

THE STATEN ISLAND JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PERSPECTIVE

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York

Communal Planning Committee Subcommittee on

Geographic Services Coordination

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COMMUNAL PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE
ON
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INTRODUCTION

The mandate of the Communal Planning Subcommittee on Geographic Services Coordination is to examine policy issues that have a geographic focus in a precise and systematic fashion.

We have chosen Staten Island as our first project because it is our smallest county in population and yet is experiencing the most rapid growth in the New York metropolitan area.

We have had the opportunity to travel to Staten Island and meet with key institutional leaders, hear from government and private sector officials and examine the current available data on this county.

It is the intention of this report to signal key Staten Island policy issues for discussion and action by the appropriate Federation Committees.

We hope this analysis will be useful in formulating future policy directives for Staten Island.

THE STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY IN PERSPECTIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General Population

Staten Island has grown rapidly since the opening of Verrazano Narrows Bridge in 1964. The population has increased from 222,000 persons in 1960 to 352,000 in 1980, which is an increase of nearly 60%. To date, relatively inexpensive housing has been among Staten Island's chief attraction. Thus, much of the new population tends to be young and lower middle to middle class unlike the more financially secure population of other suburban areas. Staten Island is expected to continue to grow at least through the mid-1990's, placing further strain on both the Island's transportation system and its social service network. By the 1990's, zoning regulations and a lack of adequate sewage infrastructure will most probably stabilize Staten Island's rapid growth.

Jewish Population

The Jewish population of Staten Island has mushroomed 200% between 1960 and 1981 to 31,000, approximately 9% of the population. It is the second largest ethnic group, Italians comprising 28% of the population. A further increase of 30 to 60% is expected by the year 2000. The Jewish population of Staten Island is considerably younger and more family oriented than the Jewish population in the rest of the eight county area, an important consideration in planning for community needs. About 47% of the Jewish population arrived on Staten Island in the last five years. Although the Jewish community is well

educated, it is overwhelmingly lower middle to middle class with few households with incomes over \$75,000. Consequently, the community is limited in its ability to support capital projects for needed communal facilities. While there is a substantial orthodox community on Staten Island (11%), the community generally can be characterized by high rates of intermarriage and low levels of religious and organizational affiliation. This low level of affiliation of Staten Island Jews to the organized Jewish community, due in part to their newness to Staten Island, is another factor and cause for concern when considering issues related to the future of the Staten Island Jewish Community.

Federation Affiliated Institutions and Synagogues

The Staten Island Jewish community is currently serviced by a variety of social service agencies.

Services to the elderly are provided by the Jewish Community Center of Staten Island, which sponsors senior citizen centers, educational workshops and recreational programming.

The Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services provides family services, counseling for adolescents and teenagers, information and referral for senior citizens, and outreach to the unaffiliated. It also operates Geller House, a residential treatment center.

The Jewish Association for Services to the Aged provides assistance on entitlements with a part time worker.

The Jewish Community Center of Staten Island operates full service community center programs on two Staten Island sites. It has a membership of 5,700 representing 20% of Staten Island's Jewish population. The center also sponsors camping for 900 children at its Manor Road Family Park Campgrounds.

The Jewish Community Center, whose facilities are extremely overtaxed, is planning to expand its facilities and currently is exploring the appropriate direction the agency should take. Day Care is one particular area of increasing and expressed need the Jewish Community Center plans to fulfill.

Staten Island has seventeen synagogues that cover the entire religious spectrum. These institutions offer a variety of traditional programmatic activities and ten synagogues sponsor supplementary schools.

In addition there are currently three full Jewish Day Schools on the Island. Nevertheless hundreds of children are still bussed to Brooklyn schools.

There are no Jewish sponsored hospitals on Staten Island and many residents still travel to Brooklyn's Maimonides Medical Center.

Committee Recommendations

In view of the Staten Island demographic profile, planners will have to address the following issues during the next decade.

1. Community Building, Outreach and Affiliation - with affiliation at low levels, leadership is challenged to institute the appropriate structures to insure geographic and religious linkages on the Island.

2. Service Expansion - with pressure on the current social service network, leadership should plan for future needs including geographic based services, a full service campus in the Willowbrook section and increased services to the expanding population.

3. Services to the Elderly - despite a relatively small Jewish elderly population (14%), planners should prepare for future anticipated growth with enhanced services and facilities for the group.

4. The Greenbelt, Seaview, and Willowbrook Properties - with major land usage and disposition issues facing the Island and substantially impacting on the Jewish community, leadership must play an intimate role in the ultimate governmental schemes for these significant parcels of undeveloped land.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Planning on a geographic basis is a new enterprise for this Subcommittee and the Communal Planning Committee. We appreciate the assistance of those individuals who have helped guide us through this first experimental task.

We'd like to thank the leadership of the Jewish Community Center of Staten Island for their utmost cooperation and, particularly, for hosting a delightful wintery Sunday forum on Staten Island to help educate our committee on the issues facing the county. Dr. Dennis Bloomfeld, President of the Jewish Community Center, Allan Weisglass, Past President of the Jewish Community Center, and Lew Stolzenberg, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Center, deserve a special note of appreciation.

Thanks, also, to Paul Levine and Janet Markowitz of the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services, Rabbi Jay Marcus of the Young Israel of Staten Island, and Manny Sacks of the Council of Jewish Organizations of Staten Island.

We are grateful to Marilyn Mammano, Director of the New York City Planning Department Staten Island Office, and Paul Proske, President of the Northfield Savings Bank, for joining us and helping us understand the general planning issues facing Staten Island.

Special thanks to Michele Mindlin, Associate in the Federation Policy Research Planning Department, Joseph Winiarz, a Federation volunteer, and Gloria Blumenthal, Associate in the Federation Community Development Department, for their intensive assistance in making this report possible. Ruth Scherer, at Federation, deserves credit for the complete production of this study.

SECTION I

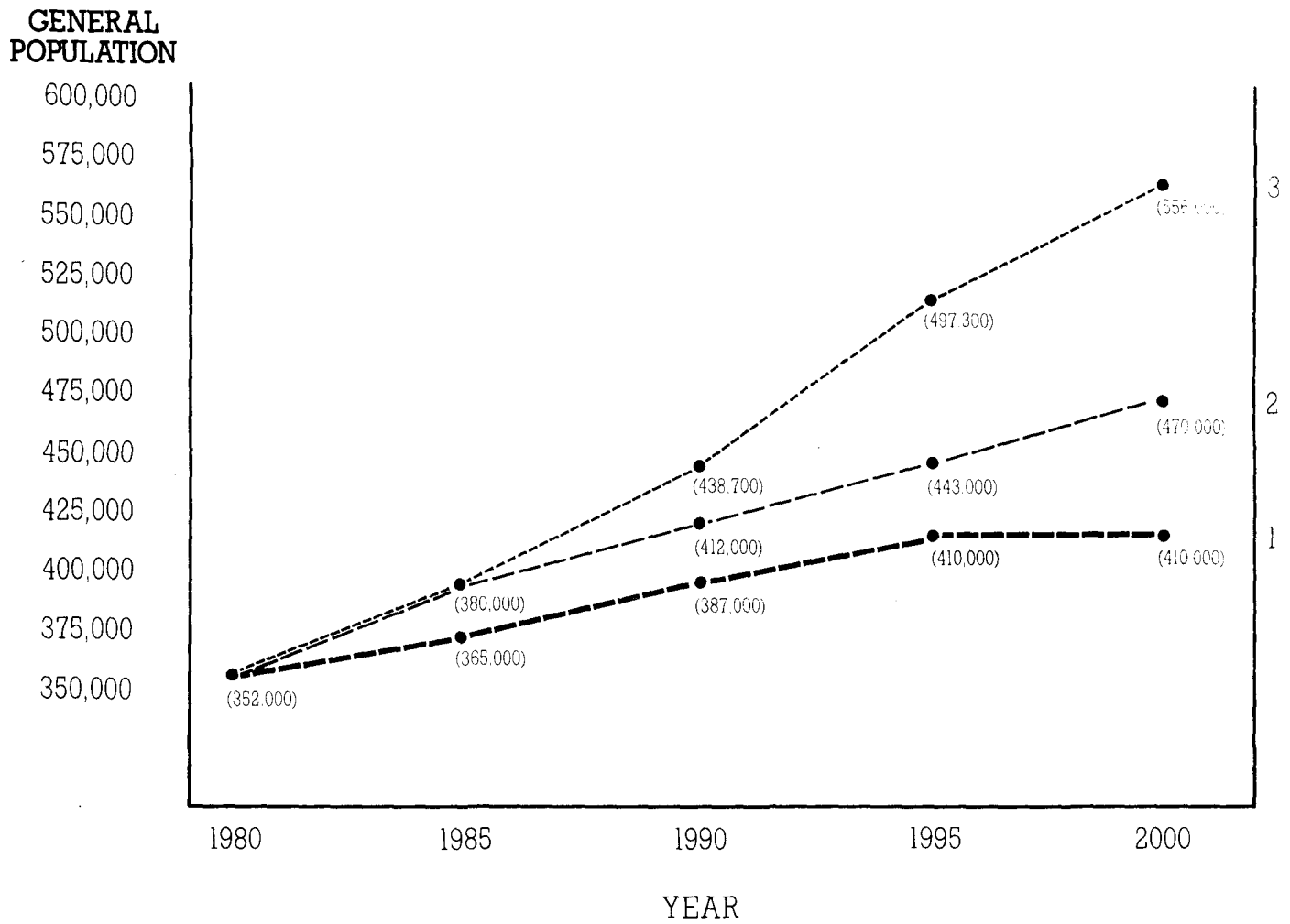
Overview

The dominant theme in planning for Staten Island is the Island's continued growth and development. Between 1970 and 1980, while the population of the rest of New York City declined approximately 10%, the population of Staten Island grew 20%. Although the end of this rapid growth appears in sight, current projections indicate that in 1995, that Staten Island's population will have increased 15-25% since 1980 and 13-27% from the estimated current (1985) level. While the growth rate on Staten Island is very high, in absolute numbers the increase in population is small relative to New York City as a whole. By 1995, the population of Staten Island is expected to increase by approximately 45,000 to 65,000 over 1985 levels to about 425,000 persons. (See Table 1.) The Jewish population of Staten Island is a small but growing percentage of the overall population, approximately 10%, having risen from 5% as recently as 1960.

Staten Island is primarily a residential borough with a minimal industrial and commercial base. Given the Island's rapid growth and relative inaccessibility to the rest of New York City, transportation and housing are two of Staten Island's major concerns.

Historically, however, these were virtual non-issues. Until Staten Island's incorporation into New York City in 1898, the Island consisted of a few self-sufficient communities, generally of farmers and fishermen. Even in the early twentieth century, notwithstanding the rapid growth and industrialization elsewhere in the city. As

STATEN ISLAND: GENERAL POPULATION PROJECTION



KEY:

- 1. Department of City Planning, Staten Island Office
- 2. New York State Department of Commerce
- 3. Jewish Community Center of Staten Island

recently as 1960, over half of the land on Staten Island was still rural. At that time, the Island's 222,000 residents were mostly concentrated along the Island's north and north-eastern shores, leaving the rest of the Island only sparsely populated and with large tracts of undeveloped and often inaccessible land.

A dramatic change was marked in November 1964 when the Verrazano Narrows Bridge opened, providing, for the first time, quick and easy access between the Island and the rest of New York City. By 1970, nearly 300,000 people lived on Staten Island, a ten-year increase of almost 35%. During the same ten years, the Jewish population nearly doubled from 11,000 to 21,000 persons.

Transportation problems still persist today. Since most of the development took place in the southern and eastern portions of the Island, intra-island transportation between the North Shore, with its established service and commercial base, and the newer residential areas in the south, became a serious issue. The Staten Island Arterial System, originally laid out in 1947, envisioned two parkways (the Richmond and Willowbrook Parkways) bisecting the Island's center as a long term solution to intra-island transportation needs. By the mid-sixties, however, as the need for the parkways became more acute, growing awareness of the environmental significance of the proposed parkway corridor prevented the parkways from actually being built. Since 1965, no fewer than six studies have been conducted in attempts to resolve the parkway issue, but no solution has been decided upon.

For service planners, the lack of an adequate transportation network and limited public transportation makes the strategic location of sites and programs a critical issue on Staten Island. For Federation in particular, it is important to note that a number of alternative solutions to the parkways problem involve land, now a part of the Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds used by several agencies for day camp programs.

Housing and Future Growth

More than any other factor, Staten Island's housing situation encouraged New Yorkers to take advantage of the Island's increased accessibility. In 1980, nearly half of the housing stock on Staten Island consisted of one or two-family detached or semi-detached units; 55% of the units contained three or more bedrooms. Fully half of the housing stock has been built since 1960, and nearly 60% of the housing units are owner rather than renter-occupied. Staten Island has become a self-contained suburban area within a larger New York City urban concentration. Due to relatively low land prices, a vestige of pre-bridge days, Staten Island differs significantly from Long Island and Westchester suburbs in that the population of Staten Island consists of more lower-middle to middle-class, first-time homeowners than older, more established and financially secure families.

Low rents and inexpensive alternate housing have tended to limit apartment construction on Staten Island. Although rising real estate values have recently resulted in some proposed apartment construction, existing zoning regulations and the lack of sewers make it unlikely that substantial large scale apartment development will

occur in the foreseeable future. Rising real estate costs, however, may have an impact on the composition of the future migrants to Staten Island. It is conceivable that persons with higher incomes, searching for semi-luxury housing, will consider the Island.

Staten Island's growth is expected to taper off soon. In fact, growth projections for Staten Island, made in the early 1970's, have turned out to be greatly exaggerated. These projections were predicated on the development of sewer facilities in the southern half of Staten Island. An extensive sewer system would have allowed for the development of high density planned cluster housing projects and apartment construction. The severe recession of the late 1970's, the subsequent withdrawal of substantial federal and state support for sewage projects, and the city's fiscal crisis meant that the sewers were never built. As a result, housing density continues to be strictly limited. Individual tract development replaced the original plans for closely knit planned communities with extensive community facilities and apartment construction. These small scale tract developments on in-fill sites have also contributed to a lesser sense of affiliation, with new residents lacking a sense of belonging or community which would have been fostered by planned unit development with its array of community facilities.

The Department of City Planning believes that, given the amount of real estate available for future development, Staten Island will be fully developed and growth will peak out on Staten Island sometime in the mid-1990's. As the growth rate approaches stabilization, it becomes extremely important to determine what the

composition of the community will look like. This will be dealt with further in the following section of this report which takes an in-depth look at the population of Staten Island and Staten Island's 31,000 Jews who are of particular interest to Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and its agencies.

SECTION II

General Population

The United States Census reported that 352,000 people lived in Richmond County in 1980. Although Staten Island is the third largest borough in size, its population is only 5% of New York City's residents. Staten Island is the only borough not showing a population decline. Its 352,000 residents, in 1980, represent an increase of 19% over the 1970 population of 295,000, and nearly 60% over the 1960 count of 222,000 persons.

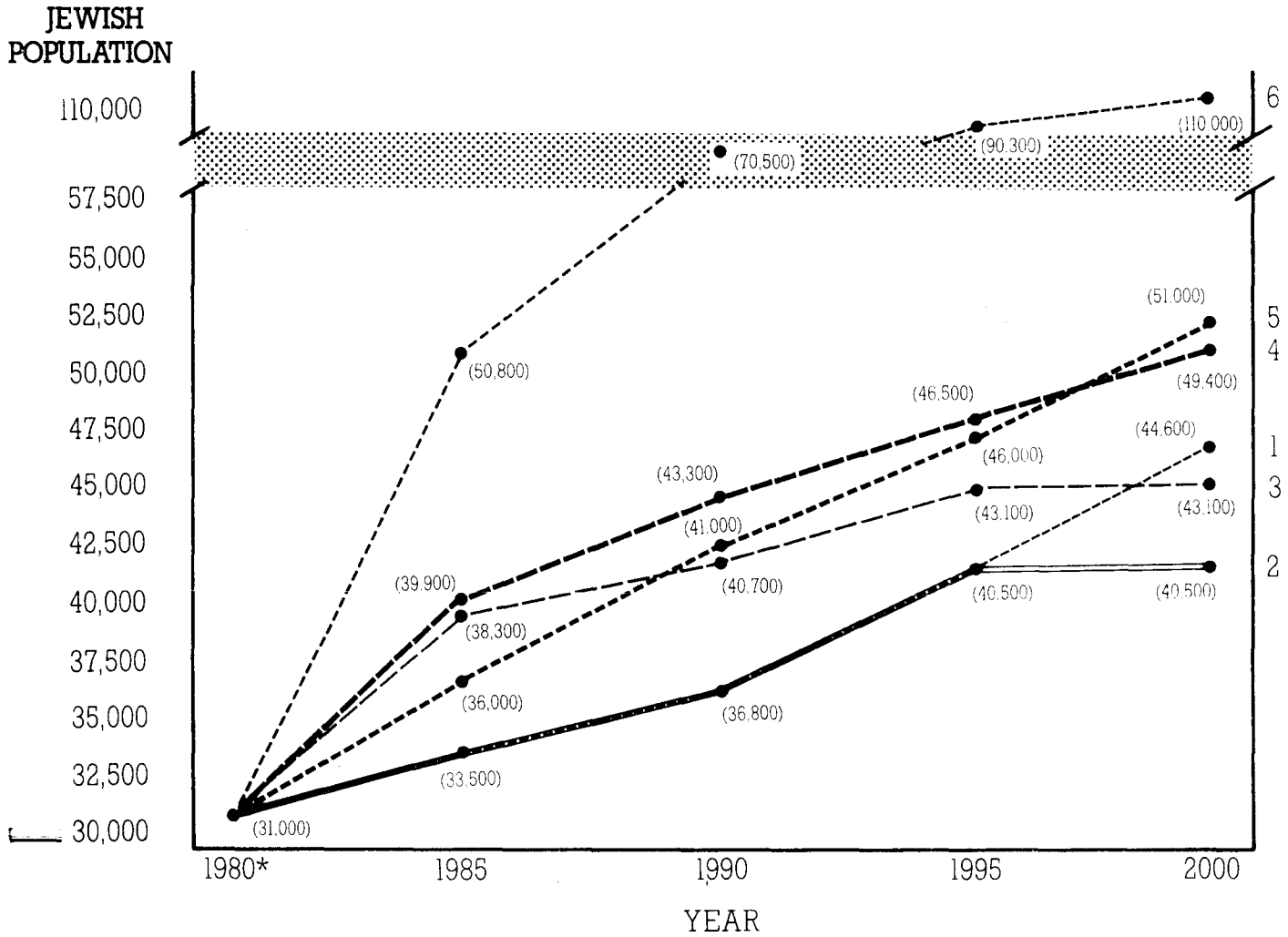
The population of Staten Island is overwhelmingly white (89%), with the smallest minority population in New York City. The Italian community represents the largest ethnic group on Staten Island with 28% of the population. Jews constitute the next largest group, 9% of the population. The Irish form the third largest ethnic group of Staten Islanders with 8% of the total population. The proportion of low income persons, comprised substantially of Blacks and Hispanics, is not expected to increase substantially. The lack of low income housing, the relative inadequacy of public transportation, and a small on-island job base make the Island a difficult place to live for low income individuals.

Jewish Population Characteristics

The 1981 Federation Jewish Population Study found that there were 31,000 Jews living on Staten Island, representing 9% of the general population of Staten Island and 2% of the Jews in the New York eight-county area. Despite the small percentage Staten Island Jews constitute of the total New York Jewish community, 31,000 Jews represent a significant population. In fact, taken in an isolated fashion, Staten Island Jewry would be one of the larger Jewish communities in the United States, larger, for example, than the Jewish populations of Atlanta, Phoenix, San Diego or Houston and considerably larger than other New York State Jewish communities such as Albany, Buffalo or Rochester. Due to their relative isolation from the rest of New York, this may be a useful way to think about the community for many purposes. Although small, the Jewish population has mushroomed 200% from 1960 to 1981 and is still growing. Earlier studies reported 11,000 Jews on Staten Island in 1960 and 21,000 Jews in 1970, increasing from 5% to 9% of the general population. In the near future, Jews will continue to keep pace with the growth of the Island as a whole and probably increase slightly to between 10 to 12% of the general community. (See Table 2.)

Staten Island Jews have settled throughout the Island. They have, nevertheless, as the attached map indicates, tended to concentrate in three geographic areas. The oldest, most established Jewish community is located on the North Shore, centered around Silver Lake Park. It is the primary site of the Jewish Community Center of Staten Island. This area is in Community Planning District #1.

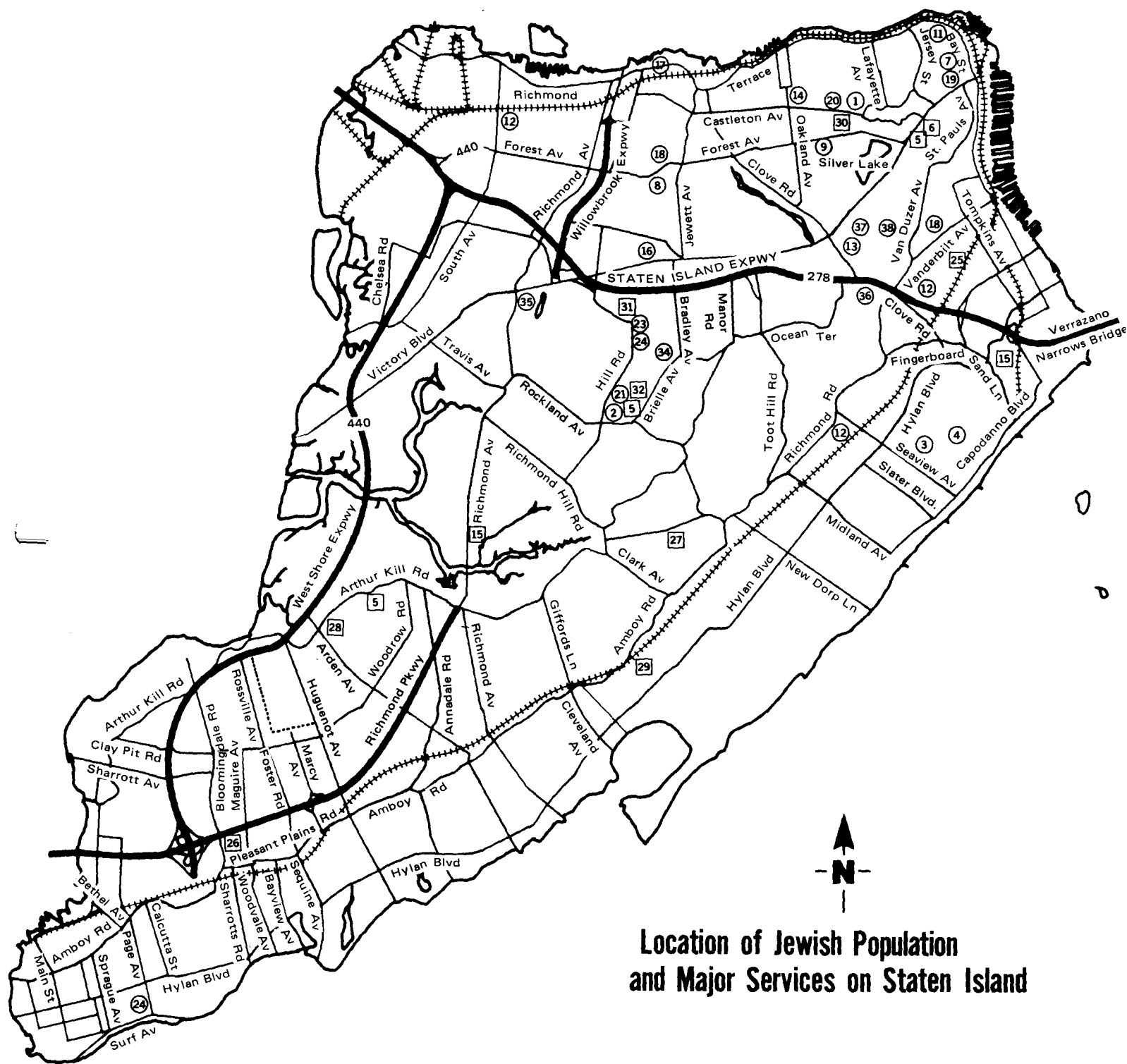
STATEN ISLAND: JEWISH POPULATION PROJECTION



KEY:

1. Designated Jewish name listing growth
2. Designated Jewish Name growth-assuming stabilization of general population
3. As rate of general population projection/City Planning (10.5%)
4. As rate of general population projection/New York State Department of Commerce (10.5%)
5. Jewish Community Center of Staten Island - low projection of Jewish population
6. Jewish Community Center of Staten Island - high projection of Jewish population

*Jewish population figures 1981



Location of Jewish Population and Major Services on Staten Island

- Jewish Services
- Non-Jewish Services
- Numerical Reference Chart Attached See Appendix III

- Total Number of Jewish Households per Census Tract**
- Less Than 50 Jewish Households Per Census Tract
 - 50-199
 - 200-999
 - 1,000-1,999

Prepared by: Policy Research and Planning Department

Staten Island's large Orthodox population has concentrated in the area around Willowbrook Park in the center of Staten Island. The third and newest concentration of Jewish households on Staten Island is located along the southern perimeters of the so-called Greenbelt area in the communities of Arden Heights, Eltingville, and around Great Kills Park. These neighborhoods are all within Community Planning District #3, the southern third of Staten Island.

As a population, Staten Island Jews challenge Jewish communal planners with issues that are likely to become increasingly common in the future. Staten Island Jews show higher intermarriage rates and lower levels of community affiliation. The issue of connecting individuals and families to the Jewish community is a serious issue, not only on Staten Island, but increasingly in other areas of the City and efforts on Staten Island may form a model for other areas.

An analysis of the household composition and age distribution of Staten Island's overall population reveals a young, family-oriented population and a Jewish population that is even younger and more family-oriented. Only 10% of the general population is over 65 years old and only 30% is over 45 years old, considerably less than the national average. Among Jews on Staten Island, only 5% of the population is over 65 years old and only 20% over 45 years old. By contrast, among Jews in the rest of the eight-county area, 14% are over 65 and 42% are over the age of 45.

On the other end of the age spectrum, Jews and non-Jews on Staten Island have about an equal proportion of young people. However, comparing Staten Island Jews to other Jews in the New York area reveals that 28% of the Staten Island Jewish population is under

15 years old while the entire eight-county figure is 16%.

Married persons constitute 85% of Jewish household heads on Staten Island and 59% of the Jewish households consist of two-parent families with children. For the Jews in the eight-county area, these figures are 66% and 30% respectively.

Given the youth of the Jewish population and their family orientation, children will continue to constitute a large portion of the Jewish population. Services targeted for children become, in turn, an important component of the overall "service package" which the community needs. Although the Jewish elderly are a small percentage of the Jewish community, Staten Island Jewish leaders have, nevertheless, indicated a pressing need for elderly housing under Jewish sponsorship.

Socio-Economic Characteristics

The two words which sum up the socio-economic composition of both Staten Islanders and Staten Island Jews are "homogeneous" and "lower-middle class." Staten Island has considerably less than its share of poverty as well as less than its share of wealth. In 1980, 5% of the households on Staten Island reported an income in excess of \$50,000. Among Jews on Staten Island, this figure was also 5%, although 20% of the Jewish households in the entire eight-county area reported incomes in excess of \$50,000. Furthermore, only 2% of Jewish households reported incomes of between \$60,000 and \$79,999 and less than 1% reported incomes over \$80,000 per year. Young middle income Jewish families with children are a nucleus for the services of communal organizations. Yet, this population is limited in its

ability to contribute financially to the capital development of needed communal facilities and their on-going programs.

Although Jews on Staten Island are similar socio-economically to their non-Jewish neighbors, there are still significant educational and income differentials. The median income for Jewish households is \$34,000 versus \$21,000 for non-Jewish households. Of Jewish persons 25 years or over, 49% hold at least a B.A. degree compared to under 15% of non-Jews over the age of 25. These contrasts may indicate some differences between the two groups that are important for service planning.

Affiliation and Jewish Identification

The extent and depth of Jewish identification and affiliation of Staten Island Jews is of significance. The distance from the immigrant generation, is a predictor of affiliation; 44% of Staten Island Jews are third generation Americans. This figure is not dissimilar with the other suburban counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester. Interestingly, though, 13% of the Staten Island Jews are foreign born while the average for other suburban counties is less than 6%. At first glance, the size of the Reform (28%) and Conservative (21%) Jewish population makes Staten Island look very much like suburbia. But, 11% of the population defines itself as Orthodox while just 3% of the Long Island and Westchester populations define themselves as Orthodox. In addressing affiliation questions, Staten Island can be looked at as basically a suburban community with a large pocket of Orthodox Jews.

Although Staten Island appears to be similar to other suburban areas, there are significant variations on several variables of Jewish affiliation. About 20% of Jewish households on Staten Island are intermarried, the second highest of all Federation counties, with only Suffolk having a greater percentage of intermarrieds. The relative youth of Staten Island's Jewish population may contribute to this tendency. Also, the newness of the Jewish population to the Island is a consideration when analyzing affiliation. The 1981 Federation study found that 47% of the Jews on the Island had lived there five years or less. Many studies have shown persons don't identify and affiliate with communal institutions until they have lived in a community more than five years and have established roots and a sense of permanence. Reflected in this is the lowest rate of synagogue affiliation of the suburban areas, 41% based on self-reporting by respondents to the Federation population survey. Community rabbis believe that the figure is considerably lower and estimate it at 25%.

SECTION III

Health and Social Services

Cultural, Social and Recreational Programs

Recreational, social and cultural programs for the Staten Island Jewish population are principally provided by the JCC. Synagogues do have some programs for their members, but not to the extent of the JCC. The JCC has a membership of 5,700, about 20% of

Staten Island's Jewish population. Five to ten percent of Staten Islanders participating in JCC programs are non-Jews. The Learning Institute, a program funded by the State to help the learning disabled, has particularly attracted a large number of non-Jewish participation. About 5% of the nursery school population is not Jewish.

JCC programs are aimed at all segments of Staten Island's Jews. There are adult education courses in Hebrew language, Jewish culture, Jewish parenting, folk dancing, computer literacy and programming, intermarriage, women and Judaism, and the list goes on. Some programs are one-time get-togethers, while others are six session courses. There are, of course, the usual physical and recreational programs the JCC is known to provide.

The JCC has an array of pre-school programs. At two of its sites on the North Shore and South Shore, a New York state accredited nursery and kindergarten program has 300 children in attendance. There are 1/2 day and full day programs. Two hundred and seventy-five toddlers participate in a variety of toddler programs, such as play groups, given classes, creative moment, a Hebrew language and Jewish culture classes for nursery school children, a Jewish culture program for parents and child, and more.

For school children, the JCC offers classes in Hebrew language and Jewish culture on Sunday mornings for kindergarten, and first through third-graders on Sunday and one afternoon a week. The JCC also offers classes in other subjects after school for children of all ages from 5 to 17, as well as a variety of after-school child care programs, from kindergarten to 5th grade, to which children are often provided with bus service.

Children with special needs, who attend public school but have been left out of religious school setting because of various disabilities, may participate in the JCC's Sinai School. It is geared toward children with disabilities and provides the opportunity for them to learn about Jewish culture.

The JCC has a Learning Institute to help diagnose learning problems for children of all ages and adults. After testing is done, the remediation of learning problems is treated through an education program developed and implemented with individualized tutoring sessions. Support groups are also offered to parents of children with learning disabilities.

The JCC also offers music and physical education programs for adults and children of all ages. During the summer and school vacations, the JCC has camping programs. Nine hundred children, from toddler to age 17, participate in seven day camp programs. These include the Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds and the Manor Road Family Park Campgrounds.

The issue of child care is of growing importance on Staten Island. The JCC cannot accommodate all who have applied. Jewish families with young children are turning to other institutions which have recently begun to offer day care and pre-school programs. Another phenomenon is the day care services being provided in private homes. As a response, the Jewish Child Care Association has provided a worker on Staten Island to train those who provide child care in their homes.

Jewish Community Center Expansion Plans

Currently, the JCC is planning to expand its facilities. Staten Island's population boom has resulted in great demand for the services and space the JCC has to offer. In addition to its original site which opened in 1929 and was expanded in 1973, the JCC opened a second site near the mid-Island area on Manor Road in 1975, and a third site in the South Shore area on Arthur Kills in 1982. The South Shore site is located in the fastest growing section of Staten Island and was judged too small by the time it opened.

Since 1980 membership at the JCC has increased by 17%, the number of children enrolled in the nursery school by 44%, the toddler program by 250%, the number in the athletic clubs and swim classes by 130%, the number of campers by 50%, and participation in team and league sports by 109%. Acknowledging the tremendous need and demand for JCC space and service and the resulting pressure placed on its facilities, a Long Range Planning Committee was formed in 1983 to respond to the growth in a rational manner. It decided to survey the attitudes and opinions of the Staten Island's Jewish community before taking any action regarding expansion and programs.

The study disclosed that the majority of Staten Island's Jews, especially young couples with children, favored expansion of the JCC facilities. The Health and Physical Fitness Program received the highest priority, making adequate gym facilities of great importance. Jewish education was also a high priority. The growth of the nursery and toddler programs attest to a need for child care and educational needs, both Jewish and general.

The question of where expansion should take place is complicated. The greatest number of members and the greatest source of financial support are in the North Shore area. However, the fastest growing area is the South Shore, but its residents are also the least able to offer financial support.

The JCC study indicated that building a new facility, as opposed to renovating the existing ones, will cost about the same, \$5 million. The figure is based on Jewish Welfare Board statistics which maintain building costs to be \$100 a square foot. The Long Range Planning Committee is becoming increasingly disposed toward a plan to build a flagship building on the Manor Road site. The site is in proximity to both North and South Shore residents because it is near the mid-Island area. Moreover, the Federation owns the Manor Road site, which means expansion need not involve the additional expense of purchasing property. This site can accommodate a 50,000 square feet edifice and a parking facility. Even though it is the most cost-effective choice, Staten Island Jewry will probably not be able to raise the necessary \$5 million. Negotiations are being conducted with Federation. In the meantime, plans to add 17,000 square feet to the South Shore facility are under way. A prefabricated steel building will be completed soon. This expansion plan for the South Shore facility has been approved by Federation's Distribution Committee.

Family Services

The Staten Island office of Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services, (JBFCs), reports that adolescents comprise a larger proportion of the Staten Island JBFCs caseload than the four

other boroughs, for a variety of reasons. Among them are the large numbers of young families living on Staten Island and the relative newcomer status they fill. The JBFCS Staten Island Director characterizes most residential areas of Staten Island, including where Jews live, as lacking a neighborhood or community feeling. Many of the incoming residents are two-career families. Those families from Brooklyn, which are a majority, have retained ties to their old neighborhoods. These conditions, in part, create obstacles to building informal networks and affiliating with formal institutions. Despite the low levels of affiliations, agencies and institutions are hard pressed to keep pace with the rapid rate of growth. All this and more contributes to extreme stress on the family.

To meet the needs of adolescents in particular, JBFCS offers a teen lounge program two nights a week. It is a drop-in center providing informal rap groups for troubled teenagers, and fifty attend regularly. This is a self-selective program. Teenagers have not gone through any intake process and come voluntarily. It offers a therapeutic environment, and "healthy" adolescents tend to leave or not return if they have decided to "drop in."

JBFCS also provides weekly consultation at two public high schools, one on the South Shore and one in the mid-Island area. Both of these high schools have large Jewish populations. Twenty students are seen, most are self-referred. Many of the interventions involve crisis counseling. Usually students go through an assessment procedure and are referred to an appropriate treatment setting. JBFCS provides consultation sessions to both the Early Learning Center and elementary program of the Foundation School, and the Staten Island Jewish Community Center's nursery and toddler program.

Consultants from JBFCS also meet with senior citizens at four different sites in Staten Island, including the three Jewish Community Center sites. JBFCS' workers meet with individuals, families, and small groups. Twenty-five senior citizens meet at one of the Center sites on a regular basis to discuss issues of aging, family and financial relationships. A worker from Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (JASA) is available full-time at JBFCS offices to help senior citizens with a broad range of social services.

JBFCS provides a series of family life education workshops. In cooperation with the Jewish Community Center, JBFCS offers five groups a month on Jewish topics, including rituals and holiday celebration. The family life education workshops are for mainstream families, not those who are experiencing problems. Many of the workshops center on issues revolving around intermarriage and mixed marriages, such as raising children in a mixed marriage and parental feelings about mixed marriage for both the parents and the children. Many intermarried couples tend to be unaffiliated and in need of group contact.

JBFCS feels that one of its main tasks is to do outreach because of the low rate of affiliation. Their efforts are to identify the needs of a rapidly growing Jewish population and to fill the gaps of weak informal networks generated by population growth. In fact, JBFCS has just appointed a Jewish Advisory Committee, in response to this study, to define and assess the mental health needs of this newly settled population. This committee will help JBFCS in planning programs and services to fill in the gaps.

JBFCFS also maintains a residential diagnostic and short term treatment center, the Geller House, on Staten Island, one of eleven such centers serving New York City. Adolescents, between the ages of 12 and 18, usually reside there for up to six weeks during which time they undergo both intensive assessment to determine the youngsters' needs, and intensive treatment in individual, group and family settings. The goal of this program is to help the child function in a family setting and the family cope with the child.

The treatment process connects families to other resources of assistance. The objective of assessment and treatment is to prevent placement, if possible, and if not, to prepare the child and family for that situation.

Geller House has facilities for 25 teenage boys and girls. The majority currently in treatment are not Jewish.

With regard to Jewish use of other mental health facilities, JBFCFS believes that most Jews go to JBFCFS facilities as a result of outreach efforts, especially participants in the JBFCFS Family Life Education Services. Some Jews on the South Shore do utilize Staten Island Family Service at its South Shore site. It is also believed Jews use the services of private mental health practitioners, frequently at locations off Staten Island. However, more and more therapists are opening offices on Staten Island in response to growing demand.

Services for the Aged

As was mentioned previously, JBFCS sponsors consultation sessions at their offices and at the Jewish Community Center (JCC) for the aged. JBFCS and the JCC offer workshops and small group sessions on topics relevant to aging as the outcome of these consultations. In addition, a JASA worker helps senior citizens obtain entitlement or other assistance available in the community.

Many synagogues on Staten Island offer study, social or recreational programs for the elderly. B'nai Israel, in the South Shore area, co-sponsors such a program with the JCC. Young Israel of Staten Island and the JCC provide Glatt kosher lunches for senior adults.

The number of Jews over 60 is still relatively small as compared with other boroughs. Young Israel of Staten Island is attempting to attract funds for a senior citizen housing project. They maintain many of the parents of the residents of Staten Island would come if there was such housing available. An additional argument for a senior citizen housing project is the assumption that the current population will age and remain on Staten Island.

Hospitals

There are no Jewish-sponsored hospitals on Staten Island. Jews, who prefer to use a health facility under Jewish auspices, go to Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn or to one of several hospitals in Manhattan. Jews, who select a hospital on Staten Island, choose Staten Island Hospital, Richmond Memorial or St. Vincent's. Staten

Island Hospital is the newest and seems to be the most popular, according to Jewish professionals. Several communal leaders mentioned that they believed Richmond Memorial has the brightest future in the next 10-15 years because of its South Shore location.

Jewish Education Supplementary: Schools

At least ten of the synagogues on Staten Island maintain supplementary school programs which meet on Sunday and one or two times during the week. The largest supplementary school is contained at Young Israel of Staten Island in the Willowbrook area, which is Orthodox. More than 200 children participate in its afternoon Talmud Torah and Hebrew High School. The second largest afternoon school program is at B'nai Israel, a Conservative synagogue on the South Shore, where 150 children attend school on Sundays and two afternoons a week. B'nai Israel also has an evening Hebrew High School which 30 young people attend. The high school has two tracks, one for students who have graduated religious schools and another for those who have no prior background. B'nai Israel is in the planning stages of merging its high school program with Arden Heights Boulevard Jewish Center, which also has a large high school program, and the Jewish Community Center of Staten Island. The merger is expected to take place in the fall of 1985 or winter of 1986.

Temple Israel Reform Congregation has a Sunday School program which 140 children attend. Eighty of those students also participate in an afternoon program twice a week. B'nai Jeshurun's supplementary program serves 70 children. Some of the smaller congregations have 20-30 children in their supplementary religious school program.

An interesting phenomenon, not limited to Staten Island, which may be connected to the financial status of many Staten Island Jewish families, is what communal professionals call the Bar/Bat Mitzvah Factory. Apparently many families, who cannot afford synagogue membership or do not want it, hire tutors to train their children for Bar/Bat Mitzvah and then rent a hall for the ceremony. Exact numbers of families participating in this trend are not available; however, it is widespread enough that most synagogues and communal agencies are aware of it.

Jewish Education: Day Schools

There are currently three Jewish Day Schools on Staten Island. Two of the schools are boys' schools, Rabbi Jacob Joseph School and Yeshiva of Staten Island, and the third is the Foundation School, an Orthodox school for both boys and girls. Two to three hundred children are bussed or driven by private car to day schools in Brooklyn.

The Rabbi Jacob Joseph School (RJJS) was originally located on the Lower East Side. It moved to Staten Island's mid-Island area ten years ago, where grades 1 to 8 meet. The RJJS also has a pre-school and kindergarten program which is situated in a synagogue in the Willowbrook section. Altogether, 250 attend the RJJS. Ninety percent of the student population is drawn from Staten Island. The rest come from New Jersey and Brooklyn. Until 1984, there was a girl's elementary school, the Bals Yaakov School, but it closed for a variety of reasons, among them financial. The Rabbi Jacob Joseph School is expecting to open a girl's branch of its school next fall for

synagogue. The girls who had attended the Bais Yaakov School now either go to one of the girls' Yeshivot in Brooklyn or to the Foundation School.

The Foundation School was established 32 years ago on Staten Island. In the last few years, the school has experienced a considerable growth spurt from 200 children to the current 513. As a result the School has facilities at three locations: The Early Learning Center (ages 3-5) is at Young Israel of Staten Island (189 children), grades 1-3 are located at Temple Israel Reform Congregation (150 children), and grades 4-8 are located at their main location in Willowbrook (174 children). The Foundation School has embarked on a building campaign in order to bring all the students together under one roof. The Foundation School categorizes itself as modern orthodox. Seventy percent of the student body could be characterized as coming from orthodox affiliated families. The school is involved in boroughwide outreach and has received a substantial sum of money from the Fund for Jewish Education for this effort. (See Table 3.)

Staten Island has one Jewish high school and post-high school program. It is called the Yeshiva of Staten Island and it is a branch of the Mesivta Tifereth Jerusalem, whose main location is on the Lower East Side and whose founder is Rabbi Moshe Feinstein. The Yeshiva of Staten Island is in Pleasant Plains near Totenville. It has been there for almost eighteen years and, besides its high school program, it also has programs for men over eighteen, married men, and a nursery school for the children of its teachers and married students. There are 180 men in the high school and 35 to 40 in its post-high school program.

TABLE 3

JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS

School	Estimated Enrollment	Gender	Pre-K	K-8	High School	Other
Jewish Community Center	300	M/F	X			
Jewish Foundation School	513	M/F	X	X		
Rabbi Jacob Joseph School	250	M	X	X		
Yeshiva of Staten Island	180	M	X		X	X

Synagogues and Religious Schools

There are at least seventeen synagogues on Staten Island. An exact number is difficult to obtain because some of the synagogues are, in fact, informal groupings of families and individuals which meet in a rented space or a congregant's home, "havurah" or "shtiebel" style. Two of the synagogues consider themselves Reform, six Conservative, eight Orthodox, and one fluctuates between the Conservative and Orthodox ideologies. The range of religious affiliations on Staten Island is similar to New York City and the areas of Westchester and Long Island. The average membership of the community's synagogues of all denominations are about 70-150 of the Jewish population.

The three oldest synagogues on Staten Island are located on the North Shore where most of the Jewish population tended to settle before the bridge was built. Minat Jesurim, a Conservative synagogue with a current active membership of 120, is the oldest synagogue on Staten Island. It is 100 years old. Congregation Tzitzith Yeshua, which is Orthodox, has an age of 70. Family name held members range to 85 years old.

There is also one well established Reform synagogue on Staten Island which is also located on the North Shore, Temple Israel Reform Congregation. About 70 families are members, and it is 37 years old. Some believe the synagogue should move to the South Shore where the growth is concentrating, but most of the members of businesses are on the North Shore. A new Reform congregation could build the synagogue, so no attempt has been made to do so.

Synagogue affiliation is frequently correlated to children nearing Bar/Bat Mitzvah age and in need of training. A significant number of families often drop their membership after their last child has celebrated the Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony. One rabbi notes that in one year he might officiate at 30 to 35 Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremonies and two years later that same group, when celebrating confirmation, has dwindled to 15. Sometimes it is the children who drop out, not the families.

The majority of the synagogue membership on the North Shore are pre-bridge families. While they have been described by the rabbinic community as highly assimilated, they are also considered a close-knit group and more likely to retain synagogue membership than those who have settled on Staten Island since the bridge opened. In fact, one current synagogue president is the grandson of one of its founders.

Those residents who have settled on Staten Island since the bridge was built tend to affiliate in lesser numbers, although they are depicted as less assimilated and more knowledgeable and comfortable with their Jewish identity. The reasons given for this tendency toward lower affiliation in this group are ties to Brooklyn, difficult financial straits having just purchased homes, and children too young for Bar/Bat Mitzvah training. There is no data available as to whether the rate of intermarriage is higher among pre-bridge residents or their post-bridge counterparts.

There are two pre-bridge synagogues on the South Shore: Temple B'nai Israel, a Conservative congregation with 280 family memberships, that was founded 50 years ago as an Orthodox synagogue and Ahavath Israel, a Conservative synagogue with 150 members, founded 30 years ago. Ahavath Israel is run by its president, who leads services on the Sabbath and holidays along with its members.

There are four or five small Conservative and Orthodox congregations and one reform - the Mid-Island and South Shore areas, serving anywhere from 20 to 40 families. Some have hired rabbis, some have acquired buildings, others meet in rented spaces or in private homes. Some have supplementary school programs, adult education and social and cultural activities. Others just meet for worship.

Staten Island's largest synagogue is Young Israel of Staten Island. It is an 18 year old Orthodox synagogue, with 500 family members, located in Willowbrook where most of Staten Island Orthodox Jews live. It has four daily minyanim, and five on the Sabbath which attracts about 1,200 individuals. Young Israel of Staten Island also offers a Talmud Torah Hebrew High School and Sunday school program to over 200 children and adult education classes for as many adults.

The Foundation School's pre-school program is housed at Young Israel of Staten Island. A kosher lunch program is available for mobile senior citizens. Young Israel co-sponsors, along with Lubavitch, religious instruction one hour a week for 100 students as part of public elementary school's release program. This is a program which elementary school students may be released for one hour a week to receive religious instruction. It also is attempting to establish a Jewish studies program on the campus of the Community College of Staten Island.

TABLE 4
Staten Island Synagogues

Synagogue	Location	Estimated Household Membership	Supplementary School	Estimated Enrollment	Adult Education	Human Services
<u>Orthodox</u>						
Agudath Achim Anshe Chesed	West Brighton	75	X	25	X	—
Agudath Shomrei Hadas	North Shore	30 (?)	—	—	—	—
Beth Shlomo	Willowbrook	30 (?)	—	—	X	—
Beth Yehuda	Willowbrook	30	—	—	X	—
Hayashor V'hatan	Willowbrook	30 (?)	—	—	X	—
Toras Emes of Staten Island	South Shore	20	—	—	—	—
Young Israel of Eltingville	Eltingville	25-30	—	—	X	—
Young Israel of Staten Island	Willowbrook	500	X	200	X	X

STATEN ISLAND SYNAGOGUES (cont'd)

Synagogue	Location	Estimated Household Membership	Supplementary School	Estimated Enrollment	Adult Education	Human Services
<u>Conservative</u>						
Ahavath Israel	Totenville	150	—	—	—	—
Arden Heights Blvd. Jewish Center	South Shore	250	X	80	X	—
Aviv Hadash	New Springville	160	X	35	X	—
B'nai Israel	South Shore	280	X	150	X	X
B'nai Jeshurun	North Shore	230	X	70		
Ohel Abraham	Mid-Island	30	X	15	—	X
Temple Emanuel	North Shore	50	X	30	X	—
<u>Reform</u>						
Bnai Zion	none*	20	—	—	X	
Temple Israel	North Shore	260	X	135	X	

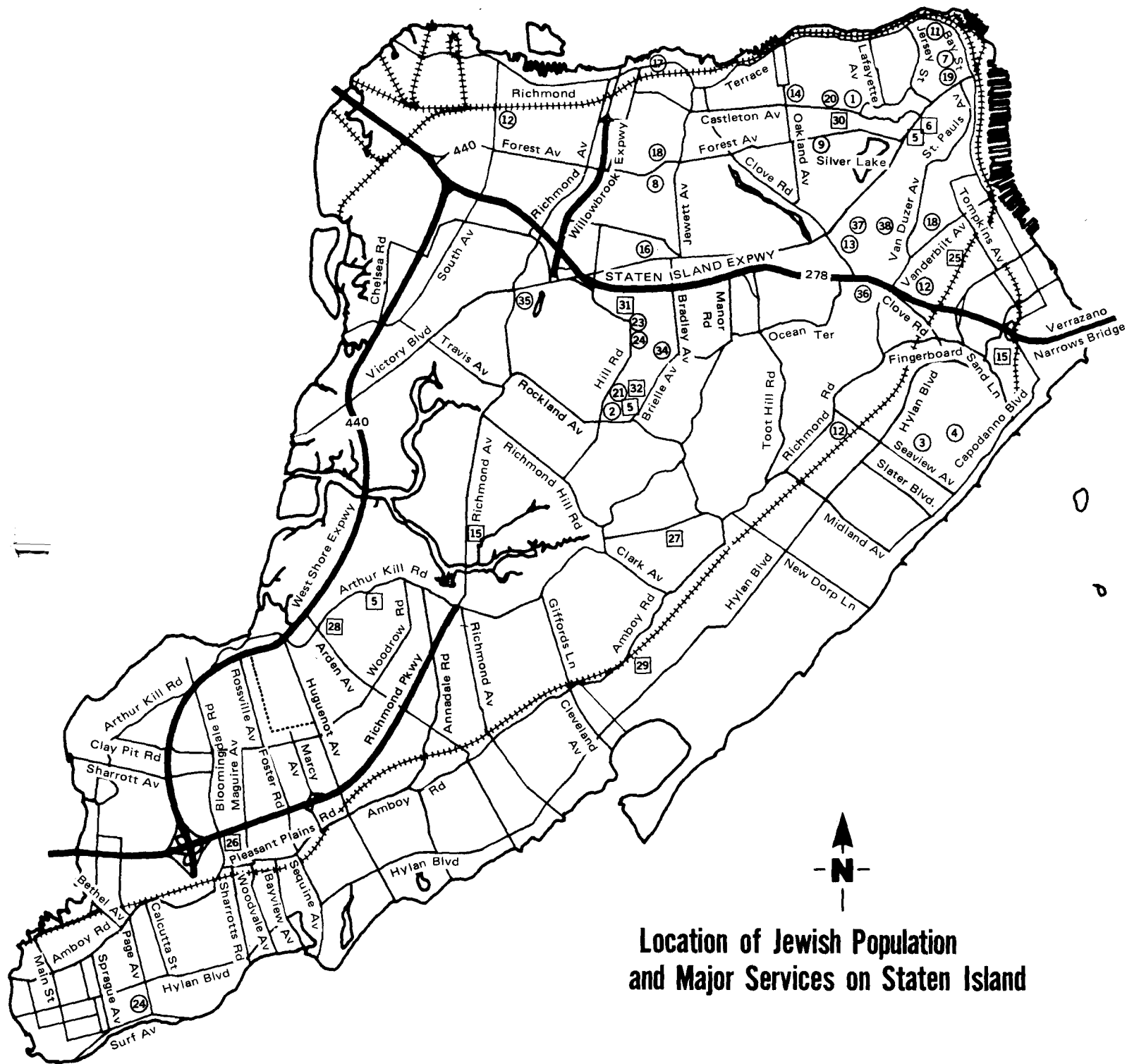
* Meets in members homes

About 10 years ago a small group of Jews, living in New Springville, founded an Orthodox synagogue and called it New Springville synagogue. Instead of a building, the congregation acquired two trailers and joined them together to use as their sanctuary. Two years later another group of Jews founded a Conservative congregation, Aviv Hadash. They also had no building and rental space. Both congregations encountered difficulties in maintaining themselves and decided to merge four and one-half years ago and call themselves Aviv Hadash.

Today about 160 households retain membership in the synagogue. Beside Sabbath and holiday services, 35 children attend an afternoon religious school. Some adult education courses are offered but they are not well attended. Although tension exists between the Orthodox and Conservative factions, the congregation recently decided to build a new structure. They do not have a rabbi.

Council of Jewish Organizations of Staten Island (COJOSI)

COJOSI is an umbrella organization of synagogues, fraternal organizations and social and cultural institutions. The council's function is to serve as a coordinating body to combine its organizational resources, leadership and technical expertise to address issues of concern to its local Jewish population. Activities can include anything from community calendar clearance, anti-semitic incidents, vandalism, police security, co-sponsorship of community events, and information and referral.



Location of Jewish Population and Major Services on Staten Island

- Jewish Services
 - Non-Jewish Services
- Numerical Reference Chart Attached
See Appendix III

Total Number of Jewish Households per Census Tract

- Less Than 50 Jewish Households Per Census Tract
- 50-199
- 200-999
- 1,000-1,999

COJOSI has been besieged by internal problems interfering with its capacity to tackle local issues adequately. Local communal leaders are currently involved in determining a concrete set of objectives in order to redirect the council leadership so that it might adequately meet the community needs, especially those generated by its rapid growth. An organization such as COJOSI could play an instrumental role in helping the community to assess and define its needs and to bring together the local institutions and agencies to resolve them.

SECTION IV

In the conclusion of this report, we'd like to briefly focus attention on the half-dozen key policy issues that will need to be addressed in the future.

1. Community Building, Outreach and Affiliation

It has been noted that the Staten Island Jewish population is new, young, family-oriented, lower-middle to middle-class, and resides throughout the county. Affiliation is at a very low level and intermarriage is close to the highest within the eight-county metropolitan area.

The challenge of Staten Island leadership is to mold these diverse elements into a cohesive community that identifies with its Jewishness and participates in the county's existing infrastructure.

The economics of affiliation, within the institutional network, should be examined to insure that no one will be systematically excluded from participation in the Jewish community.

Federation agencies should continue its privilege of outreach efforts to the unaffiliated community.

A strong countywide Jewish Community Council can play a useful role in these endeavors.

We'd like to emphasize that the specific demographic nature of this population severely precludes the ability to garner the substantial resources necessary for agency capital development and expansion. Creative strategies will be needed to generate funds for new projects.

2. Service Expansion

This report has indicated the pressure on the current service delivery system in Staten Island. It is under-built and overtaxed.

As leadership plan for the future, they should note the need for:

- service delivery on a geographic basis to insure that all Jewish Staten Islanders have access to the network
- development of a service campus in the Willowbrook section of the Island
- intensification of mental health services to younger families and adolescents
- services to Jewish students on Staten Island college campuses (data is currently unavailable on the number of Jewish students attending Staten Island colleges)
- services to special population groups: the intermarried, Orthodox and secular communities.

Staten Islanders still benefit from many services off the Island. As the Jewish population grows, there will be pressure for more locally-based services.

3. Political Action

The Staten Island Jewish community will remain a minority group within the larger community. It is crucial that the Jewish community intensifies its involvement in local governmental activities, inter-group relations, and the general civic community.

Staten Islanders should continue to advocate fair Board of Estimate representation for the county.

The Council of Jewish Organizations of Staten Island can play a role in all of these forums and should act as a broad-based representative of the Jewish community.

4. Services to the Elderly

Staten Island has the youngest population within the eight-county region and services to the elderly population are minimal. The current elderly population of 3,400 is a small group; however, planners should be prepared for the aging of the population, and the likely possibility of residents relocating their parents to the Island as they reach 65 years of age.

It is not too early to plan for future needs:

- enhanced casework services to the elderly
- new senior centers and meals-on-wheels
- transportation services to eliminate geographic isolation
- home care for the non-Medicaid eligible
- some subsidized housing for the elderly

5. The Greenbelt, Seaview, and Willowbrook Properties

This report has briefly referred to the issues concerning the "Greenbelt," as well as the disposition of the Seaview and Willowbrook properties.

In summary, New York City is attempting to simultaneously construct a portion of the Richmond Expressway and preserve the integrity of Staten Island's "Greenbelt." This plan presupposes the utilization of a portion of the 72-acre Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds Haas Day Camp site, which serves 1,600 campers daily. The 30-acre Staten Island Jewish Community Center Family Park Day Camp site also falls within the "Greenbelt" plans.

Concomitantly, New York State and New York City, respectively, are in the process of planning the disposition of the former Seaview Hospital and Willowbrook School sites which are located in the heart of the Jewish community. These properties would be ideal locations for the Jewish Community Center of Staten Island's future expansion plans and for the development of housing for the elderly.

It is recommended that a cross-functional special task force be established to focus on these critical issues. It would be appropriate for the Federation Government Affairs Department to play a role in advocating the affirmative disposition of these crucial development sites.

The intention of these suggestions and recommendations is to foster an ongoing reevaluation of the planning and service issues facing the Staten Island Jewish community.

APPENDIX

- I. Federation of Jewish Philanthropies -
New York Jewish Population Study
Staten Island Neighborhood Profile
- II. Staten Island 1980 Census Information and
Comparative Information on the
Jewish Population
- III. Major Service Agencies on Staten Island
- IV. Staten Island Synagogues

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK JEWISH POPULATION STUDY
NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

Neighborhood: Staten Island
Zip Codes: 103XX

I. Population Characteristics

Table 1.
 Estimates of Jewish Population Compared with General Population.

	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Average Number Per Household</u>
Jewish	<u>30,300*</u>	<u>10,200</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
Total	<u>352,100</u>	<u>114,600</u>	<u>3.1</u>
% Jewish	<u>9%</u>	<u>9%</u>	

* Does not include Jewish persons in group quarters.

II. Socio-Economic Characteristics

Table 2.
 Age Distribution of Jewish Persons

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
0 - 4	<u>2,500</u>	<u>8%</u>	35 - 44	<u>5,400</u>	<u>18%</u>
5 - 9	<u>2,700</u>	<u>9%</u>	45 - 54	<u>2,600</u>	<u>9%</u>
10 - 14	<u>3,200</u>	<u>11%</u>	55 - 64	<u>1,800</u>	<u>6%</u>
15 - 19	<u>3,100</u>	<u>11%</u>	65 - 74	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3%</u>
20 - 24	<u>1,700</u>	<u>6%</u>	75 +	<u>600</u>	<u>2%</u>
25 - 34	<u>5,000</u>	<u>17%</u>			
			TOTAL	<u>29,600*</u>	<u>100%</u>

* Non-responses are excluded; as a result totals are slightly less than in Table 1.

Table 3.
Jewish Household Type

<u>Household Type</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Young single	300	3
Young couple, no children	1,300	13
Two Parent Family	6,000	59
Single parent Family	400	4
Mature couple	1,300	13
Mature single	800	8
TOTAL	10,100*	100%

Key:

Young single	- Not married, under 45 years of age
Young Couple	- Married, no children, under 45 years of age
Two-Parent Family	- Married, children at home, any age
Single-Parent Family	- Not married, children at home, any age
Mature Couple	- Married, no children at home, 45 years of age or older
Mature Single	- Not married, 45 years of age or older

* Non-responses are excluded; as a result totals are slightly less than in Table 1.

Table 4.
Marital Status Characteristics of Household Heads.

<u>Current status:</u>	<u>Heads of Households</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Never married	300	3
Married	8,600	85
Divorced	500	5
Separated	100	1
Widowed	600	6
TOTAL	10,100*	100%
Ever widowed (of those ever married)	600	6
Ever divorced (of those ever married)	1,400	14

* Non-responses are excluded; as a result totals are slightly less than in Table 1.

Table 5
Distribution of Children by Household

<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
0	3,800	38
1	1,800	18
2	2,800	27
3+	1,700	17
TOTAL	10,100*	100%

* Non-responses are excluded; as a result total are slightly less than in Table 1.

Table 6.
Educational Attainment of Household Heads and Spouses

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
High School (graduate or less)	2,000	24%	3,300	33%
Some College (no degree)	1,300	15%	2,700	28%
Bachelor's Degree	3,400	38%	2,300	23%
Graduate Degree	2,000	23%	1,500	16%
TOTAL	8,700	100%	9,800	100%

Table 7.
Household Income

<u>Income Category</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Under \$ 10,000	700	7%
10,000 - 19,999	1,600	16%
20,000 - 29,999	2,000	20%
30,000 - 39,999	2,700	26%
40,000 - 49,999	2,600	26%
50,000 - 59,999	300	3%
60,000 - 79,999	200	2%
80,000 and over	*	**
TOTAL	10,100***	100%

* Less than 100

** Less than 1%

*** Non-responses are excluded; as a result totals are slightly less than in Table 1.

Table 8.
Income by Size of Household

<u>Income Category</u>	<u>Size of Household</u>			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3 - 4</u>	<u>5+</u>
Under \$10,000	<u>300</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>*</u>
10,000 - 19,999	<u>400</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>100</u>
20,000 - 29,999	<u>*</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>300</u>
30,000 - 39,999	<u>100</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>400</u>
40,000 and over	<u>*</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>700</u>

III. Philanthropic Giving

Table 9.
Philanthropic Giving
(percentage of total)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cause</u>		
	<u>UJA/Federation</u>	<u>Other (non synagogue) Jewish Cause</u>	<u>Non-sectarian</u>
0 - \$25	<u>75%</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>31%</u>
\$26 - 299	<u>22%</u>	<u>37%</u>	<u>39%</u>
\$300 and over	<u>3%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>30%</u>

IV. Jewish ID and Practices

Table 10.
Denominational Self-Identification of Heads of Households
(percentage of total)

Orthodox	<u>11%</u>
Conservative	<u>40%</u>
Reform	<u>28%</u>
Other	<u>21%</u>
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Table 11.
Ritual Practices in the Household
(percentage of households)

Attend a Seder	<u>88%</u>	Buy only Kosher meat	<u>34%</u>
Light Chanukah candles	<u>85%</u>	Use 2 sets of dishes	<u>33%</u>
Have Mezzuzah on Front Door	<u>74%</u>	Light Sabbath candles	<u>33%</u>
Fast on Yom Kipper	<u>72%</u>	Handle no money on Sabbath	<u>10%</u>

V. Housing-Related Characteristics

Table 12.
Length of Residence in Neighborhood
(percentage of households)

5 years or less	<u>47</u>
6 - 15 years	<u>44</u>
Over 15 years	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Table 13.
Neighborhood Evaluation and Criteria
(percentage of households)

	<u>Very Satisfied</u>	<u>Somewhat Satisfied</u>	<u>Not Satisfied</u>
Safety in streets	<u>30</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>27</u>
Cleanliness	<u>30</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>24</u>
Types of people	<u>31</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>15</u>

Table 14.
Projected Residence in Three Years in Future

	<u>% of Jewish Households</u>
Same residence	<u>75</u>
Different residence, same neighborhood	<u>3</u>
Different neighborhood	<u>22</u>
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

NOTE

This profile is derived from the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies Population Survey which was conducted in 1981. In reviewing the data, you should be aware of certain features of the survey method. All figures are estimates based on the survey's sample population. Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred and percentages to the nearest whole number. There is a margin of error in the statistics which we believe to be acceptably small.

Staten Island1980 Census Information and Comparative Information on Jewish Population

I. Population Characteristics

Table 1.
United States Census Compared to Jewish Community

	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>
Jewish Population	31,000	10,200
Total Population	352,121	114,485
% Jewish	9%	9%

Table 2.
Age Groups

<u>Age</u>	<u>U.S. Census</u>		<u>Jewish Community</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of County</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of County</u>
0 - 24	142,257	40.5%	13,200	45%
25 - 34	59,928	17.0%	5,000	17%
35 - 44	45,679	13.0%	15,400	18%
45 - 54	36,185	10.3%	2,600	9%
55 - 64	33,059	9.4%	1,800	6%
65 & over	35,013	9.9%	1,600	5%

Table 3.
Mobility

	<u>U.S. Census</u>		<u>Jewish Community</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Lived in same house or county in 1975:	268,117	81.8%	-	53%

Table 4.
Race-General Population

<u>Race</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of County</u>
White	314,242	89.2%
Black	25,643	7.3%
Of Spanish Origin	19,353	5.5%
Other	4,890	1.4%

Table 5.
Marital Status Characteristics of Household Heads

<u>Current Status</u>	<u>U.S. Census</u>		<u>Jewish Community*</u>	
	<u>Persons age 15 +</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Heads of Households</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Single, Never Married	75,348	28.0%	300	3%
Married, Not separated	156,747	58.2%	8,600	85%
Separated	6,478	2.4%	100	1%
Widowed	20,858	7.7%	600	6%
Divorced	10,074	3.7	500	5%

* This information is not strictly comparable to the U.S. Census data as it only includes household heads while the census data includes anyone older than 15.

Table 6.
Number of Persons in Households-General Population

<u>Number</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1 person	20,737	18.1%
2 persons	31,176	27.2%
3 persons	20,587	18.0%
4 persons	22,268	19.5%
5 persons	12,255	10.7%
6 or more	7,462	6.5%

II. Socio-Economic Characteristics

Table 7.
Household Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>U.S. Census</u> (1979)		<u>Jewish Community</u> (1981)	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Under \$10,000	24,268	21.2%	700	7%
10,000 - 19,999	28,589	25.0%	1,600	16%
20,000 - 29,999	30,520	26.6	2,000	20%
30,000 - 39,999	17,334	15.2	2,700	26%
40,000 - 49,999	7,658	6.7	2,600	26%
50,000 +	6,116	5.3	500	5%
Median Income	\$ 21,000		\$ 34,000	

Table 8.
Occupation-General Population

<u>Employed civilians</u> (age 16 +)	<u>% of Total</u>
White Collar - Total	34.9%
Managerial, Professional - Total	13.6%
Executive, Administration, Managerial	6.7%
Professional specialty occupations	6.9%
Technical, Sales, Admin. Support	21.3%
Blue Collar - Total	12.2%
Precision Production, Craft, Repair	5.9%
Operators, Fabricators, Laborers	6.3%
Service	8.0%
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	.3%

Table 9.
Educational Attainment

<u>Educational Attainment:</u>	<u>U.S. Census</u>		<u>Jewish Community</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
High School (graduate or less)	148,438	70.8%	5,300	29%
Some College (no degree)	30,401	14.5	4,000	22%
Bachelor's or Graduate Degree	31,025	14.8	9,100	49%

III. Housing Characteristics - General Population

Owner Occupied Housing Units: 58.7%
 Renter Occupied Housing Units: 37.6%
 Vacant Units: 3.7%

Table 10.
 Age of Structure

<u>Built</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1970 - 1980	28,742	25.1%
1960 - 1969	27,637	24.1%
Before 1960	58,195	50.8%

Average Property Value (Owner Occupied Units)	\$ 63,291
Average Monthly Rent (Renter Occupied Units)	\$ 225

Prepared by the Policy Research and Planning Department

Directory of Major Service Agencies on Staten Island*

I. Hospitals

1. St. Vincent's Medical Center of Richmond
355 Bard Avenue, Staten Island 10310
2. Sea View Hospital & Home
460 Brielle Avenue, Staten Island 10314
3. The Staten Island Hospital
475 Seaview Avenue, Staten Island 10305
4. South Beach Psychiatric Center
777 Seaview Avenue, Staten Island 10305

II. Services for the Aged

5. Jewish Community Center of Staten Island Inc.
475 Victory Boulevard, Tompkinsville, Staten Island 10301
1466 Manor Road, Staten Island 10314
1297 Arthur Kill Road, Staten Island 10312
6. JASA (Jewish Association for Services for the Aged)
475 Victory Boulevard, Tompkinsville, Staten Island 10301
7. CASC (Community Agency for Senior Citizens of Staten Island)
56 Bay Street, Staten Island 10301
8. Meals on Wheels of Staten Island, Inc.
500 Jewett Avenue, Staten Island 10302
9. Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York
651 Broadway, Staten Island 10310

III. Daycare for Children

10. J.C.C. of Staten Island (see 5)
11. The Society for Seamen's Children
26 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island 10301
12. Staten Island Mental Health Society
Head Start - 44 Dongan Hills Avenue, Staten Island 10306
513 Targee Street, Staten Island 10304
Port Richmond Day Nursery - 166 Lockman Avenue, Staten Island 10303
13. Wagner College Early Childhood Center
Wagner College, Grymes Hill, Staten Island 10301
14. Y.M.C.A. Richmond Early Learning Center
159 Broadway, Staten Island 10310

* Includes only agencies which deal exclusively with Staten Island or have separate offices there.

Revised

IV. Family & Individual Counseling Services

15. Jewish Board of Family & Children's Services
 - Madeline Borg Counseling Services
2795 Richmond Avenue, Staten Island 10314
 - Geller House (Diagnostic Center)
77 Chicago Avenue, Staten Island 10035
16. American Institute for Creative Living
2295 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island 10301
17. Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York
15 Treadwell Avenue, Staten Island 10302
18. The Salvation Army
 - 1295 Forest Avenue, Staten Island 10302 (Port Richmond)
 - 15 Broad Street, Staten Island 10304 (Stapleton)
19. Staten Island Family Service Inc.
25 Victory Boulevard, Tompkinsville, Staten island 10301
20. Staten Island Mental Health Society
657 Castleton Avenue, Staten Island 10301
21. St. Vincent's North Richmond Community Mental Health Center
460 Brielle Avenue, Group Building, Staten Island 10314
22. The Hospital of Staten Island
(See 3)

V. Services for the Mentally Retarded

23. Association for the Help of Retarded Children
Building 53 Residence, Executive Way, Staten Island 10314
24. Staten Island Aid for Retarded Children, Inc.
49 Executive Way, Staten Island 10314
750 Page Avenue, Staten Island 10309

VI. Jewish Day Schools

25. Jewish Foundation School
20 Park Hill Circle, Staten Island 10304
26. Mesivta of Staten Island
1870 Drumgoole Road East, Staten Island 10309
27. Rabbi Jacob Joseph School
3495 Richmond Road, Staten Island 10306

VII. Jewish Supplementary Schools

28. Arden Heights Boulevard Jewish Center (E.S. & H.S.)
1766 Arthur Kill Road, Staten Island 10312
29. Cong. Bnai Israel of Staten Island (E.S. & H.S.)
45 Twombly Avenue, Staten Island 10306
30. Temple Israel Sunday School of Staten Island
315 Forest Avenue, Staten Island 10301
31. Young Israel of Staten Island (E.S. & H.S.)
835 Forest Hills Road, Staten Island 10314

VIII. Camps - Day and Overnight

32. Flora Haas Day Camp (Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds)
1131 Manor Road
Staten Island, New York 10314
33. Jewish Community Center of Staten Island (see 5)
34. William H. Pouch Scout Camp (Boy Scouts)
New Dorp, Staten Island 10301
35. Willowbrook Park Day Camp (Girl Scouts)
Willowbrook Park, Staten Island 10302

IX. Institutions of Higher Learning

36. The College of Staten Island
715 Ocean Terrace
Staten Island, New York 10301
37. Wagner College
631 Howard Avenue
Staten Island, New York 10301
38. St. John's University (Staten Island Campus)
300 Howard Avenue
Staten Island, New York 10301

Prepared by the Policy Research and Planning Department



SYNAGOGUE LIST
STATEN ISLAND

AUGUST 1984

Prepared by the Department on Religious Affairs

STATEN ISLAND

8/20/84

Rabbi Tzvi Goldman
Cong. Ohel Abraham
11 Amador St.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10303
S: 761-8512

Rabbi Daniel Grossman
Arden Heights-Blvd. Jewish Center
1766 Arthur Kill Road
Staten Island, N.Y. 10312
S: 356-6091

Rabbi Meyer Isaacson
Cong. Beth Shlomo
84 Oakville St.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10314
H: 761-5559

Rabbi Yaakov Marcus
Young Israel of Staten Island
835 Forest Hill Road
Staten Island, N.Y. 10314
S: 494-6700 H: 761-7769

Rabbi Asher Margoliot
Young Israel of Eltingville
374 Ridgewood Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10312
S: 948-1993 H: 967-4515

Rabbi Judah Neuberger
B'nai Jeshurun
272 Martling Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10314
S: 981-5550 H: 442-1314

Rabbi Yehudah Perkin
Cong. Ahavath Israel
7630 Amboy Road
Staten Island, N.Y. 10309
S: 356-8740

Rabbi Jeffrey Rappoport
Temple B'nai Israel
45 Twombly Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10301
S: 987-8188 H: 979-1665

STATEN ISLAND

8/20/84

Rabbi Milton D. Rosenfeld
Temple Israel Reform Cong.
315 Forest Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10301
S: 727-2231 H: 273-3346

Rabbi Samuel Stein
Cong. B'nai Zion
4150 Amboy Road
Staten Island, N.Y. 10308
S: 984-8660

Rabbi Gerald Sussman
Temple Emanuel
984 Post Avenue
Staten Island, N.Y. 10302
H: 442-1158 442-5966

Rabbi Morris Zachariash
Cong. Agudath Achim Anshe Chesed
641 Delafield Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10310
S: 442-9445

Cong. Agudath Showrei Hadas
98 Ruppert Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10304
S: 494-9452

Cong. Ahavath Israel
59 Seguine Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10309
S: 984-2113

Cong. Beth Yehuda
239 Crofton Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10314
S: 698-8830

Cong Hayoshor V'haton
61 Ruppert Ave.
Staten Island, N.Y. 10314
S: 698-2585