Jewish Federation
OF GREATER HOUSTON

GREATER HOUSTON
JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY
2016

Volume I



Jewish Federation
OF GREATER HOUSTON
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The 2016 Jewish Federation of Greater Houston Population Study:

A Portrait of the Houston Jewish Community

Main Report - Volume I

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Jewish Federation
OF GREATER HOUSTON

Our Jewish Federation is proud and excited to present the 2016 Greater Houston Jewish Community Study, the first comprehensive demographic report on our region's Jewish population in 30 years.

The study reveals the latest information on our Jewish community's size, where we live, our ritual practices, what we care about, how we connect Jewishly, what we feel about Israel, and how we experience and perceive anti-Semitism. The report will serve as a resource for our partner agencies, schools, and synagogues for the next decade. It will guide us in our planning and in the strategic allocation of both financial and human resources. We will utilize the data to improve the vibrancy of Jewish life in Houston, to strengthen our connections with Israel and worldwide Jewry, and to care for the most vulnerable members of our community.

Among the study's more interesting findings are that Houston's Jewish population has increased by approximately 50% since 1986 and that 90% of our households are involved Jewishly in some way. Further, compared to young adults in other communities and to older adults in Houston, our young adults have a higher incidence of practicing Jewish rituals.

The Jewish Federation of Greater Houston is truly fortunate and grateful to have commissioned Dr. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami to carry out this population study. Dr. Sheskin is one of the leading experts in the field of Jewish community studies, having conducted 45 similar studies throughout the country. The 2016 Houston study's results are based on 1,200 random telephone interviews with both known and unknown Jewish households. Dr. Sheskin designed his research model using the most up-to-date technology available, and the outcome is a survey with the greatest possible degree of reliability and accuracy. We thank Dr. Sheskin for his diligence, cooperation and hard work in producing a study of exceptional quality and utility.

The demographic study is also the result of tireless efforts by the members of the study committee under the dedicated leadership of its chair, Joe Pryzant, and Barbara Bratter, the Federation's Vice President of Planning & Allocations. We thank them for their commitment and intensive involvement throughout this important undertaking. We also thank Joan and Stanford Alexander and our study's other underwriters, whose generosity made this report possible.

The information contained in the 2016 Greater Houston Jewish Community Study will be essential to the Federation, and to all Jewish individuals and institutions in Houston, as we work together to make plans in an increasingly complex world. We invite you to read these findings carefully and join us in shaping the future of Houston's Jewish community.

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The Demographic Study Committee was staffed by Barbara Bratter, Vice President of Planning and Allocations. In Barbara's office, Tiffany Siegel, Planning and Allocations Associate was largely responsible for collecting much of the data for the Jewish institutions survey. Barbara and Tiffany made a great team and it was a pleasure working with them.

Lee Wunsch, President and Chief Executive Officer, also played a key role in helping to shape the study.

My wife, Karen Tina Sheskin, M.S.Ed. (Community Counseling), deserves special recognition for her assistance in all stages of the project. A special thanks goes to my assistants, Roberta Pakowitz, Brenda Horowitz, and Sarah Markowitz for their hard work on this project. This team of assistants has been together for more than a decade bringing more than 60 years of experience with demographic studies to the project.

A special thank you goes to all 1,200 respondents for agreeing to be interviewed.

L'dor V'dor (From Generation to Generation),

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D. January 2017 Tevet 5777

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Chapter 1
Introduction

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In the beginning..

(Genesis 1:1)

Purposes of the Study

This is the Main Report arising from the 2016 demographic study of the Jewish population in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston. The study commenced in September 2015 and was completed in January 2017. Dr. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami and SSRS of Media, PA were engaged to undertake the effort. The project was funded by the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston. Previous studies of this community were conducted in 1976 and 1986 and the results of these studies are available on www.jewishdatabank.org. (The 2001 Houston study is not comparable to the 1976, 1986, and 2016 efforts.)

As shown by the recent Pew Research Center Survey on Jewish Americans,[1] significant changes in the American Jewish community present major challenges. Research and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. Scientific Jewish community studies have been completed in almost 60 American Jewish communities since 1993 (**Table 1-1**), which contain more than 85% of the more than 6.8 million American Jews counted in the *American Jewish Year Book*.[2]

in addition to the local Jewish community studies, National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations (which merged into United Jewish Communities) in 1971 and 1990 and by United Jewish Communities (now The Jewish Federations of North America) in 2000-01.

This 2016 study will assist the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston, 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 for the next decade and beyond.

In many ways, the term *demographic study* is a misnomer, for studies such as this one are actually designed to collect information about more than just strict demographic factors. Thus, this is called a *Jewish population study*. This study has collected data about a broad range of demographic and geographic characteristics, religious and community involvement, service delivery, and philanthropic behavior. The relationship between the first three types of data (demographic, geographic, and religious) and service delivery and campaign information are of particular importance, as are issues of Jewish continuity. More

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[1] Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center) at www.pewforum.org.

[2] Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2015). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2015," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2015) *American Jewish Year Book, 2015, Volume 115* (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 163-260 at www.jewishdatabank.org.

specifically, this study was designed to collect information about the following:

- Jewish Population Size
- Geographic Distribution
- Geographic Profile
- Demographic Profile
- Religious Profile
- Membership Profile
- Jewish Education
- Social Service Needs
- Israel
- Anti-Semitism and Anti-Israelism
- The Media
- Philanthropic Profile

Three driving forces helped to define the need for, and the nature of, this study.

First, the 1990[3] and 2000-01[4] National Jewish Population Surveys and the 2013 Pew Research Center study of Jewish Americans[5] all identified significant rates of intermarriage and issues of Jewish continuity, concerns which have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Houston as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston, 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 Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

Second, complex decisions must be made by the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston and Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Houston is diverse demographically (with large numbers of both children and elderly) 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 to prioritize the services offered.

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

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[3] Barry A. Kosmin et al. (1991). *Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish Population Survey.* New York: Council of Jewish Federations at www.jewishdatabank.org.

[4] Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Steven Cohen, Jonathan Ament, Vivian Klaff, Frank Mott, and Danyelle Peckerman (2003). *Strength, Challenge and Diversity in the American Jewish Population*. New York: United Jewish Communities at www.jewishdatabank.org.

[5] Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center at http://www.pewforum.org.

Definitions of the Study Area and Geographic Subareas

The study area includes all of Harris County, Texas, plus parts of northern Fort Bend County, southern Montgomery County, and northern Brazoria and Galveston Counties:

Areas Included Outside Harris County		
County	**Zips**	**Cities**
Brazoria	77581, 77584	Pearland
Fort Bend	77494	Katy
Fort Bend	77459	Missouri City
Fort Bend	77406, 77407, 77469	Richmond
Fort Bend	77477	Stafford
Fort Bend	77478, 77479, 77498	Sugar Land
Galveston	77546	Friendswood
Galveston	77573	League City
Montgomery	77380, 77381, 77382, 77386	Spring

For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into eight major geographic subareas. See the map on the next page.

Core Area
77005, 77025, 77031, 77035, 77071, 77074, 77081, 77096, 77401

Memorial
77024, 77042, 77056, 77057, 77063

Central City
77002, 77003, 77004, 77006, 77007, 77008, 77009, 77010, 77019, 77021, 77027, 77030, 77046, 77054, 77098

Suburban Southwest
77036, 77045, 77053, 77085, 77099, 77406, 77407, 77459, 77469, 77477, 77478, 77479, 77489, 77498, 77545

West
77041, 77043, 77055, 77072, 77077, 77079, 77080, 77082, 77083, 77084, 77094, 77413, 77449, 77450, 77494

North
77014, 77016, 77018, 77022, 77026, 77028, 77032, 77037, 77038, 77039, 77040, 77044, 77050, 77060, 77064, 77065, 77066, 77067, 77068, 77069,77070, 77073, 77076, 77078, 77086, 77088, 77090, 77091, 77092, 77093, 77095, 77336, 77338, 77339, 77345, 77346, 77373, 77375, 77377, 77379, 77380, 77381, 77382, 77384, 77386, 77388, 77389, 77396, 77429, 77433, 77532

Southeast
77011, 77012, 77017, 77023, 77033, 77034, 77047, 77048, 77051, 77058, 77059, 77061, 77062, 77075, 77087, 77089, 77504, 77505, 77507, 77518, 77523, 77546, 77565, 77573, 77581, 77584, 77586, 77587, 77598

East
77013, 77015, 77020, 77029, 77049, 77502, 77503, 77506, 77530, 77536, 77562, 77571

Note that only 3 interviews were completed in the East. Results for this area are generally not shown.

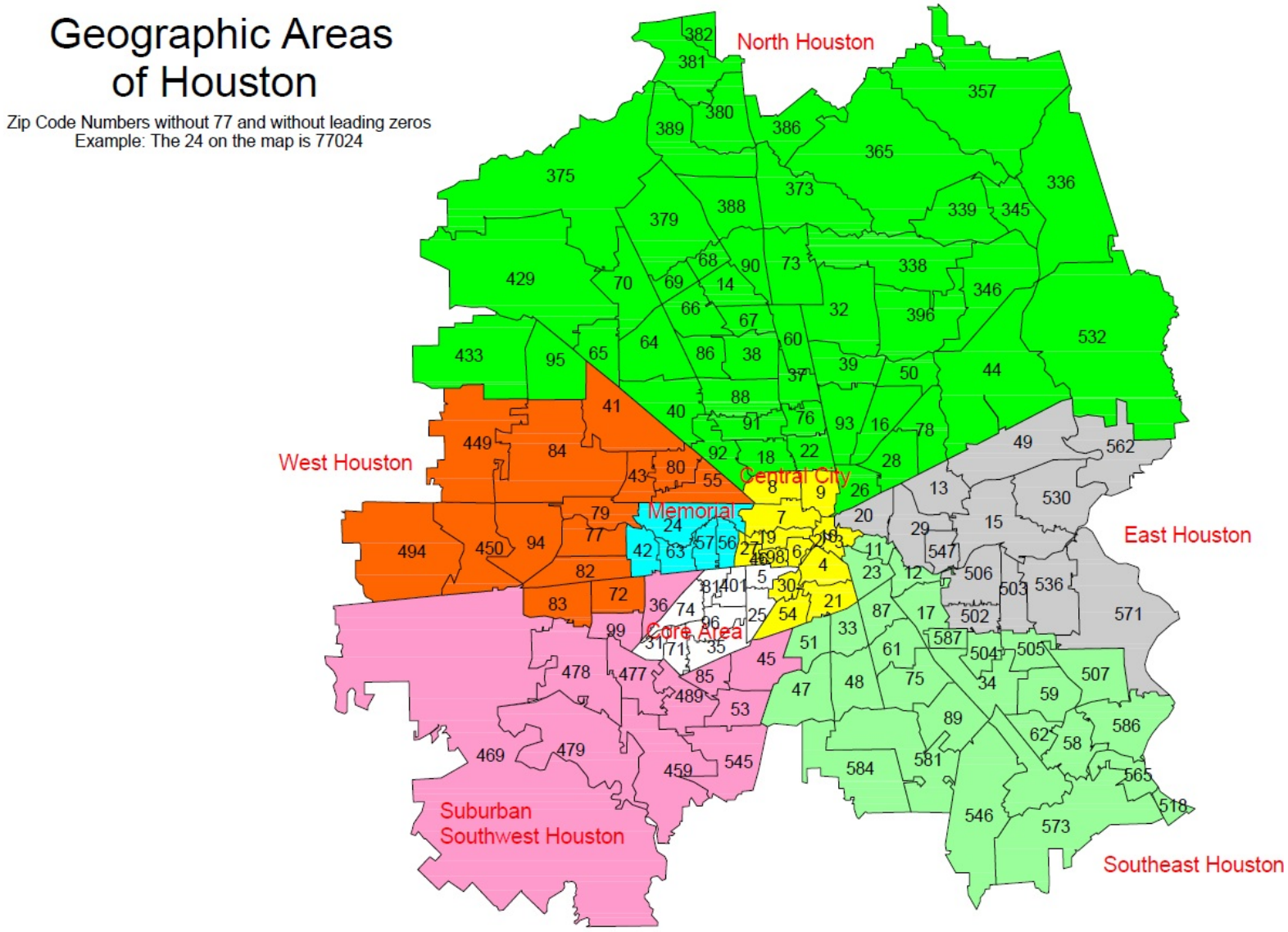

Geographic Areas of Houston
Zip Code Numbers without 77 and without leading zeros
Example: The 24 on the map is 77024
North Houston
West Houston
Central City
Memorial
East Houston
Core Area
Suburban Southwest Houston
Southeast Houston
382
381
357
380
389
386
365
375
373
336
388
339
345
379
68
90
73
338
429
70
69
14
346
66
32
396
67
60
433
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64
86
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532
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88
41
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91
76
93
16
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562
449
84
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530
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15
494
450
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23
12
506
503
536
83
72
36
74
81
401
5
30
21
87
17
502
571
99
96
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587
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504
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477
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489
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545
584
581
565
546
573
518

Figure 1

Definitions

Key definitions of terms used throughout this report are provided below. Terms used only in certain chapters are defined within those chapters.

• Jewish Person

A *Jewish person* is any person who currently considers himself/herself Jewish (or who is identified as such by the respondent), or who was born Jewish or raised Jewish and has not formally converted to another religion and does not regularly attend religious services of another religion (*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-identification. 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]), 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 consider themselves *part Jewish* are considered to be Jewish. Children who are part Jewish (being raised both Jewish and in another religion) are *not* considered to be Jewish when examining Jewish educational issues, but are counted in the overall count of Jews. Persons who are Messianic are *not* considered to be Jewish. *Persons of Jewish background* who do not consider themselves to be Jewish are *not* considered to be Jewish.

• Jewish Household

A *Jewish household* is any household containing a Jewish person. See the "Definition of an Eligible Household" section in Chapter 2 for a list of exclusions.

• 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 Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are included as persons in Jewish households. Paid non-Jewish employees living in a Jewish household are *not* included as persons in Jewish households.

• Jew-by-Choice

For adults, a *Jew-by-Choice* is any person age 18 or over who was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). For children, a Jew-by-Choice is any person age 0-17 who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Children who were not born Jewish but are being raised both Jewish and in another religion (part Jewish) are *not* considered to be Jews-by-Choice.

• Born or Raised Jewish Adult

A *born or raised Jewish adult* is any Jewish person age 18 or over who was born or raised Jewish. Jews-by-Choice (since they were not born or raised Jewish) and persons of Jewish background who do not consider themselves to be Jewish (since they are not currently Jewish) are *not* considered to be born or raised Jewish adults.

• Respondent

The *respondent* is the person in a Jewish household who was queried in the Telephone Survey. Some questions 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 (both Jewish and non-Jewish), while other results are shown only for Jewish respondents. See the "Definition of an Eligible Respondent" section in Chapter 2 for procedural considerations.

• Head of Household

In most cases, the respondent is the *head of household.* In cases in which the respondent is not Jewish, the Jewish spouse (or partner or significant other), Jewish parent, or other Jewish adult is generally designated as 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 Jewish head of household is designated at random from the husband and wife in the household or the single parent is designated as the head of household.

• Age of Head of Household and Age of Respondent

Data are shown for the *age of head of household* when examining questions in which the head of household is instrumental in making a household decision (such as synagogue membership or charitable donations). Data are shown for the *age of respondent* when examining questions in which the respondent is expressing an opinion (such as emotional attachment to Israel) and questions asked only of the respondent (such as volunteering).

• 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 (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Children who are part Jewish (being raised both Jewish and in another religion) are *not* considered to be Jewish children, but are counted in the overall count of Jews. 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. In a few cases, results are shown for Jewish and part Jewish children combined.

• 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. Note that each adult can be Hispanic and Sephardic and Israeli, Hispanic and Sephardic, Hispanic but not Sephardic, etc.

• 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 (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 at home. *Household with only adult children* refers to Jewish households containing adult children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 18-29 (unless otherwise specified) at home and no children age 0-17 at home. *Non-elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 18-64. *Non-elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 18-64. *Elderly couple household* refers to two-person Jewish households containing a married couple in which the head of household is age 65 or over. *Elderly single household* refers to one-person Jewish households containing a person age 65 or over. Note that partner households are not included in any category above.

• Jewish Identification

With the exception of the data on the denomination of synagogue membership in Chapter 7, results reported for Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and *Just Jewish* subgroups 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), Jewish parent, or other Jewish adult as reported by the non-Jewish respondent (in a *proxy* fashion). See the "Definition of an Eligible Respondent" section in Chapter 2 for more information on proxy responses.

• Types of Marriage

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

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

❸ **Intermarriage**: An *intermarriage* is a marriage in which one spouse currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse 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 currently a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith and Hadassah.

● 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, Birthright, Jewish agency, synagogue, or Jewish organization. Households containing members who lived or studied in Israel (excluding households containing Israelis) 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 as households in which a member visited Israel on a 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 the household member visited Israel on his/her own or with family. Households containing Israelis are reported as households in which a member visited Israel on a general trip.

● Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

Respondents were asked whether their households donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston (*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. "Don't know" responses were treated as negative responses. 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 did not donate.

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

● 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 Jewish Federation of Greater Houston. Households who donated only to Jewish Federations outside Houston are not included.

● 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 about whom the results of each question on the Telephone Survey are reported. The base is the denominator used in calculating the percentages shown in the text and tables in this report. The base is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels. Examples of bases used in this report include, among others, Jewish Households, Persons in Jewish Households, Respondents, Adults in Jewish Households, and Jewish Children Age 0-17.

Community Comparisons

In many cases this report compares Houston with other American Jewish communities (**Table 1-1**). About 200 *Comparison with Other Communities* tables are presented in this report.[6]

Reasons for Exercising Caution in Comparing Houston with Other Jewish Communities. The comparisons of Houston with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution for the following major reasons:

❶ **Different Dates of the Studies**. The Jewish community studies included in the comparison tables were completed over a 23-year period. Differences between Place A in 1993 and Place B in 2016 may be due to the temporal differences in the community studies. For example, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B simply because the community study in Place A was completed two decades earlier, when intermarriage rates generally were lower. Obviously, this is an extreme example since most

[6] Other comparison tables may be found in Ira M. Sheskin (2015). *Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts* Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, Berman Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America at www.jewishdatabank.org. For older comparisons of Houston with other Jewish communities, see Ira M. Sheskin (2001). *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies*. New York: City University of New York, Berman Jewish DataBank at www.jewishdatabank.org.

comparisons are between studies completed closer in time than in this example.

❷ **Different Sampling Methods**. Three different sampling methods generally have been used in Jewish community studies: a random digit dialing (RDD) only sample (drawn from randomly-generated telephone numbers); an RDD sample combined with a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample (drawn from a telephone directory); and an RDD sample combined with a List sample (usually drawn from the local Jewish Federation mailing list). Only Jewish communities that used RDD sampling for at least part of the sample are included as comparison Jewish communities. Different sampling methods may lead to differences in survey results. Thus, the intermarriage rate in Place A may be lower than in Place B because the community study in Place A used RDD and List samples, where the List sample included proportionately fewer intermarried households, while the community study in Place B used an RDD only sample. (See the "Telephone Survey" section in Chapter 2 for a further discussion of RDD and List sampling methods.) **Table 1-1** shows the sampling methods and sample sizes for each of the community studies included in the comparison tables.

❸ **Different Questionnaires**. A variety of questionnaires have been used in Jewish community studies. The survey research literature indicates that even small changes in question wording or in the sequence in which questions are asked on a telephone survey can have a significant impact upon survey results.

❹ **Small Sample Sizes**. In general, when comparing the overall results for Jewish households or persons in Jewish households among the comparison Jewish communities, the sample sizes used in the community studies are such that results which are at least five percentage points apart may be considered to be statistically significantly different. On the other hand, when comparing the results among the comparison Jewish communities for population subgroups (such as households with children or respondents under age 35), the sample sizes may be considerably smaller such that even differences of 10-15 percentage points may not be considered to be statistically significantly different.

In summary, while problems do exist in comparing the results among the comparison Jewish communities, this researcher has every confidence that, despite these problems, community comparisons help provide an important context for understanding the Houston Jewish community.

Rules for Inclusion of Comparison Jewish Communities. To be included in the comparison tables, a community study had to meet the following major criteria:

❶ A telephone survey using an RDD sample had to be used for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation.

❷ The study had to be completed since 1993, a 23-year period. If a community completed multiple studies during this period, only the results of the most recent study are shown.

❸ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables using wording similar to Houston and to have reported the results in a manner facilitating comparison. In some cases where the original results were not reported in a manner facilitating comparison, this researcher has obtained the original data and produced results that permit comparisons.

❹ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables of the same set of households or persons in a household (*base*) as Houston. For example, if the question in Houston was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, then only other Jewish communities querying this set of persons could be included in the table. Minor differences in the set of persons queried are noted in the footnotes to the tables. In some cases, communities for which the base is significantly different from that used in the table are listed below a thick horizontal line at the end of the table, with the alternative base noted. This is done for informational purposes only, and these communities are not included in the discussion of community comparisons.

❺ The community study report had to be made available to the Berman Jewish DataBank or this researcher.

Order of Communities in the Comparison Tables. Each comparison table is ordered based upon one particular data column (the *ordered column*), in descending order of magnitude of the data. Except for those comparison tables with only one data column, the ordered column has an *italicized* heading. The choice of ordered column is determined by the data thought to be most interesting. Thus, for example, the household size table is ordered by the percentage of single person households, and the employment status table is ordered by the percentage employed full time. While listing the communities in alphabetical order might simplify finding the results quickly for a particular community, such a presentation would be much less helpful in facilitating comparisons among the Jewish communities.

When two or more communities show the same percentage (or number) in the ordered column, three rules are followed to determine the order in which the communities are listed:

❶ The first rule applies when a secondary column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the ordered column.

In some cases, when the ordered column is the sum of two (or more) other columns, the communities are listed according to the community that has the higher percentage on the more “extreme” of the columns being summed. For example, if two communities show the same percentage for “always/usually,” the community with the highest “always” percentage is listed first.

In other cases, a comparison table is ordered on a particular column, but a secondary "related" column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the ordered column. For example, in the employment status table, if two communities show the same percentage for "full time," the community with the highest "part time" percentage is listed first.

If the communities continue to show the same percentages after applying this rule, the process is continued using the next appropriate column.

❷ The second rule applies when the first rule is not applicable or does not resolve the situation, that is, the communities show the same percentages in all the data columns. In this case, the community with the most recent study is listed first.

❸ The third rule applies when the first two rules do not resolve the situation, that is, the communities also have the same year of study. In this case, the communities are listed in alphabetical order.

Communities for which the data are unavailable for the ordered column (but are available for other columns) are listed below a thick horizontal line.

Particularly Instructive Comparison Jewish Communities. It is believed that based on the recency of the study, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Houston: Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis (**Table 1-1**). These communities are shown in **boldface type** in the comparison tables.

Ranking of Houston Compared to Other Jewish Communities. For the data in the ordered column and such other data columns that are deemed to be most interesting in each comparison table, the text of the report indicates whether Houston is well below average, below average, about average, above average, or well above average compared to other Jewish communities. In some cases, Houston is identified as being among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities on a particular measure. These *rankings* are determined based upon the number of comparison Jewish communities, the relative magnitude of the values (usually a percentage) being compared, and the spread between the value for Houston and the median value for the data being compared. In general, if the value for Houston is within four percentage points of the median value, Houston is identified as about average. If the value for Houston is five to eight percentage points from the median value, Houston is identified as either above average or below average, or, if appropriate, as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities. If the value for Houston is more than eight percentage points from the median value, Houston is identified as either *well* above average or *well* below average, or, if appropriate, as ranking among the highest or lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

Other Notes. The year for each community study reported in the comparison tables is the year in which the telephone survey was completed.

Comparative information for residents of Harris County (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) was generally obtained from the 2014 American Community Survey (*ACS*) at www.census.gov. Note that the ACS data includes all persons in institutions, while the data from the Telephone Survey excludes Jews in institutions without their own telephone number.

See www.jewishdatabank.org for copies of the questionnaires and community study reports for many of the comparison Jewish communities.

Most of the results for the comparison Jewish communities derive from the community study reports produced by this and other researchers. In some cases, as indicated above, the results for community studies not conducted by this researcher are based upon analysis of the data sets for these communities available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

TABLE 1-1
JEWISH POPULATION SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews [1]
Atlanta	2006	61,300	156,900	119,800
Atlantic County	2004	10,000	23,100	20,400
Baltimore	2010	42,500	108,100	93,400
Bergen	2001	28,400	78,000	71,700
Boston	2005	105,500	265,500	210,500
Broward	2016	72,000	174,000	149,000
Buffalo	1995	11,520	31,600	26,400
Charlotte	1997	4,000	10,600	7,800
Chicago	2010	148,100	381,900	291,800
Cincinnati	2008	12,500	33,000	27,000
Cleveland	2011	38,300	98,300	80,800
Columbus	2013	14,200	37,000	25,500
Denver	2007	47,500	117,200	83,900
Detroit	2005	30,000	78,000	72,000
East Bay	2011	51,400	NA	100,700
Essex-Morris	1998	47,000	117,100	96,000
Harrisburg	1994	3,200	8,600	7,100
Hartford	2000	14,800	36,900	32,800
Houston	**1986**	**16,060**	**42,500**	**33,600**
HOUSTON	**2016**	**26,000**	**63,700**	**51,000**
Howard County	2010	7,500	20,400	17,200
Jacksonville	2002	6,700	16,200	13,000
Las Vegas	2005	42,000	89,000	67,500

TABLE 1-1
JEWISH POPULATION SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews [1]
Lehigh Valley	2007	4,000	9,800	8,050
Los Angeles	1997	247,668	590,000	519,200
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2,700	5,800	5,000
Miami	2014	55,700	129,700	123,200
Middlesex	2008	24,000	56,600	52,040
Milwaukee	1996	10,400	25,400	21,100
Minneapolis	2004	13,850	35,300	29,300
Monmouth	1997	26,000	72,500	65,700
New Haven	2010	11,000	27,800	23,000
New York[2]	2011	694,000	1,769,000	1,538,000
Orlando	1993	9,044	23,400	19,200
Palm Springs	1998	7,850	15,850	13,850
Philadelphia	2009	116,700	251,400	214,600
Phoenix	2002	44,000	106,900	82,900
Pittsburgh	2002	20,900	54,200	42,200
Portland (ME)	2007	4,300	11,825	8,350
Rhode Island	2002	9,550	23,000	18,750
Richmond	1994	6,000	15,300	12,150
Rochester	1999	10,230	25,600	21,000
San Antonio	2007	4,500	11,200	9,170
San Diego	2003	46,000	118,000	89,000
San Francisco	2004	125,400	291,500	227,800 [3]
Sarasota	2001	8,800	17,500	15,500

TABLE 1-1
JEWISH POPULATION SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year of Study	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Number of Jews [1]
Seattle	2000	22,490	53,500	37,200
South Palm Beach	2005	73,000	136,800	131,300
St. Louis	2014	32,900	89,300	61,100
St. Paul	2004	5,150	13,400	10,940
St. Petersburg	1994	13,006	30,200	25,700
Tidewater	2001	5,400	13,800	10,950
Tucson	2002	13,400	28,600	22,400
Washington (DC)	2003	110,000	267,800	215,600
West Palm Beach	2005	69,000	137,300	124,250
Westport	2000	5,000	13,600	11,450
Wilmington [4]	1995	5,700	15,100	11,900
York	1999	925	2,400	1,800

[1] Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available. Estimates are for the year of the study. Current estimates may differ, see Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2016). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2016," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2016) *American Jewish Year Book, 2016, Volume 116* (Dordrecht: Springer) at www.jewishdatabank.org.
[2] As per report, the number of Jews includes about 100,000 persons who identify as Christian.
[3] As per report, includes almost all children in Jewish households with at least one Jewish parent.
[4] Population estimates are for New Castle County (Wilmington and Newark). In addition, the Jewish Federation of Delaware serves the remainder of the state with 2,200 Jewish households, 5,000 persons in Jewish households, and 3,200 Jews.

Notes:
1) For a detailed description of the geographic extent of each community, consult the community study reports available at www.jewishdatabank.org. All study areas correspond to the local Jewish Federation's service area. Study areas range in size from the better part of a county to multi-county areas.
2) Data are reported for the *Year of Study*. Current population estimates may differ.
3) Only Jewish community studies conducted since 1993 that used random digit dialing (RDD) sampling for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation are listed.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups

Throughout this report, in the tables showing selected crosstabulations by population subgroup, comparisons are made between the percentages for particular population subgroups, such as geographic area and age, and the *overall percentage* for Houston as a whole, shown in the first row of each table.

In general, the percentage for a particular population subgroup in a particular table is identified as being *much higher* or *much lower* than the overall percentage if that percentage differs by at least ten percentage points from the overall percentage. For example, if the overall percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox is 11% and 24% of respondents in synagogue member households identify as Orthodox, then the percentage of respondents in synagogue member households who identify as Orthodox be identified as being *much higher* than the overall percentage because 24% is at least ten percentage points higher than 11%.

An exception to this guideline is made when the overall percentage is less than 10%. In such cases, subjective judgment is used in determining what constitutes *much higher* or *much lower*.

A second exception to this guideline is made in Chapter 5 of this report, where differences as large as ten percentage points are rare for many of the demographic measures reported therein. In such cases, subjective judgment is used in determining what constitutes *much higher* or *much lower*.

Reading the Tables

Percentage distributions for each question in the Telephone Survey are shown in a table, along with selected crosstabulations by various *population subgroups* such as geographic area, length of residence, age, sex, household structure, household income, Jewish identification, type of marriage, synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center membership, Jewish organization membership, formal and informal Jewish education of respondents as children, and such other variables as are deemed relevant.

In some tables, “don't know” responses are included in the computations, while in other tables they are excluded. The inclusion or exclusion of “don’t know” responses depends on whether the “don't know” is a statement of value (generally included) or merely an inability to remember or a refusal to respond (generally excluded). In some tables, “don’t know” responses are treated as negative responses. Missing responses are excluded from the tables.

Each table shows the **base** (set of households or persons queried), or denominator used in calculating the percentages (shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels).

When reading the tables, percentages and corresponding numbers **add down** when the percent signs appear across the top of the columns, and percentages and corresponding numbers **add across** when the percent signs appear down the first column.

In instances where a single percentage is shown in a table, this percentage is essentially the percentage of households (or persons, adults, children, married couples, etc.) about whom a question was answered in the affirmative. In instances where every percentage in a table is shown with a percent sign, it means that each percentage is calculated on an independent base. In instances where percent signs are shown in columns surrounded by thick vertical lines, it means that these percentages are summed or calculated based upon information in the other columns in the table.

Demographic data are easily misunderstood. The data in the text and tables 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 8% of *Jewish respondents in the Core Area* identify as Orthodox. Yet, 59% of *Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox* live in the Core Area. The base in each table is shown either directly below the table title or in the column headings or row labels.

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. Also, some of the results in this report are shown for *persons in Jewish households* (both Jewish and non-Jewish), while other results are shown only for *Jewish persons* or only for *respondents*.

Typographic Devices

✔ A check mark is used to indicate that information appears in the text which cannot be determined from the tables. For example, census data are often preceded with a check mark.

White numbers in black circles (❶, ❷, ❸, etc.) are used in the column headings or row labels of tables to indicate that definitions of the terms are provided in the text of that particular chapter.

➜ An arrow is used in some tables to designate a row which is a combination of the rows just above it. For example, the row “65 and over” is a combination of the rows “65-74” and “75 and over.”

☞ A pointing finger is used to designate a row which is a subgroup of the row immediately above it. For example, the row “Intermarried with Jewish Children” is a subgroup of the row “Intermarried.”

Boldface type is used to draw the reader’s attention to particularly instructive comparison Jewish communities in the comparison tables. **COPPERPLATE** type is used for Houston.

Italics is used to indicate the column on which a comparison table is ordered.

Rounding of Numbers and Percentages

The reader may notice small differences in the percentages and numbers of households and persons shown in various parts of this report due to rounding. At times, also due to rounding, the reported percentages may not sum to 100% and the reported numbers may not sum to the appropriate numerical total. However, the convention employed shows the total as 100% or the appropriate numerical total.

Although most percentages for Houston presented in the tables are shown to the nearest tenth and most numbers are shown to the nearest integer, it should be noted that all percentages and numbers are estimates.

Chapter 2
Methodology

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Without understanding there is no knowledge; without knowledge there is no understanding.

(Pirkei Avot 3:17)

This study of the Houston Jewish community consisted of a Telephone Survey of 1,200 Jewish households in Houston, a Jewish Institutions Survey, and a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) Counting Project. This chapter presents a brief summary of some of the methodological issues. Please see the more detailed methodology report produced by SSRS (David Dutwin, Susan Sherr, and AJ Jennings) for more information.

Questionnaire and Screener Design

The **questionnaire** was designed through a cooperative effort by the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston Demographic Study Committee, Jewish Federation staff, community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, educators, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin. SSRS also contributed to the survey design.

The procedure used Sheskin's questionnaire from the Miami 2014 Jewish Community Study as a starting point. It was then modified to address specific issues and concerns in the Houston Jewish community. Careful procedures were used to make certain that the questionnaire would answer as many questions for the Houston Jewish community as possible while keeping the length within about 20 minutes.

The questionnaire addressed the traditional issues of Jewish demographic studies related to population size, geography, demography, religious practice, intermarriage, synagogue and other Jewish organization membership, Jewish education (formal and informal) of adults and children, the need for social services, elderly needs, Israel, anti-Semitism, the use of the media, philanthropy (behavior and attitudes), and other topics.

As necessary, questionnaires available at the Berman Jewish DataBank (www.jewishdatabank.org) and the Jewish Survey Question Bank (www.jewishquestions.bjpa.org) were consulted to examine appropriate wording for new questions. For questions about the Memorial Day Flood, we consulted Dr. Frederick Weil, of the Department of Sociology at Louisiana State University, who did much of the survey research for FEMA after Hurricane Katrina.

The **screener** is the first part of the questionnaire and is used to identify households as either Jewish or not Jewish. It was worded to provide a proper balance between introducing the purpose of the study and quickly asking whether anyone in the household was Jewish. If too much time is spent explaining the survey purpose, many potential respondents terminate the call before being asked whether any household member is Jewish. On the other hand, if the respondent is asked whether he/she is Jewish before briefly explaining the purpose of the study, potential respondents may lie about their Jewishness or just terminate the call. In addition to explaining the purpose of the study, the screener assures the respondent of anonymity.

Any person age 18 or over was interviewed in households in which at least one person was identified as born or raised or currently Jewish. This type of self-definition is standard in Jewish community studies. The following were excluded from the study: ❶ persons in institutions, such as nursing homes, who do not have their own telephone numbers; ❷ households without telephones; and ❸ households containing no persons capable of being interviewed due to physical (including hearing impairments) or mental health limitations.

Note that the goal was to interview Jewish household members, the respondent in 6.4% of the interviews was not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In most cases, questions that were respondent-only questions were asked of non-Jewish respondents on behalf of the Jewish household members (in a *proxy* fashion). A few attitudinal questions were *not* asked of non-Jewish respondents.

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with the survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

The questionnaire and the screener are shown in Appendix A.

The Three Samples

Consistent with many other Jewish community studies, we used a random digit dialing (RDD) sample combined with a sample from the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston mailing list, and households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs).[7] Both landlines and cell phones were called.

The issue of including in the survey cell phone only (CPO) households who have non-local area codes on all cell phones in their household was addressed in two ways. First, some of the households on the Jewish Federation mailing list are CPO with non-local area codes. Second, a sample of cell phone numbers with non-local area codes for which the billing address is in Houston was included.

[7] For an explanation of DJNs, see Ira M. Sheskin (1998). "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 97-116 and Harriet Hartman & Ira M. Sheskin. "Estimating the Jewish Student Population of a College Campus," *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* Volume 88, Numbers 1 & 2 (Winter/Spring 2013). pp. 95-109.

In total, 1,200 22-minute telephone interviews were conducted, including 145 RDD interviews, 890 Federation list interviews, and 165 DJN interviews. The 1,200 interviews represent 4.6% of the 26,000 Jewish households in Houston. **Table 2-1** shows comparisons of these numbers with other community studies.

RDD Sample. The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. 145 interviews were completed with the RDD procedure. Note that many more RDD interviews were actually completed, but since the RDD phone number was on the Jewish Federation mailing list or the DJN mailing list, they were counted as part of those samples.

An important aspect of the RDD methodology is that it provides the ability to interview households who are not on the Jewish Federation mailing list and do not have DJNs. The RDD methodology facilitates calling households who have recently migrated into the study area whose telephone numbers have not yet been published in household directories. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue, the Jewish Community Center, or other Jewish organizations, or by donating money to a Jewish fund raising campaign, which would result in a sample that is inherently biased toward more Jewishly-connected households. Thus, a more accurate representation of the Jewish community will be obtained with the RDD methodology than with methods that solely rely upon randomly selecting households from Jewish organization mailing lists or household directory methods.

In an RDD sample, four-digit random numbers are generated for all six digit area code/telephone exchange codes in the study area to produce ten-digit telephone numbers. When a number was dialed, there was no guarantee that a household, let alone a Jewish household, would be reached. Many of the numbers dialed were either disconnected, not in service, changed to unlisted or other listed numbers, business numbers, government numbers, fax machines, non-Jewish households, ineligible Jewish households, not answered by a person after multiple attempts, or answered by persons who refused to respond to the screener or who refused to cooperate with the survey.

The study area was divided into high incidence areas (areas where a higher percentage of households are Jewish) and low incidence areas. The high incidence areas were overcalled and the low incidence areas were undercalled to control costs. Weighting factors are used to correct the bias introduced by this procedure.

The RDD portion of the survey was very expensive because only 1.4% of households in Greater Houston are Jewish households.

Federation List Sample. Because of the significant expense involved with RDD, 890 interviews were conducted with households on the Jewish Federation mailing list.

DJN Sample. An additional 165 telephone interviews were conducted with households with a DJN listed in a household directory. The DJN sample obtained from Marketing Systems Group (MSG) contained a surname or surname fragment (such as "blum" or "stein") that was considered likely to be Jewish), based on extensive prior research by Ira Sheskin on likely Jewish surnames. Included were a list of Sephardic names and Russian first names.

Weighting the Samples. The three types of samples and the different rates at which cell phones and landlines and different geographic areas were called necessitated the use of a complex weighting scheme. Post-survey stratification based on questions asked of non-Jewish respondents was also executed. Fortunately, SSRS is the industry leader in weighting to combine samples of this nature. For more information on this complex procedure, please see the Methodology Report.

Field Work

SSRS of Media PA conducted the telephone calls from February 23 to April 10, 2016 and from June 24 to July 14, 2016. The second field period was necessary after the Federation defined the geographic subareas in which it was interested and the first field period (which yielded 1,000 interviews) had not yielded a sufficient sample size for several of these geographic subareas. An additional 200 interviewers were conducted in these geographic subareas. No interviews were conducted on Friday evenings or Saturdays. When requested, respondents were called back at a more convenient time.

All interviews were conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). While human beings asked all the questions, the questions appeared on a computer screen. The CATI system ensured that questions followed logical skip patterns and that complete dispositions of all call attempts were recorded.

Training sessions were held for interviewers to familiarize them with the survey and a written guide provided about the Jewish Federation and the survey. Answers to questions respondents frequently ask were also reviewed. Pretest interviews were completed and a few improvements were made in the questionnaire.

The overall response rate is a composite of the screener completion rate and the full interview completion rate. The overall response rate was 44.7% percent, and the cooperation rate was 85.7%.[8] Overall, 381,977 phone calls were needed to complete the 1,200 interviews.

Maximizing the response rate and cooperation rate involved using a well-designed screener, a significant volume of survey publicity, publicizing the caller ID (CountMeTexas), calling each number multiple times, conducting interviews by appointment, and using specially trained interviewers for refusal conversion. Many of the interviewers used on this project had completed other Jewish community surveys in the past.

[8] This is an AAPOR RR3 Rate. See the Methodology Report.

Table 2-1
Dates, Sampling Methods, and Sample Sizes of Local Jewish Community Studies
Community Comparisons

	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
Community	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List [1]	Total
Atlanta	1996	2006	322	0	685	1,007
Atlantic County	1985	2004	212	412	0	624
Baltimore	1999	2010	193	49	971	1,213
Bergen	None	2001	1,003	0	0	1,003
Boston	1995	2005	401	0	1,365	1,766
Broward	1997	2016	259	41	901	1,201
Buffalo	None	1995	582	0	483 [2]	1,065
Charlotte	None	1997	186	298	0	484
Chicago	2000	2010	152	204	1,637	1,993
Cincinnati	None	2008	228	0	684	912
Cleveland	1996	2011	114	36	894	1,044
Columbus	2001	2013	47	61	654	762
Denver	1997	2007	227	70	1,102	1,399
Detroit	1989	2005	403	871	0	1,274
East Bay	1986	2011	621	199	0	820
Essex-Morris	1986	1998	1,446	0	0	1,446
Harrisburg	None	1994	186	289	0	475
Hartford	1982	2000	216	547	0	763
Houston	**1986**	**2016**	**145**	**165**	**890**	**1,200**
Howard County	1999	2010	49	0	204	253
Jacksonville	None	2002	209	226	166	601

Table 2-1
Dates, Sampling Methods, and Sample Sizes of Local Jewish Community Studies
Community Comparisons

	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
Community	**Last Previous Study**	**Most Recent Study**	**RDD**	**DJN**	**List [1]**	**Total**
Las Vegas	1995	2005	398	799	0	1,197
Lehigh Valley	None	2007	217	320	0	537
Los Angeles	1979	1997	1,080	0	1,560	2,640
Martin-St. Lucie	None	1999	23	180	0	203
Miami	2004	2014	590	0	1,430	2,020
Middlesex	None	2008	469	607	0	1,076
Milwaukee	1983	1996	308	531	0	839
Minneapolis	None	2004	208	538 *	0	746
Monmouth	None	1997	395	401 [3]	0	796
New Haven	None	2010	297	536	0	833
New York	2002	2011	3,377	451	2,165	5,993
Orlando	None	1993	204	467	0	671
Palm Springs	None	1998	77	0	325	402
Philadelphia	1997	2009	362	101	754	1,217
Phoenix	1983	2002	229	0	564	793
Pittsburgh	None	2002	341	0	972	1,313
Portland (ME)	None	2007	150	271	0	421
Rhode Island	1987	2002	306	523	0	829
Richmond	None	1994	191	432	0	623
Rochester	1986	1999	213	495	0	708
San Antonio	None	2007	290	385	0	675
San Diego	None	2003	531	0	549	1,080

Table 2-1
Dates, Sampling Methods, and Sample Sizes of Local Jewish Community Studies
Community Comparisons

	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
Community	**Last Previous Study**	**Most Recent Study**	**RDD**	**DJN**	**List [1]**	**Total**
San Francisco	1986	2004	500	0	1,121	1,621
Sarasota	1992	2001	189	427	0	616
Seattle	1990	2000	217	0	600	817
South Palm Beach	1995	2005	1,511	0	0	1,511
St. Louis	1995	2014	216	30	757	1,003
St. Paul	None	2004	203	291 *	0	494
St. Petersburg	None	1994	204	412	0	616
Tidewater	1988	2001	182	446	0	628
Tucson	None	2002	300	505	0	805
Washington	1983	2003	400	801	0	1,201
West Palm Beach	1999	2005	1,534	0	0	1,534
Westport	None	2000	202	422	0	624
Wilmington	None	1995	157	318	0	475
York	None	1999	23	90	283	396
Total			23,295	14,247	21,716	59,258

* Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling was supplemented with Russian Jewish (First) Name (RJN) sampling.
[1] Except as noted, the list sample is drawn from the Jewish Federation mailing list, sometimes combined with sampling from synagogue and organizational mailing lists.
[2] List sample was drawn from synagogue member lists.
[3] Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling was supplemented with Distinctive Sephardic Name (DSN) sampling.
Note: Only Jewish community studies conducted since 1993 that used random digit dialing (RDD) sampling for at least part of the sample and for the greater part of the geographic area served by the community's Jewish Federation are listed.

Publicity

A post card and an email about the study was sent to all known Jewish households. Information was included on the home page of www.houstonjewish.org. Advertisements were placed in the local Jewish newspaper and synagogue bulletins. Letters were sent to all local area rabbis, synagogue presidents, and Jewish institutions. Flyers were distributed around the community. Pulpit announcements were distributed to all local synagogues. A poster was placed at the entrances to the Jewish Community Centers. The purpose of this publicity was to notify potential respondents that they might be contacted to participate in the study and to make encourage them to be more receptive and cooperative.

Caveats about Survey Research

First, an important distinction must be made between *correlation* and *cause and effect*. Simply because a correlation—a *relationship*—is found between two variables, it **does not necessarily imply** that one *causes* the other. Thus, because one finds a relationship between, for example, synagogue membership and charitable donations, it does not necessarily imply a cause and effect relationship. That is, if it is shown that synagogue members are more likely to donate to charities, it does not imply that joining a synagogue causes one to be more philanthropic. It is simply possible that higher income households are more likely to both join a synagogue and be philanthropic. That is, the relationship shown between synagogue membership and charitable donations could actually reflect a relationship between synagogue membership and household income and between philanthropy and household income.

Second, surveys often create data rather than collect it. That is, persons are asked to think about and respond to some issues that they have probably not thought about before in quite the same way (using terms such as *definitely* and *very familiar*). Also, groups of people react to questions in varying ways. Thus, if one finds a significant difference between, for example, the responses of the elderly and the non-elderly, it may be due to a real difference in attitudes between the two subgroups, resulting from the different environments in which the two subgroups matured, or to a real difference in experiences between the two subgroups. On the other hand, the difference may very well be attributable to the varying manner in which persons of different ages respond to questions.

Jewish Institutions Survey

Brief surveys, comprising the Jewish Institutions Survey, were administered to the synagogues in Houston, the Jewish Community Centers in Houston, and the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston. Information about enrollments in Jewish day schools is collected on a regular basis by the Federation and this information was incorporated into this report. The results appear in Chapters 4, 7, 8, and 13.

Synagogue Survey. The Synagogue Survey was completed by the executive director, rabbi, synagogue president, or another member of the synagogue staff of each synagogue.

The Synagogue Survey queried the number of member households in 2005 and 2015 and information on synagogue mergers. Also collected were preschool/child care, supplemental school, and day camp enrollments, and the number of participants in Jewish teenage youth groups in 2015.

Jewish Community Center (JCC) Survey. The JCC Survey was completed by the executive director the JCC.

The JCC Survey queried the number of Jewish member households in 2005 and 2015 and preschool/child care and day camp enrollments in 2015.

Jewish Day School Survey. The Jewish Day School Survey was provided by the Federation/s Vice President for Education.

The Jewish Day School Survey queried Jewish day school enrollments by grade in 2016.

Jewish Federation Survey. The Jewish Federation Survey was completed by the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston.

The Jewish Federation Survey gathered data on the number of Jews without telephones in nursing homes, group quarters for mentally handicapped persons, group quarters for physically handicapped persons, prisons, and military bases, if any; the number of Jewish students in college dormitories whose parents do not live in Houston; and the number of participants in independent Jewish teenage youth groups in 2015. Also collected were data on the current number of Jewish households on the Jewish Federation mailing list by zip code as well as the number of Jewish donors to the Annual Campaign, the number of Jewish households who donated to the Annual Campaign, and the amount raised by the Annual Campaign for each year from 2005-2015.

DJN Counting Project

Analysis of the size and geographic location of the Jewish population of the Greater Houston area by geographic subarea was completed using CD household directories from 2010 and 2016. This analysis provided some guidance as to the overall growth in the Jewish population and the growth by geographic subarea since 2010. See Chapter 3 and see Ira M. Sheskin (1998). "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography*, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 97-116 for more about this methodology.

Chapter 3
Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population

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Take a census of the whole Israelite community by the clans of its ancestral houses, listing the names, every male, head by head.

(Numbers 1:2)

Current Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community

Table 3-1 shows that 63,700 persons live in 26,000 Jewish households in Houston. Of the 63,700 persons in Jewish households, 50,700 persons (80%) are Jewish. (See the "Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish" section in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage of persons who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) Note that the 2.9% of persons who consider themselves "part Jewish" are included here as Jewish.

In addition to the 63,700 persons in Jewish households, it is estimated that 300 Jewish persons live in institutions without their own telephone numbers and 1,050 Jewish students (whose parents do not live in Houston) live in dormitories at area universities. Thus, in total, the Jewish community contains about 65,000 persons.

Note that the number of Jews is shown in various sections of this report as 51,000 Jews (the *resident Jewish population*), which includes Jews in Jewish households and Jews in institutions, but excludes Jewish college students from outside Houston who live in dormitories in Houston.

Table 3-1 shows that in the **Core Area**, a total of 23,200 persons live in 8,600 Jewish households. 16% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 19,600 Jews live in the Core Area.

In **Memorial**, a total of 5,500 persons live in 3,100 Jewish households. 7% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 5,100 Jews live in Memorial.

In the **Central City**, a total of 7,600 persons live in 3,800 Jewish households. 21% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 6,000 Jews live in the Central City.

In the **Suburban Southwest**, a total of 7,000 persons live in 2,900 Jewish households. 18% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 5,700 Jews live in the Suburban Southwest.

In the **West**, a total of 5,400 persons live in 2,000 Jewish households. 33% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 3,600 Jews live in the West.

In the **North**, a total of 10,600 persons live in 3,800 Jewish households. 31% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 7,300 Jews live in the North.

In the **Southeast**, a total of 3,900 persons live in 1,500 Jewish households. 24% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 2,900 Jews live in the Southeast.

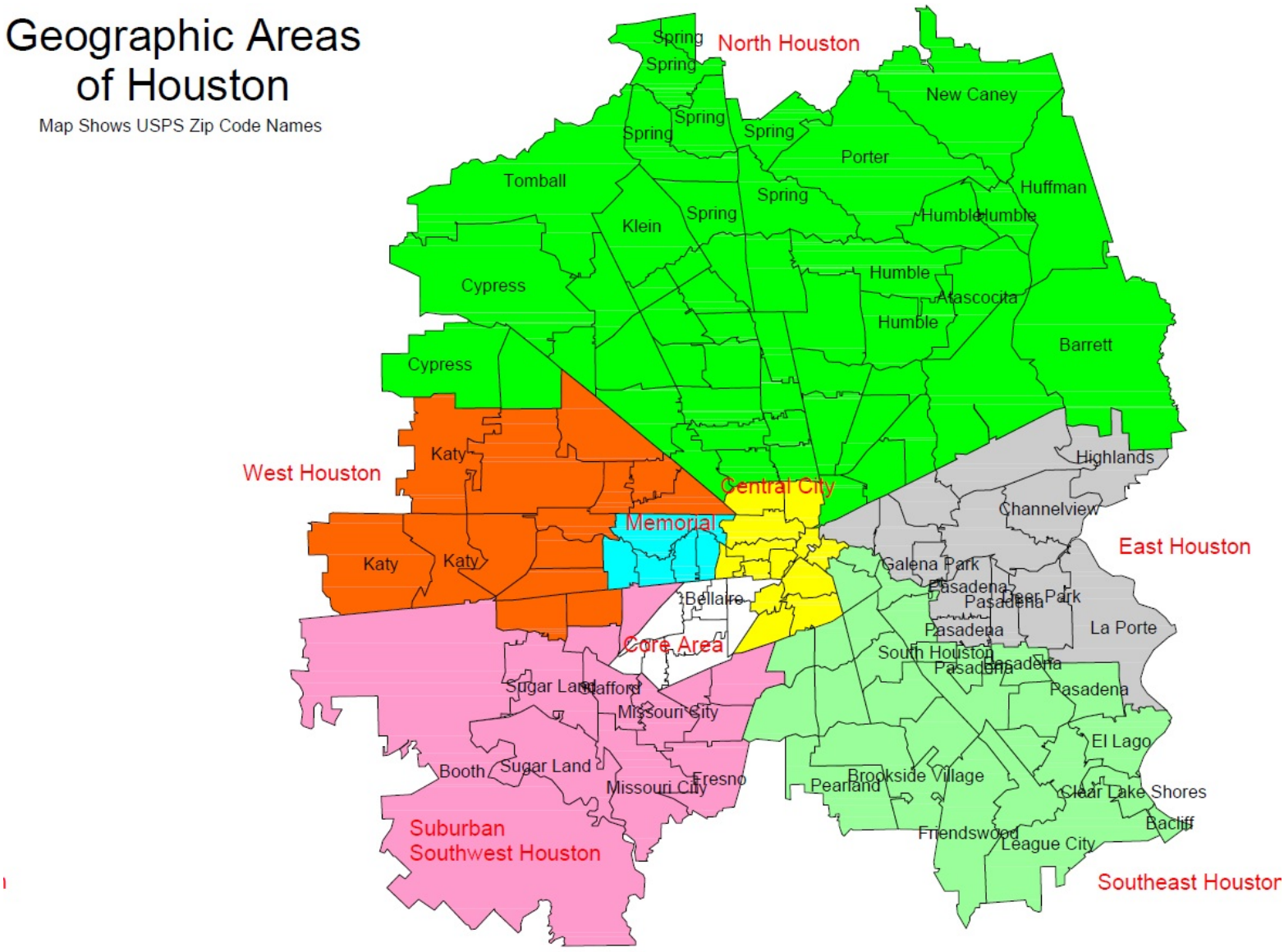
In the **East**, a total of 600 persons live in 300 Jewish households. 35% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 400 Jews live in the East.

TABLE 3-1
CURRENT SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

			Persons in Jewish Households		
Geographic Area	**Number of Jewish Households**	**Average Household Size**	**Number of Persons**	**Percentage Jewish**	**Number of Jews**
Core Area	8,600	2.70	23,220	84.3%	19,574
Memorial	3,100	1.77	5,487	93.1%	5,108
Central City	3,800	1.99	7,562	78.9%	5,966
Suburban Southwest	2,900	2.40	6,960	82.4%	5,735
West	2,000	2.70	5,400	67.3%	3,634
North	3,800	2.78	10,564	69.4%	7,331
Southeast	1,500	2.58	3,870	75.8%	2,933
East	300	2.14	642	64.6%	415
All	26,000	2.45	63,700	79.6%	50,700
Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers					300
Total Resident Jewish Population					51,000
Jewish Students (Whose Parents Do Not Live in Houston) in Dormitories					1,050 *

Total Number of Persons in the Jewish Community
(including non-Jews in Jewish households, Jewish persons in institutions,
and Jewish students in dormitories): 65,050

* Includes 500 students at the University of Houston, 250 at Rice University, and 300 at other universities.


Geographic Areas of Houston
Map Shows USPS Zip Code Names
North Houston
West Houston
Central City
Memorial
East Houston
Core Area
Suburban Southwest Houston
Southeast Houstor
Spring
New Caney
Porter
Huffman
Tomball
Klein
Humble
Atascocita
Barrett
Cypress
Katy
Highlands
Channelview
Galena Park
Pasadena
Bellaire
La Porte
South Houston
Sugar Land
Stafford
Missouri City
Pasadena
El Lago
Booth
Fresno
Brookside Village
Pearland
Clear Lake Shores
Bacliff
Friendswood
League City

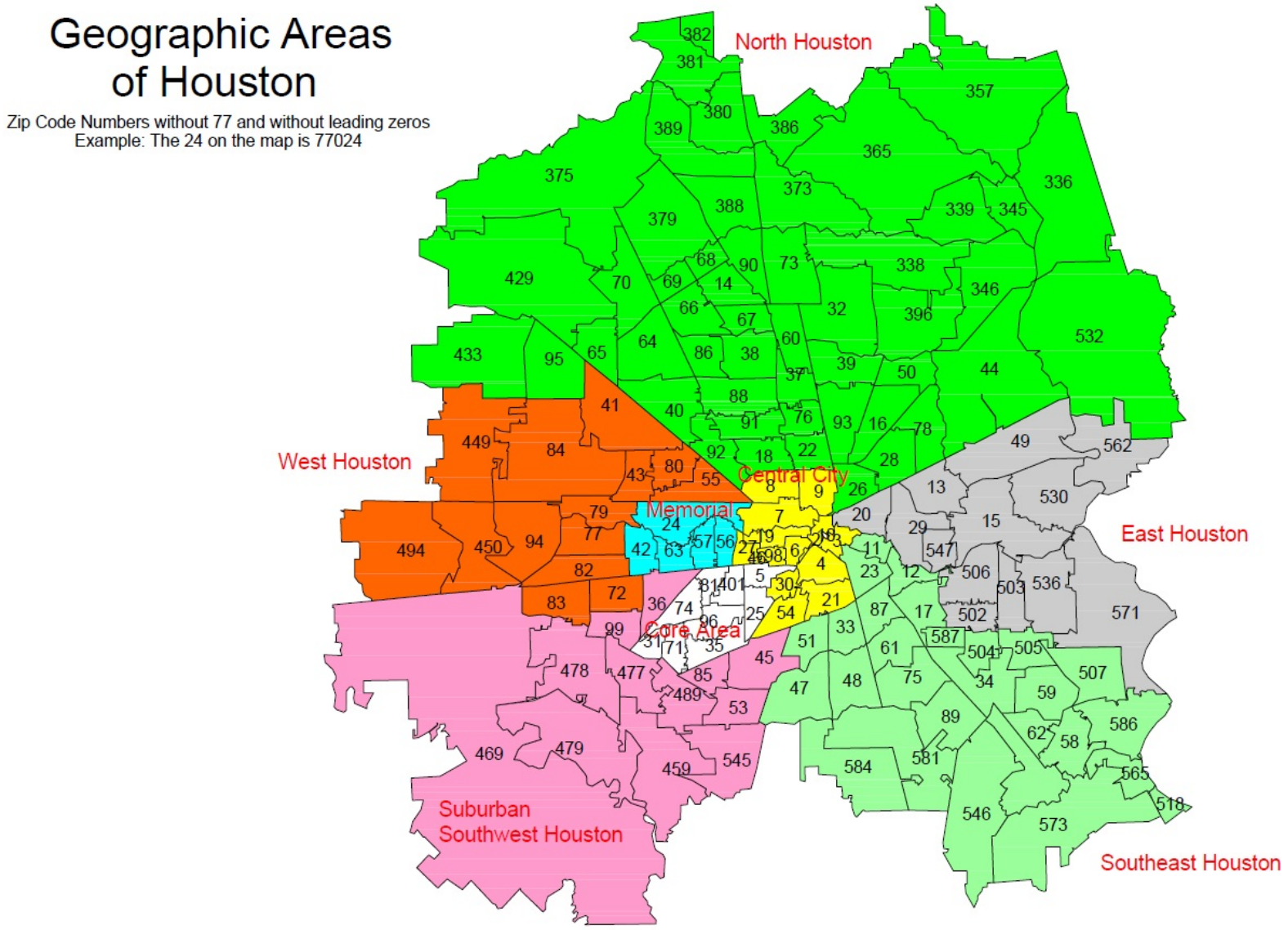

Geographic Areas of Houston
Zip Code Numbers without 77 and without leading zeros
Example: The 24 on the map is 77024
North Houston
West Houston
Central City
Memorial
Core Area
East Houston
Suburban Southwest Houston
Southeast Houston

Figure 3

Table 3-2 shows that 33% of *Jewish households* live in the Core Area; 15%, in the Central City; 15%, in the North; 12% in Memorial; 11% in Suburban Southwest; 8% in the West; 6% in the Southeast ; and 1% in the East

Table 3-2 also shows that the distribution of *persons in Jewish households* and the distribution of *Jews* does not differ significantly from the distribution of Jewish households.

The geographic distribution of *persons in Jewish households* and the geographic distribution of *Jews* are different from the distribution of Jewish households due to variations among the geographic areas in household size and in the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish. Thus, for example, while 33% of Jewish households live in the Core Area, 39% of Jews do so.

TABLE 3-2
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

	Jewish Households		Persons in Jewish Households		Jews in Jewish Households	
Geographic Area	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Core Area	8,600	33.1%	23,220	36.5%	19,574	38.6%
Memorial	3,100	11.9	5,487	8.6	5,108	10.1
Central City	3,800	14.6	7,562	11.9	5,966	11.8
Suburban SW	2,900	11.2	6,960	10.9	5,735	11.3
West	2,000	7.7	5,400	8.5	3,634	7.2
North	3,800	14.6	10,564	16.6	7,331	14.5
Southeast	1,500	5.8	3,870	6.1	2,933	5.8
East	300	1.2	642	1.0	415	0.8
All	26,000	100.0%	63,700	100.0%	50,700	100.0%

Percentage Jewish

Table 3-3 shows three measures of the percentage of the Jewish population that have been calculated with respect to the Houston Jewish community.

❶ **Percentage of Jewish Households**. The number of Jewish households divided by the total number of households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study.

❷ **Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households**. The number of persons in Jewish households divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study.

❸ **Percentage of Jews**. The number of Jews (both in households and institutions) divided by the total number of persons (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in the local community in the year of the study. (Note that the number of Jews in institutions is added to the number of Jews in households in communities for which this information is available.)

The 26,000 Jewish households constitute 1.4% of the estimated 1,887,545 *households* in Harris County and the 16 zip codes in surrounding counties. (See Chapter 1.). The 63,700 persons in Jewish households constitute 1.2% of the estimated 5,480,026 *persons* in Harris County and the 16 zip codes in surrounding counties. The resident Jewish population of 51,000 Jews constitute 0.9% of the estimated 5,480,026 *persons* in Harris County and the 16 zip codes in surrounding counties.

Community Comparisons. **Table 3-3** shows that the 1.4% of Jewish households is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.7% in St. Louis, 4.0% in Pittsburgh, and 3.0% in Minneapolis. The 1.4% compares to 1.7% in 1986.

Houston is the fifth largest US metropolitan area in total population. Houston's 1.4% of households being Jewish compares to 16.0% in New York, 7.6% in Los Angeles, 4.9% in Chicago, 7.5% in Philadelphia, and 6.8% in Washington, DC. No data are available for Dallas. Thus, by far, the percentage Jewish in Houston is well below other large US metropolitan areas.

✔ According to the 2014 American Community Survey, 41% *of persons* in Harris County are Hispanic, 19% are Black, and 6% are Asian. In the United States as a whole, 17% are Hispanic, 13% are Black, and 5% are Asian.

TABLE 3-3
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year	*Percentage of Jewish Households* ❶	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ❷	Percentage of Jews ❸
S Palm Beach	2005	48.6%	41.5%	39.8%
W Palm Beach	2005	16.7%	13.5%	12.2%
New York	2011	16.0%	15.0%	13.0%
Monmouth	1997	12.2%	12.1%	10.9%
Broward	2016	9.8%	9.2%	7.9%
Westport	2000	9.7%	10.1%	8.5%
Middlesex	2008	8.9%	7.4%	6.8%
Bergen	2001	8.6%	8.9%	8.1%
Palm Springs	1998	7.9%	5.7%	5.1%
Los Angeles	1997	7.6%	6.3%	5.5%
Philadelphia	2009	7.5%	6.5%	5.5%
Howard County	2010	7.4%	7.4%	6.3%
Baltimore	2010	7.0%	6.8%	5.9%
Washington	2003	6.8%	6.3%	5.1%
Atlantic County	2004	6.8%	6.1%	5.3%
Miami	2014	6.0%	5.0%	4.7%
Las Vegas	2005	6.0%	5.0%	3.8%
East Bay	2011	5.1%	NA	3.2%
Cleveland	2011	5.1%	4.9%	4.0%
Chicago	2010	4.9%	4.6%	3.5%
St. Louis	2014	4.7%	5.3%	3.6%
Hartford	2000	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%
Denver	2007	4.6%	4.4%	3.2%

TABLE 3-3
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year	*Percentage of Jewish Households* ❶	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ❷	Percentage of Jews ❸
San Diego	2003	4.5%	4.1%	3.1%
New Haven	2010	4.3%	4.1%	3.4%
Atlanta	2006	4.3%	NA	NA
Phoenix	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh	2002	4.0%	NA	NA
Tucson	2002	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%
Rochester	1999	3.8%	3.6%	2.9%
Sarasota	2001	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%
Wilmington	1995	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%
St. Petersburg	1994	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%
Buffalo	1995	3.0%	3.3%	2.7%
Minneapolis	2004	3.0%	3.2%	2.6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	3.0%	NA	NA
Seattle	2000	2.9%	NA	NA
Columbus	2013	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%
Rhode Island	2002	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Portland (ME)	2007	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%
Richmond	1994	2.2%	NA	NA
Orlando	1993	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%
Milwaukee	1996	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%
Detroit	2005	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Harrisburg	1994	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Cincinnati	2008	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%

TABLE 3-3
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year	*Percentage of Jewish Households* ❶	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ❷	Percentage of Jews ❸
Charlotte	1997	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Houston	**1986**	**1.7%**	**1.5%**	**1.2%**
St. Paul	2004	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%
Jacksonville	2002	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%
Tidewater	2001	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%
HOUSTON	**2016**	**1.4%**	**1.2%**	**0.9%**
San Antonio	2007	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
York	1999	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
San Francisco	2004	NA	12.0%	10.0%
Boston	2005	NA	9.1%	7.2%

Note: See page 3-7 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Changes in the Size of the Jewish Community 1986-2016

Table 3-4 shows the changes in the size of the Jewish community of Houston since 1986. The estimates for 1986 are based upon the 1986 Houston Jewish community study available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Over the past three decades, the number of *Jewish households* increased by 63% (10,000 households). The number of *persons in Jewish households* increased by 42% (18,700 persons). The number of *Jews* increased by 52% (17,400 Jews).

Most importantly, the community has been using the 45,000 figure as the number of Jews in 1986, due to an apparent misinterpretation of the 1986 report. The number of Jews in 1986 was 33,600.

Table 3-4
Change in the Size of the Houston Jewish Community
1986 and 2016

Number of:	1986	2016	Increase	% Increase
Jewish households	16,000	26,000	10,000	62.5%
Persons living in Jewish households	45,000 *	63,700	18,700	41.6%
Jewish Persons	33,600	51,000	17,400	51.8%

* In 1986, the survey covered a smaller geographic area with 42,500 persons in Jewish households. Another 2,500 persons in Jewish households were estimated to have lived in the area surrounding the study area, for a total of 45,000 persons in Jewish households.

Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 2010-2016

Table 3-5 shows how the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Houston changed from 2010-2016. The numbers for 2010 are based upon counts of households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in old household directories available from InfoUSA. Changes in the number of households with one of 31 DJNs in each geographic area was used to estimate the number of households in 2010.[9]

The most important change in the geographic distribution of households is the decline from 15.6% of household in Memorial in 2010 to only 11.9% in 2016.

Table 3-5
Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households
2010 and 2016

Base: Jewish Households

	2010		2016	
Geographic Area	**Number of Jewish Households**	**Percentage**	**Number of Jewish Households**	**Percentage**
Core Area	8,500	34.8%	8,600	33.1%
Memorial	3,800	15.6%	3,100	11.9%
Central City	3,000	12.3%	3,800	14.6%
Suburban Southwest	2,300	9.4%	2,900	11.2%
West	2,000	8.2%	2,000	7.7%
North	3,200	13.1%	3,800	14.6%
Southeast	1,400	5.7%	1,500	5.8%
East	200	0.8%	300	1.2%
All	24,400	100.0%	26,000	100.0%

[9] For a full explanation of this procedure, see Ira M. Sheskin (1998). "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography*, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 97-116.

Table 3-6 shows the magnitude of the changes from 2010-2016.

Overall, the number of Jewish households increased by 6.6% during the six years.

The only area to show a decrease is Memorial which decreased by 700 households (18%) from 3,800 households in 2010 to 3,100 in 2016. This was offset by an increased for 800 households in the Central City and 600 households in each of the Suburban Southwest and the North. All Other changes are negligible and well within the margin of error of this procedure.

TABLE 3-6
CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2010-2016

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

	Number of Jewish Households		Increase/(Decrease) in Jewish Households	
Geographic Area	**2010**	**2016**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Core Area	8,500	8,600	100	1.2%
Memorial	3,800	3,100	(700)	(18.4)%
Central City	3,000	3,800	800	26.7%
Suburban Southwest	2,300	2,900	600	26.1%
West	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%
North	3,200	3,800	600	18.8%
Southeast	1,400	1,500	100	7.1%
East	200	300	100	50.0%
All	24,400	26,000	1,600	6.6%

Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community, 1986-2016

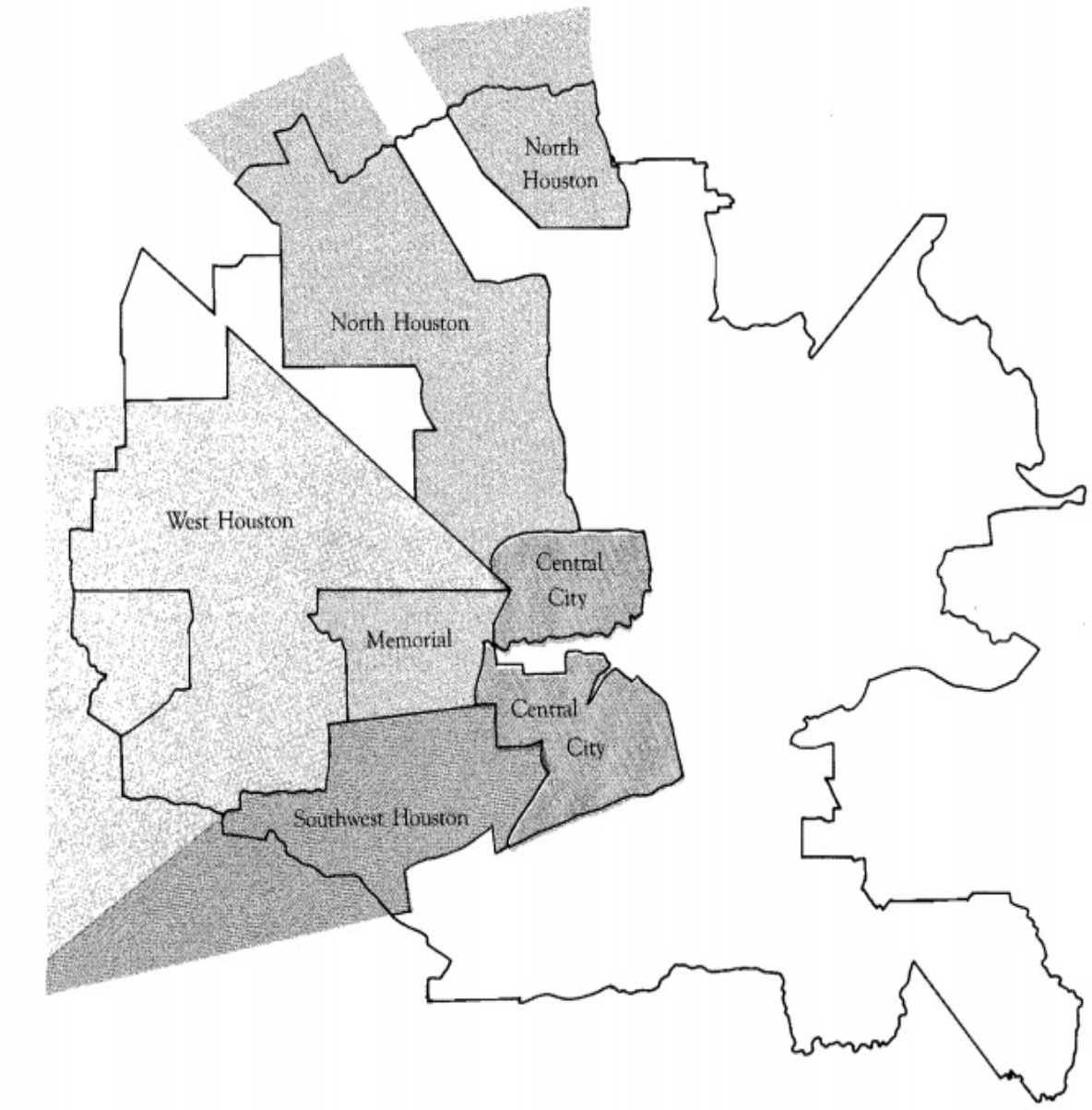
Table 3-7 shows changes in the geographic distribution of persons in Jewish households in Houston using the geographic areas employed in the 1986 study. Note that even when the names of the areas are the same as the ones used in rest of this report, the zip code areas included in the geographic areas differ. The zip code areas in the geographic areas are shown on the map on the next page. The number of persons in Jewish households in all six areas increases significantly.

The percentage of persons in Jewish households in Houston who live the Southwest decreased from 48% to 39%. The percentage who reside in the West decreased from 18% to 7%. The percentage in "Other Areas" increased from 11% to 23%.

Table 3-7
Geographic Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households
1986 and 2016

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	1986		2016	
Geographic Area	**Number of Persons in Jewish Households**	**Percentage**	**Number of Persons in Jewish Households**	**Percentage**
Central City	3,550	7.9%	8,450	13.3%
Memorial	3,350	7.4%	5,350	8.4%
Southwest	21,500	47.8%	24,900	39.1%
West	8,200	18.2%	4,300	6.8%
North	3,250	7.2%	6,200	9.7%
Other Areas	5,150	11.4%	14,500	22.8%
All	45,000	100.0%	63,700	100.0%



Central City (77004, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 21, 27, 30, 54, 98): 3,550
North Houston (77018, 38, 64, 66, 69, 70, 88, 90, 91, 92, 77365, 73, 79, 80, 81, 88, 77429): 3,250
Memorial (77024, 56, 57, 63): 3,350
West Houston (77041, 42, 43, 55, 72, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 77449, 50): 8,200
Southwest Houston (77025, 31, 35, 36, 71, 74, 81, 96, 99, 77401, 59, 77, 78, 79): 21,500
Balance in Harris County: 2,650
Balance in contiguous counties: 2,500

Geographic Areas Used in 1986 Houston Demographic study

Table 3-8
Changes in the Geographic Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households, 1986-2016

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Number of Persons in Jewish Households		Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households	
Geographic Area	**1986**	**2016**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Central City	3,550	8,450	4,900	138.0%
Memorial	3,350	5,350	2,000	59.7%
Southwest	21,500	24,900	3,400	15.8%
West	8,200	4,300	(3,900)	(47.6)%
North	3,250	6,200	2,950	90.8%
Other Areas	5,150	14,500	9,350	181.6%
All	45,000	63,700	18,700	41.6%

Table 3-8 shows that the number of persons in Jewish households increased in every geographic areas except the West from 1986 to 2016. The greater absolute increase is in other areas (9,350 persons) followed by the Central City (4,900 persons). The greatest percentage increases are in Other Areas (182%) and the Central City (138%).

Community Comparisons

Table 3-9 compares the number of Jews in Houston with that of other Jewish communities with at least 20,000 Jews. Each community is defined by its Jewish Federation service area. Houston is the 32nd largest American Jewish community and the 51,000 Jews in Houston compares to 61,100 in St. Louis, 42,200 in Pittsburgh, and 29,300 in Minneapolis.

Houston is the second largest Jewish community in Texas. Dallas is the largest with 70,000 Jews.

Notes for **Table 3-9**
Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available.

Source: Revised from Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2016). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2016," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2016) *American Jewish Year Book, 2016, Volume 116* (Dordrecht: Springer) www.jewishdatabank.org.

Table 3-9
Jewish Population of Jewish Federation Service Areas with 20,000 or More Jews, 2016

	Community	Number of Jews
1	New York	1,538,000
2	Los Angeles	519,200
3	Chicago	291,800
4	Boston	229,100
5	San Francisco	227,800
6	Washington	215,600
7	Philadelphia	214,600
8	Broward County	149,000
9	South Palm Beach	131,200
10	West Palm Beach	124,300
11	Miami	123,200
12	Atlanta	119,800
13	Northern NJ	119,400
14	Middlesex-Monmouth NJ	116,000
15	MetroWest NJ	115,000
16	East Bay (Oakland)	100,750
17	San Diego	100,000
18	Denver	95,000
19	Baltimore	93,400
20	Rockland County (NY)	91,100
21	Ocean County (NJ)	83,000
22	Phoenix	82,900
23	Cleveland	80,800
24	Orange County (CA)	80,000
25	Las Vegas	72,300
26	Dallas	70,000
27	Detroit	67,000
28	Seattle	63,400
29	San Jose	63,000
30	**St. Louis**	61,100
31	Southern NJ	56,700
32	**Houston**	**51,000**
33	**Pittsburgh**	42,200
34	Portland (OR)	36,400
35	Orange County (NY)	34,000
36	St. Petersburg	33,400
37	Hartford	32,800
38	Orlando	30,600
39	San Gabriel (CA)	30,000
40	**Minneapolis**	29,300
41	Cincinnati	27,000
42	Milwaukee	25,800
43	Columbus	25,500
44	Eastern Fairfield County (CT)	24,450
45	Long Beach (CA)	23,750
46	New Haven	23,000
47	Tampa	23,000
47	Tucson	21,400
49	Sacramento	21,300
50	Austin	20,000
51	Somerset (NJ)	20,000

See notes on previous page.

Chapter 4
Geographic Profile

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ACS refers to the American Community Survey, conducted by the US Census Bureau annually. ACS replaced the "long form" of the decennial census.

All the nations of the earth shall bless themselves by your descendants, because you have obeyed my commandments.

(Genesis 22:18)

Location of the Jewish Population

Table 4-1 shows that 14% of Jewish households in Houston live in zip code 77096 (3,700 households); 5%, in 77479 (1,300 households); 5% in 77401 (1,200 households); and 5%, in 77056 (1,200 households).

The study area included about 150 zip code areas. In about 60 of these zip code areas, no Jews were interviewed despite numerous calls into those areas.

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14% of households live in the top zip code area; 24%, in the top three zip code areas; and 33%, in the top five zip code areas.

Note:
In reading Table **4-1,** note that the sample sizes after the first 15 zip code areas are generally less than 20 and may be as low as 1. Thus, while the estimates of the percentage and number of households in each zip code area is generally reliable throughout the table, the estimates of household size after the first 15 zip code areas are problematic, meaning that the estimates of the number of persons in Jewish households in these zip code areas should be viewed as only generally indicative of the truth.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-2** shows that the 14% who live in the **top zip code area** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Pittsburgh, 13% in Minneapolis, and 12% in St. Louis. The 14% compares to 19% in 1986.

The 24% who live in the **top three zip code areas** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Pittsburgh, 35% in Minneapolis, and 29% in St. Louis. The 24% compares to 31% in 1986.

The 33% who live in the **top five zip code areas** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Pittsburgh, 43% in Minneapolis, and 41% in St. Louis. The 33% compares to 40% in 1986.

Thus, Houston's Jewish community is significantly less geographically clustered than most American Jewish communities and the extent of this clustering is less than in 1986.

TABLE 4-1
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number	%		Number	%
77096	Core Area	3,666	14.1%	2.45	8,982	14.1
77479	Suburban Southwest	1,274	4.9	2.47	3,147	4.9
77401	Core Area	1,196	4.6	3.63	4,341	6.8
77056	Memorial	1,170	4.5	1.73	2,024	3.2
77024	Memorial	1,144	4.4	1.81	2,071	3.3
77025	Core Area	1,040	4.0	3.09	3,214	5.0
77007	Central City	832	3.2	2.21	1,839	2.9
77005	Core Area	754	2.9	2.77	2,089	3.3
77035	Core Area	702	2.7	2.30	1,615	2.5
77006	Central City	624	2.4	1.90	1,186	1.9
77071	Core Area	624	2.4	2.89	1,803	2.8
77478	Suburban Southwest	598	2.3	2.37	1,417	2.2
77379	North	572	2.2	2.83	1,619	2.5
77381	North	572	2.2	3.50	2,002	3.1
77450	West	572	2.2	2.82	1,613	2.5
77008	Central City	494	1.9	1.54	761	1.2
77018	North	416	1.6	2.72	1,132	1.8
77057	Memorial	416	1.6	1.52	632	1.0
77077	West	416	1.6	2.90	1,206	1.9
77004	Central City	390	1.5	2.86	1,115	1.8
77081	Core Area	364	1.4	1.76	641	1.0
77494	West	312	1.2	3.94	1,229	1.9
77584	Southeast	312	1.2	2.59	808	1.3

TABLE 4-1
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number	%		Number	%
77019	Central City	286	1.1	1.92	549	0.9
77063	Memorial	286	1.1	2.24	641	1.0
77002	Central City	260	1.0	1.50	390	0.6
77027	Central City	260	1.0	1.76	458	0.7
77062	Southeast	260	1.0	2.05	533	0.8
77066	North	260	1.0	1.28	333	0.5
77459	Suburban Southwest	260	1.0	2.97	772	1.2
77059	Southeast	234	0.9	3.20	749	1.2
77095	North	234	0.9	3.18	744	1.2
77571	East	234	0.9	2.50	585	0.9
77573	Southeast	234	0.9	2.61	611	1.0
77030	Central City	208	0.8	2.33	485	0.8
77079	West	208	0.8	1.89	393	0.6
77092	North	208	0.8	1.36	283	0.4
77406	Suburban Southwest	208	0.8	2.12	441	0.7
77389	North	182	0.7	2.08	379	0.6
77429	North	182	0.7	2.35	428	0.7
77068	North	156	0.6	3.00	468	0.7
77098	Central City	156	0.6	1.67	261	0.4
77345	North	156	0.6	4.83	753	1.2
77469	Suburban Southwest	156	0.6	2.00	312	0.5
77036	Suburban Southwest	130	0.5	1.43	186	0.3
77042	Memorial	130	0.5	1.68	218	0.3

TABLE 4-1
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number	%		Number	%
77046	Central City	130	0.5	1.59	207	0.3
77338	North	130	0.5	3.00	390	0.6
77498	Suburban Southwest	130	0.5	2.00	260	0.4
77587	Southeast	130	0.5	1.00	130	0.2
77040	North	104	0.4	3.16	329	0.5
77041	West	104	0.4	1.65	172	0.3
77058	Southeast	104	0.4	2.20	229	0.4
77074	Core Area	104	0.4	1.53	159	0.3
77433	North	104	0.4	3.68	383	0.6
77031	Core Area	78	0.3	2.15	168	0.3
77044	North	78	0.3	2.57	200	0.3
77083	West	78	0.3	2.00	156	0.2
77084	West	78	0.3	2.53	197	0.3
77380	North	78	0.3	2.44	190	0.3
77382	North	78	0.3	2.65	207	0.3
77530	East	78	0.3	1.00	78	0.1
77546	Southeast	78	0.3	NA	0	0.0
77581	Southeast	78	0.3	2.78	217	0.3
77009	Central City	52	0.2	1.72	89	0.1
77012	Southeast	52	0.2	7.00	364	0.6
77034	Southeast	52	0.2	2.72	141	0.2
77053	Suburban Southwest	52	0.2	5.00	260	0.4
77054	Central City	52	0.2	1.37	71	0.1

TABLE 4-1
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number	%		Number	%
77055	West	52	0.2	1.82	95	0.1
77065	North	52	0.2	3.08	160	0.3
77346	North	52	0.2	2.48	129	0.2
77377	North	52	0.2	3.00	156	0.2
77384	North	52	0.2	2.00	104	0.2
77010	Central City	26	0.1	1.00	26	0.0
77021	Central City	26	0.1	3.00	78	0.1
77043	West	26	0.1	2.04	53	0.1
77064	North	26	0.1	5.28	137	0.2
77072	West	26	0.1	1.16	30	0.0
77076	North	26	0.1	4.00	104	0.2
77080	West	26	0.1	1.84	48	0.1
77082	West	26	0.1	2.19	57	0.1
77088	North	26	0.1	2.00	52	0.1
77090	North	26	0.1	1.00	26	0.0
77091	North	26	0.1	1.32	34	0.1
77094	West	26	0.1	2.61	68	0.1
77099	Suburban Southwest	26	0.1	1.41	37	0.1
77449	West	26	0.1	1.49	39	0.1
77477	Suburban Southwest	26	0.1	2.00	52	0.1
77003	Central City	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77011	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77013	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0

TABLE 4-1
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number	%		Number	%
77014	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77015	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77016	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77017	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77020	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77022	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77023	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77026	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77028	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77029	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77032	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77033	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77037	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77038	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77039	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77045	Suburban Southwest	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77047	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77048	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77049	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77050	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77051	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77060	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77061	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0

TABLE 4-1
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number	%		Number	%
77067	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77069	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77070	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77073	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77075	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77078	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77085	Suburban Southwest	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77086	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77087	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77089	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77093	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77336	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77339	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77373	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77375	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77386	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77388	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77396	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77407	Suburban Southwest	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77413	West	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77489	Suburban Southwest	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77502	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77503	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0

TABLE 4-1
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE

		Jewish Households		Average House-hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Number	%		Number	%
77504	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77505	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77506	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77507	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77518	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77523	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77532	North	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77536	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77545	Suburban Southwest	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77562	East	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77565	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77586	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
77598	Southeast	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
Total		26,000	100.0%	2.45	63,700	100.0

Note:.

TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	*Top 3 Zip Code Areas*	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
York	1999	34%	79%	84%
Westport	2000	40%	66%	87%
Middlesex	2008	40%	66%	73%
Milwaukee	1996	28%	58%	71%
Howard County	2010	19%	57%	74%
Harrisburg	1994	33%	57%	72%
W Palm Beach	2005	35%	57%	66%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	55%	69%
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	54%	74%
St. Paul	2004	26%	52%	67%
Rochester	1999	29%	52%	66%
Baltimore	2010	20%	51%	64%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%	50%	60%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24%	49%	69%
Charlotte	1997	19%	48%	68%
Wilmington	1995	17%	46%	60%
Richmond	1994	25%	46%	57%
Monmouth	1997	21%	44%	60%
Miami	2014	25%	42%	53%
Cleveland	2011	19%	41%	53%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	39%	48%
Pittsburgh	2002	28%	39%	47%
Jacksonville	2002	17%	37%	54%

TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

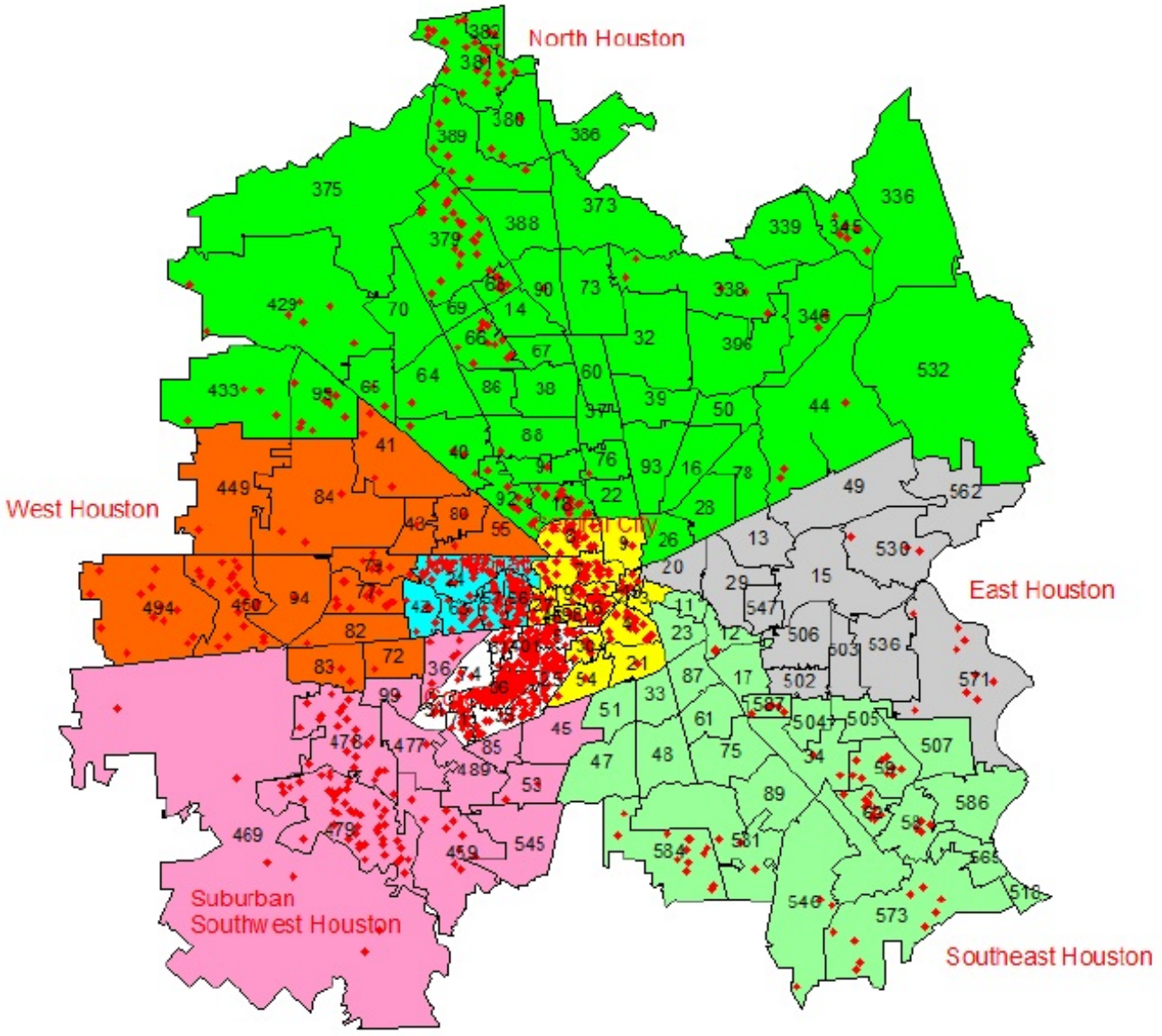
Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	*Top 3 Zip Code Areas*	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
Hartford	2000	21%	37%	48%
San Antonio	2007	16%	36%	50%
Detroit	2005	19%	36%	48%
Sarasota	2001	16%	35%	49%
Minneapolis	2004	13%	35%	43%
Bergen	2001	17%	34%	44%
Tucson	2002	13%	33%	47%
Cincinnati	2008	15%	33%	46%
Portland (ME)	2007	15%	33%	46%
Tidewater	2001	14%	33%	46%
Houston	**1986**	**19%**	**31%**	**40%**
Columbus	2013	14%	30%	42%
St. Louis	2014	12%	29%	41%
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	38%
New Haven	2010	9%	25%	37%
HOUSTON	**2016**	**14%**	**24%**	**33%**
Broward	2016	10%	21%	28%
Las Vegas	2005	8%	19%	28%
St. Petersburg	1994	7%	18%	28%
Seattle	2000	8%	18%	27%
Phoenix	2002	6%	18%	27%
Atlanta	2006	7%	17%	25%
San Diego	2003	6%	16%	25%

TABLE 4-2
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THE TOP ZIP CODE AREAS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Top Zip Code Area *	*Top 3 Zip Code Areas*	Top 5 Zip Code Areas
Chicago	2010	6%	15%	22%
San Francisco	2004	5%	14%	21%
East Bay	2011	5%	14%	20%
Washington	2003	5%	13%	20%
Philadelphia	2009	5%	12%	18%
Los Angeles	1997	4%	11%	17%
Denver	2007	4%	10%	16%
New York	2011	3%	9%	14%
Buffalo	1995	35%	NA	NA

* Shows the percentage of all Jewish households who live in the zip code area containing the largest number of Jewish households.



Number of Jewish Households

Zip Code Numbers without 77 and without leading zeros
Example: The 24 on the map is 77024

Each Dot Represents 25 Jewish Households
Dots Are Randomly Placed within Each Zip Code

Place of Birth

Table 4-3 shows that 85% of adults in Jewish households in Houston were born in the United States. 25% of adults were born in the Northeast (including 15% in New York, and 4% in Pennsylvania); 42%, in the South; 12%, in the Midwest; and 7%, in the West. 25% (13,400 adults) of adults were locally born (born in Houston). 15% (7,800 adults) of adults were foreign born. 2% (900 adults) were born in Israel.

The percentage of locally-born adults is important in understanding levels of attachment to the local community and local institutions. Most observers agree that Jewish adults living in the area in which they were born are more likely to maintain formal contacts with the Jewish community. They are more likely to continue to belong to the synagogue in which they were raised and to participate in the local organized Jewish community.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-4** shows that the 25% **locally born** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in St. Louis, 49% in Pittsburgh, and 46% in Minneapolis. The 25% compares to 20% in 1986.

✔ 54% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Harris County as of 2014 were born in Texas.

The 15% **foreign born** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Minneapolis, 10% in Pittsburgh, and 8% in St. Louis. The 15% compares to 13% in 1986.

✔ 25% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Harris County as of 2014 and 17% of all Americans adults as of 2015 were foreign born.

Table 4-5 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born varies from 17% in the North and 18% in the Suburban Southwest to 33% in the Central City and 30% in the Core Area.

Table 4-6 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born decreases from 49% of adults under age 35 to 28% of adults age 35-49, and 15% of adults age 50-74. It then increases to 21% of adults age 75 and over. The percentage of adults who were foreign born is highest for adults age 35-49.

Table 4-3
Place of Birth

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

US Location	Percentage
Greater Houston	25.0%
Other Texas	10.3
Total Texas	35.3%
New York	14.6%
California	4.4
Pennsylvania	3.8
Illinois	2.8
Ohio	2.4
Massachusetts	2.1
Michigan	2.1
Connecticut	2.0
New Jersey	1.9
Louisiana	1.2
Missouri	1.2
Other US	11.6
Total US Born	85.4%
Northeast	25.3%
South	41.5%
Midwest	11.7%
West	6.9%

Foreign Location	Percentage
Israel	1.7%
Russia	1.6
Ukraine	1.4
South Africa	1.1
Other Foreign	8.8
Total Foreign Born	14.6%
South America	1.1%
Middle East	1.9%
Middle America	0.9%
Western Europe	2.4%
Former Soviet Union	3.2%
Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	1.3%
Other Foreign	3.7%

Table 4-4
Place of Birth
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		U.S. Born			
Community	**Year**	***Locally Born***	**Born Elsewhere in U.S.**	**Total**	**Foreign Born**
Cleveland	2011	57%	35	92%	8
Detroit	2005	57%	34	91%	9
Chicago	2010	57%	29	87%	13
Philadelphia	2009	56%	33	89%	11
St. Louis	2014	55%	37	92%	8
New York	2011	54%	17	71%	29
Baltimore	2010	52%	38	90%	10
Pittsburgh	2002	49%	41	90%	10
Milwaukee	1996	49%	40	88%	12
Minneapolis	2004	46%	37	83%	17
Cincinnati	2008	45%	43	88%	12
Rhode Island	2002	43%	50	93%	8
Buffalo	1995	42%	44	86%	14
Rochester	1999	41%	49	90%	10
Hartford	2000	40%	54	93%	7
St. Paul	2004	39%	44	83%	17
Tidewater	2001	34%	61	94%	6
New Haven	2010	33%	58	91%	9
Columbus	2013	29%	64	93%	7
Harrisburg	1994	29%	66	95%	5
Wilmington	1995	28% [1]	65	93%	7
Richmond	1994	27%	66	94%	6

Table 4-4
Place of Birth
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		U.S. Born			
Community	**Year**	***Locally Born***	**Born Elsewhere in U.S.**	**Total**	**Foreign Born**
HOUSTON	**2016**	**25%**	**60**	**85%**	**15**
Lehigh Valley	2007	24%	69	93%	7
San Antonio	2007	21%	67	88%	12
Denver	2007	20%	71	91%	9
Houston	**1986**	**20%**	**67**	**88%**	**13**
Portland (ME)	2007	18%	78	96%	4
Jacksonville	2002	18%	73	91%	9
Miami	2014	18% [2]	49	67%	33
Middlesex	2008	16% [3]	74	90%	10
Atlanta	2006	16%	73	89%	11
Washington	2003	15%	77	92%	8
Bergen	2001	14% [4]	69	83%	17
Westport	2000	12%	80	93%	8
Atlantic County	2004	11%	85	96%	4
San Diego	2003	11%	70	81%	19
Monmouth	1997	10%	83	93%	7
Tucson	2002	8%	84	92%	8
Charlotte	1997	8%	82	91%	9
Broward	2016	9% [5]	72	81%	19
Howard County	2010	7% [6]	86	93%	7
Phoenix	2002	6%	88	94%	6
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	85	90%	10

TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		U.S. Born			
Community	**Year**	***Locally Born***	**Born Elsewhere in U.S.**	**Total**	**Foreign Born**
Orlando	1993	4%	88	92%	8
W Palm Beach	2005	2% [7]	91	93%	7
Las Vegas	2005	1%	91	92%	8
Sarasota	2001	1%	88	89%	11
S Palm Beach	2005	0% [8]	88	88%	12
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	NA	90%	10
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	89%	11
ACS (US)	2015	NA	NA	87%	17

[1] Excludes 11% of adults born in Philadelphia.
[2] Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[3] Excludes 53% of adults born in New York and 13% born elsewhere in New Jersey.
[4] Excludes 54% of adults born in New York and 7% born elsewhere in New Jersey.
[5] Excludes 7% of adults born in Miami and 1% in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.
[6] Excludes 23% of adults born in Baltimore City or Baltimore County.
[7] Excludes 2% of adults born in Broward or Miami.
[8] Excludes 1% of adults born in Broward or Miami.

Table 4-5
Place of Birth by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Geographic Area	Locally Born	Foreign Born
Core Area	29.5%	17.5%
Memorial	25.7%	14.8%
Central City	32.9%	10.9%
Suburban Southwest	18.2%	10.6%
West	19.8%	19.7%
North	16.9%	13.6%
Southeast	24.7%	8.2%

Table 4-6
Place of Birth by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Age Group	Locally Born	Foreign Born
Under 35	48.6%	10.4%
35-49	27.9%	21.7%
50-64	14.9%	14.4%
65-74	14.2%	10.4%
75 and over	20.8%	17.5%
65 and over	16.7%	13.1%

Households from the Former Soviet Union

Jewish households in Houston are defined as Former Soviet Union (FSU) households if any Jewish adult in the household was born in one of the republics of the FSU or if the respondent's location of residence prior to Houston was in the FSU.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-7** shows that the 3.6% of FSU households is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13.0% in Minneapolis.

The 900 households is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1,800 households in Minneapolis. The 3.6% compares to 2.5% in 1986.

✔ The average household size for FSU households is 3.47 persons per household, suggesting that about 5.1% (3,200 persons) of persons in Jewish households live in FSU households.

Table 4-7
Households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			Number	
Community	**Year**	***Percentage***	**Households**	**Persons in FSU Households**
New York	2011	15.0%	104,000	234,000
St. Paul	2004	13.5%	695	1,814
Minneapolis	2004	13.0%	1,800	4,464
Milwaukee	1996	10.2%	1,061	3,045
Chicago	2010	8.0%	11,828	29,807
San Francisco	2004	8.0%	10,032	30,100
Rochester	1999	7.2%	737	1,857
Middlesex	2008	6.9%	1,656	4,753
Detroit	2005	5.4%	1,620	3,791
Harrisburg	1994	4.8%	154	414
Baltimore	2010	4.6%	1,940	4,927
New Haven	2010	4.5%	495	1,262
Cleveland	2011	4.4%	1,700	5,500
Hartford	2000	4.4%	651	1,608
Tucson	2002	3.9%	523	1,443
Houston	**2016**	**3.6%**	**936**	**3,247**
Jacksonville	2002	3.6%	241	434
Bergen	2001	3.5%	994	2,932
Rhode Island	2002	3.5%	334	728
Washington	2003	3.2%	3,520	8,694
Miami	2014	3.1%	1,727	4,497
St. Petersburg	1994	2.9%	377	1,195

Table 4-7
Households from the Former Soviet Union (FSU)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

			Number	
Community	**Year**	***Percentage***	**Households**	**Persons in FSU Households**
Monmouth	1997	2.5%	650	1,814
Houston	**1986**	**2.5%**	**400**	**NA**
Wilmington	1995	2.3%	131	424
Broward	2016	2.2%	1,584	4,910
San Antonio	2007	1.9%	86	267
Richmond	1994	1.6%	96	219
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.4%	56	169
Las Vegas	2005	1.3%	546	1,321
Charlotte	1997	1.3%	52	164
Sarasota	2001	1.2%	106	232
S Palm Beach	2005	1.1%	803	1,767
Howard County	2010	1.0%	75	165
Westport	2000	0.9%	45	109
Tidewater	2001	0.8%	43	93
W Palm Beach	2005	0.5%	345	725
Portland (ME)	2007	0.0%	0	0
Atlantic County	2004	0.0%	0	0
Orlando	1993	0.0%	0	0

Notes: 1) An FSU household is a household in which an adult was born in one of the 15 republics of the Former Soviet Union.
2) Only the random digit dialing (RDD) sample was used to calculate the percentage of FSU households in communities in which only RDD and Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling were used because a disproportionately low percentage of FSU households have a DJN.

Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked whether each Jewish adult in their household *considered himself/herself to be* a Hispanic Jew, and/or a Sephardic Jew, and/or an Israeli.

Hispanic Jews

Table 4-8 shows that 5.8% (2,500 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews *(Hispanic Jewish adults)*.

Table 4-8 shows that the percentage of Jewish adults who are Hispanic varies from 2% in the Central City to 12% in the North.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-9** shows that the 6% (2,500 adults) of Hispanic Jewish adults is the third highest (measured in percent) of eight comparison Jewish communities.

Table 4-10 shows that 42% of Hispanic Jewish adults live in the Core Area and 28% live in the North.

✔ 7% (1,900 households) of *Jewish households* contain a Hispanic Jewish adult. The average household size of these households is 2.73 persons.

✔ 8% (5,200 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Hispanic Jewish adult.

✔ In 14% of married households containing Hispanic Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.

✔ 57% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

✔ 9% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Israelis.

Country from Which Hispanic Jews Come. **Table 4-11** shows that 31% of Hispanic Jewish adults come from Spain, 17%, from Mexico; 8%, from Morocco, 7%, from Argentina; 5%, from Colombia; and 5%, from Nicaragua.

The preceding discussion of Hispanic Jews is based upon Jewish adults who were identified by the respondent as considering themselves to be Hispanic Jews. Another 250 adults who do not consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews “come from” Spanish-speaking countries in South and Central America, but do not consider themselves Hispanic.

Sephardic Jews

Table 4-8 shows that 13.2% (5,700 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews *(Sephardic Jewish adults)*.

Table 4-8 shows that the percentage of Jewish adults who are Sephardic varies from 3% in the Southeast to 19% in the Suburban Southwest.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-9** shows the 13% (5,700 adults) of Sephardic Jewish adults compared to about ten comparison Jewish communities.

Table 4-10 shows that 37% of Sephardic Jewish adults live in the Core Area; 18% in the North; and 16% in the Suburban Southwest.

✔ 17% of *Jewish households* (4,500 households) contain a Jewish adult who is a Sephardic Jew. The average household size of these households is 2.34 persons.

✔ 17% (10,500 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult.

✔ In 20% of married households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult, both spouses consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

✔ 26% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.

✔ 18% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Israelis.

Israelis

Table 4-8 shows that 8.7% (3,700 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Israelis *(Israeli Jewish adults)*.

Table 4-8 shows that the percentage of Israeli Jewish adults varies from 17% in the Central City and 16% in the Suburban Southwest to 4%-5% in each of the Core Area, the North and the Southeast.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-9** shows that the 9% (3,700 adults) of Jewish adults who are Israeli is about average among 12 comparison Jewish communities.

Table 4-10 shows that 26% of Israeli Jewish adults live the Central City and 21% in each of the Suburban Southwest and the Core Area.

✔ 10% (2,500 households) of *Jewish households* contain an Israeli Jewish adult. The average household size of these households is 2.52 persons.

✔ 10% (6,300 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing an Israeli Jewish adult.

✔ In 72% of married households containing Israeli Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Israelis.

✔ 6% of Israeli Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.

✔ 25% of Israeli Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

TABLE 4-8
HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

BASE: JEWISH ADULTS

	Hispanic Jewish Adults		Sephardic Jewish Adults		Israeli Adults	
Geographic Area	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Core Area	6.6%	1,021	13.2%	2,144	4.9%	776
Memorial	4.2%	206	12.3%	628	9.6%	463
Central City	1.7%	89	10.3%	578	17.4%	955
Suburban Southwest	3.4%	167	18.9%	946	15.9%	795
West	4.2%	120	10.1%	294	13.4%	392
North	12.1%	702	17.4%	1,009	3.7%	224
Southeast	6.1%	161	2.6%	63	5.2%	127
All	5.8%	2,466	13.2%	5,662	8.7%	3,732

Table 4-9
Hispanic Jews, Sephardic Jews, and Israelis
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Adults

		Hispanic Jewish Adults		Sephardic Jewish Adults		Israeli Adults	
Community	**Year**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**
Miami	2014	14.9%	14,730	17.4%	17,202	9.1%	8,996
Broward	2016	10.4%	13,224	16.4%	20,854	10.7%	13,606
Houston	**2016**	**5.8%**	**2,467**	**13.2%**	**5,662**	**8.7%**	**3,732**
New York	2011	4.3%	51,600	NA	NA	NA	NA
S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%	1,559	4.3%	5,155	2.1%	2,518
Las Vegas	2005	1.2%	733	8.0%	4,887	5.1%	3,115
Cleveland	2011	0.3%	186	NA	NA	NA	NA
W Palm Beach	2005	0.3%	347	3.5%	4,048	2.0%	2,313
Washington	2003	NA	NA	7.2%	12,121	4.6%	7,744
Bergen	2001	NA	NA	5.2%	2,717	4.7%	2,457
Columbus	2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1%	208
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	12.1%	3,380	NA	NA
Monmouth	1997	NA	NA	13.6%	6,872	NA	NA
New York *	2011	NA	NA	15.7%	242,000	7.9%	121,000
San Francisco *	2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3%	14,351
Los Angeles *	1997	NA	NA	10.0%	51,900	10.1%	52,400

* Includes both adults and children.

TABLE 4-10
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS

BASE: JEWISH ADULTS

Geographic Area	Hispanic Jews	Sephardic Jews	Israelis
Core Area	41.5%	36.8%	20.9%
Memorial	8.3	10.9	12.4
Central City	3.6	10.1	25.6
Suburban Southwest	6.8	16.4	21.2
West	4.9	5.2	10.5
North	28.4	18.1	6.0
Southeast	6.5	1.1	3.4
East	0.0	1.4	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-11
COUNTRY FROM WHICH HISPANIC JEWS COME

BASE: HISPANIC JEWISH ADULTS

Location	Percentage
Spain	31.3%
Mexico	17.1
Morocco	7.5
Argentina	7.3
Columbia	5.3
Nicaragua	4.7
United States	3.3
Israel	2.1
Guatemala	1.7
Cuba	0.9

Location	Percentage
Other Europe	14.5
Other South America	2.6
Other	1.7
Total	100.0%

United States Citizenship

Table 4-12 shows the US citizenship status of all foreign-born respondents in Houston. Overall, 98% of respondents are US citizens, including 82% of foreign-born respondents.

Community Comparisons. The 82% of foreign born who are citizens compares to 81% in Miami and 86% in Broward, the only other communities for which this measure is available. The 82% compares to 33% of all foreign born adults in Harris County as of 2014 and 49% of all foreign born adults in the United States.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Table 4-12 shows that, overall, 82% of **foreign-born respondents** are US citizens. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in Memorial (97%)
- from the FSU (100%)
- age 50-64 (96%) and age 65 and over (97%)
- Reform households (97%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- Sephardic households (71%) and Israeli households (69%)
- under age 50 (63%)

Table 4-12
United States Citizenship

Base: Respondents and Foreign-Born Respondents

Population Subgroup	Foreign-Born Respondents
All	82.3%
Geographic Area	
Core Area	86.4%
Memorial	96.8%
Jewish Respondent Is from the FSU	
FSU	99.5%
Respondent Is Sephardic	
Sephardic	70.6%
Non-Sephardic	83.8%
Respondent Is Israeli	
Israeli	68.5%
Non-Israeli	82.4%
Age of Respondent	
Under 50	63.2%
50 - 64	96.4%
65 and over	96.7%
Sex of the Respondent	
Male	78.4%
Female	85.2%
Household Income	
Under $100,000	83.2%
$100 - $200,000	83.1%
$200,000 and over	77.7%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	90.9%
Conservative	85.3%
Reform	97.1%
Just Jewish	75.3%

LGBT Population

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked if any adult in their household is gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender. 10% of respondents answered affirmatively, suggesting that 2,500 Jewish households contain an adult who is LGBT.

It is likely that this is an underestimate of the LGBT population in Jewish households since some respondents may have been reluctant to disclose this information or may be unaware of the sexual orientation of a family member. 1.0% of respondents refused to answer this question.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-13** shows that the 10% of households that contain an adult who is gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender is the second highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in St. Louis.

Table 4-13
Some Adult in Household is Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, or Transgender
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Broward	2016	11%
Houston	**2016**	**10%**
San Francisco	2005	8%
Columbus	2013	6%
New York	2011	5%
Philadelphia	2009	5%
St. Louis	2014	4%
Chicago	2010	3%

Community	Year	%
Cleveland [1]	2011	3%
Denver	2007	3%
Miami	2014	2%
Baltimore	2010	2%
Howard County	2010	2%
Cincinnati	2008	2%
San Diego	2003	1%

[1] Respondent Only

Location of Residence Prior to Houston

Table 4-14 shows that 23% (5,900 households) of respondents in Jewish households in Houston have always lived in Houston and 13% moved to Houston from elsewhere in Texas. 20% of respondents moved to Houston from the Northeast (including 9% from New York); 9%, from the Midwest; 17%, from elsewhere in the South; and 10%, from the West. 9% of respondents moved to Houston from foreign locations, including 1% from Israel.

Table 4-14
Location of Residence Prior to Houston

Base: Respondents

US Location	Percentage
Greater Houston	22.5%
Other Texas	12.5
Total Texas	35.0%
New York	8.6
California	5.2
Florida	4.6
Louisiana	4.6
New Jersey	3.6
Massachusetts	3.0
Ohio	2.8
Illinois	2.2
Pennsylvania	2.2
Michigan	1.8
Connecticut	1.7
Maryland	1.7
Arizona	1.4
Georgia	1.2
Missouri	1.0
Other US	10.4
Total US	91.0%

US Location	Percentage
Northeast	20.3%
South	51.7%
Midwest	9.4%
West	9.6%
Foreign Location	**Percentage**
Israel	1.4
Other Foreign	7.6
Total Foreign	9.0%
South America	1.1%
Middle America	0.7%
Middle East	1.6%
Western Europe	2.5%
Former Soviet Union	1.5%
Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	0.2%
Other Foreign	7.6%

Length of Residence in Houston

Length of residence, like place of birth, is an indicator of the levels of attachment of the local Jewish population to the local community and local institutions. Length of residence is also an important indicator of population change in that it indicates the number of Jewish households who have moved to the community in recent years.

Table 4-15 shows that 7% (1,800 households) of Jewish households in Houston moved to Houston within the past five years (*new households* ❶). Thus, an average of 350 households who currently live in Houston moved to Houston each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). 7% of households have lived in Houston for 5-9 years; 15%, for 10-19 years; and 71%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households* ❷).

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-16** shows that the 7% of **new households** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in both Pittsburgh and Minneapolis and 6% in St. Louis. The 7% compares to 17% in 1986.

The 71% of **long-term households** is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in St. Louis, 73% in Pittsburgh, and 68% in Minneapolis.

Table 4-17 shows that the 350 households who currently live in Houston who, on average, moved to Houston each year during the past five years is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 376 in Pittsburgh, 375 in St. Louis, and 238 in Minneapolis. The 350 households compares to 546 in 1986.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

New Households

Table 4-15 shows that, overall, 7% of households are **new households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households under age 35 (18%)

The percentage is lower in:

- households age 50-64 (2%)

Long-Term Households

Overall, 71% of households are **long-term households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Memorial (84%) and the Southeast (87%)
- households age 75 and over (89%)
- households with only adult children (85%), elderly couple households (83%), and elderly single households (82%)
- synagogue member households (81%) and Jewish organization member households (81%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (61%) and the North (55%)
- households under age 35 (41%) and age 35-49 (49%)
- households with children (59%) and non-elderly single households (58%)

Table 4-15
Length of Residence in Houston

Base: Respondents

	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	**0-4** ❶	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+** ❷
All	6.9%	7.4	15.0	70.7
Geographic Area				
Core Area	5.3%	3.0	14.2	77.5
Memorial	3.0%	3.6	9.1	84.3
Central City	12.4%	13.0	12.4	62.2
Suburban Southwest	5.0%	7.0	21.8	66.2
West	2.0%	17.5	20.1	60.4
North	14.2%	12.2	19.0	54.6
Southeast	2.9%	1.8	8.2	87.1
Age of Head of Household				
Under 35	17.8%	18.6	22.3	41.3
35 - 49	15.7%	8.7	26.7	48.9
50 - 64	2.2%	6.3	11.6	79.9
65 - 74	2.8%	5.2	12.5	79.5
75 and over	3.1%	2.5	5.2	89.2
➜ 65 and over	2.9%	4.2	9.7	83.2
Household Structure				
Household with Children	9.0%	9.3	23.0	58.7
Household with Only Adult Children	2.6%	3.7	8.8	84.9
Non-Elderly Couple	11.5%	4.9	21.0	62.6
Non-Elderly Single	8.5%	20.8	12.9	57.8
Elderly Couple	3.8%	3.0	9.8	83.4
Elderly Single	2.8%	2.8	12.3	82.1

Table 4-15
Length of Residence in Houston

Base: Respondents

	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	**0-4 ❶**	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+ ❷**
All	6.9%	7.4	15.0	70.7
Household Income				
Under $25,000	6.3%	14.1	16.2	63.4
$25 - $50,000	13.3%	11.5	11.9	63.3
$50 - $100,000	12.2%	6.3	5.0	76.5
$100 - $200,000	4.7%	12.4	19.5	63.4
$200,000 and over	8.1%	5.2	15.7	71.0
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	4.0%	3.2	17.3	75.5
Conservative	10.0%	7.7	10.5	71.8
Reform	6.6%	5.0	13.8	74.6
Just Jewish	5.6%	10.9	20.5	63.0
Synagogue Membership				
Member	3.6%	4.2	11.4	80.8
Non-Member	9.4%	9.8	18.1	62.7
Attended Chabad in the Past Year				
Attended	8.0%	8.0	16.3	67.7
Did Not Attend	6.7%	7.2	15.0	71.1
JCC Membership				
Member	6.7%	4.5	13.2	75.6
Non-Member	6.8%	8.1	15.8	69.3
Jewish Organization Membership				
Member	5.1%	4.9	9.2	80.8
Non-Member	7.5%	8.1	17.1	67.3

Note: See page 4-31 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

TABLE 4-16
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0–4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	32%	28	29	11
Orlando	1993	32%	20	30	18
Charlotte	1997	31%	21	20	29
Las Vegas	2005	29%	21	30	21
Phoenix	2002	21%	24	20	35
W Palm Beach	2005	21%	23	33	23
Seattle	2000	21%	17	24	37
Harrisburg	1994	21%	11	19	50
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	20	35	26
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	19	39	23
San Diego	2003	19%	13	24	45
Sarasota	2001	18%	24	33	26
Tucson	2002	18%	20	21	41
Westport	2000	17%	20	20	44
Houston	**1986**	**17%**	**20**	**62**	
Washington	2003	17%	11	20	54
Wilmington	1995	17%	11	14	58
Atlanta	2006	15%	16	23	45
Richmond	1994	15%	13	21	51
Denver	2007	15%	9	20	56
Jacksonville	2002	14%	9	24	53
Monmouth	1997	13%	15	26	46
Bergen	2001	13%	12	20	56
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%	8	16	63
San Antonio	2007	13%	7	18	62

Table 4-16
Length of Residence in the Local Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0–4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Howard County	2010	13%	6	32	48
St. Paul	2004	13%	6	21	60
Atlantic County	2004	12%	15	23	50
York	1999	11%	17	25	47
Middlesex	2008	11%	12	30	47
Portland (ME)	2007	10%	19	26	45
Tidewater	2001	10%	11	19	59
Milwaukee	1996	10%	10	13	68
Rhode Island	2002	10%	8	13	69
East Bay	2011	9%	10	21	59
Miami	2014	9%	8	17	65
Columbus	2013	9%	7	14	71
Hartford	2000	9%	7	16	69
Pittsburgh	2002	9%	7	11	73
Minneapolis	2004	9%	5	18	68
Cincinnati	2008	8%	8	17	67
Houston	**2016**	**7%**	**7**	**15**	**71**
Los Angeles	1997	7%	8	20	65
Chicago	2010	7%	7	10	76
Broward	2016	6%	9	22	63
New Haven	2010	6%	9	18	67
Rochester	1999	6%	9	15	70
Philadelphia	2009	6%	5	8	80
St. Louis	2014	6%	3	13	78
Cleveland	2011	4%	4	8	85

TABLE 4-16
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0–4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Baltimore	2010	3%	6	9	83
New York	2011	3%	4	15	78
Detroit	2005	3%	2	7	88
San Francisco	2004	40%			60

Note: See page 4-31 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 4-17
Average Number of New Households Per Year
During the Past Five Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	3,705
Washington	2003	3,630
Los Angeles	1997	3,467
W Palm Beach	2005	2,953
S Palm Beach	2005	2,716
Las Vegas	2005	2,428
Chicago	2010	1,915
Phoenix	2002	1,850
Atlanta	2006	1,839
San Diego	2003	1,776
Philadelphia	2009	1,400
Denver	2007	1,400
Miami	2014	1,025
East Bay	2011	945
Seattle	2000	945
Broward	2016	900
Bergen	2001	710
Monmouth	1997	650
Orlando	1993	575
Houston	**1986**	**546**
Middlesex	2008	523
St. Petersburg	1994	489
Tucson	2002	480
Houston	**2016**	**359**
Pittsburgh	2002	376
St. Louis	2014	375
Sarasota	2001	315

Community	Year	Number
Cleveland	2011	268
Hartford	2000	258
Charlotte	1997	244
Atlantic County	2004	242
Columbus	2013	241
Minneapolis	2004	238
Baltimore	2010	221
Milwaukee	1996	204
Cincinnati	2008	200
Rhode Island	2002	197
Howard County	2010	195
Wilmington	1995	194
Jacksonville	2002	190
Richmond	1994	181
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	172
Westport	2000	171
Detroit	2005	168
St. Paul	2004	136
New Haven	2010	134
Harrisburg	1994	131
Rochester	1999	121
San Antonio	2007	115
Tidewater	2001	111
Lehigh Valley	2007	102
Portland (ME)	2007	86
York	1999	21

Profiles of New and Longer-Term Households

Table 4-18 compares Jewish households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (*new households*) with households in residence for five or more years (*longer-term households*). While **Table 4-15** shows the percentage of households in *each population subgroup* in residence in Houston for various lengths of time (0-4 years, 5-9 years, etc.), **Table 4-18** shows *profiles of new households and longer-term households*. As an interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 4-15** shows that 5% of *households in the Core Area* are new households, **Table 4-18** shows that 25% of *new households* live in North Dade. Only important differences between new households and longer-term households are noted below.

Compared to longer-term households, new households are (were) more likely to:

- live in the Central City and the North
- be under age 35 and age 35-49
- be households with children and non-elderly couple households
- contain adults who are employed full time
- earn an annual income of $50,000-$100,000
- be Conservative households
- not be synagogue members
- not be asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Compared to longer-term households, new households are (were) less likely to:

- live in the Core Area and Memorial
- be age 50-64, age 65-74, and 75 and over
- be households with only adult children, elderly couple households, and elderly single households
- be employed part time or a student
- earn an annual income of $100,000-$200,000
- be synagogue members and Jewish organization members
- donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Table 4-18
Profile of New Households

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Years in Residence: 0-4 (New Households)	Years in Residence: 5+ (Longer-Term Households)
Geographic Area		
Core Area	25.4%	33.5%
Memorial	5.3	12.6
Central City	26.4	13.7
Suburban Southwest	8.0	11.2
West	2.4	8.2
North	30.1	13.4
Southeast	2.4	6.1
East	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Age of Head of Household		
Under 35	26.6%	9.1%
35 - 49	48.2	19.0
50 - 64	10.4	35.6
65 - 74	8.8	22.6
75 and over	6.0	13.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Household Structure		
Household with Children	29.1%	21.6%
Household with Only Adult Children	4.0	11.2
Non-Elderly Couple	26.2	14.9
Non-Elderly Single	15.4	12.0
Elderly Couple	10.6	20.0
Elderly Single	4.2	10.8
Other	10.5	9.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4-18
Profile of New Households

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Years in Residence: 0-4 (New Households)	Years in Residence: 5+ (Longer-Term Households)
Employment Status of Adults		
Employed Full Time	61.9%	50.0%
Employed Part Time	6.3	12.4
Unemployed	0.9	2.8
Retired	19.0	19.6
Homemaker	7.3	5.2
Student	1.9	6.8
Disabled	2.3	1.8
Volunteer	0.4	1.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Household Income		
Under $25,000	7.6%	10.3%
$25 - $50,000	12.4	7.4
$50 - $100,000	36.8	24.5
$100 - $200,000	15.4	28.8
$200,000 and over	27.8	29.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish Identification		
Orthodox	2.5%	4.6%
Conservative	35.6	23.9
Reconstructionist	0.0	0.9
Reform	35.6	37.8
Just Jewish	26.3	32.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4-18
Profile of New Households

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Years in Residence: 0-4 (New Households)	Years in Residence: 5+ (Longer-Term Households)
Type of Marriage		
In-married	55.7%	50.4%
Conversionary	4.6	10.1
Intermarried	39.7	39.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Synagogue Membership		
Member	22.8%	45.6%
Non-Member	77.2	54.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year		
Attended	22.3%	19.0%
Did Not Attend	77.7	81.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
JCC Membership		
Member	18.3%	18.8%
Non-Member	81.7	81.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish Organization Membership		
Member	17.9%	24.6%
Non-Member	82.1	75.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year		
Donated to Federation	29.4%	39.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	9.3	10.8
Not Asked	61.3	50.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4-18
Profile of New Households

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Years in Residence: 0-4 (New Households)	Years in Residence: 5+ (Longer-Term Households)
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year		
Nothing	70.2%	60.0%
Under $100	8.8	13.2
$100 - $500	16.0	14.2
$500 and over	5.0	12.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Length of Residence at Current Address

Table 4-19 shows that 29% of Jewish households in Houston have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 14%, for 5-9 years; 30%, for 10-19 years; and 27%, for 20 or more years.

The percentage of households who have lived at their current address for 0-4 years indicates the presence of households who probably have less discretionary income for charitable purposes because during this time the percentage of a household's income needed for mortgage payments and other home-related expenses (such as furniture) may be at its highest.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-20** shows that the 29% at their current address for **0-4 years** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Minneapolis and 25% in St. Louis. The 29% compares to 46% in 1986.

The 27% at their current address for **20 or more years** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in St. Louis and 20% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

0-4 Years in Residence

Table 4-19 shows that, overall, 29% of households have lived at their current address for **0-4 years**. The percentage is much higher in:

- the Central City (47%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southeast (8%)

20 or More Years in Residence

No important differences are seen between the overall percentage and the percentages for the five geographic areas.

Overall, 27% of households have lived at their current address for **20 or more years**. The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Central City (14% and the North (12%)

Table 4-19
Length of Residence at Current Address

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Years in Residence			
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
All	29.1%	14.1	30.0	26.8
Geographic Area				
Core Area	29.3%	10.8	26.8	33.1
Memorial	23.5%	11.3	32.8	32.4
Central City	46.8%	15.2	23.8	14.2
Suburban Southwest	26.0%	14.7	26.4	32.9
West	28.1%	19.5	31.0	21.4
North	27.3%	23.7	37.2	11.8
Southeast	8.3%	3.2	44.8	43.7

Table 4-20
Length of Residence at Current Address
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0-4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Orlando	1993	55%	22	19	5
Seattle	2000	55%	19	16	10
Charlotte	1997	54%	22	15	9
Las Vegas	2005	53%	25	19	3
Phoenix	2002	52%	26	13	9
San Diego	2003	51%	18	20	12
Houston	**1986**	**46%**	**28**	**27**	
Atlanta	2006	45%	24	19	12
Tucson	2002	44%	24	18	13
Denver	2007	44%	21	21	14
Harrisburg	1994	41%	18	19	21
Washington	2003	40%	18	24	19
St. Petersburg	1994	39%	26	27	8
W Palm Beach	2005	39%	26	25	10
Richmond	1994	39%	23	21	16
Sarasota	2001	37%	27	24	11
Westport	2000	37%	20	20	24
Milwaukee	1996	36%	22	22	20
Jacksonville	2002	36%	21	26	17
Columbus	2013	36%	21	25	18
Wilmington	1995	35%	25	19	21
Los Angeles	1997	33%	19	23	24
St. Paul	2004	32%	25	25	18
Tidewater	2001	32%	24	26	18
Minneapolis	2004	32%	22	26	20

Table 4-20
Length of Residence at Current Address
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

		Years in Residence			
Community	**Year**	***0-4***	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
East Bay	2011	32%	22	21	25
Rhode Island	2002	32%	19	21	28
S Palm Beach	2005	31%	23	32	14
Portland (ME)	2007	29%	25	24	22
Cincinnati	2008	29%	19	27	25
Houston	**2016**	**29%**	**14**	**30**	**27**
San Antonio	2007	28%	21	26	25
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%	17	23	31
Hartford	2000	28%	14	24	34
Rochester	1999	27%	19	24	29
Philadelphia	2009	27%	18	27	29
Atlantic County	2004	26%	21	27	26
Monmouth	1997	26%	21	26	27
Miami	2014	26%	12	26	36
St. Louis	2014	25%	23	23	29
Bergen	2001	25%	18	24	33
Cleveland	2011	24%	19	28	29
Broward	2016	23%	15	29	32
Detroit	2005	20%	24	30	27
Middlesex	2008	19%	20	34	27
New Haven	2010	14%	18	29	38
San Francisco	2004	73%		27	

Home Ownership

Table 4-21 shows that 83% of Jewish households in Houston own their home. Home ownership indicates a higher level of attachment to the local community. Examining home ownership among elderly households also provides an indication of the percentage of elderly persons who, because they will have homes to sell, might be able to afford unsubsidized adult living facilities.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-22** shows that the 83% home ownership is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Minneapolis and 73% in Pittsburgh. The 83% compares to 69% in 1986. The 83% compares to 56% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 64% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-21** shows that, overall, 83% of households own their home. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 50-64 (93%)
- households with only adult children (98%), non-elderly couple households (93%), and elderly couple households (95%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Central City (72%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (41%)
- households under age 35 (45%)
- non-elderly single households (48%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (51%) and $25,000-$50,000 (42%)

Table 4-21 Home Ownership	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Percentage**
All	83.1%
Geographic Area	
Core Area	81.1%
Memorial	81.3%
Central City	72.0%
Suburban Southwest	92.0%
West	90.1%
North	86.7%
Southeast	91.7%
Length of Residence in Houston	
0 - 4 years	41.4%
5 - 9 years	77.6%
10 - 19 years	76.0%
20 or more years	89.7%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	44.8%
35 - 49	77.7%
50 - 64	92.9%
65 - 74	92.1%
75 and over	84.3%
➜ 65 and over	89.2%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	86.7%
Household with Only Adult Children	97.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	92.8%
Non-Elderly Single	47.9%
Elderly Couple	95.2%
Elderly Single	76.5%

Table 4-21 Home Ownership	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Percentage**
All	83.1%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	51.2%
$25 - $50,000	42.1%
$50 - $100,000	80.1%
$100 - $200,000	92.2%
$200,000 and over	90.1%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	85.6%
Conservative	86.1%
Reform	85.3%
Just Jewish	78.4%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	88.5%
Non-Member	79.2%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	77.3%
Did Not Attend	84.7%
JCC Membership	
Member	85.8%
Non-Member	82.7%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	86.0%
Non-Member	82.5%

Table 4-22
Home Ownership
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	93%
W Palm Beach	2005	92%
Middlesex	2008	91%
S Palm Beach	2005	91%
Atlantic County	2004	91%
San Antonio	2007	90%
Monmouth	1997	89%
New Haven	2010	87%
Westport	2000	87%
Sarasota	2001	86%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%
Essex-Morris	1998	85%
Atlanta	2006	84%
Bergen	2001	84%
Houston	**2016**	**83%**
Chicago	2010	83%
Detroit	2005	83%
Hartford	2000	83%
Jacksonville	2002	82%
Broward	2016	82%
Miami	2014	81%
St. Paul	2004	81%
Cleveland	2011	79%
Baltimore	2010	79%

Community	Year	%
Minneapolis	2004	79%
Washington	2003	79%
Phoenix	2002	79%
Tidewater	2001	79%
Rochester	1999	78%
St. Petersburg	1994	78%
Richmond	1994	77%
Tucson	2002	76%
Buffalo	1995	76%
Wilmington	1995	76%
Las Vegas	2005	75%
Charlotte	1997	75%
Rhode Island	2002	74%
San Diego	2003	73%
Pittsburgh	2002	73%
Harrisburg	1994	73%
Milwaukee	1996	72%
Orlando	1993	69%
Houston	**1986**	**69%**
Los Angeles	1997	65%
Seattle	2000	64%
San Francisco	2004	55%
New York	2011	54%
ACS (US)	2014	64%

Moving Plans

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked the probability that they will move within the next three years. In this question, respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity toward mobility.

Note that none of the moving plans reported in this section are plans engendered by temporary moves as a result of the Memorial Day Flood. Households who were still out of their residence in the flood area were asked about their plans *after* whatever move they were or were not making as a result of the flood.

Table 4-23 shows that 10% (2,500 households) of households will definitely move (*either within Houston or out of Houston*) within the next three years. 16% (4,100 households) of households will probably move; 35%, probably not; 36%, definitely not; and 4% don't know. In total, 25% of households will definitely/probably move within the next three years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-24** shows that the 25% **definitely/probably moving** is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Louis and 14% in Minneapolis.

The 36% **definitely not moving** is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Minneapolis and 37% in St. Louis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Definitely/Probably Moving

Table 4-23 shows that, overall, 25% of households are **definitely/probably moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Central City (35%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (52%) and 5-9 years (46%)
- households under age 35 (56%) and age 35-49 (35%)
- non-elderly single households (50%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (40%) and $25,000-$50,000 (35%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southeast (15%)
- households age 65-74 (15%) and age 75 and over (8%)
- elderly single households (9%) and elderly couple households (12%)

Definitely Not Moving

Overall, 36% of households are **definitely not moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (51%)
- households age 75 and over (57%)
- elderly couple households (50%) and elderly single households (48%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (19%) and 5-9 years (15%)
- households under age 35 (15%)
- non-elderly single households (19%)

TABLE 4-23
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
BASE: HOUSEHOLDS

Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
All	25.3%	9.5%	15.8	35.2	35.9	3.6
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Core Area	23.4%	8.7%	14.7	38.1	34.8	3.7
Memorial	25.6%	10.0%	15.6	31.5	34.6	8.3
Central City	35.3%	16.8%	18.5	28.0	34.5	2.2
Suburban Southwest	16.9%	6.4%	10.5	39.6	41.0	2.5
West	27.4%	3.2%	24.2	33.6	37.6	1.4
North	28.5%	12.2%	16.3	38.6	30.0	2.9
Southeast	14.6%	1.6%	13.0	30.2	50.9	4.3
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOUSTON						
0 - 4 years	51.8%	21.3%	30.5	25.1	18.8	4.3
5 - 9 years	45.7%	28.4%	17.3	38.4	15.4	0.5
10 - 19 years	31.7%	8.8%	22.9	38.1	29.3	0.9
20 or more years	18.8%	6.4%	12.4	35.3	41.5	4.4

Table 4-23
Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years

Base: Households

Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
All	25.3%	9.5%	15.8	35.2	35.9	3.6
Age of Head of Household						
Under 35	55.8%	29.2%	26.6	27.8	14.6	1.8
35 - 49	34.5%	14.0%	20.5	31.8	32.7	1.0
50 - 64	22.6%	8.0%	14.6	41.5	32.7	3.2
65 - 74	15.1%	3.0%	12.1	36.2	42.8	5.9
75 and over	8.2%	0.7%	7.5	28.6	56.9	6.3
➜ 65 and over	12.5%	2.1%	10.4	33.3	48.1	6.1
Household Structure						
Household with Children	29.1%	10.2%	18.9	40.2	30.0	0.7
Household with Only Adult Children	16.5%	8.8%	7.7	39.0	41.1	3.4
Non-Elderly Couple	25.3%	8.2%	17.1	38.4	34.2	2.1
Non-Elderly Single	50.0%	21.6%	28.4	27.8	18.6	3.6
Elderly Couple	12.4%	2.0%	10.4	32.7	50.4	4.5
Elderly Single	9.1%	0.3%	8.8	32.8	47.6	10.5
Household Income						
Under $25,000	39.9%	22.7%	17.2	18.1	36.7	5.3
$25 - $50,000	34.7%	16.5%	18.2	23.9	35.6	5.8
$50 - $100,000	25.8%	9.4%	16.4	32.7	38.2	3.3
$100 - $200,000	26.2%	8.7%	17.5	46.6	25.3	1.9
$200,000 and over	19.0%	8.7%	10.3	41.7	36.9	2.4

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Table 4-24
Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Definitely/ Probably*	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Chicago *	2010	30%	10%	19	35	33	3
Charlotte	1997	28%	13%	15	37	28	6
San Diego **	2003	28%	13%	14	25	44	4
Columbus **	2013	26%	11%	15	32	39	3
Howard County *	2010	26%	7%	19	35	38	2
Los Angeles	1997	26%	26%		74		
Houston	**2016**	**25%**	**10%**	**16**	**35**	**36**	**4**
Cleveland *	2011	24%	8%	16	43	27	7
Richmond	1994	24%	8%	16	38	33	5
Tidewater	2001	23%	11%	12	30	46	2
Bergen	2001	23%	9%	14	40	34	4
Baltimore *	2010	22%	11%	12	45	28	5
Denver **	2007	22%	10%	12	33	44	1
Milwaukee	1996	22%	9%	12	42	33	4
Phoenix **	2002	21%	11%	10	27	50	3
Orlando	1993	21%	10%	12	32	38	9
Washington	2003	21%	8%	13	44	32	4
Wilmington	1995	21%	8%	13	36	38	5
Atlanta **	2006	21%	7%	14	26	49	4
Harrisburg	1994	20%	9%	11	41	35	4
Westport	2000	19%	6%	12	36	38	7
Rhode Island	2002	18%	9%	9	40	38	4
Broward ✪	2016	18%	8%	10	29	50	4
Las Vegas	2005	17%	7%	10	35	44	4
Rochester	1999	17%	6%	11	37	41	5

Table 4-24
Moving Plans Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Definitely/ Probably*	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Monmouth ✪	1997	17%	6%	11	33	43	8
St. Louis **	2014	16%	8%	8	36	37	12
St. Petersburg ✪	1994	16%	6%	10	34	47	3
York	1999	16%	5%	11	34	43	6
Miami ✪	2014	16%	5%	11	29	51	5
Jacksonville	2002	16%	4%	11	37	45	3
Tucson ✪	2002	15%	7%	9	37	43	4
Hartford	2000	15%	6%	10	39	40	6
Minneapolis	2004	14%	5%	9	40	41	5
San Antonio	2007	14%	5%	9	37	46	3
Martin-St. Lucie ✪	1999	13%	6%	7	33	52	4
Atlantic County ✪	2004	13%	6%	7	25	58	5
Portland (ME)	2007	12%	5%	7	39	47	3
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%	4%	8	43	43	2
New Haven	2010	12%	4%	8	40	45	4
St. Paul	2004	12%	4%	8	38	45	5
Detroit	2005	12%	3%	10	41	41	5
Middlesex	2008	11%	5%	6	36	49	4
Sarasota ✪	2001	10%	5%	5	29	52	10
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	8%	4%	5	32	54	5
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	8%	3%	5	30	58	4

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years*.
** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.
✪ Question asked of households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.

Expected Destination for Households Who Are Moving

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston who will *definitely or probably move* within the next three years were asked where they expect to move. In this question respondents are asked about *prospective behavior*. In examining these results it should be noted that some respondents have difficulty projecting their behavior and that unforeseen events may alter projected behavior. However, in the aggregate, the results are indicative of the community's propensity to remain in the local community or move elsewhere.

Note that none of the moving plans reported in this section are plans engendered by temporary moves as a result of the Memorial Day Flood. Households who were still out of their residence in the flood area were asked about their plans *after* whatever move they were or were not making as a result of the flood.

Table 4-25A and **B** shows that 9% (2,400 households) of households will definitely/probably move *out of Houston* within the next three years; 14% will definitely/probably move within Houston; 3% don't know where they will definitely/probably move; and 74% will probably not/definitely not move or don't know whether they will move. Households who expect to move out of the local community are less likely to join local institutions and are not likely to be supporters of capital campaigns.

The percentage of households who will definitely/probably move out of Houston varies from 2% in the Southeast to 21% in the West.

Table 4-27 shows that 3.4% (900 households) of households will *definitely* move out of Houston within the next three years.

✔ 5.6% (1,450 households) of households will *probably* move out of Houston within the next three years.

The 3.4% definitely moving out of Houston within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 300 households per year. Some portion of the 5.6% probably moving out of Houston (an average of 500 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 300 and 800 households will move out of Houston each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 350 households who currently live in Houston moved to Houston each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). (See the "Length of Residence in Houston" section in this Chapter.) Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Houston will probably decrease as a result of migration into and out of Houston.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-26** shows that the 9% **definitely/probably moving out of the local community** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in St. Louis and 4% in Minneapolis.

The 14% **definitely/probably moving within the local community** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Table 4-27 shows that the 3.4% **definitely moving out of the local community** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.1% in St. Louis and 1.7% in Minneapolis.

TABLE 4-25A
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Destination	All	Core Area	Memorial	Central City
Within Current Neighborhood	5.2%	5.0%	7.7%	6.7%
Elsewhere in Houston	8.4	6.1	11.3	12.8
Elsewhere in the US	9.1	9.3	5.2	14.9
Outside of the US	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4
Don't Know Where Moving	3.2	3.2	3.8	1.3
Probably Not/Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving	73.8	75.7	72.0	63.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Definitely/Probably Moving Out of Houston	9.4%	10.0%	5.2%	15.3%

Table 4-25B
Expected Destination for Households
Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years

Base: Jewish Households

Destination	Suburban Southwest	West	North	Southeast
Within Current Neighborhood	1.3%	1.0%	8.1%	2.9%
Elsewhere in Houston	10.0	2.9	9.4	6.3
Elsewhere in the US	2.6	20.7	7.5	1.7
Outside of the US	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Don't Know Where Moving	3.4	2.7	4.4	4.4
Probably Not/Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving	82.7	72.2	70.6	84.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Definitely/Probably Moving Out of Houston	2.6%	21.2%	7.5%	1.7%

Table 4-26
Expected Destination for Households
Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Out of Local Community***	**Within Local Community**	**Don't Know Where Moving**	**Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving**
Howard County *	2010	17% [1]	7	2	74
Tidewater	2001	12%	9	2	77
Wilmington	1995	11% [2]	8	1	80
Las Vegas	2005	11%	6	1	83
Bergen	2001	10% [3]	9	4	77
Harrisburg	1994	10%	7	3	80
Rhode Island	2002	10%	6	2	82
Houston	**2016**	**9%**	**14**	**3**	**74**
Chicago *	2010	9%	17	3	71
Cleveland *	2011	9%	14	2	76
Richmond	1994	9%	12	4	75
Washington	2003	9%	10	2	80
Orlando	1993	9%	9	4	79
Broward ✪	2016	8% [4]	8	2	83
Los Angeles	1997	8%	8	11	74
Jacksonville	2002	8%	6	2	85
San Antonio	2007	8%	5	2	86
Tucson ✪	2002	8%	5	2	85
York	1999	8%	4	4	84
Charlotte	1997	7%	16	5	72

Table 4-26
Expected Destination for Households
Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Out of Local Community***	**Within Local Community**	**Don't Know Where Moving**	**Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving**
Columbus **	2013	7%	16	4	73
Milwaukee	1996	7%	13	1	80
Rochester	1999	7%	9	2	82
Miami ✪	2014	7% [5]	6	2	85
Atlantic County ✪	2004	7%	5	1	87
Martin-St. Lucie ✪	1999	7% [6]	4	2	88
Middlesex	2008	7% [7]	2	3	89
Phoenix **	2002	6%	13	1	80
St. Petersburg ✪	1994	6% [8]	8	3	84
Monmouth ✪	1997	6%	7	4	83
Hartford	2000	6%	7	3	84
Portland (ME)	2007	6%	5	1	88
New Haven	2010	6%	4	1	88
Baltimore *	2010	5%	16	1	78
St. Louis **	2014	5%	8	2	85
Westport	2000	5%	7	7	82
Detroit	2005	5%	7	1	88
St. Paul	2004	5%	6	1	88
Lehigh Valley	2007	5%	4	3	89
Minneapolis	2004	4%	8	3	86

Table 4-26
Expected Destination for Households
Who Are Definitely/Probably Moving Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	**Year**	***Out of Local Community***	**Within Local Community**	**Don't Know Where Moving**	**Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving**
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	4% [9]	3	1	92
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	4% [10]	3	1	92
Atlanta **	2006	3%	11	8	79
Sarasota ✪	2001	1%	7	2	90

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years.*
** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.
✪ The results for these communities are only for households who live in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.
[1] Includes 5% of households moving to Baltimore City, Baltimore County, or Carroll County.
[2] Includes 4% of households moving to Maryland or Pennsylvania.
[3] Includes 5% of households moving elsewhere in the New York metropolitan area.
[4] Includes 3% of households moving to Miami, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[5] Includes 3% of households moving to Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[6] Includes 2% of households moving to South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.
[7] Includes 3% of households moving elsewhere in New Jersey.
[8] Includes 1% of households moving to Tampa.
[9] Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or West Palm Beach.
[10] Includes 2% of households moving to Broward or South Palm Beach.

Table 4-27
Definitely Moving Out of the Local Community
Within the Next Three Years
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%
Rhode Island	2002	5.6%
Howard County *	2010	5.3%
Harrisburg	1994	5.3%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%
Wilmington	1995	4.8%
Columbus	2013	4.5%
Tucson ✪	2002	4.4%
Bergen	2001	4.2%
Charlotte	1997	4.2%
Orlando	1993	3.9%
Milwaukee	1996	3.7%
Houston	**2016**	**3.4%**
Richmond	1994	3.4%
Cleveland *	2011	3.3%
San Antonio	2007	3.3%
Martin-St. Lucie ✪	1999	3.1%
York	1999	3.1%
Phoenix **	2002	3.0%
Middlesex	2008	2.9%
Atlantic County ✪	2004	2.9%
Washington	2003	2.9%
Portland (ME)	2007	2.5%
Monmouth ✪	1997	2.5%
St. Petersburg ✪	1994	2.5%
Chicago *	2010	2.4%
Hartford	2000	2.4%
Miami ✪	2014	2.1%
St. Louis **	2014	2.1%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	1.9%
Broward ✪	2016	1.7%
New Haven	2010	1.7%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	1.7%
Minneapolis	2004	1.7%
Baltimore *	2010	1.6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.5%
Jacksonville	2002	1.5%
Atlanta **	2006	1.2%
St. Paul	2004	1.2%
Rochester	1999	1.2%
Westport	2000	1.1%
Detroit	2005	0.4%
Sarasota ✪	2001	0.3%

* Question asked about moving plans *within the next 3-5 years.*
** Question asked about moving plans *within the next 2 years*.
✪ The results for these communities are only for households living in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.

Location of Adult Children

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Houston were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Houston (*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 Houston presumably will provide such a support system. The presence of adult children living in Houston also indicates the existence of multi-generational families. Such families generally show a greater level of attachment to the local community and local institutions.

Table 4-28 shows that 31% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes; 47% have at least one adult child who has established their own home in Houston; and 22% have adult children who have established his/her own home elsewhere. These data suggest that at least 47% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-29** shows that the 47% of **households with local adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Minneapolis, 56% in St. Louis, and 48% in Pittsburgh.

See the "Local Adult Children" section in Chapter 9 for a comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households *age 75 and over* with local adult children.

Table 4-30 shows that 48% of **adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over *who have established their own homes* live in Houston. The 48% is well above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in Minneapolis, 51% in St. Louis, and 39% in Pittsburgh.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-28** shows that, overall, 47% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have local adult children. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Memorial (59%)
- households in which the respondent is age 75 or over (69%) and age 65 or over (58%)
- elderly couple households (62%)
- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (60%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the North (31%)
- households in residence in Houston for 10-19 years (34%)
- households age 50-64 (35%)
- households with children (30%), households with only adult children (37%), and non-elderly single households (7%)

Table 4-28
Location of Adult Children

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over

Population Subgroup	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes [1]	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established His/Her Own Home	
		Greater Houston	Elsewhere
All	31.0%	47.2	21.8
Geographic Area			
Core Area	31.4%	50.5	18.1
Memorial	19.0%	58.9	22.1
Central City	23.1%	39.4	37.5
Suburban Southwest	28.5%	51.2	20.3
West	42.5%	41.3	16.2
North	40.1%	30.5	29.4
Southeast	40.7%	48.1	11.2
Length of Residence in Houston			
0 - 9 years	36.4%	43.7	19.9
10 - 19 years	27.5%	33.7	38.8
20 or more years	31.6%	49.1	19.3
Age of Respondent			
50 - 64	49.6%	35.1	15.3
65 - 74	19.5%	52.0	28.5
75 and over	6.5%	68.5	25.0
➜ 65 and over	14.6%	58.3	27.1

Table 4-28
Location of Adult Children

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over

Population Subgroup	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes [1]	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established His/Her Own Home	
		Greater Houston	Elsewhere
All	31.0%	47.2	21.8
Household Structure			
Household with Children	64.1%	29.5	6.4
Household with Only Adult Children	38.6%	36.9	24.5
Non-Elderly Couple	25.0%	55.9	19.1
Non-Elderly Single	85.9%	7.2	6.9
Elderly Couple	8.0%	61.8	30.2
Elderly Single	19.3%	53.0	27.7
Household Income			
Under $25,000	48.5%	45.1	6.4
$25 - $50,000	24.9%	60.4	14.7
$50 - $100,000	38.1%	44.2	17.7
$100 - $200,000	31.9%	44.9	23.2
$200,000 and over	21.0%	51.7	27.3

[1] Includes households with no adult children and households with adult children still living at home.

Table 4-29
Households with Local Adult Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over

Community	Year	%
St. Paul *	2004	66%
Minneapolis *	2004	62%
Detroit	2005	59%
St. Louis	2014	56%
Tidewater	2001	53%
Harrisburg	1994	52%
Richmond	1994	52%
Columbus	2013	51%
Rochester	1999	51%
Milwaukee	1996	50%
Charlotte	1997	49%
Pittsburgh	2002	48%
Rhode Island	2002	48%
Houston	**2016**	**47%**
Cincinnati	2008	46%
Hartford	2000	45%
Cleveland	2011	44%
Denver	2007	43%
Wilmington [1]	1995	42%
Washington	2003	40%
Tucson	2002	40%
San Antonio	2007	39%
Monmouth [2]	1997	38%
Broward [3]	2016	36%
Miami [4]	2014	36%
Jacksonville	2002	36%

Community	Year	%
Bergen [5]	2001	35%
Westport	2000	34%
Portland (ME)	2007	33%
York	1999	33%
Las Vegas	2005	32%
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%
New Haven [6]	2010	30%
Middlesex [7]	2008	25%
Atlantic County	2004	21%
S Palm Beach [8]	2005	20%
W Palm Beach [9]	2005	17%
Sarasota	2001	17%

* Local is defined to include both Twin Cities communities.

[1] Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia.

[2] Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex Counties.

[3] Excludes 5% of households with adult children living in Miami and 5% in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach

[4] Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.

[5] Excludes 24% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.

[6] Excludes 20% of households with adult children living outside New Haven but within 90 minutes.

[7] Excludes 43% of households with adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.

[8] Excludes 9% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.

[9] Excludes 6% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.

Table 4-30
Local Adult Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Adult Children
(from Jewish Households in Which the Respondent Is Age 50 or Over)
Who Have Established Their Own Homes

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	65%
Minneapolis	2004	63%
Columbus	2013	52%
St. Louis	2014	51%
Detroit	2005	49%
Houston	**2016**	**48%**
Washington	2003	45%
Tidewater	2001	43%
Cleveland	2011	42%
Cincinnati	2008	42%
Rochester	1999	42%
Rhode Island	2002	40%
Pittsburgh	2002	39%
Hartford	2000	38%
San Antonio	2007	34%
Jacksonville	2002	31%
Portland (ME)	2007	30%
Wilmington [1]	1995	30%
Broward [2]	2016	29%
Miami [3]	2014	29%
Tucson	2002	29%
Bergen [4]	2001	29%

Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	28%
New Haven [5]	2010	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%
Sarasota	2001	26%
Las Vegas	2005	25%
Middlesex [6]	2008	16%
Atlantic County	2004	15%
S Palm Beach [7]	2005	11%
W Palm Beach [8]	2005	10%

[1] Excludes 6% of adult children living in Philadelphia.
[2] Excludes 5% of adult children living in Miami and 5% in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.
[3] Excludes 13% of adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach.
[4] Excludes 24% of adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.
[5] Excludes 23% of adult children living outside New Haven but within 90 minutes.
[6] Excludes 46% of adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.
[7] Excludes 7% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.
[8] Excludes 5% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.

Damage from the Memorial Day Flood

The Memorial Day Flood in 2015 dumped 12 inches of rain on Houston in 10 hours. Seven people died in the Memorial Day Flood. Houston quickly reached the threshold to receive federal disaster assistance, and authorities made a formal disaster declaration May 29. More than 13,000 residents were approved for disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and sought at least $57 million in aid. This flood hit hardest in the Jewish area of Houston.

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked how much physical damage their residence suffered as a result of the Memorial Day Flood: none, some physical damage, major physical damage, or complete destruction/unsalvageable. **Table 4-31** shows that 5.7% (1,500 households) of respondents responded some; 2.6% (675 households), major; and 0.3% (80 households), complete. Thus, about 2,250 households had their residence impacted by the flood.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-31** shows that, overall, 9% of households had their residence impacted by the flood. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (15%)
- Orthodox households (33%)
- JCC member households (20%)
- households who donated $500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (17%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Central City (2%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (1%)

Migration as a Result of the Memorial Day Flood

As part of the screener to the survey, if, when calling a cell phone number, someone indicated that they no longer lived in Houston, they were asked if they had moved out of the area because of the Memorial Day Flood. No one responded affirmatively.

If, when asked their zip code, they provided a zip code out of the Houston area, they were asked if they had moved out of Houston temporarily or permanently. About 150 households are temporarily out of the area.

2.7% (700 households) moved out of their home for one month or more as a result of the Memorial Day Flood. 0.5% (136 households) of households remain out of their home. 73 of the 136 households plan to return to their home, 53 will remain in their current home, 5 have plans to move elsewhere in the US, and 5 do not know where they will move.

Of the 2,400 households with plans to leave Houston in the next three years, 42 had some physical damage from the flood and 23 had major physical damage. 28 of these households had to move out of their home for one month or more as a result of the flood.

Table 4-31
Physical Damage to Residence from Memorial Day Flood

Base: Jewish Households

	Extent of Damage				
Population Subgroup	**None**	**Some**	**Major**	**Complete**	**At Least Some**
All	91.4%	5.7	2.6	0.3	8.6%
Geographic Area					
Core Area	85.0%	8.2	6.2	0.6	15.0%
Memorial	91.4%	5.1	3.0	0.5	8.6%
Central City	98.0%	1.2	0.5	0.3	2.0%
Suburban Southwest	95.1%	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9%
West	97.2%	2.6	0.2	0.0	2.8%
North	96.6%	2.9	0.5	0.0	3.4%
Southeast	87.4%	12.0	0.0	0.6	12.6%
Length of Residence in Houston					
0 - 4 years	99.5%	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5%
5 - 9 years	95.0%	4.8	0.2	0.0	5.0%
10 - 19 years	93.3%	4.6	1.5	0.6	6.7%
20 or more years	89.8%	6.5	3.3	0.4	10.2%
Age of Head of Household					
Under 35	90.2%	8.1	0.6	1.1	9.8%
35 - 49	94.3%	3.3	2.2	0.2	5.7%
50 - 64	90.3%	6.8	2.6	0.3	9.7%
65 - 74	91.5%	5.8	2.5	0.2	8.5%
75 and over	90.6%	4.5	4.5	0.4	9.4%
➜ 65 and over	91.2%	5.3	3.2	0.3	8.8%

Table 4-31
Physical Damage to Residence from Memorial Day Flood

Base: Jewish Households

	Extent of Damage				
Population Subgroup	**None**	**Some**	**Major**	**Complete**	**At Least Some**
All	91.4%	5.7	2.6	0.3	8.6%
Household Structure					
Household with Children	91.4%	5.7	2.4	0.5	8.6%
Household with Only Adult Children	90.3%	6.7	3.0	0.0	9.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	92.0%	6.0	1.4	0.6	8.0%
Non-Elderly Single	92.4%	7.0	0.6	0.0	7.6%
Elderly Couple	92.1%	4.0	3.5	0.4	7.9%
Elderly Single	91.7%	5.5	2.6	0.2	8.3%
Household Income					
Under $25,000	89.8%	8.2	1.7	0.3	10.2%
$25 - $50,000	93.3%	5.7	1.0	0.0	6.7%
$50 - $100,000	89.9%	7.2	2.7	0.2	10.1%
$100 - $200,000	90.7%	6.4	2.3	0.6	9.3%
$200,000 +	90.7%	3.7	5.1	0.5	9.3%
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	67.4%	25.0	7.6	0.0	32.6%
Conservative	92.0%	3.2	4.3	0.5	8.0%
Reform	93.3%	4.3	2.0	0.4	6.7%
Just Jewish	92.6%	6.5	0.7	0.2	7.4%
Synagogue Membership					
Member	88.7%	6.7	4.0	0.6	11.3%
Non-Member	93.6%	4.8	1.4	0.2	6.4%

Table 4-31
Physical Damage to Residence from Memorial Day Flood

Base: Jewish Households

	Extent of Damage				
Population Subgroup	**None**	**Some**	**Major**	**Complete**	**At Least Some**
All	91.4%	5.7	2.6	0.3	8.6%
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year					
Attended	83.9%	10.5	4.9	0.7	16.1%
Did Not Attend	93.2%	4.6	2.0	0.2	6.8%
JCC Membership					
Member	79.6%	13.3	6.3	0.8	20.4%
Non-Member	94.2%	3.9	1.7	0.2	5.8%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	86.7%	9.5	3.2	0.6	13.3%
Asked, Did Not Donate	94.3%	3.5	2.2	0.0	5.7%
Not Asked	94.7%	3.0	2.1	0.2	5.3%
Donated to Jewish Federation in The Past Year					
Nothing	94.4%	3.2	2.2	0.2	5.6%
Under $100	89.5%	9.0	1.3	0.2	10.5%
$100 - $500	87.0%	10.4	2.1	0.5	13.0%
$500 and over	83.1%	9.0	6.6	1.3	16.9%

Chapter 5
Demographic Profile

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The children of Israel were fruitful, teemed, increased, and became strong–very, very much so, and the land became filled with them.
(Exodus 1:7)

Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

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. **Table 5-1** shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households* in Houston. **Table 5-12** shows the age distribution of *Jews*. A major finding of this section is that the nature of the Houston Jewish community has changed significantly since 1986.

Table 5-2 shows age distribution comparisons with other Jewish communities across six age groups.

Children Age 0-17

Table 5-1 shows that 3,400 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households, comprising 5% of persons in Jewish households. There are 3,600 children age 6-12, comprising 6% of persons in Jewish households, and 3,200 children age 13-17, comprising 5% of persons in Jewish households. In total, 10,200 children age 0-17 live in Jewish households, comprising 16% of persons in Jewish households.

The **number of children** age 0-4 in Jewish households (2,500 children), the number of children age 5-9 (2,800 children) and the number of children age 10-14 (2,300 children) are all lower than the number of children age 15-19 (4,100 persons).

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-3** shows that the 16% of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares 26% in Minneapolis, 21% in Pittsburgh, and 19% in St. Louis. The 16% compares to 29% in 1986. The 16% compares to 28% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 24% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Persons Age 18-34

Table 5-1 shows that 18% (11,300 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 18-34.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-4** shows that the 18% of persons **age 18-34** in Jewish households is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in St. Louis, 20% in Pittsburgh, and 13% in Minneapolis. The 18% compares to 24% in 1986. The 18% compares to 26% all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 23% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Persons Age 35-49

Table 5-1 shows that 16% (10,200 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 35-49.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-5** shows that the 16% of persons **age 35-49** in Jewish households is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Minneapolis, 22% in Pittsburgh, and 18% in St. Louis. The 16% compares to 26% in 1986. The 16% compares to 21% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 20% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Persons Age 50-64

Table 5-1 shows that 25% (16,100 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 50-64. The percentage of persons age 50-64 can predict, in part, the size of the elderly population over the next 15 years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-6** shows that the 25% of persons **age 50-64** in Jewish households is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in St. Louis and 19% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh. The 25% compares to 12% in 1986. The 25% compares to 17% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 20% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Persons Age 65 and Over

Table 5-1 shows that 25% (15,900 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 9% (5,900 persons) who are age 75 and over.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-7** shows that the 25% of persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in each of St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh. The 25% compares to 8% in 1986. The 25% compares to 9% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 14% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-8 shows that the 15,900 persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is in the average range among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15,806 persons in St. Louis, 9,593 persons in Pittsburgh, and 6,178 persons in Minneapolis. The 15,900 persons compares to 3,400 persons in 1986.

Table 5-9 shows that the 9% of persons **age 75 and over** in Jewish households is among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in St. Louis, 10% in Pittsburgh, and 9% in Minneapolis. The 9% compares to 3% in 1986. The 9% compares to 4% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Age Distribution of Elderly Persons. **Table 5-1** shows that 63% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 65-74**, which compares to 60% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 56% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 63% compares to 67% in 1986.

26% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 75-84**, which compares to 29% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 31% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

11% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 85 and over**, which compares to 11% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 14% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Voting Age Population (Age 18 and Over)

Table 5-1 shows that 84% (53,500 persons) of persons in Jewish households are of voting age (age 18 and over). The 84% compares to 73% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 77% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 84% compares to 71% in 1986. See the "United States Citizenship" section in Chapter 4 for the percentage of respondents who are US citizens and the "Registered to Vote" section in Chapter 15 for the percentage who are registered to vote.

Median Age

Table 5-1 shows that the median age of persons in Jewish households is 50.3 years. The median age of males in Jewish households (48.3 years) is lower than the median age of females in Jewish households (51.9 years).

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-10** shows that the **median age** of 50.3 years is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42.7 years in Minneapolis, 41.3 years in Pittsburgh, and 41.2 years in St. Louis. The 50.3 years compares to 31.7 years in 1986. The 50.3 years compares to 32.6 years for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 37.4 years for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Percentage Female

Table 5-1 shows that 49% of persons in Jewish households are female.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-11** shows that the 49% **female** is the lowest among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh and 50% in St. Louis. The 49% compares to 50% in 1986. The 49% compares to 50% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 51% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-1 shows that 50% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are female. The 50% compares to 56% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Harris County as of 2014 and 56% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014. (The 50% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households in Houston who are female does not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

TABLE 5-1
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**
0 - 4	1.8%	2.2%	4.0%	1,147	1,401	2,548
5 - 9	2.8	1.6	4.4	1,784	1,019	2,803
10 - 14	2.2	1.4	3.6	1,401	892	2,293
15 - 19	3.3	3.2	6.5	2,102	2,038	4,141
20 - 24	3.2	2.9	6.1	2,038	1,847	3,886
25 - 29	2.9	1.4	4.3	1,847	892	2,739
30 - 34	2.0	2.7	4.7	1,274	1,720	2,994
35 - 39	2.8	3.1	5.9	1,784	1,975	3,758
40 - 44	2.8	2.6	5.4	1,784	1,656	3,440
45 - 49	2.4	2.3	4.7	1,529	1,465	2,994
50 - 54	3.5	3.5	7.0	2,230	2,230	4,459
55 - 59	3.3	4.4	7.7	2,102	2,803	4,905
60 - 64	5.2	5.4	10.6	3,312	3,440	6,752
65 - 69	4.4	4.1	8.5	2,803	2,612	5,415
70 - 74	3.3	3.9	7.2	2,102	2,484	4,586
75 - 79	1.6	1.8	3.4	1,019	1,147	2,166
80 - 84	1.5	1.7	3.2	956	1,083	2,038
85 - 89	1.2	0.7	1.9	764	446	1,210
90 and over	0.4	0.4	0.8	255	255	510
Total	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%	32,296	31,404	63,700

Table 5-1
Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**
Alternative Age Categories						
0 - 5	2.6%	2.7%	5.3%	1,656	1,720	3,376
6 - 12	3.6	2.1	5.7	2,293	1,338	3,631
13 - 17	2.7	2.3	5.0	1,720	1,465	3,185
18 - 24	4.5	4.3	8.8	2,867	2,739	5,606
25 - 34	4.9	4.1	9.0	3,121	2,612	5,733
35 - 44	5.6	5.6	11.2	3,567	3,567	7,134
45 - 54	5.9	5.8	11.7	3,758	3,695	7,453
55 - 64	8.5	9.8	18.3	5,415	6,243	11,657
65 - 74	7.7	8.0	15.7	4,905	5,096	10,001
75 - 84	3.1	3.5	6.6	1,975	2,230	4,204
85 and over	1.6	1.1	2.7	1,019	701	1,720
Total	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%	32,296	31,404	63,700
Cumulative Age Categories						
0 - 17	8.9%	7.1%	16.0%	5,669	4,523	10,192
18 and over	41.8%	42.2%	84.0%	26,627	26,881	53,508
18 - 34	9.4%	8.4%	17.8%	5,988	5,351	11,339
35 - 49	8.0%	8.0%	16.0%	5,097	5,096	10,192
50 - 64	12.0%	13.3%	25.3%	7,644	8,473	16,116
65 and over	12.4%	12.6%	25.0%	7,899	8,027	15,925
75 and over	4.7%	4.6%	9.3%	2,994	2,931	5,924
Median Age [1]	48.3	51.7	50.3	[1] Median age in years.		

Note: This table shows the age and sex distribution of *all persons in Jewish households*. **Table 5-12** shows the age distribution of *Jews*.

Table 5-2
Age Distribution
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	*35-49*	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
Charlotte	1997	28%	21	31	12	9	3%
Richmond	1994	25%	19	31	12	13	7%
Orlando	1993	23%	23	28	14	12	4%
Harrisburg	1994	27%	19	28	14	13	6%
Westport	2000	31%	12	28	16	14	6%
York	1999	26%	12	27	18	16	9%
Houston	**1986**	**29%**	**24**	**26**	**12**	**8**	**3%**
Los Angeles	1997	20%	18	26	18	19	8%
St. Paul	2004	27%	14	26	17	16	10%
Minneapolis	2004	26%	13	26	19	18	9%
Seattle	2000	24%	29	25	13	9	3%
Wilmington	1995	26%	21	25	13	15	6%
Tidewater	2001	25%	17	25	21	12	6%
Milwaukee	1996	24%	16	25	15	20	9%
Rochester	1999	24%	12	25	20	20	10%
San Francisco	2004	19%	24	24	22	12	5%
Boston	2005	24%	20	24	21	12	6%
Monmouth	1997	25%	16	24	17	19	8%
Atlanta	2006	24%	15	24	24	11	5%
Portland (ME)	2007	26%	11	24	24	16	8%
San Diego	2003	20%	23	23	20	15	8%
Washington	2003	23%	22	23	22	10	5%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%	15	23	16	28	13%
Hartford	2000	22%	12	23	19	23	12%

Table 5-2
Age Distribution
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	*35-49*	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	20	22	19	18	10%
Denver	2007	22%	18	22	26	12	5%
Phoenix	2002	20%	16	22	22	20	12%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	15	22	25	26	11%
Bergen	2001	27%	14	22	19	18	8%
Chicago	2010	21%	20	19	23	18	9%
Jacksonville	2002	21%	17	19	23	20	12%
Tucson	2002	16%	16	19	25	23	12%
Columbus	2013	21%	25	18	21	16	7%
St. Louis	2014	19%	23	18	21	18	11%
Philadelphia	2009	19%	20	18	27	17	9%
Rhode Island	2002	20%	19	18	21	23	13%
San Antonio	2007	21%	11	18	27	24	12%
New York	2011	23%	19	17	21	20	12%
Cleveland	2011	22%	15	17	28	18	9%
Detroit	2005	25%	12	17	22	24	14%
Houston	**2016**	**16%**	**18**	**16**	**25**	**25**	**9%**
Cincinnati	2008	20%	17	16	28	19	10%
Howard County	2010	18%	16	16	35	15	4%
New Haven	2010	20%	12	16	26	27	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%	9	16	26	34	16%
Baltimore	2010	24%	20	15	22	19	10%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%	6	15	18	48	18%
Miami	2014	19%	18	14	19	31	16%

Table 5-2
Age Distribution
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	0-17	18-34	*35-49*	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
Broward	2016	16%	17	14	27	27	13%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	14	14	30	23	12%
Middlesex	2008	18%	12	14	21	36	23%
Palm Springs	1998	12%	7	13	20	48	23%
Sarasota	2001	10%	6	12	20	53	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	6	11	17	57	32%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%	5	9	16	62	40%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%	62			15	5%
Base: Jews in Jewish Households							
Buffalo	1995	20%	60			20	7%
ACS (US)	2014	24%	23	20	20	14	6%

Table 5-3
Age 0-17
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	31%
Houston	**1986**	**29%**
Charlotte	1997	28%
St. Paul	2004	27%
Bergen	2001	27%
Harrisburg	1994	27%
Portland (ME)	2007	26%
Minneapolis	2004	26%
York	1999	26%
Wilmington	1995	26%
Detroit	2005	25%
Tidewater	2001	25%
Monmouth	1997	25%
Richmond	1994	25%
Baltimore	2010	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
Boston	2005	24%
Seattle	2000	24%
Rochester	1999	24%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
New York	2011	23%
Washington	2003	23%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%
Orlando	1993	23%
Cleveland	2011	22%
Denver	2007	22%
Hartford	2000	22%
Columbus	2013	21%
Chicago	2010	21%
San Antonio	2007	21%
Jacksonville	2002	21%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%
New Haven	2010	20%
Cincinnati	2008	20%
San Diego	2003	20%
Phoenix	2002	20%
Rhode Island	2002	20%
Los Angeles	1997	20%
Miami	2014	19%
St. Louis	2014	19%
Philadelphia	2009	19%
San Francisco	2004	19%
St. Petersburg	1994	19%
Howard County	2010	18%
Middlesex	2008	18%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%
Broward	2016	16%
Houston	**2016**	**16%**
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Tucson	2002	16%
Las Vegas	2005	13%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%
Palm Springs	1998	12%
Sarasota	2001	10%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%
Base: Jews in Jewish Households		
Buffalo	1995	20%
ACS (US)	2014	24%

Table 5-4
Age 18-34
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Seattle	2000	29%
Columbus	2013	25%
San Francisco	2004	24%
Houston	**1986**	**24%**
St. Louis	2014	23%
San Diego	2003	23%
Orlando	1993	23%
Washington	2003	22%
Charlotte	1997	21%
Wilmington	1995	21%
Baltimore	2010	20%
Chicago	2010	20%
Philadelphia	2009	20%
Boston	2005	20%
Pittsburgh	2002	20%
New York	2011	19%
Rhode Island	2002	19%
Harrisburg	1994	19%
Richmond	1994	19%
Houston	**2016**	**18%**
Miami	2014	18%
Denver	2007	18%
Los Angeles	1997	18%
Broward	2016	17%
Cincinnati	2008	17%
Jacksonville	2002	17%
Tidewater	2001	17%
Howard County	2010	16%
Phoenix	2002	16%
Tucson	2002	16%
Monmouth	1997	16%
Milwaukee	1996	16%
Cleveland	2011	15%
Atlanta	2006	15%
Las Vegas	2005	15%
St. Petersburg	1994	15%
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%
St. Paul	2004	14%
Bergen	2001	14%
Minneapolis	2004	13%
New Haven	2010	12%
Middlesex	2008	12%
Detroit	2005	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
Westport	2000	12%
Rochester	1999	12%
York	1999	12%
Portland (ME)	2007	11%
San Antonio	2007	11%
Atlantic County	2004	9%
Palm Springs	1998	7%
W Palm Beach	2005	6%
Sarasota	2001	6%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%
ACS (US)	2014	23%

Table 5-5
Age 35-49
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	31%
Richmond	1994	31%
Westport	2000	28%
Harrisburg	1994	28%
Orlando	1993	28%
York	1999	27%
Minneapolis	2004	26%
St. Paul	2004	26%
Los Angeles	1997	26%
Houston	**1986**	**26%**
Tidewater	2001	25%
Seattle	2000	25%
Rochester	1999	25%
Milwaukee	1996	25%
Wilmington	1995	25%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
Boston	2005	24%
San Francisco	2004	24%
Monmouth	1997	24%
San Diego	2003	23%
Washington	2003	23%
Hartford	2000	23%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%
Denver	2007	22%
Las Vegas	2005	22%
Phoenix	2002	22%
Pittsburgh	2002	22%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	22%
Chicago	2010	19%
Jacksonville	2002	19%
Tucson	2002	19%
Columbus	2013	18%
St. Louis	2014	18%
Philadelphia	2009	18%
San Antonio	2007	18%
Rhode Island	2002	18%
Cleveland	2011	17%
New York	2011	17%
Detroit	2005	17%
Houston	**2016**	**16%**
Howard County	2010	16%
New Haven	2010	16%
Cincinnati	2008	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Baltimore	2010	15%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%
Broward	2016	14%
Miami	2014	14%
Middlesex	2008	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%
Palm Springs	1998	13%
Sarasota	2001	12%
W Palm Beach	2005	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%
ACS (US)	2014	20%

Table 5-6
Age 50-64
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Cleveland	2011	28%
Cincinnati	2008	28%
Broward	2016	27%
Philadelphia	2009	27%
San Antonio	2007	27%
New Haven	2010	26%
Denver	2007	26%
Atlantic County	2004	26%
Houston	**2016**	**25%**
Las Vegas	2005	25%
Tucson	2002	25%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
Chicago	2010	23%
Jacksonville	2002	23%
Baltimore	2010	22%
Detroit	2005	22%
San Francisco	2004	22%
Washington	2003	22%
Phoenix	2002	22%
St. Louis	2014	21%
Columbus	2013	21%
New York	2011	21%
Middlesex	2008	21%
Boston	2005	21%
Rhode Island	2002	21%

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	21%
San Diego	2003	20%
Sarasota	2001	20%
Rochester	1999	20%
Palm Springs	1998	20%
Miami	2014	19%
Minneapolis	2004	19%
Pittsburgh	2002	19%
Bergen	2001	19%
Hartford	2000	19%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%
York	1999	18%
Los Angeles	1997	18%
W Palm Beach	2005	17%
St. Paul	2004	17%
Monmouth	1997	17%
S Palm Beach	2005	16%
Westport	2000	16%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Milwaukee	1996	15%
Harrisburg	1994	14%
Orlando	1993	14%
Seattle	2000	13%
Wilmington	1995	13%
Charlotte	1997	12%
Richmond	1994	12%
Houston	**1986**	**12%**
ACS (US)	2014	20%

Table 5-7
Age 65 and Over
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	62%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%
Sarasota	2001	53%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	48%
Palm Springs	1998	48%
Middlesex	2008	36%
Atlantic County	2004	34%
Miami	2014	31%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%
Broward	2016	27%
New Haven	2010	27%
Las Vegas	2005	26%
Houston	**2016**	**25%**
San Antonio	2007	24%
Detroit	2005	24%
Lehigh Valley	2007	23%
Rhode Island	2002	23%
Tucson	2002	23%
Hartford	2000	23%
New York	2011	20%
Jacksonville	2002	20%
Phoenix	2002	20%
Rochester	1999	20%
Milwaukee	1996	20%
Baltimore	2010	19%
Cincinnati	2008	19%
Los Angeles	1997	19%
Monmouth	1997	19%
St. Louis	2014	18%
Cleveland	2010	18%
Chicago	2010	18%
Minneapolis	2004	18%
Pittsburgh	2002	18%
Bergen	2001	18%
Philadelphia	2009	17%
Columbus	2013	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	16%
St. Paul	2004	16%
York	1999	16%
Howard County	2010	15%
San Diego	2003	15%
Essex-Morris	1998	15%
Wilmington	1995	15%
Westport	2000	14%
Harrisburg	1994	13%
Richmond	1994	13%
Denver	2007	12%
Boston	2005	12%
San Francisco	2004	12%
Tidewater	2001	12%
Orlando	1993	12%
Atlanta	2006	11%
Washington	2003	10%
Seattle	2000	9%
Charlotte	1997	9%
Houston	**1986**	**8%**
Base: Jews in Jewish Households		
Buffalo	1995	20%
ACS (US)	2014	14%

Table 5-8
Number of Persons Age 65 and Over
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	354,000
Los Angeles	1997	110,296
S Palm Beach	2005	84,111
W Palm Beach	2005	78,391
Chicago	2010	67,978
Broward	2016	46,490
Philadelphia	2009	42,200
Miami	2014	40,207
San Francisco	2004	34,689
Boston	2005	31,064
Washington	2003	26,779
Las Vegas	2005	22,784
Phoenix	2002	21,380
Middlesex	2008	20,319
Baltimore	2010	20,215
Detroit	2005	18,486
Cleveland	2011	17,400
Atlanta	2006	17,730
San Diego	2003	17,700
Essex-Morris	1998	17,200
Houston	**2016**	**15,925**
St. Louis	2014	15,806
Denver	2007	14,500
Bergen	2001	14,274
Monmouth	1997	13,703
Pittsburgh	2002	9,593
Sarasota	2001	9,188
Hartford	2000	8,606
St. Petersburg	1994	8,395

Community	Year	Number
Atlantic County	2004	7,846
Palm Springs	1998	7,700
New Haven	2010	7,451
Tucson	2002	6,549
Minneapolis	2004	6,178
Cincinnati	2008	6,100
Columbus	2013	5,772
Rochester	1999	5,179
Rhode Island	2002	5,175
Milwaukee	1996	5,055
Seattle	2000	4,645
Houston	**1986**	**3,400**
Jacksonville	2002	3,272
Howard County	2010	3,080
Orlando	1993	2,810
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2,796
San Antonio	2007	2,666
Wilmington	1995	2,295
Lehigh Valley	2007	2,293
St. Paul	2004	2,104
Richmond	1994	2,051
Westport	2000	1,836
Portland (ME)	2007	1,834
Tidewater	2001	1,669
Harrisburg	1994	1,114
Charlotte	1997	979
York	1999	384
Base: Jews in Jewish Households		
Buffalo	1995	5,205

Table 5-9
Age 75 and Over
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%
Sarasota	2001	31%
Middlesex	2008	23%
Palm Springs	1998	23%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%
Miami	2014	16%
New Haven	2010	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Detroit	2005	14%
Broward	2016	13%
Rhode Island	2002	13%
St. Petersburg	1994	13%
New York	2011	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%
San Antonio	2007	12%
Jacksonville	2002	12%
Phoenix	2002	12%
Tucson	2002	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
St. Louis	2014	11%
Las Vegas	2005	11%
Baltimore	2010	10%
Cincinnati	2008	10%
St. Paul	2004	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Rochester	1999	10%
Houston	**2016**	**9%**
Cleveland	2011	9%
Chicago	2010	9%
Philadelphia	2009	9%
Minneapolis	2004	9%
York	1999	9%
Milwaukee	1996	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	8%
San Diego	2003	8%
Bergen	2001	8%
Los Angeles	1997	8%
Monmouth	1997	8%
Columbus	2013	7%
Richmond	1994	7%
Boston	2005	6%
Tidewater	2001	6%
Westport	2000	6%
Wilmington	1995	6%
Harrisburg	1994	6%
Denver	2007	5%
Atlanta	2006	5%
San Francisco	2004	5%
Washington	2003	5%
Essex-Morris	1998	5%
Howard County	2010	4%
Orlando	1993	4%
Seattle	2000	3%
Charlotte	1997	3%
Houston	**1986**	**3%**
Base: Jews in Jewish Households		
Buffalo	1995	7%
ACS (US)	2014	6%

Table 5-10
Median Age
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Age [1]
S Palm Beach	2005	70.9
W Palm Beach	2005	68.5
Sarasota	2001	66.4
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64.3
Atlantic County	2004	55.8
Palm Springs	1998	55.0
Middlesex	2008	54.9
Broward	2016	53.1
New Haven	2010	51.6
Lehigh Valley	2007	51.6
Las Vegas	2005	50.4
Houston	**2016**	**50.3**
San Antonio	2007	50.2
Howard County	2010	50.0
Miami	2014	49.5
Tucson	2002	49.1
Cincinnati	2008	47.9
Cleveland	2011	47.1
Detroit	2005	47.1
St. Petersburg	1994	45.9
Jacksonville	2002	45.6
Rhode Island	2002	45.5
Hartford	2000	45.1
Philadelphia	2009	45.0
Phoenix	2002	44.6
Portland (ME)	2007	44.1
Rochester	1999	44.0
Atlanta	2006	43.3
New York	2011	42.8
Minneapolis	2004	42.7
York	1999	42.5
Los Angeles	1997	42.5
Chicago	2010	42.4
Bergen	2001	42.3
St. Paul	2004	42.2
Denver	2007	42.0
Monmouth	1997	41.9
Tidewater	2001	41.6
Milwaukee	1996	41.6
Pittsburgh	2002	41.3
St. Louis	2014	41.2
Baltimore	2010	41.1
San Francisco	2004	39.6
San Diego	2003	39.6
Boston	2005	39.0
Westport	2000	38.9
Washington	2003	38.8
Richmond	1994	38.7
Harrisburg	1994	37.5
Columbus	2013	37.4
Orlando	1993	37.2
Wilmington	1995	36.9
Charlotte	1997	35.8
Seattle	2000	33.5
Houston	**1986**	**31.7**
Base: Jews in Jewish Households		
Buffalo	1995	40.8
ACS (US)	2014	37.4

[1] Median age in years.

Table 5-11
Percentage Female
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	56%
Philadelphia	2009	55%
W Palm Beach	2005	54%
Sarasota	2001	54%
Miami	2014	53%
New Haven	2010	53%
Middlesex	2008	53%
Detroit	2005	53%
Las Vegas	2005	53%
Atlantic County	2004	53%
Tucson	2002	53%
Rochester	1999	53%
York	1999	53%
Columbus	2013	52%
Cleveland	2011	52%
Denver	2007	52%
Boston	2005	52%
St. Paul	2004	52%
Rhode Island	2002	52%
Bergen	2001	52%
Tidewater	2001	52%
Palm Springs	1998	52%
Los Angeles	1997	52%
Milwaukee	1996	52%
Wilmington	1995	52%
Richmond	1994	52%
St. Petersburg	1994	52%
Cincinnati	2008	51%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%
San Antonio	2007	51%
Atlanta	2006	51%
Minneapolis	2004	51%
Washington	2003	51%
Phoenix	2002	51%
Pittsburgh	2002	51%
Hartford	2000	51%
Westport	2000	51%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%
Harrisburg	1994	51%
Orlando	1993	51%
Broward	2016	50%
St. Louis	2014	50%
New York	2011	50%
Chicago	2010	50%
Howard County	2010	50%
Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	50%
Charlotte	1997	50%
Monmouth	1997	50%
Houston	**1986**	**50%**
Houston	**2016**	**49%**
Baltimore	2010	49%
San Diego	2003	49%
Jacksonville	2002	49%
Base: Jews in Jewish Households		
Seattle	2000	53%
Buffalo	1995	49%
ACS (US)	2014	51%

Age Distribution of Jews

Table 5-12, in contrast to **Table 5-1**, shows the age distribution of the 80% of persons in Jewish households in Houston who are Jewish. (See the "Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish" section in Chapter 6 for a comparison of the percentage who are Jewish with other Jewish communities.) In addition, **Table 5-12** shows the number of Jews and the number of non-Jews in Jewish households in each age group and the percentage of each age group who are Jewish and non-Jewish.

Table 5-12 shows that 15% (7,800 persons) of Jews in Jewish households are age 0-17; 17% (8,500 persons) are age 18-34; 16% (8,000 persons) are age 35-49; 24% (12,300 persons) are age 50-64; and 28% (14,100 persons) are age 65 and over, including 11% (5,800 persons) who are age 75 and over.

2,700 children age 0-5, 2,600 children age 6-12, and 2,500 children age 13-17 who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Houston. In total, 7,800 children age 0-17 in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Houston. Another 2,400 children age 0-17 in Jewish households (23% of all children age 0-17 who live in Jewish households) are not being raised Jewish. Part Jewish children are included in **Table 5-12** as Jewish. (See the "Religion of Children in Jewish Households" section in Chapter 6 for a discussion of the impact of intermarriage on the religion of children in Jewish households.)

✔ Of the 2,700 Jewish and part Jewish children age 0-5, 93% (2,500 children) are Jewish and 200 children are part Jewish.

✔ Of the 2,600 Jewish and part Jewish children age 6-12, 90% (2,300 children) are Jewish and 300 children are part Jewish.

✔ Of the 2,500 Jewish and part Jewish children age 13-17, 89% (2,200 children) are Jewish and 300 children are part Jewish.

✔ Of the 7,800 Jewish and part Jewish children age 0-17, 90% (7,000 children) are Jewish and 800 children are part Jewish.

Note that "part Jewish" was not read to the respondent as a possible response to the question asking whether children in the households are currently Jewish. The respondents volunteered these responses, which may explain why the percentage of part Jewish children is much lower in Houston than in the 2013 Pew study.

77% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households are Jewish or part Jewish, including 80% of children age 0-5, 73% of children age 6-12, and 78% of children age 13-17."

The median age for Jews in Jewish households is 51.7 years, compared to 43.8 years for non-Jews in Jewish households and 50.3 years for all persons in Jewish households.

Community Comparisons. Note that to be comparable with the data from other Jewish communities, **Tables 5-13** to **5-16** exclude part Jewish children and include children being raised Jewish only.

Table 5-13 shows that the 2,500 children **age 0-5** being raised Jewish only is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2,183 children in Minneapolis, 2,000 children in St. Louis, and 1,763 children in Pittsburgh.

Table 5-14 shows that the 2,300 children **age 6-12** being raised Jewish only is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4,400 children in St. Louis, 3,401 children in Pittsburgh, and 2,270 children in Minneapolis.

Table 5-15 shows that the 2,200 Jewish children **age 13-17** being raised Jewish only is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2,800 children in St. Louis, 2,468 children in Pittsburgh, and 2,095 children in Minneapolis.

Table 5-16 shows that the 7,000 children **age 0-17** being raised Jewish only is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9,200 children in St. Louis, 7,632 children in Pittsburgh, and 6,548 children in Minneapolis.

Table 5-12
Age Distribution of Jews in Jewish Households *

		Number of Persons in Jewish Households			Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households	
Age Group	Percentage of Jews *	Jews *	Non-Jews	All	Jews *	Non-Jews
0 - 4	4.0%	2,028	520	2,548	79.6%	20.4
5 - 9	3.9	1,977	826	2,803	70.5%	29.5
10 - 14	3.7	1,876	417	2,293	81.8%	18.2
15 - 19	5.2	2,636	1,505	4,141	63.7%	36.3
20 - 24	5.9	2,991	895	3,886	77.0%	23.0
25 - 29	4.7	2,383	356	2,739	87.0%	13.0
30 - 34	4.7	2,383	611	2,994	79.6%	20.4
35 - 39	5.7	2,890	868	3,758	76.9%	23.1
40 - 44	5.5	2,789	652	3,440	81.1%	18.9
45 - 49	4.6	2,332	662	2,994	77.9%	22.1
50 - 54	6.2	3,143	1,316	4,459	70.5%	29.5
55 - 59	8.0	4,056	849	4,905	82.7%	17.3
60 - 64	10.1	5,121	1,631	6,752	75.8%	24.2
65 - 69	8.6	4,360	1,055	5,415	80.5%	19.5
70 - 74	7.8	3,955	631	4,586	86.2%	13.8
75 - 79	4.0	2,028	138	2,166	93.6%	6.4
80 - 84	4.0	2,028	10	2,038	99.5%	0.5
85 - 89	2.4	1,210	0	1,210	100.0%	0.0
90 and over	1.1	510	0	510	100.0%	0.0
Total	100.0%	50,700	13,000	63,700	79.6%	20.4

Table 5-12
Age Distribution of Jews in Jewish Households *

Age Group	Percentage of Jews *	Number of Persons in Jewish Households: Jews *	Number of Persons in Jewish Households: Non-Jews	Number of Persons in Jewish Households: All	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households: Jews *	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households: Non-Jews
Alternative Age Categories						
0 - 5	5.3%	2,687	689	3,376	79.6%	20.4
6 - 12	5.2	2,636	995	3,631	72.6%	27.4
13 - 17	4.9	2,484	701	3,185	78.0%	22.0
18 - 24	7.3	3,701	1,905	5,606	66.0%	34.0
25 - 34	9.4	4,766	967	5,733	83.1%	16.9
35 - 44	11.2	5,678	1,456	7,134	79.6%	20.4
45 - 54	10.7	5,425	2,028	7,453	72.8%	27.2
55 - 64	18.0	9,126	2,531	11,657	78.3%	21.7
65 - 74	16.4	8,315	1,686	10,001	83.1%	16.9
75 - 84	8.0	4,056	148	4,204	96.5%	3.5
85 and over	3.4	1,720	0	1,720	100.0%	0.0
Total	100.0%	50,700	13,000	63,700	79.6%	20.4
Cumulative Age Categories						
0 - 17	15.4%	7,808	2,384	10,192	76.6%	23.4
18 and over	84.6%	42,892	10,616	53,508	80.2%	19.8
18 - 34	16.7%	8,467	2,872	11,339	74.7%	25.3
35 - 49	15.8%	8,011	2,181	10,192	78.6%	21.4
50 - 64	24.3%	12,320	3,796	16,116	76.4%	23.6
65 and over	27.8%	14,091	1,834	15,925	88.5%	11.5
75 and over	11.4%	5,776	148	5,924	97.5%	2.5
Median Age (in years)		51.7	43.8	50.3		

* In this table, "Jews" include persons who are "part Jewish." In the four community comparison tables that follow, the number of Jewish children does not include part Jewish children.

Table 5-13
Number of Jewish Children Age 0-5 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	107,274
Chicago	2010	19,842
Washington	2003	15,050
Atlanta	2006	11,013
Miami	2014	9,053
Philadelphia	2009	7,982
Baltimore	2010	6,163
Bergen	2001	5,220
Phoenix	2002	4,837
San Diego	2003	4,257
Cleveland	2011	4,200
Detroit	2005	4,076
Denver	2007	4,056
Monmouth	1997	3,934
Broward	2016	3,376
S Palm Beach	2005	3,272
Las Vegas	2005	2,565
Houston	**2016**	**2,500**
Middlesex	2008	2,496
W Palm Beach	2005	2,472
Minneapolis	2004	2,183
Hartford	2000	2,118
St. Louis	2014	2,000
Pittsburgh	2002	1,763
Cincinnati	2008	1,360
Milwaukee	1996	1,278
Orlando	1993	1,185

Community	Year	Number
Westport	2000	1,179
Rochester	1999	1,167
Rhode Island	2002	1,159
St. Petersburg	1994	1,143
New Haven	2010	1,127
Wilmington	1995	950
Jacksonville	2002	903
Tucson	2002	847
Richmond	1994	827
Charlotte	1997	815
Atlantic County	2004	748
Columbus	2013	723
St. Paul	2004	719
Harrisburg	1994	685
Portland (ME)	2007	576
Tidewater	2001	556
Sarasota	2001	496
San Antonio	2007	428
Howard County	2010	421
Lehigh Valley	2007	312
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	130
York	1999	76
Los Angeles *	1997	27,115
Seattle *	2000	3,700
Buffalo *	1995	1,570

* May include children who are part Jewish.

Table 5-14
Number of Jewish Children Age 6-12 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	125,799
Chicago	2010	23,344
Washington	2003	17,630
Philadelphia	2009	13,830
Broward	2016	9,342
Bergen	2001	8,795
Atlanta	2006	8,449
Miami	2014	7,440
Baltimore	2010	7,256
Monmouth	1997	7,081
Detroit	2005	6,864
Cleveland	2011	6,600
Denver	2007	5,800
San Diego	2003	5,180
St. Louis	2014	4,400
S Palm Beach	2005	4,319
Phoenix	2002	4,050
Middlesex	2008	3,432
Pittsburgh	2002	3,401
W Palm Beach	2005	3,090
Hartford	2000	3,030
Las Vegas	2005	2,363
Houston	**2016**	**2,300**
Minneapolis	2004	2,270
St. Petersburg	1994	2,167
Rochester	1999	2,001
Cincinnati	2008	1,970

Community	Year	Number
Milwaukee	1996	1,949
Westport	2000	1,660
New Haven	2010	1,518
Orlando	1993	1,424
Tucson	2002	1,204
Rhode Island	2002	1,196
Howard County	2010	1,144
Richmond	1994	1,141
Wilmington	1995	1,092
Atlantic County	2004	1,072
Tidewater	2001	1,036
St. Paul	2004	959
Columbus	2013	926
Jacksonville	2002	826
San Antonio	2007	783
Portland (ME)	2007	777
Harrisburg	1994	758
Charlotte	1997	660
Sarasota	2001	558
Lehigh Valley	2007	504
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	240
York	1999	209
Los Angeles *	1997	38,735
Seattle *	2000	3,100
Buffalo *	1995	2,239

* May include children who are part Jewish.

Table 5-15
Number of Jewish Children Age 13-17 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	95,586
Chicago	2010	16,633
Washington	2003	13,975
Philadelphia	2009	11,038
Atlanta	2006	8,658
Baltimore	2010	6,809
Detroit	2005	6,078
Broward	2016	6,000
Miami	2014	5,850
Cleveland	2011	5,500
Bergen	2001	5,220
Denver	2007	4,032
San Diego	2003	4,024
Monmouth	1997	4,000
Phoenix	2002	3,481
S Palm Beach	2005	3,403
St. Louis	2014	2,800
Pittsburgh	2002	2,468
Middlesex	2008	2,444
W Palm Beach	2005	2,348
Houston	**2016**	**2,200**
Minneapolis	2004	2,095
Cincinnati	2008	2,016
Hartford	2000	1,955
New Haven	2010	1,633
Las Vegas	2005	1,485
Orlando	1993	1,450

Community	Year	Number
Milwaukee	1996	1,341
Howard County	2010	1,211
Atlantic County	2004	1,112
Rochester	1999	1,084
St. Paul	2004	1,068
St. Petersburg	1994	1,048
Tucson	2002	1,026
Tidewater	2001	916
Columbus	2013	899
Rhode Island	2002	865
Richmond	1994	811
Jacksonville	2002	774
Westport	2000	756
Wilmington	1995	728
Portland (ME)	2007	635
San Antonio	2007	573
Sarasota	2001	465
Lehigh Valley	2007	464
Charlotte	1997	450
Harrisburg	1994	430
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	150
York	1999	133
Los Angeles *	1997	29,435
Seattle *	2000	2,400
Buffalo *	1995	1,343

* May include children who are part Jewish.

Table 5-16
Number of Jewish Children Age 0-17 Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	328,659
Chicago	2010	59,819
Washington	2003	46,655
San Francisco	2004	35,227
Philadelphia	2009	32,850
Atlanta	2006	28,120
Miami	2014	22,343
Baltimore	2010	20,228
Bergen	2001	19,235
Broward	2016	18,700
Detroit	2005	17,018
Cleveland	2011	16,300
Monmouth	1997	15,015
Denver	2007	13,888
San Diego	2003	13,461
Phoenix	2002	12,368
S Palm Beach	2005	10,994
St. Louis	2014	9,200
Middlesex	2008	8,372
W Palm Beach	2005	7,910
Pittsburgh	2002	7,632
Hartford	2000	7,103
Houston	**2016**	**7,000**
Minneapolis	2004	6,548
Las Vegas	2005	6,413
Cincinnati	2008	5,346
Milwaukee	1996	4,568
St. Petersburg	1994	4,358

Community	Year	Number
New Haven	2010	4,278
Rochester	1999	4,252
Orlando	1993	4,059
Westport	2000	3,595
Rhode Island	2002	3,220
Tucson	2002	3,077
Atlantic County	2004	2,932
Richmond	1994	2,779
Howard County	2010	2,776
Wilmington	1995	2,770
St. Paul	2004	2,746
Columbus	2013	2,548
Tidewater	2001	2,508
Jacksonville	2002	2,503
Portland (ME)	2007	1,988
Charlotte	1997	1,925
Harrisburg	1994	1,873
San Antonio	2007	1,784
Sarasota	2001	1,519
Lehigh Valley	2007	1,280
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	520
York	1999	418
Los Angeles *	1997	95,285
Boston *	2005	48,000
Seattle *	2000	9,200
Buffalo *	1995	5,152

* May include children who are part Jewish.

Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Table 5-17 shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Houston in each geographic area.

While **Table 5-18A** and **B** show the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-19A** and **B** show where the various age groups live (the rows add to 100%).

As an example of the difference between the two sets of tables, note that while **Table 5-18A** shows that 22% of *persons in Jewish households in the Core Area* are children age 0-17, **Table 5-19A** shows that 49% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* live in the Core Area.

Table 5-17 shows a summary of the results in Tables **5-18**. **Table 5-17** shows that the median age for persons in Jewish households varies from 39.7 years in the Central City to 67.1 years in Memorial.

The percentage of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households is lower in Memorial (5%) and the Central City (8%) than in the other geographic areas, it is highest in the Core Area (22%) and the West (20%).

The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is highest, by far, in Memorial (57%) and lowest in the West (19%) and the North (16%).

The percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households is highest in Memorial (27%).

32% of persons in Jewish households in the Central City are age 18-34 suggesting that the growth in this area of 800 households in the past 6 years may well be related to an influx of younger adults.

TABLE 5-17
SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Geographic Area	Median Age (in years)	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	75 and Over
Core Area	42.6	21.5%	18.9%	15.2%	24.4%	20.0%	9.9%
Memorial	67.1	4.8%	8.9%	5.3%	25.6%	56.5%	27.4%
Central City	39.7	8.3%	32.2%	19.1%	14.5%	25.8%	8.5%
Suburban Southwest	59.1	14.1%	10.8%	15.1%	28.8%	31.2%	5.8%
West	50.4	19.5%	16.1%	13.4%	32.5%	18.7%	7.9%
North	46.7	17.1%	16.7%	24.2%	26.5%	15.6%	2.5%
Southeast	54.9	10.4%	13.4%	14.9%	31.7%	29.7%	11.3%
All	50.3	16.0%	17.8%	16.0%	25.3%	25.0%	9.3%

Table 5-18A
Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Core Area		Memorial		Central City	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	7.6%	1,765	0.6%	33	2.2%	166
5 - 9	6.4	1,486	2.7	148	1.6	121
10 - 14	4.1	952	0.1	5	2.6	197
15 - 19	6.4	1,486	2.5	137	4.0	302
20 - 24	7.8	1,811	2.7	148	2.6	197
25 - 29	3.2	743	3.3	181	14.4	1,089
30 - 34	5.0	1,161	1.7	93	13.3	1,006
35 - 39	6.9	1,602	1.3	71	9.8	741
40 - 44	5.0	1,161	2.7	148	6.3	476
45 - 49	3.3	766	1.3	71	3.0	227
50 - 54	6.4	1,486	4.6	252	3.2	242
55 - 59	7.5	1,742	10.5	576	5.6	423
60 - 64	10.5	2,438	10.5	576	5.7	431
65 - 69	5.6	1,300	12.9	708	8.7	658
70 - 74	4.5	1,045	15.2	834	8.6	650
75 - 79	3.9	906	8.4	461	2.5	189
80 - 84	3.2	743	13.0	713	2.3	174
85 - 89	1.9	441	4.9	269	3.1	234
90 and over	0.8	186	1.1	60	0.5	38
Total	100.0%	23,220	100.0%	5,487	100.0%	7,562

Table 5-18A
Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Core Area		Memorial		Central City	
Age Group	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**
Alternative Age Categories						
0 - 5	9.1%	2,113	1.3%	71	2.9%	219
6 - 12	7.6	1,765	2.2	121	3.3	250
13 - 17	4.8	1,115	1.3	71	2.1	159
18 - 24	10.7	2,485	3.9	214	4.6	348
25 - 34	8.2	1,904	5.0	274	27.6	2,087
35 - 44	11.9	2,763	4.0	219	16.1	1,217
45 - 54	9.6	2,229	5.9	324	6.2	469
55 - 64	18.0	4,180	21.0	1,152	11.3	855
65 - 74	10.1	2,345	28.1	1,542	17.3	1,308
75 - 84	7.2	1,672	21.4	1,174	4.9	371
85 and over	2.7	627	6.0	329	3.6	272
Total	100.0%	23,220	100.0%	5,487	100.0%	7,562
Cumulative Age Categories						
0 - 17	21.5%	4,992	4.8%	263	8.3%	628
18 and over	78.5%	18,228	95.2%	5,224	91.7%	6,934
18 - 34	18.9%	4,389	8.9%	488	32.2%	2,435
35 - 49	15.2%	3,529	5.3%	291	19.1%	1,444
50 - 64	24.4%	5,666	25.6%	1,405	14.5%	1,096
65 and over	20.0%	4,644	55.5%	3,045	25.8%	1,951
75 and over	9.9%	2,299	27.4%	1,503	8.5%	643
Median Age	42.6 years		67.1 years		39.7 years	

Table 5-18B
Age Distribution by Geographic Area

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Suburban Southwest		West		North		Southeast	
Age Group	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number
0 - 4	0.9%	63	4.5%	243	2.2%	232	1.3%	50
5 - 9	6.8	473	2.6	140	3.6	380	2.6	101
10 - 14	3.5	244	5.6	302	4.6	486	2.4	93
15 - 19	6.8	473	7.4	400	10.2	1,078	6.1	236
20 - 24	4.3	299	7.0	378	7.0	739	5.6	217
25 - 29	2.1	146	2.3	124	3.5	370	4.0	155
30 - 34	0.7	49	6.0	324	2.6	275	1.6	62
35 - 39	7.0	487	1.1	59	5.8	613	4.1	159
40 - 44	5.5	383	9.0	486	6.4	676	2.6	101
45 - 49	2.6	181	3.3	178	12.0	1,268	8.2	317
50 - 54	2.5	174	12.2	659	11.1	1,173	11.8	457
55 - 59	8.8	612	9.9	535	6.3	666	9.0	348
60 - 64	17.5	1,218	10.4	562	9.1	961	10.9	422
65 - 69	15.2	1,058	5.1	275	5.8	613	11.6	449
70 - 74	10.2	710	5.6	302	7.3	771	6.8	263
75 - 79	1.5	104	2.3	124	0.7	74	4.4	170
80 - 84	1.6	111	1.3	70	0.7	74	3.0	116
85 - 89	1.0	70	1.0	54	0.4	42	3.6	139
90 +	1.7	118	3.2	173	0.7	74	0.3	12
Total	100.0%	6,960	100.0%	5,400	100.0%	10,564	100.0%	3,870

Table 5-18B
Age Distribution by Geographic Area
Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Suburban Southwest		West		North		Southeast	
Age Group	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age	Number
Alternative Age Categories								
0 - 5	3.8%	264	4.5%	243	3.5%	370	2.2%	85
6 - 12	6.5	452	3.5	189	6.4	676	3.3	128
13 - 17	3.8	264	11.5	621	7.2	761	4.9	190
18 - 24	8.0	557	7.7	416	10.5	1,109	7.8	302
25 - 34	2.8	195	8.4	454	6.2	655	5.6	217
35 - 44	12.5	870	10.1	545	12.2	1,289	6.7	259
45 - 54	5.1	355	15.5	837	23.1	2,440	20.1	778
55 - 64	26.3	1,830	20.3	1,096	15.4	1,627	19.9	770
65 - 74	25.4	1,768	10.8	583	13.1	1,384	18.4	712
75 - 84	3.0	209	3.7	200	1.4	148	7.4	286
85 +	2.8	195	4.2	227	1.1	116	3.9	151
Total	100.0%	6,960	100.0%	5,400	100.0%	10,564	100.0%	3,870
Cumulative Age Categories								
0 - 17	14.1%	981	19.5%	1,053	17.1%	1,806	10.4%	402
18 +	85.9%	5,979	80.5%	4,347	82.9%	8,758	89.6%	3,468
18 - 34	10.8%	752	16.1%	869	16.7%	1,764	13.4%	519
35 - 49	15.1%	1,051	13.4%	724	24.2%	2,556	14.9%	577
50 - 64	28.8%	2,004	32.5%	1,755	26.5%	2,799	31.7%	1,227
65 +	31.2%	2,172	18.7%	1,010	15.6%	1,648	29.7%	1,149
75 +	5.8%	404	7.9%	427	2.5%	264	11.3%	437
Median Age	59.1 years		50.4 years		46.7 years		54.9 years	

Table 5-19A
Geographic Distribution of Age Groups

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Age Group	Core Area	Memorial	Central City	Suburban Southwest
0 - 5	62.6%	2.1	6.6	7.7
6 - 12	49.2%	3.4	7.2	12.5
13 - 17	35.1%	2.3	5.1	8.2
18 - 24	44.7%	3.9	6.6	9.9
25 - 34	32.6%	4.8	36.5	3.3
35 - 49	34.4%	2.9	14.5	10.1
50 - 64	35.0%	8.9	7.0	12.2
65 - 74	23.4%	15.8	13.3	17.3
75 and over	37.3%	25.1	10.6	6.5
All	36.4%	8.6	11.9%	10.9
Cumulative Age Categories				
0 - 17	49.2%	2.6	6.3%	9.6
18 - 64	35.9%	5.9	13.5%	9.9
65 and over	28.7%	19.3	12.3%	13.2

Note table continues on the next page and adds to 100% across the rows.

Table 5-19B
Geographic Distribution of Age Groups

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Age Group	West	North	Southeast	East	Total
0 - 5	7.2	11.2	2.5	0.0	100.0%
6 - 12	5.3	18.8	3.6	0.0	100.0%
13 - 17	19.6	23.7	6.0	0.0	100.0%
18 - 24	7.6	19.9	5.5	2.2	100.0%
25 - 34	7.8	11.2	3.8	0.0	100.0%
35 - 49	7.2	25.2	5.8	0.0	100.0%
50 - 64	11.0	17.4	7.7	0.7	100.0%
65 - 74	5.9	13.9	7.2	3.2	100.0%
75 and over	7.0	4.3	7.2	2.0	100.0%
All	8.5	16.6	6.1	1.0	100.0%
Cumulative Age Categories					
0 - 17	10.5	17.8	4.0	0.0	100.0%
18 - 64	9.0	18.9	6.3	0.6	100.0%
65 and over	6.3	10.3	7.2	2.7	100.0%

Note table is continued from the pervious page and adds to 100% across the rows.

Changes in the Age Distribution, 1986-2016

Table 5-20 shows the change in the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Houston from 1986-2016.

In comparing the age distributions from 1986-2016, the most significant findings are:

1. The overall **median age** of persons in Jewish households increased from 31.7 years in 1986 to 50.3 years in 2016.

2. The number of children in Jewish households **age 0-5** decreased by 16% (661 children).

3. The number of children in Jewish households **age 6-12** increased by 22% (656 children).

4. The number of children in Jewish households **age 13-17** decreased by 28% (1,235 children).

5. The number of children in Jewish households **age 0-17** decreased by 11% (1,240 children).

6. The number of persons **age 20-34**, decreased by 6% (666 persons).

7. The number of persons **age 35-49** decreased by 8% (858 persons).

8. The number of persons **age 50-64** increased by 213% (10,973 persons).

9. The number of persons **age 65 and over** increased by 393% (12,695 persons).

10. The number of persons **age 75 and over** increased by 457% (4861 persons).

Thus, a very significant change has occurred in the Houston Jewish community over the past three decades with a decrease in the number of children and an increase in the number of elderly.

Table 5-20
Changes in the Age Distribution, 1986-2016

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	1986		2016		1986-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Age Group	Percentage [1]	Number	Percentage	Number	
0 - 4	8.8%	3,740	4.0%	2,548	(1,192)
5 - 9	8.9	3,783	4.4	2,803	(980)
10 - 14	8.9	3,783	3.6	2,293	(1,489)
15 - 19	2.6	1,105	6.5	4,141	3,036
20 - 24	6.0	2,550	6.1	3,886	1,336
25 - 29	8.5	3,613	4.3	2,739	(873)
30 - 34	9.7	4,122	4.7	2,994	(1,129)
35 - 39	11.9	5,058	5.9	3,758	(1,299)
40 - 44	9.6	4,080	5.4	3,440	(640)
45 - 49	4.5	1,913	4.7	2,994	1,081
50 - 54	4.3	1,828	7.0	4,459	2,632
55 - 59	3.4	1,445	7.7	4,905	3,460
60 - 64	4.4	1,870	10.6	6,752	4,882
65 - 69	2.8	1,190	8.5	5,415	4,225
70 - 74	2.3	977	7.2	4,586	3,609
75 - 79	1.0	425	3.4	2,166	1,741
80 and over	1.5	638	5.9	3,758	3,121
Total	100.0%	42,500	100.0%	63,700	21,200

Table 5-20
Changes in the Age Distribution, 1986-2016

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Age Group	1986 Percentage [1]	1986 Number	2016 Percentage	2016 Number	1986-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Alternative Age Categories					
0 - 5	9.5	4,038	5.3	3,376	(661)
6 - 12	7.0	2,975	5.7	3,631	656
13 - 17	10.4	4,420	5.0	3,185	-1,235
0 - 17	26.9	11,433	16.0	10,192	-1,240
Cumulative Age Categories					
0 - 19	29.2%	12,410	18.5%	11,785	(625)
20 - 34	24.2%	10,285	15.1%	9,619	(666)
35 - 49	26.0%	11,050	16.0%	10,192	(858)
50 - 64	12.1%	5,143	25.3%	16,116	10,973
65 and over	7.6%	3,230	25.0%	15,925	12,695
75 and over	2.5%	1,063	9.3%	5,924	4,861
Median Age	31.7 years		50.3 years		0.0

[1] The 5-year age groups in this column only sum to 99.1%. This researcher has no way to fix this problem. These percentages come from the 1986 report and the original data available at the Berman Jewish DataBank only have the data available in large age groups.

Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership, Jewish Community Center Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership

Tables 5-21 and **5-22** show the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Houston by synagogue membership, Chabad Attendance, JCC membership, and Jewish organization membership.

Synagogue Membership

Compared to persons in synagogue non-member households, persons in synagogue member households are more likely to be:

- age 0-17
- age 75 and over

The median age of synagogue member households is 48 years, compared to 51 years for synagogue non-member households.

Households Who Attended Chabad in the Past Year

Compared to households in which no person attended Chabad in the past year, persons in households in which someone attended Chabad in the past year are more likely to be:

- age 0-17 and age 18-34

Compared to households in which no person attended Chabad in the past year, persons in households in which someone attended Chabad in the past year are less likely to be:

- age 35-49 and age 65 and over

The median age for persons households who attended Chabad in the past year is 41 years, compared to 53 years for Chabad non-attending households.

JCC Membership

Compared to persons in JCC non-member households, persons in JCC member households are more likely to be:

- age 0-17 and age 75 and over

Compared to persons in JCC non-member households, persons in JCC member households are less likely to be:

- age 50-64

The median age of persons in JCC member households is 45 years, compared to 51 years for persons in JCC non-member households.

Jewish Organization Membership

Compared to persons in Jewish organization non--member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are more likely to be:

- age 65 and over

Compared to persons in Jewish organization non-member households, persons in Jewish organization member households are less likely to be:

- age 0-17 and age 35-49

The median age of persons in Jewish organization member households is 55 years, compared to 49 years for persons in Jewish organization non-member households.

Table 5-21
Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership and Attended Chabad in the Past Year

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Synagogue		Chabad	
Age Group	Member	Non-Member	Attended	Did Not Attend
0 - 4	5.3%	2.9%	6.5%	3.3%
5 - 9	5.1	3.9	5.5	4.2
10 - 14	4.4	2.9	5.4	3.1
15 - 19	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.5
20 - 24	5.3	6.8	8.7	5.4
25 - 29	5.3	3.7	7.0	3.8
30 - 34	4.8	4.5	5.9	4.4
35 - 39	5.1	6.4	3.9	6.1
40 - 44	6.2	4.7	4.9	5.5
45 - 49	3.5	5.7	4.0	4.9
50 - 54	5.1	8.5	6.2	7.2
55 - 59	8.4	7.0	7.3	7.8
60 - 64	9.8	11.2	8.4	11.1
65 - 69	7.5	9.2	7.3	8.8
70 - 74	6.2	8.0	5.6	7.7
75 - 79	4.4	2.6	3.6	3.3
80 - 84	3.9	2.6	1.9	3.5
85 - 89	2.6	1.4	0.8	2.3
90 and over	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5-21
Age Distribution by Synagogue Membership and Attended Chabad in the Past Year

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	Synagogue		Chabad	
Age Group	Member	Non-Member	Attended	Did Not Attend
Alternative Age Categories				
0 - 5	6.9%	3.9%	8.1%	4.5%
6 - 12	6.5	4.8	8.5	4.8
13 - 17	4.7	5.3	3.6	5.4
18 - 24	8.0	9.3	12.2	7.8
25 - 34	10.2	8.2	12.9	8.1
35 - 44	11.3	11.1	8.8	11.6
45 - 54	8.6	14.3	10.2	12.1
55 - 64	18.2	18.2	15.8	18.9
65 - 74	13.7	17.1	12.9	16.4
75 - 84	8.3	5.2	5.5	6.9
85 and over	3.5	2.6	1.5	3.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Age Categories				
0 - 17	18.1%	14.0%	20.2%	14.7%
18 and over	81.9%	86.0%	79.8%	85.3%
18 - 34	18.2%	17.5%	25.1%	15.9%
35 - 49	14.8%	16.8%	12.8%	16.5%
50 - 64	23.3%	26.7%	21.9%	26.1%
65 and over	25.5%	24.9%	19.9%	26.7%
75 and over	11.8%	7.8%	7.0%	10.3%
Median Age	48.4 years	51.0 years	40.8 years	52.8 years

Table 5-22
Age Distribution
by JCC Membership and Jewish Organization Membership

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	JCC		Jewish Organization	
Age Group	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
0 - 4	6.1%	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%
5 - 9	5.4	4.2	3.3	4.8
10 - 14	4.7	3.3	3.1	3.7
15 - 19	5.6	6.7	5.8	6.7
20 - 24	6.2	6.1	8.7	5.3
25 - 29	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.6
30 - 34	6.4	4.2	4.4	4.7
35 - 39	5.3	6.0	3.8	6.5
40 - 44	5.5	5.4	3.6	5.9
45 - 49	4.2	4.8	3.8	5.0
50 - 54	8.7	6.6	5.7	7.4
55 - 59	4.1	8.6	6.2	8.2
60 - 64	8.4	11.1	10.8	10.4
65 - 69	7.7	8.7	12.7	7.1
70 - 74	5.1	7.6	7.7	7.1
75 - 79	4.4	3.1	4.2	3.1
80 - 84	3.9	2.9	4.1	2.9
85 - 89	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.7
90 and over	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5-22
Age Distribution
by JCC Membership and Jewish Organization Membership

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

	JCC		Jewish Organization	
Age Group	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
Alternative Age Categories				
0 - 5	7.2%	4.8%	5.3%	5.2%
6 - 12	7.5	5.1	4.2	6.0
13 - 17	3.7	5.4	4.3	5.2
18 - 24	9.6	8.5	11.0	8.0
25 - 34	11.3	8.6	8.5	9.3
35 - 44	10.8	11.3	7.4	12.4
45 - 54	12.9	11.4	9.5	12.4
55 - 64	12.5	19.7	17.0	18.6
65 - 74	12.8	16.3	20.4	14.2
75 - 84	8.4	6.0	8.3	6.0
85 and over	3.5	2.8	4.1	2.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Age Categories				
0 - 17	18.4%	15.3%	13.8%	16.4%
18 and over	81.6%	84.7%	86.2%	83.6%
18 - 34	20.9%	17.1%	19.5%	17.3%
35 - 49	15.0%	16.2%	11.2%	17.4%
50 - 64	21.2%	26.3%	22.7%	26.0%
65 and over	24.7%	25.1%	32.8%	22.9%
75 and over	11.9%	8.8%	12.4%	8.7%
Median Age	45.0 years	51.3 years	54.9 years	48.8 years

Household Size

Table 5-23 shows that the average household size of Jewish households in Houston is 2.45 persons. 23% of households are one-person households, 42% are two-person households, 15% are three-person households, 12% are four-person households, 5% are five-person households, and 3% contain six or more persons. In total, 20% of households contain four or more persons.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-24** shows that the 2.45 **average household size** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.71 in St. Louis, 2.59 in Pittsburgh, and 2.55 in Minneapolis. The 2.45 compares to 2.63 in 1986. The 2.45 compares to 2.92 of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 2.63 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-25 shows that the 23% of **one-person households** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Minneapolis, 23% in Pittsburgh, and 21% in St. Louis. The 23% compares to 22% in 1986. The 23% compares to 26% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 28% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2010.

The 20% of **households with four or more persons** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Minneapolis and 26% in both Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The 20% compares to 29% in 1986. The 20% compares to 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2010.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Average Household Size

Table 5-23 shows that, overall, the **average household size** is 2.45 persons. The average household size is much higher for:

- households in the Core Area (2.70 persons), the West (2.70 persons) and the North (2.78 persons)
- Orthodox households (2.85 persons)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (2.70 persons)

The average is much lower for:

- households in Memorial (1.77 persons) and the Central City (1.99)

One-Person Households

Table 5-23 shows that, overall, 23% of households are **one-person households**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in Memorial (39%) and the Central City (32%)

Four or More Person Households

Table 5-23 shows that, overall, 20% of households contain **four or more persons**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in the West (31%)
- Orthodox households (33%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (32%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in Memorial (6%)
- the Central City (11%)

Table 5-23
Household Size

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Number of Persons in Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+	Average [1]
All	22.5%	41.9	15.4	12.0	5.3	2.9	20.2%	2.45
Geographic Area								
Core Area	18.6%	36.4	18.8	13.9	8.8	3.5	26.2%	2.70
Memorial	39.0%	51.8	3.6	4.0	1.6	0.0	5.6%	1.77
Central City	31.5%	50.3	7.3	10.1	0.8	0.0	10.9%	1.99
Suburban Southwest	15.8%	55.1	9.3	13.6	5.0	1.2	19.8%	2.40
West	21.6%	32.7	14.3	23.5	1.4	6.5	31.4%	2.70
North	16.6%	31.5	27.4	12.5	6.0	6.0	24.5%	2.78
Southeast	17.7%	45.9	18.4	4.5	9.6	3.9	18.0%	2.58
Jewish Identification								
Orthodox	16.5%	31.0	19.5	24.4	4.9	3.7	33.0%	2.85
Conservative	18.4%	51.4	11.8	13.1	3.3	2.0	18.4%	2.38
Reform	20.2%	41.2	16.3	11.4	7.0	3.9	22.3%	2.56
Just Jewish	28.8%	36.1	17.4	10.9	4.9	1.9	17.7%	2.33
Synagogue Membership								
Member	18.9%	45.1	12.8	14.5	6.2	2.5	23.2%	2.52
Non-Member	25.3%	39.4	17.5	10.0	4.6	3.2	17.8%	2.39
Attended Chabad in the Past Year								
Attended	21.2%	37.7	8.7	19.5	9.0	3.9	32.4%	2.70
Did Not Attend	23.0%	42.7	17.0	10.2	4.4	2.7	17.3%	2.39
JCC Membership								
Member	23.9%	46.5	8.3	12.2	5.4	3.7	21.3%	2.67
Non-Member	22.1%	40.4	17.6	11.9	5.3	2.7	19.9%	2.40
Jewish Organization Membership								
Member	23.9%	46.5	8.3	12.2	5.4	3.7	21.3%	2.40
Non-Member	21.9%	40.4	17.6	11.9	5.3	2.9	20.1%	2.46

[1] Average number of persons in Jewish households.

Table 5-24
Average Household Size
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Average1
Monmouth	1997	2.79
Portland (ME)	2007	2.75
Bergen	2001	2.75
Buffalo	1995	2.74
Howard County	2010	2.72
Westport	2000	2.72
St. Louis	2014	2.71
Harrisburg	1994	2.68
Charlotte	1997	2.66
Wilmington	1995	2.66
Cincinnati	2008	2.64
Houston	**1986**	**2.63**
Columbus	2013	2.60
Detroit	2005	2.60
St. Paul	2004	2.60
Pittsburgh	2002	2.59
York	1999	2.59
Orlando	1993	2.59
Chicago	2010	2.58
Cleveland	2011	2.57
San Diego	2003	2.57
Atlanta	2006	2.56
New York	2011	2.55
Minneapolis	2004	2.55
Tidewater	2001	2.55
Richmond	1994	2.55
Baltimore	2010	2.54
New Haven	2010	2.53
Boston	2005	2.52

Community	Year	Average
Rochester	1999	2.51
Hartford	2000	2.50
San Antonio	2007	2.49
Essex-Morris	1998	2.49
Denver	2007	2.47
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.46
Houston	**2016**	**2.45**
Milwaukee	1996	2.44
Washington	2003	2.43
Phoenix	2002	2.43
Broward	2016	2.42
Jacksonville	2002	2.42
Rhode Island	2002	2.41
Seattle	2000	2.38
Los Angeles	1997	2.38
Middlesex	2008	2.36
Miami	2014	2.33
San Francisco	2004	2.32
St. Petersburg	1994	2.32
Atlantic County	2004	2.31
Philadelphia	2009	2.15
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2.15
Tucson	2002	2.14
Las Vegas	2005	2.13
Palm Springs	1998	2.02
W Palm Beach	2005	1.99
Sarasota	2001	1.99
S Palm Beach	2005	1.87
ACS (US)	2014	2.63

Table 5-25
Household Size
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	**Year**	***1***	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6+**	**4+**
Philadelphia	2009	39%	32	12	13	4	1	18%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%	53	5	5	2	1	7%
Tucson	2002	33%	41	11	10	3	1	15%
Miami	2014	31%	37	13	12	5	3	19%
New York	2011	30%	34	13	11	6	7	23%
Las Vegas	2005	29%	47	13	8	3	1	12%
Los Angeles	1997	28%	36	16	14	4	2	21%
Broward	2016	28%	36	15	14	5	2	21%
Detroit	2005	28%	34	12	15	5	5	25%
Sarasota	2001	27%	59	7	4	3	1	8%
San Francisco	2004	27%	37	18	15	2	2	18%
Tidewater	2001	27%	32	16	14	9	3	25%
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	17	19	7	3	28%
Seattle	2000	26%	43	12	14	4	2	20%
Middlesex	2008	26%	42	12	12	5	3	19%
Milwaukee	1996	26%	39	12	16	5	3	23%
Rhode Island	2002	26%	38	16	14	6	2	21%
Washington	2003	26%	36	13	18	5	2	24%
Baltimore	2010	26%	35	16	15	4	5	23%
Columbus	2013	26%	33	13	20	5	4	28%
W Palm Beach	2005	25%	61	7	6	1	0	7%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	38	14	16	6	1	22%
Minneapolis	2004	25%	34	14	19	6	2	27%

Table 5-25
Household Size
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	**Year**	***1***	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6+**	**4+**
Palm Springs	1998	24%	62	10		4		NA
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	45	12	14	3	1	19%
Cleveland	2011	24%	37	13	15	8	3	26%
Richmond	1994	24%	34	17	16	7	2	25%
Atlantic County	2004	23%	50	8	12	5	2	18%
Houston	**2016**	**23%**	**42**	**15**	**12**	**5**	**3**	**20%**
Hartford	2000	23%	39	13	19	5	2	26%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	37	15	17	5	3	26%
Boston	2005	23%	31	23	18	5	1	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	43	12	16	5	2	23%
San Antonio	2007	22%	42	12	17	6	2	24%
New Haven	2010	22%	42	12	15	6	3	24%
Denver	2007	22%	40	16	15	5	1	22%
Rochester	1999	22%	38	14	18	7	1	25%
York	1999	22%	35	17	18	7	1	26%
Houston	**1986**	**22%**	**32**	**16**	**19**	**10**	**0**	**29%**
Westport	2000	22%	31	15	23	9	2	33%
Phoenix	2002	21%	45	15	11	6	2	19%
St. Louis	2014	21%	35	18	15	7	5	26%
Wilmington	1995	21%	34	16	20	7	2	29%
Chicago	2010	20%	40	17	15	7	2	24%
San Diego	2003	20%	39	17	17	6	2	25%
Bergen	2001	20%	36	13	18	9	4	31%

Table 5-25
Household Size
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	**Year**	***1***	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6+**	**4+**
Cincinnati	2008	20%	35	19	15	8	3	26%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	34	18	18	8	3	28%
Monmouth	1997	20%	34	13	22	7	4	33%
Charlotte	1997	20%	32	20	19	8	1	28%
Atlanta	2006	18%	42	14	21	5	0	27%
Orlando	1993	18%	39	19	17	5	2	24%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	16%	66	8	6	4	1	10%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%	39	16	23	6	1	31%
Howard County	2010	13%	41	17	22	7	1	29%
ACS (US)	2010	27%	33	16	13	6	4	23%

Household Structure

The household structure of Jewish households in Houston is determined by a combination of age, sex, marital status, and the relationship between persons in the household. In most Jewish communities, many services offered by the organized Jewish community, such as synagogues and Jewish Community Centers, are offered under the assumption that households with children is the predominant household structure.

Table 5-26 shows that Houston has 22% households with children age 0-17 at home, 11% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 35% married households with no children at home, 23% single person households, and 10% other household structures.

Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home

Table 5-26 shows that 22% (5,700 households) of households are households with children age 0-17 at home, including 20% (5,200 households) who are married couples, 1% (200 households) who are unmarried (opposite-sex) couples, 1% (300 households) who are single parent households, and 0% who are other households with a child. Single parent households are households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.

✔ 17% (4,400 households) of households contain Jewish or part Jewish children.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-27** shows that the 20% of **married households with children age 0-17 at home** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Minneapolis, 26% in Pittsburgh, and 24% in St. Louis. The 20% compares to 36% in 1986. The 20% compares to 23% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 20% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 1%of **single parent households with children age 0-17 at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Pittsburgh and 3% in both Minneapolis and St. Louis. The 1% compares to 3% in 1986. The 1% compares to 12% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 22% of **households with children age 0-17 at home** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Minneapolis, 30% in Pittsburgh, and 29% in St. Louis. The 22% compares to 39% in 1986. The 22% compares to 39% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 30% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home

Table 5-26 shows that 11% (2,800 households) of households are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, of whom 77% are married households.

Community Comparisons. To compare the results for Houston to other Jewish communities, the 2% of households in which a parent lives with adult children age 30 and over must be added to the 11% of households with only adult children age 18-29 at home.

Table 5-27 shows that the 13% of **households with only adult children *age 18 and over* at home** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% In St. Louis, 10% in Minneapolis, and 8% in Pittsburgh.

Married Households–No Children at Home

Table 5-26 shows that 35% (9,100 households) of households are married households with no children at home, including 1% whose heads of household is under age 35; 4%, age 35-49; 11%, age 50-64; and 19%, age 65 and over.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-28** shows that the 35% of **married households with no children at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in St. Louis, 27% in Pittsburgh, and 25% in Minneapolis. The 35% compares to 30% in 1986. The 35% compares to 24% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 29% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-28 shows that the 1% of **married households under age 35 with no children at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2% in Pittsburgh and 1% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis.

The 4% of **married households age 35-49 with no children at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3% in Pittsburgh and 2% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis.

The 11% of **married households age 50-64 with no children at home** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in St. Louis, 10% in Minneapolis, and 9% in Pittsburgh.

The 19% of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Louis, 13% in Pittsburgh, and 12% in Minneapolis.

Single Person Households

Table 5-26 shows that 23% (5,900 households) of households are single person households, including 10% (2,700 households) who are elderly single households, the majority of whom are elderly single female households. 3% of households are single male households age 65 and over and 7% are single female households age 65 and over. The imbalance between males and females among elderly single households is consistent with the findings of almost all Jewish community studies. 12% (3,200 households) of households are non-elderly single households.

(Single person households [*one-person households*] are discussed further in the "Household Size" section in this Chapter. *Single adults* and *single Jewish adults* are discussed further in the "Marital Status" and "Single Jewish Adults" sections of this Chapter, respectively.)

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-29** shows that the 12% of **single person households under age 65** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in St. Louis, 11% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh. The 12% compares to 20% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 18% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 3% of **single male households age 65 and over** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Minneapolis, and 3% in both Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

The 7% of **single female households age 65 and over** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Minneapolis, 9% in Pittsburgh, and 6% in St. Louis.

The 10% of **single households age 65 and over** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Minneapolis, 12% in Pittsburgh, and 9% in St. Louis. The 10% compares to 6% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Other Household Structures

Table 5-26 shows that 2% of households are unmarried couples with no children at home; 3% are households containing roommates/friends; 2% are households in which a parent lives with an adult child age 30 and over; 1% are unmarried same-sex couples with no children at home; and 2% are other household structures.

Table 5-26
Household Structure

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home		
Married Couple	19.9%	5,174
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.8	208
Single Parent	1.3	338
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
Other Household with Children	0.0	0
■ **Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home**	22.0%	5,720
Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home		
Married Couple	8.3%	2,158
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.1	286
Single Parent	1.4	364
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
■ **Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home**	10.8%	2,808
Married Households–No Children at Home		
Under Age 35	1.2%	312
Age 35 - 49	3.6	936
Age 50 - 64	10.9	2,834
□ **Total Non-Elderly Couple Households**	15.7%	4,082
Age 65 - 74	13.3%	3,458
Age 75 and Over	6.1	1,586
□ **Total Elderly Couple Households**	19.4%	5,044
■ **Total Married Households–No Children at Home**	35.1%	9,126

Table 5-26
Household Structure

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
Single Person Households		
Male under Age 65	5.9%	1,534
Female under Age 65	6.4	1,664
□ **Total Non-Elderly Single Households**	12.3%	3,198
Male Age 65 - 74	1.3%	338
Female Age 65 - 74	3.2	832
Male Age 75 and Over	1.9	494
Female Age 75 and Over	4.0	1,040
□ **Total Elderly Single Households**	10.4%	2,704
■ **Total Single Person Households**	22.7%	5,902
Other Household Structures		
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.6%	416
Roommate/Friend	3.1	806
Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over	0.7	182
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	1.3	338
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.9	234
Other	2.0	520
■ **Total Other Household Structures**	9.6%	2,496
Grand Total	100.0%	26,000

Table 5-27
Households with Children or Only Adult Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		With Children Age 0-17 at Home			
Community	**Year**	**Married**	**Single Parent** [1]	***All*** [2]	**With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home**
Buffalo	1995	NA	NA	47%	NA
Westport	2000	42%	2%	44%	5%
Charlotte	1997	38%	3%	42%	8%
Harrisburg	1994	38%	1%	40%	8%
St. Paul	2004	36%	2%	40%	7%
Portland (ME)	2007	36%	2%	39%	10%
Houston	**1986**	**36%**	**3%**	**39%**	**NA**
Atlanta	2006	34%	4%	38%	NA
Boston	2005	NA	NA	38%	NA
Richmond	1994	35%	2%	37%	7%
York	1999	32%	4%	37%	10%
Wilmington	1995	34%	2%	36%	9%
Bergen	2001	33%	3%	36%	10%
Orlando	1993	33%	1%	35%	7%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	3%	35%	10%
East Bay	2011	31%	4%	35%	NA
Monmouth	1997	32%	1%	33%	14%
Tidewater	2001	29%	3%	33%	9%
Seattle	2000	26%	7%	33%	23%
Rochester	1999	30%	3%	32%	8%
Baltimore	2010	27%	5%	32%	NA
Howard County	2010	29%	1%	31%	NA

Table 5-27
Households with Children or Only Adult Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		With Children Age 0-17 at Home			
Community	**Year**	**Married**	**Single Parent** [1]	***All*** [2]	**With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home**
Denver	2007	28%	3%	31%	NA
Washington	2003	27%	4%	31%	8%
Chicago	2010	26%	5%	31%	NA
Hartford	2000	28%	2%	30%	9%
Detroit	2005	27%	3%	30%	10%
Milwaukee	1996	27%	3%	30%	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	4%	30%	8%
San Diego	2003	24%	6%	30%	NA
Cincinnati	2008	26%	3%	29%	NA
St. Louis	2014	24%	3%	29%	12%
San Francisco	2004	22%	7%	29%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	25%	2%	28%	8%
Cleveland	2011	22%	5%	28%	NA
Columbus	2013	21%	6%	28%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	25%	2%	27%	9%
San Antonio	2007	24%	3%	27%	13%
Los Angeles	1997	23%	4%	27%	2%
New Haven	2010	24%	2%	26%	13%
St. Petersburg	1994	24%	1%	25%	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	2%	25%	13%
Phoenix	2002	21%	3%	25%	9%
New York	2011	20%	5%	25%	NA

Table 5-27
Households with Children or Only Adult Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		With Children Age 0-17 at Home			
Community	**Year**	**Married**	**Single Parent [1]**	***All* [2]**	**With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home**
Miami	2014	21%	2%	23%	13%
Houston	**2016**	**20%**	**1%**	**22%**	**13%**
Philadelphia	2009	20%	2%	22%	NA
Broward	2016	17%	2%	21%	15%
Middlesex	2008	19%	1%	21%	12%
Tucson	2002	17%	3%	20%	6%
Atlantic County	2004	18%	1%	19%	8%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	2%	16%	10%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	12%	3%	15%	4%
Sarasota	2001	9%	2%	12%	3%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	1%	10%	5%
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	1%	9%	5%
Essex-Morris	1998	32%	NA	NA	NA
ACS (US)	2014	20%	10%	30%	NA

[1] Includes households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.
[2] Includes married households, single parent households, households with unmarried couples, same-sex couple households, and other households with children age 0-17 at home.

Table 5-28
Married Households with No Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	*All*
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	3	16	43	64%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	1	11	41	54%
Sarasota	2001	1%	1	15	37	54%
S Palm Beach	2005	0%	1	9	38	48%
Atlantic County	2004	0%	3	16	25	44%
St. Petersburg	1994	1%	5	11	22	40%
Middlesex	2008	0%	1	10	28	39%
Denver	2007	7%	23		9	39%
Cleveland	2011	1%	2	21	14	38%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1%	2	17	18	38%
New Haven	2010	1%	3	12	21	37%
San Antonio	2007	0%	2	15	19	36%
Atlanta	2006	5%	25		6	36%
Phoenix	2002	2%	6	11	17	36%
Houston	**2016**	**1%**	**4**	**11**	**19**	**35%**
St. Louis	2014	1%	2	15	16	35%
Las Vegas	2005	3%	4	14	13	35%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	6	12	14	34%
Hartford	2000	1%	2	12	18	34%
Howard County	2010	1%	1	16	15	33%
Jacksonville	2002	1%	4	12	16	33%
Rochester	1999	1%	3	13	16	33%
Tucson	2002	2%	3	13	15	32%
Milwaukee	1996	4%	3	11	15	32%

Table 5-28
Married Households with No Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	*All*
Rhode Island	2002	1%	2	12	16	31%
Los Angeles	1997	3%	15		13	31%
Cincinnati	2008	1%	2	12	14	30%
Bergen	2001	2%	2	10	16	30%
York	1999	4%	4	10	12	30%
Monmouth	1997	2%	3	11	15	30%
Orlando	1993	4%	5	10	11	30%
Houston	**1986**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**30%**
East Bay	2011	2%	5	15	7	29%
Chicago	2010	3%	3	12	12	29%
Detroit	2005	1%	1	12	15	29%
Miami	2014	1%	1	7	19	28%
Wilmington	1995	4%	3	8	13	28%
Harrisburg	1994	4%	3	12	10	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	2%	3	9	13	27%
San Diego	2003	3%	11		12	26%
Tidewater	2001	3%	3	14	7	26%
Richmond	1994	4%	5	7	9	26%
Columbus	2013	1%	2	12	11	25%
New York	2011	2%	2	7	13	25%
Baltimore	2010	1%	2	9	14	25%
Minneapolis	2004	1%	2	10	12	25%
Broward	2016	1%	1	7	14	24%
St. Paul	2004	2%	2	8	11	24%

Table 5-28
Married Households with No Children at Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	*All*
Washington	2003	5%	3	11	6	24%
Westport	2000	2%	2	9	12	24%
Charlotte	1997	4%	5	7	7	24%
Philadelphia	2009	3%	1	8	10	22%
Seattle	2000	4%	8	5	4	22%
Boston	2005	4%	2	9	7	21%
ACS (US)	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%

Table 5-29
Single Person Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	**Year**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	***All***
S Palm Beach	2005	2%	3	5%	6%	24	30%
Philadelphia	2009	5%	11	16%	6%	17	23%
Detroit	2005	2%	4	6%	7%	16	23%
Miami	2014	5%	5	10%	5%	16	21%
W Palm Beach	2005	1%	3	4%	4%	17	21%
Sarasota	2001	2%	3	6%	4%	17	21%
Middlesex	2008	3%	3	6%	3%	17	20%
Broward	2016	5%	4	9%	4%	15	19%
Atlantic County	2004	2%	4	6%	5%	12	17%
New Haven	2010	3%	3	6%	4%	12	16%
St. Paul	2004	5%	6	11%	5%	12	16%
New York	2011	9%	6	14%	5%	10	15%
Hartford	2000	4%	5	9%	4%	11	15%
Milwaukee	1996	5%	6	11%	3%	12	15%
St. Petersburg	1994	6%	3	9%	4%	11	15%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	8	15%	5%	10	14%
Minneapolis	2004	5%	6	11%	4%	10	14%
Rhode Island	2002	5%	8	12%	4%	10	14%
Monmouth	1997	3%	3	6%	3%	11	14%
Baltimore	2010	6%	7	13%	3%	10	13%
Cleveland	2011	4%	7	11%	4%	9	13%
Tucson	2002	7%	12	19%	4%	9	13%
Rochester	1999	3%	6	10%	3%	10	13%

Table 5-29
Single Person Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	**Year**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	***All***
Cincinnati	2008	3%	5	8%	2%	10	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%	5	9%	4%	9	12%
San Antonio	2007	4%	5	9%	4%	8	12%
Pittsburgh	2002	6%	5	11%	3%	9	12%
Bergen	2001	3%	5	8%	3%	10	12%
York	1999	4%	5	9%	3%	10	12%
Los Angeles	1997	9%	7	16%	4%	8	12%
Columbus	2013	5%	10	15%	5%	6	11%
Chicago	2010	4%	5	9%	4%	7	11%
Tidewater	2001	9%	7	15%	4%	8	11%
Richmond	1994	6%	6	13%	3%	8	11%
Houston	**2016**	**6%**	**6**	**12%**	**3%**	**7**	**10%**
Jacksonville	2002	7%	8	15%	4%	7	10%
Westport	2000	6%	6	12%	3%	7	10%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	5%	2	6%	5%	5	10%
Wilmington	1995	6%	5	11%	2%	8	10%
Harrisburg	1994	5%	5	10%	2%	8	10%
St. Louis	2014	8%	4	12%	3%	6	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	2	5%	2%	6	9%
Washington	2003	8%	9	17%	3%	6	9%
Seattle	2000	8%	9	17%	3%	6	9%
Boston	2005	6%	9	15%	1%	7	8%
San Francisco	2004	NA	NA	19%	2%	6	8%

Table 5-29
Single Person Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	**Year**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	***All***
Denver	2007	NA	NA	15%	2%	6	7%
San Diego	2003	NA	NA	12%	2%	6	7%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	15%	2%	4	6%
Charlotte	1997	8%	7	15%	2%	4	6%
East Bay	2011	7%	8	14%	2%	3	5%
Atlanta	2006	NA	NA	15%	2%	4	5%
Orlando	1993	7%	6	13%	1%	4	5%
Howard County	2010	3%	7	10%	1%	2	3%
ACS (US)	2014	NA	NA	18%	NA	NA	10%

Household Structure by Geographic Area. **Table 5-30** shows the household structure of Jewish households in each geographic area.

Core Area

Table 5-30A shows that the Core Area has 32% households with children age 0-17 at home, 13% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 29% married households with no children at home (including 16% elderly couple households), and 19% single person households (including 9% elderly single households).

Memorial

Table 5-30A shows that Memorial has 5% households with children age 0-17 at home, 4% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 50% married households with no children at home (including 40% elderly couple households), and 39% single person households (including 23% elderly single households).

Central City

Table 5-30A shows that the Central City has 10% households with children age 0-17 at home, 7% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 36% married households with no children at home (including 18% elderly couple households), and 31% single person households (including 22% non-elderly single households).

Suburban Southwest

Table 5-30B shows that the Suburban Southwest has 18% households with children age 0-17 at home, 12% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 44% married households with no children at home (including 27% elderly couple households), and 9% single person households (including 7% elderly single households).

West

Table 5-30B shows that the West has 35% households with children age 0-17 at home, 7% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 30% married households with no children at home including 12% elderly couple households), and 8% single person households.

North

Table 5-30B shows that the North has 27% households with children age 0-17 at home, 14% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 28% married households with no children at home (including 10% elderly couple households), and 7% single person households.

Southeast

Table 5-30B shows that the Southeast has 17% households with children age 0-17 at home, 17% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 44% married households with no children at home (including 14% elderly couple households), and 15% single person households (including 13% elderly single households).

Summary

The West (35%) and the Core Area (32) have the highest percentages of households with children age 0-17 at home.

The Southeast (17%) has the highest percentage of households with only adult children age 18-29.

The Southeast (30%) has the highest percentage of non-elderly couple households.

Memorial (40%) has the highest percentage of elderly couple households.

The Central City (22%) has the highest percentage of non-elderly single households.

Memorial (23%) has the highest percentage of elderly single households.

Table 5-30A
Household Structure by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Core Area	Memorial	Central City
Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home			
Married Couple	28.5%	2.6%	9.8%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.9	0.2	0.0
Single Parent	2.3	2.5	0.0
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.1	0.0	0.0
■ **Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home**	31.8%	5.3%	9.8%
Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home			
Married Couple	10.8%	3.3%	2.0%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	3.6
Single Parent	2.1	0.2	0.9
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ **Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home**	12.9%	3.5%	6.5%
Married Households—No Children at Home			
Under Age 35	0.5%	0.7%	3.9%
Age 35 - 49	1.9	0.0	10.1
Age 50 - 64	10.3	9.5	4.0
□ **Total Non-Elderly Couple Households**	12.7%	10.2%	18.0%
Age 65 - 74	9.7%	25.6%	9.3%
Age 75 and over	6.4	14.0	8.7
□ **Total Elderly Couple Households**	16.1%	39.6%	18.0%
■ **Total Married Households— No Children at Home**	28.8%	49.8%	36.0%

Table 5-30A
Household Structure by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Core Area	Memorial	Central City
Single Person Households			
Male under Age 65	2.6%	8.0%	10.4%
Female under Age 65	7.4	8.1	11.3
□ **Total Non-Elderly Single Households**	10.0%	16.1%	21.7%
Male Age 65 - 74	0.9%	2.4%	1.5%
Female Age 65 - 74	2.1	5.1	4.7
Male Age 75 and over	1.2	5.6	0.6
Female Age 75 and over	4.3	9.9	2.9
□ **Total Elderly Single Households**	8.5%	23.0%	9.7%
■ **Total Single Person Households**	18.5%	39.1%	31.4%
Other Household Structures			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.3%	0.3%	3.0%
Roommate/Friend	3.7	0.0	5.8
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	1.6	0.7	0.4
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	1.9	0.0	0.4
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.7	0.0	2.7
Other	0.0	1.6	4.1
■ **Total Other Household Structures**	8.2%	2.6%	16.4%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5-30B
Household Structure by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Suburban SW	West	North	South-east
Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home				
Married Couple	17.0%	34.0%	23.3%	14.1%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.7
Single Parent	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.0
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ **Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home**	17.5%	35.0%	26.5%	16.8%
Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home				
Married Couple	10.7%	7.4%	9.9%	6.8%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.8
Single Parent	0.8	0.0	0.4	8.0
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ **Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home**	11.5%	7.4%	13.5%	16.6%
Married Households—No Children at Home				
Under Age 35	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%	0.0%
Age 35 - 49	3.8	0.3	6.7	0.9
Age 50 - 64	13.5	17.2	8.8	28.7
□ **Total Non-Elderly Couple Households**	17.3%	18.3%	17.3%	29.6%
Age 65 - 74	24.9%	7.7%	8.4%	10.5%
Age 75 and over	2.0	4.3	2.0	3.4
□ **Total Elderly Couple Households**	26.9%	12.0%	10.4%	13.9%
■ **Total Married Households—No Children at Home**	44.2%	30.3%	27.7%	43.5%

Table 5-30B
Household Structure by Geographic Area

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Suburban SW	West	North	South-east
Single Person Households				
Male under Age 65	4.5%	7.7%	8.8%	2.4%
Female under Age 65	4.8	6.7	1.1	1.9
□ **Total Non-Elderly Single Households**	9.3%	14.4%	9.9%	4.3%
Male Age 65 - 74	2.6%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%
Female Age 65 - 74	1.0	1.1	4.4	0.4
Male Age 75 and over	0.0	1.6	0.0	10.6
Female Age 75 and over	3.1	3.6	1.7	0.9
□ **Total Elderly Single Households**	6.7%	7.1%	6.5%	13.3%
■ **Total Single Person Households**	16.0%	21.5%	16.4%	17.6%
Other Household Structures				
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	2.7%	3.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Roommate/Friend	3.8	0.0	4.1	0.0
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	0.5	0.4	4.1	0.9
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3
Other	3.4	1.3	0.8	3.8
■ **Total Other Household Structures**	10.9%	5.8%	15.9%	5.6%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Geographic Distribution of Household Structures. While **Table 5-30A** and **B** show the household structure in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-31** shows where the various household structures live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the two tables, while **Table 5-30A** shows that 32% of *households in the Core Area* are households with children age 0-17 at home, **Table 5-31A** shows that 48% of *households with children age 0-17 at home* live in the Core Area.

Distribution among Geographic Areas

Table 5-31 shows that 48% of **households with children** age 0-17 at home live in the Core Area.

39% of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home live in the Core Area.

27% of **non-elderly couple households** live in the Core Area.

27% of **non-elderly single households** live in the Core Area and 26% in the Central City.

27% of **elderly couple households** live in the Core Area and 25% in Memorial.

27% of **elderly single households** live in the Core Area and 27% in Memorial.

TABLE 5-31A
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Household Structure	Core Area	Memorial	Central City	Suburban Southwest
Household with Children	47.6%	2.9	6.5	8.7
Household with Only Adult Children	39.2%	3.8	8.8	11.6
Non-Elderly Couple	26.8%	7.9	16.8	12.1
Non-Elderly Single	27.0%	15.8	25.8	8.3
Elderly Couple	27.4%	24.7	13.5	15.2
Elderly Single	27.2%	26.8	13.8	7.0
All [1]	33.1%	11.9	14.6	11.2

[1] Includes other household structures.

TABLE 5-31B
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Household Structure	West	North	Southeast	East	Total
Household with Children	12.4%	17.6	4.5	0.0	100.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	5.3%	18.1	8.9	4.3	100.0%
Non-Elderly Couple	9.1%	16.3	11.1	0.0	100.0%
Non-Elderly Single	9.1%	11.9	2.0	0.0	100.0%
Elderly Couple	4.8%	7.8	4.2	2.4	100.0%
Elderly Single	5.4%	9.3	7.6	2.9	100.0%
All [1]	7.7	14.6	5.8	1.2	100.0%

[1] Includes other household structures.

Household Structure by Jewish Identification. **Table 5-32** shows the household structure within each Jewish identification group.
Orthodox (28%) and Reform (28%) households are more likely to contain children age 0-17 than Conservative (16%) and Just Jewish (20%) households.

TABLE 5-32
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Household Structure	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Household with Children	28.2%	16.0%	28.1%	19.7%
Household with Only Adult Children	15.1	12.6	7.6	13.0
Non-Elderly Couple	22.7	17.3	13.0	17.4
Non-Elderly Single	7.6	8.8	9.3	19.7
Elderly Couple	14.6	25.1	21.6	11.8
Elderly Single	8.8	9.6	10.9	9.2
Other	3.0	10.6	9.5	9.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Living Arrangements of Children

Tables 5-33 to **5-35** show various living arrangements of children in Jewish households in Houston.

Children Living in Households with Working Parents

Table 5-33 shows that 41% (2,900 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 percentage of children age 0-12 living in households with working parents helps to determine the need for after school programs.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-33** shows that the 41% living in **households with working parents** is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Minneapolis.

Children Living in Single Parent Households

Table 5-34 shows that 4% (400 children) of children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in single parent households. Single parent households are households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-34** shows that the 4% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Minneapolis and 5% in St. Louis. The 4% compares to 34% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2013.

Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Has Been Divorced

Table 5-35 shows that 22% (2,300 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 adult may or may not be the parent of the child.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-35** shows that the 22% living in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Minneapolis.

Table 5-33
Children Age 0-12 Living in Households with Working Parents
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-12 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	55%
Broward	2016	45%
Houston	**2016**	**41%**
Jacksonville	2002	41%
Tidewater	2001	40%
Tucson	2002	38%
Richmond	1994	38%
Orlando	1993	38%
New Haven	2010	37%
W Palm Beach	2005	37%
Milwaukee	1996	37%
Miami	2014	36%
Las Vegas	2005	35%
Rochester	1999	35%
Wilmington	1995	35%
Sarasota	2001	34%
Harrisburg	1994	34%
St. Petersburg	1994	34%
Middlesex	2008	33%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	32%
Atlantic County	2004	31%
S Palm Beach	2005	30%
St. Paul	2004	30%
Portland (ME)	2007	29%
Rhode Island	2002	29%
Monmouth	1997	29%
Charlotte	1997	28%
Lehigh Valley	2007	27%
San Antonio	2007	27%
Detroit	2005	27%
Westport	2000	27%
York	1999	27%
Hartford	2000	24%
Minneapolis	2004	22%

Note: Includes 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.

Table 5-34
Children Living in Single Parent Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
San Francisco	2004	18%
Sarasota	2001	15%
S Palm Beach	2005	12%
Las Vegas	2005	11%
Seattle	2000	11%
Columbus	2013	10%
San Antonio	2007	9%
Washington	2003	9%
Tucson	2002	9%
York	1999	9%
Broward	2016	8%
Miami	2014	8%
Atlanta	2006	8%
W Palm Beach	2005	8%
Tidewater	2001	8%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
Bergen	2001	7%
Rochester	1999	7%
Middlesex	2008	6%
Detroit	2005	6%
Jacksonville	2002	6%
Charlotte	1997	6%
St. Louis	2014	5%
New Haven	2010	5%
Atlantic County	2004	5%
St. Paul	2004	5%
Rhode Island	2002	5%
Hartford	2000	5%
Westport	2000	5%
Milwaukee	1996	5%
Houston	**2016**	**4%**
Portland (ME)	2007	4%
Wilmington	1995	4%
Monmouth	1997	3%
Harrisburg	1994	2%
Richmond	1994	2%
Orlando	1993	2%
St. Petersburg	1994	1%
Pew (US)	2013	34%

Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households with only one parent.

Table 5-35
Children Living in Households in Which an Adult Is or Was Divorced
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Sarasota	2001	50%
Las Vegas	2005	47%
San Antonio	2007	38%
Orlando	1993	38%
Broward	2016	36%
Tucson	2002	36%
W Palm Beach	2005	33%
York	1999	33%
Tidewater	2001	31%
Atlantic County	2004	30%
Jacksonville	2002	30%
Washington	2003	28%
Charlotte	1997	27%
Harrisburg	1994	27%
Milwaukee	1996	26%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%
S Palm Beach	2005	25%
Rhode Island	2002	25%
Bergen	2001	24%
Hartford	2000	24%
Portland (ME)	2007	23%
Westport	2000	23%
Richmond	1994	23%
St. Petersburg	1994	22%
Houston	**2016**	**22%**
Minneapolis	2004	21%
St. Paul	2004	21%
Rochester	1999	21%
Wilmington	1995	21%
Miami	2014	20%
Middlesex	2008	19%
Detroit	2005	17%
New Haven	2010	16%
Monmouth	1997	16%

Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried.

Living Arrangements of the Elderly

Table 5-36 shows the percentage of persons age 65 and over and persons age 75 and over in Jewish households in Houston who live alone.

17% (2,700 persons) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 26% (1,500 persons) of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households live alone.

The percentage of elderly living alone is related to the need for elderly social services, assisted living, senior housing, and nursing homes as persons living alone are more likely to need assistance from others. See also the “Need for Selected Social Services for Households with Persons Age 75 and Over in the Past Year ” and “Caring for Elderly Relatives” sections in Chapter 9.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-37** shows that the 17% of **persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is the fifth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Minneapolis, 26% in Pittsburgh, and 19% in St. Louis. The 17% compares to 34% in 1986. The 17% compares to 24% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Harris County as of 2014 and 27% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014.

The 26% of **persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Minneapolis, 32% in Pittsburgh, and 27% in St. Louis.

Table 5-36
Living Arrangements of the Elderly

Base: Elderly Persons in Jewish Households

	65 and Over		75 and Over	
Household Structure	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**
Male Living Alone Age 65 - 74	2.1%	338		
Male Living Alone Age 75 and over	3.1	494	8.3%	494
Female Living Alone Age 65 - 74	5.2	832		
Female Living Alone Age 75 and over	6.5	1,040	17.6	1,040
Elderly Couple	58.9	9,375	55.7	3,303
Living with Non-Elderly Spouse	4.0	630	0.2	13
Living with Adult Children	13.3	2,119	14.8	875
Unmarried Couple/Roommate/Other	6.9	1,097	3.4	199
Total	100.0%	15,925	100.0%	5,924
Total Elderly Living Alone	16.9%	2,704	25.9%	1,534
Total Elderly Living with Spouse	62.9%	10,005	55.9%	3,316

Note: The table excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.

Table 5-37
Elderly Persons Who Live Alone
Community Comparisons

Base: Elderly Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*65 and Over*	75 and Over
St. Paul	2004	40%	48%
Detroit	2005	37%	48%
Tidewater	2001	37%	47%
Washington	2003	35%	45%
Houston	**1986**	**34%**	**NA**
Richmond	1994	33%	42%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	44%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%
Cleveland	2011	30%	40%
San Francisco	2004	30%	39%
New York	2011	30%	36%
York	1999	30%	35%
Broward	2016	29%	39%
Harrisburg	1994	29%	41%
Miami	2014	29%	35%
Baltimore	2010	28%	37%
Westport	2000	27%	38%
Tucson	2002	27%	35%
Los Angeles	1997	27%	NA
Columbus	2013	26%	45%
Rhode Island	2002	26%	34%
Monmouth	1997	26%	33%
Las Vegas	2005	26%	32%
Pittsburgh	2002	26%	32%

Table 5-37
Elderly Persons Who Live Alone
Community Comparisons

Base: Elderly Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*65 and Over*	75 and Over
S Palm Beach	2005	26%	31%
Rochester	1999	25%	39%
Cincinnati	2008	25%	36%
Hartford	2000	25%	33%
Wilmington	1995	24%	37%
New Haven	2010	24%	31%
Middlesex	2008	24%	29%
Bergen	2001	24%	29%
Charlotte	1997	24%	29%
Denver	2007	24%	25%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%	32%
Chicago	2010	23%	29%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	32%
Atlantic County	2004	22%	31%
San Antonio	2007	21%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	21%	24%
Portland (ME)	2007	20%	31%
San Diego	2003	20%	27%
Sarasota	2001	20%	26%
St. Louis	2014	19%	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	19%	22%
Atlanta	2006	18%	28%
Houston	**2016**	**17%**	**26%**
Orlando	1993	16%	33%

TABLE 5-37
ELDERLY PERSONS WHO LIVE ALONE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ELDERLY PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	*65 and Over*	75 and Over
Phoenix	2002	12%	14%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	10%	14%
Howard County	2010	8%	20%
ACS (US) [1]	2014	27%	NA

[1] Includes elderly persons living in nursing homes with or without their own telephone numbers.
Note: other than the ACS data, table excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.

Marital Status

Table 5-38 shows that 50% (26,500 adults) of adults age 18 and over in Jewish households in Houston are currently married; 20% (10,500 adults) are single, never married; 7% (3,700 adults) are currently divorced; 5% (2,500 adults) are currently widowed; and 1% (500 adults) are separated. 2% (1,100 adults) of adults are living with a partner.

The *divorce rate* ❶, which is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults, is 105 for adults in Jewish households. 21% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced; 7% *are or have been* widowed; 78% *are or have been* married; and 16% are on their second or higher marriage.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County and all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate because the US Census data are for *persons age 15 and over* while the data in the Jewish community studies are for adults age 18 and over.

Table 5-39 shows that the 66% **currently married** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Minneapolis, and 59% in both St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. The 66% compares to 69% in 1986. The 66% compares to 47% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 48% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

The 20% **single, never married** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Louis and 18% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh. The 20% compares to 21% in 1986. The 20% compares to 35% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 33% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

The 7% **currently divorced** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in St. Louis and 7% in both Minneapolis and Pittsburgh. The 7% compares to 4% in 1986. The 7% compares to 10% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris as of 2014 and 11% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

The **divorce rate** of 105 is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 156 in St. Louis, 123 in Pittsburgh, and 103 in Minneapolis. The 105 compares to 213 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 225 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

The 5% **currently widowed** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Pittsburgh and 8% in both Minneapolis and St. Louis. The 5% compares to 6% in 1986. The 5% compares to 5% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

66% of *Jewish adults* in Houston are currently married. 19% of *Jewish adults* in Houston are single, never married. 8% of *Jewish adults* in Houston are currently divorced. The divorce rate is 115 for *Jewish adults* in Houston. 5% of *Jewish adults* in Houston are currently widowed (**Table 5-38** and **5-39**).

Marital Status by Geographic Area

Table 5-40A and **B** show that being currently married varies from 58% in the Central City to 75% in the Suburban Southwest. Single, never married is lowest in Memorial (12%). Being currently divorced is highest in the North (11%). Being currently widowed is highest in Memorial (11%) and the Southeast (10%).

Marital Status by Sex

Table 5-41 shows that 68% of adult males in Jewish households are currently married, compared to 64% of adult females. 7% of adult females are currently widowed, compared to 2% of adult males. 29% of adults males are currently single, compared to 34% of adult females.

Marital Status by Age

Table 5-42 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are **currently married** increases from 23% of adults under age 35 to 75%-82% of adults age 35-74. The percentage then decreases to 64% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are **single, never married** decreases from 73% of adults under age 35 to 12% of adults age 35-49 and to 2%-5% of adults age 50 and over.

The percentage of adults who are **currently single** decreases from 76% of adults under age 35 to 16%-19% of adults age 35-74 and then increases to 34% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are **divorced and remarried** is highest for adults age 50-64 (21%) and age 65-74 (27%).

The percentage of adults who are **currently widowed** is 9% of adults age 65-74 and 27% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who **are or have been married** reaches 96% of adults age 65 and over, illustrating the almost universality of marriage in the Jewish community.

Marital Status by Age and Sex

Tables 5-43 and **5-44** show marital status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults under age 35, 26% of females are currently married, compared to 20% of males.

For adults age 65-74, 85% of males are currently married, compared to 76% of females. For adults age 75 and over, 79% of males are currently married, compared to 49% of females.

For adults age 65-74, 4% of males are currently widowed, compared to 13% of females. For adults age 75 and over, 14% of males are currently widowed, compared to 40% of females.

The 83% of males age 65 and over who are currently married compares to 72% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 8% of males age 65 and over who are widowed compares to 11% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 4% of males age 65 and over who are divorced or separated compares to 12% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 3% of males age 65 who are single, never married compares to 4% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 66% of females age 65 and over who are currently married compares to 46% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 23% of females age 65 and over who are widowed compares to 35% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 8% of females age 65 and over who are divorced or separated compares to 15% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 2% of females age 65 and over who are single, never married compares to 4% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-38
Marital Status by Jewish Status

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Married for First Time	51.1%	43.8%	49.5%
Single, Never Married	18.7	23.2	19.7
Divorced, Remarried	12.8	19.3	14.2
Widowed, Remarried	2.1	2.2	2.1
Currently Divorced	7.6	4.1	6.9
Currently Widowed	5.0	3.4	4.6
Separated	0.9	0.7	0.9
Living With a Partner	1.8	3.3	2.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Marital Status Categories			
Currently Married	66.0%	65.3%	65.8%
Currently Single	31.3%	30.7%	31.2%
Are or Have Been Divorced	20.4%	23.4%	21.1%
Are or Have Been Widowed	7.1%	5.6%	6.7%
Are or Have Been Married	79.5%	73.5%	78.2%
On Second or Higher Marriage	14.9%	21.5%	16.3%
Divorce Rate ❶	115	63	105

Note: See page 5-83 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-39
Marital Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Currently Married*	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ❶
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	82%	6	6	0	7	68
Portland (ME)	2007	79%	12	3	0	5	42
Howard County *	2010	77%	10	7	0	5	94
Westport	2000	75%	13	6	1	6	80
Harrisburg	1994	75%	15	4	1	6	52
St. Petersburg	1994	75%	10	6	0	8	83
W Palm Beach	2005	74%	7	5	0	14	61
Sarasota	2001	74%	7	6	1	14	76
York	1999	74%	11	6	1	8	77
Atlantic County	2004	73%	11	5	0	10	71
Hartford	2000	73%	15	5	0	7	67
Rochester	1999	73%	16	3	1	7	45
Monmouth	1997	73%	15	4	0	8	50
Bergen	2001	72%	15	5	1	7	75
Charlotte	1997	72%	17	6	0	5	82
Richmond	1994	71%	18	4	1	7	52
New Haven	2010	70%	16	5	0	8	77
Middlesex	2008	70%	14	4	0	12	57
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%	16	7	0	6	102
San Antonio	2007	70%	16	7	1	6	106
St. Paul	2004	70%	17	6	0	7	80
Jacksonville	2002	70%	18	6	0	6	80
Milwaukee	1996	70%	16	6	0	8	79

Table 5-39
Marital Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Currently Married*	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ❶
Atlanta *	2006	69%	19	8	0	4	113
S Palm Beach	2005	69%	7	6	0	19	87
Essex-Morris	1998	69%	16	6	1	9	80
Buffalo	1995	69%	19	12			NA
Wilmington	1995	69%	19	5	1	6	74
Houston	**1986**	**69%**	**21**	**4**		**6**	**58**
Tidewater	2001	68%	17	8	1	6	122
Orlando	1993	68%	22	6	0	4	85
Chicago *	2010	67%	22	4	1	6	60
Cincinnati *	2008	67%	13	8	1	11	122
Minneapolis	2004	67%	18	7	1	8	103
Houston	**2016**	**66%**	**20**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**105**
Detroit	2005	66%	17	6	0	12	84
Rhode Island	2002	66%	20	6	0	7	97
Phoenix *	2002	64%	20	10		7	NA
Palm Springs *	1998	64%	11	11		14	NA
Denver *	2007	63%	12	15	1	8	234
Washington	2003	63%	27	6	1	5	88
Las Vegas	2005	62%	19	10	1	9	164
Tucson	2002	62%	20	9	1	9	145
Miami	2014	61%	18	8	1	10	134
Cleveland *	2011	60%	16	12	0	12	200
San Diego *	2003	60%	18	12	1	9	200

Table 5-39
Marital Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Currently Married*	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ❶
Los Angeles	1997	60%	21	8	1	9	140
St. Louis	2014	59%	22	9	2	8	156
Baltimore *	2010	59%	19	7	2	13	118
Philadelphia *	2009	59%	10	13		18	NA
Pittsburgh *	2002	59%	18	7	2	13	123
Seattle *	2000	57%	26	12	3	2	210
Broward *	2016	55%	20	10	1	9	186
East Bay	2011	55%	45				NA
New York *	2011	52%	23	9	2	13	176
Columbus *	2013	47%	22	13	5	13	276
ACS [1] (US)	2014	48%	33	11	2	6	225

❶ The *divorce rate* is the number of divorced adults per 1,000 married adults.
* The percentage of adults in Jewish households reported as "living with a partner" or "living together" was distributed proportionately among *Single, Never Married*, *Currently Divorced*, *Separated*, and *Currently Widowed*.
[1] Includes *persons age 15 and over*.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who live as same-sex couples are not shown in the table.

Table 5-40A
Marital Status by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Core Area	Memorial	Central City
Married for First Time	56.5%	49.2%	42.7%
Single, Never Married	20.7	12.2	24.3
Divorced, Remarried	10.0	17.6	12.8
Widowed, Remarried	0.9	3.8	2.4
Currently Divorced	6.1	6.5	5.1
Currently Widowed	4.0	10.5	3.3
Separated	0.9	0.0	0.7
Living with a Partner	0.9	0.2	8.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Marital Status Categories			
Currently Married	67.4%	70.6%	57.9%
Currently Single	31.7%	29.2%	33.4%
Are or Have Been Divorced	16.1%	24.1%	17.9%
Are or Have Been Widowed	4.9%	14.3%	5.7%
Are or Have Been Married	78.4%	87.6%	67.0%
On Second or Higher Marriage	10.9%	21.4%	15.2%
Divorce Rate ❶	91	92	88

Note: See page 5-83 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 5-40B
Marital Status by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Suburban Southwest	West	North	Southeast
Married for First Time	51.4%	40.2%	45.8%	45.0%
Single, Never Married	17.4	18.0	21.6	20.7
Divorced, Remarried	19.6	25.9	10.7	17.5
Widowed, Remarried	4.3	2.5	2.7	0.0
Currently Divorced	4.1	7.4	11.8	3.2
Currently Widowed	2.9	5.3	2.9	9.6
Separated	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
Living with a Partner	0.3	0.7	1.7	4.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Marital Status Categories				
Currently Married	75.3%	68.6%	59.2%	62.5%
Currently Single	24.4%	30.7%	39.1%	33.5%
Are or Have Been Divorced	23.7%	33.3%	22.5%	20.7%
Are or Have Been Widowed	7.2%	7.8%	5.6%	9.6%
Are or Have Been Married	82.3%	81.3%	76.7%	75.3%
On Second or Higher Marriage	23.9%	28.4%	13.4%	17.5%
Divorce Rate ❶	54	108	199	51

Note: See page 5-83 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 5-41
Marital Status by Sex

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Male	Female
Married for First Time	51.2%	48.0%
Single, Never Married	19.4	19.9
Divorced, Remarried	14.5	13.9
Widowed, Remarried	2.2	2.0
Currently Divorced	7.0	6.8
Currently Widowed	2.4	6.8
Separated	0.9	0.9
Living with a Partner	2.4	1.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Marital Status Categories		
Currently Married	67.9%	63.9%
Currently Single	28.8%	33.5%
Are or Have Been Divorced	21.5%	20.7%
Are or Have Been Widowed	4.6%	8.8%
Are or Have Been Married	78.2%	78.4%
On Second or Higher Marriage	16.7%	15.9%
Divorce Rate ❶	103	106

Note: See page 5-83 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-42
Marital Status by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	21.6%	65.8%	58.8%	51.1%	45.5%	49.1%
Single, Never Married	72.7	12.0	5.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
Divorced, Remarried	1.1	7.9	20.7	26.8	10.5	20.6
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	1.0	2.1	2.1	8.0	4.3
Currently Divorced	3.0	7.1	10.3	6.6	4.8	5.9
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.6	26.9	15.5
Separated	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Living with a Partner	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Marital Status Categories						
Currently Married	22.7%	74.7%	81.6%	80.0%	64.0%	74.0%
Currently Single	75.7%	19.1%	15.8%	17.4%	34.1%	23.7%
Are or Have Been Divorced	4.1%	15.0%	31.0%	33.4%	15.3%	26.5%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	10.7%	34.9%	19.8%
Are or Have Been Married	25.7%	85.8%	92.4%	95.5%	96.1%	95.7%
On Second or Higher Marriage	1.1%	8.9%	22.8%	28.9%	18.5%	24.9%
Divorce Rate ❶	132	95	126	82	75	80

Note: See page 5-83 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-43
Marital Status by Age for Adult Males

Base: Adult Males in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	19.7%	62.7%	65.0%	54.4%	49.9%	52.8%
Single, Never Married	73.8	7.5	4.4	2.1	3.7	2.7
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	9.1	17.8	29.4	18.5	25.2
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.8	10.5	4.5
Currently Divorced	5.3	12.4	7.6	5.2	1.9	3.9
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	14.4	8.0
Separated	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Living with a Partner	1.2	3.4	2.7	3.6	0.6	2.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Marital Status Categories						
Currently Married	19.7%	72.8%	85.0%	84.6%	78.9%	82.5%
Currently Single	79.1%	19.9%	12.3%	11.3%	20.0%	14.6%
Are or Have Been Divorced	5.3%	21.5%	25.4%	34.6%	20.4%	29.1%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	4.8%	24.9%	12.5%
Are or Have Been Married	25.0%	89.1%	92.9%	94.3%	95.7%	94.9%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.0%	10.1%	20.0%	30.2%	29.0%	29.7%
Divorce Rate ❶	269	170	89	61	24	47

Note: See page 5-83 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Table 5-44
Marital Status by Age for Adult Females

Base: Adult Females in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	23.4%	68.9%	53.3%	48.1%	41.0%	45.3%
Single, Never Married	71.6	16.6	5.7	2.2	1.0	1.8
Divorced, Remarried	2.3	6.8	23.5	24.2	2.2	16.1
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.3	5.4	4.1
Currently Divorced	0.6	1.7	12.7	8.1	7.8	8.0
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.2	40.0	23.1
Separated	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Living with a Partner	2.1	1.0	2.2	0.9	2.3	1.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Marital Status Categories						
Currently Married	25.7%	76.7%	78.8%	75.6%	48.6%	65.5%
Currently Single	72.2%	18.3%	18.8%	23.5%	48.8%	32.9%
Are or Have Been Divorced	2.9%	8.5%	36.2%	32.3%	10.0%	24.1%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	1.0%	2.4%	16.5%	45.4%	27.2%
Are or Have Been Married	26.3%	82.4%	92.1%	96.9%	96.7%	98.2%
On Second or Higher Marriage	2.3%	7.8%	25.5%	27.5%	7.6%	20.2%
Divorce Rate ❶	23	22	161	107	160	122

Note: See page 5-83 for an explanation of ❶.
Note: Adults in Jewish households who are *Separated* or *Live as Same-Sex Couple* are not included in *Currently Married* or *Currently Single* in the Cumulative Marital Status Categories.

Single Jewish Adults

Table 5-38 shows that 31% (13,425 adults) of *Jewish* adults in Jewish households in Houston are currently single. **Table 5-45** shows that 46% of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 12%, age 35-49; 18%, age 50-64; 10%, age 65-74; and 15%, age 75 and over.

53% of single Jewish adults are female. 46% of single Jewish adults under age 35 are female; 40%, age 35-49; 60%, age 50-64; 67%, age 65-74; and 69%, age 75 and over.

Table 5-45
Age and Sex Distribution of Single Jewish Adults

Sample Size: 1,267

	Single Jewish Adults						% of Single Jewish Adults Who Are Female
	Percentage			Number			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 35	24.5%	21.0%	45.5%	3,289	2,819	6,108	46.2%
35 - 49	7.4	5.0	12.4	993	671	1,665	40.3%
50 - 64	7.1	10.6	17.7	953	1,423	2,376	59.9%
65 - 74	3.2	6.5	9.7	430	873	1,302	67.0%
75 and over	4.5	10.1	14.6	604	1,356	1,960	69.2%
➜ 65 and over	7.7	16.6	24.3	1,034	2,229	3,262	68.3%
All	46.7%	53.2%	99.9%	6,269	7,142	13,425	53.2%

Level of Secular Education

Table 5-46 shows that only 0.4% (200 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Houston do not have a high school degree. 7% (3,300 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or a degree from a technical or trade school and have not attended college. In total, 7% (3,500 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less and have not attended college.

8% (3,900 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households are in college or have attended college without attaining a degree; another 6% (2,700 adults) have a two-year college degree. 79% (37,800 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher, including 39% (18,700 adults) with a graduate degree. 5% (2,250 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a medical degree; 0.1% (50 adults) have a dental degree; and 4% (1,800 adults) have a law degree.

Table 5-50 shows that 91% of adults age 25-34 in Jewish households are in college, attended some college, have a two-year college degree, or have a four-year college degree or higher. This implies that in recent years about 91% of adults in Jewish households have attended college.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-47** shows that the 7% with a **high school degree or less** is the second lowest among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in St. Louis, 17% in Pittsburgh, and 12% in Minneapolis. The 7% compares to 17% in 1986. (The 1986 result is for adults age 18 and over.) The 7% compares to 44% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Harris County as of 2014 and 42% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.

The 79% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in both Pittsburgh and Minneapolis and 63% in St. Louis. The 79% compares to 59% in 1986. (The 1986 result if for adults age 18 and over.) The 79% compares to 29% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Harris County as of 2014 and 29% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.

The 39% with a **graduate degree** is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Pittsburgh, 30% in Minneapolis, and 33% in St. Louis. The 39% compares to 24% 1986. (The 1986 results is for adults age 18 and over.) The 39% compares to 10% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Harris County as of 2014 and 11% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.

82% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Houston have a four-year college degree or higher. 41% of *Jewish adults* age 25 and over in Houston have a graduate degree (**Table 5-46**).

Tables 5-50 to **5-52** show results for adults age 18-24 in Jewish households for informational purposes only, which are not included in the overall results for adults age 25 and over.

Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area

Table 5-48A and **B** show that the percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a high school degree or less varies from 5% in the Central City to 10% in the North. The percentage with a four-year college degree or higher varies from 69% in the North to 88% in the Central City. The percentage with a graduate degrees varies from 26% in the Southeast to 52%in the Central City.

Level of Secular Education by Sex

Table 5-49 shows that 8% of males age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less, compared to 7% of females age 25 and over.

82% of males age 25 and over have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 76% of females age 25 and over.

42% of males age 25 and over have a graduate degree, compared to 36% of females age 25 and over.

Level of Secular Education by Age

Table 5-50 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households with a high school degree or less decreases from 9% of adults age 25-34 to 5% of adults age 35-64 and then increases to 7% of adults age 65-74 and 15% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults with a four-year college degree or higher is 77%-83% for adults age 25-74, but only 63% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults with a graduate degree reaches 45% for age 35-49, but is only 28% for adults age 75 and over.

The 99% of persons age 65 with a high school degree or higher compares to 84% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 76% of persons age 65 with a 4-year college degree or higher compares to 16% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Level of Secular Education by Age and Sex

Tables 5-51 and **5-52** show the level of secular education by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults under age 35, females have a higher percentage with a four-year college or higher than males. This difference reverses for adults age 35 and over and is particularly pronounced for adults age 75 and over (77% for males and 48% for females).

For adults age 25-34, 22% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 47% of females.

For adults age 35-49, 53% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 38% of females.

For adults age 50-64, 38% of males and 38% of females have a graduate degree.

For adults age 65-74, 54% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 33% of females.

For adults age 65 and over, 83% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 69% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 9% of males have a high school degree or less, compared to 22% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 77% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 48% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 39% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 17% of females.

Thus, the traditional pattern that males attain higher levels of secular education than females has changed among younger adults.

Table 5-46
Level of Secular Education by Jewish Status

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
In High School	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	0.1	1.5	0.4
High School Degree	5.7	10.0	6.5
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.5	0.2	0.4
In College	0.2	0.4	0.2
Some College	6.8	12.9	7.9
2-Year College Degree	4.8	9.8	5.7
4-Year College Degree	37.4	34.3	37.0
In Graduate School	0.0	0.5	0.1
Some Graduate School	3.0	2.0	2.8
Master's Degree	20.6	19.1	20.5
Doctoral Degree	10.7	6.6	9.9
Medical Degree	5.2	2.4	4.7
Dental Degree	0.4	0.0	0.1
Law Degree	4.4	0.0	3.7
Rabbinical Degree	0.1	0.3	0.1
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Education Categories			
High School Degree or Less [1]	6.4%	10.2%	6.9%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	11.8%	23.1%	13.8%
4-Year College Degree	40.4%	36.8%	39.9%
Graduate Degree	41.4%	28.4%	39.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	81.8%	65.2%	78.9%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree.*

TABLE 5-47
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less [1]	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	*Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher*
Westport	2000	6%	8	46	41	86%
Washington	2003	7%	8	33	52	85%
Howard County	2010	8%	10	31	52	82%
Portland (ME)	2007	8%	11	39	42	81%
HOUSTON	**2016**	**7%**	**14**	**40**	**39**	**79%**
New Haven	2010	11%	12	36	42	78%
East Bay	2011	12%	11	39	38	77%
Bergen	2001	13%	11	41	35	76%
Atlanta	2006	8%	17	44	32	76%
Cincinnati	2008	12%	13	36	39	75%
Essex-Morris	1998	11%	15	37	38	75%
San Antonio	2007	10%	16	38	36	75%
Denver	2007	10%	16	34	40	74%
Chicago	2010	10%	17	35	39	73%
San Diego	2003	12%	17	36	35	72%
Charlotte	1997	10%	18	47	25	72%
Philadelphia	2009	15%	15	30	41	71%
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	15	34	37	71%
Miami	2014	14%	15	39	32	71%
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	13	32	38	70%
Columbus	2013	18%	13	35	35	70%
Minneapolis	2004	12%	18	40	30	70%

Table 5-47
Level of Secular Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less [1]	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	*Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher*
Hartford	2000	16%	15	36	34	69%
St. Paul	2004	12%	19	36	33	69%
Rochester	1999	16%	17	30	38	68%
Tucson	2002	13%	19	33	35	68%
Rhode Island	2002	16%	15	35	33	68%
Phoenix	2002	11%	22	36	31	67%
Cleveland	2011	13%	21	34	33	66%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	19	39	28	66%
Middlesex	2008	20%	14	39	28	66%
Richmond	1994	16%	18	38	28	66%
St. Louis	2014	18%	18	31	33	63%
Baltimore	2010	17%	20	30	33	63%
Detroit	2005	19%	18	31	31	63%
Harrisburg	1994	21%	16	33	29	63%
Broward	2016	20%	20	35	26	61%
Jacksonville	2002	19%	20	38	22	61%
Wilmington	1995	23%	17	31	29	60%
York	1999	18%	21	35	26	60%
Atlantic County	2004	24%	18	35	24	59%
Tidewater	2001	15%	27	36	23	59%
Sarasota	2001	19%	23	34	25	58%
Monmouth	1997	22%	21	35	22	58%

Table 5-47
Level of Secular Education
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	High School Degree or Less [1]	Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	4-Year College Degree	Graduate Degree	*Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher*
New York	2011	22%	21	24	33	57%
W Palm Beach	2005	24%	22	35	20	55%
Orlando	1993	21%	26	34	19	53%
St. Petersburg	1994	25%	25	30	20	49%
Las Vegas	2005	24%	27	32	18	49%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	24	31	18	49%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	24%	27	31	18	48%
Base: Adults Age 18 and Over in Jewish Households						
Seattle	2000	18%	8	36	38	73%
Buffalo	1995	19%	12	30	39	68%
Houston	**1986**	**17%**	**25**	**35**	**24**	**59%**
Los Angeles	1997	28%	12	30	28	58%
Base: Respondents and Spouses Age 18 and Over						
Palm Springs	1998	21%	27	34	18	52%
ACS (US)	2014	42%	29	18	11	29%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-48A
Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area
Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	Core Area	Memorial	Central City
In High School	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	0.2	0.1	0.1
High School Degree	6.2	6.0	4.5
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.7	0.6	0.5
In College	0.1	0.0	0.1
Some College	7.1	7.4	2.0
2-Year College Degree	3.9	4.3	5.0
4-Year College Degree	38.0	41.6	31.0
In Graduate School	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	2.7	3.4	4.8
Master's Degree	19.9	20.1	22.5
Doctoral Degree	12.5	7.5	11.6
Medical Degree	4.9	4.9	11.0
Dental Degree	0.1	0.2	0.0
Law Degree	3.5	2.9	6.9
Rabbinical Degree	0.2	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Education Categories			
High School Degree or Less [1]	7.1%	7.7%	5.1%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	11.1%	11.7%	7.1%
4-Year College Degree	40.7%	45.0%	35.8%
Graduate Degree	41.1%	35.6%	52.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	81.8%	80.6%	87.8%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-48B
Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area
Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	Suburban Southwest	West	North	Southeast
In High School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1
High School Degree	6.4	6.7	9.6	6.3
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
In College	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
Some College	7.4	9.4	12.8	11.5
2-Year College Degree	6.0	8.3	7.6	7.5
4-Year College Degree	39.6	39.2	31.4	44.7
In Graduate School	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Some Graduate School	1.4	1.7	0.8	3.3
Master's Degree	18.8	23.6	23.6	10.9
Doctoral Degree	10.2	8.4	7.7	6.4
Medical Degree	1.8	0.9	2.0	6.8
Dental Degree	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	4.8	1.3	3.3	1.5
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Education Categories				
High School Degree or Less [1]	9.0%	7.2%	9.6%	7.4%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	13.8%	17.7%	21.2%	19.0%
4-Year College Degree	41.3%	40.9%	32.6%	48.0%
Graduate Degree	35.9%	34.2%	36.6%	25.6%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	77.2%	75.1%	69.2%	73.6%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-49
Level of Secular Education by Sex

Base: Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	Male	Female
In High School	0.0%	0.2%
No High School Degree	0.7	0.1
High School Degree	6.4	6.6
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.5	0.4
In College	0.1	0.3
Some College	6.7	9.2
2-Year College Degree	3.9	7.5
4-Year College Degree	36.8	36.8
In Graduate School	0.1	0.2
Some Graduate School	2.4	3.2
Master's Degree	18.4	22.5
Doctoral Degree	13.5	6.5
Medical Degree	5.4	3.9
Dental Degree	0.2	0.0
Law Degree	4.7	2.6
Rabbinical Degree	0.2	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Education Categories		
High School Degree or Less [1]	7.6%	7.3%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	10.7%	17.0%
4-Year College Degree	39.3%	40.2%
Graduate Degree	42.4%	35.5%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	81.7%	75.7%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-50
Level of Secular Education by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	3.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.1
High School Degree	12.0	8.2	4.3	5.0	5.6	14.2	8.8
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
In College	19.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Some College	20.9	10.3	6.5	7.5	5.0	14.1	8.4
2-Year College Degree	6.4	2.1	6.5	6.9	4.0	7.7	5.4
4-Year College Degree	26.7	41.5	35.4	38.6	35.6	32.5	34.5
In Graduate School	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.4	5.0	2.3	4.0
Master's Degree	2.7	21.2	22.1	21.9	20.8	12.3	17.6
Doctoral Degree	0.0	1.0	13.3	9.3	13.2	9.3	11.7
Medical Degree	0.0	5.6	5.5	3.9	4.3	5.2	4.6
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Law Degree	0.0	5.7	4.0	3.2	4.2	1.4	3.2
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Education Categories							
High School Degree or Less [1]	23.0%	9.3%	5.4%	5.3%	7.4%	15.2%	10.3%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	47.0%	13.8%	13.0%	14.4%	9.2%	21.8%	13.9%
4-Year College Degree	27.3%	43.4%	36.5%	42.0%	40.6%	34.8%	38.5%
Graduate Degree	2.7%	33.5%	45.1%	38.3%	42.8%	28.2%	37.3%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	30.0%	76.9%	81.6%	80.3%	83.4%	63.0%	75.8%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-51
Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Males

Base: Adult Males in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	2.0
High School Degree	17.7	13.8	5.5	5.0	3.8	7.7	5.3
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5
In College	18.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Some College	20.9	11.7	5.9	6.8	2.5	9.3	5.1
2-Year College Degree	7.6	1.5	2.6	5.6	3.6	4.7	4.1
4-Year College Degree	16.6	48.7	32.2	41.2	28.5	35.6	31.1
In Graduate School	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.7	4.1	3.2	3.8
Master's Degree	5.4	13.0	22.4	18.3	19.9	14.5	17.9
Doctoral Degree	0.0	0.9	15.9	12.9	20.8	12.4	17.5
Medical Degree	0.0	3.1	8.0	2.2	6.9	9.7	7.9
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Law Degree	0.0	5.0	5.5	4.7	5.2	2.0	4.0
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Education Categories							
High School Degree or Less [1]	31.5%	14.1%	6.0%	5.6%	7.3%	8.6%	7.8%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	46.5%	13.4%	8.5%	12.4%	6.5%	14.0%	9.5%
4-Year College Degree	16.6%	50.5%	32.9%	43.9%	32.6%	38.8%	34.9%
Graduate Degree	5.4%	22.0%	52.6%	38.1%	53.6%	38.6%	47.8%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	22.0%	72.5%	85.5%	82.0%	86.2%	77.4%	82.7%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Table 5-52
Level of Secular Education by Age for Adult Females

Base: Adult Females in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	1.7%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
High School Degree	6.0	1.6	3.2	5.0	7.3	20.9	12.2
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
In College	21.4	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	20.9	8.8	7.1	8.2	7.3	19.1	11.6
2-Year College Degree	5.2	2.9	10.4	8.0	4.4	10.8	6.7
4-Year College Degree	36.8	32.6	38.4	36.4	42.2	29.6	37.7
In Graduate School	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.7	0.5	1.5	4.0	5.9	1.3	4.2
Master's Degree	0.0	31.1	21.8	25.0	21.5	10.0	17.4
Doctoral Degree	0.0	1.1	10.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0
Medical Degree	0.0	8.6	3.0	5.5	1.8	0.5	1.3
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	0.0	6.6	2.5	1.7	3.4	0.8	2.4
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cumulative Education Categories							
High School Degree or Less [1]	14.7%	3.5%	4.7%	5.0%	7.6%	21.9%	12.7%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	47.5%	14.5%	17.5%	16.3%	11.7%	29.9%	18.3%
4-Year College Degree	37.8%	34.6%	39.9%	40.4%	48.1%	30.9%	41.9%
Graduate Degree	0.0%	47.4%	37.9%	38.3%	32.6%	17.3%	27.1%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	37.8%	82.0%	77.8%	78.7%	80.7%	48.2%	69.0%

[1] Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

Employment Status

Table 5-53 shows that 51% (27,200 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Houston are employed full time; 12% (6,400 adults) are employed part time; 3% (1,400 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 20% (10,400 adults) are retired; 5% (2,900 adults) are homemakers; 6% (3,400 adults) are students; 2% (1,000 adults) are disabled; and 1% (900 adults) are full-time volunteers.

Table 5-58 shows that 36% (5,700 adults) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are employed, including 24% full time and 12% part time.

Two additional employment measures are shown in this section:

❶ 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 at the time of the survey. 66% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force (**Table 5-53**).

❷ The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of adults who were unemployed at the time of the survey divided by the percentage of adults in the labor force. The unemployment rate for adults in Jewish households is 4.1%.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County and with all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) should be treated as approximate, because the US Census data are for *persons age 16 and over*, while the data in the Jewish community studies are for adults age 18 and over.

Table 5-54 shows that the 51% **employed full time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in St. Louis and 46% in Minneapolis. The 51% compares to 67% 1986.

The 12% **employed part time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis. The 12% compares to 8% in 1986.

The 20% **retired** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Pittsburgh, 22% in St. Louis, and 20% in Minneapolis. The 20% compares to 9% in 1986.

The 66% **in the labor force** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in St. Louis, 64% in Minneapolis, and 59% in Pittsburgh. The 66% compares to 77% in 1986. The 66% compares to 68% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 64% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2014.

The 4% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Minneapolis and 1% in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh. The 4% compares to 4% in 1986. The 4% compares to 8% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Harris County as of 2014 and 9% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2014. Keep in mind that the data in the 2010-2014 ACS is an "average" for the five year period. By 2016, the national unemployment rate is about 5%.

Table 5-53 shows that 65% of *Jewish adults* in Houston are employed full time. 12% of *Jewish adults* in Houston are employed part time. 20% of *Jewish adults* in Houston are retired.

Table 5-55 shows that the 36% of **elderly persons who are employed** is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in St. Louis, 24% in Minneapolis, and 15% in Pittsburgh. The 36% compares to 16% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2007.

The 24% of **elderly persons who are employed full time** is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in St. Louis and 10% in Minneapolis.

The 12% of **elderly persons who are employed part time** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in both St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Employment Status by Geographic Area

Tables 5-56 A and **B** show that the percentage of adults in Jewish households employed full time varies from 34% in the Southeast and 44% in Memorial to 68% in the Central City. The percentage of adults who are retired varies from 14% in the Core Area and 16% in the North to 32% in Memorial.

Employment Status by Sex

Table 5-57 shows that, as expected, adult males in Jewish households are more likely to be employed full time (62%) than are adult females (40%). 22% of adult females and 17% of adult males are retired. 10% of adult females are homemakers.

Employment Status by Age

Table 5-58 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households employed full time is 45% of adults under age 35, 76% of adults age 35-49, 66% of adults age 50-64, 31% of adults age 65-74, and 11% of adults age 75 and over.

50% of adults age 65-74 and 61% of adults age 75 and over are retired. 10% of adults age 50-64 are retired. 29% of adults under age 35 are students.

66The 37% of persons age 65 and over in the labor force compares to 19% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 2% of persons age 65 and over who are unemployed compares to 5% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Employment Status by Age and Sex

Tables 5-59 and **5-60** show employment status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults in each age group, males are more likely to be employed full time than are females. The percentage of adults who are employed full time is highest for males age 35-49 (94%). Only 59% of females age 35-49 are employed full time. For adults age 35-49, 1% of males are employed part time, compared to 9% of females. 21% of females age 35-49 are homemakers, compared to 9% of females age 50-64.

TABLE 5-53
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Employment Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Employed Full Time	50.4%	52.3%	50.9%
Employed Part Time	11.8	13.1	12.0
Unemployed	2.9	1.7	2.7
Retired	19.6	19.3	19.5
Homemaker	5.4	5.1	5.4
Student	6.2	7.5	6.4
Disabled	2.1	1.0	1.8
Volunteer	1.6	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	65.1%	67.1%	65.6%
Unemployment Rate ❷	4.5%	2.5%	4.1%

Note: See page 5-110 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-54
Employment Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		In the Labor Force								
Community	**Year**	***Full Time***	**Part Time**	**Unemployed**	**Retired**	**Homemaker**	**Student**	**Other** [1]	**In the Labor Force ❶**	**Unemployment Rate ❷**
Houston	**1986**	**67%**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**77%**	**4%**
Washington	2003	62%	11	2	12	4	8	1	74%	3%
Charlotte	1997	61%	11	1	9	11	5	2	73%	2%
Howard County	2010	59%	13	3	14	2	6	3	75%	4%
Richmond	1994	59%	10	1	14	8	7	1	70%	1%
Orlando	1993	57%	8	2	17	8	7	1	67%	3%
Westport	2000	56%	15	1	13	11	4	0	72%	1%
St. Louis	2014	56%	14	1	22	3	2	1	70%	1%
Harrisburg	1994	56%	11	2	15	9	6	1	69%	3%
Tidewater	2001	55%	12	1	16	8	7	1	68%	1%
Jacksonville	2002	55%	8	1	22	7	6	2	63%	1%
Cleveland	2011	52%	17	2	21	6	1	3	71%	3%
Chicago	2010	52%	13	5	17	4	6	3	69%	7%
Milwaukee	1996	52%	13	1	20	7	6	1	66%	1%
Wilmington	1995	52%	9	1	19	7	10	1	62%	2%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%	16	2	19	7	4	1	69%	3%
York	1999	51%	13	1	19	9	5	2	64%	1%
Houston	**2016**	**51%**	**12**	**3**	**20**	**5**	**6**	**3**	**66%**	**4%**
St. Paul	2004	50%	10	2	21	6	9	3	62%	3%
Monmouth	1997	50%	9	1	24	9	6	1	60%	2%
Portland (ME)	2007	49%	16	1	20	6	7	1	66%	2%

Table 5-54
Employment Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		In the Labor Force								
Community	**Year**	***Full Time***	**Part Time**	**Unemployed**	**Retired**	**Homemaker**	**Student**	**Other** [1]	**In the Labor Force ❶**	**Unemployment Rate ❷**
Bergen	2001	49%	12	1	21	7	8	2	62%	1%
San Antonio	2007	49%	10	1	26	9	3	2	60%	2%
Baltimore	2010	48%	15	4	20	4	9	2	66%	5%
Buffalo	1995	48%	12	3	22	7	8	1	63%	4%
Rochester	1999	48%	12	1	23	7	6	3	62%	2%
Broward	2016	48%	11	2	24	4	7	5	60%	3%
Minneapolis	2004	46%	14	3	20	6	8	2	64%	5%
Los Angeles	1997	46%	11	3	21	7	9	3	60%	4%
Las Vegas	2005	46%	9	3	32	5	3	3	57%	5%
Rhode Island	2002	45%	12	2	24	5	10	2	59%	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	44%	13	1	24	6	9	2	58%	2%
Miami	2014	44%	11	2	29	5	8	1	57%	3%
Columbus	2013	44%	10	2	23	6	7	9	53%	4%
New Haven	2010	43%	12	2	26	5	10	2	57%	4%
Hartford	2000	43%	12	2	30	5	8	1	57%	3%
St. Petersburg	1994	42%	9	1	36	6	4	2	52%	2%
Detroit	2005	41%	17	1	24	7	7	3	60%	2%
New York	2011	41%	14	5	25	5	4	5	60%	9%
Tucson	2002	41%	10	2	31	4	10	2	53%	5%
Atlantic County	2004	37%	12	1	38	6	4	1	50%	2%
Middlesex	2008	37%	9	2	41	3	7	1	48%	4%

Table 5-54
Employment Status
Community Comparisons

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

		In the Labor Force								
Community	**Year**	***Full Time***	**Part Time**	**Unemployed**	**Retired**	**Homemaker**	**Student**	**Other** [1]	**In the Labor Force ❶**	**Unemployment Rate ❷**
Palm Springs [2]	1998	30%	9	2	52	4	2	0	41%	5%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	27%	6	0	63	2	2	1	33%	1%
Sarasota	2001	25%	9	1	57	4	3	1	35%	2%
W Palm Beach	2005	22%	7	1	64	2	3	1	30%	3%
S Palm Beach	2005	18%	8	1	67	3	3	1	26%	3%
Denver	2007	71%		3	17	4	2	3	74%	4%
Seattle	2000	69%		3	13	5	7	2	72%	4%
Philadelphia [2]	2009	67%		4	22	4	2	1	71%	6%
Atlanta	2006	67%		3	16	10	2	1	71%	4%
Cincinnati	2008	64%		2	24	7	2	2	66%	2%
San Diego	2003	63%		2	22	7	5	1	66%	4%
Phoenix	2002	58%		5	25	8	3	1	64%	9%
Pittsburgh	2002	58%		1	24	2	4	11	59%	1%
ACS [3] (US)	2014	58%		6	35				64%	9%

[1] Includes Disabled and Volunteer.
[2] Includes respondents and spouses only.
[3] Includes *persons age 16 and over*.

Table 5-55
Elderly Persons Employed Full Time or Part Time
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons Age 65 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	*Total Employed*
Howard County	2010	25%	16	41%
Westport	2000	18%	20	38%
Houston	**2016**	**24%**	**12**	**36%**
Chicago	2010	18%	15	32%
Charlotte	1997	20%	11	31%
San Antonio	2007	17%	11	29%
Detroit	2005	13%	16	29%
Atlanta	2006	NA	NA	29%
Miami	2014	17%	11	28%
Cleveland	2011	15%	13	28%
New Haven	2010	15%	13	28%
St. Louis	2014	14%	14	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	11%	15	27%
Milwaukee	1996	11%	15	26%
Denver	2007	NA	NA	26%
Baltimore	2010	13%	12	25%
Columbus	2013	NA	NA	25%
New York	2011	17%	7	24%
Broward	2016	16%	8	24%
Bergen	2001	14%	10	24%
Richmond	1994	13%	11	24%
Minneapolis	2004	10%	14	24%
Cincinnati	2008	NA	NA	24%
Washington	2003	12%	9	22%
Rhode Island	2002	10%	11	22%
Monmouth	1997	9%	13	22%

Table 5-55
Elderly Persons Employed Full Time or Part Time
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons Age 65 and Over in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	*Total Employed*
Tidewater	2001	13%	8	21%
Portland (ME)	2007	7%	14	21%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	6	20%
Rochester	1999	10%	10	20%
Atlantic County	2004	9%	10	19%
Harrisburg	1994	14%	4	18%
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	16%
Las Vegas	2005	7%	9	15%
Pittsburgh	2002	NA	NA	15%
Wilmington	1995	10%	4	14%
York	1999	8%	6	14%
St. Paul	2004	4%	10	14%
Hartford	2000	7%	6	13%
Sarasota	2001	6%	7	13%
Orlando	1993	7%	5	12%
Middlesex	2008	6%	6	12%
San Diego	2003	NA	NA	12%
Tucson	2002	6%	5	11%
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	5	11%
Phoenix	2002	NA	NA	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	6	9%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	3%	6	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	3%	5	8%
US [1]	2007	NA	NA	16%

[1] Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov/spotlight/2008/older_workers/data.htm#chart_02

Table 5-56A
Employment Status by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Core Area	Memorial	Central City
Employed Full Time	49.6%	44.1%	67.7%
Employed Part Time	18.6	8.3	4.8
Unemployed	1.6	1.7	5.3
Retired	14.2	31.9	16.5
Homemaker	5.6	3.3	2.3
Student	7.8	4.8	2.5
Disabled	1.2	1.5	0.3
Volunteer	1.4	4.4	0.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	69.8%	54.1%	77.8%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.3%	3.1%	6.8%

Note: See page 5-110 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-56B
Employment Status by Geographic Area

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Suburban Southwest	West	North	Southeast
Employed Full Time	51.4%	57.5%	49.1%	34.0%
Employed Part Time	11.9	8.3	8.7	9.3
Unemployed	0.5	0.7	3.5	8.9
Retired	25.2	22.7	15.5	27.6
Homemaker	4.7	4.6	9.2	4.3
Student	4.5	5.6	9.4	7.5
Disabled	1.8	0.4	4.3	4.7
Volunteer	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	63.8%	66.5%	61.3%	52.2%
Unemployment Rate ❷	0.8%	1.1%	5.7%	17.1%

Note: See page 5-110 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-57
Employment Status by Sex

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Male	Female
Employed Full Time	62.1%	39.9%
Employed Part Time	11.0	13.1
Unemployed	2.1	3.2
Retired	16.5	22.3
Homemaker	0.2	10.4
Student	5.5	7.4
Disabled	2.4	1.3
Volunteer	0.2	2.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	75.2%	56.2%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.8%	5.7%

Note: See page 5-110 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-58
Employment Status by Age

Base: Adults in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	44.9%	76.2%	66.1%	31.1%	11.4%	23.7%
Employed Part Time	20.1	5.1	10.5	12.3	12.6	12.4
Unemployed	2.6	3.2	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Retired	0.0	1.3	10.0	49.7	61.3	54.1
Homemaker	2.4	10.8	4.8	4.9	3.9	4.5
Student	28.6	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4
Disabled	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.1	4.9	1.9
Volunteer	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.0	4.1	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	67.6%	84.5%	80.8%	44.2%	24.9%	36.9%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.8%	3.8%	5.2%	1.8%	3.6%	2.2%

Note: See page 5-110 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-59
Employment Status by Age for Adult Males

Base: Adult Males in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	52.0%	93.6%	81.5%	37.8%	18.7%	30.6%
Employed Part Time	20.2	0.9	5.9	14.2	18.1	15.7
Unemployed	3.2	0.2	4.0	1.2	0.0	0.7
Retired	0.0	0.0	4.8	46.2	57.5	50.5
Homemaker	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Student	22.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	2.2	1.6	3.6	0.1	5.1	2.0
Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	75.4%	94.7%	91.4%	53.2%	36.8%	47.0%
Unemployment Rate ❷	4.2%	0.2%	4.4%	2.3%	0.0%	1.5%

Note: See page 5-110 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Table 5-60
Employment Status by Age for Adult Females

Base: Adult Females in Jewish Households

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	37.0%	58.7%	52.3%	24.6%	4.2%	17.2%
Employed Part Time	20.1	9.2	14.6	10.4	7.3	9.2
Unemployed	2.1	6.2	4.4	0.4	1.8	0.9
Retired	0.0	2.7	14.7	53.1	64.4	57.2
Homemaker	4.9	20.9	9.1	9.3	8.0	8.9
Student	35.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.8
Disabled	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	4.7	1.8
Volunteer	0.2	0.5	3.4	1.8	7.8	4.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	59.2%	74.1%	71.3%	35.4%	13.3%	27.3%
Unemployment Rate ❷	3.5%	8.4%	6.2%	1.1%	13.5%	3.3%

Note: See page 5-110 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Household Income

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked their household income before taxes in 2015 using the categories shown in **Tables 5-66A** and **B**. **Table 5-61** shows that 77% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 23% of respondents is unknown.

Not all 23% 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. By ignoring the non-responses, the assumption is made that the distribution of household income for those respondents who were unwilling or unable to respond would be the same as the distribution for those respondents who responded.

Although 23% of respondents were unwilling or unable to report their household income using the detailed categories shown in **Tables 5-66A** and **B**, 10% of these respondents did report whether their household income was under or over $100,000. 65% of these respondents reported that their household income was $100,000 and over, compared to the 57% of respondents who reported their household income was $100,000 and over using the detailed categories. This is an indication that had we obtained answers from all respondents, the percentages of household income reported in this section would be not be significantly different. The subsequent analysis in this section excludes the responses of those respondents who did not report their household income using the detailed categories.

Table 5-66 shows that 5% of households earn an annual income under $15,000; 4%, $15,000-$25,000; 8%, $25,000-$50,000; 14%, $50,000-$75,000; 12%, $75,000-$100,000; 16%, $100,000-$150,000; 11%, $150,000-$200,000; and 29%, $200,000 and over.

The median household income is $121,000, which means that half of households earn an annual income under $121,000 and half earn over $121,000.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-61** shows that the 77% **household income cooperation rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Minneapolis, 80% in St. Louis, and 75% in Pittsburgh.

The community comparisons of median household income should be treated with caution because, although the data are adjusted for inflation to 2015 dollars, cost of living variations exist from community to community.

Table 5-62 shows that the $121,000 **median household income** is the seventh highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $98,000 in Minneapolis, $94,000 in Pittsburgh, and $73,000 in St. Louis. The $121,000 compares to $93,000 in 1986. The $121,000 compares to $54,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014, and $56,500 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2015. (The data for “all households” is adjusted for inflation to 2015 dollars.)

Table 5-63 shows that the $162,000 **median household income of households with children** is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $128,000 in Pittsburgh, $124,000 in Minneapolis, and $105,000 in St. Louis. The $162,000 compares to $106,000 in 1986.

Table 5-64 shows that the $104,000 **median household income of elderly households** is the second highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $58,000 in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh, and $46,000 in Minneapolis. The $104,000 compares to $75,000 in 1986.

Household Income by Income Category. **Table 5-65** shows that the 10% earning an annual household income **under $25,000** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 21% in Pittsburgh, 20% in Minneapolis, and 9% in St. Louis. The 10% compares to 23% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014, and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 57% earning an annual household income of **$100,000 and over** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 34% in Minneapolis, 33% in St. Louis, and 32% in Pittsburgh. The 57% compares to 25% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014, and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 29% earning an annual household income of **$200,000 and over** is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 12% in Minneapolis. The 29% compares to 7% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Harris County as of 2014 and 5% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Household Income by Geographic Area

Tables 5-66A and **B** shows that the median household income of Jewish households varies from $83,000 in the Southeast and $99,000 in the Core Area to $160,000 in the Central City. In the Central City, 45% of Jewish households earn $200,000 and over.

Household Income by Length of Residence

Table 5-67 shows that the median household income of Jewish households increases from $90,000 for households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years to $114,000 for households in residence 5-9 years, and $143,000 for households in residence 10-19 years. It then decreases to $117,000 for households in residence for 20 or more years.

Household Income by Home Ownership

Table 5-68 shows that, as expected, the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for households who own their homes ($137,000) than for households who rent ($53,000). 64% of households who own their homes earn $100,000 and over, compared to 26% of households who rent.

Household Income by Age of Head of Household

Table 5-69 shows that household income peaks for households age 35-49 ($173,000).

The median household income is $104,000 for households age 65 and over. The median household income of households age 75 and over ($84,000) is $36,000 less than that of households age 65-74.

The percentage of households who earn $100,000 and over is highest for households age 35-49 (75%) and lowest for households age 75 and over (39%).

Household Income by Household Structure

Table 5-70 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for households with children ($162,000) and non-elderly couple households ($144,000) than for households with only adult children ($127,000) and elderly couple households ($134,000). The median household income is much lower for non-elderly single households ($63,000) and elderly single households ($39,000).

76% of households with children, 69% of non-elderly couple households, 67% of elderly couple households, and 57% of households with only adult children earn $100,000 and over, compared to 32% of non-elderly single households and 25% of elderly single households.

Household Income by Jewish Identification

Table 5-71 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for Reform Jews ($137,000) and Conservative Jews ($131,000) than for Orthodox Jews ($105,000) and the Just Jewish ($99,000).

61% of Conservative and Reform households earn $100,000 and over, compared to 52% of Orthodox households and 50% of Just Jewish households.

Household Income by Membership

Table 5-72 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for synagogue member households ($114,000) than for synagogue non-member households ($105,000).

The median household income of Jewish households in which a member participated in Chabad activities in the past year ($114,000) is *lower* than for households in which no member participated ($121,000).

The median household income is much higher for JCC member households ($148,000) than for JCC non-member households ($114,000). The median household income is higher for Jewish organization member households ($145,000) than for Jewish organization non-member households ($109,000).

Table 5-61
Household Income Cooperation Rate
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories*	Cooperation with Under or Over $100,000 Question Only
Cincinnati	2008	86%	NA
Orlando	1993	84%	NA
St. Paul	2004	83%	8%
Baltimore	2010	83%	NA
Denver	2007	83%	NA
Atlanta	2006	83%	NA
Columbus	2013	82%	NA
Cleveland	2011	82%	NA
Atlantic County	2004	82%	10%
Minneapolis	2004	82%	9%
New Haven	2010	82%	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%	5%
Charlotte	1997	81%	9%
Portland (ME)	2007	81%	8%
Tucson	2002	81%	8%
San Antonio	2007	81%	7%
Tidewater	2001	81%	6%
Rochester	1999	80%	10%
St. Louis	2014	80%	NA
East Bay	2011	80%	NA
Howard County	2010	80%	NA
Houston	**1986**	**80%**	**NA**
Miami	2014	79%	12%
York	1999	78%	13%

Table 5-61
Household Income Cooperation Rate
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories*	Cooperation with Under or Over $100,000 Question Only
Washington	2003	78%	8%
New York	2011	78%	NA
Chicago	2010	78%	NA
Philadelphia	2009	78%	NA
Seattle	2000	78%	NA
St. Petersburg	1994	78%	NA
Houston	**2016**	**77%**	**10%**
Westport	2000	77%	10%
Los Angeles	1997	77%	NA
Jacksonville	2002	76%	8%
Broward	2016	75%	11%
Detroit	2005	75%	9%
Las Vegas	2005	75%	9%
Rhode Island	2002	75%	8%
Middlesex	2008	75%	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	NA
Wilmington	1995	75%	NA
San Francisco	2004	74%	NA
Boston	2005	73%	NA
Phoenix	2002	73%	NA
Milwaukee	1996	71%	12%
Bergen	2001	71%	10%
Harrisburg	1994	71%	NA
Richmond	1994	71%	NA

Table 5-61
Household Income Cooperation Rate
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories*	Cooperation with Under or Over $100,000 Question Only
Monmouth	1997	69%	13%
San Diego	2003	69%	NA
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	67%	10%
Buffalo	1995	67%	NA
S Palm Beach	2005	66%	13%
W Palm Beach	2005	66%	12%
Hartford	2000	63%	11%
Sarasota	2001	61%	12%

Note: Shows the percentage of respondents who cooperated with the income question.

Table 5-62
Median Household Income
(Adjusted for Inflation to 2015 Dollars)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	$188,000
Bergen	2001	$143,000
Essex-Morris	1998	$134,000
Howard County	2010	$131,000
Washington	2003	$126,000
East Bay	2011	$124,000
Houston	**2016**	**$121,000**
New Haven	2010	$115,000
Monmouth	1997	$115,000
Hartford	2000	$112,000
Detroit	2005	$107,000
San Antonio	2007	$106,000
Atlantic County	2004	$106,000
Boston	2005	$104,000
San Francisco	2004	$104,000
Charlotte	1997	$104,000
Middlesex	2008	$103,000
Portland (ME)	2007	$102,000
Atlanta	2006	$102,000
Jacksonville	2002	$102,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	$101,000
Cincinnati	2008	$98,000
Minneapolis	2004	$98,000
Richmond	1994	$97,000
Phoenix	2002	$96,000
Rochester	1999	$96,000
St. Paul	2004	$95,000
Pittsburgh	2002	$94,000
Tidewater	2001	$94,000
Miami	2014	$93,000
Houston	**1986**	**$93,000**
Sarasota	2001	$91,000
Wilmington	1995	$91,000

Community	Year	Median
Rhode Island	2002	$90,000
Seattle	2000	$90,000
Milwaukee	1996	$90,000
Harrisburg	1994	$90,000
Chicago	2010	$89,000
Palm Springs	1998	$89,000
Philadelphia	2009	$88,000
W Palm Beach	2005	$88,000
Denver	2007	$87,000
Baltimore	2010	$84,000
San Diego	2003	$83,000
Broward	2016	$82,000
Buffalo	1995	$82,000
York	1999	$81,000
Los Angeles	1997	$79,000
Orlando	1993	$78,000
Las Vegas	2005	$77,000
Tucson	2002	$75,000
St. Louis	2014	$73,000
Cleveland	2011	$74,000
S Palm Beach	2005	$74,000
New York	2011	$71,000
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	$70,000
St. Petersburg	1994	$69,000
Columbus	2013	$55,000
ACS (US)	2015	$56,500

Notes: 1) The *Year* indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The *Median* Household Income is for the previous year. 2) The *Median* Household Income is adjusted to 2015 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov).

Table 5-63
Median Household Income of Households with Children
(Adjusted for Inflation to 2015 Dollars)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Children

Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	$256,000
Bergen	2001	$193,000
Los Angeles	1997	$180,000
Howard County	2010	$177,000
Washington	2003	$174,000
Houston	**2016**	**$162,000**
Middlesex	2008	$161,000
New Haven	2010	$151,000
S Palm Beach	2005	$148,000
East Bay	2011	$147,000
Detroit	2005	$146,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	$141,000
San Antonio	2007	$140,000
Monmouth	1997	$140,000
Atlantic County	2004	$139,000
Hartford	2000	$139,000
Miami	2014	$135,000
San Francisco	2004	$133,000
Jacksonville	2002	$132,000
Milwaukee	1996	$129,000
Pittsburgh	2002	$128,000
Rhode Island	2002	$128,000
Charlotte	1997	$127,000
St. Paul	2004	$126,000
Boston	2005	$125,000
Seattle	2000	$125,000
Minneapolis	2004	$124,000

Community	Year	Median
Denver	2007	$123,000
Phoenix	2002	$119,000
Rochester	1999	$119,000
Broward	2016	$118,000
Atlanta	2006	$118,000
W Palm Beach	2005	$118,000
Richmond	1994	$118,000
Wilmington	1995	$117,000
Tidewater	2001	$116,000
Chicago	2010	$115,000
Portland (ME)	2007	$115,000
Las Vegas	2005	$113,000
St. Petersburg	1994	$110,000
San Diego	2003	$107,000
Tucson	2002	$107,000
Harrisburg	1994	$107,000
Houston	**1986**	**$106,000**
St. Louis	2014	$105,000
Orlando	1993	$103,000
York	1999	$100,000
Columbus	2013	$98,000
Cincinnati	2008	$98,000
Cleveland	2011	$93,000
New York	2011	$92,000
Sarasota	2001	$92,000
Baltimore	2010	$91,000

See footnotes to **Table 5-62**.

Table 5-64
Median Household Income of Elderly Households
(Adjusted for Inflation to 2015 Dollars)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households Age 65 and Over

Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	$105,000
Houston	**2016**	**$104,000**
Essex-Morris	1998	$96,000
East Bay	2011	$91,000
Howard County	2010	$88,000
Sarasota	2001	$87,000
Cincinnati	2008	$83,000
Washington	2003	$79,000
W Palm Beach	2005	$77,000
San Francisco	2004	$76,000
Houston	**1986**	**$75,000**
Bergen	2001	$74,000
New Haven	2010	$73,000
San Antonio	2007	$72,000
Portland (ME)	2007	$71,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	$68,000
Atlantic County	2004	$68,000
Miami	2014	$66,000
Chicago	2010	$66,000
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	$63,000
Rochester	1999	$63,000
Charlotte	1997	$62,000
S Palm Beach	2005	$59,000
Rhode Island	2002	$59,000
Tucson	2002	$59,000
St. Louis	2014	$58,000
Middlesex	2008	$58,000
Pittsburgh	2002	$58,000

Community	Year	Median
Seattle	2000	$58,000
Baltimore	2010	$57,000
San Diego	2003	$57,000
Hartford	2000	$57,000
Monmouth	1997	$57,000
Los Angeles	1997	$56,000
Wilmington	1995	$56,000
Jacksonville	2002	$55,000
Phoenix	2002	$55,000
Richmond	1994	$54,000
Cleveland	2011	$53,000
Denver	2007	$53,000
Atlanta	2006	$53,000
Orlando	1993	$52,000
Broward	2016	$51,000
New York	2011	$51,000
Detroit	2005	$51,000
Las Vegas	2005	$48,000
Tidewater	2001	$47,000
Minneapolis	2004	$46,000
Columbus	2013	$43,000
Boston	2004	$43,000
York	1999	$41,000
St. Petersburg	1994	$41,000
Milwaukee	1996	$40,000
St. Paul	2004	$39,000
Harrisburg	1994	$39,000

See footnotes to **Table 5-62**.

Table 5-65
Household Income
(Not Adjusted for Inflation)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under $25,000	$25-$50,000	$50-$100,000	*$100,000 and Over*	$200,000 and Over
Westport	2000	4%	8	24	64	30%
Howard County	2010	9%	9	22	60	NA
Houston	**2016**	**10%**	**8**	**25**	**57**	**29%**
East Bay	2011	9%	12	24	56	NA
Bergen	2001	8%	13	28	52	19%
New Haven	2010	11%	11	26	52	16%
Washington	2003	6%	13	33	47	12%
Miami	2014	14%	17	23	46	20%
Middlesex	2008	12%	17	27	44	12%
Detroit	2005	17%	14	26	44	16%
San Antonio	2007	8%	14	35	43	17%
Boston	2005	27%		30	43	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	13%	14	33	41	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	9%	13	39	39	16%
Atlantic County	2004	10%	17	35	38	14%
Philadelphia	2009	14%	17	31	38	NA
Broward	2016	17%	15	31	38	15%
Baltimore	2010	12%	19	30	38	NA
Chicago	2010	11%	19	34	37	NA
Atlanta	2006	29%		34	37	NA
Phoenix	2002	14%	23	28	36	NA
San Francisco	2004	13%	19	33	35	11%

Table 5-65
Household Income
(Not Adjusted for Inflation)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under $25,000	$25-$50,000	$50-$100,000	*$100,000 and Over*	$200,000 and Over
Minneapolis	2004	20%	14	33	34	12%
St. Louis	2014	9%	19	39	33	NA
Hartford	2000	13%	18	36	33	9%
St. Paul	2004	16%	21	30	33	11%
Jacksonville	2002	13%	20	35	32	11%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	17	30	32	NA
Columbus	2013	28%	21	19	32	NA
Cleveland	2011	16%	18	35	31	NA
San Diego	2003	43%		26	31	NA
Rhode Island	2002	17%	21	32	30	9%
New York	2011	42%		28	30	NA
W Palm Beach	2005	13%	20	40	28	9%
Tidewater	2001	13%	22	37	28	11%
Sarasota	2001	10%	28	36	26	9%
Las Vegas	2005	17%	24	34	26	7%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	25	32	25	9%
Tucson	2002	22%	24	31	23	6%
Seattle	2000	21%	17	42	20	6%
Cincinnati	2008	12%	18	70		NA
Denver	2007	12%	22	66		NA

Table 5-65
Household Income
(Not Adjusted for Inflation)
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under $25,000	$25-$50,000	$50-$100,000	*$100,000 and Over*	$200,000 and Over
Studies Prior to 2000						
Essex-Morris	1998	22%		33	44	NA
Palm Springs	1998	20%	25	21	34	NA
Monmouth	1997	13%	16	42	29	6%
Charlotte	1997	11%	24	37	29	7%
Rochester	1999	16%	21	34	28	7%
Los Angeles	1997	21%	24	33	22	7%
Richmond	1994	16%	26	37	21	5%
Milwaukee	1996	21%	23	36	21	5%
York	1999	16%	27	37	19	8%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	26	36	19	5%
Buffalo	1995	20%	29	32	19	NA
Wilmington	1995	18%	26	38	18	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	30%	30	25	16	6%
Orlando	1993	23%	33	32	13	4%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%	39	35	12	2%
Houston	**1986**	**19%**	**42**	**27**	**12**	**NA**
ACS	2014	23%	24	30	23	5%

Note: Comparisons of household income by income category should be treated with caution because the data have *not* been adjusted for inflation and cost of living variations exist from community to community.

Table 5-66A
Household Income by Geographic Area
Base: Jewish Households

2015 Household Income	Core Area	Memorial	Central City	Suburban Southwest
Under $15,000	6.1%	4.4%	1.2%	1.4%
$15 - $25,000	3.4	3.9	0.8	6.5
$25 - $50,000	9.7	4.2	15.4	4.1
$50 - $75,000	14.4	16.4	12.1	10.2
$75 - $100,000	17.1	6.6	5.6	7.9
$100 - $150,000	14.8	18.1	13.5	23.4
$150 - $200,000	7.2	8.3	6.9	11.9
$200,000 and over	27.3	38.1	44.5	34.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	49.3%	64.5%	64.9%	69.9%
Median Income	$99,000	$140,000	$160,000	$143,000

Table 5-66B
Household Income by Geographic Area
Base: Jewish Households

2015 Household Income	West	North	Southeast	All
Under $15,000	3.5%	8.6%	14.3%	5.3%
$15 - $25,000	8.0	5.0	10.4	4.4
$25 - $50,000	6.7	4.1	3.9	8.0
$50 - $75,000	10.5	15.2	15.6	13.7
$75 - $100,000	11.8	8.2	18.9	11.6
$100 - $150,000	19.8	13.9	18.1	16.3
$150 - $200,000	20.7	23.8	8.0	11.3
$200,000 and over	19.0	21.2	10.8	29.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	59.5%	58.9%	36.9%	57.0%
Median Income	$124,000	$132,000	$83,000	$121,000

Table 5-67
Household Income by Length of Residence

Base: Jewish Households

	Years in Residence			
2015 Household Income	**0-4**	**5-9**	**10-19**	**20+**
Under $15,000	0.0%	15.9%	8.2%	4.0%
$15 - $25,000	7.5	0.1	3.5	5.2
$25 - $50,000	12.4	10.2	6.7	7.2
$50 - $75,000	19.8	14.4	5.3	14.3
$75 - $100,000	17.1	3.8	4.0	14.0
$100 - $150,000	7.4	20.4	26.1	15.4
$150 - $200,000	8.0	18.3	13.2	10.1
$200,000 and over	27.8	16.9	33.0	29.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	43.2%	55.6%	72.3%	55.3%
Median Income	$90,000	$114,000	$143,000	$117,000

Table 5-68
Household Income by Home Ownership

Base: Jewish Households

	Home Ownership	
2015 Household Income	**Own Home**	**Rent Home**
Under $15,000	2.9%	14.0%
$15 - $25,000	3.3	10.8
$25 - $50,000	4.1	23.1
$50 - $75,000	12.6	17.5
$75 - $100,000	12.8	8.6
$100 - $150,000	19.1	7.0
$150 - $200,000	12.8	4.2
$200,000 and over	32.4	14.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	64.3%	26.0%
Median Income	$137,000	$53,000

Table 5-69
Household Income by Age of Head of Household

Base: Jewish Households

2015 Household Income	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Under $15,000	9.1%	0.9%	7.0%	2.7%	9.9%	5.4%
$15 - $25,000	0.2	3.3	0.3	10.2	15.2	12.1
$25 - $50,000	15.8	7.2	4.2	8.0	10.2	8.8
$50 - $75,000	18.1	8.3	18.7	11.6	8.4	10.4
$75 - $100,000	15.5	5.4	15.5	8.9	16.9	11.9
$100 - $150,000	16.6	19.3	13.7	21.8	10.7	17.6
$150 - $200,000	11.6	12.2	14.9	5.5	7.2	6.2
$200,000 and over	13.1	43.4	25.7	31.3	21.5	27.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	41.3%	74.9%	54.3%	58.6%	39.4%	51.4%
Median Income	$86,000	$173,000	$116,000	$120,000	$84,000	$104,000

Table 5-70
Household Income by Household Structure

Base: Jewish Households

2015 Household Income	Household with Children	Household with Only Adult Children	Non-Elderly Couple	Non-Elderly Single	Elderly Couple	Elderly Single
Under $15,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.7%	0.2%	13.1%
$15 - $25,000	0.2	5.6	0.0	1.1	3.1	28.8
$25 - $50,000	5.5	1.9	2.0	20.3	7.8	14.6
$50 - $75,000	9.1	12.6	15.7	19.4	12.0	6.8
$75 - $100,000	9.1	23.0	13.5	8.2	9.8	11.6
$100 - $150,000	20.7	12.8	21.6	7.1	24.8	7.4
$150 - $200,000	22.1	10.0	11.2	3.4	5.7	5.7
$200,000 and over	33.3	34.1	36.0	21.8	36.6	12.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	76.1%	56.9%	68.8%	32.3%	67.1%	25.1%
Median Income	$162,000	$127,000	$144,000	$63,000	$134,000	$39,000

Table 5-71
Household Income by Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Households

2015 Household Income	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Under $15,000	1.2%	1.5%	3.7%	8.7%
$15 - $25,000	8.5	3.2	3.7	6.5
$25 - $50,000	8.7	6.7	9.2	7.6
$50 - $75,000	25.2	16.2	12.2	11.3
$75 - $100,000	4.2	11.6	10.6	16.2
$100 - $150,000	22.6	17.3	14.4	19.3
$150 - $200,000	10.1	11.5	13.2	8.8
$200,000 and over	19.5	32.0	33.0	21.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 and over	52.2%	60.8%	60.6%	49.7%
Median Income	$105,000	$131,000	$137,000	$99,000

Table 5-72
Household Income by Synagogue Membership, Chabad Attendance, JCC Membership, and Jewish Organization Membership

Base: Jewish Households

	Synagogue		Chabad Attendance		JCC		Jewish Organization	
2015 Household Income	Member	Non-Member	Attended	Did Not Attend	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member
Under $15,000	1.5%	8.2%	1.5%	6.3%	0.6%	6.2%	2.0%	6.4%
$15 - $25,000	4.3	6.5	4.3	4.8	2.8	5.2	2.3	5.5
$25 - $50,000	9.9	8.6	9.9	7.4	4.7	8.7	6.0	8.4
$50 - $75,000	14.9	13.0	14.9	13.3	11.4	13.7	10.0	14.7
$75 - $100,000	14.4	12.1	14.4	11.4	14.5	11.5	11.7	12.1
$100 - $150,000	17.4	15.9	17.4	16.5	16.7	16.8	19.8	15.6
$150 - $200,000	8.2	11.7	8.2	11.8	8.7	11.7	13.6	10.3
$200,000 +	29.4	24.0	29.4	28.5	40.6	26.2	34.6	27.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$100,000 +	55.0%	51.6%	55.0%	56.8%	66.0%	54.7%	68.0%	52.9%
Median Income	$114,000	$105,000	$114,000	$121,000	$148,000	$114,000	$145,000	$109,000

Low Income Households

Jewish households in Houston who reported a household income under $25,000 before taxes in 2013 are considered to be *low income households*. **Table 5-66** shows that 10% (2,500 households) of households are low income households.

- 33% of low income households live in the Core Area, 20% live in the North, and 16% live in the Southeast.

- 49% of low income households own their home.

- 12% of low income households are under age 35, 10% are age 35-49, 23% are age 50-64, 25% are age 65-74, and 30% are age 75 and over. In total, 55% are age 65 and over.

- 47% of low income households are elderly single households, 24% are non-elderly single households, 6% are elderly couple households, 6% are households with only adult children, 1% are households with children, 0% are non-elderly couple households, and 26% are other household structures.

- 51% of Jewish respondents in low income households identify as Just Jewish, 31% identify as Reform, 13% identify as Conservative, and 6% identify as Orthodox.

- 17% of low income households are synagogue members; 12% attended Chabad in the past year; 7% are JCC members; and 10% are Jewish organization members.

- 8% of low income households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip; 28%, on a general trip; and 64% contain no adult who visited Israel.

- 18% of low income households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 20% were asked but did not donate, and 62% were not asked to donate.

✡ 82% of low income households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 16% donated under $100, and 3% donated $100 and over.

Households Living Below the Poverty Levels

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2015 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2014. These levels depend upon the number of persons in the household.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	**2014 Federal Poverty Level**
1	$11,800
2	$15,000
3	$20,000
4	$24,000
5	$28,400
6	$32,600
7	$36,700
8	$40,900

Each household who reported an annual income below the poverty levels was analyzed to determine if the reported low income was indicative of a household living below the poverty levels within the context of the other responses for the household. For example, if a household reported an annual income below $11,800, but the respondent was a 21-year old student living alone off campus, the low income probably would not indicate a household living below the poverty levels and the household would not be reported as such.

Table 5-73 shows that 3.9% (1,000 households) of *Jewish households* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✔ 1.9% (2,464 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

Table 5-74 shows that 3.5% (400 households) of *Jewish households with elderly persons* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✔ 3.0% (1,900 persons) of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-73** shows that the 3.9% of **households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels** is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6.4% in Minneapolis.

The 3.0% of *persons in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 18% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Harris County as of 2014 and 16% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-74 shows that the 3.5% (375 households) of **households with elderly persons with income below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9.8% in Minneapolis.

The 5.0% (800 persons) of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 12% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Harris County as of 2014 and 9% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014.

TABLE 5-73
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%
New York	2011	10.9%
Minneapolis	2004	6.4%
St. Paul	2004	5.5%
HOUSTON	**2016**	**3.9%**
Broward	2016	3.2%
Las Vegas	2005	3.1%
San Diego	2003	3.0%
Rochester	1999	2.9%
Tucson	2002	2.7%
Tidewater	2001	2.4%
Miami	2014	2.0%
Middlesex	2008	2.0%
New Haven	2010	1.9%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.8%

Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	1.7%
Detroit	2005	1.6%
Rhode Island	2002	1.6%
S Palm Beach	2005	1.5%
San Antonio	2007	1.4%
Atlantic County	2004	1.4%
Bergen	2001	1.3%
Westport	2000	1.3%
Hartford	2000	1.1%
W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Jacksonville	2002	0.7%
Sarasota	2001	0.5%
Washington	2003	0.4%

Table 5-74
Households with Elderly Persons
Living Below the Federal Poverty Levels
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Persons Age 65 and Over

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	14.0%
New York	2011	13.6%
Minneapolis	2004	9.8%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%
Broward	2016	5.3%
Las Vegas	2005	4.5%
Rhode Island	2002	3.8%
Houston	**2016**	**3.5%**
Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%
Rochester	1999	3.3%
Middlesex	2008	3.1%
Miami	2014	2.9%
Tucson	2002	2.9%

Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	2.5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.5%
Hartford	2000	2.3%
Bergen	2001	2.1%
Westport	2000	2.0%
Atlantic County	2004	1.9%
S Palm Beach	2005	1.8%
Detroit	2005	1.7%
San Antonio	2007	1.3%
Jacksonville	2002	1.2%
W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Washington	2003	0.5%
Sarasota	2001	0.5%

Household Financial Situation

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston were asked their perception about their household's financial situation. **Table 5-75** shows that 3% reported that they cannot make ends meet, 19% are just managing to make ends meet, 29% have enough money, 27% have some extra money, and 22% are well off.

In general, the results reflect the relationships seen in the income data discussed above.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-76** shows that the 22% who are just managing or cannot make ends meet is the lowest of about 17 comparison Jewish communities.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups

Cannot Make Ends Meet

Table 5-75 shows that 3% of households **cannot make ends meet**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (35%)

Well-Off

Table 5-75 shows that, overall, 15% of households are **well off**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in Memorial (36%) and the Central City (31%)
- households earning $200,000 and over (51%)
- households age 75 and over (30%)
- elderly couple households (36%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households earning under $25,000 (0%), $25,000-$50,000 (2%), and $50,000-$100,000 (4%)
- households who rent (7%)

Table 5-75
Household Financial Situation

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	3.2%	18.7	29.3	27.3	21.5
Geographic Area					
Core Area	3.7%	17.9	27.1	33.7	17.6
Memorial	0.0%	13.0	25.2	26.1	35.7
Central City	0.3%	5.1	38.0	25.9	30.7
Suburban Southwest	0.0%	19.3	28.2	33.7	18.8
West	0.8%	28.7	38.5	18.5	13.5
North	7.0%	33.0	24.9	17.0	18.1
Southeast	11.6%	23.9	35.9	17.9	10.7
Length of Residence in Houston					
0 - 4 years	0.0%	29.7	41.4	15.8	13.1
5 - 9 years	13.5%	11.8	33.7	33.9	7.1
10 - 19 years	0.5%	9.3	37.4	26.4	26.4
20 or more years	2.7%	21.0	27.2	27.1	22.0
Home Ownership					
Own Home	2.0%	19.6	25.6	28.8	24.0
Rent Home	8.2%	15.8	51.9	17.5	6.6
Age of Head of Household					
Under 35	0.9%	11.0	53.3	25.9	8.9
35 - 49	0.7%	21.7	34.4	21.2	22.0
50 - 64	4.8%	19.8	23.0	34.5	17.9
65 - 74	3.7%	20.7	22.8	27.9	24.9
75 and over	3.5%	16.9	34.8	14.9	29.9
➜ 65 and over	3.7%	19.3	27.3	23.0	26.7

Table 5-75
Household Financial Situation

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	3.2%	18.7	29.3	27.3	21.5
Household Structure					
Household with Children	1.0%	25.0	33.8	23.1	17.1
Household with Only Adult Children	4.6%	13.7	25.3	33.8	22.6
Non-Elderly Couple	0.0%	19.1	22.0	34.2	24.7
Non-Elderly Single	12.9%	13.5	36.9	28.8	7.9
Elderly Couple	0.1%	10.9	21.8	31.1	36.1
Elderly Single	4.7%	31.1	38.8	10.7	14.7
Household Income					
Under $25,000	34.5%	34.3	27.5	3.0	0.7
$25 - $50,000	2.0%	28.2	45.0	23.2	1.6
$50 - $100,000	0.1%	32.9	39.2	24.3	3.5
$100 - $200,000	0.3%	12.9	36.5	33.8	16.5
$200,000 and over	0.2%	5.1	14.8	28.8	51.1
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	2.6%	23.8	26.0	37.5	10.1
Conservative	0.5%	19.2	28.8	29.1	22.4
Reform	2.6%	19.5	25.3	27.0	25.6
Just Jewish	5.3%	18.8	37.5	24.0	14.4
Synagogue Membership					
Member	0.7%	18.6	28.6	26.9	25.2
Non-Member	5.0%	19.4	31.6	26.7	17.3

Table 5-75
Household Financial Situation

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	3.2%	18.7	29.3	27.3	21.5
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year					
Attended	0.8%	26.1	29.2	25.5	18.4
Did Not Attend	3.6%	17.4	30.6	27.2	21.2
JCC Membership					
Member	0.3%	15.2	23.1	36.0	25.4
Non-Member	3.7%	20.1	31.6	24.7	19.9
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	0.6%	19.6	27.0	25.8	27.0
Non-Member	3.8%	18.9	31.3	27.1	18.9

TABLE 5-76
SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSEHOLD'S FINANCIAL STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Well Off	Have Some Extra Money	Comfort-able/ Have Enough Money	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Cannot Make Ends Meet	*Just Managing/ Cannot Make Ends Meet*
New York	2011	9%	16	33	37	5	42%
Cleveland	2010	7%	8	44	36	5	41%
Columbus	2013	13%	11	40	28	8	36%
Chicago	2010	9%	9	47	30	5	35%
Baltimore	2010	10%	10	47	30	3	33%
Broward	2016	12%	20	36	28	4	32%
San Diego	2003	10%	11	49	27	3	30%
Miami	2014	15%	20	36	26	3	29%
Atlanta	2006	15%	24	33	23	5	28%
Palm Springs	1998	31%		42	23	4	27%
Phoenix	2002	13%	25	34	25	2	27%
Denver	2007	10%	17	47	24	2	26%
Howard County	2010	13%	15	47	21	4	25%
St. Louis	2014	16%	18	43	20	4	24%
HOUSTON	**2016**	**22%**	**27**	**29**	**19**	**2**	**22%**
Cincinnati	2008	13%	16	49	19	3	22%
Pittsburgh	2002	8%	28	42	21	1	22%

Chapter 6
Religious Profile

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For out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

(Isaiah 2:3)

Jewish Identification

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked whether they considered themselves to be Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or *Just Jewish*. Jewish identification is a self-identification and is not necessarily based on (nor consistent with) synagogue membership, ideology, or religious practice. In fact, discrepancies between Jewish identification and practice are sometimes evident. For example, respondents may identify as Orthodox or Conservative, but report that they do not keep kosher. Respondents may identify as Reform, but report that they never attend synagogue services. **Table 6-1** shows that 4% (1,100 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 24% (6,300 households), Conservative; 1% (200 households), Reconstructionist; 37% (9,700 households), Reform; and 33% (8,700 households), Just Jewish.

✔ Of the 1,100 households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox, respondents in 39% (440 households) of households reported that they keep kosher in and out of the home as well as refrain from the use of electricity on the Sabbath.

✔ Of the Jewish children, 9% are being raised in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 12%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 59%, Reform; and 19%, Just Jewish.

Table 6-1 shows that 5% of *persons in Jewish households* live in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 24%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 39%, Reform; and 31%, Just Jewish. These percentages differ from the percentages reported above for respondents/households only due to differences in average household size among the Jewish identification groups.

Assuming that all *Jewish persons* in a household identify the same way as the respondent (for example, all Jewish persons in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox identify as Orthodox), then 6% (2,900 persons) of *Jewish persons* identify as Orthodox; 27% (13,600 persons), Conservative; 1% (400 persons), Reconstructionist; 38% (19,400 persons), Reform; and 28% (14,400 persons), Just Jewish. Note, however, that it is not necessarily true that all Jewish persons in a household identify the same way as the respondent. For example, we may have interviewed a respondent who identifies as Reform, whereas had we interviewed the spouse or another household member, the Jewish identification might have been Conservative or Just Jewish.

The remainder of this section discusses Jewish identification in terms of the percentage of *households, not persons.*

Note that for simplicity the other chapters of this report generally refer to Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Just Jewish *households*, although technically all such references should read *households in which the respondent identifies as* Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or Just Jewish.

Community Comparisons. **Tables 6-5** to **6-9** compare Jewish identification in Houston with about 55 comparison Jewish communities. **Table 6-5** shows the percentage Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, and Just Jewish, and the communities are ordered by the Just Jewish column. **Tables 6-6** to **6-9** show the results separately for each Jewish identification group.

Table 6-6 shows that the 4% **Orthodox** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Pittsburgh, 6% in St. Louis, and 2% in Minneapolis. The 4% compares to 5% in 1986.

Table 6-7 shows that the 24% **Conservative** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Pittsburgh, 31% in Minneapolis, and 19% in St. Louis. The 24% compares to 29% 1986.

Table 6-8 shows that the 37% **Reform** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in St. Louis, 41% in Pittsburgh, and 32% in Minneapolis. The 37% compares to 47% in 1986.

Table 6-9 shows that the 33% **Just Jewish** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Minneapolis, 28% in St. Louis, and 18% in Pittsburgh. The 33% compares to 17% in 1986.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Orthodox

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 4% of respondents identify as **Orthodox**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households who attended Chabad in the past year (14%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (14%)

Conservative

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 24% of respondents identify as **Conservative**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in the Suburban Southwest (36%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (36%)
- conversionary in-married households (46%)
- synagogue member households (40%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (39%) and Jewish organization member households (39%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (35%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (36%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (36%)

- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (36%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (37%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (34%)
- households who donated under $100 (38%) and $500 and over (35%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the West (11%) and the North (11%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (12%)
- intermarried households (14%)
- synagogue non-member households (12%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (14%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (14%)

Reform

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 37% of respondents identify as **Reform**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in Memorial (55%) and the North (47%)
- households with children (48%)
- who attended supplemental school as a child (47%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (22%)
- under age 35 (25%)
- households with only adult children (26%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (21%) and households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (27%)

Just Jewish

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 33% of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in the West (51%) and the Southeast (58%)
- non-elderly single households (51%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (56%)
- intermarried households (46%)
- synagogue non-member households (52%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (54%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (44%)

- households in which no adult visited Israel (43%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in Memorial (16%) and the Suburban Southwest (22%)
- elderly couple households (22%)
- synagogue member households (10%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (19%), JCC member households (23%), and Jewish organization member households (14%)
- respondents who attended supplemental school as a child (22%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (22%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (18%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (20%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (17%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%)
- households who donated under $100 (16%), $100-$500 (22%), and $500 and over (18%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a "proxy" fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

TABLE 6-1
HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

	Jewish Households		Average		Persons in Jewish Households			
Jewish Identification	%	Number	House-hold Size	% Jewish	All	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Jews	% of Jews
Orthodox	4.4%	1,144	2.85	88.4%	3,260	378	2,882	5.7%
Conservative	24.3	6,318	2.38	90.5%	15,037	1,428	13,608	26.8%
Reconstructionist	0.8	208	2.45	83.7%	510	83	427	0.8%
Reform	37.2	9,672	2.56	78.2%	24,760	5,398	19,363	38.2%
Just Jewish	33.3	8,658	2.32	71.5%	20,087	5,725	14,362	28.3%
All	100.0%	26,000	2.45	79.6%	63,700	13,000	50,700	100.0%

Table 6-2
Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstructionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	4.4%	24.3	0.8	37.2	33.3
Geographic Area					
Core Area	7.8%	29.2	1.3	34.1	27.6
Memorial	3.4%	24.7	0.4	55.4	16.1
Central City	0.9%	28.5	1.5	27.2	41.9
Suburban Southwest	3.2%	36.1	0.0	38.6	22.1
West	0.1%	11.2	0.2	37.5	51.0
North	4.1%	11.2	0.5	47.1	37.1
Southeast	0.5%	19.6	0.1	22.1	57.7
Length of Residence in Houston					
0 - 4 years	2.5%	35.6	0.0	35.6	26.3
5 - 9 years	1.9%	25.5	0.0	25.3	47.3
10 - 19 years	5.1%	16.8	1.0	33.5	43.6
20 or more years	4.8%	24.8	0.9	39.2	30.3
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	4.4%	30.4	0.0	24.5	40.7
35 - 49	4.1%	19.5	0.4	42.3	33.7
50 - 64	5.1%	21.4	0.7	37.1	35.7
65 - 74	5.9%	30.1	0.7	35.3	28.0
75 and over	1.2%	24.7	2.4	42.4	29.3
➜ 65 and over	4.2%	28.0	1.3	38.0	28.5
Sex of Respondent					
Male	2.2%	23.1	0.8	39.6	34.3
Female	6.8%	25.7	0.8	34.5	32.2

Table 6-2
Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstructionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	4.4%	24.3	0.8	37.2	33.3
Household Structure					
Household with Children	5.6%	17.7	0.6	47.5	28.6
Household with Only Adult Children	6.2%	28.3	0.5	26.1	38.9
Non-Elderly Couple	6.4%	26.9	0.2	31.0	35.5
Non-Elderly Single	2.9%	17.4	0.4	28.2	51.1
Elderly Couple	3.3%	31.6	1.4	41.4	22.3
Elderly Single	3.8%	22.6	0.2	39.3	34.1
Household Income					
Under $25,000	5.3%	11.5	0.0	27.7	55.5
$25 - $50,000	6.0%	21.1	0.0	44.0	28.9
$50 - $100,000	6.3%	26.7	1.1	33.6	32.3
$100 - $200,000	6.4%	25.4	0.5	37.4	30.3
$200,000 and over	3.6%	27.1	1.5	42.9	24.9
Type of Marriage					
In-married	8.0%	31.0	0.9	40.7	19.4
Conversionary	0.5%	45.9	1.6	39.0	13.0
Intermarried	3.3%	14.2	0.9	36.0	45.6
Synagogue Membership					
Member	7.8%	39.6	1.2	41.8	9.6
Non-Member	1.8%	12.4	0.5	33.6	51.7
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	13.8%	38.7	0.4	28.0	19.1
Did Not Attend	2.2%	21.0	0.9	39.5	36.4

Table 6-2
Jewish Identification

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstructionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	4.4%	24.3	0.8	37.2	33.3
JCC Membership					
Member	6.8%	30.2	2.2	38.0	22.8
Non-Member	3.5%	23.1	0.5	37.1	35.8
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	5.8%	38.6	1.3	40.7	13.6
Non-Member	4.1%	19.8	0.6	36.0	39.5
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	13.7%	34.5	0.0	21.0	30.8
To Supplemental School	1.3%	29.0	1.3	46.6	21.8
➜To Jewish Education	4.7%	29.5	1.0	39.5	25.3
No	3.8%	14.3	0.2	27.4	54.3
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	5.6%	36.1	0.5	36.0	21.8
No	4.0%	21.7	1.0	37.3	36.0
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	5.3%	36.1	1.1	39.2	18.3
No	3.8%	16.4	0.6	34.8	44.4
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	6.5%	36.4	2.2	35.1	19.8
No	4.0%	21.6	0.3	39.1	35.0

TABLE 6-2 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	**Orthodox**	**Conser-vative**	**Reconstruc-tionist**	**Reform**	**Just Jewish**
All	4.4%	24.3	0.8	37.2	33.3
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	3.0%	37.3	0.9	41.7	17.1
On General Trip	9.2%	24.2	0.8	28.6	37.2
No	2.1%	14.6	0.7	39.7	42.9
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	6.4%	34.2	1.3	39.3	18.8
Asked, Did Not Donate	1.9%	13.5	2.5	46.1	36.0
Not Asked	3.3%	19.0	0.1	33.4	44.2
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	3.1%	18.4	0.5	35.7	42.3
Under $100	10.9%	37.8	0.4	35.0	15.9
$100 - $500	3.2%	30.7	1.0	43.0	22.1
$500 and over	5.7%	34.5	2.5	39.4	17.9

Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-3**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 29% of *respondents who live in the Core Area* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-3** shows that 40% of *respondents who identify as Conservative* live in the Core Area.

Table 6-3 shows that 59% of respondents who identify as Orthodox live in the Core Area as do 40% of Conservative Jews, compared to 22% of all Jewish households. Only 6% of the Just Jewish live in Memorial, compared to 12% of all households.

Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-4**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 30% of *respondents under age 35* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-4** shows that 13% of respondents who identify as Conservative are under age 35.

TABLE 6-3A
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Jewish Identification	Core Area	Memorial	Central City	Suburban Southwest
Orthodox	58.5%	9.2	3.1	8.0
Conservative	39.5%	12.2	17.1	16.2
Reform	30.2%	18.0	10.7	11.3
Just Jewish	27.3%	5.8	18.4	7.3
All [1]	33.1%	11.9	14.6	11.2%

[1] Includes Reconstructionist.

TABLE 6-3B
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Jewish Identification	West	North	Southeast	East	Total
Orthodox	0.2	13.6	0.7	6.7	100.0%
Conservative	3.6	6.7	4.7	0.0	100.0%
Reform	7.8	18.5	3.5	0.0	100.0%
Just Jewish	11.9	16.3	10.1	2.8	100.0%
All [1]	7.7	14.6	5.8	1.2	100.0%

[1] Includes Reconstructionist.

TABLE 6-4
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Jewish Identification	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total	65+
Orthodox	10.7%	19.6	37.0	29.1	3.6	100.0%	32.7%
Conservative	13.4%	16.8	29.0	27.0	13.8	100.0%	40.8%
Reform	7.1%	23.8	32.9	20.7	15.5	100.0%	36.2%
Just Jewish	13.1%	21.2	35.4	18.3	12.0	100.0%	30.3%
All [1]	10.7%	21.0	32.9	21.8	13.6	100.0%	35.4%

[1] Includes Reconstructionist.

Table 6-5
Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	*Just Jewish*
Portland (ME)	2007	2%	14	1	35	48
Las Vegas	2005	3%	23	1	26	47
East Bay	2011	3%	15	4	33	45
Tucson	2002	2%	21	2	32	44
San Francisco	2004	3%	17	2	38	40 [1]
Broward	2016	4%	30	1	28	37
New York	2011	20%	19	1	23	37
St. Paul	2004	2%	32	1	28	37
Sarasota	2001	2%	22	1	38	37
Jacksonville	2002	2%	38	1	24	36
St. Petersburg	1994	3%	23	0	39	36
New Haven	2010	4%	30	1	30	35
Minneapolis	2004	2%	31	0	32	35
Rhode Island	2002	6%	30	1	28	35
Seattle	2000	5%	19	NA	41	35
Westport	2000	2%	22	0	41	35
Orlando	1993	2%	33	0	30	35
Washington	2003	2%	30	3	31	34
Hartford	2000	4%	31	0	31	34
Milwaukee	1996	3%	24	1	39	34
Houston	**2016**	**4%**	**24**	**1**	**37**	**33**
Miami	2014	11%	26	1	31	33
Columbus	2013	5%	28	2	34	33
Wilmington	1995	6%	28	4	29	33

Table 6-5
Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	*Just Jewish*
San Diego	2003	3%	22	3	40	32
Charlotte	1997	2%	26	0	40	32
Harrisburg	1994	10%	33	4	22	32
Denver [2]	2007	2%	16	5	39	31 [3]
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%	34	2	30	31
San Antonio	2007	4%	25	2	39	30
Bergen	2001	12%	31	1	25	30
Richmond	1994	4%	37	0	29	30
Middlesex	2008	7%	35	0	29	29
W Palm Beach	2005	2%	32	1	37	29
Atlantic County	2004	1%	32	1	37	29
Rochester	1999	6%	24	0	41	29
St. Louis	2014	6%	19	1	47	28
Phoenix	2002	3%	24	0	44	28
Tidewater	2001	3%	39	1	29	28
Monmouth	1997	9%	37	NA	26	28
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	35	1	34	26
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%	22	0	51	26
Howard County	2010	1%	30	12	32	25
York	1999	1%	24	1	49	25
Buffalo	1995	6%	31	5	35	23
Cincinnati	2008	5%	27	0	47	22
Detroit	2005	11%	28	3	36	22 [4]
Los Angeles	1997	6%	29	2	41	22

Table 6-5
Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	*Just Jewish*
Baltimore [5]	2010	21%	25	1	27	20
Essex-Morris	1998	3%	27	NA	51	20
Philadelphia	2009	6%	31	3	42	18
Atlanta	2006	10%	27	0	45	18
Boston [6]	2005	4%	31	1	43	18
Pittsburgh	2002	7%	32	2	41	18
Houston	**1986**	**5%**	**29**	**1**	**47**	**17**
Cleveland	2011	10%	25	3	46	16
Chicago [7]	2010	7%	22	4	45	14
Palm Springs [8]	1998	6%	31	0	42	14

[1] Includes 1% of respondents who identify as Jewish Renewal.
[2] 6% of respondents identify as Traditional.
[3] Includes 3% of respondents who identify as Jewish Renewal.
[4] Includes 3% of respondents who identify as Jewish Humanistic and 1% as Jewish Renewal.
[5] 5% of respondents identify as Traditional.
[6] 3% of respondents identify with another denomination.
[7] 8% of respondents identify as Traditional.
[8] 7% of respondents identify as Traditional.
Note: Respondents who identify as Sephardic are included in *Orthodox*.

Table 6-6
Orthodox Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Baltimore [5]	2010	21%
New York	2011	20%
Bergen	2001	12%
Miami	2014	11%
Detroit	2005	11%
Cleveland	2011	10%
Atlanta	2006	10%
Harrisburg	1994	10%
Monmouth	1997	9%
Chicago [7]	2010	7%
Middlesex	2008	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	7%
St. Louis	2014	6%
Philadelphia	2009	6%
Rhode Island	2002	6%
Rochester	1999	6%
Palm Springs [8]	1998	6%
Los Angeles	1997	6%
Buffalo	1995	6%
Wilmington	1995	6%
Columbus	2013	5%
Cincinnati	2008	5%
Seattle	2000	5%
Houston	**1986**	**5%**
Broward	2016	4%
Houston	**2016**	**4%**
New Haven	2010	4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%
San Antonio	2007	4%
Boston [6]	2005	4%

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Hartford	2000	4%
Richmond	1994	4%
East Bay	2011	3%
Las Vegas	2005	3%
San Francisco	2004	3%
San Diego	2003	3%
Phoenix	2002	3%
Tidewater	2001	3%
Essex-Morris	1998	3%
Milwaukee	1996	3%
St. Petersburg	1994	3%
Denver [2]	2007	2%
Portland (ME)	2007	2%
W Palm Beach	2005	2%
Minneapolis	2004	2%
St. Paul	2004	2%
Washington	2003	2%
Jacksonville	2002	2%
Tucson	2002	2%
Sarasota	2001	2%
Westport	2000	2%
Charlotte	1997	2%
Orlando	1993	2%
Howard County	2010	1%
Atlantic County	2004	1%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%
York	1999	1%

See footnotes on **Table 6-5.**

Table 6-7
Conservative Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	39%
Jacksonville	2002	38%
Monmouth	1997	37%
Richmond	1994	37%
Middlesex	2008	35%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
Harrisburg	1994	33%
Orlando	1993	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%
Atlantic County	2004	32%
St. Paul	2004	32%
Pittsburgh	2002	32%
Philadelphia	2009	31%
Boston [6]	2005	31%
Minneapolis	2004	31%
Bergen	2001	31%
Hartford	2000	31%
Palm Springs [8]	1998	31%
Buffalo	1995	31%
Broward	2016	30%
Howard County	2010	30%
New Haven	2010	30%
Washington	2003	30%
Rhode Island	2002	30%
Los Angeles	1997	29%
Houston	**1986**	**29%**
Columbus	2013	28%
Detroit	2005	28%
Wilmington	1995	28%

Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	27%
Atlanta	2006	27%
Essex-Morris	1998	27%
Miami	2014	26%
Charlotte	1997	26%
Cleveland	2011	25%
Baltimore [5]	2010	25%
San Antonio	2007	25%
Houston	**2016**	**24%**
Phoenix	2002	24%
Rochester	1999	24%
York	1999	24%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
Las Vegas	2005	23%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%
Chicago [7]	2010	22%
San Diego	2003	22%
Sarasota	2001	22%
Westport	2000	22%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	22%
Tucson	2002	21%
St. Louis	2014	19%
New York	2011	19%
Seattle	2000	19%
San Francisco	2004	17%
Denver [2]	2007	16%
East Bay	2011	15%
Portland (ME)	2007	14%

See footnotes on **Table 6-5**.

Table 6-8
Reform Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	51%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%
York	1999	49%
St. Louis	2014	47%
Cincinnati	2008	47%
Houston	**1986**	**47%**
Cleveland	2011	46%
Chicago [7]	2010	45%
Atlanta	2006	45%
Phoenix	2002	44%
Boston [6]	2005	43%
Philadelphia	2009	42%
Palm Springs [8]	1998	42%
Pittsburgh	2002	41%
Seattle	2000	41%
Westport	2000	41%
Rochester	1999	41%
Los Angeles	1997	41%
San Diego	2003	40%
Charlotte	1997	40%
Denver [2]	2007	39%
San Antonio	2007	39%
Milwaukee	1996	39%
St. Petersburg	1994	39%
San Francisco	2004	38%
Sarasota	2001	38%
Houston	**2016**	**37%**
W Palm Beach	2005	37%
Atlantic County	2004	37%
Detroit	2005	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	35%

Community	Year	%
Buffalo	1995	35%
Columbus	2013	34%
S Palm Beach	2005	34%
East Bay	2011	33%
Howard County	2010	32%
Minneapolis	2004	32%
Tucson	2002	32%
Miami	2014	31%
Washington	2003	31%
Hartford	2000	31%
New Haven	2010	30%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Orlando	1993	30%
Middlesex	2008	29%
Tidewater	2001	29%
Wilmington	1995	29%
Richmond	1994	29%
Broward	2016	28%
St. Paul	2004	28%
Rhode Island	2002	28%
Baltimore [5]	2010	27%
Las Vegas	2005	26%
Monmouth	1997	26%
Bergen	2001	25%
Jacksonville	2002	24%
New York	2011	23%
Harrisburg	1994	22%

See footnotes on **Table 6-5**.

Table 6-9
Just Jewish Identification
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	48%
Las Vegas	2005	47%
East Bay	2011	45%
Tucson	2002	44%
San Francisco	2004	40% [1]
Broward	2016	37%
New York	2011	37%
St. Paul	2004	37%
Sarasota	2001	37%
Jacksonville	2002	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%
New Haven	2010	35%
Minneapolis	2004	35%
Rhode Island	2002	35%
Seattle	2000	35%
Westport	2000	35%
Orlando	1993	35%
Washington	2003	34%
Hartford	2000	34%
Milwaukee	1996	34%
Houston	**2016**	**33%**
Miami	2014	33%
Columbus	2013	33%
Wilmington	1995	33%
San Diego	2003	32%
Charlotte	1997	32%
Harrisburg	1994	32%
Denver [2]	2007	31% [3]
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%
San Antonio	2007	30%
Bergen	2001	30%

Community	Year	%
Richmond	1994	30%
Middlesex	2008	29%
W Palm Beach	2005	29%
Atlantic County	2004	29%
Rochester	1999	29%
St. Louis	2014	28%
Phoenix	2002	28%
Tidewater	2001	28%
Monmouth	1997	28%
S Palm Beach	2005	26%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	26%
Howard County	2010	25%
York	1999	25%
Buffalo	1995	23%
Cincinnati	2008	22%
Detroit	2005	22% [4]
Los Angeles	1997	22%
Baltimore [5]	2010	20%
Essex-Morris	1998	20%
Philadelphia	2009	18%
Atlanta	2006	18%
Boston [6]	2005	18%
Pittsburgh	2002	18%
Houston	**1986**	**17%**
Cleveland	2011	16%
Chicago [7]	2010	14%
Palm Springs [8]	1998	14%

See footnotes on **Table 6-5**.

Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....

Table 6-10 shows that 18% of Jewish respondents in Houston feel that to them personally being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion; 22%, ancestry; 26%, culture; 1%, religion and ancestry; 2%, religion and culture; 7%, ancestry and culture; and 23%, all three. Cumulatively, 45% of respondents included religion in their responses; 54%, ancestry, and 58%, culture.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-11** shows that the 18% religion compares 11% in Broward and 8% in Miami.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Mainly a Matter of Religion

Table 6-10 shows that, overall, 18% of respondents feel that to them being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in the North (28%)
- Orthodox households (28%)
- conversionary in-married households (36%)

Mainly a Matter of Ancestry

Table 6-10 shows that, overall, 22% of respondents feel that to them being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in the Southeast (31%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (42%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (34%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households with only adult children (10%
- households earning an annual income of $50,000-$100,000 (8%)
- Orthodox households (10%)
- conversionary in-married households (8%)
- synagogue member households (11%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (6%), JCC member households (10%), and Jewish organization member households (10%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (10%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (11%)
- households who donated under $100 (12%), $100-$500 (11%), and $500 and over (10%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Mainly a Matter of Culture

Table 6-10 shows that, overall, 26% of respondents feel that to them being Jewish is mainly a matter of culture. The percentage is much higher for respondents:

- under age 35 (36%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in Memorial (14%) and the Southeast (7%)
- age 75 and over (11%)
- non-elderly couple households (14%) and elderly single households (12%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (7%)
- Orthodox households (8%)

Table 6-10
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All Three
All	18.4%	22.0	26.0	1.2	2.0	7.3	23.1
Geographic Area							
Core Area	16.7%	19.5	21.1	0.4	3.4	8.4	30.5
Memorial	23.5%	18.4	13.7	2.1	5.6	8.1	28.6
Central City	15.8%	21.4	31.4	1.3	0.4	9.0	20.7
Suburban Southwest	16.0%	19.0	20.5	1.1	1.5	5.0	36.9
West	14.6%	17.7	34.3	0.1	0.8	5.9	26.6
North	28.3%	15.0	24.5	0.7	0.8	7.7	23.0
Southeast	20.6%	31.1	7.2	2.5	1.6	6.4	30.6
Age of the Respondent							
Under 35	16.3%	16.0	35.8	0.3	1.9	6.9	22.8
35 - 49	15.0%	23.0	24.8	0.5	0.7	9.8	26.2
50 - 64	24.6%	13.4	21.0	0.8	1.3	8.6	30.3
65 - 74	17.5%	20.3	21.6	1.1	3.9	5.9	29.7
75 +	16.3%	30.3	10.9	2.3	5.1	5.1	30.0
➜ 65+	17.2%	24.2	17.4	1.5	4.4	5.5	29.8
Sex of Respondent							
Male	19.0%	22.0	26.0	0.6	2.0	7.3	23.1
Female	18.9%	17.0	18.4	1.2	2.7	8.0	33.8

Table 6-10
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All Three
All	18.4%	22.0	26.0	1.2	2.0	7.3	23.1
Household Structure							
Household with Children	17.8%	16.4	31.7	0.4	1.7	7.4	24.6
Household with Only Adult Children	21.9%	9.5	31.7	0.8	1.5	2.5	32.1
Non-Elderly Couple	16.4%	20.7	13.7	0.5	1.5	8.0	39.2
Non-Elderly Single	26.2%	12.4	21.6	1.4	1.1	16.6	20.7
Elderly Couple	16.0%	21.3	20.4	1.1	6.0	6.5	28.7
Elderly Single	20.4%	29.4	12.0	2.7	1.3	5.5	28.7
Household Income							
Under $25,000	14.6%	42.3	7.1	1.0	0.7	4.7	29.6
$25 -$50,000	20.5%	19.4	24.4	0.6	1.8	3.7	29.6
$50 - $100,000	24.7%	8.3	30.5	0.1	3.4	3.4	29.6
$100-$200,000	21.6%	15.2	22.1	1.8	2.0	7.8	29.5
$200,000 +	10.7%	25.8	23.0	0.9	1.7	10.9	27.0
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	28.1%	10.2	7.5	0.8	12.0	5.9	35.5
Conservative	23.0%	14.5	19.9	0.4	2.6	2.5	37.1
Reform	17.9%	13.6	22.4	1.2	3.0	7.2	34.7
Just Jewish	15.4%	31.3	26.3	1.1	0.0	12.4	13.5

Table 6-10
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All Three
All	18.4%	22.0	26.0	1.2	2.0	7.3	23.1
Type of Marriage							
In-married	11.6%	14.0	21.8	0.6	4.1	6.3	41.6
Conversionary	35.9%	7.9	19.5	0.9	5.6	1.3	28.9
Intermarried	18.3%	29.2	26.6	0.8	0.4	9.2	15.5
Synagogue Membership							
Member	20.2%	10.5	19.5	1.3	4.1	4.1	40.3
Non	17.7%	27.3	24.7	0.6	0.9	10.6	18.2
Attended Chabad in the Past Year							
Attended	17.4%	6.1	21.9	0.3	5.2	5.0	44.1
Did Not Attend	19.5%	22.5	22.5	1.1	1.6	8.3	24.5
JCC Membership							
Member	14.7%	9.5	24.9	0.6	4.2	10.2	35.9
Non	20.1%	21.9	21.8	1.0	1.5	7.1	26.6
Jewish Organization Membership							
Member	20.3%	9.7	17.0	1.0	3.3	8.6	40.1
Non	18.5%	22.9	24.1	0.9	2.0	7.3	24.3

Table 6-10
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All Three
All	18.4%	22.0	26.0	1.2	2.0	7.3	23.1
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child							
To Jewish Day School	11.9%	14.8	26.9	0.7	1.4	6.9	37.4
To Supplemental School	20.4%	16.8	21.7	1.3	2.4	6.9	30.5
➜ To Jewish Education	18.5%	16.5	22.2	1.1	2.7	7.6	31.4
No	11.7%	33.8	24.7	0.6	0.4	7.5	21.3
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child							
To Overnight Camp	13.9%	16.4	27.6	0.8	1.5	6.5	33.3
No	18.6%	21.9	20.5	1.1	2.5	8.1	27.3
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	19.4%	12.9	22.2	0.8	3.2	4.7	36.8
No	14.9%	27.5	23.3	1.1	1.2	10.3	21.7
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	20.0%	13.7	17.5	0.4	3.1	4.8	40.5
No	15.3%	22.7	25.3	1.1	1.8	8.7	25.1
Any Adult Visited Israel							
On Jewish Trip	19.5%	9.5	25.2	0.3	3.3	4.1	38.1
On General Trip	16.1%	21.0	24.7	0.9	3.0	11.0	23.3
No	20.7%	26.8	18.0	1.5	1.0	8.0	24.0

Table 6-10
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Religion	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All Three
All	18.4%	22.0	26.0	1.2	2.0	7.3	23.1
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year							
Donated to Federation	16.7%	11.2	24.8	0.7	3.3	7.4	35.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	22.4%	26.1	20.7	1.1	2.8	3.8	23.1
Not Asked	20.2%	25.2	20.6	1.1	1.5	8.5	22.9
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	19.9%	25.2	21.3	1.2	1.4	8.0	23.0
Under $100	17.5%	12.0	21.0	1.3	1.8	6.6	39.8
$100 - $500	18.1%	11.3	28.4	0.6	4.2	7.0	30.4
$500 +	14.7%	10.2	24.4	0.0	3.7	8.7	38.3

Table 6-11
Being Jewish Is Mainly a Matter of....
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	*Religion*	Ancestry	Culture	Religion and Ancestry	Religion and Culture	Ancestry and Culture	All Three
Houston	**2016**	**18.4%**	**22.0**	**26.0**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**7.3**	**23.1**
Broward	2016	11.4%	18.0	30.7	0.2	1.7	4.6	33.4
Miami	2014	7.5%	11.2	20.6	1.5	3.2	13.8	42.2
Pew *	2013	15.0%	62.0					23.0

* 2013 Pew Research Center report “A Portrait of Jewish Americans.”

Proud to Be Jewish

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked if they agree or disagree with the statement "I am proud to be Jewish." 97% of respondents agreed, which compares to 99% in Miami, 98% in Broward, and 94% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report "A Portrait of Jewish Americans."

Strong Sense of Belonging to the Jewish People

Table 6-12 shows that 83% of Jewish respondents in Houston agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people."

Community Comparisons. The 83% of respondents who agree with the statement compares to 92% in Miami, 90% in Broward, and 75% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report "A Portrait of Jewish Americans."

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-12** shows that, overall, 83% of respondents agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people.' The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in Memorial (93%)
- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (96%)
- Conservative households (94%)
- in-married households (93%)
- synagogue member households (96%), households in which a member attended Chabad in the past year (96%), JCC member households (98%), and Jewish organization member households (95%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (95%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (97%)
- households who donated under $100 (96%), $100-$500 (99%) and $500 and over (96%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the North (68%) and the Southeast (68%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (51%)
- Just Jewish households (69%)
- intermarried households (69%)
- synagogue non-member households (71%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (70%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (73%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (72%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (71%)

Table 6-12 Jewish Identity Attitudes	
Base: Jewish Respondents	
Population Subgroup	**Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People**
All	82.6%
Geographic Area	
Core Area	81.8%
Memorial	93.1%
Central City	88.8%
Suburban Southwest	85.0%
West	87.7%
North	68.3%
Southeast	68.0%
Age of the Respondent	
Under 35	82.3%
35 - 49	81.8%
50 - 64	78.0%
65 - 74	90.7%
75 and over	82.2%
➜ 65 and over	87.4%
Sex of Respondent	
Male	81.5%
Female	83.7%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	80.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	87.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	83.0%
Non-Elderly Single	74.4%
Elderly Couple	91.4%
Elderly Single	82.8%

Table 6-12 Jewish Identity Attitudes	
Base: Jewish Respondents	
Population Subgroup	**Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People**
All	82.6%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	50.7%
$25 - $50,000	96.4%
$50 - $100,000	88.1%
$100 - $200,000	79.1%
$200,000 and over	86.9%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	88.7%
Conservative	94.4%
Reform	87.2%
Just Jewish	68.7%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	93.2%
Conversionary	92.4%
Intermarried	69.4%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	96.4%
Non-Member	70.6%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	96.1%
Did Not Attend	79.1%
JCC Membership	
Member	98.4%
Non-Member	78.8%

Table 6-12
Jewish Identity Attitudes

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People
All	82.6%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	95.0%
Non-Member	78.2%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	83.0%
To Supplemental School	84.2%
➜To Jewish Education	84.6%
No	77.9%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	88.0%
No	80.8%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	92.4%
No	73.9%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	87.3%
No	80.9%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	94.6%
On General Trip	86.2%
No	69.6%

Table 6-12
Jewish Identity Attitudes

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People
All	82.6%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	97.2%
Asked, Did Not Donate	73.2%
Not Asked	72.3%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	71.4%
Under $100	95.8%
$100 - $500	99.3%
$500 and over	96.1%

Religious Practices

Table 6-13 summarizes the overall results on religious practices observed by Jewish households in Houston. Some questions were asked with the responses always, usually, sometimes, and never (participate in a Passover Seder, light Chanukah candles, light Sabbath candles, and have a Christmas tree). Other questions were asked with yes and no responses (have a mezuzah on the front door, keep a kosher home, keep kosher in and out of the home, and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath). In examining these results, it should be noted that some respondents may overstate the level of observance of religious practices.

Having a mezuzah on the front door, a ritual that generally must be observed only when one moves into a new residence, is observed by 63% of households. Participating in a Passover Seder is always/usually observed by 71% of households and lighting Chanukah candles by 69% (both annual rituals). Lighting Sabbath candles, a weekly ritual, is always/usually observed by 24% of households. Keeping a kosher home, an ongoing practice, is observed by 12% of households and keeping kosher in and out of the home, by 6% of respondents. 3% of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, a weekly ritual. 22% of households always/usually have a Christmas tree in the home and 35% always/usually/sometimes have one.

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Houston has an average percentage for all the Jewish religious practices in **Table 6-13**. Houston has the second highest percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (35%).

Table 6-13
Summary of Results on Religious Practices
Base: Jewish Households

Religious Practice	Always+ Usually or Yes	Always or Yes	Usually	Some-times	Never or No
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	63.4%	63.4%			36.6
Participate in a Passover Seder	70.8%	59.8%	11.0	18.3	10.9
Light Chanukah Candles	69.3%	57.9%	11.4	17.7	13.0
Light Sabbath Candles	23.9%	14.9%	9.0	33.6	42.5
Keep a Kosher Home	11.8%	11.8%			88.2
Keep Kosher In/Out of Home	6.2%	6.2%			93.8
Refrain from Using Electricity	2.9%	2.9%			97.1
Have a Christmas Tree	22.4%	18.8%	3.6	12.6	65.0

Practice

Table 6-14 shows that 79% of Jewish respondents in Houston reported that someone in their household observes *at least one* of the following religious practices *(practice*):

❶ Participate in a Passover Seder (always/usually);
❷ Light Chanukah candles (always/usually);
❸ Light Sabbath candles (always/usually); or
❹ Keep a kosher home (yes).

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-15** shows that the 79% who practice is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in Minneapolis, 83% in Pittsburgh, and 72% in St. Louis.

✔ If having a mezuzah on the front door is added to the list of religious practices, the 79% of households increases to 85%.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-14** shows that, overall, 87% of households **practice**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (92%)
- Orthodox households (100%)

and Conservative households (89%)

- in-married households (96%) and conversionary in-married households (97%)
- synagogue member households (97%), households in which a member attended Chabad in the past year (98%), JCC member households (96%), and Jewish organization member households (98%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (89%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (90%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (93%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (97%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (96%)
- households who donated under $100 (94%), $100-$500 (97%) and $500 and over (97%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the Suburban Southwest (55%), the West (62%), and the Southeast (63%)
- non-elderly single households (69%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (47%)
- Just Jewish households (62%)
- intermarried households (65%)
- synagogue non-member households (65%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (66%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (68%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (67%)

Table 6-14 Practice	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Practice**
All	79.1%
Geographic Area	
Core Area	82.5%
Memorial	84.9%
Central City	86.0%
Suburban Southwest	54.7%
West	62.4%
North	72.6%
Southeast	62.7%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	87.5%
35 - 49	83.9%
50 - 64	77.4%
65 - 74	76.8%
75 and over	73.4%
➜ 65 and over	75.5%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	88.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	75.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	85.3%
Non-Elderly Single	69.2%
Elderly Couple	77.0%
Elderly Single	76.0%

Table 6-14 Practice	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Practice**
All	79.1%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	46.9%
$25 - $50,000	92.4%
$50 - $100,000	81.9%
$100 - $200,000	84.2%
$200,000 and over	81.8%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	100.0%
Conservative	89.0%
Reform	85.4%
Just Jewish	61.6%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	96.3%
Conversionary	97.4%
Intermarried	64.6%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	96.7%
Non-Member	65.2%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	97.5%
Did Not Attend	74.6%
JCC Membership	
Member	96.1%
Non-Member	75.2%

Table 6-14 Practice	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Practice**
All	79.1%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	97.9%
Non-Member	73.1%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	83.1%
To Supplemental School	83.5%
➜ To Jewish Education	83.9%
No	70.7%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	89.1%
No	77.2%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	90.1%
No	72.1%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	93.0%
No	76.0%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	96.7%
On General Trip	78.6%
No	66.1%

Table 6-14
Practice

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Practice
All	79.1%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	95.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	72.7%
Not Asked	67.5%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	67.3%
Under $100	94.0%
$100 - $500	96.9%
$500 and over	96.6%

Note: A household is considered to "practice" if anyone in the household observes *at least one* of the following religious practices: ❶ Participate in a Passover Seder (always/usually); ❷ Light Chanukah candles (always/ usually); ❸ Light Sabbath candles (always/usually); or ❹ Keep a kosher home (yes).

Table 6-15
Practice
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	93%
Howard County	2010	91%
Middlesex	2008	91%
Bergen	2001	91%
Cincinnati	2008	90%
Detroit	2005	89%
S Palm Beach	2005	89%
Broward	2016	88%
Chicago	2010	88%
W Palm Beach	2005	88%
Minneapolis	2004	88%
Rochester	1999	88%
Miami	2014	87%
Atlanta	2006	87%
Atlantic County	2004	87%
Hartford	2000	87%
Westport	2000	87%
Tidewater	2001	86%
Harrisburg	1994	86%
New Haven	2010	85%
St. Paul	2004	85%
Rhode Island	2002	85%
Wilmington	1995	85%
Baltimore	2010	84%
Washington	2003	84%

Community	Year	%
Milwaukee	1996	84%
Pittsburgh	2002	83%
Los Angeles	1997	83%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%
Richmond	1994	82%
New York	2011	81%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	81%
Charlotte	1997	81%
Orlando	1993	81%
Cleveland	2011	80%
Houston	**2016**	**79%**
Portland (ME)	2007	79%
San Antonio	2007	79%
Sarasota	2001	78%
Tucson	2002	77%
York	1999	77%
St. Petersburg	1994	76%
Denver	2007	75%
Jacksonville	2002	75%
Phoenix	2002	75%
St. Louis	2014	72%
Las Vegas	2005	72%
Columbus	2013	68%

See note on previous page.

Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door

Table 6-16 shows that 63% of Jewish households in Houston have a mezuzah on the front door.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-17** shows that the 63% who have a mezuzah on the front door is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-16** shows that, overall, 63% of households have a mezuzah on the front door. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (74%)
- non-elderly couple households (75%)
- Conservative households (83%)
- in-married households (89%) and conversionary in-married households (92%)
- synagogue member households (87%), households in which a member attended Chabad in the past year (84%), JCC member households (82%), and Jewish organization member households (86%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (78%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (81%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (80%) or a general trip (73%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (86%)
- households who donated under $100 (85%), $100-$500 (85%) and $500 and over (87%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the North (41%)
- renter households (49%)
- non-elderly single households (50%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (31%)
- Just Jewish households (44%)
- intermarried households (37%)
- synagogue non-member households (45%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (53%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (45%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (47%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (48%)

Table 6-16
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
All	63.4%
Geographic Area	
Core Area	74.0%
Memorial	72.1%
Central City	61.6%
Suburban Southwest	68.5%
West	57.3%
North	41.2%
Southeast	57.8%
Home Ownership	
Own	66.4%
Rent	48.8%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	60.7%
35 - 49	57.0%
50 - 64	65.6%
65 - 74	64.5%
75 and over	68.4%
➜ 65 and over	65.9%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	63.6%
Household with Only Adult Children	64.1%
Non-Elderly Couple	74.7%
Non-Elderly Single	50.4%
Elderly Couple	71.4%
Elderly Single	61.0%

Table 6-16
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
All	63.4%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	30.6%
$25 - $50,000	67.6%
$50 - $100,000	68.9%
$100 - $200,000	60.3%
$200,000 and over	62.5%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	72.3%
Conservative	82.8%
Reform	67.9%
Just Jewish	42.5%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	88.6%
Conversionary	91.7%
Intermarried	37.0%
Synagogue Membership	
Member.	86.7%
Non-Member	45.0%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year	
Attended	83.7%
Did Not Attend	58.8%
JCC Membership	
Member	81.7%
Non-Member	59.0%

Table 6-16 Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door**
All	63.4%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	85.7%
Non-Member	56.3%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	72.2%
To Supplemental School	70.4%
➜ To Jewish Education	71.0%
No	52.9%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	71.3%
No	65.2%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	78.1%
No	56.4%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	80.9%
No	61.8%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	79.5%
On General Trip	72.9%
No	44.6%

Table 6-16
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
All	63.4%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	85.7%
Asked, Did Not Donate	57.4%
Not Asked	47.4%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	48.1%
Under $100	85.3%
$100 - $500	85.3%
$500 and over	86.5%

Table 6-17
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	87%
Middlesex	2008	83%
W Palm Beach	2005	83%
Monmouth	1997	81%
Miami	2014	80%
Broward	2016	78%
Detroit	2005	77%
Atlantic County	2004	77%
Bergen	2001	76%
Hartford	2000	72%
Sarasota	2001	69%
Lehigh Valley	2007	68%
San Antonio	2007	68%
Tidewater	2001	68%
Rochester	1999	68%
St. Paul	2004	67%
Rhode Island	2002	67%
New Haven	2010	65%
Minneapolis	2004	65%
Jacksonville	2002	64%
Richmond	1994	64%

Community	Year	%
Houston	**2016**	**63%**
Los Angeles	1997	63%
Westport	2000	62%
Milwaukee	1996	62%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	61%
Harrisburg	1994	61%
St. Petersburg	1994	61%
York	1999	60%
Wilmington	1995	60%
Orlando	1993	59%
Houston *	**1986**	**59%**
Tucson	2002	58%
San Diego *	2003	57%
Charlotte	1997	57%
Las Vegas	2005	55%
Washington	2003	55%
Phoenix *	2002	55%
Portland (ME)	2007	50%
Seattle	2000	41%

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

Participate in a Passover Seder

Table 6-18 shows that 60% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston reported that someone in their household always participates in a Passover Seder; 11%, usually; 18%, sometimes; and 11%, never. In total, 71% of households always/usually participate in a Seder.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-19** shows that the 71% who **always/usually** participate in a Seder is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in Minneapolis, 75% in Pittsburgh, and 60% in St. Louis.

The 11% who **never** participate in a Seder is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in St. Louis, 13% in Pittsburgh, and 7% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-18** shows that, overall, 71% of households always/usually participate in a Seder. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Memorial (81%)
- households under age 35 (81%)
- households with children (81%)
- households earning an annual income of $25,000-$50,000 (82%)
- Orthodox households (100%) and Conservative households (87%)
- in-married households (92%) and conversionary in-married households (92%)
- synagogue member households (95%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (94%), JCC member households (90%), and Jewish organization member households (96%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (81%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (83%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (88%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (89%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (95%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (94%)
- households who donated under $100 (90%), $100-$500 (94%), and $500 and over (96%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the West (56%), the North (60%), and the Southeast (55%)
- households with only adult children (61%) and non-elderly single households (59%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (35%)
- Just Jewish households (48%)
- intermarried households (48%)
- synagogue non-member households (51%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (59%)
- households in which no adult participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (58%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (50%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (54%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (55%)

Table 6-18
Participate in a Passover Seder

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	70.8%	59.8%	11.0	18.3	10.9
Geographic Area					
Core Area	75.6%	64.5%	11.1	17.2	7.2
Memorial	81.0%	70.1%	10.9	15.0	4.0
Central City	78.8%	60.4%	18.4	8.9	12.3
Suburban Southwest	72.7%	67.5%	5.2	21.8	5.5
West	55.6%	50.0%	5.6	36.6	7.8
North	60.3%	50.6%	9.7	15.7	24.0
Southeast	55.2%	39.3%	15.9	25.9	18.9
Age of Head of Household					
Under 35	81.3%	69.7%	11.6	3.5	15.2
35 - 49	73.4%	61.4%	12.0	16.3	10.3
50 - 64	67.8%	55.1%	12.7	21.0	11.2
65 - 74	73.0%	65.2%	7.8	19.0	8.0
75 and over	62.5%	52.9%	9.6	24.9	12.6
➜ 65 and over	68.9%	60.4%	8.5	21.3	9.8
Household Structure					
Household with Children	81.4%	71.8%	9.6	12.6	6.0
Household with Only Adult Children	60.5%	45.8%	14.7	24.7	14.8
Non-Elderly Couple	74.8%	62.8%	12.0	15.6	9.6
Non-Elderly Single	59.2%	41.6%	17.6	22.1	18.7
Elderly Couple	72.7%	63.6%	9.1	19.1	8.2
Elderly Single	67.9%	58.3%	9.6	20.3	11.8

Table 6-18
Participate in a Passover Seder

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	70.8%	59.8%	11.0	18.3	10.9
Household Income					
Under $25,000	35.1%	34.6%	0.5	30.2	34.7
$25 - $50,000	82.0%	59.1%	22.9	3.3	14.7
$50 - $100,000	71.2%	53.9%	17.3	22.5	6.3
$100 - $200,000	78.9%	68.4%	10.5	10.2	10.9
$200,000 and over	71.2%	64.9%	6.3	17.8	11.0
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Conservative	87.1%	77.9%	9.2	10.8	2.1
Reform	76.3%	66.9%	9.4	17.8	5.9
Just Jewish	47.9%	32.4%	15.5	27.3	24.8
Type of Marriage					
In-married	91.5%	82.8%	8.7	8.2	0.3
Conversionary	92.2%	86.8%	5.4	4.9	2.9
Intermarried	47.7%	36.8%	10.9	31.7	20.6
Synagogue Membership					
Member	95.1%	86.3%	8.8	4.0	0.9
Non-Member	51.4%	38.6%	12.8	29.7	18.9
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	94.4%	88.1%	6.3	5.5	0.1
Did Not Attend	65.0%	52.9%	12.1	21.4	13.6

Table 6-18
Participate in a Passover Seder

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	70.8%	59.8%	11.0	18.3	10.9
JCC Membership					
Member	90.2%	82.1%	8.1	5.2	4.6
Non-Member	66.3%	54.6%	11.7	21.3	12.4
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	95.6%	87.5%	8.1	3.8	0.6
Non-Member	62.9%	51.0%	11.9	22.9	14.2
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	81.4%	70.0%	11.4	9.0	9.6
To Supplemental School	75.7%	64.4%	11.3	16.9	7.4
➜To Jewish Education	77.0%	65.6%	11.4	14.7	8.3
No	59.1%	46.5%	12.6	27.8	13.1
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	83.2%	72.3%	10.9	12.8	4.0
No	68.6%	56.5%	12.1	19.6	11.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	88.2%	76.4%	11.8	8.4	3.4
No	58.3%	46.7%	11.6	26.7	15.0
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	89.0%	75.5%	13.5	9.5	1.5
No	66.3%	55.6%	10.7	21.1	12.6

Table 6-18
Participate in a Passover Seder

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	70.8%	59.8%	11.0	18.3	10.9
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	95.2%	81.7%	13.5	4.4	0.4
On General Trip	74.0%	64.5%	9.5	19.5	6.5
No	49.9%	39.8%	10.1	28.1	22.0
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	93.5%	83.2%	10.3	5.7	0.8
Asked, Did Not Donate	64.9%	59.3%	5.6	20.0	15.1
Not Asked	54.3%	41.6%	12.7	27.8	17.9
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	54.9%	44.7%	10.2	27.1	18.0
Under $100	90.4%	77.7%	12.7	8.2	1.4
$100 - $500	94.2%	81.2%	13.0	5.0	0.8
$500 and over	96.0%	91.5%	4.5	3.7	0.3

Table 6-19
Participate in a Passover Seder
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Monmouth	1997	86%	77%	9	10	5
Bergen	2001	85%	76%	9	11	4
Essex-Morris	1998	84%	76%	8	9	7
Middlesex	2008	83%	74%	9	11	6
Detroit	2005	82%	75%	7	12	6
Howard County	2010	81%	73%	8	8	11
Miami	2014	81%	69%	11	13	6
S Palm Beach	2005	80%	68%	12	14	7
Westport	2000	79%	68%	11	13	8
W Palm Beach	2005	79%	66%	13	15	7
Rochester	1999	78%	70%	9	15	7
Hartford	2000	78%	69%	9	13	9
Minneapolis	2004	78%	68%	11	15	7
Chicago	2010	78%	68%	10	13	9
Broward	2016	78%	66%	13	14	7
Atlantic County	2004	78%	66%	12	15	6
Washington	2003	77%	65%	12	16	7
Milwaukee	1996	77%	65%	12	12	11
Baltimore	2010	76%	70%	6	11	13
St. Paul	2004	76%	68%	8	17	8
Cincinnati	2008	76%	65%	12	12	11
New Haven	2010	76%	64%	12	17	7
Philadelphia	2009	76%	76%		24	

Table 6-19
Participate in a Passover Seder
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Harrisburg	1994	75%	66%	9	13	12
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	65%	10	13	13
Tidewater	2001	75%	64%	11	15	10
Los Angeles	1997	74%	64%	10	14	12
Wilmington	1995	74%	64%	10	14	13
Richmond	1994	73%	63%	10	16	11
Rhode Island	2002	73%	61%	12	17	10
Boston	2005	72%	64%	8	20	8
Palm Springs	1998	72%	72%		17	12
Houston	**2016**	**71%**	**60%**	**11**	**18**	**11**
Lehigh Valley	2007	70%	59%	11	19	11
Cleveland	2011	70%	58%	12	17	12
New York	2011	69%	60%	9	16	14
Charlotte	1997	69%	58%	11	20	11
Sarasota	2001	69%	57%	12	17	14
San Antonio	2007	69%	57%	11	20	11
Orlando	1993	67%	54%	12	20	14
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	66%	54%	12	16	18
St. Petersburg	1994	65%	56%	9	16	19
York	1999	64%	55%	9	20	16
San Diego	2003	64%	51%	13	20	16
Jacksonville	2002	63%	53%	10	22	15
Atlanta	2006	62%	53%	10	19	19

Table 6-19
Participate in a Passover Seder
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Phoenix	2002	62%	49%	13	26	12
Columbus	2013	61%	49%	12	11	29
Tucson	2002	61%	49%	11	26	13
St. Louis	2014	60%	50%	11	16	23
Portland (ME)	2007	60%	47%	13	28	12
Denver	2007	57%	48%	9	25	18
San Francisco	2004	55%	55%		45	
Las Vegas	2005	50%	40%	11	28	21
Buffalo	1995	NA	91%			9

Light Chanukah Candles

Table 6-20 shows that 58% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston reported that someone in their household always lights Chanukah candles; 11%, usually; 18%, sometimes; and 13%, never. In total, 69% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-21** shows that the 69% who **always/usually** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in Minneapolis, 70% in Pittsburgh, and 58% in St. Louis. The 69% who always/usually/sometimes light Chanukah candles compares to 79% in 1986.

The 13% who **never** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in St. Louis, 17% in Pittsburgh, and 8% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-20** shows that, overall, 69% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- households under age 35 (81%)
- households with children (85%)
- Orthodox households (92%) and Conservative households (82%)
- in-married households (88%) and conversionary in-married households (94%)
- synagogue member households (89%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (94%), and JCC member households (91%), and Jewish organization member households (89%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (78%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (79%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (80%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (80%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (87%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (88%)
- households who donated under $100 (83%), $100-$500 (93%), and $500 and over (87%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the West (57%) and the Southeast (45%)
- households age 75 and over (58%)
- non-elderly single households (56%) and elderly single households (59%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (35%)
- Just Jewish households (52%)
- intermarried households (57%)
- synagogue non-member households (54%)

- households in which no adult visited Israel (54%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (56%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (57%)

TABLE 6-20
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	69.3%	57.9%	11.4	17.7	13.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Core Area	75.8%	61.4%	14.4	15.5	8.7
Memorial	71.4%	57.8%	13.6	18.0	10.6
Central City	75.6%	60.5%	15.1	12.6	11.8
Suburban Southwest	71.3%	65.8%	5.5	15.1	13.6
West	57.4%	50.8%	6.6	23.4	19.2
North	61.6%	52.8%	8.8	17.2	21.2
Southeast	45.4%	37.1%	8.3	36.5	18.1
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	80.8%	57.7%	23.1	9.0	10.2
35 - 49	75.5%	68.2%	7.3	13.2	11.3
50 - 64	67.4%	53.8%	13.6	18.3	14.3
65 - 74	67.7%	60.4%	7.3	20.5	11.8
75 and over	57.7%	47.4%	10.3	25.7	16.6
➜ 65 and over	64.6%	56.2%	8.4	22.4	13.0

Table 6-20
Light Chanukah Candles

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	69.3%	57.9%	11.4	17.7	13.0
Household Structure					
Household with Children	84.8%	75.2%	9.6	6.6	8.6
Household with Only Adult Children	72.5%	58.3%	14.2	15.4	12.1
Non-Elderly Couple	73.4%	58.4%	15.0	16.9	9.7
Non-Elderly Single	55.6%	39.3%	16.3	29.5	14.9
Elderly Couple	66.1%	57.6%	8.5	24.1	9.8
Elderly Single	58.5%	48.6%	9.9	24.1	17.4
Household Income					
Under $25,000	35.4%	32.5%	2.9	24.9	39.7
$25 - $50,000	73.0%	55.8%	17.2	19.8	7.2
$50 - $100,000	70.6%	58.0%	12.6	19.9	9.5
$100 - $200,000	77.6%	68.9%	8.7	11.8	10.6
$200,000 and over	72.5%	61.8%	10.7	14.1	13.4
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	91.9%	91.9%	0.0	8.1	0.0
Conservative	81.8%	72.0%	9.8	15.5	2.7
Reform	73.5%	63.1%	10.4	15.2	11.3
Just Jewish	52.3%	37.1%	15.2	23.1	24.6
Type of Marriage					
In-married	87.8%	77.3%	10.5	11.3	0.9
Conversionary	93.6%	84.3%	9.3	5.6	0.8
Intermarried	57.0%	44.2%	12.8	20.3	22.7

Table 6-20
Light Chanukah Candles

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	69.3%	57.9%	11.4	17.7	13.0
Synagogue Membership					
Member	88.5%	76.3%	12.2	9.8	1.7
Non-Member	54.1%	43.2%	10.9	24.0	21.9
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	94.2%	83.9%	10.3	3.7	2.1
Did Not Attend	63.2%	51.4%	11.8	21.1	15.7
JCC Membership					
Member	90.6%	77.7%	12.9	7.9	1.5
Non-Member	64.4%	53.2%	11.2	19.9	15.7
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	89.3%	78.3%	11.0	9.4	1.3
Non-Member	62.8%	51.2%	11.6	20.4	16.8
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	78.4%	69.6%	8.8	7.9	13.7
To Supplemental School	71.2%	57.8%	13.4	18.8	10.0
➜To Jewish Education	72.4%	60.4%	12.0	16.4	11.2
No	64.3%	50.2%	14.1	17.0	18.7
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	79.2%	68.2%	11.0	13.6	7.2
No	66.5%	53.4%	13.1	18.0	15.5
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	80.0%	69.4%	10.6	16.2	3.8
No	61.5%	47.3%	14.2	16.9	21.6

Table 6-20
Light Chanukah Candles

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	69.3%	57.9%	11.4	17.7	13.0
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	79.8%	72.6%	7.2	15.3	4.9
No	67.5%	53.0%	14.5	16.4	16.1
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	87.3%	73.6%	13.7	11.1	1.6
On General Trip	71.1%	62.0%	9.1	14.5	14.4
No	54.4%	43.0%	11.4	24.9	20.7
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	87.8%	75.9%	11.9	9.7	2.5
Asked, Did Not Donate	62.0%	50.8%	11.2	11.8	26.2
Not Asked	56.4%	45.1%	11.3	25.2	18.4
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	57.1%	45.7%	11.4	22.4	20.5
Under $100	83.3%	74.2%	9.1	12.8	3.9
$100 - $500	92.7%	78.9%	13.8	5.4	1.9
$500 and over	86.8%	74.1%	12.7	11.4	1.8

Table 6-21
Light Chanukah Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Monmouth	1997	87%	82%	5	7	6
Middlesex	2008	84%	77%	7	10	7
Bergen	2001	83%	76%	7	8	9
Howard County	2010	81%	68%	14	8	11
Rochester	1999	80%	72%	8	9	11
Harrisburg	1994	80%	71%	9	5	15
Boston	2005	79%	68%	11	11	10
Hartford	2000	78%	71%	8	8	13
Westport	2000	78%	70%	8	9	14
Minneapolis	2004	78%	65%	13	14	8
Chicago	2010	78%	65%	12	12	10
Detroit	2005	77%	69%	8	10	13
Atlantic County	2004	77%	68%	10	10	12
S Palm Beach	2005	77%	68%	9	10	13
Broward	2016	77%	67%	10	14	9
Tidewater	2001	77%	67%	10	10	13
W Palm Beach	2005	76%	68%	9	11	13
Miami	2014	76%	67%	10	12	12
St. Paul	2004	76%	66%	10	14	10
Rhode Island	2002	76%	66%	10	11	13
Cincinnati	2008	76%	60%	16	14	10
New Haven	2010	75%	66%	9	14	11
Baltimore	2010	75%	65%	10	9	16

Table 6-21
Light Chanukah Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Wilmington	1995	74%	67%	7	9	17
Orlando	1993	74%	64%	10	10	16
Atlanta	2006	74%	61%	12	15	12
Essex-Morris	1998	74%	74%		26	
Charlotte	1997	73%	67%	6	10	17
Lehigh Valley	2007	73%	64%	10	14	13
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	73%	63%	10	9	17
York	1999	71%	65%	7	11	18
Richmond	1994	71%	64%	7	12	17
Los Angeles	1997	71%	61%	10	12	17
Philadelphia	2009	71%	71%		29	
Milwaukee	1996	70%	63%	7	11	19
Pittsburgh	2002	70%	60%	10	13	17
San Antonio	2007	70%	59%	11	17	13
Washington	2003	70%	59%	11	17	13
Portland (ME)	2007	70%	58%	12	15	16
Houston	**2016**	**69%**	**58%**	**11**	**18**	**13**
Cleveland	2011	69%	54%	15	13	18
Jacksonville	2002	68%	61%	7	15	17
New York	2011	68%	60%	8	12	21
Tucson	2002	68%	57%	11	16	16
San Diego	2003	68%	56%	13	16	16
St. Petersburg	1994	67%	62%	5	10	23

Table 6-21
Light Chanukah Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Denver	2007	66%	54%	12	17	17
Palm Springs	1998	66%	66%		15	19
Sarasota	2001	65%	57%	8	13	22
Phoenix	2002	64%	53%	11	18	18
Las Vegas	2005	64%	53%	11	16	20
Columbus	2013	62%	45%	17	10	28
St. Louis	2014	58%	47%	11	17	25
San Francisco	2004	57%	57%		43	
Houston	**1986**	**NA**	**79%**			**21**

Light Sabbath Candles

Table 6-22 shows that 15% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston reported that someone in their household always lights Sabbath candles; 9%, usually; 34%, sometimes; and 43%, never. In total, 24% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. A significant decline is seen in the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (24%) from the percentages for the three practices discussed previously (63%-71%).

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-23** shows that the 24% who **always/usually** light Sabbath candles is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Minneapolis, 25% in Pittsburgh, and 17% in St. Louis.

The 43% who **never** light Sabbath candles is the seventh lowest among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in St. Louis, 48% in Pittsburgh, and 42% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-22** shows that, overall, 24% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (36%)
- Orthodox households (73%) and Conservative households (37%)
- in-married households (39%) and conversionary in-married households (37%)
- synagogue member households (40%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (57%), and JCC member households (51%), and Jewish organization member households (44%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (38%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (45%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip (34%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)
- households who donated under $100 (35%), $100-$500 (41%), and $500 and over (46%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the West (7%) and the Southeast (11%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (14%)
- Just Jewish households (13%)
- intermarried households (8%)
- synagogue non-member households (11%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (11%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (11%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (14%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%)

Table 6-22
Light Sabbath Candles

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	23.9%	14.9%	9.0	33.6	42.5
Geographic Area					
Core Area	36.2%	22.4%	13.8	32.7	31.1
Memorial	24.9%	15.7%	9.2	36.2	38.9
Central City	20.9%	16.0%	4.9	35.5	43.6
Suburban Southwest	15.9%	14.0%	1.9	34.6	49.5
West	6.8%	2.3%	4.5	46.1	47.1
North	18.6%	7.7%	10.9	28.5	52.9
Southeast	10.9%	3.4%	7.5	30.0	59.1
Age of Head of Household					
Under 35	33.4%	19.5%	13.9	31.7	34.9
35 - 49	28.4%	15.7%	12.7	35.7	35.9
50 - 64	19.2%	13.2%	6.0	35.2	45.6
65 - 74	24.6%	15.3%	9.3	30.3	45.1
75 and over	20.1%	13.7%	6.4	33.2	46.7
➜ 65 and over	22.9%	14.7%	8.2	31.4	45.7
Household Structure					
Household with Children	30.5%	17.8%	12.7	33.6	35.9
Household with Only Adult Children	19.5%	13.7%	5.8	31.1	49.4
Non-Elderly Couple	27.9%	18.8%	9.1	45.7	26.4
Non-Elderly Single	17.5%	9.4%	8.1	26.7	55.8
Elderly Couple	25.7%	15.4%	10.3	33.4	40.9
Elderly Single	17.2%	11.3%	5.9	30.9	51.9

Table 6-22
Light Sabbath Candles

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	23.9%	14.9%	9.0	33.6	42.5
Household Income					
Under $25,000	13.8%	11.3%	2.5	22.9	63.3
$25 - $50,000	22.5%	14.4%	8.1	32.9	44.6
$50 - $100,000	26.5%	14.4%	12.1	33.8	39.7
$100 - $200,000	25.5%	14.3%	11.2	28.0	46.5
$200,000 and over	29.5%	20.3%	9.2	35.4	35.1
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	72.5%	70.0%	2.5	8.3	19.2
Conservative	37.4%	25.8%	11.6	35.5	27.1
Reform	19.0%	9.5%	9.5	41.7	39.3
Just Jewish	13.1%	5.6%	7.5	26.0	60.9
Type of Marriage					
In-married	39.0%	26.5%	12.5	43.8	17.2
Conversionary	36.9%	25.5%	11.4	49.8	13.3
Intermarried	7.9%	3.4%	4.5	22.1	70.0
Synagogue Membership					
Member	40.0%	27.4%	12.6	40.4	19.6
Non-Member	11.0%	4.9%	6.1	28.3	60.7
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	57.0%	40.8%	16.2	32.4	10.6
Did Not Attend	15.6%	8.4%	7.2	34.1	50.3

Table 6-22
Light Sabbath Candles

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	23.9%	14.9%	9.0	33.6	42.5
JCC Membership					
Member	51.3%	36.9%	14.4	29.6	19.1
Non-Member	17.3%	9.6%	7.7	34.7	48.0
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	44.2%	26.1%	18.1	36.8	19.0
Non-Member	17.4%	11.3%	6.1	32.6	50.0
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	38.3%	21.4%	16.9	22.9	38.8
To Supplemental School	21.8%	13.8%	8.0	37.4	40.8
➜To Jewish Education	26.5%	15.9%	10.6	33.9	39.6
No	17.6%	12.6%	5.0	33.8	48.6
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	32.4%	22.7%	9.7	33.2	34.4
No	20.9%	11.7%	9.2	34.2	44.9
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	33.2%	21.0%	12.2	37.9	28.9
No	16.1%	9.5%	6.6	29.9	54.0
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	44.5%	29.0%	15.5	33.9	21.6
No	17.6%	10.1%	7.5	32.9	49.5

Table 6-22
Light Sabbath Candles

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	23.9%	14.9%	9.0	33.6	42.5
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	34.2%	22.4%	11.8	44.6	21.2
On General Trip	31.0%	21.7%	9.3	31.5	37.5
No	11.1%	4.5%	6.6	26.8	62.1
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	40.3%	28.4%	11.9	41.0	18.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	11.2%	3.6%	7.6	32.4	56.4
Not Asked	13.9%	7.0%	6.9	28.0	58.1
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	13.4%	6.4%	7.0	28.2	58.4
Under $100	34.5%	26.0%	8.5	40.3	25.2
$100 - $500	41.3%	30.1%	11.2	41.5	17.2
$500 and over	45.5%	29.0%	16.5	41.1	13.4

Table 6-23
Light Sabbath Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Baltimore	2010	36%	28%	8	21	43
New York	2011	33%	29%	4	17	50
Essex-Morris	1998	33%	26%	7	27	40
Bergen	2001	32%	26%	6	23	44
Miami	2014	32%	25%	7	22	46
Detroit	2005	29%	22%	7	31	40
Cincinnati	2008	29%	17%	13	30	41
Rochester	1999	28%	19%	9	30	42
Harrisburg	1994	27%	15%	12	28	46
Boston	2005	26%	18%	7	28	47
Minneapolis	2004	26%	15%	11	32	42
Middlesex	2008	25%	20%	5	24	51
Hartford	2000	25%	18%	8	27	48
Pittsburgh	2002	25%	17%	8	28	48
Los Angeles	1997	25%	17%	8	26	49
Monmouth	1997	25%	16%	9	29	46
St. Paul	2004	25%	15%	10	37	39
Jacksonville	2002	24%	16%	8	25	51
Houston	**2016**	**24%**	**15%**	**9**	**34**	**43**
Milwaukee	1996	24%	15%	9	29	47
Cleveland	2011	23%	17%	7	27	50
Atlanta	2006	23%	17%	6	29	48
S Palm Beach	2005	22%	17%	5	22	55
Broward	2016	22%	15%	7	32	46

Table 6-23
Light Sabbath Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	14%	8	29	49
Chicago	2010	22%	14%	8	26	52
Tidewater	2001	22%	14%	8	25	54
St. Petersburg	1994	22%	14%	7	28	51
Rhode Island	2002	21%	13%	8	26	53
Palm Springs	1998	21%	21%		27	51
San Antonio	2007	20%	14%	6	32	48
San Diego	2003	20%	13%	8	26	54
New Haven	2010	20%	13%	7	24	56
Richmond	1994	20%	11%	9	31	49
San Francisco	2004	20%	20%		80	
Washington	2003	19%	13%	6	29	52
Wilmington	1995	19%	12%	7	25	56
Denver	2007	19%	11%	8	25	56
Howard County	2010	18%	11%	7	33	49
York	1999	18%	11%	7	30	52
Philadelphia	2009	18%	18%		82	
W Palm Beach	2005	17%	13%	4	24	59
Sarasota	2001	17%	12%	5	21	63
Tucson	2002	17%	11%	6	26	58
Westport	2000	17%	11%	6	25	58
Columbus	2013	17%	10%	7	27	56
St. Louis	2014	17%	10%	7	25	58
Charlotte	1997	17%	10%	6	27	56

Table 6-23
Light Sabbath Candles
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Phoenix	2002	16%	11%	5	26	57
Orlando	1993	16%	9%	7	29	55
Atlantic County	2004	14%	10%	3	28	58
Seattle	2000	13%	11%	3	29	58
Portland (ME)	2007	13%	9%	4	26	61
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%	8%	5	28	59
Las Vegas	2005	11%	7%	4	22	67
Buffalo	1995	NA	56%			44

Keep Kosher

Table 6-24 shows that 6% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston keep kosher in and out of the home and 6% keep kosher in the home only. In total, 12% (3,100 households) of households keep a kosher home, and 7,300 persons live in a kosher home. The respondent defined "kosher" for himself/herself.

✔ If it is assumed 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, then 3,700 persons keep kosher in and out of the home.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-25** shows that the 12% who **keep a kosher home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in Pittsburgh and 13% in both Minneapolis and St. Louis.

The 6% who **keep kosher in and out of the home** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Keep a Kosher Home

Table 6-24 shows that, overall, 12% of households **keep a kosher home**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households under age 35 (24%)
- Orthodox households (69%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (30%) and JCC member households (24%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (25%)
- households who donated under $100 (24%) and $500 and over (22%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the West (4%)
- Reform households (2%)
- intermarried households (3%)

Keep Kosher In and Out of the Home

Table 6-24 shows that, overall, 6% of respondents **keep kosher in and out of the home**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households under age 35 (16%)
- elderly single households (14%)
- Orthodox households (52%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (18%)

- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (12%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (16%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- Reform households (0%
- intermarried households (0%)

Table 6-24
Keep Kosher

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.8%	5.6%	6.2
Geographic Area			
Core Area	15.1%	6.1%	9.0
Memorial	14.3%	8.8%	5.5
Central City	9.6%	7.6%	2.0
Suburban Southwest	9.9%	3.8%	6.1
West	4.4%	0.8%	3.6
North	7.5%	1.1%	6.4
Southeast	14.9%	13.2%	1.7
Age of Head of Household			
Under 35	24.0%	8.0%	16.0
35 - 49	9.0%	6.2%	2.8
50 - 64	10.1%	6.1%	4.0
65 - 74	15.0%	4.6%	10.4
75 and over	5.6%	2.9%	2.7
➜ 65 and over	11.5%	4.0%	7.5
Household Structure			
Household with Children	9.1%	3.8%	5.3
Household with Only Adult Children	11.0%	5.5%	5.5
Non-Elderly Couple	14.6%	10.8%	3.8
Non-Elderly Single	14.7%	4.3%	10.4
Elderly Couple	9.3%	4.3%	5.0
Elderly Single	16.2%	2.4%	13.8

Table 6-24
Keep Kosher

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.8%	5.6%	6.2
Household Income			
Under $25,000	10.4%	0.8%	9.6
$25 - $50,000	9.0%	1.4%	7.6
$50 - $100,000	16.7%	8.0%	8.7
$100 - $200,000	9.5%	4.5%	5.0
$200,000 and over	15.2%	9.0%	6.2
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	69.4%	17.1%	52.3
Conservative	19.6%	10.6%	9.0
Reform	1.9%	1.5%	0.4
Just Jewish	9.6%	4.9%	4.7
Type of Marriage			
In-married	17.7%	9.3%	8.4
Conversionary	10.6%	3.1%	7.5
Intermarried	2.9%	2.5%	0.4
Synagogue Membership			
Member	19.9%	9.7%	10.2
Non-Member	5.1%	2.3%	2.8
Attended Chabad in the Past Year			
Attended	30.3%	12.2%	18.1
Did Not Attend	7.0%	3.6%	3.4
JCC Membership			
Member	23.9%	14.0%	9.9
Non-Member	8.7%	3.7%	5.0

Table 6-24
Keep Kosher

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.8%	5.6%	6.2
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	19.7%	9.9%	9.8
Non-Member	9.2%	4.1%	5.1
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child			
To Jewish Day School	18.4%	7.4%	11.0
To Supplemental School	9.6%	6.5%	3.1
➜ To Jewish Education	12.0%	6.7%	5.3
No	10.8%	3.3%	7.5
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child			
To Overnight Camp	18.0%	7.3%	10.7
No	8.9%	5.5%	3.4
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager			
In Youth Group	16.2%	7.8%	8.4
No	7.5%	4.3%	3.2
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	24.7%	13.0%	11.7
No	7.1%	3.7%	3.4
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	13.3%	7.6%	5.7
On General Trip	17.2%	7.4%	9.8
No	6.8%	2.7%	4.1

Table 6-24
Keep Kosher

Base: Respondents

Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.8%	5.6%	6.2
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	19.1%	8.7%	10.4
Asked, Did Not Donate	6.4%	3.6%	2.8
Not Asked	7.2%	3.5%	3.7
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	7.1%	3.6%	3.5
Under $100	23.6%	7.9%	15.7
$100 - $500	12.4%	6.2%	6.2
$500 and over	22.0%	12.5%	9.5

Table 6-25
Keep Kosher
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Total In Home*	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
New York	2011	32%	NA	NA
Bergen	2001	29%	11%	18
Monmouth	1997	26%	15%	11
Baltimore *	2010	26%	NA	NA
Middlesex	2008	23%	11%	12
Harrisburg	1994	23%	15%	8
Detroit	2005	22%	8%	14
Rochester	1999	22%	13%	8
Essex-Morris *	1998	22%	NA	NA
Miami	2014	20%	6%	13
Cleveland *	2011	20%	NA	NA
Cincinnati *	2008	19%	NA	NA
Pittsburgh *	2002	19%	NA	NA
Hartford	2000	17%	11%	6
Buffalo *	1995	17%	NA	NA
Rhode Island	2002	16%	8%	8
New Haven	2010	15%	8%	8
Chicago *	2010	15%	NA	NA
Philadelphia *	2009	15%	NA	NA
St. Paul	2004	14%	6%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	5
Minneapolis	2004	13%	7%	6
York	1999	13%	8%	6
Milwaukee	1996	13%	8%	5

Table 6-25
Keep Kosher
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Total In Home*	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
St. Louis	2014	13%	NA	NA
Denver *	2007	13%	NA	NA
Atlanta *	2006	13%	NA	NA
Palm Springs *	1998	13%	NA	NA
Washington	2003	12%	5%	7
Houston	**2016**	**12%**	**6%**	**6**
Broward	2016	12%	7%	5
Wilmington	1995	12%	7%	5
Tucson	2002	11%	5%	6
Columbus	2013	11%	6%	5
Lehigh Valley	2007	11%	5%	5
Los Angeles *	1997	11%	NA	NA
San Antonio	2007	10%	4%	5
Jacksonville	2002	10%	5%	5
Tidewater	2001	10%	5%	5
Atlantic County	2004	10%	6%	4
St. Petersburg	1994	10%	6%	4
Richmond	1994	10%	6%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	6%	3
Orlando	1993	9%	6%	3
Howard County	2010	9%	NA	NA
Phoenix *	2002	9%	NA	NA
Charlotte	1997	8%	5%	3
San Diego *	2003	8%	NA	NA

Table 6-25
Keep Kosher
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	*Total In Home*	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
Boston [1]	2005	7%	NA	NA
Sarasota	2001	6%	4%	3
Westport	2000	6%	4%	1
Las Vegas	2005	5%	3%	3
Seattle *	2000	5%	NA	NA
Portland (ME)	2007	3%	1%	3

* Question was only asked about *keeping kosher in the home*.
[1] Question was about *following Jewish dietary laws in the home*.

Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath

Table 6-26 shows that 3% of respondents in Jewish households in Houston refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-26** shows that the 3% who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.5% in Minneapolis.

The percentage who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is 8% for respondents under age 35 and 39% for Orthodox respondents.

Table 6-26
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	12.1%
Detroit	2005	9.5%
Miami	2014	7.4%
Middlesex	2008	6.1%
Monmouth	1997	5.5%
Rhode Island	2002	4.4%
Harrisburg	1994	3.6%
New Haven	2010	3.3%
Houston	**2016**	**2.9%**
Washington	2003	2.9%
Rochester	1999	2.9%
Hartford	2000	2.7%
Minneapolis	2004	2.5%
Broward	2016	2.4%
St. Paul	2004	2.4%
San Antonio	2007	2.3%

Community	Year	%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.1%
S Palm Beach	2005	2.1%
Tidewater	2001	2.1%
Milwaukee	1996	2.1%
Richmond	1994	1.9%
Tucson	2002	1.4%
Portland (ME)	2007	1.3%
Las Vegas	2005	1.3%
Charlotte	1997	1.3%
Jacksonville	2002	1.1%
Wilmington	1995	1.0%
Atlantic County	2004	0.9%
W Palm Beach	2005	0.8%
Sarasota	2001	0.8%
York	1999	0.7%
Westport	2000	0.3%

Have a Christmas Tree

Table 6-27 shows that 19% of Jewish households in Houston always have a Christmas tree; 4%, usually; 13%, sometimes; and 65%, never. In total, 35% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-28** shows that the 35% who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is the second highest among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-27** shows that, overall, 35% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the West (47%), the North (57%), and the Southeast (49%)
- households age 35-49 (45%)
- households with children (48%), households with only adult children (51%), and non-elderly couple households (45%)
- Households earning an annual income under $25,000 (46%)
- Just Jewish households (53%)
- intermarried households (85%)
- synagogue non-member households (51%) and Jewish organization non-member households (45%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (47%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (51%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (54%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (50%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the Core Area (24%), Memorial (22%), and the Suburban Southwest (25%)
- under age 35 (20%) and age 75 and over (22%)
- non-elderly single households (23%) and elderly single households (20%)
-

Orthodox households (15%) and Conservative households (15%)

- in-married households (9%) and conversionary in-married households (15%)
- synagogue member households (15%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (16%), JCC member households (16%), and Jewish organization member households (5%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (16%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (24%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (22%)

- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (21%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (14%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (12%)
- households who donated under $100 (16%), $100-$500 (14%), and $500 and over (7%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

✔ Of households in which everyone was born or raised Jewish, 4% always have a Christmas tree; 1%, usually; 10%, sometimes; and 85%, never.

✔ Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 4% always have a Christmas tree; 1%, usually; 10%, sometimes; and 85%, never.

Special Note: the first two check marks have the same percentages and that is coincidence.

✔ Of households who always have a Christmas tree, 42% also always light Chanukah candles and 21% never do.

✔ Of households who always light Chanukah candles, 14% always have a Christmas tree and 73% never do.

✔ 8% of households always have a Christmas tree and always light Chanukah candles. 6% of households never have a Christmas tree and never light Chanukah candles.

✔ Of intermarried households with Jewish children, 91% always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree.

Table 6-27
Have a Christmas Tree

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	35.0%	18.8%	3.6	12.6	65.0
Geographic Area					
Core Area	24.0%	14.8%	0.2	9.0	76.0
Memorial	22.3%	11.1%	3.9	7.3	77.7
Central City	38.8%	12.5%	7.5	18.8	61.2
Suburban Southwest	24.5%	16.0%	0.7	7.8	75.5
West	46.8%	32.9%	10.1	3.8	53.2
North	56.8%	30.5%	7.1	19.2	43.2
Southeast	48.9%	18.0%	0.9	30.0	51.1
Age of Head of Household					
Under 35	19.7%	12.7%	0.5	6.5	80.3
35 - 49	45.0%	28.8%	0.3	15.9	55.0
50 - 64	41.9%	21.5%	6.5	13.9	58.1
65 - 74	29.4%	16.7%	2.8	9.9	70.6
75 and over	22.3%	4.5%	4.8	13.0	77.7
➜ 65 and over	26.7%	12.0%	3.6	11.1	73.3
Household Structure					
Household with Children	47.5%	34.3%	5.9	7.3	52.5
Household with Only Adult Children	51.1%	28.5%	7.1	15.5	48.9
Non-Elderly Couple	44.6%	25.5%	2.2	16.9	55.4
Non-Elderly Single	23.0%	4.5%	0.0	18.5	77.0
Elderly Couple	26.7%	15.3%	4.7	6.7	73.3
Elderly Single	19.8%	3.9%	1.0	14.9	80.2

Table 6-27
Have a Christmas Tree
Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	35.0%	18.8%	3.6	12.6	65.0
Household Income					
Under $25,000	46.1%	2.6%	0.7	42.8	53.9
$25 - $50,000	34.7%	9.9%	1.1	23.7	65.3
$50 - $100,000	34.4%	21.5%	0.3	12.6	65.6
$100 - $200,000	37.9%	23.8%	4.7	9.4	62.1
$200,000 and over	37.1%	20.6%	7.1	9.4	62.9
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	14.6%	8.6%	0.0	6.0	85.4
Conservative	15.3%	7.1%	3.0	5.2	84.7
Reform	32.5%	18.5%	1.8	12.2	67.5
Just Jewish	53.0%	29.4%	6.5	17.1	47.0
Type of Marriage					
In-married	9.4%	4.4%	1.1	3.9	90.6
Conversionary	14.8%	2.6%	2.0	10.2	85.2
Intermarried	85.3%	61.0%	9.1	15.2	14.7
Synagogue Membership					
Member	14.7%	5.1%	1.6	8.0	85.3
Non-Member	51.0%	29.7%	5.1	16.2	49.0
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	15.8%	5.2%	0.3	10.3	84.2
Did Not Attend	39.8%	22.2%	4.4	13.2	60.2

Table 6-27
Have a Christmas Tree
Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	35.0%	18.8%	3.6	12.6	65.0
JCC Membership					
Member	15.5%	5.3%	0.3	9.9	84.5
Non-Member	39.5%	22.1%	4.3	13.1	60.5
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	5.1%	1.4%	0.4	3.3	94.9
Non-Member	44.6%	24.4%	4.6	15.6	55.4
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	16.2%	4.8%	0.0	11.4	83.8
To Supplemental School	30.8%	14.3%	4.5	12.0	69.2
➜To Jewish Education	27.8%	13.1%	3.3	11.4	72.2
No	47.3%	29.5%	4.7	13.1	52.7
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	23.8%	10.8%	3.5	9.5	76.2
No	35.9%	19.3%	3.7	12.9	64.1
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	21.9%	10.8%	1.3	9.8	78.1
No	42.2%	22.4%	6.0	13.8	57.8
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	20.7%	8.7%	2.7	9.3	79.3
No	36.7%	19.5%	4.1	13.1	63.3

Table 6-27
Have a Christmas Tree

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	35.0%	18.8%	3.6	12.6	65.0
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	14.4%	7.7%	0.2	6.5	85.6
On General Trip	34.3%	13.6%	6.7	14.0	65.7
No	51.1%	30.8%	4.0	16.3	48.9
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	12.3%	4.5%	0.7	7.1	87.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	26.6%	19.0%	1.0	6.6	73.4
Not Asked	54.3%	30.0%	6.2	18.1	45.7
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	50.0%	28.2%	5.4	16.4	50.0
Under $100	15.5%	4.1%	0.5	10.9	84.5
$100 - $500	14.3%	4.9%	1.2	8.2	85.7
$500 and over	6.6%	4.7%	0.3	1.6	93.4

Table 6-28
Have a Christmas Tree in the Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually/ Sometimes*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Portland (ME)	2007	48%	30%	6	12	52
Houston	**2016**	**35%**	**19%**	**4**	**13**	**65**
Las Vegas	2005	34%	17%	4	13	66
York	1999	33%	24%	5	4	67
Orlando	1993	32%	18%	4	10	68
Charlotte	1997	31%	23%	4	5	69
Westport	2000	31%	18%	3	9	69
Harrisburg	1994	30%	21%	3	7	70
Tidewater	2001	30%	17%	6	8	70
Richmond	1994	29%	18%	3	8	71
Tucson	2002	28%	12%	6	11	72
Washington	2003	27%	14%	4	9	73
Wilmington	1995	26%	19%	2	4	74
Rhode Island	2002	26%	18%	4	5	74
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	17%	3	5	74
St. Petersburg	1994	26%	16%	4	7	74
San Antonio	2007	26%	16%	2	8	74
New Haven	2010	25%	16%	3	6	75
St. Paul	2004	25%	16%	2	7	75
Jacksonville	2002	25%	15%	2	8	75
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	25%	13%	5	7	75
Atlantic County	2004	24%	13%	3	8	76
Broward	2016	24%	13%	2	9	76

Table 6-28
Have a Christmas Tree in the Home
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Always/ Usually/ Sometimes*	Always	Usually	Some-times	Never
Milwaukee	1996	23%	15%	3	6	77
Rochester	1999	23%	15%	1	7	77
Minneapolis	2004	23%	14%	2	7	77
Essex-Morris	1998	21%	13%	2	5	79
Hartford	2000	20%	14%	2	5	80
Los Angeles	1997	20%	10%	3	7	80
Bergen	2001	17%	11%	2	4	83
Sarasota	2001	17%	11%	1	5	83
Detroit	2005	15%	9%	2	4	85
Monmouth	1997	15%	9%	2	4	85
W Palm Beach	2005	14%	9%	1	4	86
Miami *	2014	13%	6%	1	6	87
Middlesex	2008	10%	7%	1	3	90
S Palm Beach	2005	8%	4%	1	3	93

Synagogue Attendance

Table 6-29 shows that 27% of Jewish respondents in Houston never attend synagogue services (*attend services*) or attend services only for weddings, b'nai mitzvah ceremonies, and other such occasions (*special occasions*). 23% of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays; 23%, a few times per year; and 27%, once per month or more, including 8% who attend services once per week or more. Thus, 73% of respondents attend services at least once per year, other than for special occasions. The discussion below focuses on the percentage of respondents who attend services once per month or more and the percentage who never attend services. *Never attend services* includes respondents who never attend synagogue services and respondents who attend synagogue services only for special occasions ❶.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-30** shows that the 27% who **attend services once per month or more** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Pittsburgh, 29% in St. Louis, and 22% in Minneapolis.

The 27% who **never attend services** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Louis and 23% in both Pittsburgh and Minneapolis.

Age of Respondent. **Table 6-31** shows that the 36% of respondents **under age 35** who attend services once per month or more is the fourth highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in St. Louis, 23% in Pittsburgh, and 8% in Minneapolis.

The 28% of respondents **age 35-49** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Pittsburgh, 24% in St. Louis, and 22% in Minneapolis.

The 23% of respondents **age 50-64** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Pittsburgh, 29% in St. Louis, and 19% in Minneapolis.

The 29% of respondents **age 65-74** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Pittsburgh, 29% in St. Louis, and 26% in Minneapolis.

The 28% of respondents **age 75 and over** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in St. Louis, 39% in Pittsburgh, and 28% in Minneapolis.

The 28% of respondents **age 65 and over** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in St. Louis, 36% in Pittsburgh, and 28% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Attend Services Once per Month or More

Table 6-29 shows that, overall, 27% of respondents **attend services once per month or more**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- under age 35 (36%)
- Orthodox households (64%) and Conservative households (42%)
- in-married households (40%) and conversionary in-married households (51%)
- synagogue member households (52%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (53%), JCC member households (50%), and Jewish organization member households (49%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (41%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (41%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (46%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (41%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%)
- households who donated under $100 (44%), $100-$500 (42%), and $500 and over (51%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage who attend services once per month or more is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the West (8%)
- Households earning an annual income under $25,000 (15%)
- Just Jewish households (10%)
- intermarried households (7%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (16%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (15%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (16%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (15%)

Never Attend Services

Table 6-29 shows that, overall, 27% of respondents **never attend services**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the North (49%) and the Southeast (37%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (37%)
- Just Jewish households (51%)
- intermarried households (53%)
- synagogue non-member households (46%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (45%)

- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (44%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in Memorial (9%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (14%)
- under age 35 (12%)
- Orthodox households (17%) and Conservative households (11%)
- in-married households (12%) and conversionary in-married households (8%)
- synagogue member households (3%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (3%), JCC member households (8%), and Jewish organization member households (9%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (16%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (13%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (11%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (10%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (7%)
- households who donated under $100 (8%), $100-$500 (9%) and $500 and over (5%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed when the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would, or when the Jewish household member was unavailable.

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	27.3%	22.8	23.0	11.1	7.7	8.1	26.9%
Geographic Area							
Core Area	18.7%	25.7	19.2	12.1	10.9	13.4	36.4%
Memorial	8.9%	22.2	33.6	16.8	11.3	7.2	35.3%
Central City	30.4%	21.0	26.9	12.3	4.3	5.1	21.7%
Suburban Southwest	24.4%	23.1	28.1	6.5	8.5	9.4	24.4%
West	33.5%	32.1	26.7	3.6	2.0	2.1	7.7%
North	49.1%	16.1	14.8	7.6	6.3	6.1	20.0%
Southeast	36.7%	20.6	23.7	14.5	2.3	2.2	19.0%
Length of Residence in Houston							
0 - 4 years	14.0%	19.3	40.1	7.5	7.5	11.6	26.6%
5 - 9 years	34.5%	30.6	11.4	12.6	5.5	5.4	23.5%
10 - 19 years	34.7%	19.4	20.7	9.9	5.5	9.8	25.2%
20 or more years	26.3%	23.1	23.0	11.5	8.4	7.7	27.6%
Age of Respondent							
Under 35	11.8%	34.8	17.8	13.4	11.9	10.3	35.6%
35 - 49	31.5%	18.1	22.9	12.0	7.7	7.8	27.5%
50 - 64	27.2%	27.4	22.9	8.0	7.2	7.3	22.5%
65 - 74	29.4%	13.6	28.5	12.2	7.2	9.1	28.5%
75 and over	30.1%	23.9	18.5	13.3	6.2	8.0	27.5%
➜ 65 and over	29.7%	17.5	24.7	12.6	6.8	8.7	28.1%

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	27.3%	22.8	23.0	11.1	7.7	8.1	26.9%
Sex of Respondent							
Male	30.9%	22.0	23.2	9.3	6.4	8.2	23.9%
Female	23.3%	23.6	22.7	13.0	9.1	8.3	30.4%
Household Structure							
Household with Children	25.5%	21.1	20.1	13.0	11.2	9.1	33.3%
Household with Only Adult Children	36.2%	18.3	23.4	5.0	8.3	8.8	22.1%
Non-Elderly Couple	23.9%	23.8	27.0	10.1	6.8	8.4	25.3%
Non-Elderly Single	28.0%	34.6	16.7	8.1	4.3	8.3	20.7%
Elderly Couple	27.0%	17.4	28.8	13.8	6.6	6.4	26.8%
Elderly Single	29.2%	22.4	16.6	14.3	7.0	10.5	31.8%
Household Income							
Under $25,000	37.2%	29.6	17.8	6.5	2.7	6.2	15.4%
$25 - $50,000	31.3%	15.3	24.9	15.7	4.8	8.0	28.5%
$50 - $100,000	21.1%	22.2	21.3	8.8	14.8	11.8	35.4%
$100 - $200,000	31.1%	19.5	22.1	12.3	7.1	7.9	27.3%
$200,000 and over	28.0%	23.3	21.6	13.6	5.5	8.0	27.1%
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	17.3%	8.9	10.3	9.6	16.6	37.3	63.5%
Conservative	10.6%	22.3	25.2	16.5	13.2	12.2	41.9%
Reform	19.0%	24.5	28.7	14.9	7.3	5.6	27.8%
Just Jewish	50.7%	23.4	15.8	2.9	2.9	4.3	10.1%

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	27.3%	22.8	23.0	11.1	7.7	8.1	26.9%
Type of Marriage							
In-married	11.5%	19.0	29.5	16.6	10.2	13.2	40.0%
Conversionary	8.2%	10.5	30.6	13.9	24.2	12.6	50.7%
Intermarried	52.6%	24.8	15.9	4.0	1.9	0.8	6.7%
Synagogue Membership							
Member	3.4%	19.5	25.6	19.8	15.8	15.9	51.5%
Non-Member	46.1%	25.5	20.9	4.2	1.4	1.9	7.5%
Attended Chabad in the Past Year							
Attended	2.9%	24.1	20.0	15.1	15.6	22.3	53.0%
Did Not Attend	33.3%	22.6	23.7	9.7	5.8	4.9	20.4%
JCC Membership							
Member	7.7%	22.0	20.4	18.0	16.4	15.5	49.9%
Non-Member	31.9%	23.1	23.5	9.5	5.4	6.6	21.5%
Jewish Organization Membership							
Member	8.7%	18.3	23.9	18.4	11.5	19.2	49.1%
Non-Member	33.3%	24.2	22.6	8.7	6.5	4.7	19.9%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child							
To Jewish Day School	22.0%	23.6	20.0	8.6	11.0	14.8	34.4%
To Supplemental School	22.7%	22.6	25.0	14.4	7.9	7.4	29.7%
➜ To Jewish Education	22.5%	22.5	24.2	12.9	8.8	9.1	30.8%
No	32.3%	26.8	20.9	8.7	6.9	4.4	20.0%

Table 6-29
Synagogue Attendance

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occasions ❶	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	About Once per Month	A Few Times per Month	Once per Week or More	Once per Month or More
All	27.3%	22.8	23.0	11.1	7.7	8.1	26.9%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child							
To Overnight Camp	15.7%	24.8	18.7	15.4	12.9	12.5	40.8%
No	28.8%	22.7	25.9	10.4	6.2	6.0	22.6%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
In Youth Group	13.2%	19.5	26.0	16.0	12.6	12.7	41.3%
No	35.9%	27.3	21.1	7.9	4.2	3.6	15.7%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	11.0%	16.4	26.5	13.9	14.7	17.5	46.1%
No	29.5%	26.6	21.8	11.4	6.1	4.6	22.1%
Any Adult Visited Israel							
On Jewish Trip	9.8%	21.3	27.6	19.6	10.6	11.1	41.3%
On General Trip	20.6%	25.7	25.4	8.8	8.0	11.5	28.3%
No	45.4%	21.8	17.7	6.1	5.3	3.7	15.1%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year							
Donated to Federation	7.4%	21.9	25.3	18.5	12.0	14.9	45.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	23.4%	32.0	31.3	5.3	4.8	3.2	13.3%
Not Asked	43.6%	21.5	19.3	6.4	5.0	4.2	15.6%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year							
Nothing	39.7%	23.4	21.8	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.1%
Under $100	8.1%	20.1	27.8	18.0	11.2	14.8	44.0%
$100 - $500	8.5%	28.8	20.8	16.9	12.5	12.5	41.9%
$500 and over	5.3%	15.7	27.9	21.1	12.2	17.8	51.1%

Note: See page 6-86 for an explanation of ❶.

Table 6-30
Synagogue Attendance
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Never/ Special Occasions [1]	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	*Once per Month or More*
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	17	27	33
Boston	2005	68%			32
Cleveland *	2011	32%	14	23	31
New York *	2011	35%	12	24	29
Harrisburg	1994	27%	21	22	30
Bergen	2001	23%	27	21	29
St. Louis	2014	40%	12	19	29
Tidewater	2001	21%	22	29	28
Detroit	2005	22%	24	26	28
St. Paul	2004	23%	24	26	28
St. Petersburg	1994	32%	17	23	28
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	41%	16	15	28
Buffalo	1995	72%			28
Hartford	2000	27%	21	25	27
Houston	**2016**	**27%**	**23**	**23**	**27**
Rochester	1999	24%	24	27	26
Jacksonville	2002	31%	23	20	26
San Antonio	2007	25%	22	28	25
York	1999	28%	20	27	25
Charlotte	1997	25%	25	26	25
Milwaukee	1996	26%	24	26	25
Los Angeles	1997	29%	23	23	25
Sarasota	2001	32%	21	22	25

Table 6-30
Synagogue Attendance
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Never/ Special Occasions [1]	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	*Once per Month or More*
New Haven	2010	32%	24	20	25
San Diego *	2003	40%	13	23	24
Monmouth	1997	23%	32	21	24
Columbus	2013	55%	8	13	24
Lehigh Valley	2007	29%	25	23	23
Westport	2000	29%	29	19	23
Minneapolis	2004	23%	23	33	22
Washington	2003	31%	17	30	22
Richmond	1994	25%	30	23	22
Middlesex	2008	25%	31	22	22
Miami	2014	28%	33	18	22
Wilmington	1995	29%	23	27	21
Orlando	1993	34%	20	26	21
Philadelphia *	2009	39%	15	25	21
Rhode Island	2002	29%	29	22	21
Tucson	2002	38%	21	20	21
Broward	2016	28%	30	22	20
S Palm Beach	2005	28%	31	21	20
Palm Springs	1998	80%			20
East Bay	2011	81%			19
Atlantic County	2004	29%	28	25	18
Phoenix	2002	37%	20	25	18
W Palm Beach	2005	31%	31	21	16

Table 6-30
Synagogue Attendance
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Never/ Special Occasions [1]	Only on High Holidays	A Few Times per Year	*Once per Month or More*
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	22	17	15
Las Vegas	2005	44%	25	18	13
Essex-Morris	1998	28%	30	42	

* Question was asked about synagogue attendance *in the past year*.
[1] *Never/Special Occasions* includes respondents who never attend synagogue services and respondents who attend synagogue services only for special occasions, such as weddings/b'nai mitzvah.

Table 6-31
Synagogue Attendance Once per Month or More
by Age of Respondent
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Hartford	2000	16%	36%	26%	23%	27%	25%	27%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	NA	36%	21%	36%	20%	30%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%	34%	33%	32%	39%	36%	33%
Jacksonville	2002	12%	34%	21%	30%	33%	32%	26%
Detroit	2005	43%	33%	27%	31%	20%	24%	28%
New York	2011	41%	33%	29%	21%	26%	24%	30%
Bergen	2001	35%	33%	23%	26%	29%	27%	29%
Tidewater	2001	16%	33%	25%	35%	36%	36%	28%
San Antonio	2007	24%	32%	25%	21%	25%	23%	25%
York	1999	23%	30%	24%	18%	19%	18%	25%
New Haven	2010	27%	29%	23%	21%	25%	23%	25%
San Diego [1]	2003	18%	29%	13%	18%	22%	20%	24%
Harrisburg	1994	18%	29%	35%	43%	38%	41%	29%
Houston	**2016**	**36%**	**28%**	**23%**	**29%**	**28%**	**28%**	**27%**
St. Petersburg	1994	25%	28%	24%	28%	30%	29%	28%
Monmouth	1997	19%	28%	20%	23%	29%	25%	24%
Westport	2000	16%	28%	21%	12%	33%	21%	23%
Charlotte	1997	15%	28%	26%	29%	37%	33%	25%
St. Paul	2004	12%	28%	35%	27%	29%	29%	28%
Washington	2003	12%	28%	23%	26%	20%	22%	22%
Miami	2014	27%	27%	22%	20%	17%	18%	22%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	27%	10%	16%	26%	21%	18%
Cleveland	2011	43%	26%	32%	27%	29%	28%	31%
Rochester	1999	22%	26%	27%	23%	29%	26%	26%

Table 6-31
Synagogue Attendance Once per Month or More
by Age of Respondent
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	12%	38%	23%	33%	21%
Middlesex	2008	35%	25%	20%	18%	21%	20%	22%
Richmond	1994	12%	25%	29%	23%	24%	23%	22%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%	24%	22%	26%	18%	21%	23%
Columbus	2013	25%	24%	22%	21%	28%	24%	24%
St. Louis	2014	24%	24%	29%	29%	47%	38%	29%
S Palm Beach	2005	20%	24%	15%	18%	21%	20%	20%
Tucson	2002	16%	24%	18%	27%	23%	24%	21%
Milwaukee	1996	15%	24%	22%	35%	31%	33%	25%
Phoenix	2002	4%	24%	17%	26%	18%	21%	18%
Rhode Island	2002	23%	23%	18%	21%	22%	21%	21%
East Bay	2011	22%	23%	17%	15%	13%	15%	19%
Minneapolis	2004	8%	22%	19%	26%	28%	28%	22%
Wilmington	1995	15%	21%	21%	19%	35%	26%	21%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	21%	14%	18%	13%	15%	15%
Broward	2016	10%	18%	17%	22%	27%	25%	20%
Sarasota	2001	NA	18%	25%	31%	25%	27%	25%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	15%	16%	18%	17%	16%
Las Vegas	2005	13%	11%	11%	14%	16%	15%	13%

[1] Question was asked about synagogue attendance *in the past year*.

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.

Definitions

Three different types of marriage are defined in this study:

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

❷ **Conversionary In-marriage**: A *conversionary in-marriage* is a marriage in which one spouse was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other spouse was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish (no question about formal conversion was asked).

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

An additional measure is calculated from the last two types of marriage defined above:

❹ **Couples Conversion Rate**: The *couples conversion rate* is calculated by dividing the percentage of conversionary in-married couples (❷) by the total percentage of married couples involving marriages between Jewish persons and persons not born or raised Jewish (conversionary in-married couples (❷) and intermarried couples (❸)).

Note that an adult is defined in this study as born or raised Jewish if he/she considers himself/herself to have been born or raised Jewish. No question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred. Note as well that while *Halakhah* (Jewish law) makes no distinction between in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish and conversionary in-marriages in which formal conversion has occurred, social scientists make this distinction to study several aspects of marital choice and its influence on Jewish behaviors.

Various Types of Intermarriage Rates

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 (Christine). In this illustration, the *individual intermarriage rate* is 33%.

The intermarriage rates most frequently reported in local Jewish community studies are based on persons who currently consider themselves Jewish. Persons born or raised Jewish who have converted to another religion or attend services of another religion on a regular basis (irrespective of formal conversion), are normally not interviewed as Jews in most Jewish community studies. Thus, all intermarriage rates are based on persons *currently* Jewish, not all persons *born or raised* Jewish.

Note as well that the rates reported in this section are for *all existing* married couples, not for marriages that have *occurred recently* (in the past five years, for example) as are reported in both the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys.

Intermarriage by Age

The Houston Jewish community contains 17,000 married couples. **Table 6-32** shows that 51% (8,600 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 10% (1,700 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 39% (6,700 married couples) involve intermarriages.

The couples intermarriage rate is lowest in households under age 35 (20%) and highest in households age 35-49 (50%). It decreases from 50% in households age 35-49 to 43% in households age 50-64, 35% in households age 65-74, and 25% in households age 75 and over.

Row A shows that the **couples conversion rate** is 20% (10%/(10%+ 39%), where 10% is the percentage of conversionary in-married couples and 39% is the percentage of intermarried couples. Note that no question was asked about whether a formal conversion occurred. No consistent relationship is seen between the conversion rate and the age of the head of the household.

Row B shows that 33% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not *born or raised* Jewish**. 21% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households under age 35 are married to persons not born or raised Jewish, compared to 41% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 35-49, 39% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 50-64, 27% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 65-74, and 18% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 39% of *married couples* are intermarried and 10% are conversionary in-married, 20% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* are married to persons not born or raised Jewish.

Row C shows that 25% of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not *currently* Jewish, that is, are intermarried**. 11% of married Jews in households under age 35 and 34% of married Jews in households age 35-49 are intermarried, as are 27% of married Jews in households age 50-64, 21% of married Jews in households age 65-74, and 14% of married Jews in households age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 49% of *married couples* involve marriages between persons born or raised Jewish and persons not born or raised Jewish, 39% of *married couples* are intermarried, 25 of *married Jewish persons* are intermarried. Thus, the *couples intermarriage rate* in Houston is 39% and the *individual intermarriage rate* is 25%.

Since 66% of Jewish adults are married (Chapter 5) and 25% of married Jews are intermarried, 15% of *all Jewish adults* (both married and single) in Houston are intermarried.

Row D shows that 7% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **Jews-by-Choice**. Note that while, overall, 10% of married couples involve conversionary in-marriages, 7% of married Jewish persons are married to Jews-by-Choice.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-34** shows that the 39% **couples intermarriage rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in St. Louis, 36% in Pittsburgh, and 33% in Minneapolis. The 39% compares to 30% in 1986. The 39% compares to 61% in the Pew Research Center's 2013 *A Portrait of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org)

The 20% **couples conversion rate** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Pittsburgh and 20% in Minneapolis. The 20% compares to 30% in 1986.

Age of Head of Household. **Table 6-35** shows that the 20% of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Louis, 59% in Pittsburgh, and 52% in Minneapolis.

The 50% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in St. Louis, 48% in Pittsburgh, and 43% in Minneapolis.

The 43% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in St. Louis, 33% in Pittsburgh, and 26% in Minneapolis.

The 16% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in St. Louis, 20% in Minneapolis, and 12% in Pittsburgh.

The 20% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Pittsburgh, 9% in St. Louis, and 7% in Minneapolis.

The 17% of married couples in households **age 65 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in St. Louis, 14% in Minneapolis, and 12% in Pittsburgh.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 6-33** shows that, overall, 39% of married couples are intermarried. The percentage is much higher for married couples in:

- households the West (59%), the North (62%), and the Southeast (65%)
- Just Jewish households (62%)
- synagogue non-member households (63%) and Jewish organization non-member households (50%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (49%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (66%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (49%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (64%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (63%)

The percentage is much lower for married couples in:

- households in the Core Area (24%) and Memorial (18%)
- households earning an annual income under $50,000 (16%)
- Orthodox households (6%) and Conservative households (22%)
- synagogue member households (12%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (10%), JCC member households (15%), and Jewish organization member households (7%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (15%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (25%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (23%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (20%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (13%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (10%)
- households who donated under $100 (12%), $100-$500 (10%), and $500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)

Table 6-32
Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household

Base: Married Couples in Jewish Households
(Base Rows B and D: Married Born or Raised Jewish Persons in Jewish Households)
(Base Row C: Married Jewish Persons in Jewish Households)

Type of Marriage	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
❶ In-married (2 Born or Raised Jews)	65.0%	42.3%	44.1%	57.8%	68.9%	61.3%	50.8%
❷ Conversionary In-married	14.7	7.5	13.4	6.9	6.3	6.7	9.8
❸ Intermarried	20.3	50.2	42.5	35.3	24.8	32.0	39.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Row A: ❹ Couples Conversion Rate	42.0%	13.0%	24.0%	16.4%	20.3%	17.3%	19.9%
Row B: Percentage of *married born or raised Jewish persons* married to persons *not born or raised Jewish*	21.2%	40.5%	38.8%	26.7%	18.4%	24.0%	32.6%
Row C: Individual Intermarriage Rate: Percentage of *married Jewish persons* married to persons *not currently Jewish*	11.3%	33.5%	27.0%	21.4%	14.2%	19.0%	24.5%
Row D: Percentage of *married born or raised Jewish persons* married to *Jews-by-Choice*	8.9%	5.3%	9.3%	4.4%	3.7%	4.2%	6.5%

Note: See page 6-98 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

Table 6-33
Types of Marriage

Base: Married Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	In-married: 2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	In-married: Conversionary ❷	Intermarried ❸
All	50.8%	9.8	39.4
Geographic Area			
Core Area	65.3%	10.3	24.4
Memorial	72.9%	8.9	18.2
Central City	52.7%	4.9	42.4
Suburban Southwest	42.9%	18.9	38.2
West	39.1%	2.0	58.9
North	28.2%	9.8	62.0
Southeast	22.4%	13.1	64.5
Length of Residence in Houston			
0 - 4 years	55.7%	4.6	39.7
5 - 9 years	45.0%	1.6	53.4
10 - 19 years	45.7%	7.0	47.3
20 or more years	52.1%	11.6	36.3
Household Structure			
Household with Children	45.6%	9.7	44.7
Household with Only Adult Children	43.8%	18.1	38.1
Non-Elderly Couple	48.2%	8.5	43.3
Elderly Couple	63.0%	6.9	30.1
Household Income			
Under $50,000	72.4%	12.1	15.5
$50 - $100,000	37.7%	11.4	50.9
$100 - $200,000	45.4%	10.1	44.5
$200,000 and over	58.3%	8.9	32.8

Table 6-33
Types of Marriage

Base: Married Jewish Households

	In-married		
Population Subgroup	**2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	**Intermarried ❸**
All	50.8%	9.8	39.4
Jewish Identification			
Orthodox	93.2%	1.0	5.8
Conservative	60.8%	17.5	21.7
Reform	53.4%	9.9	36.7
Just Jewish	33.9%	4.4	61.7
Synagogue Membership			
Member	71.0%	16.6	12.4
Non-Member	32.8%	3.8	63.4
Attended Chabad in the Past Year			
Attended	73.6%	16.1	10.3
Did Not Attend	44.9%	8.2	46.9
JCC Membership			
Member	78.1%	6.9	15.0
Non-Member	42.9%	10.7	46.4
Jewish Organization Membership			
Member	81.0%	12.5	6.5
Non-Member	40.9%	9.0	50.1
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child			
To Jewish Day School	68.9%	16.6	14.5
To Supplemental School	58.9%	6.1	35.0
➜To Jewish Education	60.2%	8.0	31.8
No	46.6%	6.3	47.1

Table 6-33
Types of Marriage

Base: Married Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	In-married: 2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	In-married: Conversionary ❷	Intermarried ❸
All	50.8%	9.8	39.4
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child			
To Overnight Camp	64.3%	11.2	24.5
No	54.2%	6.0	39.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager			
Youth Group Participant	66.7%	10.6	22.7
No	47.1%	4.4	48.5
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	70.5%	9.3	20.2
No	52.2%	7.2	40.6
Any Adult Visited Israel			
On Jewish Trip	78.5%	8.6	12.9
On General Trip	53.2%	12.4	34.4
No	24.8%	9.1	66.1
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year			
Donated to Federation	76.5%	14.0	9.5
Asked, Did Not Donate	39.4%	11.9	48.7
Not Asked	30.0%	6.1	63.9
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year			
Nothing	30.7%	6.5	62.8
Under $100	67.0%	21.5	11.5
$100 - $500	80.3%	10.1	9.6
$500 and over	80.9%	11.5	7.6

Note: See page 6-98 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Table 6-34
Intermarriage
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ❹
			Inter-married ❸	In-married		
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	Conver-sionary ❷	
Portland (ME)	2007	44%	61%	33	6	9%
East Bay	2011	44%	61%	39		NA
Seattle	2000	38%	55%	35	10	15%
San Francisco	2004	38%	55%	40	5	8%
Denver	2007	36%	53%	33	14	21%
Columbus	2013	35%	52%	48		NA
Atlanta	2006	33%	50%	40	10	17%
Las Vegas	2005	32%	48%	46	6	12%
St. Louis	2014	32%	48%	52		NA
Charlotte	1997	30%	47%	44	10	18%
York	1999	29%	46%	41	14	24%
Tucson	2002	30%	46%	46	8	15%
Boston	2005	30%	46%	50	4	9%
San Diego	2003	28%	44%	45	11	20%
Jacksonville	2002	28%	44%	45	11	20%
Tidewater	2001	28%	43%	45	12	22%
Washington	2003	26%	41%	52	6	13%
Phoenix	2002	25%	40%	51	9	18%
Houston	**2016**	**25%**	**39%**	**51**	**10**	**20%**
St. Paul	2004	25%	39%	49	12	24%
Cleveland	2011	23%	38%	62		NA

Table 6-34
Intermarriage
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ❹
			Inter-married ❸	In-married		
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	Conver-sionary ❷	
San Antonio	2007	23%	37%	50	13	25%
Pittsburgh	2002	22%	36%	51	13	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	36%	55	9	21%
Cincinnati	2008	20%	34%	53	13	27%
Richmond	1994	21%	34%	56	10	23%
Rhode Island	2002	21%	34%	59	7	18%
New Haven	2010	21%	34%	60	6	16%
Harrisburg	1994	20%	33%	56	11	26%
Chicago	2010	20%	33%	57	10	23%
Minneapolis	2004	20%	33%	59	8	20%
Wilmington	1995	19%	33%	60	7	18%
Westport	2000	20%	33%	61	6	16%
Orlando	1993	19%	32%	59	9	22%
Houston	**1986**	**17%**	**30%**	**58**	**13**	**30%**
Rochester	1999	17%	30%	62	8	22%
Howard County	2010	17%	29%	52	19	40%
St. Petersburg	1994	17%	29%	58	14	32%
Milwaukee	1996	16%	28%	68	4	12%
Philadelphia	2009	16%	28%	72		NA
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%	27%	62	12	30%
Atlantic County	2004	15%	26%	68	6	19%

Table 6-34
Intermarriage
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			Couples Conversion Rate ❹
			Inter-married ❸	In-married		
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ❶	Conver-sionary ❷	
Buffalo	1995	15%	26%	71	3	10%
Broward	2016	13%	23%	68	9	28%
Hartford	2000	13%	23%	69	8	27%
Los Angeles	1997	13%	23%	71	6	20%
New York	2011	12%	22%	72	6	23%
Baltimore	2010	11%	20%	71	9	31%
Sarasota	2001	11%	20%	76	4	17%
Palm Springs	1998	10%	19%	81		NA
Bergen	2001	10%	17%	78	5	23%
Monmouth	1997	9%	17%	81	3	15%
Miami	2014	9%	16%	74	9	37%
Detroit	2005	9%	16%	76	8	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	9%	16%	79	5	22%
Middlesex	2008	7%	14%	84	2	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	5%	9%	88	3	24%

Note: See page 6-98 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, ❸, and ❹.

Table 6-35
Couples Intermarriage Rate by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Couples in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Columbus	2013	NA	76%	45%	33%	17%	30%	52%
Las Vegas	2005	33%	71%	47%	32%	28%	31%	48%
East Bay	2011	78%	67%	56%	58%	36%	50%	61%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	65%	64%	32%	30%	31%	61%
Tucson	2002	44%	63%	51%	23%	20%	21%	46%
Denver	2007	70%	62%	47%	41%	14%	34%	53%
Charlotte	1997	43%	62%	27%	14%	NA	16%	47%
St. Louis	2014	66%	60%	52%	34%	9%	24%	48%
Phoenix	2002	34%	60%	42%	22%	17%	19%	40%
San Diego	2003	51%	59%	37%	34%	9%	22%	44%
York	1999	74%	56%	28%	14%	43%	29%	46%
Sarasota	2001	NA	55%	24%	8%	10%	9%	20%
Chicago	2010	24%	54%	29%	11%	18%	14%	33%
Atlanta	2006	62%	51%	42%	64%	40%	55%	50%
St. Paul	2004	48%	51%	34%	12%	14%	13%	39%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	51%	49%	34%	24%	29%	44%
Houston	**2016**	**20%**	**50%**	**43%**	**16%**	**20%**	**17%**	**39%**
Washington	2003	53%	49%	32%	27%	37%	32%	41%
Pittsburgh	2002	59%	48%	33%	12%	12%	12%	36%
Rhode Island	2002	40%	48%	37%	17%	13%	15%	34%
Rochester	1999	36%	48%	22%	6%	11%	7%	30%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	NA	48%	35%	18%	7%	15%	27%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	45%	31%	39%	9%	28%	34%
W Palm Beach	2005	42%	45%	24%	6%	5%	6%	16%
New Haven	2010	NA	45%	39%	25%	13%	19%	34%

Table 6-35
Couples Intermarriage Rate by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Couples in Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	*35-49*	50-64	65-74	75+	65+	All
Minneapolis	2004	52%	43%	26%	20%	7%	14%	33%
Cleveland	2011	NA	42%	40%	52%	14%	36%	38%
Lehigh Valley	2007	56%	41%	37%	25%	21%	23%	36%
Wilmington	1995	54%	41%	18%	10%	6%	7%	33%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	41%	27%	23%	0%	14%	26%
Richmond	1994	63%	40%	20%	6%	14%	10%	34%
Tidewater	2001	93%	37%	42%	11%	6%	8%	43%
Harrisburg	1994	51%	37%	30%	10%	3%	8%	33%
Milwaukee	1996	36%	37%	27%	7%	21%	11%	28%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%	36%	31%	16%	9%	14%	29%
San Antonio	2007	33%	35%	43%	36%	26%	32%	37%
Westport	2000	50%	32%	35%	33%	6%	23%	33%
Broward	2016	NA	31%	25%	17%	10%	14%	23%
Orlando	1993	58%	31%	33%	NA	NA	13%	32%
Hartford	2000	43%	29%	23%	10%	12%	11%	23%
New York	2011	14%	29%	24%	19%	12%	15%	22%
Howard County	2010	NA	29%	33%	NA	NA	18%	29%
Middlesex	2008	26%	27%	15%	7%	3%	5%	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	42%	26%	14%	5%	4%	4%	9%
Baltimore	2010	15%	26%	27%	13%	7%	11%	20%
Miami	2014	19%	25%	15%	13%	8%	11%	16%
Bergen	2001	25%	24%	12%	11%	11%	11%	17%
Houston	**1986**	**NA**	**24%**	**11%**			**NA**	**30%**
Monmouth	1997	32%	22%	10%	7%	10%	8%	17%
Detroit	2005	22%	18%	19%	10%	10%	10%	16%
Palm Springs	1998	53%		25%	4%	NA	4%	19%

Religion of Children in Jewish Households

Table 6-36 shows that 32% of *children age 0-17 in intermarried households* in Houston are being raised Jewish only; 16%, part Jewish; and 52%, non-Jewish. Note that respondents identified each child in their household as being raised Jewish, part Jewish, or non-Jewish.

Table 6-37 shows that 67% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in in-married households in which both parents were born Jewish; 14%, in conversionary in-married households; and 19%, in intermarried households. Note that while part Jewish children are included as Jewish in some sections of this report, **Table 6-37** reports the results for children being raised Jewish only so as to be comparable to the other communities.

Table 6-38 shows that 72% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* are being raised Jewish. Again, to be comparable to other communities, the 72% refers only to children being raised as Jewish only.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-36** shows that the 32% of **children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Pittsburgh, 30% in Minneapolis, and 27% in St. Louis

Table 6-37 shows that the 19% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in intermarried households** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in St. Louis, 22% in Pittsburgh, and 16% in Minneapolis.

The 14% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in conversionary in-married households** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Pittsburgh and 15% in Minneapolis.

Table 6-38 shows that the 72% of **children in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in Minneapolis, 67% in Pittsburgh, and 52% in St. Louis.

The community comparisons should be treated with caution due to differences in how the information about the religion of children in Jewish households is queried among the various communities. Some communities include “no religion,” “undecided,” and “part Jewish” as possible responses while others do not, which affects the comparability of the results. In some cases these possible responses are read to the respondent, while in other cases they are not read to the respondent and are reported only if the respondent volunteers the information.

Table 6-36
Religion of Children Being Raised in Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Intermarried Households

Community	Year	*Jewish*	Part Jewish	Non-Jewish	Other Responses [1]
S Palm Beach	2005	75%	11	14	
Sarasota	2001	74%	9	17	
Howard County	2010	62%	17	4	17% Undecided
Atlantic County	2004	60%	17	23	
Cincinnati	2008	60%	7	11	18% No Religion 4% Undecided
Boston	2005	60%	4	8	28% No Religion
Hartford	2000	59%	15	26	
Bergen	2001	59%	8	33	
Harrisburg	1994	57%	43		
Westport	2000	56%	10	34	
Chicago	2010	49%	26	9	15% No Religion 1% Undecided
Jacksonville	2002	49%	11	40	
Portland (ME)	2007	47%	26	27	
Broward	2016	46%	21	33	
Miami	2014	46%	30	24	
Tucson	2002	45%	26	29	
Washington	2003	45%	14	41	
Tidewater	2001	45%	9	46	
New Haven	2010	43%	22	35	
York	1999	43%	10	47	
Los Angeles	1997	43%	57		
Las Vegas	2005	42%	12	46	

Table 6-36
Religion of Children Being Raised in Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Intermarried Households

Community	Year	*Jewish*	Part Jewish	Non-Jewish	Other Responses [1]
San Antonio	2007	39%	25	36	
Atlanta	2006	39%	15	28	4% No Religion 14% Undecided
Orlando	1993	39%	61		
San Francisco	2004	38%	12	14	36% No Religion
St. Paul	2004	37%	28	35	
Lehigh Valley	2007	36%	27	37	
Pittsburgh	2002	36%	11	39	14% Undecided
Milwaukee	1996	36%	64		
Wilmington	1995	36%	64		
Richmond	1994	36%	64		
Rhode Island	2002	35%	24	41	
W Palm Beach	2005	34%	31	35	
Charlotte	1997	34%	20	46	
Middlesex	2008	33%	34	33	
Cleveland	2011	33%	22	7	23% No religion 14% Undecided
Rochester	1999	32%	20	48	
Houston	**2016**	**32%**	**16**	**52**	
Monmouth	1997	31%	18	51	
New York	2011	31%	11	46	13% Undecided
Detroit	2005	31%	7	62	
Minneapolis	2004	30%	33	37	
Baltimore	2010	30%	18	10	17% No Religion 25% Undecided

Table 6-36
Religion of Children Being Raised in Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Children Age 0-17 in Intermarried Households

Community	Year	*Jewish*	Part Jewish	Non-Jewish	Other Responses [1]
St. Petersburg	1994	29%	71		
St. Louis	2014	27%	18	18	26% No Religion 8% Undecided 4% Don't Know
Phoenix	2002	26%	18	50	6% Undecided
San Diego	2003	21%	29	39	11% Undecided
Palm Springs	1998	19%	19	62	
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%	47	35	
Denver	2007	18%	11	48	23% Undecided
Columbus	2013	11%	27	8	21% No Religion 33% Undecided

[1] Communities have queried this information in different ways. Some communities include "No Religion" and "Undecided" as possible responses, while others do not. This significantly affects the comparability of the data and as such the comparisons should be treated with caution.

Table 6-37
Jewish Children Being Raised Within Each Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17 in Married Households

		In-married		
Community	**Year**	**2 Born/Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	***Intermarried* ❸**
Columbus	2013	32%		68
Las Vegas	2005	43%	11	46
Portland (ME)	2007	46%	11	43
St. Louis	2014	57%		43
Tucson	2002	44%	15	42
Sarasota	2001	44%	16	40
Boston	2005	62%		38
York	1999	40%	24	36
Atlantic County	2004	48%	17	35
Jacksonville	2002	47%	22	31
Tidewater	2001	50%	19	31
San Francisco	2004	71%		29
Howard County	2010	48%	24	28
W Palm Beach	2005	58%	16	27
Washington	2003	64%	10	27
Cincinnati	2008	56%	19	25
Atlanta	2006	60%	15	25
Chicago	2010	63%	13	24
Harrisburg	1994	61%	16	23
Pittsburgh	2002	56%	22	22
Wilmington	1995	65%	13	22
Phoenix	2002	44%	35	21
Lehigh Valley	2007	65%	14	21

Table 6-37
Jewish Children Being Raised Within Each Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17 in Married Households

		In-married		
Community	**Year**	**2 Born/Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	***Intermarried* ❸**
New Haven	2010	68%	11	21
St. Paul	2004	50%	30	20
Hartford	2000	66%	14	20
Rhode Island	2002	67%	13	20
Westport	2000	73%	7	20
San Diego	2003	59%	22	19
Richmond	1994	65%	16	19
Rochester	1999	65%	15	19
Houston	**2016**	**67%**	**14**	**19**
S Palm Beach	2005	72%	9	19
Denver	2007	53%	30	17
San Antonio	2007	57%	26	17
Charlotte	1997	68%	15	17
Orlando	1993	72%	11	17
Milwaukee	1996	75%	8	17
Broward	2016	76%	8	16
Minneapolis	2004	69%	15	16
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	31%	55	13
Cleveland	2011	87%		13
St. Petersburg	1994	59%	30	11
Bergen	2001	81%	8	11
Miami	2014	80%	11	9
Middlesex	2008	87%	4	9

Table 6-37
Jewish Children Being Raised Within Each Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Children Age 0-17 in Married Households

		In-married		
Community	**Year**	**2 Born/Raised Jews ❶**	**Conversionary ❷**	***Intermarried* ❸**
Baltimore	2010	81%	11	8
Monmouth	1997	89%	4	7
Detroit	2005	86%	8	6
New York	2011	90%	4	5

Note: See page 6-98 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

Table 6-38
Children in Jewish Households Who Are Being Raised Jewish
Community Comparisons

Based: Children Age 0-17 in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	93%
S Palm Beach	2005	92%
Bergen	2001	92%
Detroit	2005	88%
Hartford	2000	87%
Sarasota	2001	85%
Westport	2000	85%
Monmouth	1997	85%
Middlesex	2008	84%
New York	2011	81%
Cincinnati	2008	81%
Atlantic County	2004	81%
Harrisburg	1994	81%
New Haven	2010	79%
Baltimore	2010	78%
San Antonio	2007	78%
Buffalo	1995	78%
St. Petersburg	1994	77%
Orlando	1993	77%
Howard County	2010	76%
Washington	2003	76%
Cleveland	2011	75%
Chicago	2010	75%
St. Paul	2004	75%
Jacksonville	2002	75%
Milwaukee	1996	75%
Atlanta	2006	74%
Tidewater	2001	74%
Minneapolis	2004	73%
Richmond	1994	73%
Houston	**2016**	**72%**
Lehigh Valley	2007	72%
Rhode Island	2002	71%
Wilmington	1995	71%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	70%
Rochester	1999	70%
Philadelphia	2009	69%
Broward	2016	68%
Tucson	2002	68%
W Palm Beach	2005	67%
Pittsburgh	2002	67%
York	1999	67%
Charlotte	1997	66%
Portland (ME)	2007	65%
San Francisco	2004	65%
Phoenix	2002	60%
Seattle	2000	59%
San Diego	2003	57%
Denver	2007	56%
Las Vegas	2005	56%
St. Louis	2014	52%
Columbus	2013	34%
Los Angeles *	1997	81%
Boston *	2005	77%

* May include children who are part Jewish.

Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish

Table 6-39 shows that 80% of persons in Jewish households in Houston consider themselves to be Jewish, or are identified as Jewish by the respondent, or, in the case of children, are being raised Jewish. Note that respondents identified themselves and the other persons in their household as Jewish, part Jewish, or non-Jewish. Not all persons who consider themselves to be Jewish were born or raised Jewish nor underwent a formal conversion. Part Jewish children and adults are included as Jews in this section.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-39** shows that the 80% who consider themselves to be Jewish about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 82% in Minneapolis, 78% in Pittsburgh, and 68% in St. Louis. The 80% compares to 79% in 1986.

Table 6-39
Persons in Jewish Households Who Are Jewish
Community Comparisons

Base: Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	96%
Miami	2014	94%
Middlesex	2008	92%
Detroit	2005	92%
Bergen	2001	92%
W Palm Beach	2005	90%
Monmouth	1997	90%
Sarasota	2001	89%
Hartford	2000	88%
Los Angeles	1997	88%
New York	2011	87%
Atlantic County	2004	87%
Palm Springs	1998	87%
Broward	2016	86%
Baltimore	2010	86%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	86%
Philadelphia	2009	85%
Howard County	2010	84%
Westport	2000	84%
Buffalo	1995	84%
New Haven	2010	83%
Milwaukee	1996	83%
St. Petersburg	1994	83%
Cleveland	2011	82%
Cincinnati	2008	82%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%
Minneapolis	2004	82%
Harrisburg	1994	82%

Community	Year	%
San Antonio	2007	81%
St. Paul	2004	81%
Rochester	1999	81%
Orlando	1993	81%
Houston	**2016**	**80%**
Washington	2003	80%
Jacksonville	2002	80%
Rhode Island	2002	80%
Boston	2005	79%
Tidewater	2001	79%
Wilmington	1995	79%
Richmond	1994	79%
Houston	**1986**	**79%**
Phoenix	2002	78%
Pittsburgh	2002	78%
Tucson	2002	78%
Chicago	2010	76%
Atlanta	2006	76%
Las Vegas	2005	76%
York	1999	76%
San Diego	2003	75%
San Francisco	2004	73%
Charlotte	1997	73%
Denver	2007	72%
Portland (ME)	2007	71%
Seattle	2000	70%
Columbus	2013	69%
St. Louis	2014	68%

Jews-by-Choice

Table 6-40 shows that 6.2% (3,100 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households in Houston are Jews-by-Choice. A Jew-by-Choice is defined in this study as any adult (age 18 or over) who was not born or raised Jewish but currently considers himself/herself Jewish or any child (age 0-17) who was not born Jewish but is being raised Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion). Note that respondents identified themselves and the other persons in their household as born, raised, and currently Jewish or non-Jewish.

Community Comparisons. **Table 6-40** shows that the 6.2% Jews-by-Choice is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.8% in Minneapolis.

Table 6-40
Jews Who Are Jews-by-Choice
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Persons in Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
York	1999	9.7%
St. Paul	2004	8.0%
Jacksonville	2002	7.2%
San Antonio	2007	6.9%
Harrisburg	1994	6.4%
Houston	**2016**	**6.2%**
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6.0%
Charlotte	1997	5.9%
Washington	2003	5.8%
Tidewater	2001	5.8%
St. Petersburg	1994	5.4%
Richmond	1994	5.3%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%
Minneapolis	2004	4.8%
Broward	2016	4.5%
Tucson	2002	4.3%
Rhode Island	2002	4.1%
Rochester	1999	4.1%
Orlando	1993	4.1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4.0%

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	3.8%
Buffalo	1995	3.8%
Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%
New Haven	2010	3.4%
Los Angeles	1997	3.3%
Hartford	2000	3.1%
Detroit	2005	3.0%
Wilmington	1995	2.8%
Atlantic County	2004	2.7%
Westport	2000	2.7%
Bergen	2001	2.6%
Sarasota	2001	2.3%
Milwaukee	1996	2.3%
W Palm Beach	2005	2.0%
Middlesex	2008	1.4%
Monmouth	1997	1.4%
S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%
San Francisco [1]	2004	7.0%

[1] Results are based on *adults only*, not all Jewish persons.

Chapter 7
Membership Profile

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Do not separate yourself from the community.

(Avot 2:5)

Summary of Memberships

Table 7-1 shows information on membership in, and participation in the activities of, the organized Jewish community by Jewish households in Houston which is used in the next several sections. The table shows that:

❶ 44% of households are synagogue members.
❷ 66% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue.
❸ 19% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad.
❹ 19% of households are members of the Jewish Community Center of Houston.
❺ 42% of households participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Jewish Community Center of Houston in the past year.
❻ 24% of households are members of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or JCC, such as B'nai B'rith or Hadassah.
❼ 54% of households are *associated* with the Jewish community; that is, they are members of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization.

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Jewish Organization Member ❻	Associated ❼
All	44.1%	66.4%	19.3%	18.7%	42.3%	24.2%	53.5%
Geographic Area							
Core Area	59.2%	73.8%	26.7%	33.6%	65.2%	29.6%	71.2%
Memorial	65.0%	82.8%	18.8%	27.5%	53.4%	36.4%	74.1%
Central City	38.2%	68.4%	13.9%	13.4%	38.6%	18.9%	46.3%
Suburban Southwest	44.0%	79.0%	16.1%	5.8%	32.7%	22.9%	52.0%
West	15.6%	46.8%	7.0%	4.2%	14.6%	11.4%	22.0%
North	22.7%	46.5%	18.9%	7.2%	19.6%	20.8%	33.8%
Southeast	26.8%	47.7%	13.4%	2.2%	19.7%	15.1%	30.4%
Length of Residence in Houston							
0 - 4 years	22.8%	70.3%	22.3%	18.3%	39.2%	17.9%	41.5%
5 - 9 years	25.4%	45.5%	20.8%	11.4%	26.4%	16.1%	34.2%
10 - 19 years	33.2%	57.9%	20.5%	16.2%	38.0%	14.6%	39.9%
20 or more years	50.3%	69.9%	18.4%	20.1%	45.1%	27.6%	59.6%
Age of Head of Household							
Under 35	49.5%	76.0%	37.0%	27.6%	54.9%	25.4%	66.1%
35 - 49	40.0%	63.3%	15.9%	18.9%	40.5%	15.1%	48.5%
50 - 64	41.8%	63.1%	18.6%	16.4%	35.3%	22.4%	49.5%
65 - 74	42.1%	71.6%	19.3%	16.2%	47.1%	31.1%	53.2%
75 and over	55.6%	63.8%	12.5%	21.7%	44.6%	31.3%	62.8%
➜ 65 and over	47.2%	68.6%	16.8%	18.3%	46.2%	31.2%	56.8%

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Jewish Organization Member ❻	Associated ❼
All	44.1%	66.4%	19.3%	18.7%	42.3%	24.2%	53.5%
Household Structure							
Household with Children	49.4%	65.5%	24.2%	23.8%	48.6%	20.1%	55.8%
Household with Only Adult Children	43.6%	55.3%	24.7%	22.1%	38.9%	22.4%	60.5%
Non-Elderly Couple	44.0%	68.1%	15.3%	16.1%	36.1%	19.3%	48.2%
Non-Elderly Single	24.0%	64.9%	19.3%	13.1%	35.7%	21.2%	39.7%
Elderly Couple	47.5%	72.4%	17.9%	27.7%	49.7%	33.1%	60.2%
Elderly Single	52.6%	70.2%	16.6%	14.5%	45.4%	30.8%	58.7%
Household Income							
Under $25,000	17.2%	26.2%	11.5%	6.8%	23.1%	10.3%	22.6%
$25 - $50,000	38.5%	71.2%	24.4%	11.3%	37.1%	19.0%	52.3%
$50 - $100,000	44.5%	66.3%	22.2%	19.6%	38.5%	21.1%	55.0%
$100 - $200,000	43.9%	64.0%	17.9%	17.4%	44.5%	29.8%	57.6%
$200,000 +	53.1%	73.1%	19.9%	26.9%	52.6%	29.6%	62.3%
Jewish Identification							
Orthodox	77.4%	81.4%	60.0%	30.4%	67.0%	30.9%	78.7%
Conservative	71.6%	91.7%	30.5%	23.2%	51.7%	38.5%	78.4%
Reform	49.5%	73.4%	14.5%	19.1%	48.5%	26.5%	58.2%
Just Jewish	12.8%	38.1%	11.2%	12.8%	23.2%	9.9%	25.7%

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Jewish Organization Member ❻	Associated ❼
All	44.1%	66.4%	19.3%	18.7%	42.3%	24.2%	53.5%
Type of Marriage							
In-married	65.9%	88.4%	29.6%	33.8%	65.2%	39.1%	78.2%
Conversionary	79.3%	94.0%	33.3%	15.3%	52.0%	31.1%	85.2%
Intermarried	14.8%	33.0%	5.3%	8.3%	20.0%	4.1%	19.7%
Synagogue Membership							
Member	100.0%	100.0%	32.1%	31.1%	65.7%	40.3%	100.0%
Non-Member	0.0%	39.6%	9.0%	8.9%	23.2%	11.3%	16.9%
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year							
Attended	73.6%	97.3%	100.0%	41.2%	80.1%	46.6%	89.3%
Did Not Attend	36.8%	58.8%	0.0%	13.2%	32.9%	18.9%	44.8%
JCC Membership							
Member	73.3%	89.7%	42.3%	100.0%	100.0%	43.4%	100.0%
Non-Member	37.2%	60.9%	13.7%	0.0%	28.4%	19.9%	42.7%
Jewish Organization Membership							
Member	73.7%	93.2%	36.9%	33.5%	74.2%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-Member	34.7%	57.7%	13.6%	14.0%	31.9%	0.0%	38.7%

Table 7-1
Memberships

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Jewish Organization Member ❻	Associated ❼
All	44.1%	66.4%	19.3%	18.7%	42.3%	24.2%	53.5%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child							
To Jewish Day School	59.2%	75.3%	32.0%	25.2%	48.6%	29.6%	66.5%
To Supplemental School	50.5%	75.4%	17.1%	19.7%	45.6%	28.9%	59.0%
➜To Jewish Education	52.1%	74.7%	20.9%	20.5%	46.2%	28.7%	60.3%
No	28.5%	49.6%	15.3%	15.6%	35.2%	12.0%	37.8%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child							
To Overnight Camp	62.4%	79.2%	30.6%	26.3%	56.3%	33.9%	71.1%
No	39.9%	64.7%	14.6%	16.3%	38.0%	21.0%	48.1%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager							
Youth Group Participant	63.0%	86.5%	25.1%	24.3%	53.7%	34.5%	69.9%
No	31.3%	52.1%	14.4%	14.7%	33.9%	15.8%	41.2%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	56.2%	82.8%	30.2%	24.2%	55.2%	35.9%	67.3%
No	42.8%	63.7%	15.6%	18.3%	40.8%	21.0%	50.5%
Any Adult Visited Israel							
On Jewish Trip	68.7%	88.5%	28.6%	28.0%	62.3%	41.9%	80.6%
On General Trip	44.9%	69.7%	26.3%	25.3%	47.9%	25.8%	56.7%
No	24.9%	47.3%	7.4%	7.3%	22.8%	9.8%	30.8%

TABLE 7-1
MEMBERSHIPS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Participated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Participated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member ❹	Participated in a JCC Program ❺	Jewish Organization Member ❻	Associated ❼
All	44.1%	66.4%	19.3%	18.7%	42.3%	24.2%	53.5%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	69.4%	91.6%	33.0%	35.2%	72.5%	42.8%	84.1%
Asked, Did Not Donate	33.1%	63.4%	12.1%	6.4%	33.6%	19.8%	41.0%
Not Asked	26.6%	47.2%	10.1%	8.2%	20.2%	10.6%	32.4%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	27.7%	49.9%	10.5%	8.1%	22.7%	12.1%	34.0%
Under $100	63.7%	90.1%	32.3%	20.8%	56.4%	30.3%	77.2%
$100 - $500	68.5%	92.3%	33.1%	38.2%	79.3%	41.8%	85.3%
$500 and over	76.6%	92.2%	33.5%	47.1%	81.7%	57.4%	90.3%

Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ❶ - ❼.

Synagogue Membership

Table 7-1 shows that 44% (11,500 households) of Jewish households in Houston are synagogue members.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-2** shows that the 44% **synagogue membership** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Minneapolis, 53% in Pittsburgh, and 46% in St. Louis. The 44% compares to 51% in 1986.

Age of Head of Household. **Table 7-3** shows that the 50% synagogue membership of households **under age 35** is the fifth highest among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Pittsburgh, 32% in Minneapolis, and 47% in St. Louis.

The 40% synagogue membership of households **age 35-49** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Pittsburgh, 46% in Minneapolis, and 34% in St. Louis.

The 42% synagogue membership of households **age 50-64** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Pittsburgh, 55% in Minneapolis, and 41% in St. Louis. The 42% compares to 61% in 1986.

The 42% synagogue membership of households **age 65-74** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in Minneapolis, 62% in Pittsburgh, and 53% in St. Louis.

The 56% synagogue membership of households **age 75 and over** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in Minneapolis, 66% in St. Louis, and 65% in Pittsburgh.

The 47% synagogue membership of households **age 65 and over** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in Minneapolis, 64% in Pittsburgh, and 59% in St. Louis. The 47% compares to 71% in 1986.

Household Structure. **Table 7-4** shows that the 49% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Pittsburgh, 53% in Minneapolis, and 49% in St. Louis. The 49% compares to 58% in 1986.

Type of Marriage. **Table 7-5** shows that the 15% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Pittsburgh, 26% in St. Louis, and 21% in Minneapolis. The 15% compares to 37% in 1986.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 44% of households are synagogue members. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (59%) and Memorial (65%)
- households age 75 and over (56%)
- Orthodox households (77%) and Conservative households (72%)
- in-married households (66%) and conversionary in-married households (79%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (74%), JCC member households (73%), and Jewish organization member households (74%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (59%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (62%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (63%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (56%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (69%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (69%)
- households who donated under $100 (64%), $100-$500 (69%), and $500 and over (77%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (16%), the North (23%), and the Southeast (27%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (23%), 5-9 years (25%), and 10-19 years (33%)
- non-elderly single households (24%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (17%)
- Just Jewish households (13%)
- intermarried households (15%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (29%)
- households in which no adult participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (31%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (25%)
- households who were asked but did not donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (28%)

Table 7-2
Current Synagogue Membership
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	60%
Tidewater	2001	58%
St. Paul	2004	56%
Essex-Morris	1998	56%
Minneapolis	2004	54%
Rochester	1999	54%
Pittsburgh	2002	53%
Hartford	2000	53%
San Antonio	2007	52%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%
Houston	**1986**	**51%**
Detroit	2005	50%
Bergen	2001	50%
Jacksonville	2002	49%
Charlotte	1997	49%
Harrisburg	1994	49%
Howard County	2010	48%
Palm Springs	1998	48%
Monmouth	1997	48%
Milwaukee	1996	48%
St. Louis	2014	46%
Baltimore	2010	46%
Westport	2000	46%
Wilmington	1995	46%
Sarasota	2001	45%
York	1999	45%
Richmond	1994	45%
Houston	**2016**	**44%**
New York	2011	44%
Middlesex	2008	44%
Atlantic County	2004	44%
New Haven	2010	43%
Rhode Island	2002	43%
Cleveland	2011	42%
St. Petersburg	1994	40%
Columbus	2013	38%
Boston	2005	38%
Washington	2003	37%
Miami	2014	36%
Chicago	2010	36%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36%
Philadelphia	2009	35%
Broward	2016	34%
Los Angeles	1997	34%
Orlando	1993	34%
Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Atlanta	2006	33%
S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Denver	2007	32%
Tucson	2002	32%
W Palm Beach	2005	30%
San Diego	2003	29%
Phoenix	2002	29%
San Francisco	2004	22%
East Bay	2011	21%
Seattle	2000	21%
Las Vegas	2005	14%

Table 7-3
Current Synagogue Membership by Age of Head of Household
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	*50-64*	65-74	75+	65+	All
St. Paul	2004	17%	48%	66%	76%	69%	71%	56%
Harrisburg	1994	28%	44%	62%	71%	64%	68%	49%
Houston	**1986**	**NA**	**NA**	**61%**	NA	NA	71%	51%
Richmond	1994	15%	43%	60%	48%	68%	60%	45%
Tidewater	2001	27%	58%	59%	70%	79%	75%	58%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	63%	58%	49%	77%	64%	60%
Pittsburgh	2002	29%	52%	57%	62%	65%	64%	53%
York	1999	17%	40%	57%	44%	54%	49%	45%
Minneapolis	2004	32%	46%	55%	63%	73%	69%	54%
Charlotte	1997	39%	46%	54%	69%	68%	68%	49%
Rochester	1999	28%	49%	53%	69%	67%	68%	54%
Detroit	2005	57%	64%	52%	49%	33%	39%	50%
Bergen	2001	31%	58%	52%	49%	44%	47%	50%
Milwaukee	1996	29%	48%	52%	54%	60%	57%	48%
Howard County	2010	NA	51%	51%	NA	NA	40%	48%
Hartford	2000	15%	61%	49%	55%	62%	59%	53%
Wilmington	1995	29%	41%	49%	63%	69%	64%	46%
San Antonio	2007	55%	55%	47%	56%	57%	56%	52%
Monmouth	1997	24%	55%	47%	50%	50%	50%	48%
Baltimore	2010	34%	53%	47%	54%	43%	48%	46%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%	51%	47%	59%	62%	60%	51%
Westport	2000	19%	57%	46%	30%	52%	40%	46%
Washington	2003	19%	42%	46%	44%	32%	37%	37%
Palm Springs	1998	27%	47%	44%	59%	51%	56%	48%
New Haven	2010	41%		44%	42%	43%	43%	43%
Atlantic County	2004	NA	49%	43%	43%	43%	43%	44%

TABLE 7-3
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	*50-64*	65-74	75+	65+	All
New York	2011	57%	45%	43%	33%	43%	39%	44%
HOUSTON	**2016**	**50%**	**40%**	**42%**	**42%**	**56%**	**47%**	**44%**
Chicago	2010	25%	40%	42%	39%	32%	35%	36%
Columbus	2013	38%	24%	42%	43%	44%	44%	38%
Sarasota	2001	NA	40%	41%	55%	43%	47%	45%
St. Louis	2014	47%	34%	41%	53%	66%	59%	46%
Miami	2014	30%	45%	40%	34%	29%	32%	36%
Cleveland	2011	54%	42%	40%	29%	51%	41%	42%
Broward	2016	22%	33%	39%	29%	34%	32%	34%
Jacksonville	2002	44%	47%	38%	60%	72%	67%	49%
Middlesex	2008	44%	44%	37%	42%	54%	49%	44%
Rhode Island	2002	24%	43%	37%	59%	55%	57%	43%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	NA	47%	36%	40%	28%	36%	36%
Denver	2007	24%	29%	36%	34%	44%	38%	32%
St. Petersburg	1994	31%	40%	35%	46%	45%	45%	40%
Portland (ME)	2007	NA	36%	34%	31%	43%	37%	33%
San Diego	2003	20%	31%	33%	23%	32%	28%	29%
Atlanta	2006	31%	33%	31%	24%	60%	40%	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	22%	31%	31%	34%	33%	30%
Tucson	2002	17%	30%	30%	39%	45%	43%	32%
Phoenix	2002	18%	30%	28%	33%	37%	36%	29%
S Palm Beach	2005	27%	38%	27%	33%	34%	34%	33%
Orlando	1993	15%	38%	20%	68%	62%	65%	34%
East Bay	2011	20%	24%	19%	20%	23%	21%	21%
Las Vegas	2005	14%	10%	12%	17%	21%	19%	14%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53%	56%

Table 7-4
Current Synagogue Membership of Households with Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Children

Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	74%
Detroit	2005	71%
Bergen	2001	65%
Essex-Morris	1998	65%
New York	2011	64%
Tidewater	2001	64%
Hartford	2000	64%
Cleveland	2011	60%
San Antonio	2007	60%
Pittsburgh	2002	60%
Sarasota	2001	60%
Westport	2000	60%
Baltimore	2010	58%
Jacksonville	2002	58%
Houston	**1986**	**58%**
Howard County	2010	57%
Phoenix	2002	57%
Rochester	1999	57%
Monmouth	1997	57%
Washington	2003	56%
Charlotte	1997	56%
Milwaukee	1996	56%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%
Atlantic County	2004	54%
St. Paul	2004	54%
Middlesex	2008	53%
Minneapolis	2004	53%

Community	Year	%
Miami	2014	51%
Richmond	1994	50%
Houston	**2016**	**49%**
St. Louis	2014	49%
New Haven	2010	49%
St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Chicago	2010	48%
Los Angeles	1997	48%
S Palm Beach	2005	46%
York	1999	46%
Wilmington	1995	46%
Broward	2016	45%
Atlanta	2006	44%
Rhode Island	2002	44%
Harrisburg	1994	43%
Orlando	1993	43%
Philadelphia	2009	41%
Tucson	2002	41%
Portland (ME)	2007	39%
San Diego	2003	38%
Columbus	2013	37%
Denver	2007	37%
Palm Springs	1998	37%
San Francisco	2004	33%
W Palm Beach	2005	31%
East Bay	2011	28%
Las Vegas	2005	16%

Table 7-5
Current Synagogue Membership by Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Jewish Households

Community	Year	In-married	*Intermarried*
Cincinnati	2008	80%	38%
Tidewater	2001	84%	37%
Houston	**1986**	**NA**	**37%**
Charlotte	1997	82%	32%
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	30%
Sarasota	2001	54%	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	83%	27%
Jacksonville	2002	80%	27%
Boston	2005	63%	27%
St. Louis	2014	71%	26%
Lehigh Valley	2007	71%	26%
Hartford	2000	69%	26%
San Antonio	2007	81%	25%
Howard County	2010	69%	24%
Milwaukee	1996	67%	24%
York	1999	72%	23%
Westport	2000	72%	22%
Miami	2014	51%	22%
Minneapolis	2004	77%	21%
Richmond	1994	69%	20%
Rhode Island	2002	67%	20%
Portland (ME)	2007	58%	20%
St. Paul	2004	81%	19%

Table 7-5
Current Synagogue Membership by Type of Marriage
Community Comparisons

Base: Married Jewish Households

Community	Year	In-married	*Intermarried*
Washington	2003	67%	19%
Philadelphia	2009	50%	19%
Rochester	1999	76%	18%
Harrisburg	1994	74%	18%
Broward	2016	50%	18%
Detroit	2005	70%	17%
Bergen	2001	63%	17%
New Haven	2010	62%	17%
Chicago	2010	55%	16%
Middlesex	2008	51%	16%
New York	2011	68%	15%
Houston	**2016**	**66%**	**15%**
Atlantic County	2004	59%	15%
Tucson	2002	53%	15%
Columbus	2013	87%	14%
Baltimore	2010	72%	14%
Wilmington	1995	67%	14%
Cleveland	2011	69%	13%
Denver	2007	63%	13%
Monmouth	1997	60%	13%
Orlando	1993	54%	13%
San Francisco	2004	45%	13%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%	13%
Los Angeles	1997	52%	11%

TABLE 7-5
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	In-married	*Intermarried*
San Diego	2003	52%	10%
East Bay	2011	47%	10%
Phoenix	2002	47%	10%
W Palm Beach	2005	38%	10%
Palm Springs	1998	64%	9%
St. Petersburg	1994	62%	9%
Atlanta	2006	70%	7%
Las Vegas	2005	23%	6%
Seattle	2000	54%	2%

Results of the Institutional Survey- Synagogue Membership

Table 7-1 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey*, 44% (11,500 households) of Jewish households in Houston *reported* synagogue membership. **Table 7-6** shows that, *according to the Synagogue Survey*, 37% (9,605 households) are members of a synagogue located in Houston. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local synagogue membership is 7 percentage points higher than that suggested by the Synagogue Survey. **Community Comparisons**. **Table 7-7** shows that the 37% **local synagogue membership** *according to the Synagogue Survey* is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Minneapolis.

Disparity Between Telephone Survey and Synagogue Survey

The 7 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who are members of a local synagogue *according to the Telephone Survey* and the percentage of households who are members of a local synagogue *according to the Synagogue Survey* is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6 percentage points in Minneapolis.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that synagogue member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.

❷ Many former synagogue members still attend synagogue services on High Holidays, as well as for various other functions, and may report membership when in fact they are not actually current members.

❸ Even with an anonymous survey, there may be a certain reluctance on the part of respondents to state they are not synagogue members. As a result, some respondents may claim to be synagogue members when, in fact, they are not.

❹ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning synagogue membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be synagogue members when, in fact, they are not.

❺ The estimate of Jewish households (26,000) may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage of synagogue membership *according to the Synagogue Survey*.

Changes in Synagogue Membership, 2005-2015

Table 7-6 shows synagogue membership of households in Houston in synagogues located in Houston for 2005 and 2015 *according to the Synagogue Survey*. From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households increased from 8,595 households in 2005 to 9,605 households in 2015. From 2005 to 2015, synagogue membership increased by 12%.

From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households in **Orthodox** synagogues increased from 798 households in 2005 to 1,774 households in 2015. From 2005 to 2015, Orthodox synagogue membership increased by 122%.

Within the Orthodox membership category, Chabad synagogues increased from 280 households in 2005 to 860 households in 2015 (207%). Other Orthodox synagogues increased from 518 households in 2005 to 914 households in 2015 (76%).

In 2005, 3% of synagogue member households were members of **Chabad**. This increased to 9% in 2015.

In 2005, 35% of Orthodox synagogue member households were members of Chabad. This increased to 48% in 2015.

From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households in **Conservative** synagogues located in Houston changed from 2,885 households in 2005 to 2,810 households in 2015.

From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households in **Reform** synagogues located in Houston changed from 4,826 households in 2005 to 4,789 households in 2015.

From 2005-2015, membership of Houston households in **Other** synagogues increased from 86 households in 2005 to 232 households (170%) in 2015.

Denomination of Synagogue Membership

Table 7-8 shows that*, according to the Synagogue Survey*, 18% of households who are members of a synagogue are members of an Orthodox synagogue (including 9% in Chabad and 10% in "general" Orthodox synagogues), 29%, a Conservative synagogue; 0%, a Reconstructionist synagogue; 50%, a Reform synagogue; and 2%, other synagogues.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-9** shows that the 18% membership in **Orthodox** synagogues is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in St. Louis and 6% in Minneapolis. The 18% increased from 9% in 2005.

Table 7-10 shows that the 29% membership in **Conservative** synagogues is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Minneapolis and 23% in St. Louis. The 29% decreased from 34% in 2005.

Table 7-11 shows that the 50% membership in **Reform** synagogues is well above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in St. Louis and 46% in Minneapolis.

TABLE 7-6
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

Synagogue	Location	2005	2015	2005-2015 Increase/ (Decrease)
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - GENERAL				
Bellaire Jewish Center	Bellaire	0	30	30
Congregation Beth Rambam (Sephardic)	Houston	83	159	76
Congregation Torah VaChesed (Sephardic)	Houston	0	200	200
Meyerland Minyan	Houston	30	60	30
United Orthodox Synagogues	Houston	330	330	0
Young Israel of Houston	Houston	75	135	60
Total Orthodox Synagogues - General		518	914	396
ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES - CHABAD				
Chabad House at the Texas Medical Center	Houston	30	50	20
Chabad Lubavitch	Houston	250	350	100
Chabad-Lubavitch of West Houston-CHAI Learning Center	Houston	0	50	50
Chabad of the Woodlands	Spring	0	120	120
Chabad of Uptown	Houston	0	250	250
The Shul of Bellaire	Bellaire	0	40	40
Total Orthodox Synagogues - Chabad		280	860	580
Total Orthodox Synagogues		798	1,774	976

Table 7-6
Results of the Synagogue Survey—Number of Member Households

Synagogue	Location	2005	2015	2005-2015 Increase/ (Decrease)
Conservative Synagogues				
Congregation Beth Yeshurun	Houston	2,100	2,000	(100)
Congregation Brith Shalom	Bellaire	450	540	90
Congregation Or Ami	Houston	185	130	(55)
Congregation Shaar Hashalom	Houston	150	140	(10)
Total Conservative Synagogues		2,885	2,810	(75)
Reform Synagogues				
Congregation Beth El	Missouri City	230	174	(56)
Congregation Beth Israel	Houston	1,711	1,597	(114)
Congregation Beth Shalom of The Woodlands	The Woodlands	120	196	76
Congregation Emanu El	Houston	2,066	1,836	(230)
Congregation Jewish Community North	Spring	220	190	(30)
Congregation Shma Koleinu	Bellaire	0	150	150
Houston Congregation for Reform Judaism	Houston	125	285	160
Temple Beth Tikvah	Houston	80	75	(5)
Temple Beth Torah	Humble	64	89	25
Temple Sinai	Houston	210	197	(13)
Total Reform Synagogues		4,826	4,789	(37)

TABLE 7-6
RESULTS OF THE SYNAGOGUE SURVEY—NUMBER OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS

Synagogue	Location	2005	2015	2005-2015 Increase/ (Decrease)
OTHER SYNAGOGUES				
Keshet Houston (LGBT) [1]	Houston	86	137	51
Kol Halev (Reconstructionist) [2]	Houston	0	10	10
L'Chaim Center (Spiritual First Aid)	Bellaire	0	25	25
Shalom Cypress (Havurah)	Cypress	0	60	60
Total Other Synagogues		86	232	146
Grand Total		8,595	9,605	1,010

[1] Mishpachat Alizim (LGBT) merged with Keshet Houston in 2010.
[2] In 2016, Kol Halev disbanded.
* Chabad Pearl and Jewish Center has disbanded.

Table 7-7
Comparison of Synagogue Membership in the Local Community Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	*Disparity (in percentage points)*
St. Petersburg	1994	36%	21%	15
Tucson	2002	30%	18%	12
Rochester	1999	54%	42%	12
Wilmington	1995	46%	34%	12
Washington	2003	37%	26%	11
Jacksonville	2002	49%	39%	10
Richmond	1994	45%	36%	9
Miami	2014	33%	25%	8
Bergen	2001	48%	40%	8
Houston	**2016**	**44%**	**37%**	**7**
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%	45%	6
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	13%	6
Minneapolis	2004	54%	48%	6
York	1999	45%	39%	6
Hartford	2000	53%	48%	5
Charlotte	1997	48%	43%	5
Portland (ME)	2007	32%	28%	4
San Antonio	2007	52%	50%	3
Detroit	2005	50%	47%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	16%	13%	3
Atlantic County	2004	28%	25%	3

Table 7-7
Comparison of Synagogue Membership in the Local Community Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	Synagogue Survey	*Disparity (in percentage points)*
Tidewater	2001	58%	55%	3
New Haven	2010	41%	39%	2
Middlesex	2008	39%	37%	2
Las Vegas	2005	12%	10%	2
Sarasota	2001	32%	30%	2
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	23%	21%	2
Orlando	1993	33%	31%	2
St. Paul	2004	56%	55%	1
Rhode Island	2002	41%	40%	1
Monmouth	1997	44%	44%	0
Milwaukee	1996	48%	48%	0
Harrisburg	1994	49%	52%	(2)
Westport	2000	45%	51%	(6)
Buffalo	1995	NA	34%	NA

Note: The *Telephone Survey of Households* column includes only synagogue membership reported in the local community.

Table 7-8
Denomination of Synagogue Membership
Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Orthodox*	Conser-vative	Recon-struc-tionist	Reform	Tradi-tional	Other [1]
Monmouth	1997	46%	33	0	21	0	0
Miami	2014	43%	25	1	30	0	1
Bergen	2001	28%	45	1	26	0	1
Middlesex	2008	27%	43	0	18	0	12
New Haven	2010	25%	41	0	31	0	3
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%	42	4	33	0	0
Portland (ME)	2007	19%	32	0	34	0	15
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	19%	46	0	32	0	3
Houston	**2016**	**18%**	**29**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**2**
Atlantic County	2004	18%	53	1	29	0	0
Harrisburg	1994	18%	55	5	21	0	0
San Antonio	2007	17%	25	2	51	0	5
Las Vegas	2005	17%	23	2	53	0	5
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	16%	54	0	28	0	3
Rochester	1999	16%	36	0	48	0	0
Los Angeles *	1997	14%	38	3	44	0	2
Westport	2000	13%	29	0	57	0	2
Milwaukee	1996	13%	33	1	53	0	0
Detroit	2005	12%	31	0	52	0	5
Washington	2003	11%	42	3	38	0	6
Rhode Island	2002	11%	49	0	40	0	0
Essex-Morris *	1998	11%	51	0	33	0	5
Richmond	1994	11%	49	0	39	0	0

Table 7-8
Denomination of Synagogue Membership
Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	*Orthodox*	Conservative	Reconstructionist	Reform	Traditional	Other [1]
Jacksonville	2002	10%	51	0	40	0	0
Houston	**2005**	**9%**	**34**	**0**	**56**	**0**	**1**
Hartford	2000	9%	54	0	36	0	1
St. Louis	2014	8%	23	2	59	6	3
Buffalo	1995	8%	31	7	53	0	1
Tidewater	2001	7%	53	0	39	0	1
Minneapolis	2004	6%	47	1	46	0	1
Tucson	2002	5%	38	0	53	0	4
Charlotte	1997	5%	41	0	51	0	3
St. Paul	2004	4%	59	0	24	0	13
Sarasota	2001	4%	33	0	46	0	16
Wilmington	1995	4%	25	13	38	21	0
Orlando	1993	3%	61	0	36	0	0
St. Petersburg	1994	2%	33	0	65	0	0
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%	0	0	100	0	0
York	1999	0%	30	0	70	0	0

✪ Includes membership in all South Florida synagogues, not just in the service area of each Jewish Federation.
* Results are based upon the Telephone Survey.
[1] Includes Jewish Humanistic, Jewish Renewal, unaffiliated, non-denominational, Havurah, etc.
Notes: 1) The *synagogue survey* gathered information from the local synagogues concerning the number of households who are current synagogue members.
2) Membership in Sephardic synagogues is included in *Orthodox*.

Table 7-9
Orthodox Synagogue Membership
Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	46%
Miami	2014	43%
Bergen	2001	28%
Middlesex	2008	27%
New Haven	2010	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	20%
Portland (ME)	2007	19%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	19%
Houston	**2016**	**18%**
Atlantic County	2004	18%
Harrisburg	1994	18%
San Antonio	2007	17%
Las Vegas	2005	17%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	16%
Rochester	1999	16%
Los Angeles *	1997	14%
Westport	2000	13%
Milwaukee	1996	13%
Detroit	2005	12%
Washington	2003	11%

Community	Year	%
Rhode Island	2002	11%
Essex-Morris *	1998	11%
Richmond	1994	11%
Jacksonville	2002	10%
Hartford	2000	9%
St. Louis	2014	8%
Buffalo	1995	8%
Tidewater	2001	7%
Minneapolis	2004	6%
Tucson	2002	5%
Charlotte	1997	5%
St. Paul	2004	4%
Sarasota	2001	4%
Wilmington	1995	4%
Orlando	1993	3%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%
York	1999	0%

See footnotes to **Table 7-8**.

Table 7-10
Conservative Synagogue Membership
Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	61%
St. Paul	2004	59%
Harrisburg	1994	55%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	54%
Hartford	2000	54%
Atlantic County	2004	53%
Tidewater	2001	53%
Jacksonville	2002	51%
Essex-Morris *	1998	51%
Rhode Island	2002	49%
Richmond	1994	49%
Minneapolis	2004	47%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	46%
Bergen	2001	45%
Middlesex	2008	43%
Lehigh Valley	2007	42%
Washington	2003	42%
New Haven	2010	41%
Charlotte	1997	41%
Tucson	2002	38%
Los Angeles *	1997	38%
Rochester	1999	36%
Sarasota	2001	33%
Monmouth	1997	33%
Milwaukee	1996	33%
St. Petersburg	1994	33%
Portland (ME)	2007	32%
Detroit	2005	31%
Buffalo	1995	31%
York	1999	30%
Houston	**2016**	**29%**
Westport	2000	29%
Miami	2014	25%
San Antonio	2007	25%
Wilmington	1995	25%
St. Louis	2014	23%
Las Vegas	2005	23%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	0%

See footnotes to **Table 7-8**.

Table 7-11
Reform Synagogue Membership
Based upon the Synagogue Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Synagogue Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	100%
York	1999	70%
St. Petersburg	1994	65%
St. Louis	2014	59%
Westport	2000	57%
Las Vegas	2005	53%
Tucson	2002	53%
Milwaukee	1996	53%
Buffalo	1995	53%
Detroit	2005	52%
San Antonio	2007	51%
Charlotte	1997	51%
Houston	**2016**	**50%**
Rochester	1999	48%
Minneapolis	2004	46%
Sarasota	2001	46%
Los Angeles *	1997	44%
Jacksonville	2002	40%
Rhode Island	2002	40%
Tidewater	2001	39%
Richmond	1994	39%
Washington	2003	38%
Wilmington	1995	38%
Hartford	2000	36%
Orlando	1993	36%
Portland (ME)	2007	34%
Lehigh Valley	2007	33%
Essex-Morris *	1998	33%
S Palm Beach ✪	2005	32%
New Haven	2010	31%
Miami	2014	30%
Atlantic County	2004	29%
W Palm Beach ✪	2005	28%
Bergen	2001	26%
St. Paul	2004	24%
Monmouth	1997	21%
Harrisburg	1994	21%
Middlesex	2008	18%

See footnotes to **Table 7-8**.

Participate in or Attend Any Religious Services or Programs Sponsored by a Local Synagogue in the Past Year

Table 7-1 shows that 66% (17,300 households) of Jewish households in Houston participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year. The 66% compares to 60% in Broward.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 66% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Memorial (83%) and Suburban Southwest (79%)
- households under age 35 (76%)
- Orthodox households (81%) and Conservative households (92%)
- in-married households (88%) and conversionary in-married households (94%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (97%), JCC member households (90%), and Jewish organization member households (93%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (75%) or supplemental school (75%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (79%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (87%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (83%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (89%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (92%)
- households who donated under $100 (90%), $100-$500 (92%), and $500 and over (92%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (47%), the North (47%), and the Southeast (48%)
- households with only adult children (55%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (26%)
- Just Jewish households (38%)
- intermarried households (33%)
- synagogue non-member households (40%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (50%)
- households in which no adult participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (52%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (47%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (47%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (50%)

Participate In or Attend Any Religious Services or Programs Sponsored by Chabad in the Past Year

Table 7-1 shows that 19% (5,000 households) of Jewish households in Houston participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year.

✔ 7% of households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

✔ 4% of households who are neither synagogue, JCC, nor Jewish organization members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

Community Comparisons. The 19% of Jewish households who participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year compares to 23% in Miami and Broward and 14% in New Haven.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 19% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households under age 35 (37%)
- Orthodox households (60%) and Conservative households (31%)
- in-married households (30%) and conversionary in-married households (33%)
- synagogue member households (32%), JCC member households (42%), and Jewish organization member households (37%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (32%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (31%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (30%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (29%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (38%), and $500 and over (47%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (7%)
- synagogue non-member households (9%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (7%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (6%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)

Jewish Community Center Membership

Table 7-1 shows that 19% (4,900 households) of Jewish households in Houston *reported* membership in the Evelyn Rubenstein Jewish Community Center of Houston.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-12** shows that the 19% **local JCC membership** is above average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 26% in St. Louis, 23% in Pittsburgh, and 17% in Minneapolis. The 19% compares to 24% in 1986.

Table 7-13 shows that the 24% **local JCC membership of households with children** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 40% in St. Louis, 27% in Pittsburgh, and 16% in Minneapolis. The 24% compares to 32% in 1986.

Table 7-14 shows that the 8% **local JCC membership of intermarried households** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 27% in St. Louis, 13% in Pittsburgh, and 3% in Minneapolis.

Table 7-15 shows that the 7 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of intermarried households who are members of a local synagogue and the percentage of households who are members of a local JCC is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18 percentage points in Minneapolis, 14 percentage points in Pittsburgh, and -1 percentage point in St. Louis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 19% of households participated in or attended programs at or sponsored by the JCC in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Core Area (34%)
- Orthodox households (30%)
- in-married households (34%)
- synagogue member households (31%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (41%), and Jewish organization member households (34%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (33%
- households who donated

under $100 (32%), $100-$500 (33%), and $500 and over (34%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Suburban Southwest (6%), the West (4%), the North (7%), and the Southeast (2%)
- intermarried households (5%)
- synagogue non-member households (9%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (7%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (6%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)

Table 7-12
Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	36%
Charlotte	1997	36%
Harrisburg	1994	31%
San Antonio	2007	29%
Rochester	1999	28%
York	1999	27%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	27%
St. Louis	2014	26%
Jacksonville	2002	26%
Milwaukee	1996	24%
Richmond	1994	24%
Houston	**1986**	**24%**
Pittsburgh	2002	23%
Wilmington	1995	23%
Hartford	2000	22%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	21%
Houston	**2016**	**19%**
Baltimore	2010	19%
Tidewater	2001	19%
Cleveland	2011	18%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%
Minneapolis	2004	17%
Tucson	2002	17%
Orlando	1993	17%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	16%
Boston	2005	15%
Detroit	2005	15%
Columbus	2013	14%
New Haven	2010	14%
Atlantic County	2001	14%
San Francisco	2004	13%

Community	Year	%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	12%
Sarasota	2001	12%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	11%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	11%
Los Angeles	1997	11%
Atlanta	2006	10%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	10%
Rhode Island	2002	10%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	10%
St. Petersburg	1994	10%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%
Chicago	2010	8%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%
Seattle	2000	5%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	5%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Howard County **	2010	3%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	3%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	2%
Middlesex	2008	2%
Westport **	2000	1%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Bergen	2001	18%
Monmouth	1997	13%
Miami	2014	11%
Broward	2016	9%
Washington	2003	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	7%

See footnotes to **Table 7-15.**

Table 7-13
Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center of Households with Children
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households with Children

Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	45%
San Antonio	2007	42%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	42%
Milwaukee	1996	42%
St. Louis	2014	40%
St. Paul	2004	40%
Jacksonville	2002	36%
Tucson	2002	35%
Rochester	1999	35%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	33%
York	1999	32%
Harrisburg	1994	32%
Houston	**1986**	**32%**
Baltimore	2010	29%
Tidewater	2001	29%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	28%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%
Cleveland	2011	26%
Wilmington	1995	25%
Orlando	1993	25%
Houston	**2016**	**24%**
Detroit	2005	23%
Richmond	1994	23%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	22%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	22%
New Haven	2010	22%
Hartford	2000	22%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	19%
Sarasota	2001	19%

Community	Year	%
Columbus	2013	18%
Atlantic County	2004	18%
Atlanta	2006	16%
Minneapolis	2004	16%
San Francisco	2004	16%
Chicago	2010	15%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	15%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	15%
Rhode Island	2002	15%
St. Petersburg	1994	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	13%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	12%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	9%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	6%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
Howard County **	2010	3%
Middlesex	2008	2%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	1%
Westport **	2000	1%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Bergen	2001	25%
Miami	2014	22%
Monmouth	1997	22%
W Palm Beach	2005	17%
Broward	2016	15%
Washington	2003	12%

See footnotes to **Table 7-15.**

Table 7-14
Current Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
York	1999	30%
St. Louis	2014	27%
St. Paul	2004	22%
Charlotte	1997	21%
Milwaukee	1996	17%
San Antonio	2007	16%
Jacksonville	2002	14%
Pittsburgh	2002	13%
Tucson	2002	13%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	12%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Richmond	1994	12%
Rochester	1999	11%
Harrisburg	1994	11%
Tidewater	2001	10%
Orlando	1993	10%
Baltimore	2010	9%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	9%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	9%
Houston	**2016**	**8%**
Hartford	2000	8%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	7%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	7%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%
New Haven	2010	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%
San Francisco	2004	7%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	7%

Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	6%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	6%
Rhode Island	2002	6%
Cleveland	2011	5%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	5%
Columbus	2013	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Sarasota	2001	4%
Wilmington	1995	4%
Atlanta	2006	3%
Minneapolis	2004	3%
Chicago	2010	2%
Detroit	2005	2%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	1%
Howard County **	2010	1%
Middlesex	2008	1%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	1%
Westport **	2000	0%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	0%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Miami	2014	8%
Bergen	2001	8%
W Palm Beach	2005	7%
Broward	2016	4%
Washington	2003	4%
Monmouth	1997	3%

See footnotes to **Table 7-15.**

Table 7-15
Current Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	*Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)*
Tidewater	2001	37%	10%	27
Howard County	2010	24%	1% **	24
Sarasota	2001	28%	4%	24
Westport	2000	22%	0% **	22
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	7%	19
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	28%	9%	19
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	25%	7%	18
Minneapolis	2004	21%	3%	18
Hartford	2000	26%	8%	18
Middlesex	2008	16%	1%	15
Detroit	2005	17%	2%	15
Miami (Alper) *	2014	22%	7%	15
Broward (Soref) *	2016	15%	1%	14
Chicago	2010	16%	2%	14
Pittsburgh	2002	27%	13%	14
Rhode Island	2002	20%	6%	14
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	7%	14
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	14%	0%	14
Miami (Russell) *	2014	20%	7%	13
Jacksonville	2002	27%	14%	13

Table 7-15
Current Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	*Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)*
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	24%	12%	12
New Haven	2010	17%	7%	11
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%	2%	11
Charlotte	1997	32%	21%	11
Columbus	2013	14%	4%	10
Wilmington	1995	14%	4%	10
San Antonio	2007	25%	16%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	13%	4%	9
Atlantic County	2004	15%	6%	9
Cleveland	2011	13%	5%	8
Richmond	1994	20%	12%	8
Houston	**2016**	**15%**	**8%**	**7**
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	12%	5%	7
Rochester	1999	18%	11%	7
Milwaukee	1996	24%	17%	7
Harrisburg	1994	18%	11%	7
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	2%	7
San Francisco	2004	13%	7%	6
Washington (Gr. Washington) *	2003	12%	6%	6
Baltimore	2010	14%	9%	5

Table 7-15
Current Synagogue and Local Jewish Community Center Memberships of Intermarried Households
Community Comparisons

Base: Intermarried Jewish Households

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	*Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)*
Las Vegas ✪	2005	6%	1%	5
Atlanta	2006	7%	3%	4
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	15%	12%	3
Orlando	1993	13%	10%	3
Tucson	2002	15%	13%	2
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	9%	8%	1
St. Louis	2014	26%	27%	(1)
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%	9%	(1)
St. Paul	2004	19%	22%	(3)
York	1999	23%	30%	(7)
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	19%	4%	15
Broward	2016	18%	4%	14
Miami	2014	22%	8%	13
Monmouth	1997	13%	3%	10
Bergen	2001	17%	8%	9
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	7%	3

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
Note: Non-local JCC membership is not included in the table. This understates JCC membership in communities with a large number of part-year households.

Results of the JCC Survey—Jewish Community Center Membership

Table 7-12 shows that, *according to the Telephone Survey,* 19% (4,900 households) of Jewish households in Houston *reported* membership in the *Evelyn Rubenstein JCC of Houston* (*JCC*). **Table 7-16** shows that, *according to the JCC Survey,* 2,339 Jewish households who live in Houston (9%) are members of a JCC. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local JCC membership is 10 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-16** shows that the 9% **JCC membership *according to the JCC Survey*** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Minneapolis.

Disparity Between Telephone Survey and Synagogue Survey

The 10 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC *according to the Telephone Survey* and the percentage of households who are members of the local JCC *according to the JCC Survey* is the second highest among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7 percentage points in Minneapolis.

Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. Why the disparity?

❶ Not all potential respondents cooperated with the Telephone Survey. It is likely that JCC member households formed a disproportionately high share of households who responded to the Telephone Survey.

❷ Many former JCC members still attend various JCC events and programs and may report membership when in fact they are not actually paying dues.

❸ Despite assurances to the contrary, some respondents may feel that questions concerning JCC membership will lead to an appeal for membership. As a result, respondents may claim to be JCC members when in fact they are not.

❹ The Telephone Survey estimate of the number of Jewish households may be too high, resulting in a lower calculated percentage of JCC membership *according to the JCC Survey*.

Table 7-16
Comparison of Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the JCC Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	*Disparity (in percentage points)*
Charlotte	1997	36%	21%	14
St. Paul	2004	36%	26%	10
Houston	**2016**	**19%**	**9%**	**10**
Jacksonville	2002	26%	15%	10
Hartford	2000	22%	14%	8
York	1999	27%	19%	8
Richmond	1994	24%	15%	8
Minneapolis	2004	17%	10%	7
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%	12%	6
Detroit	2005	15%	10%	5
Tucson	2002	17%	12%	5
Tidewater	2001	19%	14%	5
Wilmington	1995	23%	18%	5
St. Petersburg	1994	10%	5%	5
San Antonio	2007	29%	25%	4
Bergen	2001	18%	14%	4
Monmouth	1997	13%	8%	4
New Haven	2010	14%	11%	3
W Palm Beach	2005	7%	4%	3
Atlantic County	2004	14%	11%	3
Miami	2014	11%	9%	3

Table 7-16
Comparison of Membership in the Local Jewish Community Center Based upon the Telephone Survey of Households and the JCC Survey
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Telephone Survey of Households	JCC Survey	*Disparity (in percentage points)*
Washington	2003	9%	6%	3
Las Vegas	2005	3%	2%	1
S Palm Beach	2005	4%	4%	1
Rhode Island	2002	10%	8%	1
Harrisburg	1994	31%	30%	1
Milwaukee	1996	24%	24%	0
Orlando	1993	17%	17%	0
Middlesex	2008	2%	4%	(2)
Sarasota	2001	12%	14%	(2)

Major Reasons for Not Joining the Jewish Community Center

Respondents in Jewish households in Houston who are not currently members of the Jewish Community Center *(JCC)* (*non-member households*) were asked: "What is the major reason you have not joined the JCC? Would you say it is distance from your home, cost, quality of the programs, you have no need for the services offered, or some other reason?"

Tables 7-17 shows the major reasons for not joining the JCC most commonly reported by respondents in non-member households. The tables also shows results for non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

Table 7-17 shows that, overall, 37% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the JCC responded distance from home; 31%, no need for the services offered; 13%, cost; 4%, lack of time; 2%, not religious; and 2%, lack of information about the JCC, and 11%, other reasons.

The major difference for JCC non-members who participated in the JCC in the past year is that only 24% responded no need for the services offered and 22% of these participants responded cost.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-19** shows that the 37% who reported **distance from home** is the second highest among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 24% in Minneapolis.

Table 7-20 shows that the 31% who reported **no need for the services offered** is the third lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 39% in Minneapolis.

Table 7-21 shows that the 13% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 13% in Minneapolis.

Table 7-22 shows that the 4% who reported **lack of time** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Minneapolis.

Table 7-23 shows that the 1% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 7% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Distance from Home

Table 7-18 shows that, overall, 36% of respondents in non-member households reported **distance from home** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Suburban Southwest (49%), the West (45%), the North (45%), and the Southeast (71%)
- conversionary in-married households (50%)
- Jewish organization member households (46%)
- households who donated under $100 (47%) and $500 and over (45%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Core Area (8%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (26%)
- age 75 and over (26%)
- non-elderly single households (24%) and elderly single households (26%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (15%) and $25,00–$50,000 (24%)
- Orthodox households (6%)

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-18 shows that, overall, 31% of respondents in non-member households reported **no need for the services offered** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in Memorial (41%)
- elderly couple households (43%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (6%)
- households with children (20%)
- households earning an annual income of $50,000-$100,000 (21%)
- conversionary in-married households (16%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (18%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (17%)

Cost

Table 7-18 shows that, overall, 13% of respondents in non-member households reported **cost** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households who participated in a JCC program in the past year (22%)
- households in the Core Area (37%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (22%) and $25,000-$50,000 (32%)
- Orthodox households (40%)
- conversionary in-married households (26%)
- synagogue member households (23%) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (27%)
- households who donated under $100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the West (4%), the North (0%), and the Southeast (2%)

Lack of time

Table 7-18 shows that, overall, 4% of respondents in non-member households reported **lack of time** as the major reason for not joining the *JCC*. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (9%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (9%) and $50,000-$100,000 (9%)

Table 7-17
Summary of Major Reasons for Not Joining the Evelyn Rubenstein JCC of Houston

Base: Respondents in Jewish Households Who Are Not Members of the JCC

Reason	All	JCC Participants
Distance from Home *	36.6%	41.3%
No Need for Services Offered *	31.0	23.6
Cost *	13.3	22.4
Lack of Time	3.7	2.7
Not Religious	2.3	0.0
Lack of Information about JCC	2.0	0.3
Health Reasons	0.6	0.2
Quality of the Programs	0.5	0.2
Too Old	0.5	0.3
Other	9.5	9.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

* These responses were read to the respondents. Other responses were volunteered by the respondents.
Note: Respondents who replied “don’t know” to this question are omitted from the analysis.

Table 7-18
Major Reasons for Not Joining the Evelyn Rubenstein JCC

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Distance from Home*	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Other
All	35.6%	31.0	13.3	3.7	16.4
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	41.3%	23.6	22.4	2.7	10.0
Geographic Area					
Core Area	8.4%	33.7	36.5	4.9	16.5
Memorial	33.4%	40.5	7.6	5.2	13.3
Central City	41.2%	30.7	4.7	1.9	21.5
Suburban Southwest	49.3%	33.1	10.6	0.5	6.5
West	44.8%	38.7	3.8	1.9	10.8
North	44.8%	23.3	0.4	7.6	23.9
Southeast	70.5%	6.4	2.0	0.0	21.1
Length of Residence in Houston					
0 - 4 years	26.3%	31.8	17.0	9.4	15.5
5 - 9 years	35.0%	32.4	4.2	0.7	27.7
10 - 19 years	36.6%	41.0	8.1	0.0	14.3
20 or more years	36.2%	28.6	15.2	4.3	15.7
Age of Head of Household					
Under 35	35.6%	39.4	13.8	2.1	9.1
35 - 49	31.7%	25.8	20.2	3.0	19.3
50 - 64	38.9%	25.5	11.0	6.4	18.2
65 - 74	39.1%	37.4	10.1	1.7	11.7
75 and over	26.0%	37.2	13.6	2.2	21.0
➜ 65 and over	34.5%	37.4	11.3	1.9	14.9

Table 7-18
Major Reasons for Not Joining the Evelyn Rubenstein JCC

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Distance from Home*	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Other
All	35.6%	31.0	13.3	3.7	16.4
Household Structure					
Household with Children	41.6%	19.9	21.2	4.1	13.2
Household with Only Adult Children	42.3%	27.7	7.8	0.8	21.4
Non-Elderly Couple	40.9%	35.2	12.5	2.4	9.0
Non-Elderly Single	23.7%	27.0	12.8	4.2	32.3
Elderly Couple	36.9%	43.0	10.7	0.7	8.7
Elderly Single	26.2%	32.6	16.3	3.7	21.2
Household Income					
Under $25,000	15.3%	29.7	21.7	9.0	24.3
$25 - $50,000	23.8%	22.4	32.2	3.0	18.6
$50 - $100,000	40.1%	21.0	20.2	9.2	9.5
$100 - $200,000	36.1%	36.3	13.1	0.7	13.8
$200,000 and over	38.5%	37.3	6.1	2.3	15.8
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	5.9%	29.9	40.2	7.0	17.0
Conservative	37.3%	31.1	17.6	1.6	12.4
Reform	44.0%	24.1	13.8	7.2	10.9
Just Jewish	28.5%	38.7	6.9	1.0	24.9
Type of Marriage					
In-married	44.7%	27.6	18.6	1.3	7.8
Conversionary	50.3%	15.7	25.8	1.2	7.0
Intermarried	31.6%	39.9	4.6	5.6	18.3

Table 7-18
Major Reasons for Not Joining the Evelyn Rubenstein JCC

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Distance from Home*	No Need for the Services Offered*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Other
All	35.6%	31.0	13.3	3.7	16.4
Synagogue Membership					
Member	38.8%	26.4	22.5	2.3	10.0
Non-Member	33.7%	33.9	7.7	4.5	20.2
Attended Chabad in the Past Year					
Attended	44.7%	17.7	27.1	3.3	7.2
Did Not Attend	34.0%	33.2	11.0	3.8	18.0
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	45.8%	26.5	16.5	1.4	9.8
Non-Member	33.0%	32.1	12.5	4.3	18.1
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	44.9%	25.6	19.4	2.4	7.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	32.3%	36.4	13.1	2.5	15.7
Not Asked	31.1%	32.8	10.2	4.6	21.3
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	30.8%	34.1	10.5	4.2	20.4
Under $100	47.1%	17.4	29.1	2.9	3.5
$100 - $500	42.5%	25.3	16.1	1.7	14.4
$500 and over	44.8%	39.4	8.3	2.4	5.1

* These responses were read to the respondents. The responses *Too Old* and *Lack of Time* were not read to the respondents, but were volunteered by respondents as major reasons. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as *Other*.

Table 7-19
Distance from Home as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	38%
Houston	**2016**	**37%**
Hartford	2000	32%
Rhode Island	2002	30%
Tidewater	2001	30%
Middlesex	2008	29%
St. Paul	2004	28%
Jacksonville	2002	27%
Tucson	2002	27%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%
San Antonio	2007	24%
Minneapolis	2004	24%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	23%
Wilmington	1995	23%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	21%
Atlantic County	2004	21%
Sarasota	2001	21%
Harrisburg	1994	20%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%
Detroit	2005	18%
Richmond	1994	16%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	16%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	16%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	16%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Orlando	1993	16%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Seattle	2000	13%
Milwaukee	1996	13%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Los Angeles	1997	12%
Charlotte	1997	9%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	7%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	6%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	5%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	4%

See footnotes to **Table 7-23**.

Table 7-20
No Need for the Services Offered as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	55%
Los Angeles	1997	51%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	51%
S Palm Beach	2005	50%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	48%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	48%
Richmond	1994	48%
Sarasota	2001	47%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	46%
Washington **(DCJCC)***	2003	45%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	45%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	44%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	43%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	42%
Atlantic County	2004	42%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	42%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	41%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	40%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	40%
Middlesex	2008	40%
Tidewater	2001	40%
Milwaukee	1996	40%
Wilmington	1995	40%
Minneapolis	2004	39%
Rhode Island	2002	38%
Seattle	2000	38%
Hartford	2000	37%
Charlotte	1997	37%
Harrisburg	1994	36%
Orlando	1993	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
Jacksonville	2002	34%
Tucson	2002	33%
Houston	**2016**	**31%**
San Antonio	2007	31%
St. Paul	2004	31%
New Haven	2010	29%
Detroit	2005	28%

See footnotes to **Table 7-23**.

Table 7-21
Cost
as a Major Reason for Not Joining
the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	23%
Detroit	2005	22%
St. Paul	2004	21%
Tucson	2002	21%
Milwaukee	1996	21%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	20%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	20%
Jacksonville	2002	19%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	18%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	18%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%
Harrisburg	1994	18%
Orlando	1993	18%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	17%
New Haven	2010	17%
Richmond	1994	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	15%
S Palm Beach	2005	14%
Atlantic County	2004	14%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	14%
Houston	**2016**	**13%**
San Antonio	2007	13%
Minneapolis	2004	13%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	12%
Hartford	2000	12%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	12%
Wilmington	1995	12%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	11%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Tidewater	2001	10%
St. Petersburg	1994	9%
Rhode Island	2002	8%
Sarasota	2001	7%
Los Angeles	1997	7%
Middlesex	2008	6%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	5%
Seattle	2000	4%

See footnotes to **Table 7-23**.

Table 7-22
Lack of Time
as a Major Reason for Not Joining
the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	14%
Seattle	2000	14%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	11%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	11%
St. Petersburg	1994	11%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	10%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	8%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	8%
Charlotte	1997	8%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%
Milwaukee	1996	7%
Wilmington	1995	7%
Harrisburg	1994	7%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
Orlando	1993	6%
San Antonio	2007	5%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	5%
Los Angeles	1997	5%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	5%
Richmond	1994	5%
Houston	**2016**	**4%**
Middlesex	2008	4%
Atlantic County	2004	4%
Minneapolis	2004	4%
St. Paul	2004	4%
Jacksonville	2002	4%
Rhode Island	2002	4%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	4%
Hartford	2000	4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
Detroit	2005	3%
Tidewater	2001	3%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	3%
Tucson	2002	2%
New Haven	2010	1%
Sarasota	2001	1%

See footnotes to **Table 7-23**.

Table 7-23
Quality of the Programs as a Major Reason for Not Joining the Local Jewish Community Center
Community Comparisons

Base: Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	8%
Minneapolis	2004	7%
St. Paul	2004	5%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	4%
Rhode Island	2002	4%
Tucson	2002	4%
Seattle ✧	2000	4%
St. Petersburg ✳	1994	4%
Orlando ✳	1993	4%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
San Antonio	2007	3%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	3%
Hartford	2000	3%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	3%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	2%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	2%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	2%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	2%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
Jacksonville	2002	2%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	2%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	2%

Community	Year	%
Charlotte ✧	1997	2%
Los Angeles	1997	2%
Milwaukee	1996	2%
Wilmington ✳	1995	2%
Harrisburg	1994	2%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	1%
Houston	**2016**	**1%**
Miami (Russell) *	2014	1%
New Haven	2010	1%
Middlesex	2008	1%
S Palm Beach	2005	1%
Atlantic County	2004	1%
Sarasota	2001	1%
Tidewater	2001	1%
Monmouth (Western) * ❂	1997	1%
Richmond	1994	1%

✧ Question was asked about the *quality of the facility and the program*.
✳ Question was asked about the *quality of the facility.*
* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC.
❂ JCC is not a full service facility.

Participated in or Attended any Programs at or Sponsored by the Evelyn Rubenstein Jewish Community Center of Houston in the Past Year

Table 7-1 shows that 42% (11,000 households) of Jewish households in Houston contain a person who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Evelyn Rubenstein Jewish Community Center of Houston (*JCC*) (*participated in a JCC program*) in the past year. Note that all households who are members of the JCC were assumed to participate in a JCC program in the past year.

Table 7-25 shows that 24% of households contain a person **who participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of a JCC**. The 24% is calculated by subtracting the percentage of households who are JCC members from the percentage of households who contain a person who participated in a JCC program in the past year.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-24** shows that the 42% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is well above average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 51% in St. Louis and 40% in Minneapolis.

Table 7-25 shows that the 24% who **participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member** is above average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 25% in St. Louis and 24% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 42% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- households in the Core Area (65%) and Memorial (53%)
- households under age 35 (55%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (53%)
- Orthodox households (67%) and Conservative households (52%)
- in-married households (65%) and conversionary in-married households (52%)
- synagogue member households (66%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (80%), and Jewish organization member households (74%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (56%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (54%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (55%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (62%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (73%)
- households who donated under $100 (56%), $100-$500 (79%) and $500 and over (82%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Suburban Southwest (33%), the West (15%), the North (20%), and the Southeast (20%)
- households earning an annual income of under $25,000 (23%)
- Just Jewish households (23%)
- intermarried households (20%)
- synagogue non-member households (23%) households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (33%), JCC non-member households (28%) and Jewish organization non-member households (32%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (23%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (20%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (23%)

Table 7-24
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	60%
Los Angeles	1997	54%
San Antonio	2007	52%
St. Louis	2014	51%
Baltimore	2010	51%
St. Paul	2004	48%
Tucson	2002	47%
Milwaukee	1996	47%
Wilmington	1995	47%
Richmond	1994	46%
Detroit	2005	45%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%
York	1999	44%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%
Houston	**2016**	**42%**
Jacksonville	2002	42%
Harrisburg	1994	41%
Minneapolis	2004	40%
Hartford	2000	40%
New Haven	2010	39%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%
Columbus	2013	37%
Chicago	2010	36%
Orlando	1993	36%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	35%
Tidewater	2001	35%
Sarasota	2001	34%
New York	2011	32%

Community	Year	%
San Diego	2003	32%
Rhode Island	2002	31%
San Francisco	2004	30%
Boston	2005	29%
Cleveland	2011	28%
Atlantic County	2004	28%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%
St. Petersburg	1994	27%
Howard County **	2010	24%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Portland (ME) [1]	2007	18%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	12%
Westport **	2000	9%
Seattle	2000	8%
Middlesex	2008	7%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	7%
Broward (Soref) *	2016	5%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Bergen	2001	41%
Washington	2003	38%
Miami	2014	31%
W Palm Beach	2005	27%
Monmouth	1997	24%

See footnotes on next page.

Table 7-24
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year
Community Comparisons

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
[1] Participation is in the Jewish Community Alliance, which is a combined Jewish Federation and Jewish Community Center.

Table 7-25
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	*Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member*
Los Angeles	1997	54%	11%	43%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%	10%	35%
Baltimore	2010	51%	19%	32%
Rochester	1999	60%	28%	32%
Detroit	2005	45%	15%	30%
Tucson	2002	47%	17%	30%
Chicago	2010	36%	8%	28%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%	11%	27%
St. Louis	2014	51%	26%	25%
New Haven	2010	39%	14%	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	18%	25%
Columbus	2013	37%	14%	24%
Minneapolis	2004	40%	17%	24%
Houston	**2016**	**42%**	**19%**	**24%**
Wilmington	1995	47%	23%	24%
San Antonio	2007	52%	29%	23%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%	21%	23%
Milwaukee	1996	47%	24%	23%
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	35%	12%	23%
Sarasota	2001	34%	12%	22%
Richmond	1994	46%	24%	22%
Howard County **	2010	24%	3%	21%
Rhode Island	2002	31%	10%	21%

Table 7-25
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	*Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member*
Orlando	1993	36%	17%	19%
Hartford	2000	40%	22%	18%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%	27%	18%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%	11%	17%
San Francisco	2004	30%	13%	17%
Jacksonville	2002	42%	26%	17%
York	1999	44%	27%	17%
St. Petersburg	1994	27%	10%	17%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%	7%	16%
Tidewater	2001	35%	19%	16%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	4%	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%	5%	15%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%	9%	13%
Atlantic County	2004	28%	14%	13%
St. Paul	2004	48%	36%	13%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%	16%	11%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	10%	11%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	12%	3%	10%
Harrisburg	1994	41%	31%	10%
Cleveland	2011	28%	18%	9%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%	5%	9%
Westport **	2000	9%	1%	8%
Middlesex	2008	7%	2%	5%

Table 7-25
Participated in a Local Jewish Community Center Program in the Past Year Without Being a Member of the Local JCC
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	*Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member*
Broward (Soref) *	2016	5%	2%	3%
Seattle	2000	8%	5%	3%
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	7%	5%	2%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	38%	9%	29%
Bergen	2001	41%	18%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%	21%
Miami	2014	31%	11%	20%
Broward	2016	23%	9%	14%
Monmouth	1997	24%	13%	11%

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation and membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** Both participation and membership are in JCCs located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.

Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships

Table 7-26 shows that 14% of Jewish households in Houston are members of both a synagogue and a Jewish Community Center (*JCC*); 30% are synagogue members but are not JCC members (*synagogue members only*); 5% are JCC members but are not synagogue members (*JCC members only*); and 51% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-1 shows that 73% of JCC members are synagogue members and 31% of synagogue members are JCC members. For information on overlapping memberships among synagogues, the JCC, and Jewish organizations, see the "Association with the Jewish Community" section in this Chapter.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-26** shows that the 14% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in St. Louis, 17% in Pittsburgh, and 13% in Minneapolis. The 14% compares to 18% in 1986.

The 30% who are **synagogue members only** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 40% in Minneapolis, 36% in Pittsburgh, and 26% in St. Louis. The 30% compares to 33% in 1986.

The 5% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 6% in both St. Louis and Pittsburgh and 4% in Minneapolis. The 5% compares to 5% in 1986.

The 51% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 48% in St. Louis, 42% in Minneapolis, and 41% in Pittsburgh. The 51% compares to 44% in 1986.

Table 7-26
Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	*Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member*
Las Vegas ✪	2005	2%	12	2	85
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%	22	4	69
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%	27	2	67
Atlanta	2006	8%	25	2	65
Broward (Soref) *	2016	4%	25	7	64
S Palm Beach	2005	6%	26	3	64
Miami (Alper) *	2014	5%	27	5	63
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	6%	26	5	63
Chicago	2010	6%	30	2	62
Columbus	2013	13%	25	2	61
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%	28	4	60
Tucson	2002	9%	23	8	60
Orlando	1993	11%	23	6	60
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	9%	28	4	59
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	32	3	57
Monmouth (Western) * ✪	1997	6%	37	1	56
Middlesex	2008	2%	42	1	55
Broward (Posnack) *	2016	10%	32	4	54
New Haven	2010	10%	32	4	54
Rhode Island	2002	6%	37	4	54
Cleveland	2011	13%	29	5	53
Westport **	2000	0%	46	1	53
Howard County **	2010	3%	45	0	52
Atlantic County	2004	10%	34	5	52

Table 7-26
Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	*Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member*
Sarasota	2001	8%	37	4	52
Houston	**2016**	**14%**	**30**	**5**	**51**
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	7%	38	4	51
Richmond	1994	19%	26	5	50
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	9%	39	3	49
Wilmington	1995	18%	28	5	49
St. Louis	2014	19%	26	6	48
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	13%	33	6	48
Baltimore	2010	13%	32	6	48
Jacksonville	2002	22%	27	4	47
Detroit	2005	11%	39	4	46
Harrisburg	1994	26%	23	5	46
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	37	4	45
York	1999	17%	28	10	45
Charlotte	1997	30%	19	6	45
Milwaukee	1996	17%	32	7	44
Houston	**1986**	**18%**	**33**	**5**	**44**
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	16%	36	6	43
San Antonio	2007	23%	29	6	42
Minneapolis	2004	13%	40	4	42
Tidewater	2001	18%	39	1	42
Hartford	2000	17%	36	5	42
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	36	6	41
Rochester	1999	21%	33	7	39

Table 7-26
Overlap Between Synagogue and Jewish Community Center Memberships
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	*Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member*
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	25%	32	5	37
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	9	36
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs					
W Palm Beach	2005	6%	24	4	66
Washington	2003	6%	31	3	60
Broward	2016	6%	28	6	60
Miami	2014	7%	29	5	59
Monmouth	1997	12%	36	2	50
Bergen	2001	13%	37	5	45

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the memberships of households who live in the service area of each JCC.
** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.
✪ JCC is not a full service facility.
Note: Synagogue membership includes both local and non-local synagogues where available. In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.

Jewish Organization Membership

Table 7-1 shows that 24% of Jewish households in Houston are members or regular participants of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) (*Jewish organization*). In querying whether anyone in the household is a member of a Jewish organization, respondents were given the examples of B'nai B'rith and Hadassah.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-27** shows that the 24% **Jewish organization membership** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Minneapolis, 29% in Pittsburgh, and 23% in St. Louis.

Table 7-28 shows that the 9% **Jewish organization membership among households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Pittsburgh, 8% in St. Louis, and 6% in Minneapolis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 24% of households are Jewish organization members. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in Memorial (36%)
- Conservative households (39%)
- in-married households (39%)
- synagogue member households (40%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (47%), and JCC member households (46%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (34%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (35%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (36%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (42%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (43%)
- households who donated $100-$500 (42%) and $500 and over (57%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (11%)
- Households earning an annual income under $25,000 (10%)
- Just Jewish households (10%)
- intermarried households (4%)
- synagogue non-member households (11%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (12%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (10%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (11%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (12%)

Table 7-27
Current Jewish Organization Membership
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Palm Springs	1998	54%
Sarasota	2001	47%
Milwaukee	1996	46%
W Palm Beach	2005	43%
Richmond	1994	43%
Harrisburg	1994	42%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%
Middlesex	2008	38%
Detroit	2005	36%
Bergen	2001	36%
Tidewater	2001	36%
Monmouth	1997	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%
Wilmington	1995	35%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
St. Paul	2004	34%
Minneapolis	2004	33%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%
Jacksonville	2002	32%
Hartford	2000	32%
Rochester	1999	32%
Baltimore	2010	30%
Rhode Island	2010	30%
Orlando	1993	30%
San Antonio	2007	29%
Atlantic County	2004	29%
Pittsburgh	2002	29%
York	1999	27%
Charlotte	1997	27%
Los Angeles	1997	27%
New Haven	2010	25%
Tucson	2002	25%
Westport	2000	25%
Houston	**2016**	**24%**
Miami	2014	24%
New York	2011	24%
Atlanta	2006	24%
St. Louis	2014	23%
Chicago	2010	23%
Columbus	2013	22%
Portland (ME)	2007	21%
San Francisco	2004	21%
Seattle	2000	21%
Broward	2016	20%
Washington	2003	20%
Cleveland	2011	19%
Denver	2007	16%
Las Vegas	2005	12%
Howard County	2010	11%

Table 7-28
Current Jewish Organization Membership of Households Who Are Not Members of a Synagogue or JCC
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households Who Are Not Members of a Synagogue or JCC

Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%
Sarasota	2001	31%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%
Middlesex	2008	23%
Monmouth	1997	23%
Detroit	2005	22%
Milwaukee	1996	21%
Miami	2014	18%
Bergen	2001	17%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%
Atlantic County	2004	16%
Wilmington	1995	16%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Chicago	2010	15%
San Francisco	2004	14%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%
Broward	2016	13%
Washington	2003	13%
Baltimore	2010	12%
New Haven	2010	12%
Portland (ME)	2007	12%
Jacksonville	2002	12%

Community	Year	%
Tucson	2002	12%
Orlando	1993	12%
Rhode Island	2002	11%
York	1999	11%
Atlanta	2006	10%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Hartford	2000	10%
Westport	2000	10%
Rochester	1999	10%
Richmond	1994	10%
Houston	**2016**	**9%**
Cleveland	2011	9%
San Antonio	2007	9%
Tidewater	2001	9%
St. Louis	2014	8%
Columbus	2013	8%
St. Paul	2004	8%
Las Vegas	2005	7%
Minneapolis	2004	6%
Charlotte	1997	6%
Harrisburg	1994	6%
Howard County	2010	3%

Association with the Jewish Community

While synagogue membership, Jewish Community Center (*JCC*) membership, and Jewish organization membership often suggest different involvements in the organized Jewish community, it is useful to examine overall association with the Jewish community. Jewish households in Houston are defined as associated with the Jewish community (*associated*) for the purpose of this analysis if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization. **Table 7-1** shows that, by this definition, 54% of households are associated.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-29** shows that the 54% who are associated is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in Pittsburgh, 60% in Minneapolis, and 56% in St. Louis. The 54% compares to 62% in 1986.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 54% of households are associated. The percentage is much higher in:

- the Core Area (71%) and Memorial (74%)
- households under age 35 (66%)
- Orthodox households (79%) and Conservative households (78%)
- in-married households (78%) and conversionary in-married households (85%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (89%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (67%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (71%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (70%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (67%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (81%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (84%)
- households who donated under $100 (77%), $100-$500 (85%) and $500 and over (90%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (22%), the North (34%), and the Southeast (30%)
- households residing in Houston for 0-4 years (42%), 5-9 years (34%), and 10-19 years (40%)
- non-elderly single households (40%)
- Just Jewish households (26%)
- intermarried households (20%)
- synagogue non-member households (17%), JCC non-member households (43%), and Jewish organization non-member households (39%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (38%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (31%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (32%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (34%)

Table 7-29
Association with the Jewish Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	67%
Rochester	1999	65%
Detroit	2005	64%
Sarasota	2001	64%
Milwaukee	1996	64%
Bergen	2001	63%
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%
San Antonio	2007	62%
Pittsburgh	2002	62%
Tidewater	2001	62%
Hartford	2000	62%
Monmouth	1997	62%
Houston	**1986**	**62%**
Minneapolis	2004	60%
York	1999	60%
Richmond	1994	60%
Wilmington	1995	59%
Harrisburg	1994	59%
Baltimore	2010	58%
Middlesex	2008	58%
Jacksonville	2002	58%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%
Atlantic County	2004	57%
Charlotte	1997	57%
St. Louis	2014	56%

Community	Year	%
Houston	**2016**	**54%**
S Palm Beach	2005	54%
New Haven	2010	53%
Cleveland	2011	52%
Rhode Island	2002	52%
Westport **	2000	52%
Miami	2014	51%
Martin-St. Lucie *	1999	50%
Howard County **	2010	49%
St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Chicago	2010	48%
Washington	2003	48%
Tucson	2002	48%
Broward	2016	47%
Portland (ME) *	2007	46%
Los Angeles	1997	46%
Orlando	1993	46%
Columbus	2013	43%
Atlanta	2006	42%
San Francisco	2004	37%
Seattle	2000	31%
Las Vegas ✪	2005	21%
Phoenix [1]	2002	38%

See footnotes on next page.

Footnotes to Table 7-29.

Definition:
Jewish households are defined as associated with the Jewish community if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.

* No JCC is located in the community and no JCC membership is included in Association.
** Includes JCC membership in JCCs that are located in neighboring communities.
❂ JCC is not a full service facility.
[1] Includes participation in a JCC program without necessarily being a member of the JCC.
Notes: 1) In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.
2) Association includes membership in both local and non-local synagogues and in local JCCs.

Profiles of Member Households and Chabad Attendees

While **Table 7-1** shows the percentages of Jewish households in *each population subgroup* in Houston who are members of a synagogue, who attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year, are members of the Jewish Community Center (*JCC*), and are members of a Jewish organization, **Table 7-30** shows *profiles of synagogue, JCC, and Jewish organization member households* and *Chabad households* in comparison to one another. The information has been collated here from other parts of this report to facilitate comparison between the four groups. As an example of the interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 7-1** shows that 65% of *households in Memorial* are synagogue members, **Table 7-30** shows that 18% of *synagogue member households* live in Memorial. Only important differences between the membership groups are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- most households in all four groups live in the Core Area, which is the geographic area in which the largest percentage of households live
- a disproportionate percentage of JCC member households live in the Core Area

Demographic Profile

- Chabad households are less likely to be age 75 than the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be under age 50 and more likely to be age 65 and over than are the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be households with children

Religious Profile

- Jewish respondents in Chabad households are more likely to be Orthodox than are the other groups
- Jewish respondents in Chabad households are less likely to identify as Reform than are respondents in the other groups
- Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are less likely to be Just Jewish than are respondents in the other groups
- few important differences are seen in the observance of religious practices and Jewish behaviors among the four groups, except for Chabad, which shows somewhat higher values on 6 items
- intermarriage is lower for Jewish organization member households

Membership Profile

- Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are less likely to feel very much part of the Houston Jewish community than are respondents in the other groups

Formal and Informal Jewish Education of Adults

- Chabad households are more likely to contain a respondent who participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays)

Table 7-30
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Geographic Area				
Core Area	44.1%	45.8%	58.7%	40.2%
Memorial	17.8	11.8	17.8	18.1
Central City	12.6	10.4	10.4	11.4
Suburban Southwest	10.9	9.2	3.4	10.3
West	2.8	2.8	1.8	3.7
North	7.5	14.4	5.6	12.6
Southeast	3.6	4.1	0.7	3.7
East	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Length of Residence in Houston				
0 - 4 years	3.6%	8.0%	6.7%	5.1%
5 - 9 years	4.2	8.0	4.5	4.9
10 - 19 years	11.4	16.3	13.2	9.2
20 or more years	80.8	67.7	75.6	80.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age of Head of Household				
Under 35	11.6%	19.7%	15.2%	**10.7%**
35 - 49	19.1	17.1	21.2	**13.1**
50 - 64	32.1	32.8	29.8	31.4
65 - 74	20.6	21.8	18.6	**27.8**
75 and over	16.6	**8.6**	15.2	**17.0**
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-30
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Household Structure				
Household with Children	24.8%	27.8%	28.1%	**18.2%**
Household with Only Adult Children	10.7	13.9	12.9	10.0
Non-Elderly Couple	15.6	12.4	13.4	12.5
Non-Elderly Single	6.7	12.3	8.6	10.8
Elderly Couple	20.9	18.0	22.2	26.5
Elderly Single	12.1	8.9	8.0	13.1
Other	9.2	6.7	6.8	8.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Household Income				
Under $25,000	4.1%	5.9%	3.5%	4.3%
$25 - $50,000	6.9	9.9	4.7	6.0
$50 - $100,000	26.0	29.2	25.9	21.7
$100 - $200,000	27.9	25.6	25.3	33.4
$200,000 and over	35.1	29.4	40.6	34.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish Identification				
Orthodox	7.8%	**13.8%**	6.8%	5.8%
Conservative	39.6	38.7	30.2	38.6
Reconstructionist	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.3
Reform	41.8	28.0	38.0	40.7
Just Jewish	**9.6**	19.1	22.8	13.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-30
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Religious Practice/Jewish Behavior				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	86.7%	83.7%	81.7%	85.7%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	95.1%	94.4%	90.2%	95.6%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	88.3%	94.1%	90.5%	89.3%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	40.0%	**57.1%**	51.3%	44.2%
Keep a Kosher Home	19.9%	**30.3%**	23.9%	19.7%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	10.2%	**18.1%**	9.9%	9.8%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	5.0%	**10.0%**	5.4%	4.3%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	14.7%	15.8%	15.5%	3.9%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	51.5%	53.0%	49.9%	49.1%
Never Attend Services	3.4%	2.9%	7.8%	8.7%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	45.8%	57.6%	46.1%	52.7%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	46.1%	**59.0%**	44.2%	45.3%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event in the Past Year	73.3%	**81.4%**	76.1%	78.3%
Type of Marriage				
In-married	71.0%	73.6%	78.1%	81.0%
Conversionary	16.6	16.1	6.9	12.5
Intermarried	12.4	10.3	15.0	**6.5**
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-30
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Membership				
Synagogue Member	100.0%	73.6%	73.3%	73.7%
Attended Chabad	32.1%	100.0%	42.3%	36.9%
JCC Member	31.0%	41.2%	100.0%	33.5%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	65.7%	80.1%	100.0%	74.2%
Jewish Organization Member	40.3%	46.4%	43.4%	100.0%
Feel Part of the Houston Jewish Community				
Very Much	46.0%	56.0%	57.8%	55.0%
Somewhat	35.5	26.2	29.2	28.3
Not Very Much	15.3	11.2	11.9	12.2
Not at All	3.2	6.6	1.1	4.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Feel Welcome at Local Jewish Institutions				
Very Welcome	78.4%	78.3%	74.8%	76.0%
Somewhat Welcome	19.4	18.5	24.3	20.4
Somewhat Unwelcome	1.2	2.9	0.7	3.3
Very Unwelcome	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Respondent Attended Formal Jewish Education as a Child				
Jewish Day School	21.7%	28.0%	22.4%	20.3%
Supplemental School	62.4	50.3	59.2	66.7
Israeli Education	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.7
Tutor	1.4	2.4	0.2	1.0
No Formal Jewish Education	13.9	17.6	17.3	11.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-30
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Respondent Attended Informal Jewish Education as a Child				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	42.6%	49.9%	43.7%	43.6%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	66.9%	63.7%	62.4%	68.7%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	33.4%	42.7%	33.4%	39.6%
Any Adult Visited Israel				
On Jewish Trip	48.3%	46.0%	46.3%	53.5%
On General Trip	28.7	38.3	37.9	30.1
No	23.0	15.7	15.8	16.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Level of Emotional Attachment to Israel				
Extremely Attached	29.6%	33.0%	27.9%	36.2%
Very Attached	30.5	30.3	31.1	34.1
Somewhat Attached	33.8	32.7	33.8	25.9
Not Attached	6.1	4.0	7.2	3.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year				
Donated to Federation	60.8%	66.0%	73.8%	68.7%
Asked, Did Not Donate	8.1	6.8	3.7	8.8
Not Asked	31.1	27.2	22.5	22.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7-30
Profiles of Member Households

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year				
Nothing	38.1%	33.0%	26.0%	30.3%
Under $100	18.9	21.9	14.5	16.3
$100 - $500	22.0	24.6	29.1	24.7
$500 - $1,000	6.9	7.3	9.6	9.9
$1,000 and over	14.1	13.2	20.8	18.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year				
Nothing	18.0%	22.8%	26.3%	13.8%
Under $100	15.2	12.8	7.6	19.9
$100 - $500	26.9	22.2	26.1	25.0
$500 - $1,000	12.3	14.0	10.9	11.2
$1,000 and over	27.6	28.2	29.1	30.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year				
Nothing	19.7%	27.7%	19.1%	18.3%
Under $100	19.7	20.3	17.2	21.9
$100 - $500	25.7	22.6	25.8	24.8
$500 - $1,000	10.8	7.8	14.5	11.9
$1,000 and over	24.1	21.6	23.4	23.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Welcomed at Synagogue, JCC, or Other Local Jewish Organization

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked: "Do you generally feel very welcome, somewhat welcome, somewhat unwelcome, or very unwelcome at religious services or activities at, or sponsored by, local synagogues, the JCC, or other local Jewish organizations?"

Table 7-31 shows that 68% of respondents feel very welcome; 24%, feel somewhat welcome; 4%, feel somewhat unwelcome; and 4%, feel very unwelcome. In total, 92% of respondents feel very welcome/somewhat welcome at religious services or activities at, or sponsored by, local synagogues, the JCC, or other local Jewish organizations. The 68% very welcome compares to 68% in St. Louis; the only other community asking this question.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-31** shows that, overall, 68% of respondents feel very welcome/somewhat welcome at religious services or activities at, or sponsored by, local synagogues, the JCC, or other local Jewish organizations. The percentage is much higher in respondents in:

- Orthodox households (81%)
- conversionary in-married households (81%)
- synagogue member households (78%) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (78%)
- households who donated $500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (82%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Suburban Southwest (52%) and the North (55%)
- age 50-64 (58%)
- non-elderly couple households (56%) and non-elderly single households (54%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (26%)
- Just Jewish households (50%)
- intermarried households (49%)
- synagogue non-member households (46%), households who did not attend Chabad in the past year (58%), and Jewish organization member households (57%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (47%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (55%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (51%)
- households who were asked but did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (54%) and households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (52%)

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

Table 7-31
Welcomed at Synagogue, JCC, or Other Local Jewish Organization

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very + Somewhat Welcome	Very Welcome	Somewhat Welcome	Somewhat Unwelcome	Very Unwelcome
All	92.2%	67.8%	24.4	3.9	3.9
Geographic area					
Core Area	88.3%	65.6%	22.7	5.1	6.6
Memorial	94.6%	69.2%	25.4	2.2	3.2
Central City	91.6%	63.9%	27.7	6.2	2.2
Suburban Southwest	90.5%	51.9%	38.6	5.7	3.8
West	98.3%	59.1%	39.2	0.4	1.3
North	91.6%	54.9%	36.7	6.7	1.7
Southeast	83.1%	61.2%	21.9	1.4	15.5
Length of Residence in Houston					
0 - 4 years	89.5%	63.0%	26.5	10.5	0.0
5 - 9 years	88.9%	64.6%	24.3	5.7	5.4
10 - 19 years	85.3%	48.1%	37.2	5.4	9.3
20 or more years	92.4%	65.0%	27.4	3.7	3.9
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	90.4%	59.7%	30.7	0.9	8.7
35 - 49	88.8%	61.1%	27.7	9.0	2.2
50 - 64	88.4%	57.9%	30.5	4.6	7.0
65 - 74	92.5%	62.8%	29.7	3.7	3.8
75 and over	98.1%	76.0%	22.1	1.6	0.3
➜ 65 and over	94.7%	68.0%	26.7	2.9	2.4

Table 7-31
Welcomed at Synagogue, JCC, or Other Local Jewish Organization

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very + Somewhat Welcome	Very Welcome	Somewhat Welcome	Somewhat Unwelcome	Very Unwelcome
All	92.2%	67.8%	24.4	3.9	3.9
Sex of Respondent					
Male	91.7%	59.3%	32.4	4.3	4.0
Female	90.1%	65.1%	25.0	4.8	5.1
Household Structure					
Household with Children	94.5%	64.6%	29.9	3.8	1.7
Household with Only Adult Children	97.9%	71.2%	26.7	0.9	1.2
Non-Elderly Couple	86.1%	55.6%	30.5	6.2	7.7
Non-Elderly Single	81.9%	54.2%	27.7	12.4	5.7
Elderly Couple	94.7%	70.2%	24.5	2.7	2.6
Elderly Single	95.8%	61.1%	34.7	1.5	2.7
Household Income					
Under $25,000	61.8%	25.7%	36.1	4.3	33.9
$25 - $50,000	100.0%	66.2%	33.8	0.0	0.0
$50 - $100,000	91.7%	64.1%	27.6	4.7	3.6
$100 - $200,000	89.5%	60.8%	28.7	6.3	4.2
$200,000 and over	95.9%	72.4%	23.5	0.7	3.4
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	92.1%	80.5%	11.6	0.0	7.9
Conservative	95.9%	75.2%	20.7	2.7	1.4
Reform	93.9%	59.7%	34.2	2.7	3.4
Just Jewish	81.4%	50.0%	31.4	9.8	8.8

Table 7-31
Welcomed at Synagogue, JCC, or Other Local Jewish Organization

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very + Some-what Welcome	Very Welcome	Some-what Welcome	Some-what Unwelcome	Very Unwelcome
All	92.2%	67.8%	24.4	3.9	3.9
Type of Marriage					
In-married	96.6%	72.7%	23.9	2.9	0.5
Conversionary	99.4%	81.0%	18.4	0.6	0.0
Intermarried	84.9%	49.4%	35.5	6.1	9.0
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	80.4%	66.1%	14.3	8.3	11.3
Synagogue Membership					
Member	97.8%	78.4%	19.4	1.2	1.0
Non-Member	84.0%	46.2%	37.8	7.9	8.1
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year					
Attended	96.8%	78.3%	18.5	2.9	0.3
Did Not Attend	89.3%	57.9%	31.4	5.0	5.7
JCC Membership					
Member	99.1%	74.8%	24.3	0.7	0.2
Non-Member	88.7%	58.7%	30.0	5.6	5.7
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	96.4%	76.0%	20.4	3.3	0.3
Non-Member	88.9%	57.3%	31.6	5.0	6.1
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	89.1%	74.9%	14.2	2.2	8.7
To Supplemental School	94.1%	64.3%	29.8	3.8	2.1
➜To Jewish Education	92.2%	66.8%	25.4	4.3	3.5
No	87.7%	46.8%	40.9	7.7	4.6

Table 7-31
Welcomed at Synagogue, JCC, or Other Local Jewish Organization

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very + Some-what Welcome	Very Welcome	Some-what Welcome	Some-what Unwelcome	Very Unwelcome
All	92.2%	67.8%	24.4	3.9	3.9
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	93.5%	66.3%	27.2	3.1	3.4
No	90.3%	61.1%	29.2	5.9	3.8
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	95.8%	70.1%	25.7	3.2	1.0
No	86.2%	54.5%	31.7	6.9	6.9
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	89.4%	67.5%	21.9	4.7	5.9
No	91.5%	59.9%	31.6	5.4	3.1
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	97.6%	73.5%	24.1	0.9	1.5
On General Trip	89.6%	63.4%	26.2	4.5	5.9
No	85.4%	50.5%	34.9	8.2	6.4
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	98.1%	74.6%	23.5	1.6	0.3
Asked, Did Not Donate	83.1%	54.1%	29.0	5.4	11.5
Not Asked	85.8%	52.0%	33.8	7.3	6.9
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	84.8%	52.2%	32.6	7.2	8.0
Under $100	96.7%	66.5%	30.2	2.7	0.6
$100 - $500	99.4%	75.2%	24.2	0.6	0.0
$500 and over	98.0%	82.4%	15.6	1.5	0.5

Feel Part of the Houston Jewish Community

Jewish respondents in Houston were asked: "How much do you feel like you are part of the Houston Jewish community? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?" **Table 7-32** shows that 24% of respondents feel very much part of the Houston Jewish community (*Jewish community*); 27%, somewhat; 28%, not very much; and 21%, not at all. In total, 51% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-33** shows that the 51% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Pittsburgh.

The 21% who feel **not at all** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Pittsburgh.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-32** shows that, overall, 51% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher in respondents in:

- households in the Core Area (66%) and Memorial (74%)
- households age 75 and over (62%)
- elderly couple households (62%) and elderly single households (62%)
- households earning an annual income of $200,000 and over (62%)
- Orthodox households (81%) and Conservative households (68%)
- in-married households (76%) and conversionary in-married households (67%)
- synagogue member households (82%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (82%), JCC member households (87%), and Jewish organization member households (83%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (67%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (67%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (64%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (74%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (82%)
- households who donated under $100 (78%), $100-$500 (86%), and $500 and over (84%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the West (37%), the North (21%), and the Southeast (33%)
- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (34%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (29%)
- Just Jewish households (30%)
- intermarried households (19%)
- synagogue non-member households (27%) and Jewish organization non-member households (41%)
- households in which no adult attended Jewish education as a child (37%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (39%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (30%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (28%)
- households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (30%)

Note that 6.4% of respondents were not Jewish. In almost all of these cases, the respondent was the non-Jewish spouse, partner, or significant other of a Jewish adult. In these cases, the question reported on in this section was asked of the non-Jewish respondent on behalf of the Jewish household member (in a “proxy” fashion).

Non-Jewish household members were generally interviewed in two situations. First, in some cases, the Jewish household member would not cooperate with our survey, but the non-Jewish household member would. Second, in some cases, the Jewish household member was simply unavailable at the time of the survey.

Table 7-32
Feel Part of the Houston Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	51.2%	24.4%	26.8	27.5	21.3
Geographic Area					
Core Area	65.9%	39.9%	26.0	28.3	5.8
Memorial	74.1%	45.0%	29.1	14.7	11.2
Central City	51.5%	16.0%	35.5	28.0	20.5
Suburban Southwest	46.5%	17.8%	28.7	30.0	23.5
West	37.1%	3.1%	34.0	27.4	35.5
North	20.6%	5.6%	15.0	29.5	49.9
Southeast	33.0%	5.8%	27.2	34.7	32.3
Length of Residence in Houston					
0 - 4 years	34.3%	17.2%	17.1	33.6	32.1
5 - 9 years	43.9%	15.1%	28.8	9.6	46.5
10 - 19 years	37.0%	22.3%	14.7	36.2	26.8
20 or more years	56.8%	26.7%	30.1	26.8	16.4
Age of Respondent					
Under 35	57.8%	22.8%	35.0	31.9	10.3
35 - 49	42.4%	15.8%	26.6	25.5	32.1
50 - 64	47.4%	22.0%	25.4	34.0	18.6
65 - 74	55.9%	31.5%	24.4	20.9	23.2
75 and over	62.3%	34.4%	27.9	21.3	16.4
➜ 65 and over	58.4%	32.6%	25.8	21.0	20.6
Sex of Respondent					
Male	47.2%	18.8%	28.4	27.5	25.3
Female	56.0%	30.9%	25.1	27.3	16.7

Table 7-32
Feel Part of the Houston Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	51.2%	24.4%	26.8	27.5	21.3
Household Structure					
Household with Children	51.1%	21.5%	29.6	21.9	27.0
Household with Only Adult Children	44.6%	16.3%	28.3	30.3	25.1
Non-Elderly Couple	46.1%	27.5%	18.6	38.4	15.5
Non-Elderly Single	49.1%	17.1%	32.0	30.5	20.4
Elderly Couple	62.0%	36.7%	25.3	17.5	20.5
Elderly Single	61.7%	30.7%	31.0	21.9	16.4
Household Income					
Under $25,000	28.8%	13.4%	15.4	35.5	35.7
$25 - $50,000	53.9%	27.6%	26.3	24.0	22.1
$50 - $100,000	48.6%	23.7%	24.9	35.8	15.6
$100 - $200,000	50.3%	26.5%	23.8	19.4	30.3
$200,000 and over	61.6%	25.6%	36.0	19.5	18.9
Jewish Identification					
Orthodox	80.6%	65.0%	15.6	8.1	11.3
Conservative	67.6%	35.3%	32.3	21.4	11.0
Reform	55.5%	25.8%	29.7	30.1	14.4
Just Jewish	30.3%	10.0%	20.3	31.5	38.2
Type of Marriage					
In-married	75.7%	45.7%	30.0	16.5	7.8
Conversionary	67.0%	25.1%	41.9	27.4	5.6
Intermarried	18.9%	5.7%	13.2	40.1	41.0
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	48.2%	11.6%	36.6	35.1	16.7

Table 7-32
Feel Part of the Houston Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	51.2%	24.4%	26.8	27.5	21.3
Synagogue Membership					
Member	81.5%	46.0%	35.5	15.3	3.2
Non-Member	27.3%	7.3%	20.0	37.1	35.6
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year					
Attended	82.2%	56.0%	26.2	11.2	6.6
Did Not Attend	43.8%	17.1%	26.7	31.4	24.8
JCC Membership					
Member	87.0%	57.8%	29.2	11.9	1.1
Non-Member	43.0%	16.5%	26.5	31.1	25.9
Jewish Organization Membership					
Member	83.3%	55.0%	28.3	12.2	4.5
Non-Member	41.1%	14.8%	26.3	32.3	26.6
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child					
To Jewish Day School	59.8%	36.2%	23.6	24.8	15.4
To Supplemental School	56.4%	28.6%	27.8	25.2	18.4
➜To Jewish Education	57.2%	30.5%	26.7	25.2	17.6
No	36.7%	14.1%	22.6	34.8	28.5
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child					
To Overnight Camp	67.2%	36.9%	30.3	19.9	12.9
No	46.0%	22.3%	23.7	30.8	23.2
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager					
In Youth Group	67.1%	39.0%	28.1	21.1	11.8
No	38.5%	14.9%	23.6	33.5	28.0

Table 7-32
Feel Part of the Houston Jewish Community

Base: Jewish Respondents

Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	51.2%	24.4%	26.8	27.5	21.3
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	64.3%	37.7%	26.6	24.3	11.4
No	47.0%	21.0%	26.0	29.3	23.7
Any Adult Visited Israel					
On Jewish Trip	74.3%	43.1%	31.2	18.7	7.0
On General Trip	56.7%	28.3%	28.4	27.2	16.1
No	30.3%	7.8%	22.5	34.1	35.6
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year					
Donated to Federation	82.4%	47.2%	35.2	13.9	3.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	49.6%	11.1%	38.5	37.6	12.8
Not Asked	27.7%	9.7%	18.0	35.7	36.6
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year					
Nothing	29.5%	8.9%	20.6	37.1	33.4
Under $100	77.5%	34.9%	42.6	15.4	7.1
$100 - $500	85.5%	46.9%	38.6	13.1	1.4
$500 and over	83.8%	60.8%	23.0	13.2	3.0

Table 7-33
Feel Part of the Local Jewish Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Much/ Somewhat*	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Detroit	2005	79%	40%	39	11	10
Baltimore *	2010	70%	46%	24	13	17
Cleveland *	2011	67%	41%	25	22	11
Pittsburgh *	2002	65%	36%	29	22	14
New York *	2011	63%	37%	25	20	18
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	25%	36	24	16
Bergen	2001	60%	26%	34	21	19
Miami	2014	59%	22%	38	26	15
San Antonio	2007	56%	28%	29	26	18
Rhode Island	2002	55%	22%	33	26	19
W Palm Beach	2005	55%	18%	37	27	18
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	23%	31	25	20
Hartford	2000	53%	23%	30	26	21
Tidewater	2001	53%	22%	31	27	20
Houston	**2016**	**51%**	**24%**	**27**	**28**	**21**
Washington	2003	51%	19%	32	28	22
Jacksonville	2002	50%	23%	27	26	25
Palm Springs *	1998	50%	21%	49	24	26
Middlesex	2008	50%	18%	32	28	22
Broward	2016	49%	17%	32	33	18
New Haven	2010	49%	16%	34	27	24
Sarasota	2001	46%	17%	29	28	26
Atlanta *	2006	44%	19%	25	32	24
Howard County *	2010	43%	26%	17	30	27

Table 7-33
Feel Part of the Local Jewish Community
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

Community	Year	*Very Much/ Somewhat*	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
Tucson	2002	43%	16%	27	31	26
Atlantic County	2004	43%	16%	27	28	28
Westport	2000	41%	15%	27	26	33
San Diego *	2003	37%	14%	23	28	35
Phoenix *	2002	36%	14%	22	34	30
Portland (ME)	2007	36%	13%	24	29	35
Las Vegas	2005	31%	6%	26	29	40

* Question was asked using the responses *a lot, some, only a little, not at all.*

Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity

Table 7-34 shows that 90% of Jewish households in Houston are involved in Jewish activity (*overall involvement*) in that they either ❶ are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, a Jewish Community Center (*JCC*), or a Jewish organization), or ❷ practice (always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, always/usually light Sabbath candles, or keep a kosher home), 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.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-35** shows that the 90% overall involvement is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in Minneapolis, 91% in Pittsburgh, and 83% in St. Louis.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-34** shows that, overall, overall involvement is 90% of households. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in residence in Houston for 0-4 years (98%)
- households under age 35 (99%)
- Orthodox households (100%)
- in-married households (100%) and conversionary in-married households (98%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (100%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (99%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (100%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the West (80%) and the North (81%) and the Southeast (15%)
- households earning an annual income under $25,000 (73%)
- Just Jewish households (80%)
- intermarried households (80%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (80%)

Table 7-34 Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Overall Involvement**
All	90.3%
Geographic Area	
Core Area	97.1%
Memorial	95.6%
Central City	93.2%
Suburban Southwest	92.5%
West	80.0%
North	80.8%
Southeast	74.5%
Length of Residence in Houston	
0 - 4 years	98.0%
5 - 9 years	75.7%
10 - 19 years	89.5%
20 or more years	91.3%
Age of Head of Household	
Under 35	99.2%
35 - 49	91.3%
50 - 64	90.3%
65 - 74	85.4%
75 and over	90.3%
➜ 65 and over	87.3%

Table 7-34 Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Overall Involvement**
All	90.3%
Household Structure	
Household with Children	94.4%
Household with Only Adult Children	87.5%
Non-Elderly Couple	94.0%
Non-Elderly Single	85.8%
Elderly Couple	87.5%
Elderly Single	87.6%
Household Income	
Under $25,000	73.1%
$25 - $50,000	95.6%
$50 - $100,000	92.4%
$100 - $200,000	89.1%
$200,000 and over	92.9%
Jewish Identification	
Orthodox	100.0%
Conservative	95.4%
Reform	94.9%
Just Jewish	80.1%
Type of Marriage	
In-married	99.7%
Conversionary	98.3%
Intermarried	79.5%
Synagogue Membership	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	82.7%

Table 7-34
Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity

Base: Jewish Households

Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	90.3%
Chabad Attendance in the Past Year	
Attended	100.0%
Did Not Attend	88.0%
JCC Membership	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	88.1%
Jewish Organization Membership	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	87.3%
Respondent Attended Jewish Education as a Child	
To Jewish Day School	94.9%
To Supplemental School	92.8%
➜To Jewish Education	93.4%
No	85.5%
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	
To Overnight Camp	97.2%
No	89.2%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	
In Youth Group	97.1%
No	86.5%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	98.3%
No	88.9%

Table 7-34 Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity	
Base: Jewish Households	
Population Subgroup	**Overall Involvement**
All	90.3%
Any Adult Visited Israel	
On Jewish Trip	100.0%
On General Trip	94.9%
No	79.9%
Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year	
Donated to Federation	100.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	89.8%
Not Asked	83.0%
Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year	
Nothing	83.6%
Under $100	100.0%
$100 - $500	100.0%
$500 and over	100.0%

Table 7-35
Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity
Community Comparisons

Base: Jewish Households

Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	97%
Middlesex	2008	96%
Detroit	2005	96%
Bergen	2001	96%
S Palm Beach	2005	95%
W Palm Beach	2005	95%
Atlantic County	2004	95%
Minneapolis	2004	95%
Rochester	1999	95%
Broward	2016	93%
Miami	2014	93%
St. Paul	2004	93%
Westport	2000	93%
Milwaukee	1996	93%
Harrisburg	1994	93%
Chicago *	2010	92%
Howard County *	2010	92%
Lehigh Valley	2007	92%
Tidewater	2001	92%
Hartford	2000	92%
Richmond	1994	92%
New Haven	2010	91%
San Antonio	2007	91%
Pittsburgh	2002	91%
Houston	**2016**	**90%**
Washington	2003	90%
Rhode Island	2002	90%
Los Angeles *	1997	90%
Wilmington	1995	90%
Sarasota	2001	89%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%
Orlando	1993	89%
Cleveland	2011	88%
Tucson	2002	88%
York	1999	88%
Charlotte	1997	88%
St. Petersburg	1994	88%
Portland (ME)	2007	87%
Baltimore *	2010	86%
Jacksonville	2002	86%
Phoenix	2002	84%
St. Louis	2014	83%
Las Vegas	2005	83%
Columbus	2013	72%

* Excludes attendance at synagogue services at least once per year.