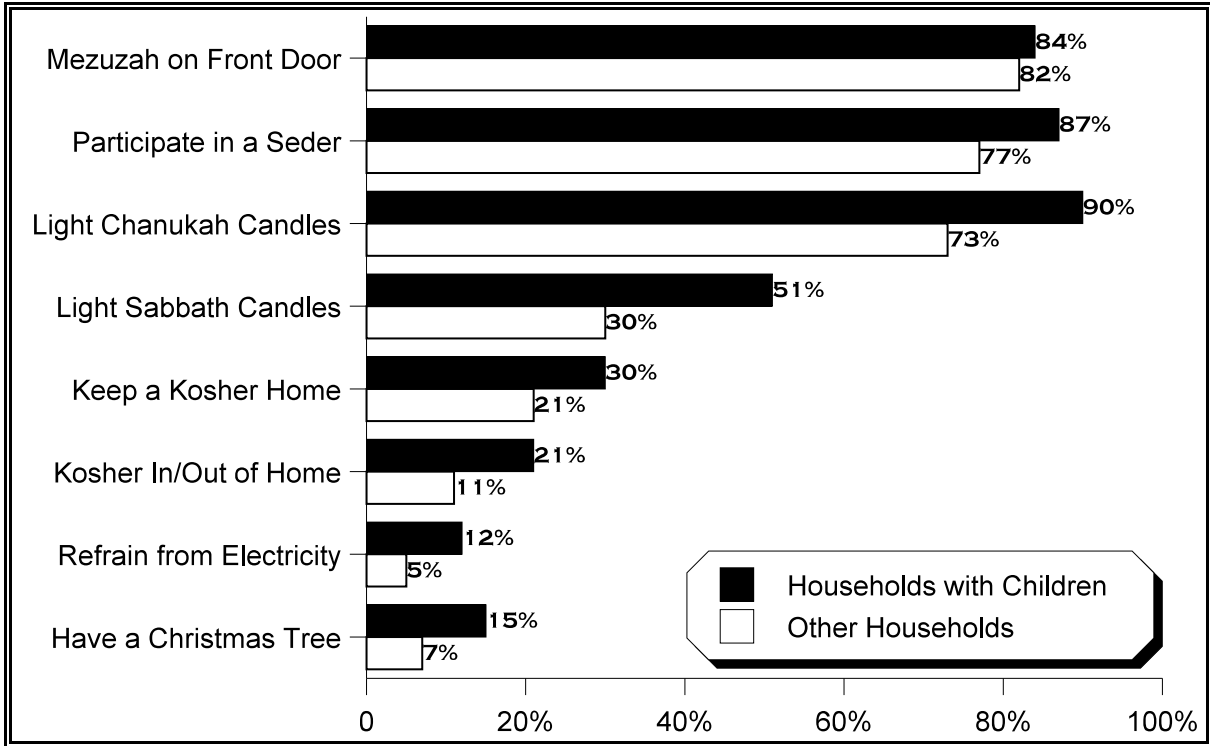
Refrain from Using Electricity (Respondents)



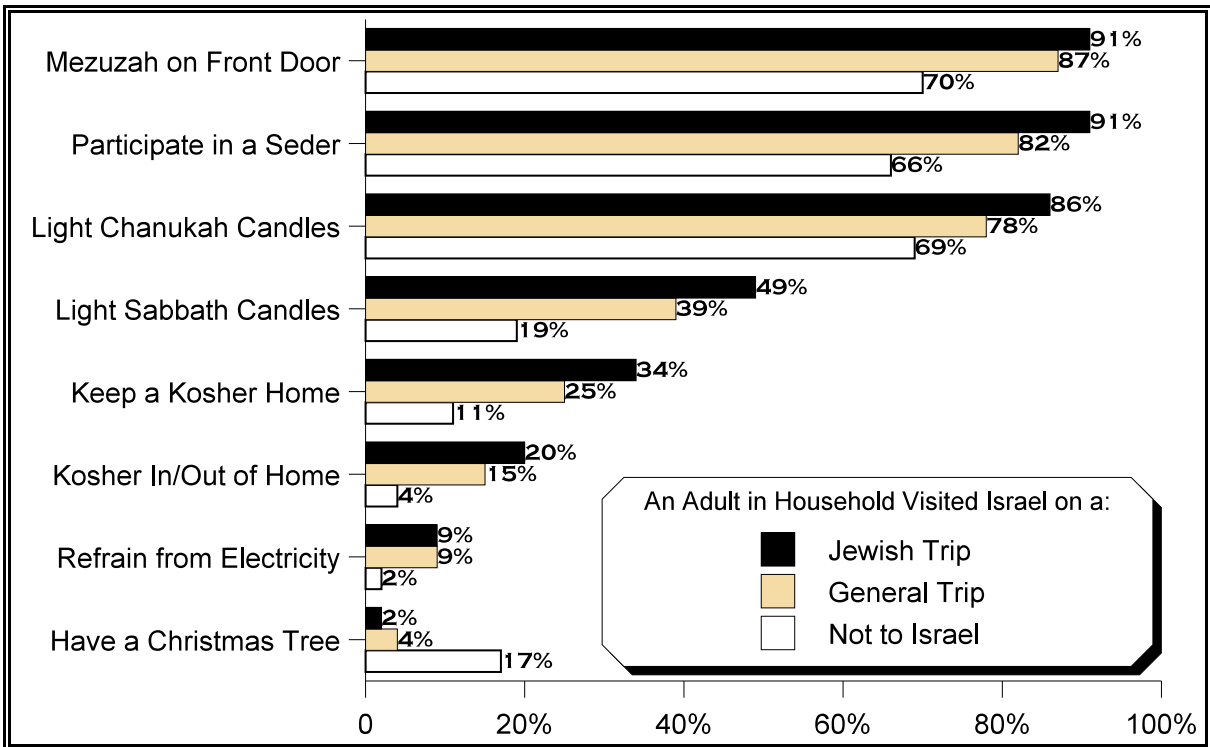
**Have a Christmas Tree
(Always + Usually + Sometimes)**

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD — CONTINUED

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES



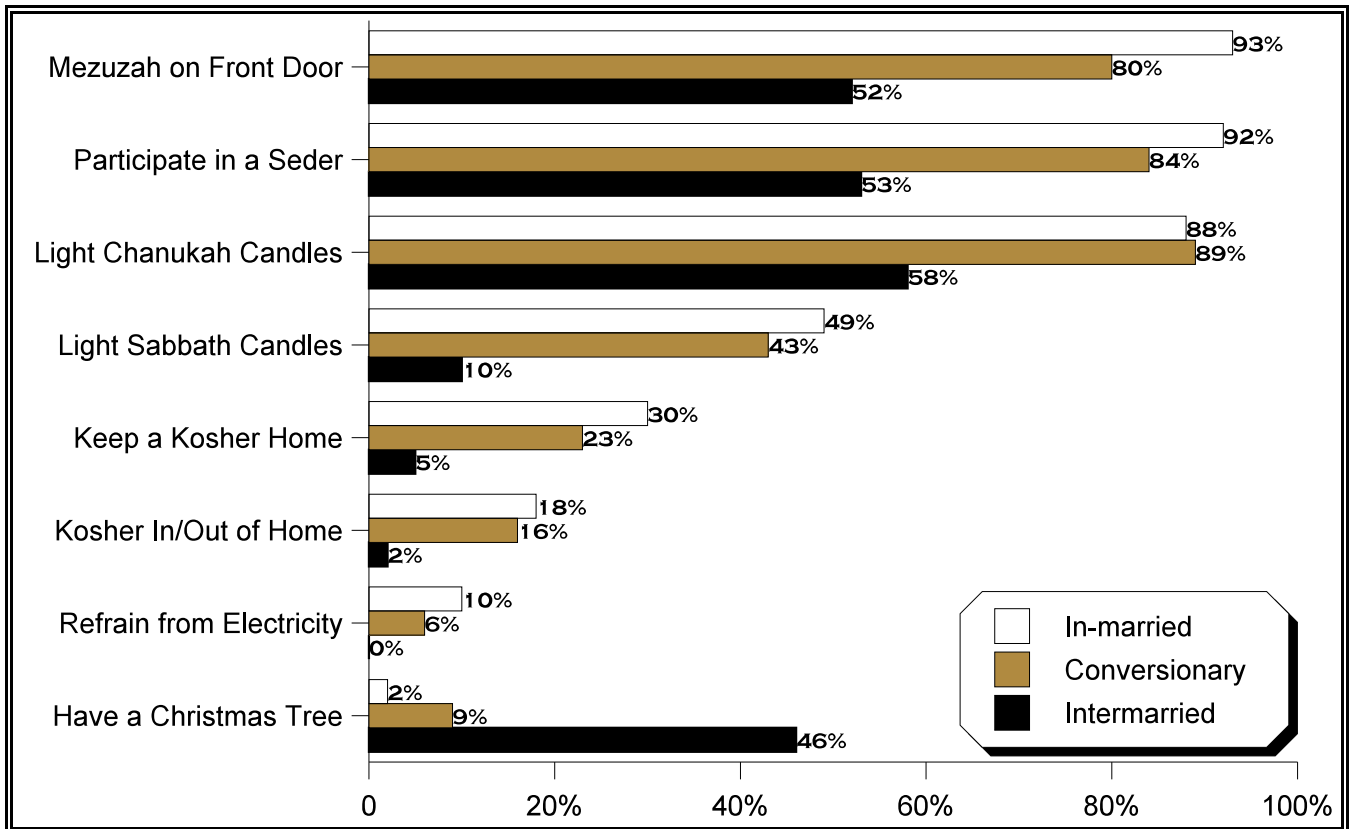
Religious Practices in Households with Children (Always + Usually *or* Yes)



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

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—PRACTICES

▣ Intermarried households are much less likely to observe Jewish religious practices than are in-married households. Conversionary in-married households are *much* closer in practice to in-married households than to intermarried households. (See the “Introduction” section of this report for definitions of the terms in-marriage, conversionary in-marriage, and intermarriage.)



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

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

Overall, 25% of Jewish respondents in Miami never attend synagogue services (or only attend for *special occasions*, such as weddings and B'nai Mitzvah). The 25% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Broward, 29% in West Palm Beach, 27% in South Palm Beach, 23% in both Cleveland and Atlanta, and 16% in New York. The 25% compares to 24% in 1994. The 25% compares to the 40% national figure (NJPS 2000).

The 26% who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Cleveland, 29% in New York, 21% in South Palm Beach, 19% in Atlanta, and 18% in both Broward and West Palm Beach. The 26% compares to 22% in 1994. The 26% compares to the 24% national figure (NJPS 2000).

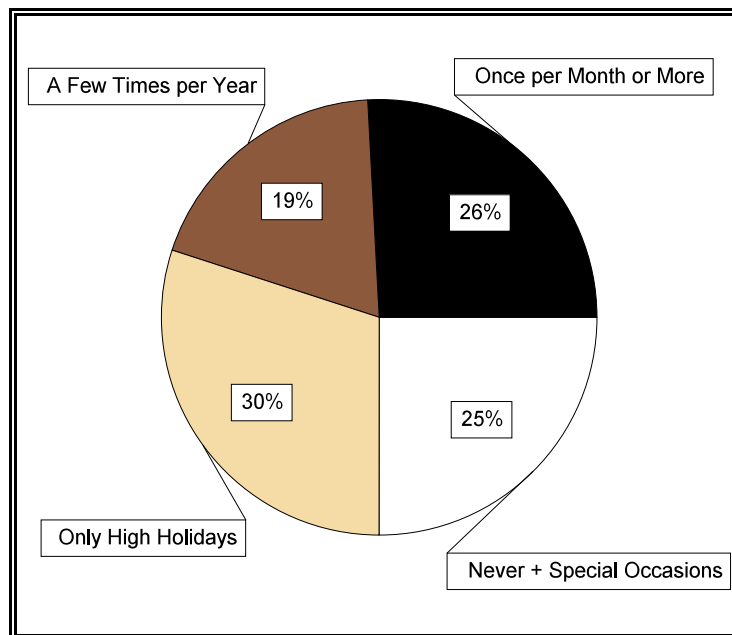
29% of male respondents never attend services, compared to 23% of female respondents.

61% of respondents in synagogue non-member households attend services at least once per year (other than for special occasions).

53% of respondents in synagogue member households attend services once per month or more, compared to only 8% of respondents in synagogue non-member households.

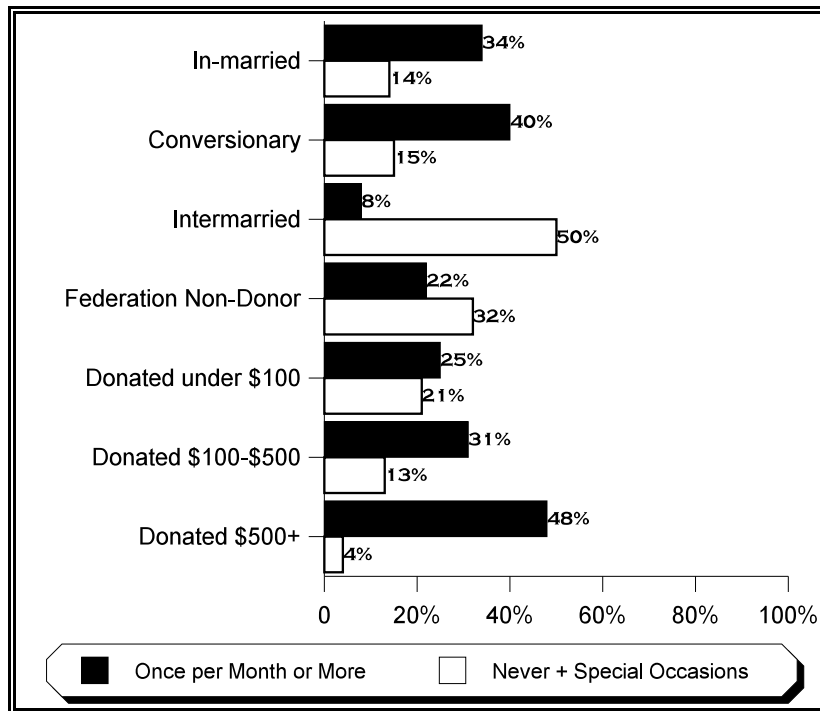
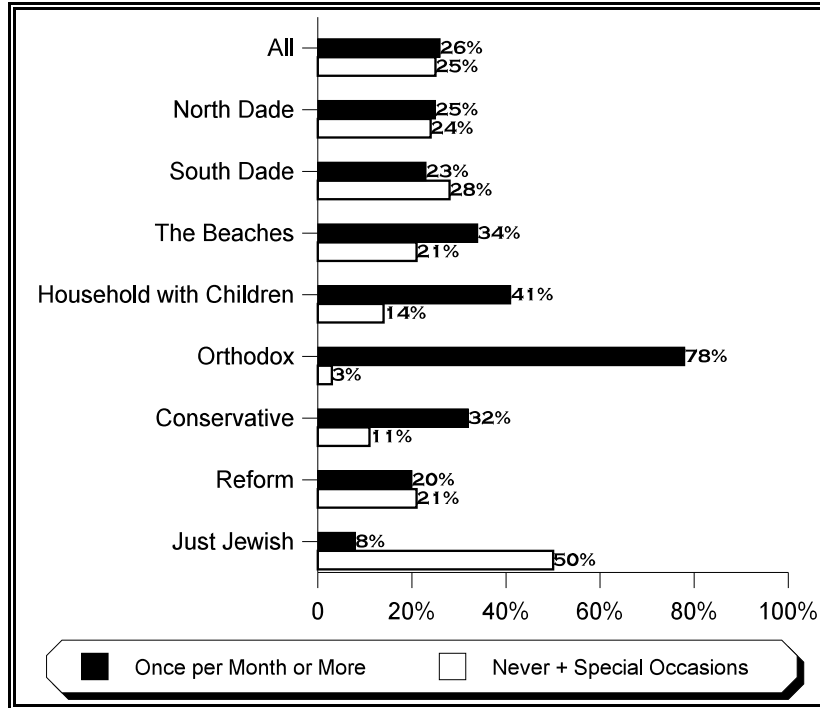
Respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (37%) and respondents in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (30%) are more likely to attend services once per month or more than are respondents in households in which no adult visited Israel (14%).

37% of respondents who never attend synagogue services are aware of the Jewish Federation High Holiday Welcome Program, which provides free High Holiday seating.



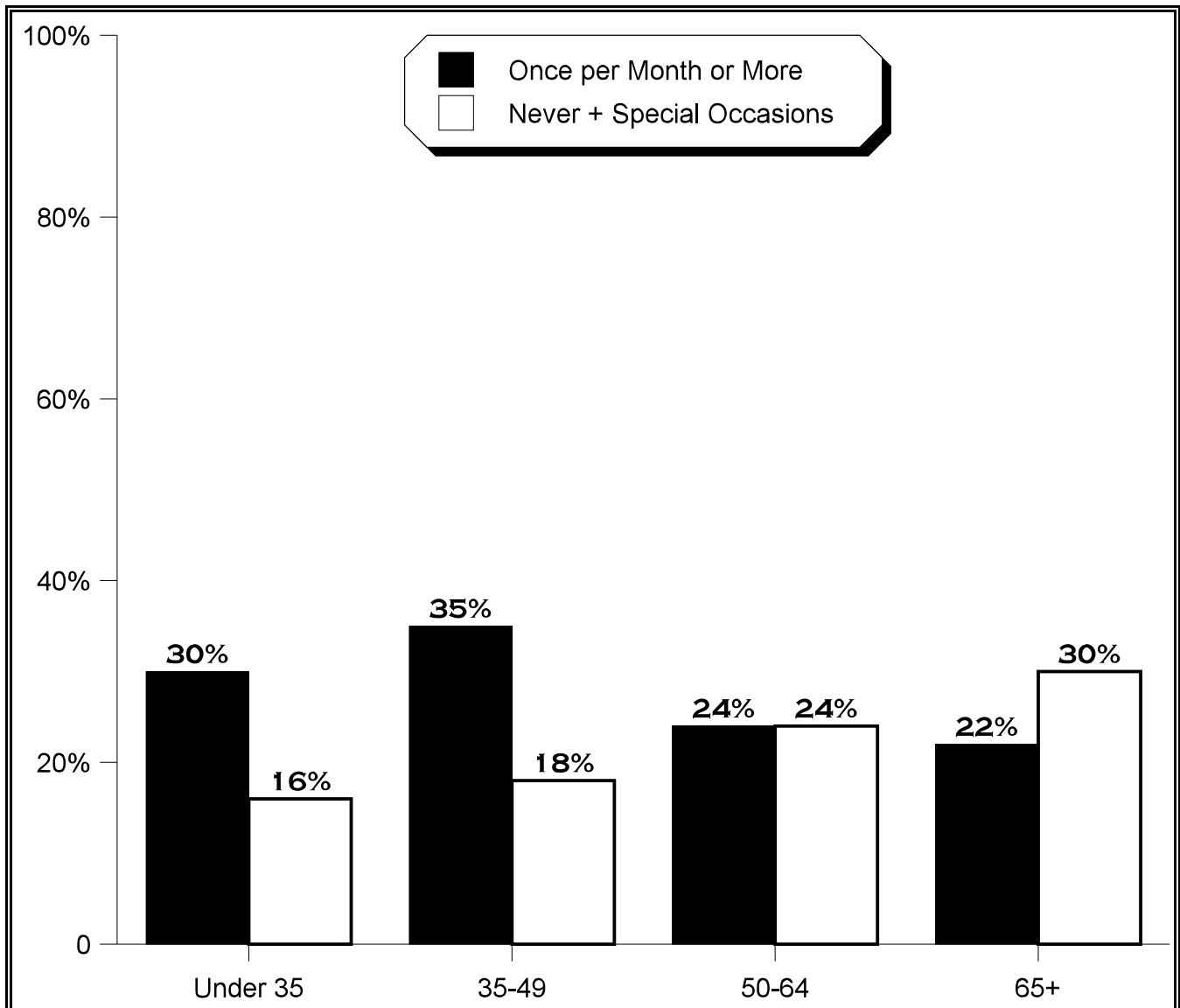
Synagogue Attendance (Jewish Respondents)

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE BY VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS
(Jewish Respondents)

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



Synagogue Attendance by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

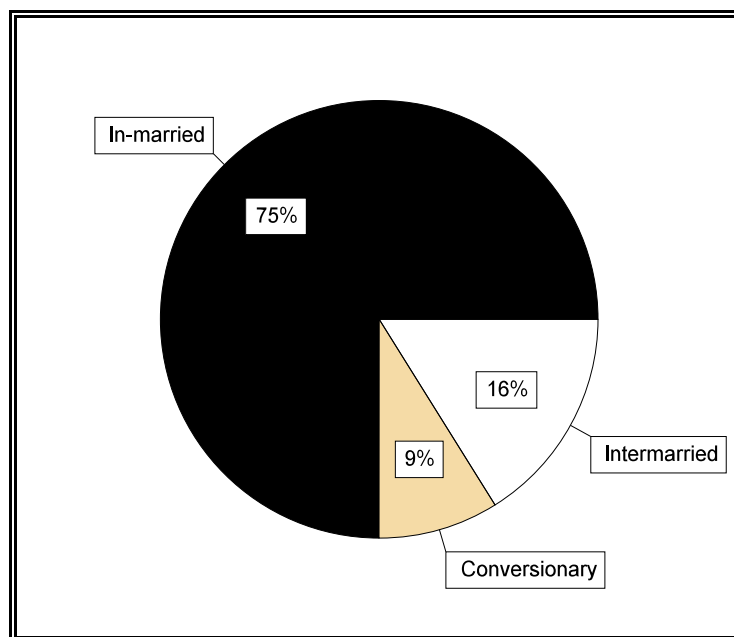
RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

Intermarriage 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 Miami Jewish community contains 30,510 married couples. 75% (22,882 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two born Jews, 9% (2,868 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 16% (4,760 married couples) involve intermarriages. (See the “Introduction” section of this report for definitions of the terms in-marriage, conversionary in-marriage, and intermarriage.)

▣ 93% of persons in Jewish households consider themselves Jewish. The 93% is the fourth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 96% in South Palm Beach, 91% in Cleveland, 89% in Broward, 85% in New York, and 81% in Atlanta. The 93% compares to 93% in 1994. The 93% compares to the 78% national figure (NJPS 2000).



Types of Marriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate)

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities

▣ The 16% couples intermarriage rate is the seventh lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Atlanta, 23% in Cleveland, 22% in New York, 18% in Broward, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 6% in South Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 12% in 1994. The 16% compares to the 48% national figure (NJPS 2000). The *individual intermarriage rate* is 9%.

▣ The 28% of married couples in households under age 35 who are intermarried is the third lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in West Palm Beach, 57% in Broward, 51% in Atlanta, 44% in Cleveland, and 29% in South Palm Beach. The 28% compares to 18% in 1994.

▣ The 20% of married couples in households age 35-49 who are intermarried is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Atlanta, 37% in West Palm Beach, 36% in Broward, 33% in New York, and 31% in South Palm Beach. The 20% compares to 22% in 1994.

▣ The 16% of married couples in households age 50-64 who are intermarried is the sixth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Atlanta, 21% in New York, 20% in Broward, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in South Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 12% in 1994.

▣ The 11% of married couples in households age 65-74 who are intermarried is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in both West Palm Beach and Broward and 3% in South Palm Beach. The 11% compares to 5% in 1994.

▣ 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 4% in West Palm Beach, 3% in Broward, and 1% in South Palm Beach. The 7% compares to 1% in 1994.

Geographic/Demographic Profile

▣ 25% of married couples in South Dade are intermarried, compared to 13% of married couples in The Beaches and 9% of married couples in North Dade. By geographic subarea, the percentage of married couples who are intermarried ranges from 7% in North Dade Core East and 8% in South Beach to 27% in Other North Dade and 29% in West Kendall.

▣ 26% of married couples in non-elderly couple households are intermarried, compared to 18% of married couples in households with children, 16% of married couples in households with only adult children, and 7% of married couples in elderly couple households.

▣ The percentage of married couples who are intermarried increases from 12% of married couples in households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 21% of married couples in households earning \$25,000-\$200,000. The percentage then decreases to 11% of married couples in households earning \$200,000 and over.

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

TABLE 14
INTERMARRIAGE (COUPLES INTERMARRIAGE RATE)
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

| Community | Year | % | Community | Year | % |
|----------------|------|-----|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Seattle | 2000 | 55% | SF Bay Area | 1986 | 28% |
| Essex-Morris | 1998 | 50% | Milwaukee | 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% | St. Louis | 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% | Cleveland | 1996 | 23% |
| Phoenix | 2002 | 40% | New York | 2002 | 22% |
| Denver | 1997 | 39% | Philadelphia | 1997 | 22% |
| St. Paul | 2004 | 39% | Sarasota | 2001 | 20% |
| Atlanta | 1996 | 37% | Palm Springs | 1998 | 19% |
| Pittsburgh | 2002 | 36% | Broward | 1997 | 18% |
| Richmond | 1994 | 34% | Baltimore | 1999 | 17% |
| Rhode Island | 2002 | 34% | Bergen | 2001 | 17% |
| Harrisburg | 1994 | 33% | Monmouth | 1997 | 17% |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | 33% | MIAMI | 2004 | 16% |
| Wilmington | 1995 | 33% | Detroit | 1989 | 15% |
| Westport | 2000 | 33% | Miami | 1994 | 12% |
| Orlando | 1993 | 32% | West Palm Beach | 1999 | 11% |
| Houston | 1986 | 30% | Toronto | 1990 | 10% |
| Boston | 1995 | 30% | South Broward | 1990 | 9% |
| Rochester | 1999 | 30% | South Palm Beach | 1995 | 6% |
| Chicago | 2000 | 30% | Atlantic County | 1985 | 5% |
| St. Petersburg | 1994 | 29% | NJPS | 2000 | 48% |

RELIGIOUS PROFILE—TYPES OF MARRIAGE

Religious Profile

▣ 34% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish are intermarried, compared to 11% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Reform, 9% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Conservative, and 0% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Orthodox.

Membership Profile

▣ 4% of married couples in synagogue member households are intermarried, compared to 26% of married couples in synagogue non-member households. 5% of married couples in JCC member households are intermarried, compared to 18% of married couples in JCC non-member households. 4% of married couples in Jewish organization member households are intermarried, compared to 21% of married couples in Jewish organization non-member households.

Experiential Profile

▣ 5% of married couples in households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school for 7-12 years as a child, 11% of married couples in households in which an adult attended a Jewish day school for 1-6 years as a child, and 15% of married couples in households in which an adult attended a synagogue school as a child are intermarried, compared to 33% of married couples in households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child.

▣ Married couples in households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away 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 sleep away camp as a child, by 12% to 18%.

▣ Married couples in households in which an adult was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager are 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 11% to 21%.

▣ Married couples in households in which an adult participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which no adult participated in Hillel while in college, by 10% to 21%.

▣ 6% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 7% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are intermarried, compared to 33% of married couples in households in which no adult visited Israel.

Philanthropic Profile

▣ 8% of married couples in households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 17% of married couples in households who declined to donate when asked and 25% of married couples in households not asked to donate.

▣ 23% of married couples in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 8% of married couples in households who donated under \$500 and 5% 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 38% conversion rate is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in South Palm Beach, 24% in New York, 23% in West Palm Beach, 19% in Broward, 14% in Atlanta, and 11% in Cleveland. The 38% compares to 28% in 1994. Note that no question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred.

▣ 3.8% (4,267 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 3.8% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.6% in Atlanta, 1.7% in West Palm Beach, 1.5% in South Palm Beach, and 1.4% in Broward. The 3.8% compares to 2.3% in 1994.

Religion of Children in Jewish Households

▣ 42% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish. The 42% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Cleveland, 54% in South Palm Beach, 48% in West Palm Beach, 46% in Atlanta, 43% in Broward, and 30% in New York. The 42% compares to 65% in 1994. The 42% compares to the 33% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ Of the 17,381 *Jewish* children being raised in married households, 77% (13,354 children) are being raised in in-married households (involving marriages between two born Jews); 16% (2,757 children), in conversionary in-married households; and 7% (1,270 children), in intermarried households. The 7% of Jewish children being raised in intermarried households is the lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Atlanta, 23% in Broward, 20% in West Palm Beach, 17% in South Palm Beach, and 7% in New York. The 7% compares to 14% in 1994.

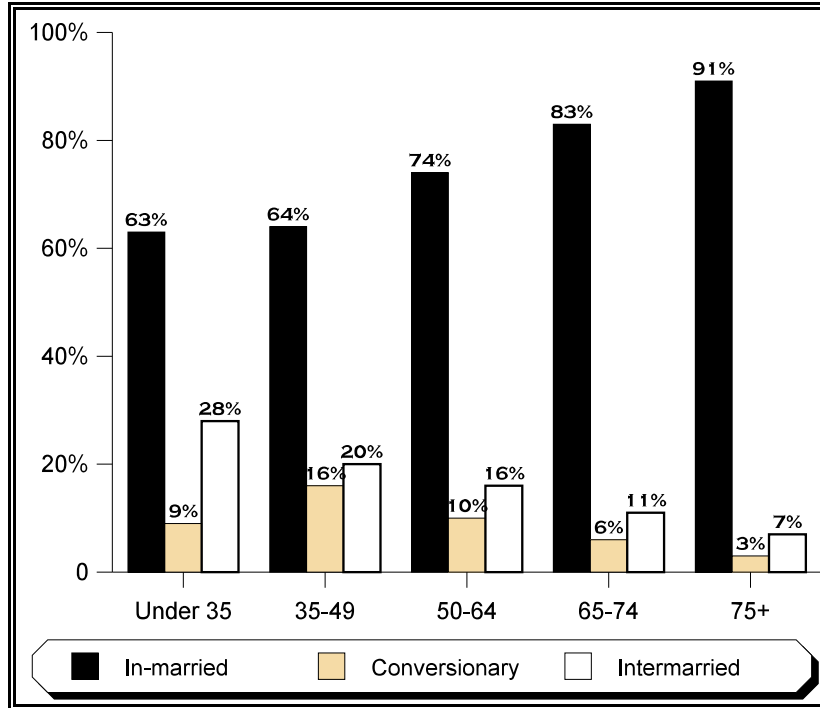
Intermarriage of Adult Children

▣ Of the 78% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over with adult children who have established their own homes and are married, 41% have intermarried children (*households with intermarried adult children*). The 41% is the lowest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in West Palm Beach. In total, 32% (78% of 41%) 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*.

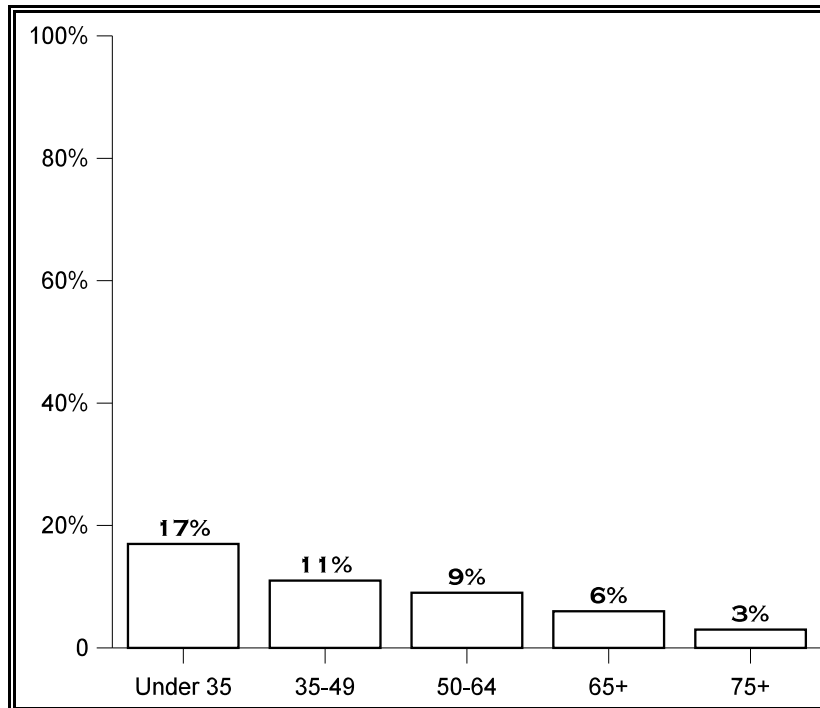
▣ Of households with intermarried adult children, 12% have no grandchildren, 42% have grandchildren, all of whom are being raised Jewish, and 46% have grandchildren, some or all of whom are not being raised Jewish or are being raised part Jewish.

▣ 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)

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

Overall, 54% of Jewish households in Miami 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 54% is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in South Palm Beach, 62% in West Palm Beach, and 50% in both Broward and Atlanta. The 54% compares to 53% in 1994. The 54% compares to the 51% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Synagogue Membership

According to the Telephone Survey, 39% (20,898 households) of households are currently paying dues to a synagogue. 35% (18,620 households) of households are paying dues to a synagogue located in Miami. The 39% is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Cleveland, 43% in New York, 37% in both West Palm Beach and Atlanta, 36% in South Palm Beach, and 27% in Broward. The 39% compares to 37% in 1994. The 39% compares to the 40% national figure (NJPS 2000).

According to the Synagogue Survey, 23% (12,500 households) of households are members of a synagogue located in Miami. The Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 11 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

Current synagogue membership is 30% of FSU households, 50% of Hispanic households, 49% of Sephardic households, and 48% of Israeli households.

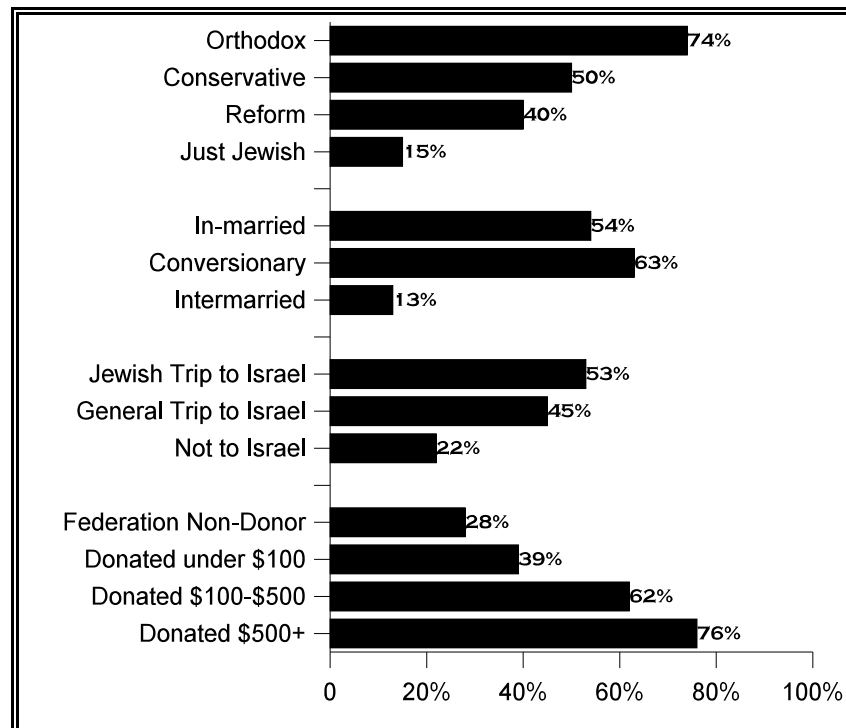
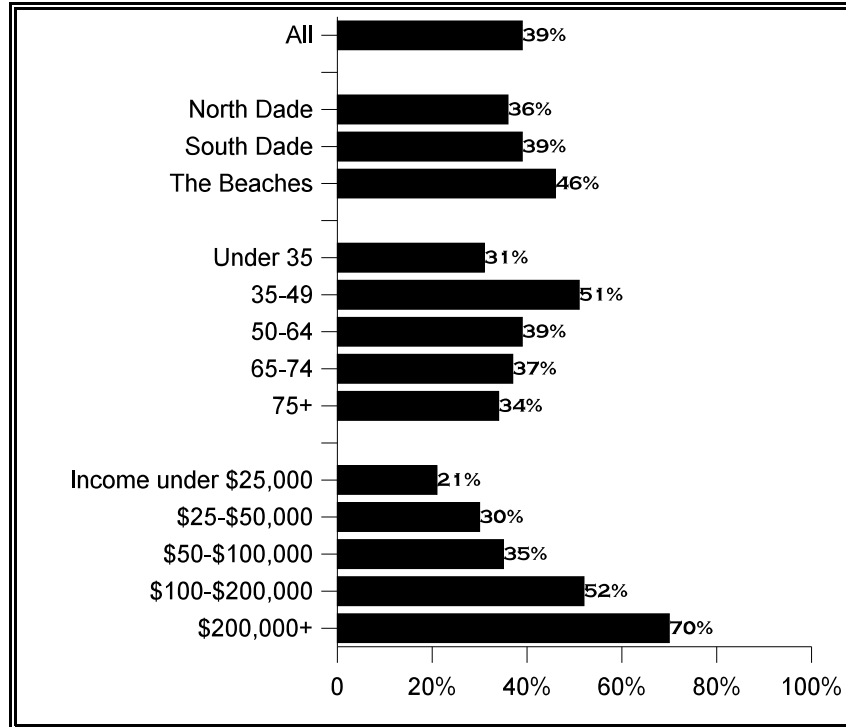
Current synagogue membership is 64% of households with children. The 64% is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Cleveland, 47% in Atlanta, 40% in Broward, 38% in West Palm Beach, and 37% in South Palm Beach. The 64% compares to 55% in 1994. The 65% compares to the 55% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Current synagogue membership increases from 21% of households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 30% of households earning \$25,000-\$50,000, 35% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, 52% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000, and 70% of households earning \$200,000 and over.

Current synagogue membership is 54% of in-married households and 63% of conversionary in-married households, compared to only 13% of intermarried households. The 13% of intermarried households who are current synagogue members is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Cleveland, 16% in New York, 14% in West Palm Beach, 13% in Atlanta, 11% in Broward, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 22% in 1994. The 13% compares to the 23% national figure (NJPS 2000).

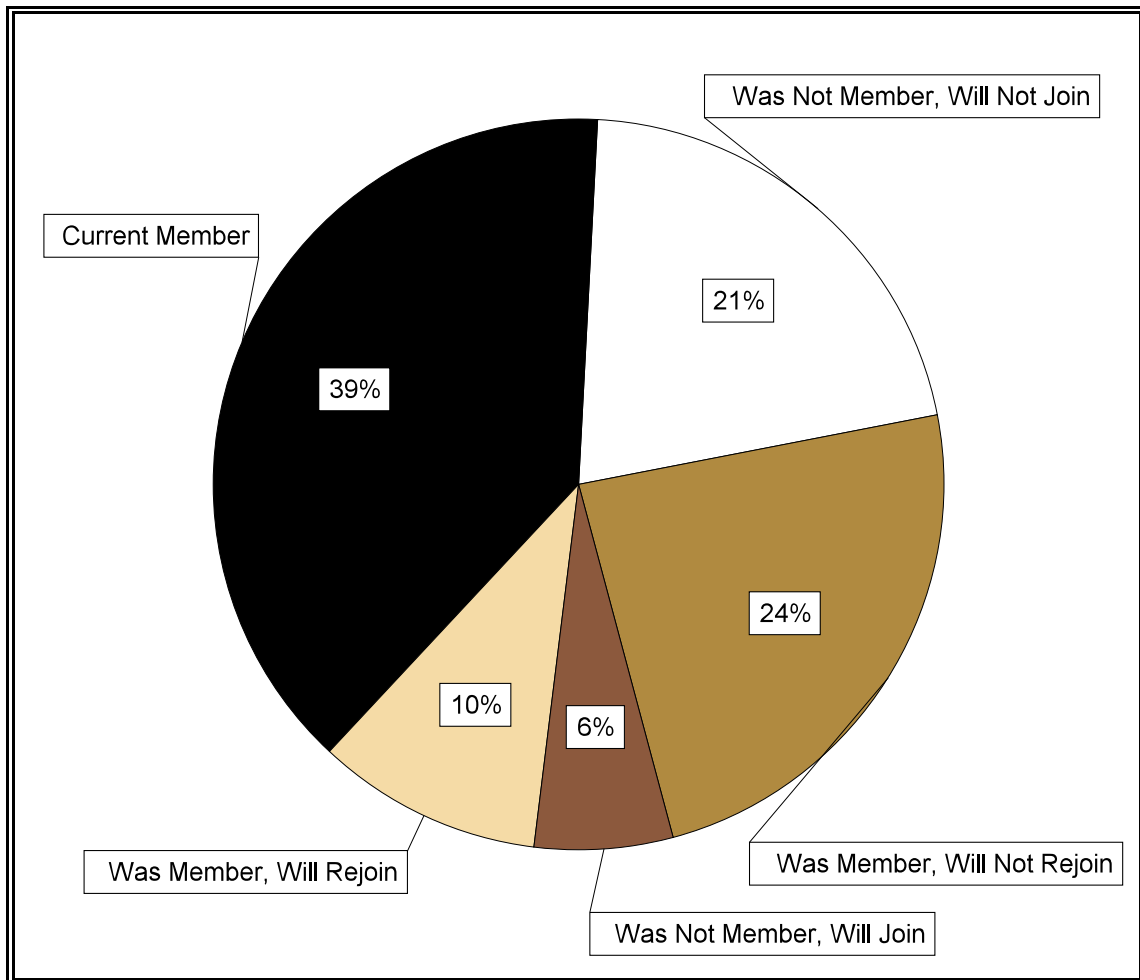
16% (8,424 households) of households definitely or probably plan to join a synagogue in the future, which represents 25% of synagogue non-member households.

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS



CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS



Synagogue Membership

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE 15
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

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

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

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

▣ *Lifetime synagogue membership* is defined as the percentage of households who are members of a synagogue at some time during their adult lives. The 79% lifetime synagogue membership is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach and 76% in Broward. The 79% compares to 76% in 1994.

▣ *According to the Synagogue Survey*, 37% of the 12,500 synagogue member households are members of a Conservative synagogue; 35%, Reform synagogue; 26%, Orthodox synagogue (including 2% who are members of a Sephardic synagogue); and 2%, Reconstructionist synagogue.

▣ The 37% membership in Conservative synagogues is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in West Palm Beach, 52% in South Palm Beach, 51% in Broward, and 30% in Atlanta. The 37% compares to 45% in 1994. The 37% compares to the 33% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 35% membership in Reform synagogues is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Atlanta, 35% in South Palm Beach, 29% in Broward, and 20% in West Palm Beach. The 35% compares to 34% in 1994. The 35% compares to the 39% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 26% membership in Orthodox synagogues is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Atlanta, 12% in both Broward and South Palm Beach, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 26% compares to 20% in 1994. The 26% compares to the 21% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Jewish Organization Membership

▣ 31% of households reported current membership in a Jewish organization such as B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, or WIZO. The 31% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in South Palm Beach, 47% in West Palm Beach, 40% in Atlanta, and 37% in Broward. The 31% compares to 38% in 1994. The 31% compares to the 25% national figure (NJPS 2000).

JCC Membership

▣ *According to the Telephone Survey*, 11% (5,778 households) of households are currently paying dues to one of the three JCCs located in Miami. Another 2% of households are currently paying dues to a JCC located outside Miami.

▣ *According to the JCC Survey*, 8% (4,314 households) of households are members of a JCC located in Miami. The Telephone Survey implies that JCC membership is 3 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

▣ 10% of households in North Dade *reported* current membership in the Michael-Ann Russell JCC (MARJCC); 13% of households in South Dade *reported* current membership in the Dave and Mary Alper JCC (Alper JCC); 5% of households in The Beaches *reported* current membership in the Miami Beach JCC (MBJCC).

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center (MARJCC)

▣ The 10% of households in North Dade who *reported* current membership in the MARJCC is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in Cleveland, 14% in Atlanta, 13% in Miami (Alper JCC), 9% in West Palm Beach, 6% in both Broward (Posnack) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (MBJCC), and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 10% compares to 7% in 1994. The 10% compares to the 18% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 33% of households with children in North Dade are members of the MARJCC. The 33% is well above average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 30% in Cleveland, 28% in South Palm Beach, 23% in both Miami (Alper JCC) and West Palm Beach, 22% in Atlanta, 14% in Broward (Posnack), 8% in Miami (MBJCC), and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 33% compares to 19% in 1994. The 33% compares to the 25% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 49% of respondents in JCC non-member households in North Dade reported no need for the services offered as the major reason for not joining the MARJCC; 19% reported cost; 6%, lack of time; 5%, distance from home; 5%, health reasons; 3%, old age; 2%, lack of information or familiarity; 2%, quality of the program; and 9%, other reasons. The 49% who reported no need for the services offered is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 54% in both Broward (Posnack) and Broward (Soref), 49% in Miami (MBJCC), and 45% in both Miami (Alper JCC) and South Palm Beach. The 49% compares to 47% in 1994. The 19% who reported cost is about average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Alper JCC) and South Palm Beach, 15% in Broward (Posnack), 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in Miami (MBJCC). The 19% compares to 12% in 1994. The 5% who reported distance from home is the lowest of the comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in Miami (Alper JCC), 15% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in Broward (Soref), and 6% in Miami (MBJCC). The 5% compares to 11% in 1994.

▣ 11% of households in North Dade are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 26% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 3% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 61% are neither synagogue nor JCC members. (Note that for these data, JCC membership is in any JCC, not just the MARJCC.)

▣ 28% of households in North Dade participated in or attended a program at the MARJCC in the past year. The 28% is below average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Cleveland, 39% in New York, 35% in Atlanta, 34% in Miami (Alper JCC), 27% in South Palm Beach, 26% in West Palm Beach, 17% in Broward (Posnack), 16% in Miami (MBJCC), and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 28% compares to 21% in 1994. The 28% compares to the 34% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 21% of households in North Dade who are not JCC members are members of a fitness facility or health club. The MARJCC has a 42% market share of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households in North Dade. The 42% is above average among about 20 comparison JCCs and compares to 33% in Miami (Alper JCC) and 30% in Miami (MBJCC).

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center (Alper JCC)

▣ The 13% of households in South Dade who *reported* current membership in the Alper JCC is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in Cleveland, 14% in Atlanta, 10% in Miami (MARJCC), 9% in West Palm Beach, 6% in both Broward (Posnack) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (MBJCC), and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 13% compares to 13% in 1994. The 13% compares to the 18% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 23% of households with children in South Dade are members of the Alper JCC. The 23% is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 33% in Miami (MARJCC), 30% in Cleveland, 28% in South Palm Beach, 23% in West Palm Beach, 22% in Atlanta, 14% in Broward (Posnack), 8% in Miami (MBJCC), and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 23% compares to 27% in 1994. The 23% compares to the 25% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 45% of respondents in JCC non-member households in South Dade reported no need for the services offered as the major reason for not joining the Alper JCC; 18%, reported cost; 18%, distance from home; 6%, lack of time; 2%, lack of information or familiarity; 2%, quality of the program; and 9%, other reasons. The 45% who reported no need for the services offered is about average among about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 54% in both Broward (Posnack) and Broward (Soref), 49% in both Miami (MBJCC) and Miami (MARJCC), and 45% in South Palm Beach. The 45% compares to 47% in 1994. The 18% who reported cost is about average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Miami (MARJCC), 18% in South Palm Beach, 15% in Broward (Posnack), 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in Miami (MBJCC). The 18% compares to 20% in 1994. The 18% who reported distance from home is about average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 15% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in Broward (Soref), 6% in Miami (MBJCC), and 5% in Miami (MARJCC). The 18% compares to 14% in 1994.

▣ 9% of households in South Dade are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 30% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 4% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 56% are neither synagogue nor JCC members. (Note that for these data, JCC membership is in any JCC, not just the Alper JCC.)

▣ 34% of households in South Dade participated in or attended a program at the Alper JCC in the past year. The 34% is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Cleveland, 39% in New York, 35% in Atlanta, 28% in Miami (MARJCC), 27% in South Palm Beach, 26% in West Palm Beach, 17% in Broward (Posnack), 16% in Miami (MBJCC), and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 34% compares to 30% in 1994. The 34% compares to the 34% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 32% of households in South Dade who are not JCC members are members of a fitness facility or health club. The Alper JCC has a 33% market share of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households in South Dade. The 33% is about average among about 20 comparison JCCs and compares to 42% in Miami (MARJCC) and 30% in Miami (MBJCC).

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE—ORGANIZATIONS

Miami Beach Jewish Community Center (MBJCC)

▣ The 5% of households in The Beaches who *reported* current membership in the Miami Beach JCC is the third lowest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in Cleveland, 14% in Atlanta, 13% in Miami (Alper JCC), 10% in Miami (MARJCC), 9% in West Palm Beach, 6% in both Broward (Posnack) and South Palm Beach, and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 5% compares to 3% in 1994. The 5% compares to the 18% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 8% of households with children in The Beaches are members of the MBJCC. The 8% is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 33% in Miami (MARJCC), 30% in Cleveland, 28% in South Palm Beach, 23% in both Miami (Alper JCC) and West Palm Beach, 22% in Atlanta, 14% in Broward (Posnack), and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 8% compares to 11% in 1994. The 8% compares to the 25% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 49% of respondents in JCC non-member households in The Beaches reported no need for the services offered as the major reason for not joining the MBJCC; 11% reported cost; 6%, lack of time; 6%, distance from home; 5%, lack of information or familiarity; 4%, old age; 3%, health reasons; 2%, quality of the program; and 14%, other reasons. The 49% who reported no need for the services offered is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison JCCs and compares to 54% in both Broward (Posnack) and Broward (Soref), 49% in Miami (MARJCC), and 45% in both Miami (Alper JCC) and South Palm Beach. The 49% compares to 56% in 1994. The 11% who reported cost is about average among the comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Miami (MARJCC), 18% in both Miami (Alper JCC) and South Palm Beach, 15% in Broward (Posnack), and 12% in Broward (Soref). The 11% compares to 10% in 1994. The 6% who reported distance from home is the second lowest of the comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in Miami (Alper JCC), 15% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in Broward (Soref), and 5% in Miami (MARJCC). The 6% compares to 9% in 1994.

▣ 7% of households in The Beaches are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 39% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 2% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 52% are neither synagogue nor JCC members. (Note that for these data, JCC membership is in any JCC, not just the MBJCC.)

▣ 16% of households in The Beaches participated in or attended a program at the MBJCC in the past year. The 16% is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 44% in Cleveland, 39% in New York, 35% in Atlanta, 34% in Miami (Alper JCC), 28% in Miami (MARJCC), 27% in South Palm Beach, 26% in West Palm Beach, 17% in Broward (Posnack), and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 16% compares to 21% in 1994. The 16% compares to the 34% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 24% of households in The Beaches who are not JCC members are members of a fitness facility or health club. The MBJCC has a 30% market share of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households in The Beaches. The 30% is below average among about 20 comparison JCCs and compares to 42% in Miami (MARJCC) and 33% in Miami (Alper JCC).

FEEL A PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked: “How much do you feel like you are a part of the Jewish community of Miami-Dade County? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?”

▣ The 60% who feel very much or somewhat a part of the local Jewish community is well above average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities.

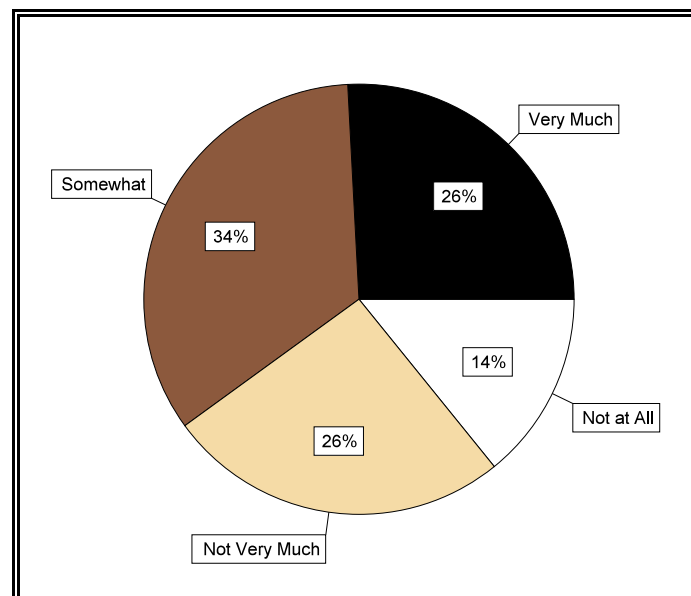
▣ The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community does not vary significantly among North Dade, South Dade, and The Beaches. However, by geographic subarea, the percentage is highest in both East Kendall and North Beach (73%) and North Dade Core West (69%) and lowest in South Beach (44%), West Kendall (49%), and Other North Dade (51%).

▣ 53% of FSU households, 62% of Hispanic households, 58% of Sephardic households, and 59% of Israeli households feel very much/somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community.

▣ The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community is 52% of respondents under age 35, 64% of respondents age 35-49, 55% of respondents age 50-64, and 63% of respondents age 65 and over.

▣ 69% of respondents in in-married households and 67% of respondents in conversionary in-married households feel very much/somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community, compared to only 35% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households.

▣ 55% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households with Jewish children feel very much/somewhat a part of the Miami Jewish community, compared to 71% of respondents in all households with children.



Feel a Part of the Miami Jewish Community
(Jewish Respondents)

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—FORMAL

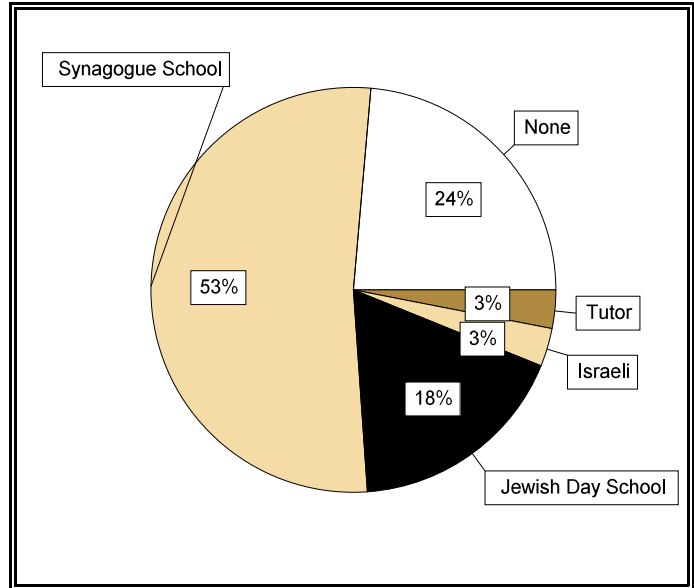
In total, 76% of born Jewish adults (age 18 and over) in Jewish households in Miami received some formal Jewish education as children. The 76% is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Cleveland, 80% in Atlanta, 73% in both West Palm Beach and Broward, and 72% in South Palm Beach. The 76% compares to 75% in 1994. The 76% compares to the 73% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 86% of born Jewish adult males received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 68% 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.

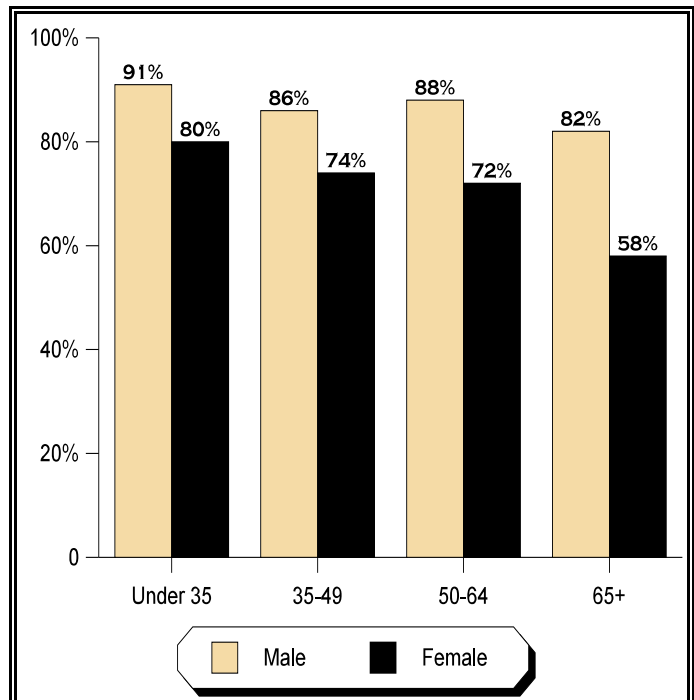
▣ The 18% of born Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as children is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Atlanta, 9% in both Cleveland and South Palm Beach, 8% in Broward, and 3% in West Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 14% in 1994. The 18% compares to the 12% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 91% of born Jewish adults in households in which the respondent is Orthodox, 81% of born Jewish adults in households in which the respondent is Conservative, and 78% of born Jewish adults in households in which the respondent is Reform received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 64% of born Jewish adults in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish.

▣ Among born Jewish respondents, 82% of males had a bar mitzvah as children and 29% of females had a bat mitzvah. Among born Jewish respondents under age 35, 84% of males had a bar mitzvah as children and 60% of females had a bat mitzvah.



Type of Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Adults as Children

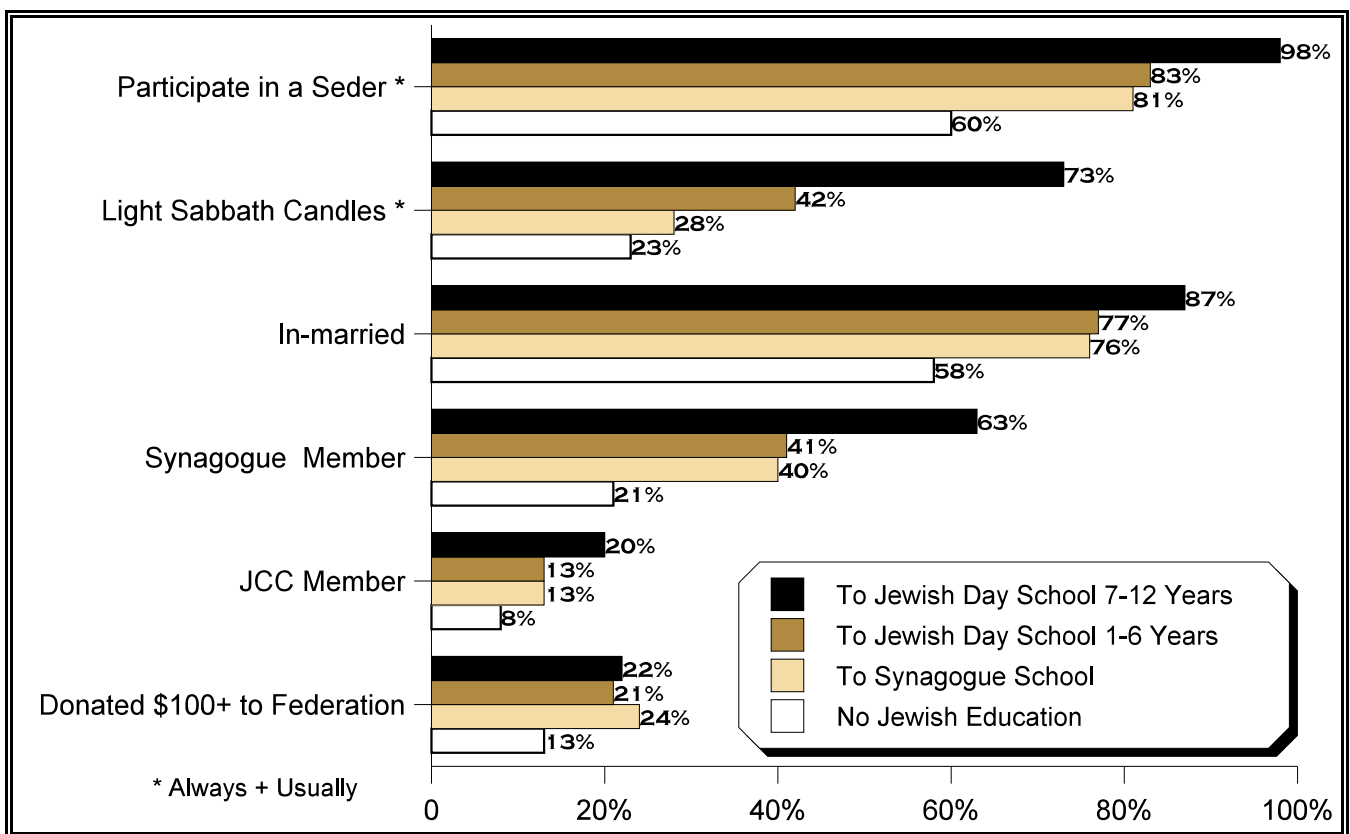


Born Jewish Adults Who Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children by Age and Sex

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—FORMAL

▣ 78% of born Jewish adults in in-married households and 89% of born Jewish adults in conversionary in-married households received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 73% of born Jewish adults in intermarried households. 20% of born Jewish adults in in-married households and 27% of born Jewish adults in conversionary in-married households attended a Jewish day school as children, compared to 12% of born Jewish adults in intermarried households.

▣ On most measures of Jewish identity, attendance at a Jewish day school or synagogue 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

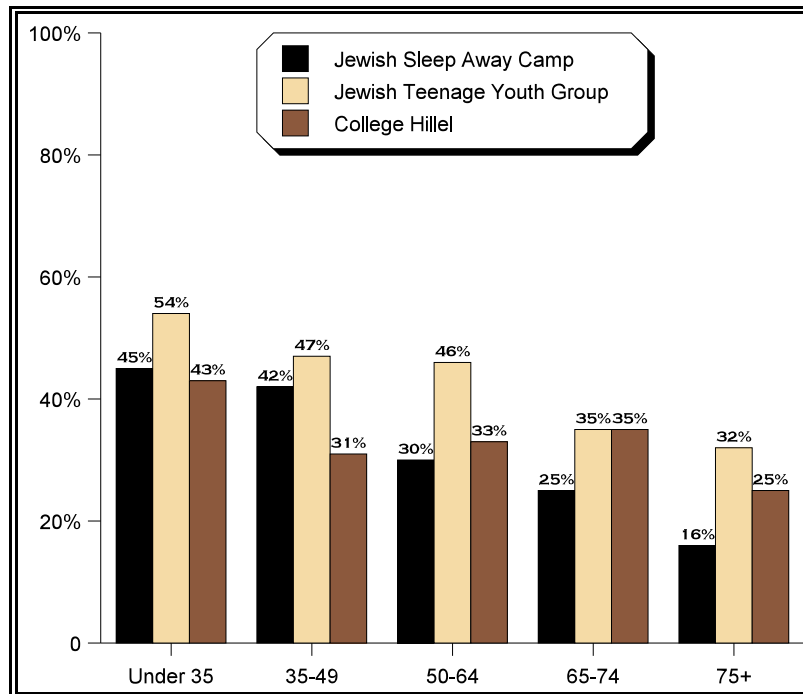
JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS—INFORMAL

As 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 Miami. Overall, 31% of born Jewish adults attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as children, 43% were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and 34% participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays).

▣ The 31% who attended or worked at a Jewish sleep away camp as children is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Atlanta and 17% in both Broward and South Palm Beach. The 31% compares to 18% in 1994. The 31% compares to the 31% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 43% who were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in South Palm Beach and 30% in Broward. The 43% compares to 36% in 1994. The 43% compares to the 38% national figure (NJPS 2000).

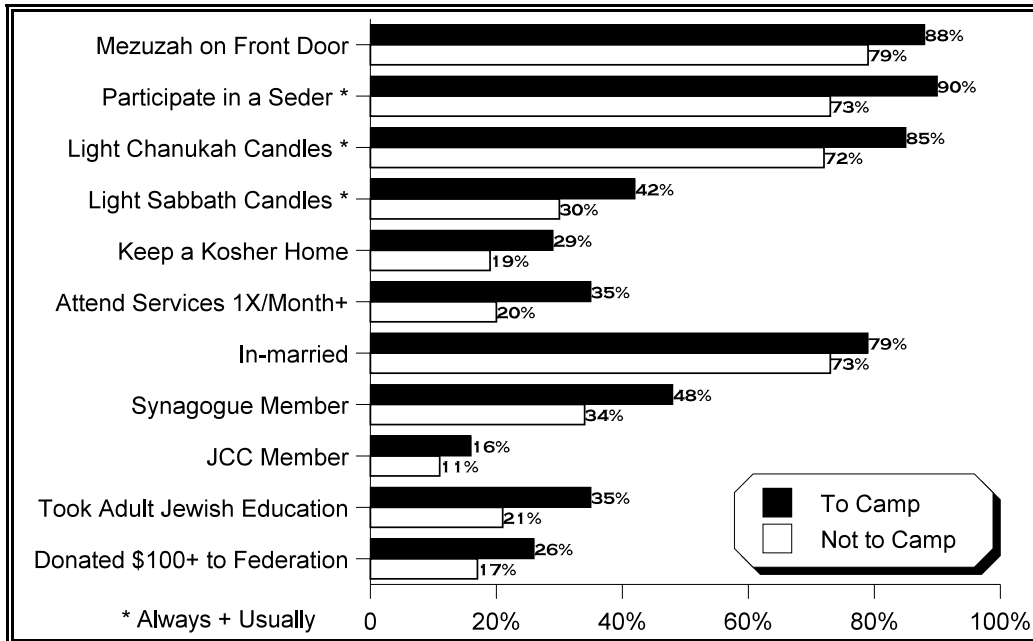
▣ The 34% who participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in South Palm Beach and 23% in Broward. The 34% compares to 31% in 1994. The 34% compares to the 30% national figure (NJPS 2000).



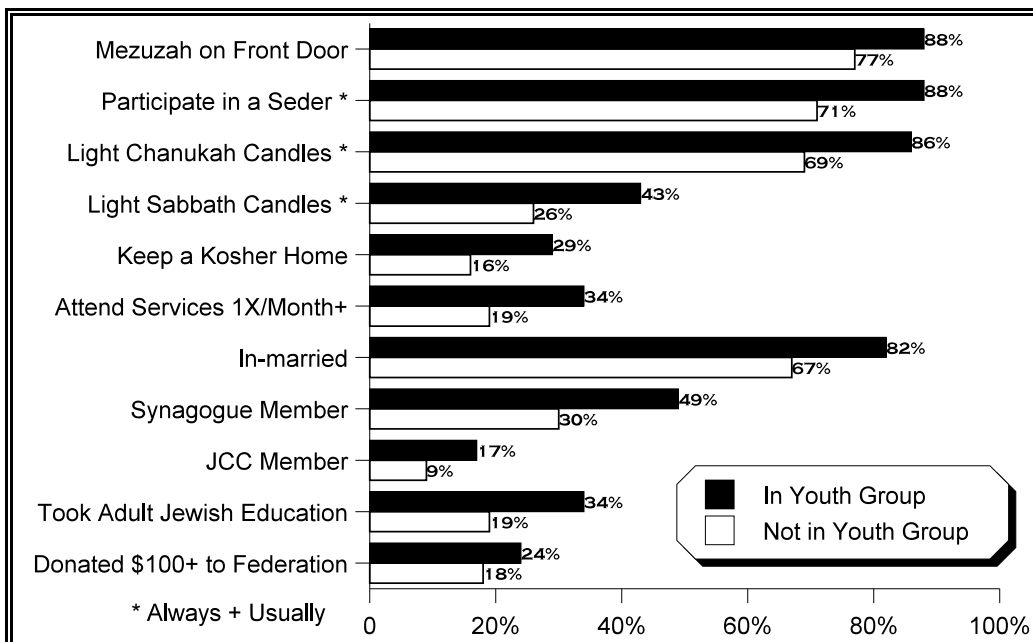
Born Jewish Adults Who Attended or Worked at a Jewish Sleep Away Camp as Children, Were Active in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers, and Participated in Hillel While in College by Age

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.

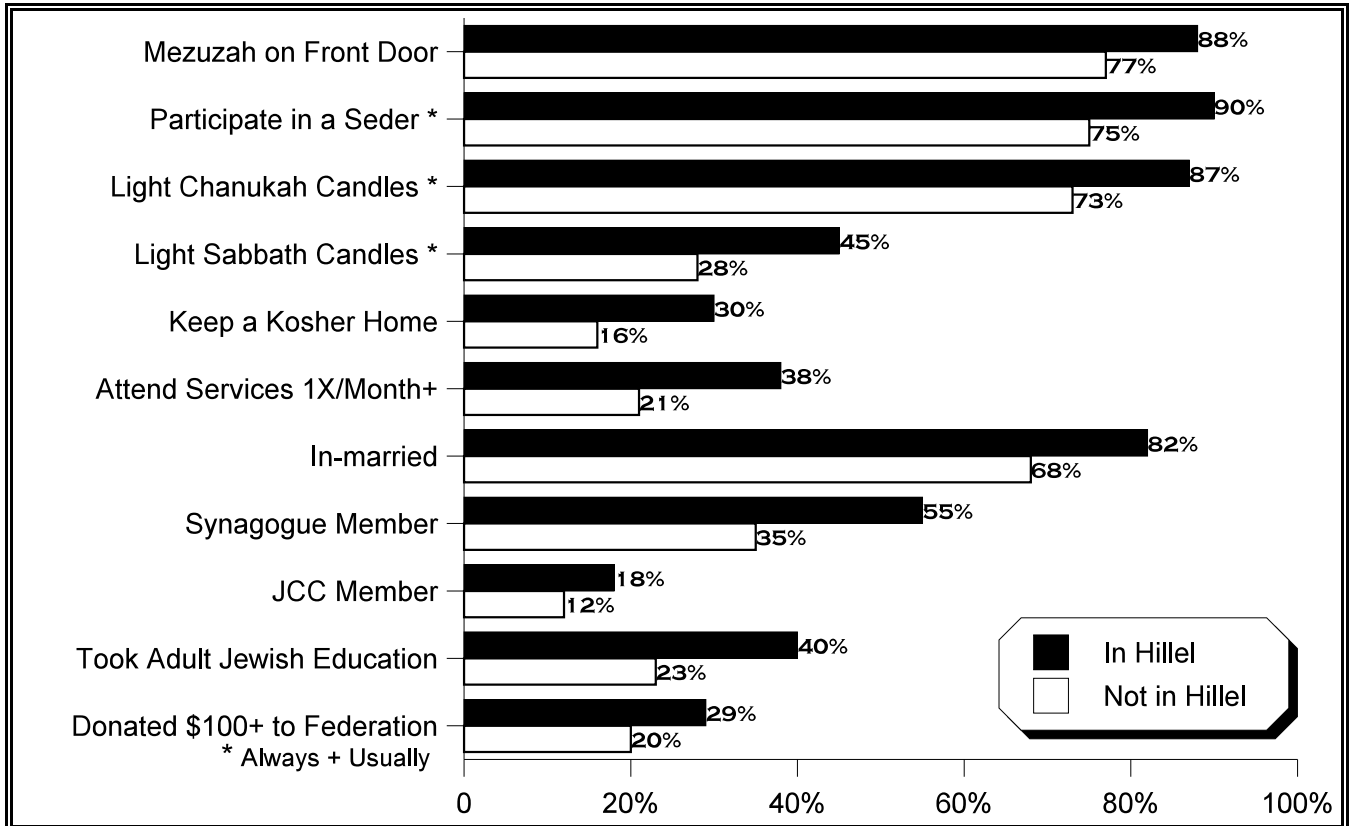


Households in Which a Born Jewish Adult Attended or Worked at a Jewish Sleep Away Camp as a Child



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

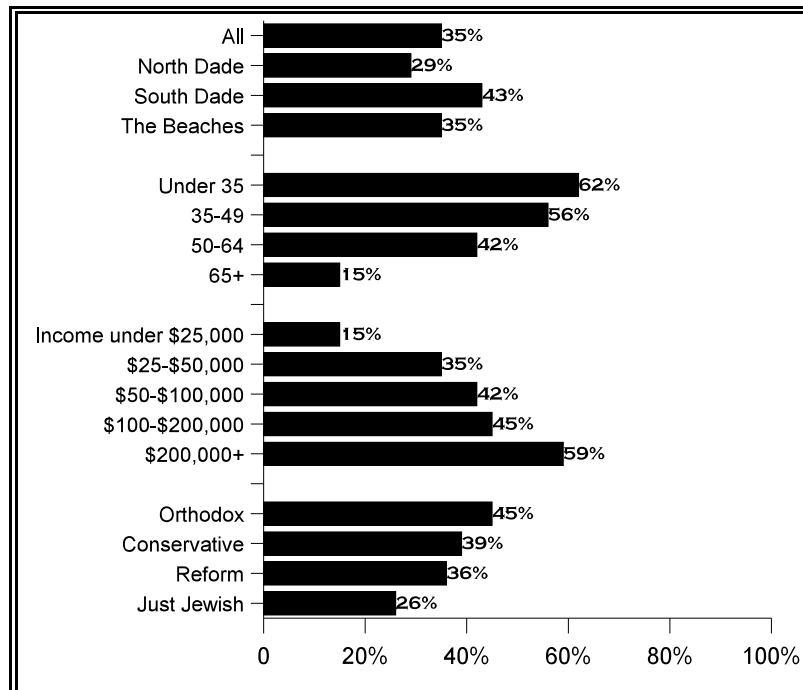
▣ The Internet represents a new medium for communicating with and educating the Jewish community. 35% of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, including 14% who used the Internet for information about the Miami Jewish community, which, in turn, includes 5% who visited www.jewishmiami.org. The 35% who used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year is below average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities. The 35% compares to the 40% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 47% of respondents in both Hispanic and Sephardic households, 46% of respondents in Israeli households, and 18% of respondents in FSU households used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year.

▣ 60% of respondents in households with children, 51% of respondents in households with only adult children, and 42% of respondents in both non-elderly couple households and non-elderly single households used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, compared to 24% of respondents in elderly couple households and 8% of respondents in elderly single households.

Adult Jewish Education

▣ 26% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education class or program in the past year. The 26% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Cleveland and 10% in South Palm Beach. The 26% compares to the 24% national figure (NJPS 2000).



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

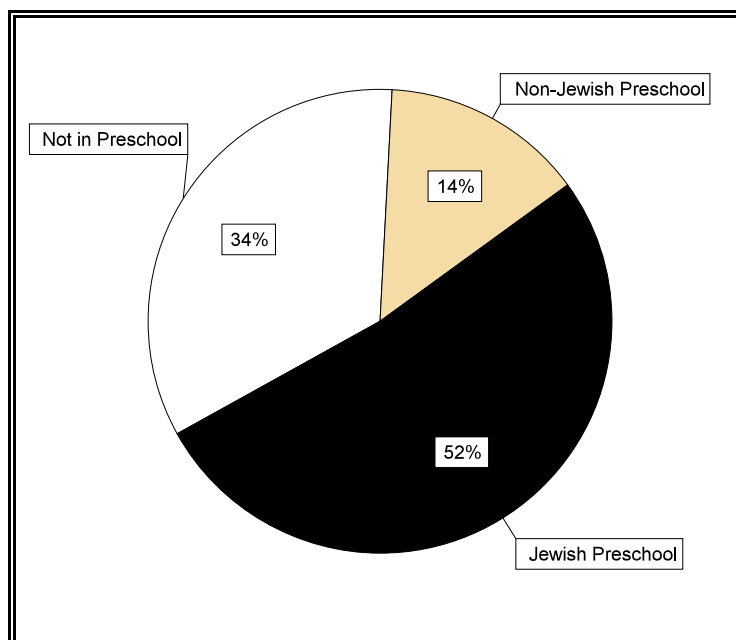
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 52% (2,630 children) of Jewish children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) in Miami attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, 14% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program, and 34% do not attend a preschool/child care program. The 52% who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in each of West Palm Beach, Broward, and South Palm Beach. The 52% compares to 50% in 1994. The 52% compares to the 19% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 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 79% market share is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 72% in West Palm Beach, 55% in Broward, and 52% in South Palm Beach. The 79% compares to 82% in 1994. The 79% compares to the 36% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 976 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program at a synagogue; 188 children, at a Jewish Community Center; and 1,622 children, at a Jewish day school. In total, 2,786 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program.

▣ A total of 5,067 Jewish children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) live in Miami. According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 55% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. The 52% result from the Telephone Survey is within the margin of error of the 55% result from the Jewish Institutions Survey.



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

JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

According to the Telephone Survey, 46% (3,920 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) in Miami attend a Jewish day school, 10% attend a non-Jewish private school, and 44% attend a public school.

▣ The 46% who attend a Jewish day school is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in South Palm Beach, 16% in Broward, 14% in Atlanta, and 11% in West Palm Beach. The 46% compares to 29% in 1994. The 46% compares to the 25% national figure (NJPS 2000). The 10% who attend a non-Jewish private school is about average among the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Broward, 7% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 7% in 1994. The 10% compares to the 10% national figure (NJPS 2000). The 44% who attend a public school is the lowest of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in West Palm Beach, 71% in Broward, and 69% in South Palm Beach. The 44% compares to 63% in 1994. The 44% compares to the 66% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 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 a private school who attend a Jewish day school. The 82% market share is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in South Palm Beach, 63% in West Palm Beach, and 56% in Broward. The 82% compares to 81% in 1994. The 82% compares to the 72% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ According to the *Jewish Day School Survey*, 2,909 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school.

▣ A total of 8,521 *Jewish* children age 5-12 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) live in Miami. According to the *Jewish Day School Survey*, 34% of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school. The 46% result from the Telephone Survey is not within the margin of error of the 34% result from the *Jewish Day School Survey*. Part of the difference may be due to children who attend Jewish day school in other locations, particularly Broward County.

Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

▣ 26% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a Jewish child who attends a Jewish day school; 14% sent a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 12% will definitely send a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 14% (in households with Jewish children age 0-5) will seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school; 15% (in households with Jewish children age 6-17 only) investigated sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; and 20% did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school (*not in the Jewish day school market*).

▣ The 20% not in the Jewish day school market is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in West Palm Beach, 56% in Broward, and 38% in South Palm Beach.

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 tuition cost (35%), belief in public schools/preference for an ethnically mixed environment (18%), quality of other private or public schools (9%), distance from home (7%), quality of education at Jewish day schools (6%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (4%), intermarriage (3%), and special learning needs (2%).

▣ The 35% who reported tuition cost is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Broward and 19% in South Palm Beach.

▣ The 18% who reported belief in public schools/preference for an ethnically mixed environment is below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in South Palm Beach and 15% in Broward.

▣ The 9% who reported quality of other private or public schools is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Broward and 0% in South Palm Beach.

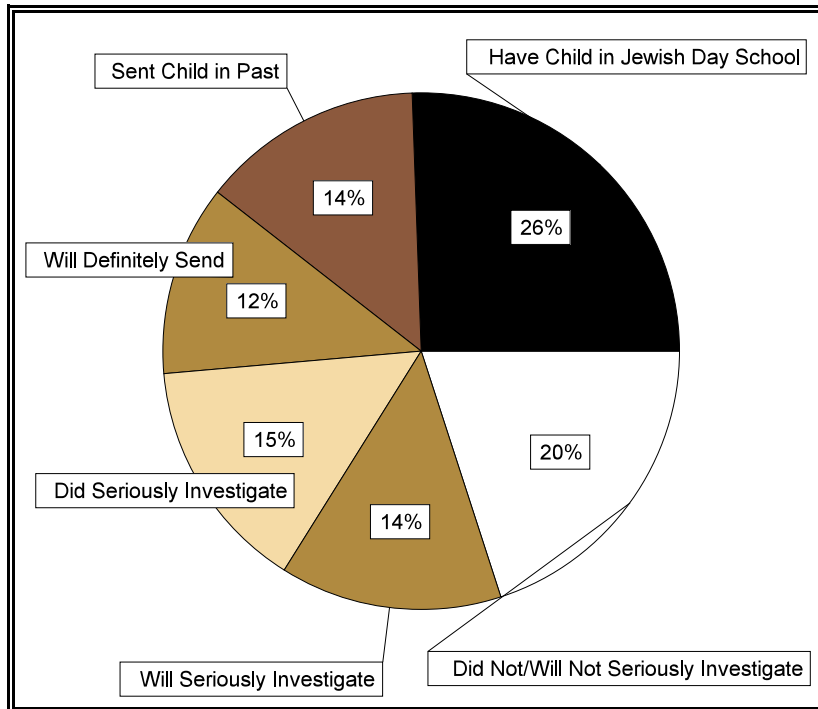
▣ The 7% who reported distance from home is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Broward and 4% in South Palm Beach.

▣ 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 South Palm Beach and 6% in Broward.

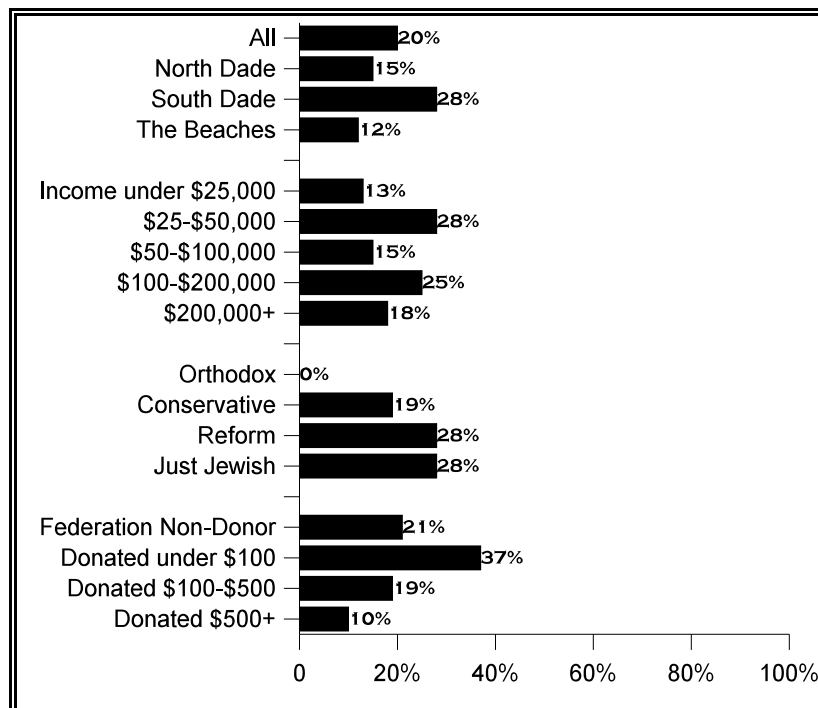
▣ The 4% who reported school is too religious for family/family is not religious is the second lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Broward and 3% in South Palm Beach.

▣ Among 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) who attend a non-Jewish private school, the major reasons most commonly reported for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school are preference for an ethnically mixed environment (29%), quality of other private or public schools (16%), distance from home (6%), quality of education at Jewish day schools (5%), intermarriage (5%), special learning needs (5%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (4%), and tuition cost (3%).

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

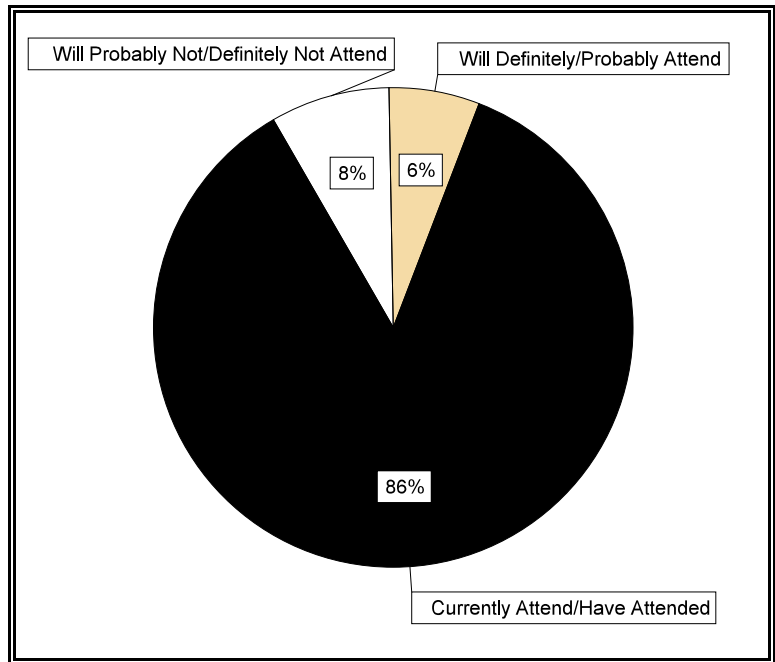
According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 56% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Miami currently attend formal Jewish education. The 56% is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in South Palm Beach, 55% in West Palm Beach, 54% in Atlanta, and 45% in Broward. The 56% compares to 51% in 1994. The 56% compares to the 76% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 31% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The 31% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in South Palm Beach, 25% in Atlanta, 18% in West Palm Beach, and 15% in Broward. The 31% compares to 24% in 1994. The 31% compares to the 68% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 1,827 Jewish children age 5-12 attend a synagogue school and 2,909 children attend a Jewish day school. In total, 4,736 Jewish children age 5-12 attend formal Jewish education. Of the 1,827 Jewish children age 5-12 who attend a synagogue school, 85 children attend an Orthodox synagogue school; 561 children, a Conservative synagogue school; 25 children, a Reconstructionist synagogue school; and 1,106 children, a Reform synagogue school.

▣ According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 731 Jewish children age 13-17 attend a synagogue school and 1,196 children attend a Jewish day school. In total, 1,927 Jewish children age 13-17 attend formal Jewish education.

▣ According to the *Telephone Survey*, 86% of Jewish children age 5-17 currently attend or have attended formal Jewish education. Another 6% of Jewish children age 5-17 have not yet attended formal Jewish education, but definitely or probably will attend in the future. In total, 92% of Jewish children age 5-17 will receive some formal Jewish education. 8% of Jewish children age 5-17 have not yet attended formal Jewish education and probably or definitely will not attend in the future. The 92% who will receive some formal Jewish education is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in South Palm Beach, 77% in Broward, and 73% in West Palm Beach. The 92% compares to 88% in 1994.



**Receipt of Some Formal Jewish Education
by Jewish Children Age 5-17**

JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

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

| Community | Year | % | | Community | Year | % |
|-------------------|------|-----|--|--|-------------|------------|
| Westport | 2000 | 96% | | Rochester | 1999 | 62% |
| Worcester * | 1986 | 95% | | Wilmington | 1995 | 59% |
| Rhode Island | 2002 | 91% | | Richmond | 1994 | 58% |
| SF Bay Area * | 1986 | 90% | | MIAMI | 2004 | 56% |
| South Palm Beach | 1995 | 85% | | Washington | 2003 | 56% |
| Milwaukee | 1996 | 83% | | South Broward * | 1990 | 55% |
| Charlotte | 1997 | 82% | | West Palm Beach | 1999 | 55% |
| Sarasota | 2001 | 82% | | Atlanta | 1996 | 54% |
| Monmouth | 1997 | 79% | | Tucson | 2002 | 53% |
| Dallas * | 1988 | 76% | | Miami | 1994 | 51% |
| 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% |
| St. Louis * | 1995 | 72% | | St. Petersburg | 1994 | 40% |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | 71% | | NJPS * ¹ | 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. ¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected</i> sample. | | |
| St. Paul | 2004 | 66% | | | | |
| Harrisburg | 1994 | 66% | | | | |
| Jacksonville | 2002 | 66% | | | | |
| Atlantic County * | 1985 | 65% | | | | |

JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—INFORMAL

Three types of informal Jewish education of Jewish children in Miami are addressed by this study: Jewish day camp, Jewish sleep away camp, and Jewish teenage youth group.

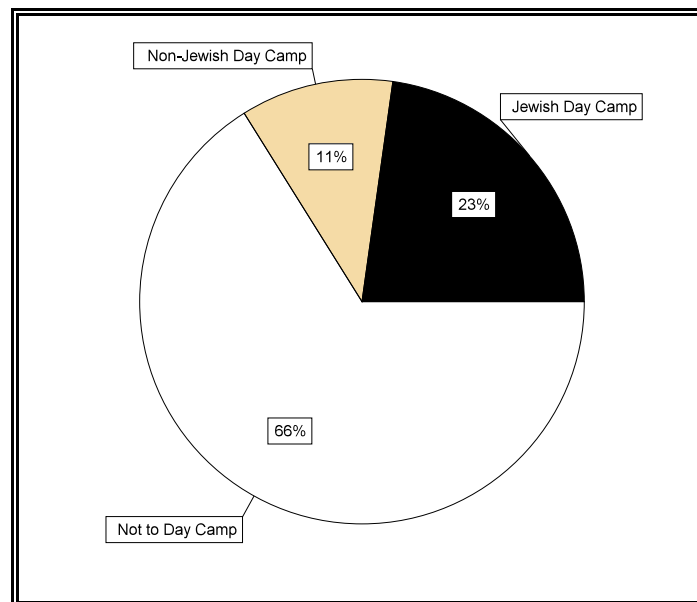
Jewish Day Camp

▣ According to the Telephone Survey, 23% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2004), 11% attended a non-Jewish day camp, and 66% did not attend a day camp. The 23% who attended a Jewish day camp this past summer is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in West Palm Beach, 19% in South Palm Beach, and 13% in Broward.

▣ The *Jewish day camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 3-17 who attended a day camp who attended a *Jewish* day camp this past summer. The 68% market share is above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in West Palm Beach, 44% in South Palm Beach, and 40% in Broward.

▣ According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 1,721 Jewish children age 3-17 attended a day camp at a synagogue this past summer and 1,394 children attended a day camp at a Jewish Community Center. In total, 3,115 Jewish children age 3-17 attended Jewish day camps this past summer.

▣ A total of 17,070 Jewish children age 3-17 live in Miami. According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, 18% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended a Jewish day camp this past summer. The 23% result from the Telephone Survey is not within the margin of error of the 23% result from the Jewish Institutions Survey. The disparity may be attributable to Jewish children age 3-17 who attended Jewish day camps that operate outside Miami or independently run Jewish day camps that operate within Miami, as well as to respondents who interpreted “Jewish day camp” as a camp with mostly Jewish campers.



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

JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN—INFORMAL

Jewish Sleep Away Camp

▣ 26% of Jewish children *age 6-17* attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer (the summer of 2004), 6% attended a non-Jewish sleep away camp, and 69% did not attend a sleep away camp.

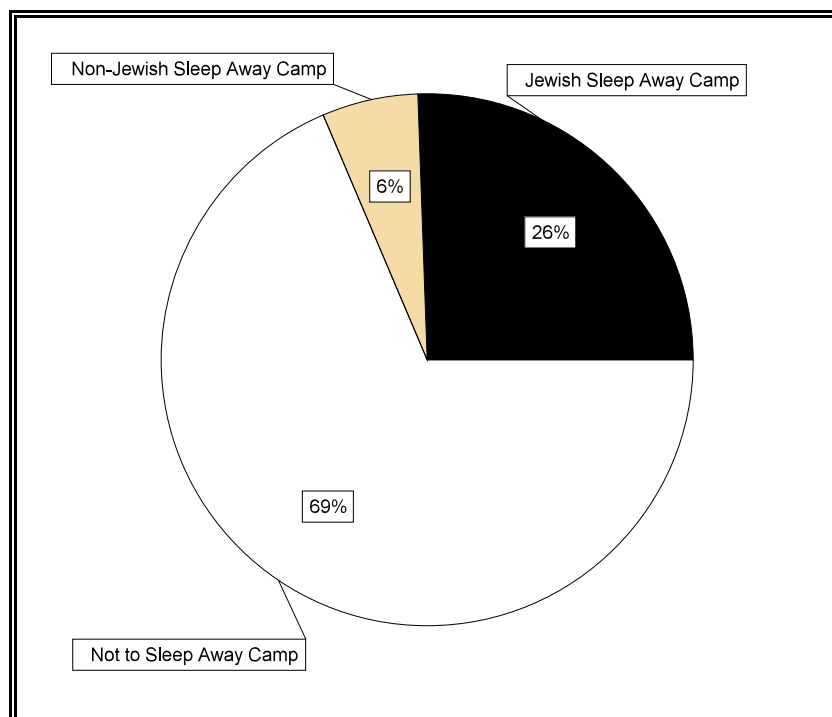
▣ The 26% who attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in West Palm Beach, 8% in Broward, and 2% in South Palm Beach.

▣ The *Jewish sleep away camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 6-17 who attended a sleep away camp who attended a *Jewish* sleep away camp this past summer. The 83% market share is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Broward.

▣ 42% of Jewish children age 6-17 and 56% of Jewish children age 13-17 have attended a Jewish sleep away camp at some time in their lives.

Jewish Teenage Youth Group

▣ 18% of Jewish children *age 13-17* are members of a Jewish teenage youth group. The 18% is the fourth lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Broward, 20% in South Palm Beach, and 12% in West Palm Beach.



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

JEWISH AGENCIES—FAMILIARITY

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and some of its agencies. With the exception of the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center (JCC) and the Jewish Federation itself, a significant portion of the Miami Jewish community is not at all familiar with the agencies of the Jewish Federation (ranging from the 34% of respondents in North Dade who are not at all familiar with the Michael-Ann Russell JCC to the 79% of respondents who are not at all familiar with the Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education (CAJE)). Note that recent name changes for both CAJE (formerly the Central Agency for Jewish Education) and Jewish Community Services (formerly Jewish Family Services) may have contributed to the lower levels of familiarity with these agencies.

▣ In North Dade, 28% of respondents are very familiar, 38% are somewhat familiar, and 34% are not at all familiar with the **Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center (MARJCC)**. The 28% very familiar is well below average among about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 50% in Cleveland, 39% in Atlanta, 21% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 19% in South Palm Beach (Levis), 18% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 8% in Broward (Soref). The 28% compares to 37% for the Dave and Mary Alper JCC and 20% for the Miami Beach JCC. The 28% compares to 22% in 1994.

▣ In South Dade, 37% of respondents are very familiar, 44% are somewhat familiar, and 19% are not at all familiar with the **Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center (Alper JCC)**. The 37% very familiar is about average among about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 50% in Cleveland, 39% in Atlanta, 21% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 19% in South Palm Beach (Levis), 18% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 8% in Broward (Soref). The 37% compares to 28% for the Michael-Ann Russell JCC and 20% for the Miami Beach JCC. The 37% compares to 33% in 1994.

▣ In The Beaches, 20% of respondents are very familiar, 36% are somewhat familiar, and 44% are not at all familiar with the **Miami Beach Jewish Community Center (MBJCC)**. The 20% very familiar is well below average among about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 50% in Cleveland, 39% in Atlanta, 21% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 19% in South Palm Beach (Levis), 18% in Broward (Posnack), 10% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 8% in Broward (Soref). The 20% compares to 37% for the Dave and Mary Alper JCC and 28% for the Michael-Ann Russell JCC. The 20% compares to 18% in 1994.

▣ 30% of respondents are very familiar, 42% are somewhat familiar, and 28% are not at all familiar with the **Greater Miami Jewish Federation (Jewish Federation)**. The 30% very familiar is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Atlanta, 18% in West Palm Beach, 12% in Broward, and 11% in South Palm Beach. The 30% compares to 29% in 1994.

JEWISH AGENCIES—FAMILIARITY

▣ 24% of respondents are very familiar, 33% are somewhat familiar, and 43% are not at all familiar with the **Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged** (Douglas Gardens). The 24% very familiar is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 38% in Cleveland (Menorah Park), 34% in Cleveland (Montefiore), 18% in Atlanta, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 6% in South Palm Beach. The 24% compares to 20% in 1994. 28% of respondents age 65 and over are very familiar with Douglas Gardens. The 28% is well below average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 39% in Atlanta, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 28% compares to 22% in 1994.

▣ 13% of respondents are very familiar, 32% are somewhat familiar, and 54% are not at all familiar with **Jewish Community Services** (JCS). The 13% very familiar is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Cleveland, 20% in Atlanta, 6% in Broward, 5% in West Palm Beach, and 2% in South Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 19% in 1994.

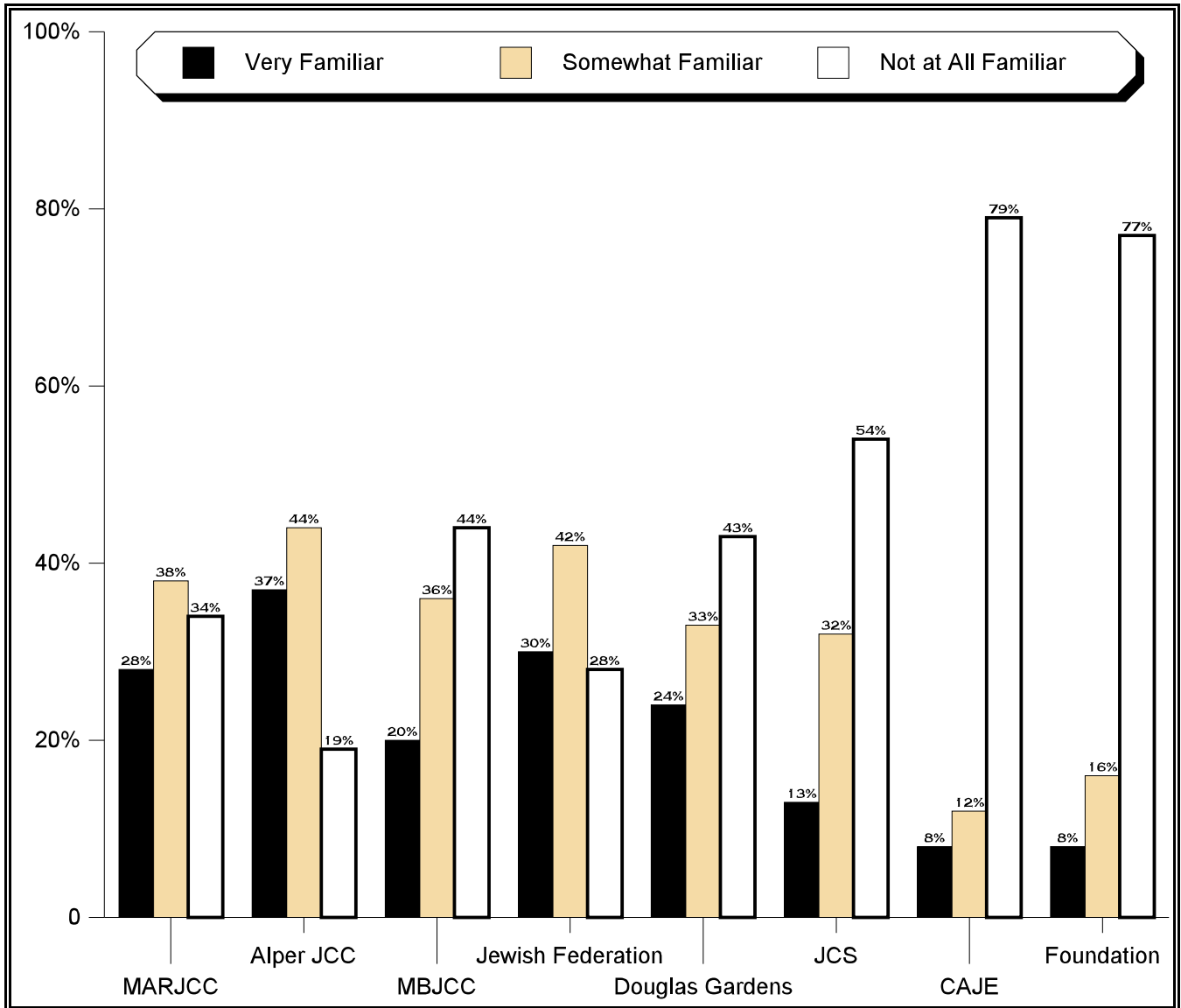
▣ 8% of respondents are very familiar, 12% are somewhat familiar, and 79% are not at all familiar with the **Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education** (CAJE). The 8% very familiar is about average among seven comparison Jewish communities. The 8% compares to 7% in 1994. 13% of respondents in households with children are very familiar with CAJE. The 13% is about average among seven comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in West Palm Beach and 10% in Broward. The 13% compares to 12% in 1994.

▣ 8% of respondents are very familiar, 16% are somewhat familiar, and 77% are not at all familiar with the **Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation** (Foundation). The 8% very familiar is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in both South Palm Beach and Broward.

▣ 13% of respondents are not at all familiar with *each and every one* of the agencies queried. The 13% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Broward, 28% in South Palm Beach, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 15% in Atlanta. The 13% compares to 13% in 1994.

▣ With the exception of Jewish Community Services, the percentage of respondents who are very familiar with each agency remained the same or increased from 1994-2004.

JEWISH AGENCIES—FAMILIARITY



Familiarity with Jewish Agencies (Respondents)

JEWISH AGENCIES—PERCEPTION

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Greater Miami 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. 78%-91% of respondents have positive (excellent + good) perceptions of the Jewish Federation and its agencies. Compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage of respondents in Miami who perceive the Jewish Federation and its agencies as excellent is average to below average.

▣ In North Dade, 35% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Michael-Ann Russell Jewish Community Center (MARJCC)** perceive it as excellent; 53%, good; 10%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 35% excellent perceptions is below average among about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 57% in South Palm Beach (Levis), 49% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 40% in Broward (Posnack), 37% in Broward (Soref), 32% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 21% in Atlanta. The 35% compares to 42% for the Dave and Mary Alper JCC and 26% for the Miami Beach JCC. The 35% compares to 27% in 1994.

▣ In South Dade, 42% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center (Alper JCC)** perceive it as excellent; 49%, good; 7%, fair; and 3%, poor. The 42% excellent perceptions is about average among about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 57% in South Palm Beach (Levis), 49% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 40% in Broward (Posnack), 37% in Broward (Soref), 32% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 21% in Atlanta. The 42% compares to 35% for the Michael-Ann Russell JCC and 26% for the Miami Beach JCC. The 42% compares to 47% in 1994.

▣ In The Beaches, 26% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Miami Beach Jewish Community Center (MBJCC)** perceive it as excellent; 52%, good; 16%, fair; and 6%, poor. The 26% excellent perceptions is the fifth lowest of about 35 comparison JCCs and compares to 57% in South Palm Beach (Levis), 49% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 40% in Broward (Posnack), 37% in Broward (Soref), 32% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 21% in Atlanta. The 26% compares to 42% for the Dave and Mary Alper JCC and 35% for the Michael-Ann Russell JCC. The 26% compares to 23% in 1994.

▣ 33% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Greater Miami Jewish Federation (Jewish Federation)** perceive it as excellent; 54%, good; 10%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 33% excellent perceptions is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in West Palm Beach, 30% in South Palm Beach, 28% in Broward, and 22% in Atlanta. The 33% compares to 33% in 1994.

JEWISH AGENCIES—PERCEPTION

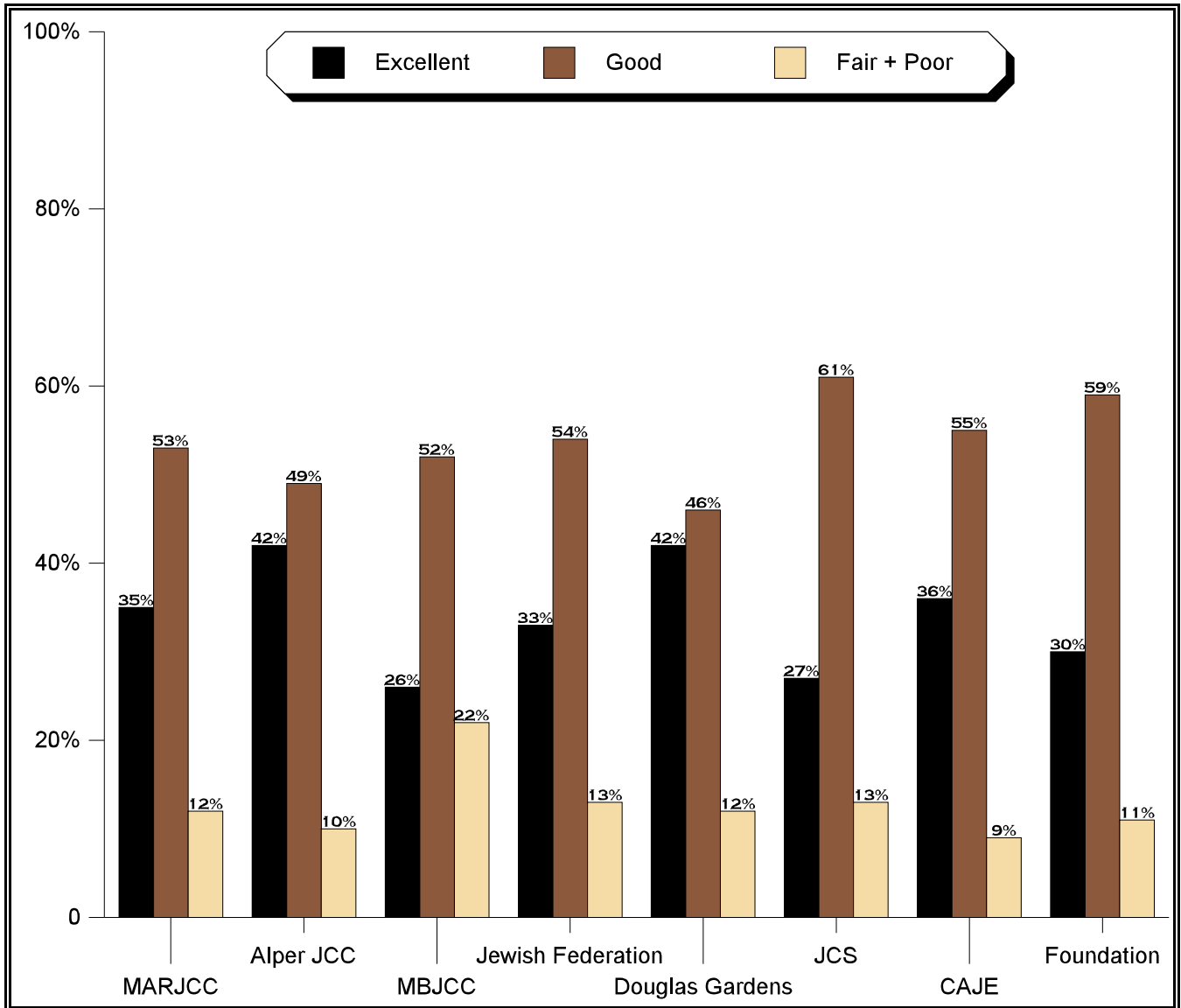
▣ 42% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Miami Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged** (Douglas Gardens) perceive it as excellent; 46%, good; 9%, fair; and 3%, poor. The 42% excellent perceptions is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach and 32% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach. The 42% compares to 39% in 1994. 43% of respondents age 65 and over who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with Douglas Gardens perceive it as excellent. The 43% is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish nursing homes and compares to 58% in West Palm Beach, 33% in South Palm Beach, and 32% in Atlanta. The 43% compares to 38% in 1994.

▣ 27% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Jewish Community Services** (JCS) perceive it as excellent; 61%, good; 9%, fair; and 4%, poor. The 27% excellent perceptions is the fifth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in West Palm Beach, 28% in South Palm Beach, 26% in Atlanta, and 25% in Broward. The 27% compares to 32% in 1994.

▣ 36% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Center for the Advancement of Jewish Education** (CAJE) perceive it as excellent; 55%, good; 9%, fair; and 0%, poor. The 36% excellent perceptions is about average among seven comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in West Palm Beach and 39% in Broward. The 36% compares to 34% in 1994. 36% of respondents in households with children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with CAJE perceive it as excellent. The 36% is about average among six comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in West Palm Beach and 36% in Broward. The 36% compares to 36% in 1994.

▣ 30% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Foundation of Jewish Philanthropies of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation** (Foundation) perceive it as excellent; 59%, good; 9%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 30% excellent perceptions is about average among about ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in South Palm Beach and 33% in Broward.

JEWISH AGENCIES—PERCEPTION



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

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

In total, 19% (9,990 households) of Jewish households in Miami 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 21% in Broward, 20% in South Palm Beach, and 15% in West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 15% in 1994. The 19% compares to the 13% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ Included in the 19% of households in which a member is health limited are 7% (3,510 households) in which a member needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition. The 7% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in both Broward and South Palm Beach and 6% in West Palm Beach. The 7% compares to 7% in 1994. The 7% compares to the 4% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 1.4% (1,394 adults) of *adults in Jewish households* are disabled and consequently unable to work.

▣ 8% of elderly couple households and 19% of elderly single households have difficulty shopping for groceries because of a health or physical condition.

▣ 5.0% (2,700 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).

▣ 8.1% (2,117 households) of *households with elderly persons* contain a member who needs assistance with one or more activities of daily living; 6.5% (1,699 households) of households with elderly persons contain a member who needs assistance with two or more activities of daily living.

While the best indicators of social service needs include such factors as age, household structure, and household income, respondents in Jewish households in Miami 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 12% (2,009 households) of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 who needed singles programs in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in South Palm Beach, 19% in Broward, and 17% in West Palm Beach. The 12% compares to 18% in 1994. 18% of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64 have used a Jewish Internet dating service at some time.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

▣ The 11% (5,778 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.

▣ The 10% (1,011 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 about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in West Palm Beach, 10% in Broward, and 4% in South Palm Beach.

▣ The 9% (4,644 households) of households who needed marital, family, or personal counseling (*counseling*) in the past year is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Broward, 7% in New York, and 6% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach. The 9% compares to 9% in 1994.

▣ The 8% (2,475 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 about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in Broward and 4% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 6% in 1994. The 8% compares to the 10% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Social Services for the Elderly

▣ The 19% (4,835 households) of households with elderly persons who needed in-home health care in the past year is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in both Broward and South Palm Beach and 11% in West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to the 15% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 10% (2,718 households) of households with elderly persons who needed senior transportation in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in Broward, 5% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in West Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 9% in 1994.

▣ The 3% (680 households) of households with elderly persons who needed adult day care in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in Broward and 1% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach.

▣ The 3% (889 households) of households with elderly persons who needed home-delivered meals in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in Broward and 1% in West Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 2% in 1994.

▣ The 2% (470 households) of households with elderly persons who needed nursing home care in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in both South Palm Beach and Broward and 2% in West Palm Beach. The 2% compares to the 6% national figure (NJPS 2000).

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

▣ 1% (235 households) of households with elderly persons needed congregate meals in the past year.

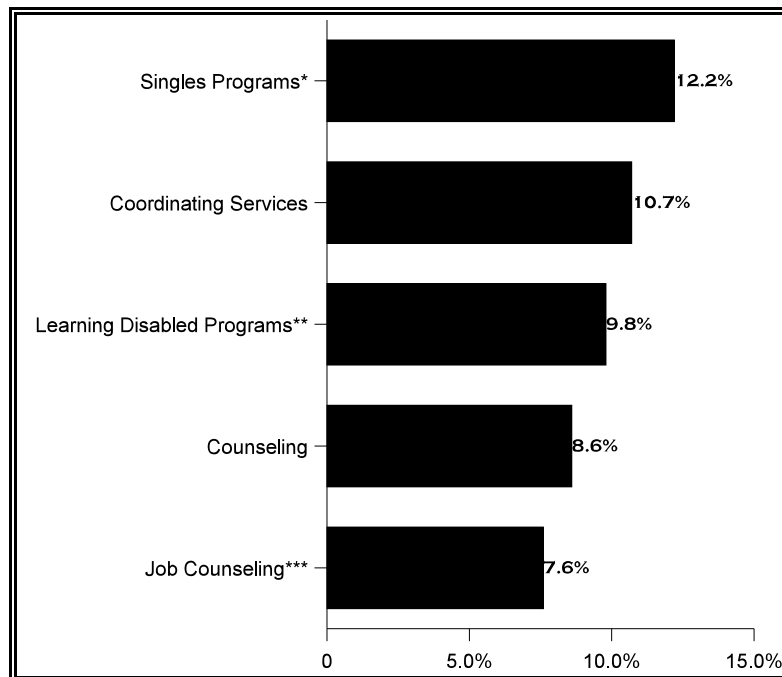
▣ Most households who received social services in the past year received them from non-Jewish sources, except for singles programs, home-delivered meals, and congregate meals.

Unmet Needs

▣ 1,026 households had unmet needs for counseling in the past year; 1,080 households, for coordinating services; 1,498 households with adults age 18-64, for job counseling; 576 households with single Jewish adults age 18-64, for singles programs; and 237 households with Jewish children age 0-17, for learning disabled programs. 810 households with elderly persons had unmet needs for senior transportation in the past year; 532 households, for in-home health care; 183 households, for home-delivered meals; 105 households, for adult day care; 52 households, for nursing home care; and 0 households, for congregate meals.

Households Caring for an Elderly Relative

▣ 15% 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 15% is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities. In 12% of households the elderly relative lives in South Florida, and in 3% of households the elderly relative lives outside South Florida.



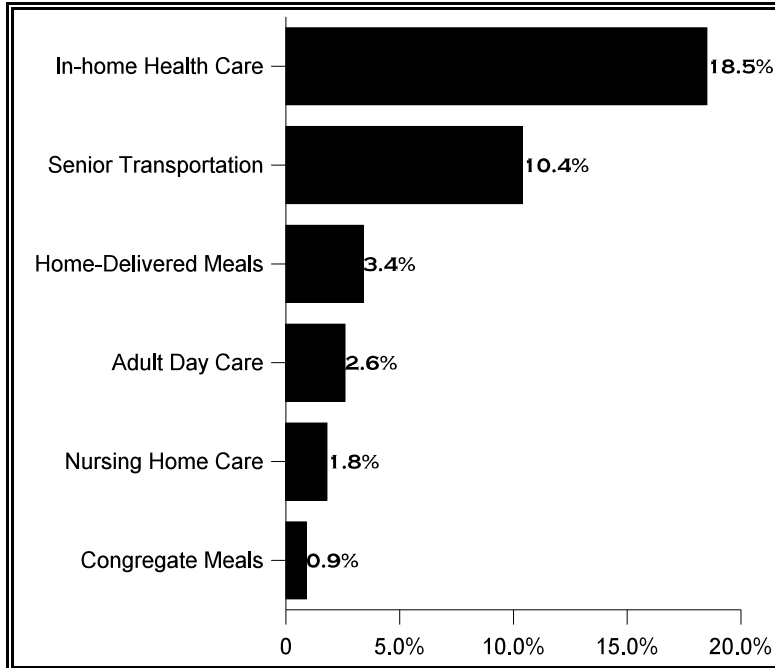
Need for Social Services in the Past Year

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

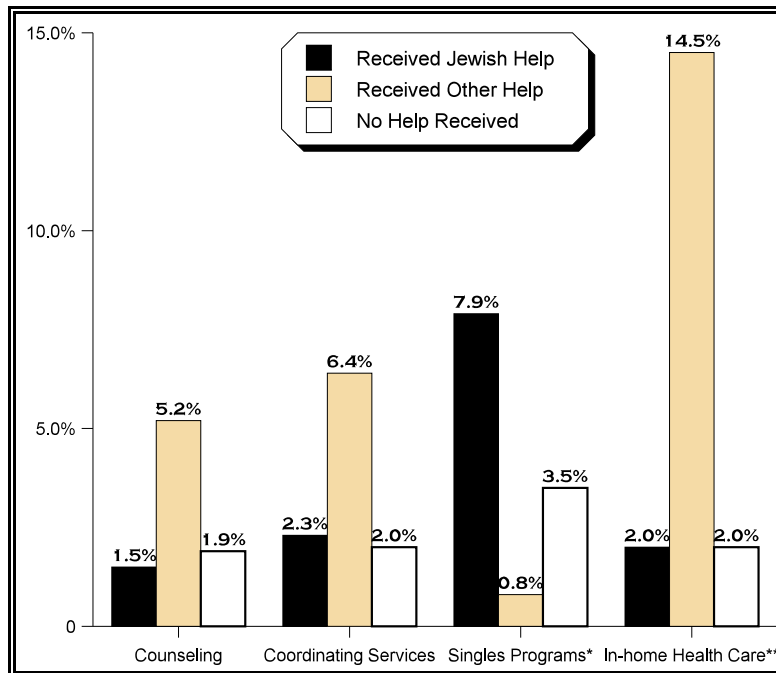
** Of households with Jewish children age 0-17.

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

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS



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

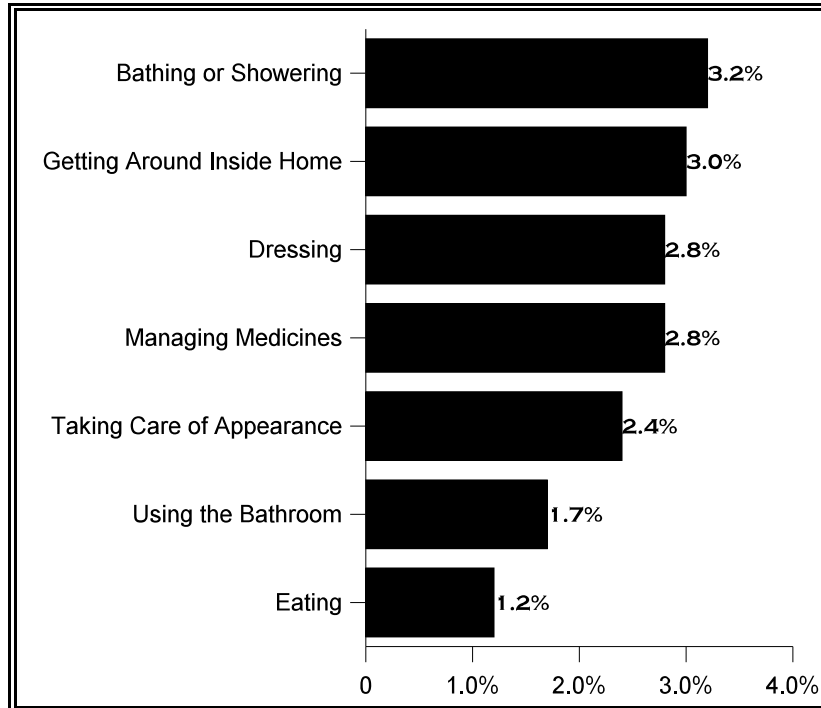


**Disposition of Need for Selected Social Services
in the Past Year**

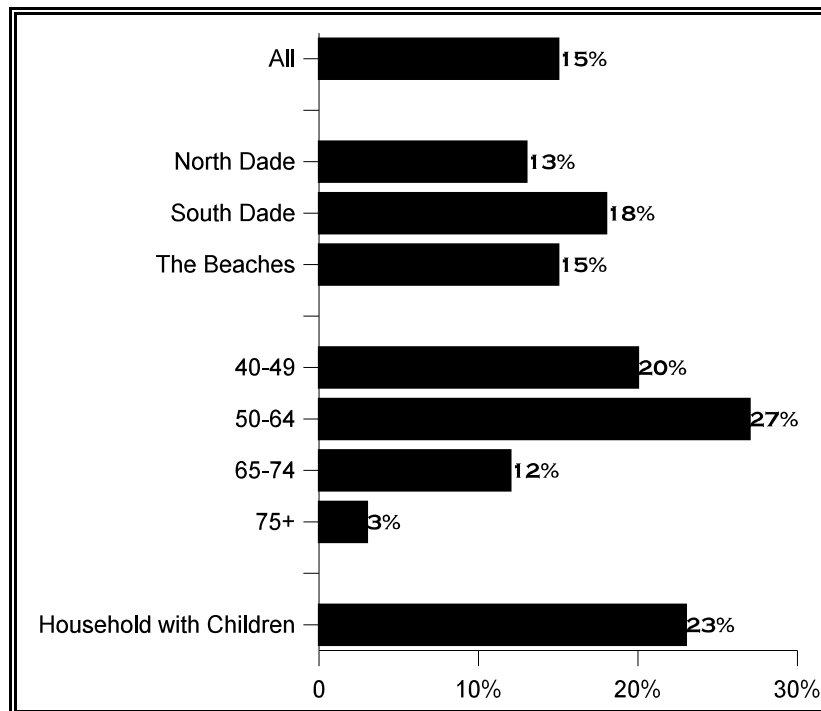
* Of households with single Jewish adults age 18-64.

** 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

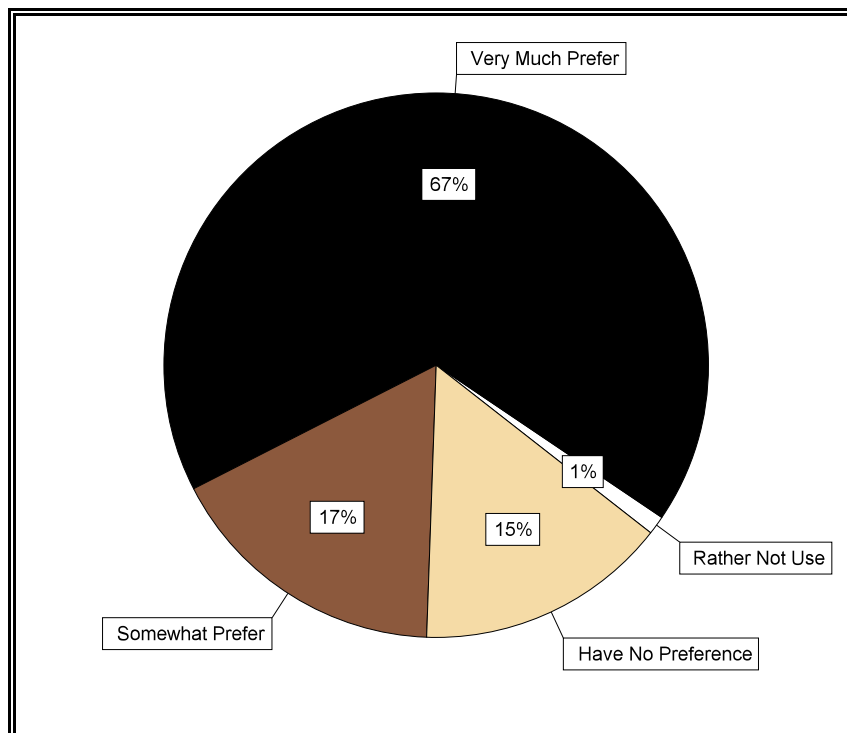
Jewish respondents age 40 and over in Miami were asked whether they would very much prefer, somewhat prefer, have no preference for, or rather not use Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities if they or an elderly relative needed senior housing or a nursing home.

▣ The 67% who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is the highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

▣ Among respondents age 40 and over, 91% of Orthodox Jews, 77% of Conservative Jews, and 61% of Reform Jews would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to 54% of the Just Jewish. 25% of the Just Jewish would have no preference.

▣ 71% of respondents age 40 and over in in-married households and 62% of respondents in conversionary in-married households would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to 38% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households. 32% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households would have no preference.

▣ 63% of respondents age 40 and over in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities, compared to 71% of respondents in households who donated under \$500 and 76% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over.



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

ISRAEL

Overall, 62% of Jewish households in Miami contain a member who visited Israel. The 62% is the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in South Palm Beach, 57% in West Palm Beach, 52% in Broward, and 41% in Atlanta. The 62% compares to 55% in 1994.

31% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 31%, on a general trip. The 31% with a member who visited Israel on a Jewish trip is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in West Palm Beach, 29% in South Palm Beach, 21% in Broward, and 20% in Atlanta. The 31% compares to 23% in 1994.

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 49% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in West Palm Beach, 49% in Atlanta, 47% in South Palm Beach, and 41% in Broward. The 49% compares to 43% in 1994.

Trips to Israel by Jewish Children

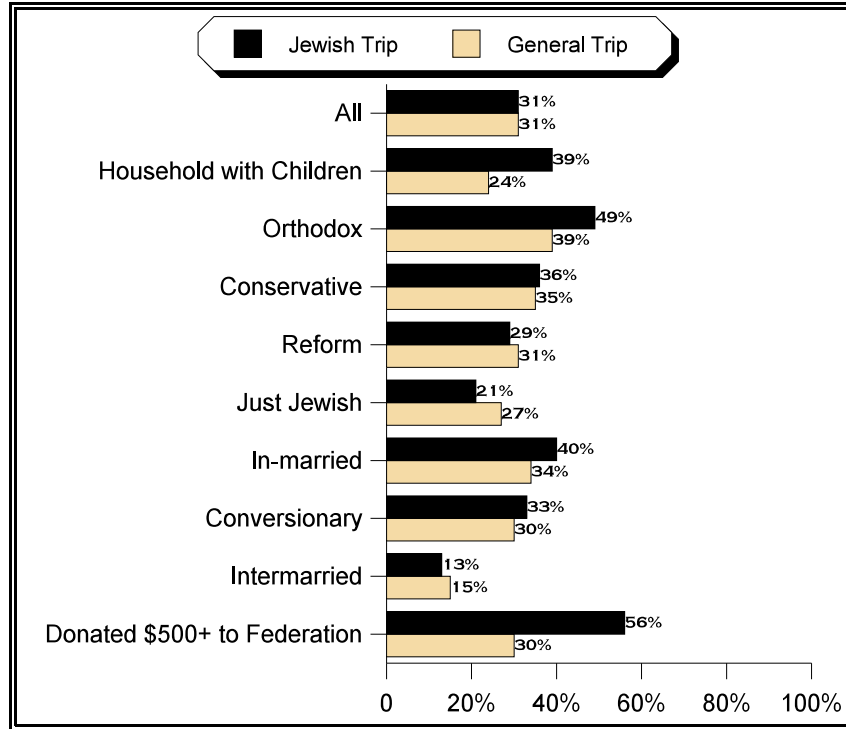
7% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip and 11%, on a general trip. In addition, in 9% of households with Jewish children age 0-17, one or more adults are Israeli. In total, 27% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel, including the 9% of Israeli households. The 27% who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Broward, 15% in Atlanta, 13% in South Palm Beach, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 27% compares to 16% in 1994. The 16% who have sent a Jewish child to Israel on a Jewish trip (which includes the 9% 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 the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in both Broward and Atlanta and 6% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 10% in 1994.

Of the 10,314 households with Jewish children age 0-17, 27% (2,795 households) have sent their Jewish children/teenagers on a trip to Israel in the past, 4% (382 households) will definitely send their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel in the future, 55% (5,652 households) will seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel (assuming that the current situation in the Middle East ends), 3% (320 households) don't know if they will seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel, and 11% (1,165 households) will not seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel. The 11% who will not seriously investigate sending their Jewish teenagers on a trip to Israel is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in West Palm Beach.

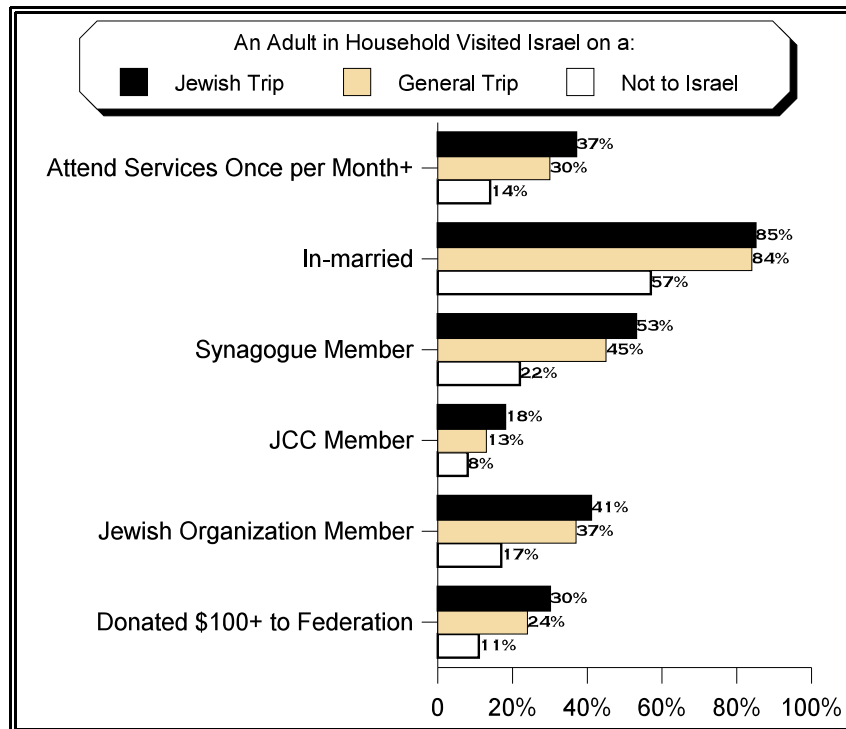
Correlations of Jewish Behaviors with Trips to Israel

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

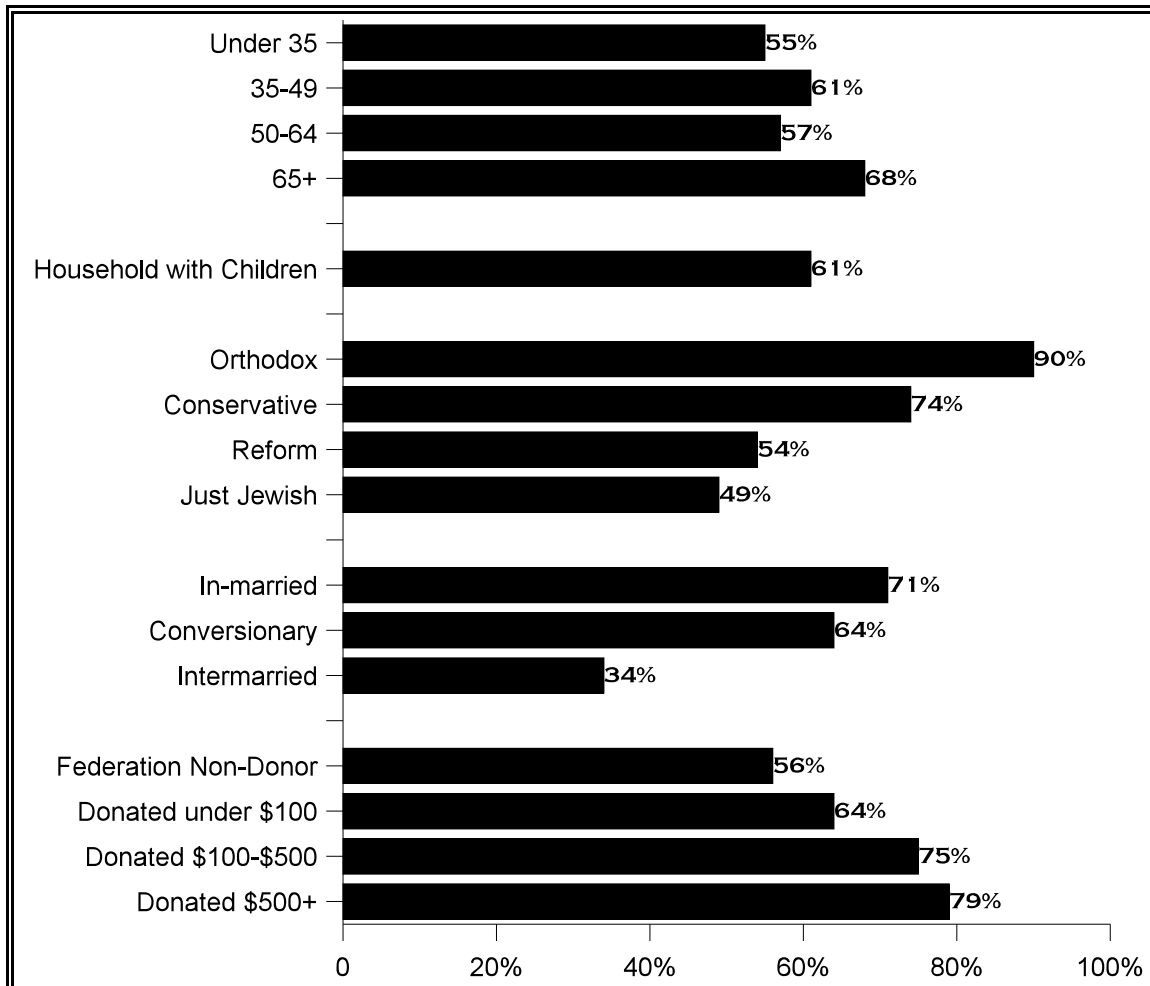


Correlations of Jewish Behavior with Trips to Israel

ISRAEL

Jewish respondents in Miami were asked: “How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Would you say extremely, very, somewhat, or not attached?” 31% of respondents are extremely attached, 31% are very attached, 28% are somewhat attached, and 10% are not attached to Israel. In total, 62% of respondents are extremely or very attached to Israel. The 62% extremely/very attached to Israel is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in South Palm Beach, 45% in West Palm Beach, 42% in Broward, and 40% in Atlanta. The 62% compares to 42% in 1994. The 10% not attached to Israel is the lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in both Broward and Atlanta, 12% in South Palm Beach, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 19% in 1994.

▣ 33% of respondents reported that their level of emotional attachment to Israel has increased compared to five years ago; 4%, reported a decrease; and 63%, reported no change.



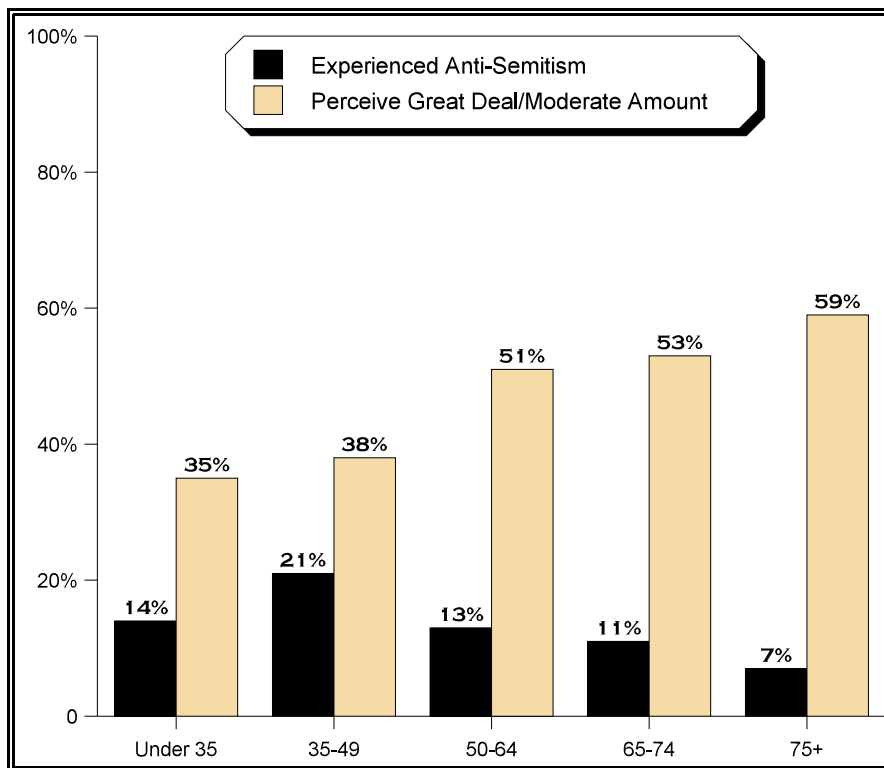
Extremely or Very Attached to Israel (Jewish Respondents)

ANTI-SEMITISM

Anti-Semitism has been a major concern of the American Jewish community. Overall, 13% (6,804 households) of Jewish respondents in Miami personally experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year. The respondent defined anti-Semitism for himself/herself. The 13% is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Cleveland, 12% in West Palm Beach, and 11% in both Broward and South Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 14% in 1994.

▣ 9% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Miami in the past year, most of it at school. The 9% is the second lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in South Palm Beach, 16% in Broward, and 14% in West Palm Beach.

▣ 14% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Miami; 35%, a moderate amount; 39%, a little; and 12%, none at all. In total, 49% of respondents perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Miami. The 49% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Cleveland, 54% in Broward, 51% in South Palm Beach, and 46% in West Palm Beach. The 49% compares to 73% in 1994.



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

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether each born Jewish adult in the household considered himself/herself to be a Holocaust survivor (*survivor*) or a child of a survivor.

▣ 5.4% (2,916 households) of *households* contain a survivor and 7.6% (4,104 households) contain a child of a survivor. Overall, 12.5% (6,750 households) of households contain either a survivor or a child of a survivor. The 12.5% compares to 8.1% in 1994.

▣ 4.1% (3,794 adults) of *Jewish adults* are survivors and 5.2% (4,812 adults) are the children of survivors.

▣ The number of survivors and the number of children of survivors has not changed significantly from 1994-2004.

▣ 59% of survivors are female.

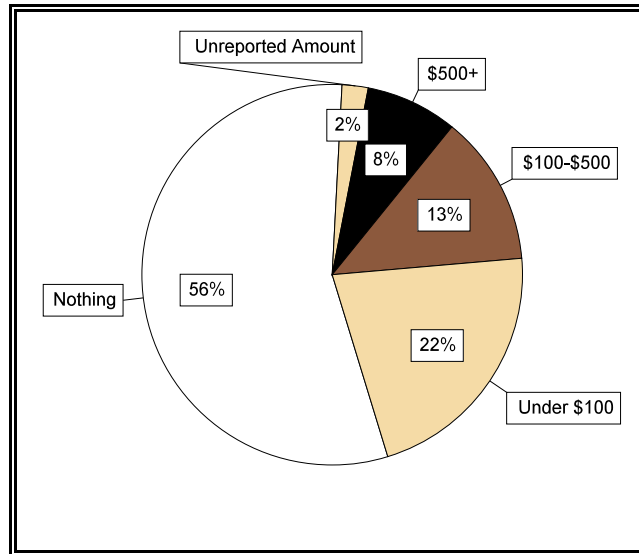
▣ 96% of survivors are age 65 and over and 71% are age 75 and over. 31% of survivors are age 75-79 and 30% are age 80-84. The median age of Holocaust survivors is 78 years.

▣ The median household income for Holocaust survivor households is \$19,600, compared to \$37,400 for all elderly households.

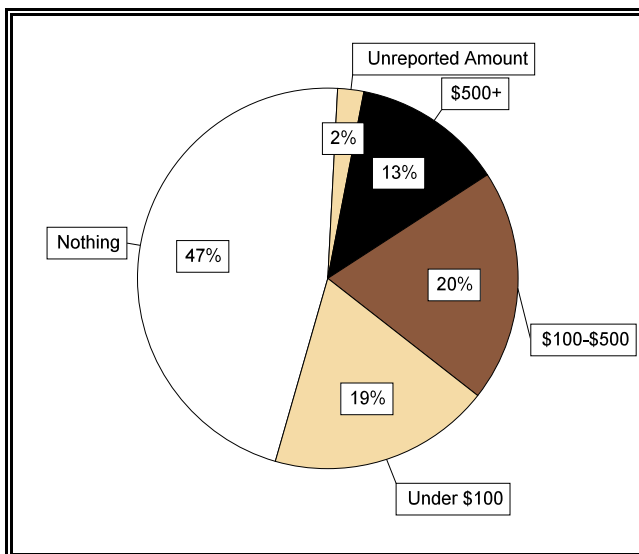
▣ For a number of methodological reasons, this study probably underestimates the number of survivors, since some survivors live in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers, survivors are probably over represented among respondents who refused to report being Jewish on the screener to the Telephone Survey, and survivors are probably over represented among ineligible respondents due to illness.

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OVERALL DONATIONS

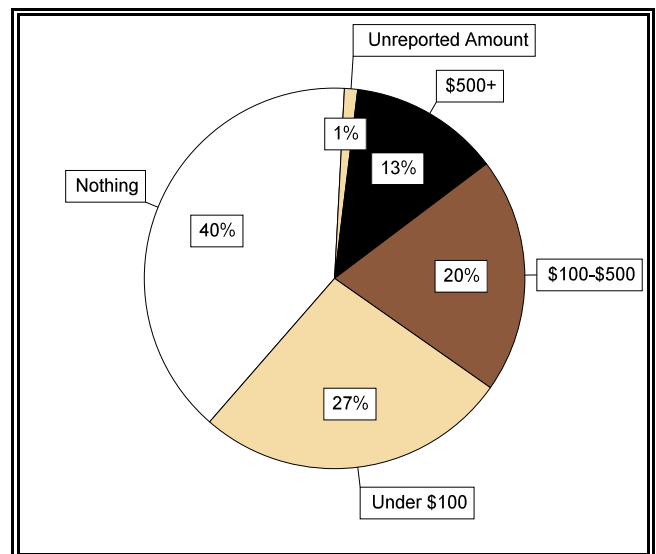
Overall, 82% of Jewish households in Miami reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year. 44% of households reported that they donated to the Greater Miami Jewish Federation (GMJF) in the past year; 11%, to other Jewish Federations; 54%, to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations); and 60%, to non-Jewish charities.



Donated to GMJF in the Past Year



Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year



Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

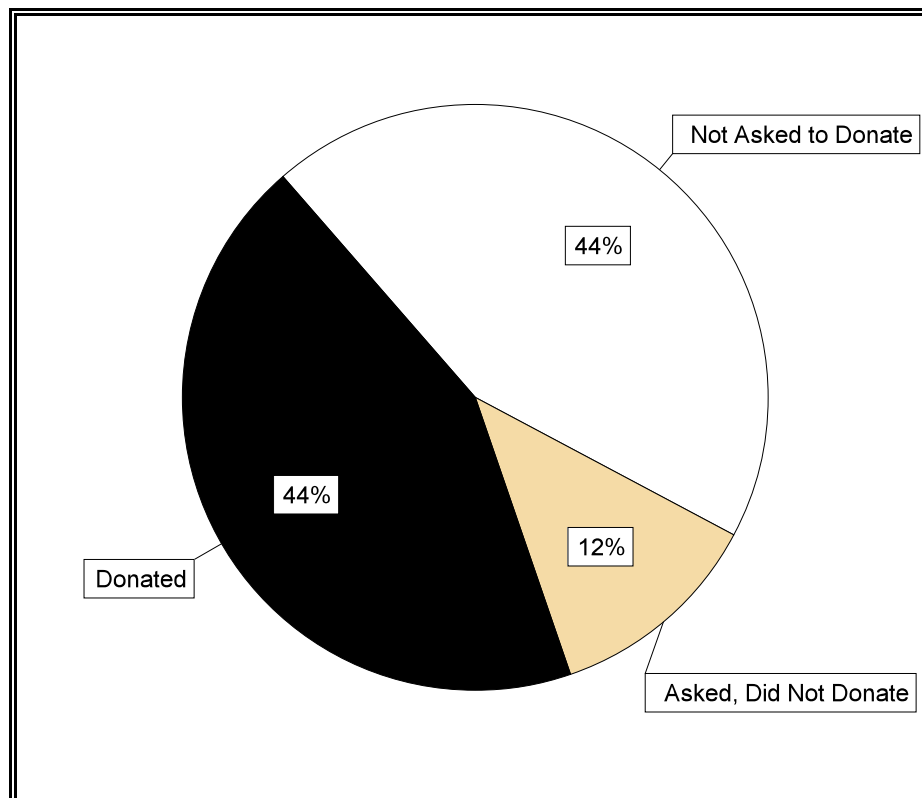
PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—GMJF DONATIONS

A ccording to the Jewish Federation, 20% (10,855 households) of Jewish households in Miami donated to GMJF in the past year. According to the Telephone Survey, 44% (23,760 households) of households reported that they donated to GMJF in the past year. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

▣ The 44% not asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Atlanta, 49% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 48% in Broward. The 44% compares to 51% in 1994. The 44% compares to the 64% national figure (NJPS 2000) for any Jewish Federation.

▣ The percentage of households not asked to donate to GMJF in the past year decreases from 68% of households under age 35 to 47% of households age 35-64, and 37% of households age 65 and over.

▣ Of the households asked to donate to GMJF in the past year, 21% did not donate. The 21% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 14% in Broward. The 21% compares to 24% in 1994. The 21% compares to the 24% national figure (NJPS 2000) for any Jewish Federation.



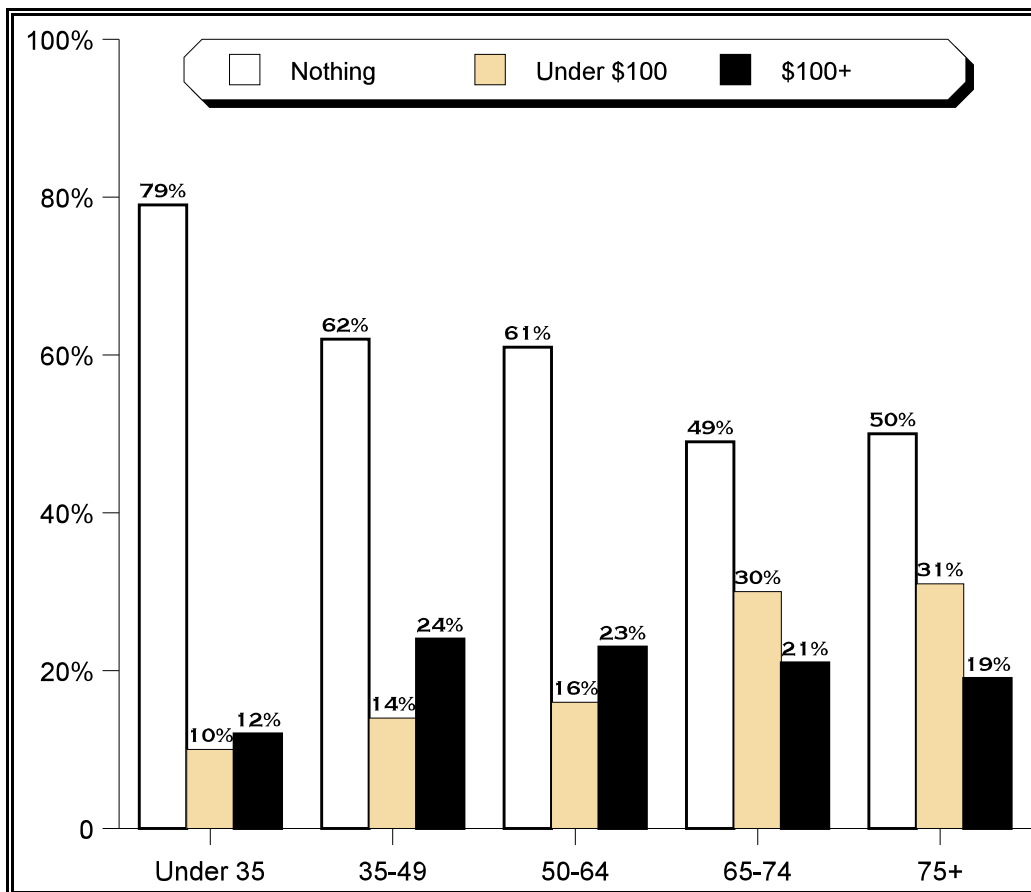
GMJF Market Segments in the Past Year

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—GMJF DONATIONS

▣ The 42% of households who *reported an amount donated* to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Cleveland, 43% in Broward, 41% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach, 36% in Atlanta, and 28% in New York. The 42% compares to 37% in 1994. The 42% compares to the 25% national figure (NJPS 2000) for *any* Jewish Federation.

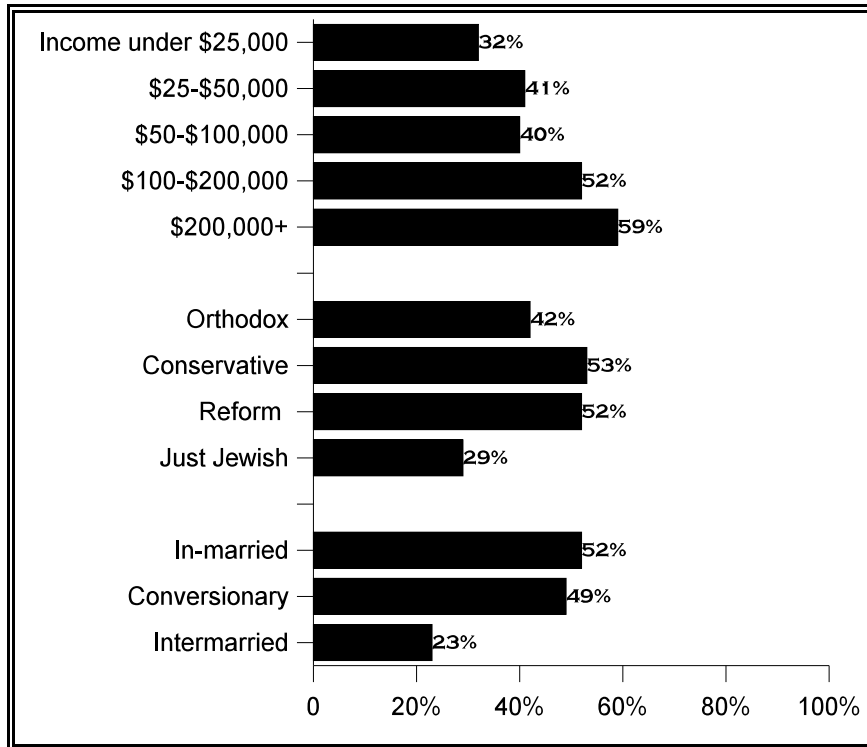
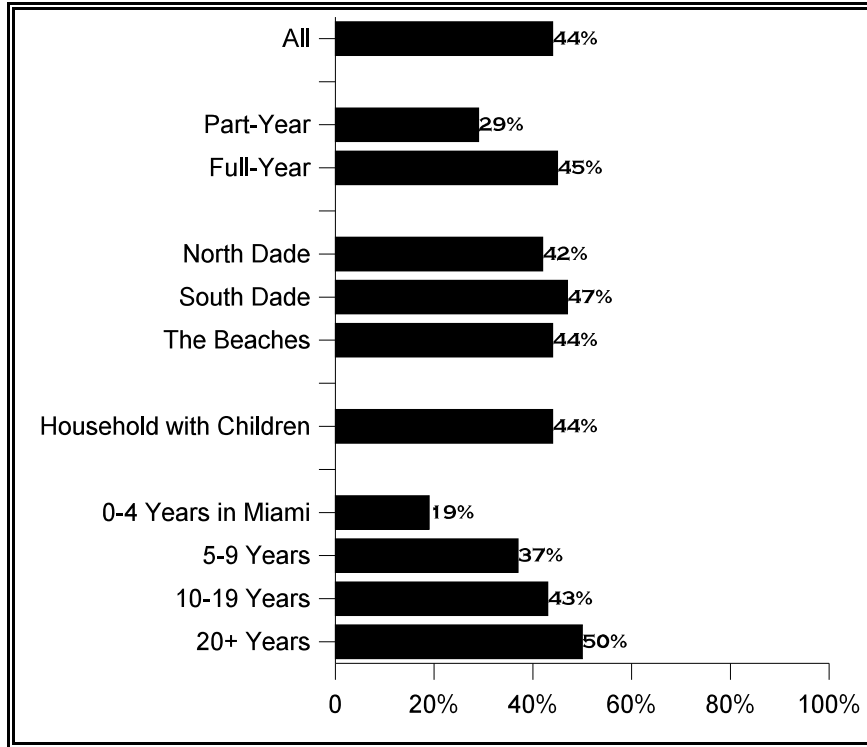
▣ 5% of households who donated to GMJF in the past year are under age 35, 19% are age 35-49, 24% are age 50-64, 22% are age 65-74, and 31% are age 75 and over. 22% of households who donated are households with children, 24% are elderly couple households, and 24% are elderly single households. 5% of households who donated are in residence for 0-4 years and 71% are in residence for 20 or more years. 35% of households who donated earn an annual income under \$50,000 and 16% earn \$200,000 and over. 9% of Jewish respondents in households who donated identify as Orthodox; 39%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 31%, Reform; and 20%, Just Jewish.

▣ 39% of households who donated \$500 and over to GMJF in the past year are age 65 and over. 76% of households who donated \$500 and over are synagogue members, 30% are JCC members, and 56% are Jewish organization members.



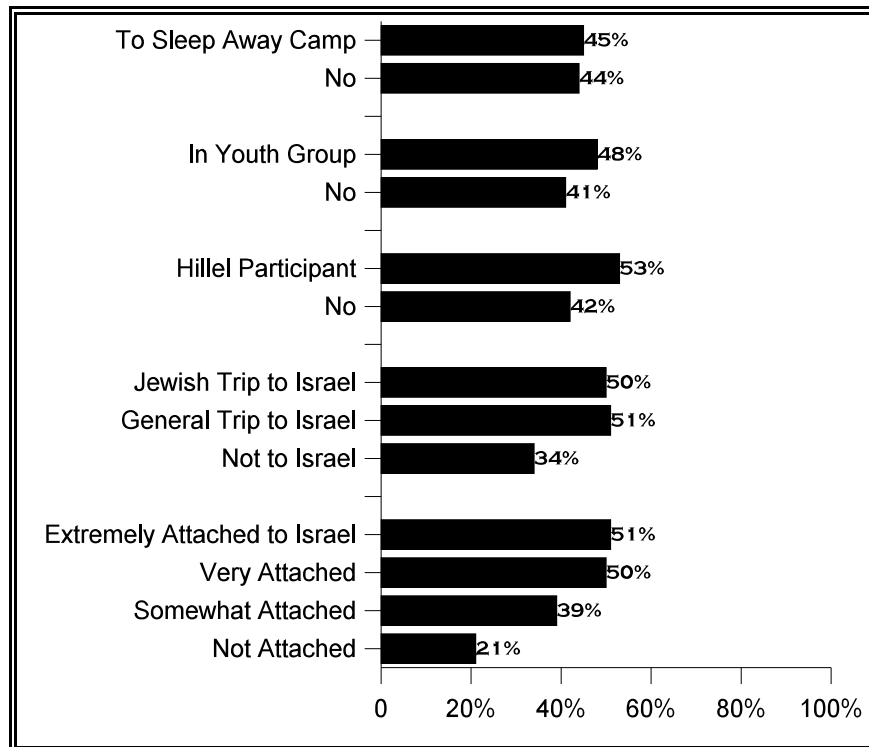
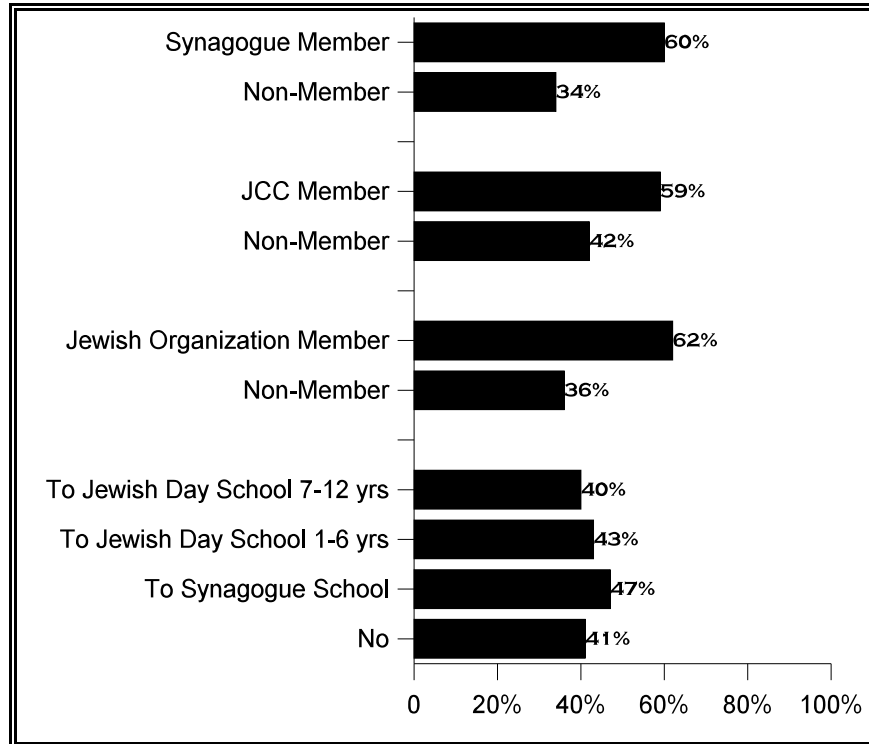
Donated to GMJF in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—GMJF DONATIONS



DONATED TO GMJF IN THE PAST YEAR

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—GMJF DONATIONS



DONATED TO GMJF IN THE PAST YEAR – CONTINUED

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—GMJF DONATIONS

Annual Campaign

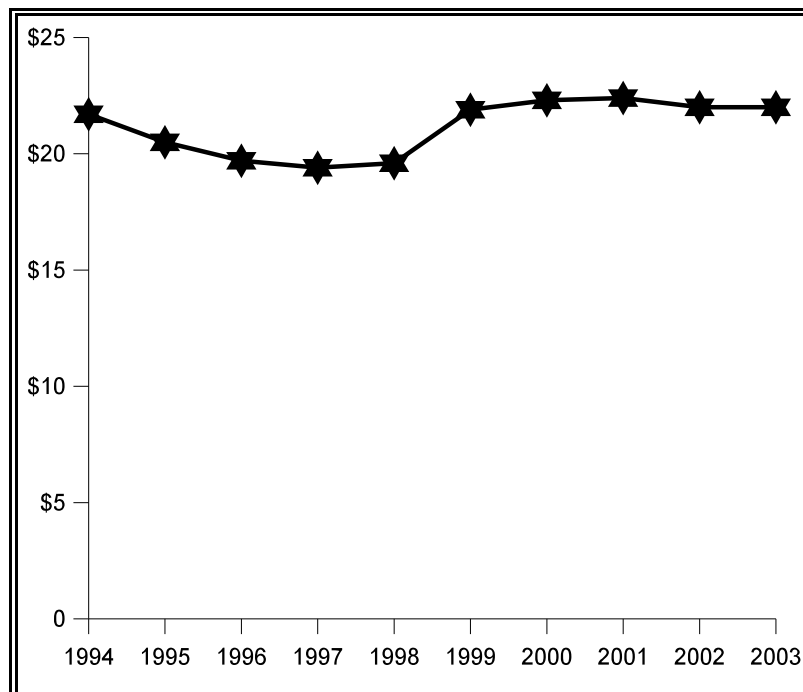
▣ According to the Jewish Federation, the GMJF Annual Campaign increased by 1% from \$21,700,000 in 1994 (adjusted for inflation) to \$22,000,000 in 2003.

▣ According to the Jewish Federation, the number of donors to the GMJF Annual Campaign decreased by 26% from 16,519 donors in 1994 to 12,186 donors in 2003.

▣ The average donation per household to the local Jewish Federation of \$408 is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$865 in Cleveland, \$434 in Atlanta, \$399 in West Palm Beach, \$315 in South Palm Beach, \$202 in New York, and \$48 in Broward. The \$408 compares to \$324 in 1994 (adjusted for inflation).

▣ 3.5% of households who donated to the GMJF Annual Campaign in 2003 donated \$10,000 and over. The 3.5% is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.8% in West Palm Beach, 3.5% in Atlanta, 3.0% in Cleveland, 2.9% in New York, 2.1% in South Palm Beach, and 0.7% in Broward. The 3.5% compares to 3.3% in 1994.

▣ 66% of all charitable dollars donated to the GMJF Annual Campaign in 2003 were derived from households who donated \$10,000 and over. The 66% is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in New York, 71% in Cleveland, 66% in Atlanta, 61% in West Palm Beach, 46% in South Palm Beach, and 40% in Broward. The 66% compares to 69% in 1994.



GMJF Annual Campaign
(Adjusted for Inflation, in millions)

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—GMJF DONATIONS

TABLE 14
AVERAGE DONATION PER HOUSEHOLD TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION
COMPARISON WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES

| Community | Year | Amount |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Minneapolis | 2004 | \$996 |
| Cleveland | 1996 | \$865 |
| Baltimore | 1999 | \$800 |
| Milwaukee | 1996 | \$763 |
| Tidewater | 2001 | \$736 |
| Detroit | 1989 | \$720 |
| St. Paul | 2004 | \$625 |
| Charlotte | 1997 | \$623 |
| Houston | 1986 | \$611 |
| Columbus | 2001 | \$573 |
| Dallas | 1988 | \$569 |
| Pittsburgh | 2002 | \$541 |
| Richmond | 1994 | \$515 |
| Essex-Morris | 1998 | \$505 |
| Chicago | 2000 | \$487 |
| Harrisburg | 1994 | \$468 |
| Rhode Island | 2002 | \$448 |
| Rochester | 1999 | \$437 |
| Atlanta | 1996 | \$434 |
| MIAMI | 2004 | \$408 |
| St. Louis | 1995 | \$408 |
| Hartford | 2000 | \$406 |
| 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 |

| Community | Year | Amount |
|-----------------|------|--------|
| Boston | 1995 | \$295 |
| Jacksonville | 2002 | \$287 |
| Philadelphia | 1997 | \$282 |
| Seattle | 2000 | \$260 |
| Buffalo | 1995 | \$239 |
| Wilmington | 1995 | \$237 |
| Worcester | 1986 | \$233 |
| Tucson | 2002 | \$222 |
| New York | 2002 | \$202 |
| Orlando | 1993 | \$191 |
| Washington | 2003 | \$187 |
| Westport | 2000 | \$185 |
| Denver | 1997 | \$184 |
| Los Angeles | 1997 | \$170 |
| San Diego | 2003 | \$154 |
| Atlantic County | 1985 | \$133 |
| Phoenix | 2002 | \$112 |
| St. Petersburg | 1994 | \$92 |
| Monmouth | 1997 | \$90 |
| Las Vegas | 1995 | \$54 |
| Broward | 1997 | \$48 |

Note: The number of Jewish households used to calculate the *Amount* 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 *Amount* column may overestimate or underestimate the average donation per household in 2002 (or 2003).

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OTHER DONATIONS

In total, 67% of Jewish households in Miami donated to *some* Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year. The 67% is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in South Palm Beach, 70% in West Palm Beach, 67% in Broward, 59% in Atlanta, and 58% in New York. The 67% compares to 71% in 1994. The 67% compares to the 49% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities

▣ The 52% 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 West Palm Beach, 53% in Broward, and 50% in Atlanta. The 52% compares to the 40% national figure (NJPS 2000).

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

▣ The 19% who donated to other Jewish charities only in the past year is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in South Palm Beach, 23% in Atlanta, 16% in Broward, and 15% in West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 32% in 1994. The 19% compares to the 22% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 35% who donated to both Jewish Federations and other Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in West Palm Beach, 37% in Broward, and 27% in Atlanta. The 35% compares to the 20% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities

▣ The 59% who *reported an amount donated* to non-Jewish charities in the past year is the second lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 76% in both West Palm Beach and Atlanta, 72% in South Palm Beach, 70% in New York, 67% in Broward, and 63% in Cleveland. The 59% compares to 65% in 1994. The 59% compares to the 63% national figure (NJPS 2000).

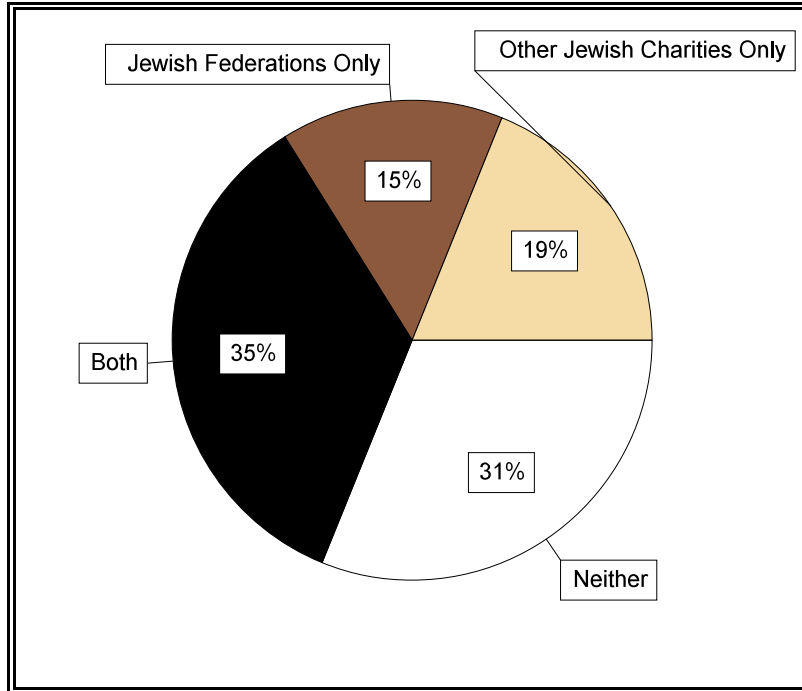
Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities

▣ The 13% who donated to non-Jewish charities only in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in New York, 25% in Atlanta, 17% in Broward, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 13% compares to 13% in 1994. The 13% compares to the 24% national figure (NJPS 2000).

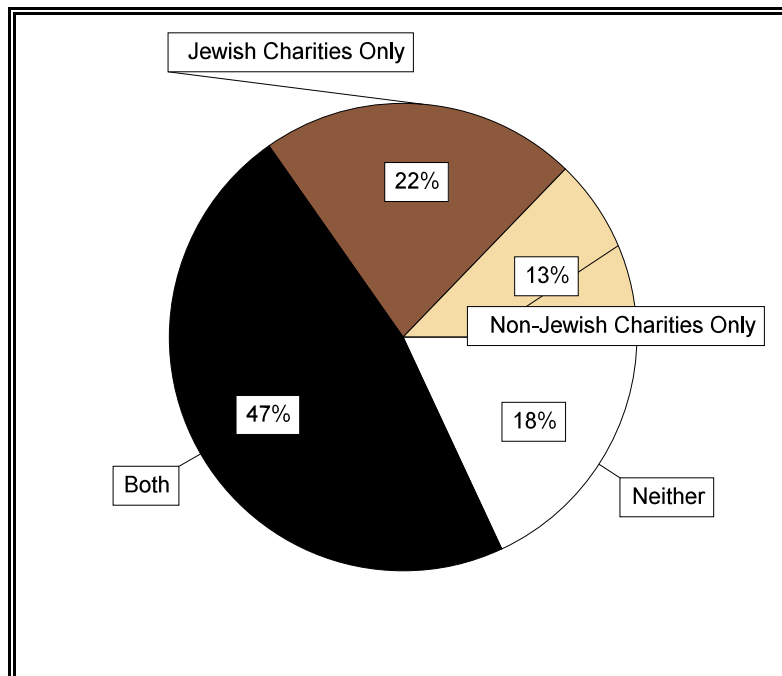
▣ The 47% who donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in South Palm Beach, 62% in West Palm Beach, 52% in Atlanta, 51% in Broward, and 41% in New York. The 47% compares to 53% in 1994. The 47% compares to the 40% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 22% who donated to Jewish charities only in the past year is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in South Palm Beach, 17% in New York, 16% in Broward, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 7% in Atlanta. The 22% compares to 18% in 1994. The 22% compares to the 10% national figure (NJPS 2000).

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OTHER DONATIONS



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

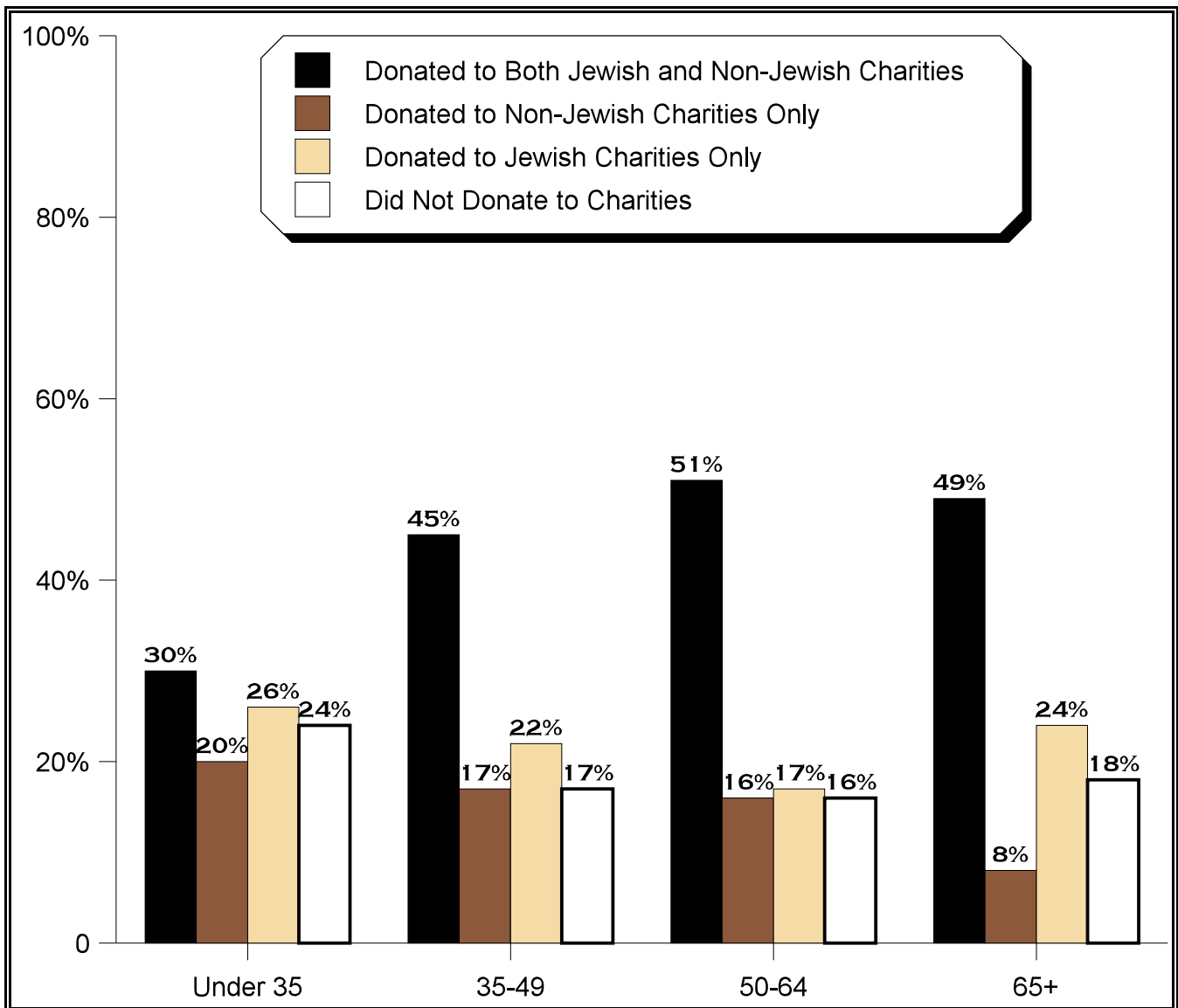


Overlap Between Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities and Jewish Charities in the Past Year

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—OTHER DONATIONS

Households Who Donated to All Charities

▣ The 82% who donated to some charity, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 91% in South Palm Beach, 88% in New York, 86% in West Palm Beach, and 84% in both Broward and Atlanta. The 82% compares to 83% in 1994. The 82% compares to the 73% national figure (NJPS 2000).



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

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—MARKET SHARE

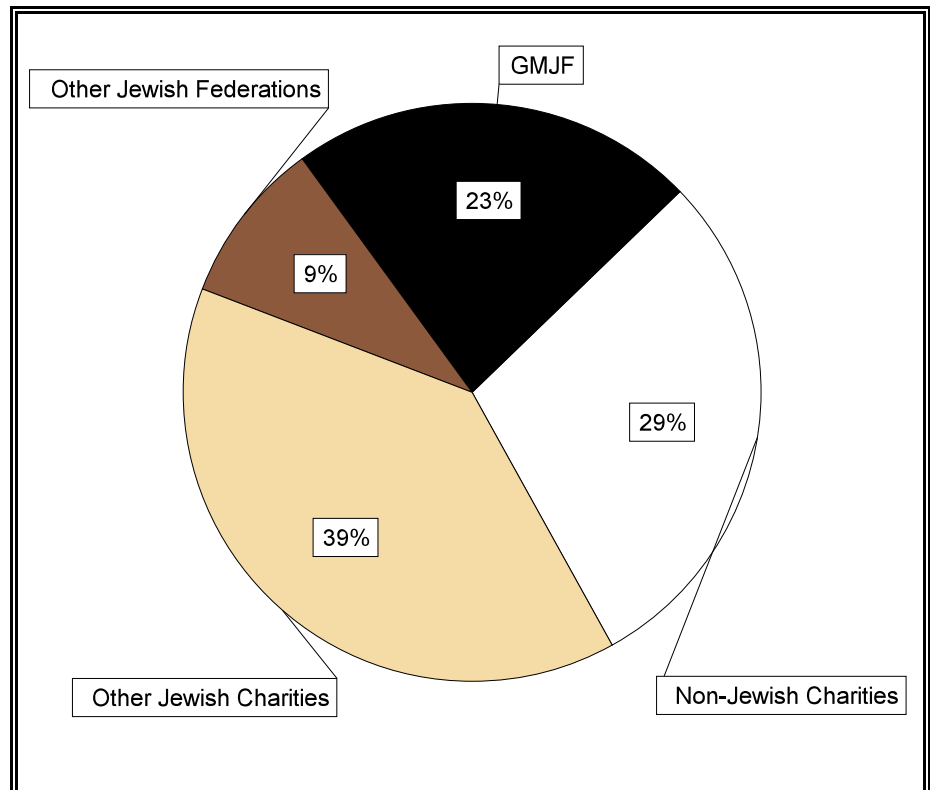
Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in Miami in the past year, 23% were donated to GMJF. The 23% is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Atlanta, 24% in West Palm Beach, 21% in South Palm Beach, and 20% in Broward. The 23% compares to 21% in 1994. The 32% (23% + 9%) of charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to any Jewish Federation in the past year compares to the 19% national figure (NJPS 2000).

The 39% of charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to other Jewish charities in the past year is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Atlanta, 34% in Broward, 30% in West Palm Beach, and 22% in South Palm Beach. The 39% compares to 48% in 1994. The 39% compares to the 43% national figure (NJPS 2000).

The 29% of charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to non-Jewish charities in the past year is the third lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Atlanta, 32% in Broward, 30% in South Palm Beach, and 22% in West Palm Beach. The 29% compares to 27% in 1994. The 29% compares to the 38% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 71% were donated to Jewish charities (including GMJF). The 71% is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in West Palm Beach, 70% in South Palm Beach, 68% in Broward, and 64% in Atlanta. The 71% compares to 73% in 1994. The 71% compares to the 62% national figure (NJPS 2000).

Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to Jewish charities in the past year, 33% were donated to GMJF; 12%, to other Jewish Federations; and 55%, to other Jewish charities. The 33% donated to the local Jewish Federation is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Atlanta, 31% in West Palm Beach, 30% in South Palm Beach, and 29% in Broward. The 33% compares to 30% in 1994.



Distribution of Charitable Dollars in the Past Year

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—WILLS

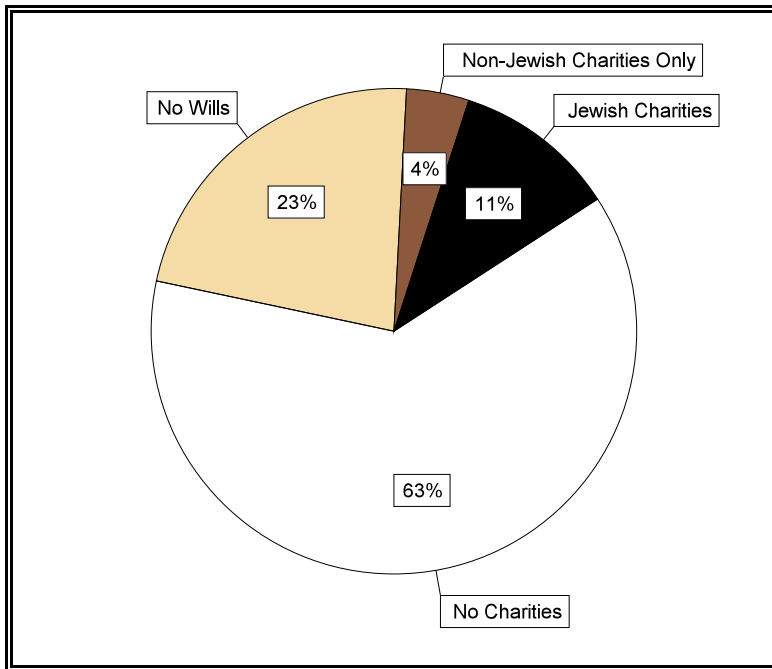
Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Miami were asked whether they have wills and, if so, whether the wills contain any charitable provisions. 23% of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; 63% have wills that contain no charitable provisions; 11% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities; and 4% have wills that contain provisions for non-Jewish charities only. (The 3% 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 11% who have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in South Palm Beach, 10% in West Palm Beach, 9% in Atlanta, and 7% in Broward. The 11% compares to the 11% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ 15% of respondents age 50 and over who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

▣ 26% 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, 20% of Orthodox Jews have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, compared to 12% of Conservative Jews, 10% of Reform Jews, and 8% of the Just Jewish.



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

▣ 19% of respondents age 50 and over in synagogue member households and 23% of respondents in JCC member households have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

▣ 7% of respondents age 50 and over in both households who did not donate and households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities, compared to 18% of respondents in households who donated \$100-\$500 and 30% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over.

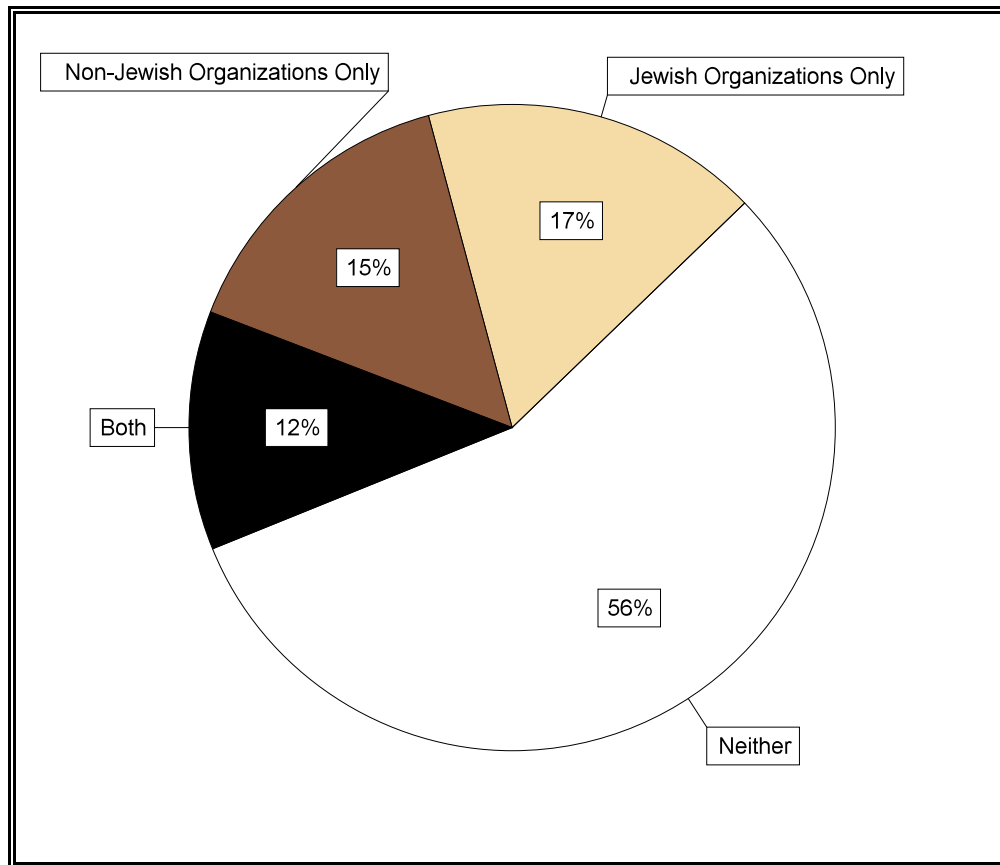
▣ 18% of respondents age 50 and over in The Beaches, 11% of respondents in North Dade, and 6% of respondents in South Dade have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—VOLUNTEERISM

Jewish respondents in Miami 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, 44% of respondents volunteered for some organization, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year.

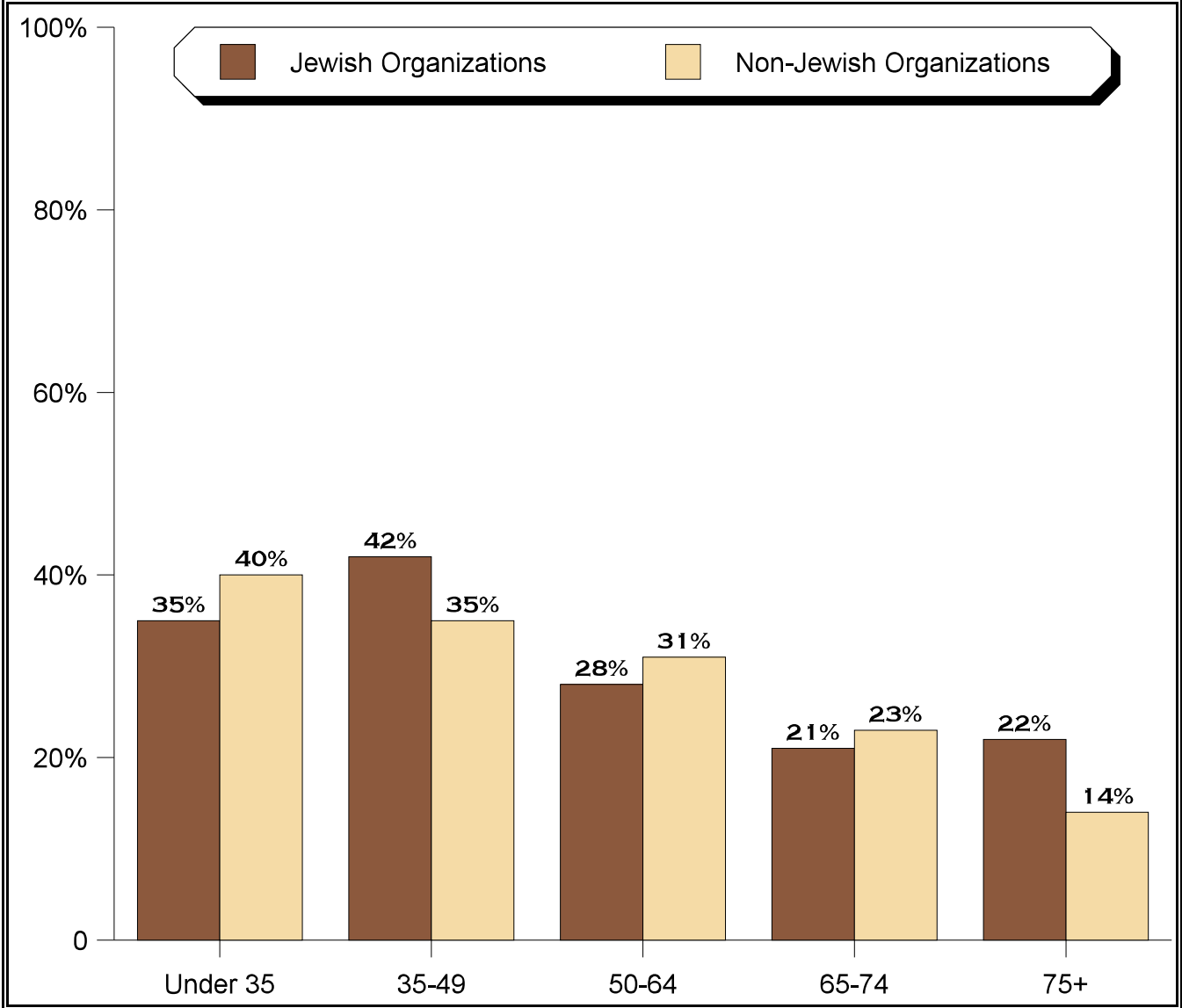
▣ The 29% who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Cleveland. The 29% compares to the 23% national figure (NJPS 2000).

▣ The 27% who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year is well below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Cleveland. The 27% compares to the 34% national figure (NJPS 2000).



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

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—VOLUNTEERISM

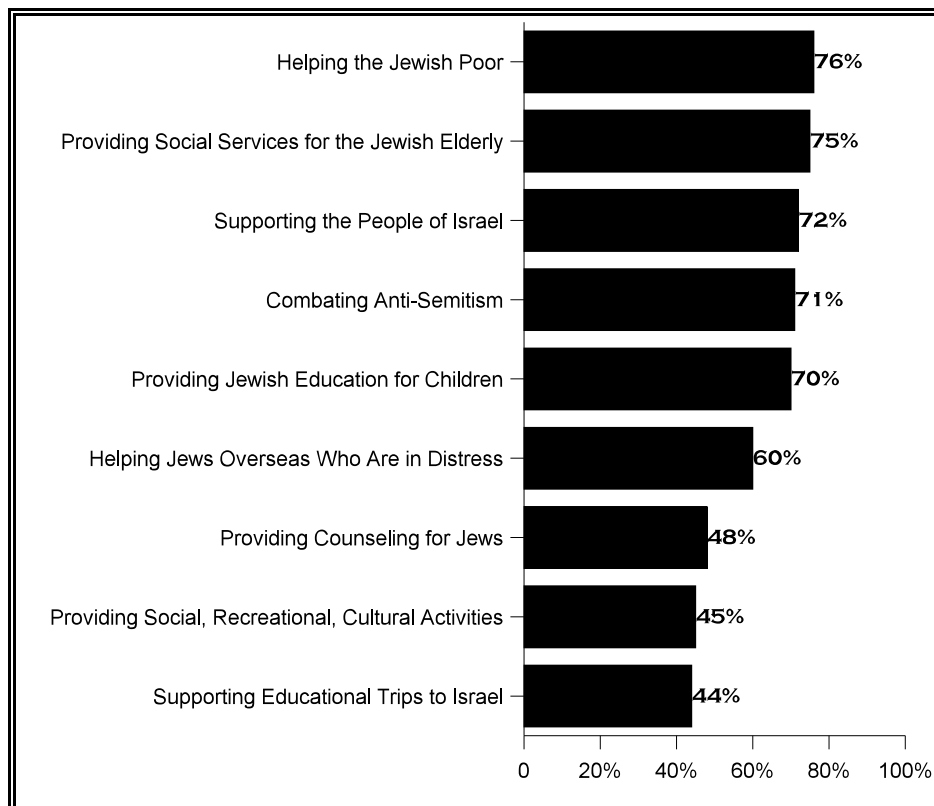


Volunteered for Jewish and Non-Jewish Organizations in the Past Year by Age of Head of Household (Jewish Respondents)

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—ATTITUDES

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to either GMJF, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year were asked whether each of several 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 majority of respondents.
- ▣ Compared to about 10-15 comparison Jewish communities, the percentages of respondents who reported that supporting the people of Israel, providing social services for the Jewish elderly, helping Jews overseas who are in distress, providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews, and supporting educational trips to Israel are very important are the highest or second highest, implying that these factors have a greater motivational effect in Miami than in other Jewish communities.
- ▣ Compared to about 10-15 comparison Jewish communities, the percentages of respondents who reported that combating anti-Semitism, providing Jewish education for children, and providing individual and family counseling for Jews are very important are average or above average.



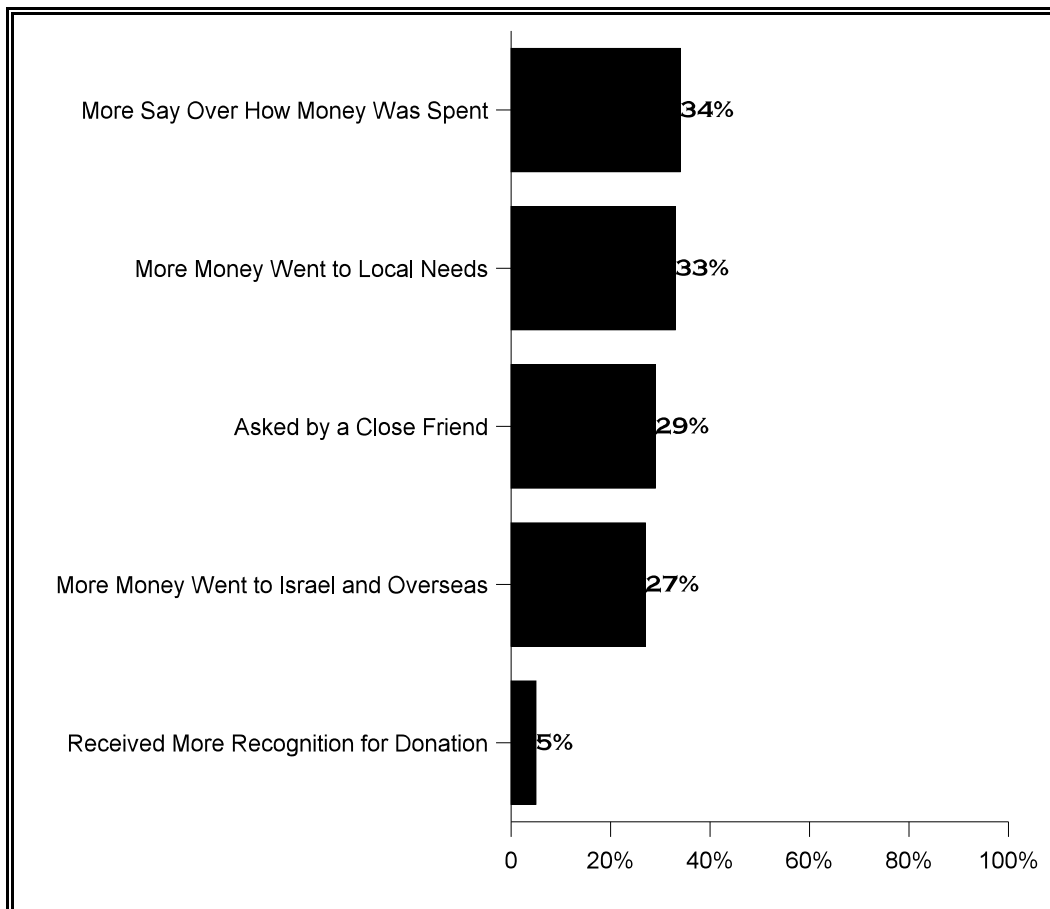
Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Is “Very Important”
(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over
to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

PHILANTHROPIC PROFILE—ATTITUDES

Respondents in Jewish households in Miami who donated \$100 and over to GMJF in the past year were asked whether each of five motivations would cause them to increase their donations to GMJF.

▣ 33% of respondents would increase their donations to GMJF if more of the money went to local needs, while 27% of respondents would increase their donations if more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas. Unlike in most comparison Jewish communities, in Miami the percentage of respondents who would increase their donations if more of the money went to local needs is *not* much higher than the percentage of respondents who 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 34% of respondents to increase their donations to GMJF, and being asked by a close friend would motivate 29% of respondents. 5% of respondents would increase their donations if they received more recognition for their donation.



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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. Mark Oren and the Demographic Study Committee staffed by Bruce Yudewitz.

This is the second time that I have completed a Jewish community study with Bruce Yudewitz. Because he made extensive use of the previous study, Bruce made a number of important suggestions that improved the overall product. Jacob Solomon, Executive Vice President, also played a key role in helping to shape both the questionnaire and the analysis.

My wife, Karen Tina Sheskin, M.S.Ed. (Community Counseling), deserves recognition for her assistance in all stages of the project. A special thanks goes to Sarah Markowitz, who proofread the questionnaire and the reports and made numerous analytical suggestions that have led to numerous improvements in the report. Both Karen Tina and Sarah acted as assistant field supervisors during the telephone interviewing.

A special thank you to our interviewing team for their dedicated efforts and to all 1,808 respondents for agreeing to be interviewed.

The most enjoyable part of my participation in this Jewish community study is the knowledge that I have played a role in assisting in the strengthening of my own Jewish community.

L'dor V'dor

From Generation to Generation

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

February 2005

Adar I 5765

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the memory of my father, Joseph G. Sheskin. This was the last study on which my father worked. He had been a part of our team as early as 1987 and worked on all our studies from 1994 to 2004. American Jewish demography owes him a debt it will never understand. In a sense, he will continue to be a part of our team. May his memory be for a blessing.