

**The 2016 Jewish Federation of Broward County
Population Study:
*A Portrait of the Broward Jewish Community***

Main Report

Volume I
Chapters 1-7

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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 Broward County. 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 Broward County. A previous study of this community was conducted in 1997 by Ira Sheskin. The results of this study are available on www.jewishdatabank.org.

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

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.

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

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

First, the 1990³ and 2000-01⁴ National Jewish Population Surveys and the 2013 Pew Research Center study of Jewish Americans⁵ 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 Broward as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation of Broward County, 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 Broward County and Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation of Broward County and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Broward 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 Broward County 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 Broward, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful to financial resource development by the Jewish community.

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 AREAS

The study area includes all of Broward County, Florida. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into six geographic areas. See the map on the next page.

① Southeast Broward

- ☞ Includes zip codes 33004, 33009, 33019, 33020, 33021, 33023, and 33312
- ☞ Includes cities of Dania, Hallandale, Hollywood, Pembroke Park, and parts of Miramar
- ☞ Geographic Description: East of Florida's Turnpike and South of I-595

② Southwest Broward

- ☞ Includes zip codes 33024, 33025, 33026, 33027, 33028, 33029, 33314, 33326, 33327, 33328, 33330, 33331, and 33332
- ☞ Includes cities of Bonaventure, Cooper City, Davie, Pembroke Pines (including condominium of Century Village), Southwest Ranches, Weston, and parts of Miramar
- ☞ Geographic Description: West of Florida's Turnpike and South of I-595

③ West Central Broward

- ☞ Includes zip codes 33309, 33068, 33313, 33317, 33319, 33321, 33322, 33323, 33324, 33325, and 33351
- ☞ Includes cities of Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, North Lauderdale, Plantation, Sunrise, and Tamarac (including the condominium of Kings Point)
- ☞ Geographic Description: West of 441 (plus Lauderdale Lakes zip code), North of I-595, and South of Atlantic Boulevard

④ Northwest Broward

- ☞ Includes zip codes 33065, 33067, 33071, 33073, and 33076
- ☞ Includes cities of Coral Springs, northern Coconut Creek, and Parkland
- ☞ Geographic Description: North of Atlantic Boulevard in the West, North of Sample Road in the East, and West of Powerline Road

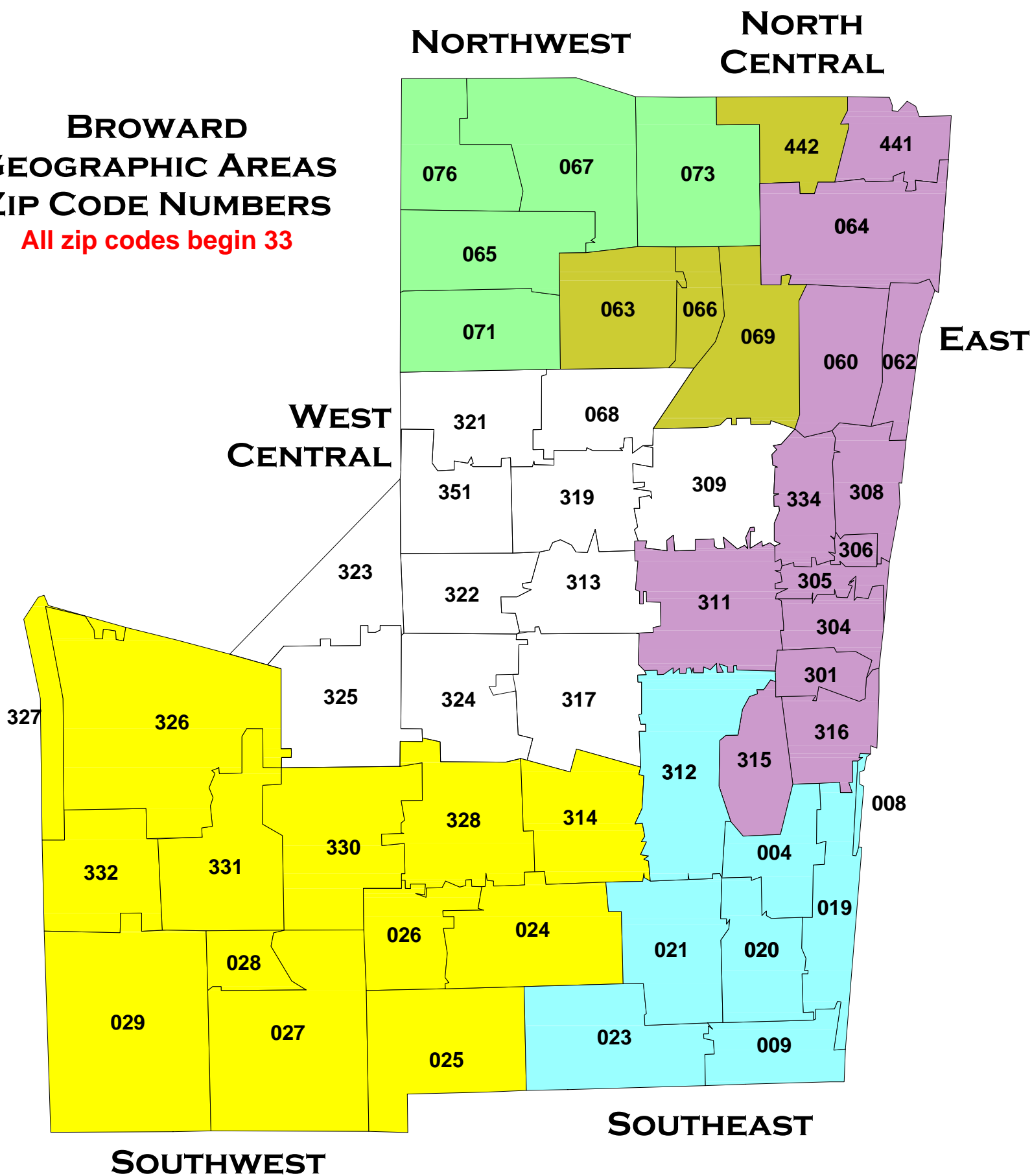
⑤ North Central Broward

- ☞ Includes zip codes 33063, 33066, 33069, and 33442
- ☞ Includes cities of Coconut Creek (excluding northern part) and Margate
- ☞ Includes condominiums of Century Village, Palm Aire, Wynmoor Village, and parts of Deerfield Beach

⑥ East Broward

- ☞ Includes zip codes 33060, 33062, 33064, 33301, 33304, 33305, 33306, 33308, 33311, 33315, 33316, 33334, and 33441
- ☞ Includes city of Fort Lauderdale, Hillsboro Beach, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Oakland Park, Lighthouse Point, Wilton Manors, and parts of Deerfield Beach and Pompano Beach
- ☞ Geographic Description: East of I-95 and North of State Road 84 to the Palm Beach County line

**BROWARD
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
ZIP CODE NUMBERS**
All zip codes begin 33



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.

Pom • 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.

- **Part-Year and Full-Year Households**

Part-year households are Jewish households who live in the study area for 3-7 months of the year. *Full-year households* are Jewish households who live in the study area for 8-12 months of the year. *Visitor households* are Jewish households who live in the study area for less than three months of the year.

- **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

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

② **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*).

③ **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

① **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.

② **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 Broward County (*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:

① **Donated to Federation:** Includes households who reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

② **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.

③ **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 Broward County. Households who donated only to Jewish Federations outside Broward 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 Broward 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 Broward with Other Jewish Communities. The comparisons of Broward with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution for the following major reasons:

① **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

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 Broward 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.

simply because the community study in Place A was completed 21 years earlier, when intermarriage rates generally were lower. Obviously, this is an extreme example since most comparisons are between studies completed closer in time than in this example.

② **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.

③ **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.

④ **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 Broward 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:

① 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.

② 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.

③ A community had to have asked the questions addressed in the tables using wording similar to Broward 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.

④ 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 Broward. For example, if the question in Broward 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.

⑤ 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:

① 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.

② 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.

③ 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, geographic proximity of the community to Broward, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Broward: Atlanta, Houston, Las Vegas, Miami, South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, (**Table 1-1**). These communities are shown in **boldface type** in the comparison tables.

Ranking of Broward 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 Broward is well below average, below average, about average, above average, or well above average compared to other Jewish communities. In some cases, Broward 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 Broward and the median value for the data being compared. In general, if the value for Broward is within four percentage points of the median value, Broward is identified as about average. If the value for Broward is five to eight percentage points from the median value, Broward 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 Broward is more than eight percentage points from the median value, Broward 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 Broward 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				
<i>Community</i>	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	1997	133,000	269,100	241,000
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	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**

<i>Community</i>	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
S 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
W 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 (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.

² As per report, 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 Broward 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 2% of *Jewish respondents in the Northwest* identify as Orthodox. Yet, 9% of *Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox* live in the Northwest. 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 Broward.

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 Broward 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 Broward Jewish community consisted of a Telephone Survey of 1,201 Jewish households in Broward. 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 Broward County Demographic Study Committee, Jewish Federation staff, Jewish agency executives, 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 Broward Jewish community. Careful procedures were used to make certain that the questionnaire would answer as many questions for the Broward 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.

Because of the special concern in Broward with an annual campaign viewed as having significant potential for improvement, a separate module was developed to administer to donors of \$1,000 and over.

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.

The **screeners** 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 2.6% 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 SAMPLE

Consistent with many other Jewish community studies, we used a random digit dialing (RDD) sample combined with a sample from the Jewish Federation of Broward County mailing list. Both landlines and cell phones were called. 790 interviews were completed on landlines and 411 on cell phones.

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 Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) cell phone numbers with non-local area codes for which the billing address is in Broward was included.

In total, 1,201 22-minute telephone interviews were conducted, including 300 RDD interviews and 901 Federation list. The 1,201 interviews represent 1.7% of the 72,000 Jewish households in Broward. **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. 300 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, 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, a 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. In total, 51,923 RDD numbers were dialed at least once for the landline sample and 21,726 for the cell phone.

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 under called to control costs. Weighting factors are used to correct the bias introduced by this procedure.

The RDD portion of the survey was expensive because only about 10% of households in Broward County are Jewish households.

Federation List Sample. Because of the significant expense involved with RDD, 901 interviews were conducted with households on the Jewish Federation mailing list. While there were 29,221 unique households on the Federation mailing list, only 11,786 had valid phone numbers.

Weighting the Samples. The two different 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

S SRS of Media PA conducted the telephone calls from April 5, 2016 to June 19, 2016. 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 38.8% percent, and the cooperation rate was 83.2.⁷ Overall, 121,477 phone calls were needed to complete the 1,201 interviews.

Maximizing the response rate and cooperation rate involved using a well-designed screener, a significant volume of survey publicity, publicizing the caller ID (CountMeBroward), 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.

⁷ 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**

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	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	300	0	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
Las Vegas	1995	2005	398	799	0	1,197

**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			
<i>Community</i>	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List ¹	Total
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
San Francisco	1986	2004	500	0	1,121	1,621

**TABLE 2-1
DATES, SAMPLING METHODS, AND SAMPLE SIZES
OF LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDIES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

<i>Community</i>	Year of		Sampling Method and Sample Size of Most Recent Study			
	Last Previous Study	Most Recent Study	RDD	DJN	List ¹	Total
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			23,336	14,206	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. Large posters were placed in synagogue lobbies. 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.

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 BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY

Table 3-1 shows that 174,000 persons live in 72,000 Jewish households in Broward. Jewish households include households in residence for three or more months of the year. Of the 174,000 persons in Jewish households, 148,900 persons (86%) 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 1.7% of persons who consider themselves “part Jewish” are included here as Jewish.

In addition to the 174,000 persons in Jewish households, it is estimated that 100 Jewish persons live in institutions without their own telephone numbers and 200 Jewish students (whose parents do not live in Broward) live in dormitories at area universities. Thus, in total, the Jewish community contains more than 174,000 persons.

Note that the number of Jews is shown in various sections of this report as 149,000 Jews (the *resident Jewish population*), which includes Jews in Jewish households and Jews in institutions, but excludes Jewish college students from outside Broward who live in dormitories in Broward.

Table 3-1 shows that in the **Northwest**, a total of 31,800 persons live in 10,430 Jewish households. 10% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 28,400 Jews live in the Northwest.

In the **North Central**, a total of 12,050 persons live in 6,900 Jewish households. 19% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 9,750 Jews live in the North Central.

In the **East**, a total of 13,800 persons live in 6,570 Jewish households. 29% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 9,800 Jews live in the East.

In the **West Central**, a total of 45,950 persons live in 19,750 Jewish households. 21% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 36,250 Jews live in West Central.

In the **Southeast**, a total of 27,000 persons live in 12,300 Jewish households. 7% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 25,000 Jews live in the Southeast.

In the **Southwest**, a total of 43,400 persons live in 16,050 Jewish households. 8% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 39,700 Jews live in the Southwest.

The Part-Year Population. Of the 72,000 Jewish households, 3,050 spend only 3-7 months of the year in Broward County and represent only 4.2% of all households. The 3,050 part-year households compares to 12,400 in 1997 when they constituted 9.3% of all Jewish households. In 1997, the average household size for part-year households was 1.78 persons and 98% of these persons were Jewish. In 2016, average household size is considerably higher (2.57) and only 68% of the persons in these households are Jewish.

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
Northwest	10,430	3.05	31,800	89.3%	28,400
North Central	6,900	1.74	12,050	81.0%	9,750
East	6,570	2.10	13,800	70.9%	9,800
West Central	19,750	2.32	45,950	78.9%	36,250
Southeast	12,300	2.20	27,000	92.5%	25,000
Southwest	16,050	2.70	43,400	91.5%	39,700
All	72,000	2.42	174,000	85.6%	148,900
Part-Year Residents	3,050	2.57	7,840	68.1%	5,340
Full-Year Residents	68,950	2.41	166,160	86.4%	143,560
Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers					100
Total Resident Jewish Population					149,000
Jewish Students (Whose Parents Do Not Live in Broward) in Dormitories					200
Note: A map and description of the geographic areas is found in Chapter 1.					

Table 3-2 shows that 27% of *Jewish households* live in West Central; 22%, in the Southwest; 17%, in the Southeast; 15%, in the Northwest; 10%, in the North Central ; and 9%, 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 15% of Jewish households live in the Northwest, 19% 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
Northwest	10,430	14.5%	31,800	18.3%	28,400	19.1%
North Central	6,900	9.6	12,050	6.9	9,750	6.5
East	6,570	9.1	13,800	7.9	9,800	6.6
West Central	19,750	27.4	45,950	26.4	36,250	24.3
Southeast	12,300	17.1	27,000	15.5	25,000	16.8
Southwest	16,050	22.3	43,400	24.9	39,700	26.7
All	72,000	100.0%	174,000	100.0%	148,900	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 Broward Jewish community.

❶ **Percentage of Jewish Households.** The number of Jewish households divided by the total number of households.

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 72,000 Jewish households constitute 9.8% of the estimated 731,129 *households* in Broward County. The 174,000 persons in Jewish households constitute 9.2% of the estimated 1,896,425 *persons* in Broward County. The resident Jewish population of 149,000 Jews constitute 7.9% of the estimated 1,896,425 *persons* in Broward County.

✓ 17% of the 266,845 persons age 65 and over in Broward County as of 2014 live in Jewish households.

Community Comparisons. Table 3-3 shows that the 9.8% of Jewish households is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48.6% in South Palm Beach, 16.7% in West Palm Beach, 6.0% in both Miami and Las Vegas, 4.3% in Atlanta, and 1.4% in Houston. The 9.8% compares to 21.2% in 1997.

✓ According to the 2014 American Community Survey, 26% of *persons* in Broward are Hispanic, 28% are Black, and 3% are Asian.

✓ 41% (751,521 persons) of persons in Broward County are white, non-Hispanic. The 174,000 persons in Jewish households (both Hispanic and non-Hispanic) constitute 23.2% of the white, non-Hispanic population.

TABLE 3-3 PERCENTAGE JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
Community	Year	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ①	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ②	Percentage of Jews ③
S Palm Beach	2005	48.6%	41.5%	39.8%
Broward	1997	21.2%	18.2%	16.3%
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%

TABLE 3-3
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ❶	<i>Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households</i> ❷	<i>Percentage of Jews</i> ❸
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%
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

**TABLE 3-3
PERCENTAGE JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

Community	Year	<i>Percentage of Jewish Households</i> ❶	Percentage of the Population in Jewish Households ❷	Percentage of Jews ❸
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%
Charlotte	1997	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
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 3-5 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.

CHANGES IN THE PERCENTAGE OF THE BROWARD POPULATION LIVING IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1940-2016

Table 3-4 shows the percentage of persons in Broward who live in Jewish households from 1940-2016. The percentage increased from 1940-1990, although the most significant change occurred in the 1970s, when the percentage increased from 6% to 17%. During the 1980s, the percentage living in Jewish households continued to increase to 22%. The percentage then decreased in the 1990s, falling to 17% in 1999. Due to the significant decrease in Jewish population from 1997-2016, a period during which the total Broward population continued to increase, the percentage of persons in Broward living in Jewish households decreased to 12% in 2008 and 9% in 2016.

✓ In Broward, from 2000-2014:

- 1) the Black population increased from 333,304 to 499,199 (50% increase)
- 2) the Asian population increased from 36,581 to 61,719 (69% increase)
- 3) the Hispanic population increased from 271,652 to 479,231 (76% increase)
- 4) the Non-Hispanic White population decreased from 941,674 to 751,521 (20% decrease)
- 5) the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 35% from 1997-2016.

TABLE 3-4
PERCENTAGE OF THE BROWARD POPULATION
LIVING IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1940-2016

Year	Persons in Jewish Households	Total Broward Population	Percentage of Broward Population Living in Jewish Households
1940	1,050	39,794	2.6%
1950	2,310	83,933	2.8%
1960	9,870	333,946	3.0%
1970	38,850	620,100	6.3%
1980	173,840	1,018,300	17.1%
1987	251,330	1,176,837	21.4%
1990	274,790	1,255,488	21.9%
1994	266,702	1,387,250	19.2%
1996	267,845	1,442,665	18.6%
1997	269,059	1,476,860	18.2%
1999	260,967	1,535,468	17.0%
2003	246,806	1,711,269	14.4%
2008	206,700	1,753,000	11.8%
2016	174,000	1,896,425	9.2%

Note: 1997 and 2016 estimates of the Jewish population are based upon RDD surveys. Other estimates are based on counts of Distinctive Jewish Name households in telephone and household directories.

Source: Author for *Persons in Jewish Households*; Decennial Census, American Community Survey, and Claritas for *Total Broward Population*

CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, 1940-2016

Table 3-5 shows the estimated changes in the population in Jewish households in Broward from 1940-2016. The estimates of the number of households going back in time are calculated using counts of Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs) in old telephone directories. The estimates of average household size are based upon the 1997 *Jewish Community Study of Broward County* completed for the Jewish Federation of Broward County, the 1990 *Jewish Federation of South Broward County Community Study* completed for the South Broward Jewish Federation, and US Census data on household size in Broward (for both Jewish and non-Jewish households).

The number of persons in Jewish households in Broward increased significantly from 1940-1990 and then decreased from 1990-2016.

From 1997-2016, the number of Jewish households decreased by 61,000 households and the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 95,000 persons. The significant decrease (35%) in the number of persons in Jewish households from 1997-2016 is likely due, in part, to the following:

❶ In the 1997 *Jewish Community Study of Broward County*, the median age of persons in Jewish households was 59 years. 46% of persons in Jewish households were age 65 and over, and 29% (76,900 persons) were age 75 and over. Thus, the number of Jewish deaths in Broward from 1997-2016 was likely much greater than the number of Jewish births.

❷ It is clear that a large number of Jewish households moving to South Florida are moving to Palm Beach County, based on the Jewish community studies completed for the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County and the Jewish Federation of South Palm Beach County in 2005.

The increased household size in 2016 can probably be attributed to the loss of many one-person elderly households.

Some of the numbers and percentages from the 1997 *Jewish Community Study of Broward County* have been rounded in this report or modified slightly based upon new information.

TABLE 3-5 PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1940-2016				
Year	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	% Increase/ (Decrease)
1940	500	2.10	1,050	
1950	1,100	2.10	2,310	120%
1960	4,700	2.10	9,870	327%
1970	18,500	2.10	38,850	294%
1980	84,800	2.05	173,840	347%
1987	122,600	2.05	251,330	45%
1990	135,900	2.02	274,790	9%
1994	131,900	2.02	266,702	(3%)
1996	132,400	2.02	267,845	0%
1997	133,000	2.02	269,059	0%
1999	129,000	2.02	260,967	(3%)
2003	122,000	2.02	246,806	(5%)
2008	100,000	2.07	206,700	(16%)
2016	72,000	2.42	174,000	(16%)
Note: 1997 and 2016 estimates of the Jewish population are based upon RDD surveys. Other estimates are based on counts of Distinctive Jewish Name households in telephone and household directories.				

CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, 1997-2016

Table 3-6 shows the changes in the size of the Jewish community of Broward since 1997. The number of Jewish households decreased by 61,000 (46%); the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 95,000 (35%); and the number of Jews decreased by 92,100 (38%).

TABLE 3-6 CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, 1997-2016				
Number of:	1997	2016	Change	% Change
Jewish Households	133,000	72,000	61,000	-45.9%
Persons Living in Jewish Households	269,000	174,000	95,000	-35.3%
Jewish Persons	241,000	148,900	92,100	-38.2%

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, 1997-2016

Table 3-7 shows how the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Broward changed from 1997-2016.

Decreases

The percentage of households living in the **West Central** decreased from 33% in 1997 to 27% in 2016.

The percentage in the **North Central** decreased from 22% in 1997 to 10% in 2016.

Increases

The percentage in the **Southwest** increased from 16% in 1997 to 22% in 2016.

The percentage in the **Southeast** increased from 14% in 1997 to 17% in 2016.

The percentage in the **Northwest** increased from 7% in 1997 to 15% in 2016.

Remains the Same

The **East** remained relatively stable at about 9%.

TABLE 3-7 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1997 AND 2016				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
	1997		2016	
Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage	Number of Jewish Households	Percentage
Northwest	9,200	6.9%	10,430	14.5%
North Central	28,700	21.6%	6,900	9.6%
East	11,400	8.6%	6,570	9.1%
West Central	43,500	32.7%	19,750	27.4%
Southeast	18,900	14.2%	12,300	17.1%
Southwest	21,300	16.0%	16,050	22.3%
All	133,000	100.0%	72,000	100.0%

Table 3-8 shows the changes in the number of Jewish households in each geographic area from 1997-2016. **Table 3-9** shows the changes in the number of Jews by geographic area from 1997-2016. **Table 3-10** shows the changes in the geographic distribution of persons in Jewish households from 1997-2016.

Large Decreases

From 1997-2016, the number of households in the West Central decreased by 23,750 (55%) and the number in the North Central decreased by 21,800 (76%).

Moderate Decreases

From 1997-2016, the number of Jewish households in the Southeast decreased by 6,600 (35%), the number in the Southwest decreased by 5,250 (25%), and the number in the East decreased by 4,830 (42%).

Relative Stability

From 1997-2016, the number of Jewish household in the Northwest increased by 1,230 (13%).

2008. The number of households in 2008 is derived from a study completed by this author for Temple Beth Emet in Cooper City in 2008. That study used Distinctive Jewish Names to estimate the number of Jewish households, not Random Digit Dialing as was case in 1997 and 2016. Nevertheless, note that in all cases the 2008 numbers look reasonable for approximately the halfway mark between 1997 and 2016.

TABLE 3-8 CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 1997-2016					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
	Number of Jewish Households			Increase/(Decrease) in Jewish Households 1997-2016	
Geographic Area	1997	2008	2016	Number	Percentage
Northwest	9,200	9,700	10,430	1,230	13.4%
North Central	28,700	18,800	6,900	(21,800)	(76.0)%
East	11,400	9,500	6,570	(4,830)	(42.4)%
West Central	43,500	29,200	19,750	(23,750)	(54.6)%
Southeast	18,900	15,000	12,300	(6,600)	(34.9)%
Southwest	21,300	17,800	16,050	(5,250)	(24.6)%
All	133,000	100,000	72,000	(61,000)	(45.9)%

Table 3-9 shows the changes in the number of Jews by geographic area from 1997-2016. The magnitude of these changes tell much the same story as the changes in Jewish households shown in the previous table.

TABLE 3-9				
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF JEWS, 1997-2016				
BASE: JEWISH PERSONS				
	Number of Jews		Increase/(Decrease) in Jews, 1997-2016	
Geographic Area	1997	2016	Number	Percentage
Northwest	22,200	28,400	6,200	27.9%
North Central	44,400	9,750	(34,650)	(78.0)%
East	17,900	9,800	(8,100)	(45.3)%
West Central	77,300	36,250	(41,050)	(53.1)%
Southeast	34,700	25,000	(9,700)	(28.0)%
Southwest	46,600	39,700	(6,900)	(14.8)%
All	243,100	148,900	(94,200)	(38.7)%

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1997-2016

Table 3-10 shows changes in the number of Jewish households and the number of persons in Jewish households from 1997 to 2008 and from 2008-2016. The text below describes the changes in the number of person in Jewish households from 1997-2016.

The number of persons in Jewish households in the **Northwest** increased from 26,600 persons to 31,800 persons (20%) from 1997-2016.

The number of persons in Jewish households in the **North Central** decreased from 46,600 persons to 12,050 persons (74%) from 1997-2016.

The number of persons in Jewish households in the **East** decreased from 21,100 persons to 13,800 persons (35%) from 1997-2016.

The number of persons in Jewish households in **West Central** decreased from 84,500 persons to 45,950 persons (46%) from 1997-2016.

The number of persons in Jewish households in the **Southeast** decreased from 38,000 persons to 27,000 persons (29%) from 1997-2016.

The number of persons in Jewish households in the **Southwest** decreased from 52,500 persons to 43,400 persons (17%) from 1997-2016.

TABLE 3-10 CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1997-2016				
Year	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households From Previous Date	
			Number	Percentage
NORTHWEST				
1997	9,200	26,600		
2008	9,700	28,100	1,500	5.6%
2016	10,430	31,800	3,700	13.2%
NORTH CENTRAL				
1997	28,700	46,600		
2008	18,800	30,500	(16,100)	(34.5)%
2016	6,900	12,050	(18,450)	(60.5)%
EAST				
1997	11,400	21,100		
2008	9,500	17,500	(3,600)	(17.1)%
2016	6,570	13,800	(3,700)	(21.1)%
WEST CENTRAL				
1997	43,500	84,500		
2008	29,200	56,550	(27,950)	(33.1)%
2016	19,750	45,950	(10,600)	(18.7)%
SOUTHEAST				
1997	18,900	38,000		
2008	15,000	30,200	(7,800)	(20.5)%
2016	12,300	27,000	(3,200)	(10.6)%

TABLE 3-10 CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1997-2016				
Year	Number of Jewish Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Increase/(Decrease) in Persons in Jewish Households From Previous Date	
			Number	Percentage
SOUTHWEST				
1997	21,300	52,500		
2008	17,800	43,880	(8,620)	(16.4)%
2016	16,050	43,400	(480)	(1.1)%
ALL BROWARD				
1997	133,000	269,100		
2008	100,000	206,730	(62,370)	(23.2)%
2016	72,000	174,000	(32,730)	(15.8)%

COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Table 3-11 compares the number of Jews in Broward with that of other Jewish communities containing at least 20,000 Jews. Each community is defined by its Jewish Federation service area. Broward is the eighth largest American Jewish community and the 149,000 Jews in Broward compares to 131,200 in South Palm Beach, 124,300 in West Palm Beach, 123,200 in Miami, 119,800 in Atlanta, 72,300 in Las Vegas, and 51,000 in Houston. Broward is the largest Jewish community in Florida.

Notes for Table 3-11:

Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available.

St. Petersburg includes Pasco County.

The South Florida communities and Monmouth County New Jersey estimates include part-year households.

Source: Revised from Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2016). "United States Jewish Population, 2016," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2016) *American Jewish Year Book, 2016, Volume 116* (Dordrecht: Springer) (at www.jewishdatabank.org) in April 2017).

TABLE 3-1 1 JEWISH POPULATION OF JEWISH FEDERATION SERVICE AREAS WITH 20,000 OR MORE JEWS, 2016					
	Community	Number of Jews		Community	Number of Jews
1	New York	1,538,000	27	Detroit	67,000
2	Los Angeles	519,200	28	Seattle	63,400
3	Chicago	291,800	29	San Jose	63,000
4	Boston	229,100	30	St. Louis	61,100
5	San Francisco	227,800	31	Southern NJ	56,700
6	Washington	215,600	32	Houston	51,000
7	Philadelphia	214,600	33	Pittsburgh	42,200
8	BROWARD	149,000	34	Portland (OR)	36,400
9	South Palm Beach	131,200	35	Orange County (NY)	34,000
10	West Palm Beach	124,300	36	St. Petersburg	33,400
11	Miami	123,200	37	Hartford	32,800
12	Atlanta	119,800	38	Orlando	30,600
13	Northern NJ	119,400	39	San Gabriel (CA)	30,000
14	Middlesex-Monmouth NJ	116,000	40	Minneapolis	29,300
15	MetroWest NJ	115,000	41	Cincinnati	27,000
16	East Bay (Oakland)	100,750	42	Milwaukee	25,800
17	San Diego	100,000	43	Columbus	25,500
18	Denver	95,000	44	Eastern Fairfield County (CT)	24,450
19	Baltimore	93,400	45	Long Beach (CA)	23,750
20	Rockland County (NY)	91,100	46	New Haven	23,000
21	Ocean County (NJ)	83,000	47	Tampa	23,000
22	Phoenix	82,900	47	Tucson	21,400
23	Cleveland	80,800	49	Sacramento	21,300
24	Orange County (CA)	80,000	50	Austin	20,000
25	Las Vegas	72,300	51	Somerset (NJ)	20,000
26	Dallas	70,000	See notes on previous page.		

JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN FLORIDA

Table 3-12 compares the number of Jews in Broward with that of other Jewish communities in Florida. About 22% of Jews in Florida live in Broward County.

TABLE 3-12 JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN FLORIDA			
Community	Number of Jews in		Number of Persons in Jewish Part-Year and Full-Year Households
	Full-Year House- holds	Part-Year and Full-Year Households	
** St. Petersburg (Pinellas County)/ *** Pasco (2010)	33,400	35,000	31,300
** Orlando (2010)	30,600	31,100	38,300
*** Tampa (2016)	23,000	23,000	NA
* Jacksonville (2015)	12,900	13,000	16,200
* Sarasota (2015)	12,200	15,500	17,500
* Martin-St. Lucie (2004)	5,800	6,700	6,800
Fort Myers (2001)	8,000	8,000	NA
*** Naples (2010)	8,000	10,000	NA
Daytona Beach (2007)	4,000	4,000	NA
Brevard County (Melbourne) (2016)	4,000	4,000	NA
*** Tallahassee (2015)	2,800	2,800	NA
Gainesville (2008)	2,500	2,500	NA
Oxford (Sumter County) (2016)	2,000	2,000	NA
Fort Pierce (2001)	1,060	1,060	NA
Indian River County (Vero Beach) (2016)	1,000	1,000	NA
Lakeland (Polk County) (1997)	1,000	1,000	NA
Key West (2014)	1,000	1,000	NA

TABLE 3-12 JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN FLORIDA			
	Number of Jews in		
Community	<i>Full-Year House- holds</i>	Part-Year and Full-Year Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Part-Year and Full-Year Households
Pensacola (2015)	800	800	NA
Marion County (Ocala) (2001)	500	500	NA
Beverly Hills-Crystal River (2016)	350	350	NA
Spring Hill (2012)	350	350	NA
Winter Haven (1997)	300	300	NA
Clermont (Lake Candy) (2016)	200	200	NA
Fort Walton Beach (2016)	200	200	NA
Sebring (Highlands County) (2016)	150	150	NA
Key Largo (2016)	100	100	NA
Panama City (Bay County) (2016)	100	100	NA
Total (excluding S Florida)	122,910	129,710	NA

TABLE 3-12
JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN FLORIDA

	Number of Jews in		
Community	Full-Year Households	Part-Year and Full-Year Households	Number of Persons in Jewish Part-Year and Full-Year Households
South Florida			
* Broward (2016)	143,700	149,000	174,000
* Miami (2014)	119,000	123,200	130,700
* South Palm Beach (2005) (Boca Raton/Delray Beach)	107,500	131,300	136,800
* West Palm Beach (2005) (Boynton Beach to Jupiter)	101,350	124,250	137,300
Total South Florida	471,550	527,750	578,800
Total Florida	594,460	657,460	NA
☼ Total Palm Beach County	208,850	255,550	274,100

Notes:

- 1) Full-year households live in Florida for 8-12 months of the year.
- 2) Part-year households live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year.
- 3) Dates in parentheses indicate the date of the most recent estimate. Some of the dates differ from the dates shown in **Table 1-1** because *Update Studies* were completed since the RDD study or local community informants suggested changes to or confirmed the earlier estimates.
- 4) For communities without RDD scientific community studies, the number of Jews in part-year households and the number of persons in Jewish households are not available.
- 5) Numbers in italics in the *Number of Jews in Part-Year and Full-Year Households* column are repeated from the *Number of Jews in Full-Year Households* column because no estimate of part-year households is available for these communities.
- 6) * indicates that an RDD survey was completed in a community.
- 7) ** indicates a DJN update to an earlier RDD survey.
- 8) *** indicates a DJN estimate.
- 9) Includes number of Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers where available.

Source: Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2016). "United States Jewish Population, 2016," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira Sheskin (Editors) (2016) *American Jewish Year Book, 2016, Volume 116* (Dordrecht: Springer) (At www.jewishdatabank.org in April 2017).

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 10% of Jewish households in Broward live in zip code 33321 (7,100 households); 6%, in 33324 (4,000 households), and 5%, in 33021 (3,600 households).

10% of households live in the top zip code area; 21%, in the top three zip code areas; and 28%, in the top five zip code areas.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-2 shows that the 10% who live in the **top zip code area** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in West Palm Beach, 25% in Miami, 22% in South Palm Beach, 14% in Houston, 8% in Las Vegas, and 7% in Atlanta. The 10% compares to 7% in 1997.

The 21% who live in the **top three zip code areas** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 54% in South Palm Beach, 42% in Miami, 24% in Houston, 19% in Las Vegas, and 17% in Atlanta. The 21% compares to 20% in 1997.

The 28% who live in the **top five zip code areas** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in South Palm Beach, 66% in West Palm Beach, 53% in Miami, 33% in Houston, 28% in Las Vegas, and 25% in Atlanta. The 28% compares to 32% in 1997.

The above shows that, unlike many Jewish communities, Broward's Jewish population is not concentrated in a single neighborhood or area. This situation has not changed significantly since 1997.

See the map after the table.

TABLE 4-1 JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average House- hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
33321	WC-Tamarac	7,128	9.9%	1.823	12,994	7.5
33324	WC-Davie	4,032	5.6	2.400	9,677	5.6
33021	SE-Hollywood	3,600	5.0	2.491	8,968	5.2
33009	SE-Hallandale	2,880	4.0	1.979	5,700	3.3
33076	NW-Coral Springs	2,664	3.7	3.868	10,304	5.9
33026	SW-Cooper City	2,664	3.7	2.855	7,606	4.4
33326	SW-Weston	2,592	3.6	2.840	7,361	4.2
33071	NW-Coral Springs	2,592	3.6	2.529	6,555	3.8
33322	WC-Plantation	2,520	3.5	2.359	5,945	3.4
33065	NW-Coral Springs	2,160	3.0	3.360	7,258	4.2
33063	NC-Margate	2,088	2.9	1.621	3,385	1.9
33312	SE-Davie	2,016	2.8	2.604	5,250	3.0
33066	NC-Coconut Creek	2,016	2.8	1.896	3,822	2.2
33317	WC-Davie	1,944	2.7	3.411	6,631	3.8
33027	SW-Miramar	1,944	2.7	1.576	3,064	1.8
33019	SE-Hollywood	1,944	2.7	1.779	3,458	2.0
33327	SW-Weston	1,800	2.5	3.369	6,064	3.5
33442	NC-Deerfield Beach	1,656	2.3	1.613	2,671	1.5
33067	NW - Coral Springs	1,584	2.2	3.112	4,929	2.8
33073	NW -Coconut Creek	1,368	1.9	1.888	2,583	1.5
33328	SW-Davie	1,296	1.8	2.866	3,714	2.1
33331	SW-Weston	1,152	1.6	2.355	2,713	1.6
33069	NC-Pampano	1,152	1.6	1.894	2,182	1.3

TABLE 4-1 JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY ZIP CODE						
Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average House- hold Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
33029	SW-Pembroke Pines	1,080	1.5	3.134	3,385	1.9
33325	WC-Davie	1,008	1.4	2.934	2,957	1.7
33304	East-Fort Lauderdale	1,008	1.4	1.635	1,648	0.9
33004	SE-Dania	1,008	1.4	1.654	1,667	1.0
33319	WC-Sunrise	936	1.3	1.586	1,484	0.9
33301	East-Fort Lauderdale	936	1.3	1.895	1,774	1.0
33308	East-Fort Lauderdale	864	1.2	2.396	2,070	1.2
33064	East-Lighthouse Point	792	1.1	3.011	2,385	1.4
33062	East-Hillsboro	792	1.1	1.901	1,506	0.9
33025	SW-Miramar	792	1.1	1.151	912	0.5
33323	WC-Sunrise	720	1.0	2.886	2,078	1.2
33351	WC-Sunrise	576	0.8	2.841	1,636	0.9
33330	SW-Davie	576	0.8	3.409	1,964	1.1
33311	East-Fort Lauderdale	576	0.8	1.912	1,101	0.6
33028	SW-Pembroke Pines	576	0.8	3.871	2,230	1.3
33020	SE-Hollywood	576	0.8	2.769	1,595	0.9
33314	SW-Davie	504	0.7	3.136	1,581	0.9
33060	East-Pompano	504	0.7	2.311	1,165	0.7
33024	SW-Pembroke Pines	504	0.7	3.101	1,563	0.9
33332	SW-Weston	432	0.6	1.970	851	0.5
33313	WC-Sunrise	432	0.6	3.608	1,559	0.9
33306	East-Fort Lauderdale	360	0.5	2.000	720	0.4
33309	WC-Oakland Park	288	0.4	2.666	768	0.4

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	%
33305	East-Wilton Manors	288	0.4	1.581	455	0.3
33023	SE-Pembroke Park	216	0.3	1.229	265	0.2
33441	East-Deerfield Beach	144	0.2	3.433	494	0.3
33316	East-Fort Lauderdale	144	0.2	1.851	267	0.2
33068	WC-Margate	144	0.2	1.126	162	0.1
33334	East-Oakland Park	72	0.1	1.393	100	0.1
33315	East-Fort Lauderdale	72	0.1	1.650	119	0.1
33008	SE-Hallandale	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0
Total		72,000	100.0%	2.415	174,000	100.0

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%
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%
Broward	1997	7%	20%	32%
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

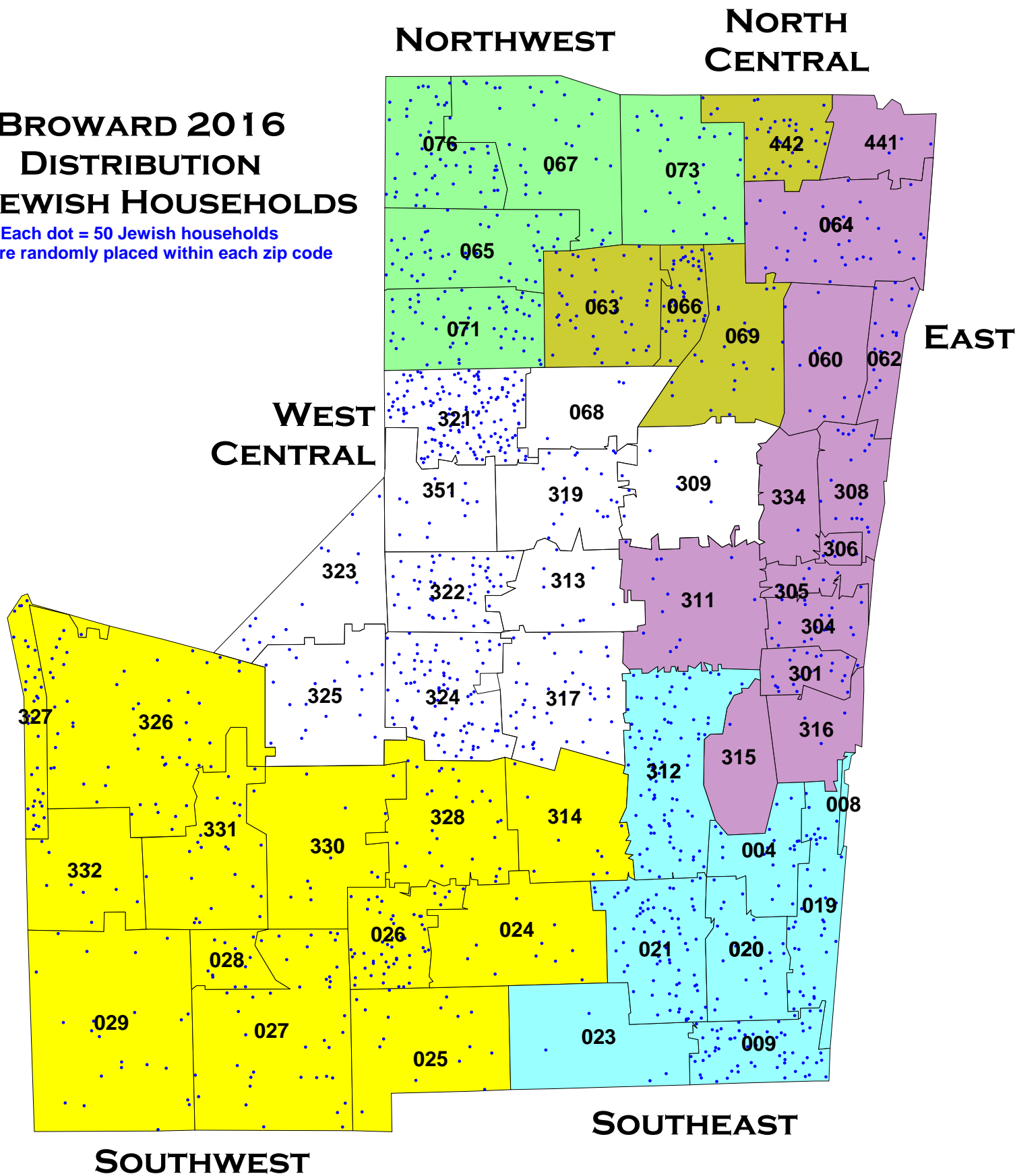
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

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.

BROWARD 2016 DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Each dot = 50 Jewish households
Dots are randomly placed within each zip code



PLACE OF BIRTH

Table 4-3 shows that 81% of adults in Jewish households in Broward were born in the United States. 49% of adults were born in the Northeast (including 33% in New York, 6% in Pennsylvania, and 5% in New Jersey); 24%, in the South; 6%, in the Midwest; and 2%, in the West. 9% (13,300 adults) of adults were locally born (born in Broward). Another 7% (10,800 adults) were born in Miami. 19% (28,300 adults) of adults were foreign born. 6% (8,200 adults) of adults were born in South America; 2% (3,200 adults), in Middle America; and 3% (5,000 adults), 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 9% **locally born** is well below among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Houston, 18% in Miami, 16% in Atlanta, 2% in West Palm Beach, 1% in Las Vegas, and 0% in South Palm Beach. The 9% compares to 2% in 1997. The 9% excludes 7% born in Miami and 1% born in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.

✓ 33% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Broward County as of 2014 were born in Florida, compared to 19% for Jewish adults in Broward.

The 19% **foreign born** is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Miami, 15% in Houston, 12% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Atlanta, 8% in Las Vegas, and 7% in West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 15% in 1997.

✓ 32% of *all persons* (both Jewish and non-Jewish adults and children) in Broward County as of 2014 and 17% of all American adults as of 2015 were foreign born.

Table 4-5 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born varies from 3% in the North Central to 15% in the East. The percentage who are foreign born varies from 14% in the West Central and North Central to 28% in the Southeast.

Table 4-6 shows that the percentage of adults who were locally born is 36% for adults under age 35, 4% for age 35-64 and 0% for age 65 and over. The percentage of adults who were foreign born is 30% for adults age 35-49 and 15%-19% for the other age groups.

**TABLE 4-3
PLACE OF BIRTH**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

US Location	Percentage	Foreign Location	Percentage
Broward	9.1%	Israel	3.4%
Miami	7.4	Canada	2.0
Palm Beach County	0.8	Brazil	1.5
Other Florida	2.1	Argentina	1.2
Total Florida	19.4%	Venezuela	1.1
New York	33.1%	Colombia	1.0
Pennsylvania	5.5	Other Foreign	9.1
New Jersey	4.7	Total Foreign Born	19.3%
Illinois	2.4	South America	5.6%
Massachusetts	2.4	Middle East	4.0%
Ohio	1.6	Middle America	2.2%
Connecticut	1.1	Western Europe	1.7%
California	1.0	Former Soviet Union	1.4%
Maryland	1.0	Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	1.6%
Other US	8.5	Other Foreign	2.8%
Total US Born	80.7%		
Northeast	49.1%		
South	23.8%		
Midwest	6.0%		
West	1.8%		

**TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		U.S. Born			
Community	Year	<i>Locally Born</i>	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
Houston	2016	25%	60	85%	15

**TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		U.S. Born			
Community	Year	<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in U.S.	Total	Foreign Born
Lehigh Valley	2007	24%	69	93%	7
San Antonio	2007	21%	67	88%	12
Denver	2007	20%	71	91%	9
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
BROWARD	2016	9% ⁵	72	81%	19
Tucson	2002	8%	84	92%	8
Charlotte	1997	8%	82	91%	9
Howard County	2010	7% ⁶	86	93%	7
Phoenix	2002	6%	88	94%	6
St. Petersburg	1994	5%	85	90%	10
Orlando	1993	4%	88	92%	8
W Palm Beach	2005	2% ⁷	91	93%	7

**TABLE 4-4
PLACE OF BIRTH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		U.S. Born			
Community	Year	<i>Locally Born</i>	Born Elsewhere in U.S.	Total	Foreign Born
Broward	1997	2% ⁸	83	85%	15
Las Vegas	2005	1%	91	92%	8
Sarasota	2001	1%	88	89%	11
S Palm Beach	2005	0% ⁹	88	88%	12
Essex-Morris	1998	NA	NA	90%	10
Seattle	2000	NA	NA	89%	11
ACS	2015	NA	NA	83%	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 4% of adults born in Miami.

⁹ 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
Northwest	9.9%	17.7%
North Central	2.7	14.2
East	14.6	23.4
West Central	9.4	13.5
Southeast	6.9	28.2
Southwest	9.9	21.4

TABLE 4-6		
PLACE OF BIRTH BY AGE		
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Age Group	Locally Born	Foreign Born
Under 35	36.3%	15.0%
35 - 49	4.0	30.0
50 - 64	4.1	17.8
65 - 74	0.1	18.7
75 and over	0.0	17.1
65 and over	0.0	17.9

HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Jewish households in Broward 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 Broward was in the FSU.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-1 shows that the 2.2% of FSU households is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.6% in Houston, 3.1% in Miami, 1.3% in Las Vegas, 1.1% in South Palm Beach, and 0.5% in West Palm Beach. The 2.2% compares to 0.2% in 1997.

The 1,600 households is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1,700 households in Miami, 900 in Houston, 800 households in South Palm Beach, 550 in Las Vegas, and 350 in West Palm Beach. The 1,600 households compares to 250 households in 1997.

✓ The average household size for FSU households is 3.1 persons per household, suggesting that about 2.8% (4,900 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
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
Broward	1997	0.2%	266	537
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.

HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward 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 10.4% (13,200 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews (*Hispanic Jewish adults*).

✓ According to the 2014 ACS, 363,254 Hispanic adults live in Broward. Thus, in 2014, about 3.6% of Hispanic adults in Broward are Jewish.

Table 4-8 shows that the percentage of Jewish adults who are Hispanic is 16% in the Southwest and varies between 8-10% in the other five geographic areas.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-9** shows that the 10% (13,200 adults) of Hispanic Jewish adults is the second highest (measured in percent) of eight comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% (14,730 adults) in Miami, 6% (2,467 adults) in Houston), 1% in both Las Vegas (733 adults) and South Palm Beach (1,559 adults), and less than 1% in West Palm Beach (347 adults). The 10% (13,200 adults) compares to 2% (3,574 adults) in Broward in 1997. Thus, from 1997-2016, the number of Hispanic Jewish adults increased by 9,650.

Table 4-10 shows that 42% of Hispanic Jewish adults live in the Southwest, 19% in West Central, 14% in the Northwest, 13% in the Southeast, 7% in the North Central, and 5% in the East.

✓ 12% (7,600 households) of *Jewish households* contain a Hispanic Jewish adult. The average household size of these households is 3.488 persons.

✓ 15% (26,500 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Hispanic Jewish adult.

✓ In 49% of married households containing Hispanic Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.

✓ 41% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

✓ 12% of Hispanic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Israelis.

✓ 40% of Hispanic Jewish adults are US born.

Country from Which Hispanic Jews Come. Table 4-11 shows that 18% of Hispanic Jewish adults come from Argentina; 10%, from Cuba; 8%, from Brazil; 7%, from Venezuela; and 7%, from Colombia.

About 4,000 persons reside in households with at least one Jewish adult from Argentina.
About 4,000 persons reside in households with at least one Jewish adult from Cuba.

(Both of the above numbers are, in fact, 4,000.)

About 1,500 persons reside in households with at least one Jewish adult from Brazil.

About 2,200 persons reside in households with at least one Jewish adult from Venezuela.

About 3,000 persons reside in households with at least one Jewish adult from Colombia.

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 1.3% (1,700 adults) of Jewish adults who do not consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews “come from” Spanish-speaking countries. Thus, the number of Hispanic Jewish adults and other Jewish adults who come from Hispanic countries total 14,900.

Sephardic Jews

Table 4-8 shows that 16.4% (20,900 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews (*Sephardic Jewish adults*).

Table 4-8 shows that the percentage of Sephardic Jewish adults is over 20% in the North Central, the Southeast, and the Northwest, 17% in the East, 15% in the West Central, and 11% in the Southwest.

Table 4-10 shows that about 20% of Sephardic Jewish adults live in each of the West Central, the Northwest, and the Southeast. 17% live in the Southwest, 10% in the North Central, and 8% in the East.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-9 shows that the 16% (20,854 adults) of Sephardic Jewish adults is the second highest of ten comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% (17,202 adults) in Miami, 13% (5,662 adults) in Houston, 8% (4,887 adults) in Las Vegas, and 4% in both South Palm Beach (5,155 adults), and West Palm Beach (4,048 adults). The 16% (20,854 adults) compares to 4% (7,569 adults) in 1997. Thus, from 1997-2016, the number of Hispanic Jewish adults increased by 13,285.

✓ 19% of *Jewish households* (13,800 households) contain a Jewish adult who is a Sephardic Jew. The average household size of these households is 2.903 persons.

✓ 23% (40,000 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult.

✓ In 49% of married households containing a Sephardic Jewish adult, both spouses consider themselves to be Sephardic Jews.

- ✓ 30% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.
- ✓ 20% of Sephardic Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Israelis.

Israelis

Table 4-8 shows that 10.7% (13,606 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be Israelis (*Israeli Jewish adults*).

Table 4-8 shows that the percentage of Israeli Jewish adults is 17% in the Northwest, 14% in the East, 13% in the West Central, 12% in the Southeast, 5% in the Southwest, and 3% in the North Central.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-9** shows that the 11% (13,606 adults) of Israeli Jewish adults is the highest of eight comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% (8,996 adults) in Miami, 9% in Houston (3,732 adults), 5% (3,115 adults) in Las Vegas, and 2% in both South Palm Beach (2,518 adults), and West Palm Beach (2,313 adults). The 11% (13,606 adults) compares to 2% (4,415 adults) in 1997. Thus, from 1997-2016, the number of Israeli Jewish adults increased by 9,200.

Table 4-10 shows that 32% of Israeli Jewish adults live in the North Central, 27% in the Northwest 17% in the Southeast, 13% in the Southeast, 9% in the East, and 2% in the North Central.

- ✓ 12% (8,900 households) of *Jewish households* contain an Israeli Jewish adult. The average household size of these households is 2.9560 persons.
- ✓ 15% (26,300 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live in households containing an Israeli Jewish adult.
- ✓ In 41% of married households containing Israeli Jewish adults, both spouses consider themselves to be Israelis.
- ✓ 12% of Israeli Jewish adults also consider themselves to be Hispanic Jews.
- ✓ 30% 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
Northwest	8.5%	1,890	20.2%	4,463	16.6%	3,660
North Central	9.6%	910	23.1%	2,169	3.1%	300
East	7.5%	700	17.1%	1,606	13.8%	1,280
West Central	7.7%	2,495	14.8%	4,796	13.3%	4,300
Southeast	8.6%	1,745	21.3%	4,296	11.5%	1,310
Southwest	16.4%	5,485	10.5%	3,524	5.3%	1,755
All	10.4%	13,224	16.4%	20,854	10.7%	13,606

TABLE 4-9
HISPANIC JEWS, SEPHARDIC JEWS, AND ISRAELIS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH ADULTS

		<i>Hispanic Jewish Adults</i>		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
Broward	1997	1.7%	3,574	3.6%	7,569	2.1%	4,415
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
Northwest	14.2%	21.4%	26.9%
North Central	6.9	10.4	2.2
East	5.3	7.7	9.4
West Central	18.9	23.0	31.6
Southeast	13.2	20.6	17.0
Southwest	41.5	16.9	12.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-11
COUNTRY FROM WHICH HISPANIC JEWS COME

BASE: HISPANIC JEWISH ADULTS

Location	Percentage		Location	Percentage
Argentina	18.4%		Spain	6.3
Cuba	10.4		Turkey	5.3
Brazil	7.5		Honduras	2.1
Venezuela	7.3		Bolivia	2.0
Colombia	7.0		Other	33.7
			Total	100.0%

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP

Table 4-12 shows the US citizenship status of foreign-born respondents and all respondents in Broward. Overall, 98% of respondents are US citizens, including 86% of foreign-born respondents.

Community Comparisons. The 86% of foreign born who are citizens compares to 81% in Miami and 82% in Houston, the only other communities for which this measure is available. The 86% compares to 44% of all foreign born adults in Broward County as of 2014 and 49% of all foreign born in the United States.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Foreign-Born Respondents

Table 4-12 shows that, overall, 86% of **foreign-born respondents** are US citizens. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- the East (97%) and the West Central (99%)
- from the FSU (100%)
- households in residence in Broward for 20 or more years (96%)
- age 75 and over (100%)
- elderly single households (98%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (97%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- the Southeast (75%)
- who are Hispanic (72%) and Sephardic (75%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (43%)
- under age 35 (61%) and age 65-74 (76%)
- non-elderly couple households (67%) and non-elderly single households (74%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (63%)
- who are Orthodox (70%) and Reform (67%)

All Respondents

Table 4-12 shows that, overall, 98% of **all respondents** are US citizens. The percentage is much lower for respondents:

- who are Hispanic Jews (84%)

TABLE 4-12 UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP		
BASE: RESPONDENTS AND FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Foreign-Born Respondents	All Respondents
All	86.1%	97.7%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
Northwest	81.6%	97.3%
North Central	83.9%	96.8%
East	96.7%	99.4%
West Central	98.5%	99.8%
Southeast	74.7%	94.3%
Southwest	86.3%	97.6%
JEWISH RESPONDENT IS:		
From the FSU	100.0%	100.0%
Hispanic	72.4%	83.5%
Sephardic	74.7%	93.0%
Israeli	84.6%	91.4%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD		
0 - 4 years	42.6%	88.6%
5 - 9 years	89.3%	96.9%
10 - 19 years	77.3%	95.8%
20 or more years	95.5%	99.4%

TABLE 4-12 UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP		
BASE: RESPONDENTS AND FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Foreign-Born Respondents	All Respondents
All	86.1%	97.7%
AGE OF RESPONDENT		
Under 35	61.1%	94.7%
35 - 49	85.1%	96.5%
50 - 64	90.0%	98.6%
65 - 74	75.5%	96.1%
75 and over	100.0%	100.0%
→ 65 and over	88.4%	98.1%
SEX OF THE RESPONDENT		
Male	81.6%	97.7%
Female	88.1%	97.7%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
Household with Children	95.1%	98.8%
Household with Only Adult Children	79.9%	94.3%
Non-Elderly Couple	67.0%	97.1%
Non-Elderly Single	74.2%	99.1%
Elderly Couple	88.4%	97.9%
Elderly Single	97.9%	99.7%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Under \$25,000	96.7%	99.3%
\$25 - \$50,000	83.7%	98.0%
\$50 - \$100,000	94.4%	99.3%
\$100 - \$200,000	79.5%	97.4%
\$200,000 and over	62.6%	92.3%

TABLE 4-12		
UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP		
BASE: RESPONDENTS AND FOREIGN-BORN RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Foreign-Born Respondents	All Respondents
All	86.1%	97.7%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION		
Orthodox	69.8%	88.7%
Conservative	90.9%	98.5%
Reform	67.0%	97.3%
Just Jewish	91.7%	98.2%

LGBT POPULATION

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked if any adult in their household is lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. 11.4% of respondents answered affirmatively, suggesting that 8,200 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. 0.8% of respondents refused to answer this question.

Community Comparisons. Table 4-13 shows that the 11% of households that contain an adult who is lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender is the highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Houston and 2% in Miami.

TABLE 4-13 SOME ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD IS LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, OR TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
BROWARD	2016	11%		Denver	2007	3%
Houston	2016	10%		Miami	2014	2%
San Francisco	2005	8%		Baltimore	2010	2%
Columbus	2013	6%		Howard County	2010	2%
New York	2011	5%		Cincinnati	2008	2%
Philadelphia	2009	5%		San Diego	2003	1%
St. Louis	2014	4%		¹ Respondent Only		
Chicago	2010	3%				
Cleveland ¹	2011	3%				

MONTHS IN RESIDENCE

Table 4-14 shows that 4% (3,100 households) of Jewish households in Broward live in Broward for 3-7 months of the year; 0.9%, for 8-9 months; 1.7%, for 10-11 months; and 93% (51,411 households), for 12 months. 96% (68,950 households) of households live in Broward for 8-12 months of the year.

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

Community Comparisons. Table 4-15 shows that the 4% of part-year households is the lowest of about 8 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach and 4% in Miami. The 4% compares to 9% in 1997.

TABLE 4-14 MONTHS IN RESIDENCE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Number of Months	Percentage	Number of Households
3	0.4%	288
4	1.9	1,368
5	0.8	576
6	1.0	720
7	0.1	72
8	0.6	432
9	0.3	216
10	0.8	576
11	0.9	648
12	93.2	67,104
Total	100.0%	72,000
3 -7	4.3%	3,050
8 - 12	95.7%	68,950

TABLE 4-15 PART-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS IN RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES (3-7 MONTHS) COMMUNITY COMPARISON						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Atlantic County	2004	29%		St. Petersburg	1994	7%
Sarasota	2001	21%		BROWARD	2016	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%		Miami	2014	4%
W Palm Beach	2005	19%		Note: Part-year households live in the local community for 3-7 months of the year.		
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%				
Broward	1997	9%				

LOCATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO BROWARD

Table 4-16 shows that 6% (4,100 households) of respondents in Jewish households in Broward have always lived in Broward and 26% moved to Broward from elsewhere in Florida, including 18% (12,500 households) from Miami, 3% from Palm Beach County, and 5% from other areas in Florida. 44% of respondents moved to Broward from the Northeast (including 30% from New York); 8%, from the Midwest; 6%, from elsewhere in the South; and 1%, from the West. 9% of respondents moved to Broward from foreign locations, including 4% from Israel, 3% from South America, and 1% from Middle America.

TABLE 4-16 LOCATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO BROWARD			
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS			
US Location	Percentage	Foreign Location	Percentage
Broward	5.9%	Israel	3.7%
Miami	18.1	Canada	1.9
Palm Beach	3.2	Other Foreign	3.6
Other Florida	4.8	Total Foreign	9.2%
Total Florida	32.0%	South America	2.6%
New York	29.5%	Middle America	0.5%
New Jersey	7.1	Middle East	3.7%
Massachusetts	2.8	Western Europe	0.4%
Pennsylvania	2.7	Former Soviet Union	0.0%
Illinois	2.5	Eastern Europe (non-FSU)	0.0%
Texas	1.9	Other Foreign	2.0%
Ohio	1.8		
Michigan	1.7		
Georgia	1.4		
California	1.0		
Other US	6.4		
Total US	90.8%		
Northeast	43.6%		
Other South	6.4%		
Midwest	7.6%		
West	1.2%		

TABLE 4-17 LOCATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY FOR FLORIDA COMMUNITIES COMMUNITY COMPARISONS								
BASE: RESPONDENTS								
Community	Year	NY	NJ	PA	MA	South Florida	Mid-west	Other
Broward	1997	46%	7%	5%	2%	20% *	6%	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	44%	10%	5%	5%	13% *	6%	17%
W Palm Beach	2005	41%	13%	4%	5%	14% *	7%	16%
BROWARD	2016	30%	7%	3%	3%	27% *	8%	22%
Miami	2014	28%	5%	3%	3%	14% *	9%	38%
Orlando	1993	26%	6%	5%	5%	10%	10%	38%
Sarasota	2001	25%	8%	9%	5%	5%	18%	30%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	25%	16%	7%	4%	24%	6%	18%
St. Petersburg	1994	25%	5%	6%	5%	0%	17%	42%
Jacksonville	2002	14%	7%	4%	2%	8%	6%	59%
* Includes respondents who have always lived in the local community. Note: Full-year households live in the Florida community for 8-12 months of the year.								

Table 4-17 shows that among 9 Florida communities, Broward has about an average percentage of households from New York (30%). The 30% decreased from 46% in 1997. The percentage who moved to Broward from elsewhere in Florida (or have always lived in Broward) increased from 20% to 27%.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD

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 4-18 shows that 6% (4,600 households) of Jewish households in Broward moved to Broward within the past five years (*new households* ❶). Thus, an average of 900 households who currently live in Broward moved to Broward each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*), of whom 870 households are full-year households. 9% of households have lived in Broward for 5-9 years; 22%, for 10-19 years; and 63%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households* ❷).

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-19** shows that the 6% of **new households** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Las Vegas, 21% in West Palm Beach, 19% in South Palm Beach, 15% in Atlanta, 9% in Miami, and 7% in Houston. The 6% compares to 16% in 1997, reflecting a very significant decrease in Jewish households moving to Broward.

The 63% of **long-term households** is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Houston, 65% in Miami, 45% in Atlanta, 23% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach and 21% in Las Vegas. The 63% compares to 31% in 1997, implying an increasingly stable Jewish population.

Table 4-20 shows that the 900 households who currently live in Broward who, on average, moved to Broward each year during the past five years is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2,953 in West Palm Beach, 2,716 in South Palm Beach, 2,428 in Las Vegas, 1,839 in Atlanta, 1,025 in Miami, and 359 in Houston. The 900 households compares to 4,123 in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

New Households

Table 4-18 shows that, overall, 6% of households are **new households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households under age 35 (19%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southwest (2%)
- households age 75 and over (2%)
- non-elderly couple households (2%)

Long-Term Households

Overall, 63% of households are **long-term households**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 75 and over (76%)
- non-elderly couple households (75%) and elderly single households (73%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southeast (47%)
- households under age 35 (45%) and age 35-49 (38%)
- households with children (48%) and non-elderly single households (47%)

TABLE 4-18				
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②
All	6.4%	8.9	21.8	62.9
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Northwest	4.4%	7.8	25.8	62.0
North Central	13.6%	13.3	18.5	54.6
East	14.0%	11.7	7.9	66.4
West Central	3.7%	6.2	20.0	70.1
Southeast	11.2%	12.1	29.6	47.1
Southwest	1.5%	7.4	22.4	68.7
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	19.2%	16.9	18.9	45.0
35 - 49	8.4%	17.5	36.4	37.7
50 - 64	4.7%	10.0	18.0	67.3
65 - 74	9.1%	4.3	18.3	68.3
75 and over	1.7%	1.6	20.9	75.8
→ 65 and over	5.4%	2.9	19.6	72.1
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	4.7%	18.9	28.3	48.1
Household with Only Adult Children	3.5%	7.0	17.7	71.8
Non-Elderly Couple	1.6%	9.0	14.2	75.2
Non-Elderly Single	13.3%	8.1	31.4	47.2
Elderly Couple	5.2%	1.1	23.5	70.2
Elderly Single	5.4%	0.7	20.6	73.3

TABLE 4-18				
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	0-4 ①	5-9	10-19	20+ ②
All	6.4%	8.9	21.8	62.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	8.7%	1.2	19.6	70.5
\$25 - \$50,000	14.1%	14.8	15.4	55.7
\$50 - \$100,000	3.9%	12.2	27.6	56.3
\$100 - \$200,000	3.3%	8.6	26.0	62.1
\$200,000 and over	8.2%	6.9	19.3	65.6
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	8.5%	4.6	40.1	46.8
Conservative	6.1%	9.8	17.9	66.2
Reform	7.9%	2.3	24.9	64.9
Just Jewish	5.7%	13.7	21.0	59.6
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	7.0%	6.0	25.6	61.4
Non-Member	6.3%	10.3	19.8	63.6
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	6.1%	13.9	21.2	58.8
Did Not Attend	6.5%	7.4	22.0	64.1
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	9.1%	7.0	13.5	70.4
Non-Member	6.2%	9.1	22.9	61.8
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	6.0%	4.9	31.0	58.1
Non-Member	6.7%	9.8	19.5	64.0
Note: See page 4-33 for an explanation of ① and ②.				

TABLE 4-19
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
Washington	2003	17%	11	20	54
Wilmington	1995	17%	11	14	58
Broward	1997	16%	17	37	31
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 4-19
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 4-19
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 4-33 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.					

TABLE 4-20
AVERAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS PER YEAR
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
Broward	1997	4,123		Cleveland	2011	268
New York	2011	3,705		Hartford	2000	258
Washington	2003	3,630		Charlotte	1997	244
Los Angeles	1997	3,467		Atlantic County	2004	242
W Palm Beach	2005	2,953		Columbus	2013	241
S Palm Beach	2005	2,716		Minneapolis	2004	238
Las Vegas	2005	2,428		Baltimore	2010	221
Chicago	2010	1,915		Milwaukee	1996	204
Phoenix	2002	1,850		Cincinnati	2008	200
Atlanta	2006	1,839		Rhode Island	2002	197
San Diego	2003	1,776		Howard County	2010	195
Philadelphia	2009	1,400		Wilmington	1995	194
Denver	2007	1,400		Jacksonville	2002	190
Miami	2014	1,025		Richmond	1994	181
East Bay	2011	945		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	172
Seattle	2000	945		Westport	2000	171
BROWARD	2016	900		Detroit	2005	168
Bergen	2001	710		St. Paul	2004	136
Monmouth	1997	650		New Haven	2010	134
Orlando	1993	575		Harrisburg	1994	131
Middlesex	2008	523		Rochester	1999	121
St. Petersburg	1994	489		San Antonio	2007	115
Tucson	2002	480		Tidewater	2001	111
Pittsburgh	2002	376		Lehigh Valley	2007	102
St. Louis	2014	375		Portland (ME)	2007	86
Houston	2016	359		York	1999	21
Sarasota	2001	315				

PROFILES OF NEW AND LONGER-TERM HOUSEHOLDS

Table 4-21 compares Jewish households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (*new households*) with households in residence for five or more years (*longer-term households*). While **Table 4-18** shows the percentage of households in *each population subgroup* in residence in Broward for various lengths of time (0-4 years, 5-9 years, etc.), **Table 4-21** shows *profiles of new households and longer-term households*. As an interpretation of this table, note that while **Table 4-18** shows that 11% of households in the Southeast are new households, **Table 4-21** shows that 29% of *new households* live in the Southeast. Only important differences between new households and longer-term households are discussed below.

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

- live in the North Central, the East, and the Southeast.
- be under age 35 and age 35-49
- be non-elderly single households
- earn an annual income under \$50,000

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

- live in the West Central and the Southwest
- be age 50-64 and 75 and over
- be households with only adult children
- contain employed adults

TABLE 4-21 PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
	Years in Residence	
	0-4	5+ (Longer-Term
Population Subgroup	(New Households)	Households)
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
Northwest	9.9%	14.8
North Central	20.2	8.8
East	19.8	8.4
West Central	5.5	28.2
Southeast	29.4	16.3
Southwest	5.1	23.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-2 1		
PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
	Years in Residence	
Population Subgroup	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		
Under 35	18.4%	5.4%
35 - 49	21.6	16.4
50 - 64	26.3	37.1
65 - 74	28.4	19.5
75 and over	5.3	21.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
Household with Children	15.3%	21.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	8.1	15.5
Non-Elderly Couple	2.3	9.7
Non-Elderly Single	18.6	8.5
Elderly Couple	11.5	14.6
Elderly Single	15.6	18.9
Other	28.6	11.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS		
Employed Full Time	39.9%	47.9%
Employed Part Time	4.4	11.0
Unemployed	1.1	2.1
Retired	29.5	24.0
Homemaker	4.8	3.5
Student	5.8	7.1
Disabled	14.2	2.8
Volunteer	0.3	1.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-2 1 PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
	Years in Residence	
Population Subgroup	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Under \$25,000	21.9%	16.3%
\$25 - \$50,000	31.0	13.6
\$50 - \$100,000	18.1	31.5
\$100 - \$200,000	11.3	24.2
\$200,000 and over	17.7	14.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION		
Orthodox	5.6%	4.1%
Conservative	28.3	30.1
Reconstructionist	0.0	1.2
Reform	33.6	27.3
Just Jewish	32.5	37.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE		
In-married	68.5%	67.8%
Conversionary	30.1	7.9
Intermarried	1.4	24.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP		
Member	36.6%	33.8%
Non-Member	63.4	66.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR		
Attended	21.7%	23.0%
Did Not Attend	78.3	77.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-2 1		
PROFILE OF NEW HOUSEHOLDS		
BASE: RESPONDENTS		
	Years in Residence	
Population Subgroup	0-4 (New Households)	5+ (Longer-Term Households)
JCC MEMBERSHIP		
Member	17.2%	11.8%
Non-Member	82.8	88.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP		
Member	18.0%	19.8%
Non-Member	82.0	80.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR		
Donated to Federation	19.3%	23.4%
Asked, Did Not Donate	3.4	8.4
Not Asked	77.3	68.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR		
Nothing	80.6%	76.6%
Under \$100	6.7	10.7
\$100 - \$500	2.8	7.3
\$500 - \$1,000	6.9	2.4
\$1,000 and over	3.0	3.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS

Table 4-22 shows that 23% of Jewish households in Broward have lived at their current address for 0-4 years; 15%, for 5-9 years; 29%, for 10-19 years; and 32%, 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 4-23 shows that the 23% at their current address for **0-4 years** is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 53% in Las Vegas, 45% in Atlanta, 39% in West Palm Beach, 31% in South Palm Beach, 29% in Houston, and 26% in Miami. The 23% compares to 30% in 1997.

The 32% at their current address for **20 or more years** is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Miami, 27% in Houston, 14% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Atlanta, 10% in West Palm Beach, and 3% in Las Vegas. The 32% compares to 17% in 1997, indicating increasing neighborhood stability.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

0-4 Years in Residence

Table 4-22 shows that, overall, 23% of households have lived at their current address for **0-4 years**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the East (42%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the Southwest (14%)

20 or More Years in Residence

Overall, 32% of households have lived at their current address for **20 or more years**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southwest (40%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- the North Central (24%)

TABLE 4-22				
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
	Years in Residence			
Population Subgroup	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
All	23.1%	15.4	29.4	32.1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Northwest	20.6%	15.3	35.2	28.9
North Central	28.6%	26.2	21.3	23.9
East	42.1%	3.2	18.9	35.8
West Central	18.6%	16.2	31.6	33.6
Southeast	31.3%	17.4	26.8	24.5
Southwest	14.1%	13.1	32.6	40.2

**TABLE 4-23
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
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

**TABLE 4-23
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT CURRENT ADDRESS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

		Years in Residence			
Community	Year	0-4	5-9	10-19	20+
Minneapolis	2004	32%	22	26	20
East Bay	2011	32%	22	21	25
Rhode Island	2002	32%	19	21	28
S Palm Beach	2005	31%	23	32	14
Broward	1997	30%	21	32	17
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 4-24 shows that 82% of Jewish households in Broward 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 4-25 shows that the 82% home ownership is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 92% in West Palm Beach, 91% in South Palm Beach, 84% in Atlanta, 83% in Houston, 81% in Miami, and 75% in Las Vegas. The 82% compares to 85% in 1997.

✓ The 82% compares to 65% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 64% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

✓ The 87% of households age 65 and over who own their home compares to 81% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 4-24 shows that, overall, 82% of households own their home. The percentage is much higher in:

- non-elderly couple households (96%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (97%)
- Orthodox households (94%)
- Jewish organization member households (92%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the East (59%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (52%) and 5-9 years (63%)
- households under age 35 (54%)
- non-elderly single households (67%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (57%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (69%)

TABLE 4-24 HOME OWNERSHIP	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Percentage
All	82.3%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	
Northwest	91.2%
North Central	82.4%
East	58.8%
West Central	84.6%
Southeast	73.4%
Southwest	89.9%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD	
0 - 4 years	51.8%
5 - 9 years	62.6%
10 - 19 years	84.2%
20 or more years	87.8%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Under 35	53.9%
35 - 49	73.4%
50 - 64	85.8%
65 - 74	90.1%
75 and over	84.7%
→ 65 and over	87.4%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	
Household with Children	80.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	88.6%
Non-Elderly Couple	96.1%
Non-Elderly Single	66.5%
Elderly Couple	87.7%
Elderly Single	85.7%

TABLE 4-24 HOME OWNERSHIP	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Percentage
All	82.3%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under \$25,000	57.3%
\$25 - \$50,000	68.9%
\$50 - \$100,000	77.6%
\$100 - \$200,000	88.7%
\$200,000 and over	96.6%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION	
Orthodox	94.2%
Conservative	82.4%
Reform	84.2%
Just Jewish	79.2%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
Member	90.6%
Non-Member	78.1%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR	
Attended	79.3%
Did Not Attend	83.2%
JCC MEMBERSHIP	
Member	86.7%
Non-Member	81.8%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP	
Member	91.8%
Non-Member	80.0%

TABLE 4-25
HOME OWNERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	93%		Washington	2003	79%
W Palm Beach	2005	92%		Phoenix	2002	79%
Middlesex	2008	91%		Tidewater	2001	79%
S Palm Beach	2005	91%		Rochester	1999	78%
Atlantic County	2004	91%		St. Petersburg	1994	78%
San Antonio	2007	90%		Richmond	1994	77%
Monmouth	1997	89%		Tucson	2002	76%
New Haven	2010	87%		Buffalo	1995	76%
Westport	2000	87%		Wilmington	1995	76%
Sarasota	2001	86%		Las Vegas	2005	75%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%		Charlotte	1997	75%
Essex-Morris	1998	85%		Rhode Island	2002	74%
Broward	1997	85%		San Diego	2003	73%
Atlanta	2006	84%		Pittsburgh	2002	73%
Bergen	2001	84%		Harrisburg	1994	73%
Houston	2016	83%		Milwaukee	1996	72%
Chicago	2010	83%		Orlando	1993	69%
Detroit	2005	83%		Los Angeles	1997	65%
Hartford	2000	83%		Seattle	2000	64%
BROWARD	2016	82%		San Francisco	2004	55%
Jacksonville	2002	82%		New York	2011	54%
Miami	2014	81%		ACS	2014	64%
St. Paul	2004	81%				
Cleveland	2011	79%				
Baltimore	2010	79%				
Minneapolis	2004	79%				

MOVING PLANS

Respondents in full-year Jewish households in Broward 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.

Table 4-26 shows that 6% (3,900 households) of full-year households will definitely move (*either within Broward or out of Broward*) within the next three years. 12% (8,100 households) of full-year households will probably move; 31%, probably not; 46%, definitely not; and 5% don't know. In total, 18% of full-year households will definitely/probably move within the next three years.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-27** shows that the 18% **definitely/probably moving** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Houston, 21% in Atlanta, 17% in Las Vegas, 16% in Miami, and 8% in both West Palm Beach and South Palm Beach. The 18% compares to 18% in 1997.

The 46% **definitely not moving** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in South Palm Beach, 54% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Miami, 49% in Atlanta, 44% in Las Vegas, and 36% in Houston. The 46% compares to 50% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Definitely/Probably Moving

Table 4-26 shows that, overall, 18% of households are **definitely/probably moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (29%)
- households under age 35 (34%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households age 75 and over (3%)
- elderly single households (8%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (8%)

Definitely Not Moving

Overall, 46% of households are **definitely not moving**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households age 75 and over (58%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in residence in Broward for 5-9 years (31%)
- households under age 35 (29%)
- non-elderly single households (28%)

- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (72%)

TABLE 4-26 MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS						
BASE: JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
All	17.5%	5.7%	11.8	31.0	46.2	5.3
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Northwest	20.3%	4.5%	15.8	35.2	40.4	4.1
North Central	9.7%	5.3%	4.4	39.9	49.9	0.5
East	12.2%	1.3%	10.9	35.1	51.6	1.1
West Central	14.3%	4.4%	9.9	31.9	46.8	7.0
Southeast	29.3%	12.2%	17.1	24.0	39.9	6.8
Southwest	15.4%	5.1%	10.3	27.8	50.8	6.0
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD						
0 - 4 years	26.1%	16.3%	9.8	15.7	54.3	3.9
5 - 9 years	25.0%	16.0%	9.0	37.5	31.3	6.2
10 - 19 years	21.3%	4.2%	17.1	27.2	45.9	5.6
20 or more years	14.3%	3.8%	10.5	32.9	47.6	5.2
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	34.2%	4.6%	29.6	35.7	28.8	1.3
35 - 49	23.8%	12.9%	10.9	31.5	38.1	6.6
50 - 64	18.8%	3.6%	15.2	30.6	47.8	2.8
65 - 74	19.2%	7.6%	11.6	33.0	43.4	4.4
75 and over	3.4%	1.6%	1.8	28.1	58.0	10.5
→ 65 and over	11.3%	4.6%	6.7	30.5	50.7	7.5

TABLE 4-26						
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS						
BASE: JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	Definitely + Probably	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
All	17.5%	5.7%	11.8	31.0	46.2	5.3
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	21.8%	9.7%	12.1	33.1	41.5	3.6
Household with Only Adult Children	17.6%	3.6%	14.0	25.5	53.8	3.1
Non-Elderly Couple	17.8%	3.9%	13.9	30.8	51.2	0.2
Non-Elderly Single	22.8%	6.9%	15.9	43.2	27.7	6.3
Elderly Couple	16.2%	5.8%	10.4	24.7	49.5	9.6
Elderly Single	8.1%	5.1%	3.0	31.0	52.6	8.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	8.2%	3.3%	4.9	14.0	71.8	6.0
\$25 - \$50,000	22.7%	6.1%	16.6	47.0	28.5	1.8
\$50 - \$100,000	26.9%	9.9%	17.0	33.3	36.1	3.7
\$100 - \$200,000	19.1%	3.6%	15.5	31.8	47.5	1.6
\$200,000 and over	14.7%	2.4%	12.3	33.6	49.8	1.9

TABLE 4-27
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Definitely/ Probably</i>	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 ☼	1997	18%	8%	10	29	50	4
BROWARD ☼	2016	18%	6%	12	31	46	5
Las Vegas	2005	17%	7%	10	35	44	4

TABLE 4-27
MOVING PLANS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Definitely/ Probably</i>	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
Rochester	1999	17%	6%	11	37	41	5
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 full-year Jewish households in Broward 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.

Table 4-28A and B show that 8% (5,300 households) of full-year households will definitely/probably move *out of Broward* within the next three years; 8% will definitely/probably move within Broward; 2% don't know where they will definitely/probably move; and 83% 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 plan to move out of Broward within the next three years varies from about 6% in West Central and the East to 12% in the Northwest.

Table 4-30 shows that 1.7% (1,200 households) of households will *definitely* move out of Broward within the next three years.

✓ 5.7% (3,900 households) of households will *probably* move out of Broward within the next three years.

The 1.7% definitely moving out of Broward within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 400 households per year. Some portion of the 5.7% probably moving out of Broward (an average of 1,300 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 400 and 1700 households will move out of Broward each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*). An average of 900 households who currently live in Broward moved to Broward each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*), of whom 870 households were full-year households. (See the "Length of Residence in Broward" 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 Broward will probably decrease as a result of migration into and out of Broward.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-29** shows that the 8% **definitely/probably moving out of the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Las Vegas, 9% in Houston, 7% in Miami, 4% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 3% in Atlanta. The 8% compares to 8% in 1997.

The 8% **definitely/probably moving within the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Houston, 11% in Atlanta, 6% in both Miami and Las Vegas, and 3% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 9% in 1997.

Table 4-30 shows that the 1.7% **definitely moving out of the local community** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.8% in Las Vegas, 3.4% in Houston, 2.1% in Miami, 1.9% in West Palm Beach, 1.7% in South Palm Beach, and 1.2% in Atlanta. The 1.7% compares to 2.9% in 1997.

TABLE 4-28A EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS				
BASE: JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS				
Destination	All	Northwest	North Central	East
Within Broward	7.5%	8.4%	1.2%	4.7%
To Miami	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
To Palm Beach	3.1	6.4	7.3	4.5
Elsewhere in the US	4.2	5.1	0.9	0.9
Outside of the US	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know Where Moving	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.7
Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving	82.5	79.7	90.3	87.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Definitely/Probably Moving Out of Broward	7.7%	11.5%	8.2%	5.9%

TABLE 4- 28B EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS			
BASE: JEWISH FULL-YEAR HOUSEHOLDS			
Destination	West Central	Southeast	Southwest
Within Broward	5.3%	17.1%	5.4%
To Miami	0.7	0.5	0.3
To Palm Beach	0.5	0.3	4.2
Elsewhere in the US	5.2	6.4	3.3
Outside of the US	0.0	0.2	0.0
Don't Know Where Moving	2.6	4.8	2.1
Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving	85.7	70.7	84.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Definitely/Probably Moving Out of Broward	6.4%	7.2%	7.8%

TABLE 4-29 EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Community	Year	Definitely/Probably Moving			Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
		<i>Out of Local Community</i>	Within Local Community	Don't Know Where 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
Broward ☼	1997	8% ⁴	9	2	82
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

TABLE 4-29
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	Year	<i>Out of Local Community</i>	<i>Within Local Community</i>	<i>Don't Know Where Moving</i>	Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
Charlotte	1997	7%	16	5	72
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

TABLE 4-29
EXPECTED DESTINATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WHO ARE DEFINITELY/PROBABLY MOVING WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Definitely/Probably Moving			
Community	Year	<i>Out of Local Community</i>	Within Local Community	Don't Know Where Moving	Probably Not/ Definitely Not/ Don't Know If Moving
Minneapolis	2004	4%	8	3	86
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 4-30
DEFINITELY MOVING OUT OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%		St. Petersburg ☼	1994	2.5%
Rhode Island	2002	5.6%		Chicago *	2010	2.4%
Howard County *	2010	5.3%		Hartford	2000	2.4%
Harrisburg	1994	5.3%		Miami ☼	2014	2.1%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%		St. Louis **	2014	2.1%
Wilmington	1995	4.8%		W Palm Beach ☼	2005	1.9%
Columbus	2013	4.5%		BROWARD ☼	2016	1.7%
Tucson ☼	2002	4.4%		New Haven	2010	1.7%
Bergen	2001	4.2%		S Palm Beach ☼	2005	1.7%
Charlotte	1997	4.2%		Minneapolis	2004	1.7%
Orlando	1993	3.9%		Baltimore *	2010	1.6%
Milwaukee	1996	3.7%		Lehigh Valley	2007	1.5%
Houston	2016	3.4%		Jacksonville	2002	1.5%
Richmond	1994	3.4%		Atlanta **	2006	1.2%
Cleveland *	2011	3.3%		St. Paul	2004	1.2%
San Antonio	2007	3.3%		Rochester	1999	1.2%
Martin-St. Lucie ☼	1999	3.1%		Westport	2000	1.1%
York	1999	3.1%		Detroit	2005	0.4%
Phoenix **	2002	3.0%		Sarasota ☼	2001	0.3%
Middlesex	2008	2.9%		* Question asked about moving plans <i>within the next 3-5 years.</i> ** Question asked about moving plans <i>within the next 2 years.</i> ☼ The results for these communities are only for households living in the local community for 8-12 months of the year.		
Atlantic County ☼	2004	2.9%				
Washington	2003	2.9%				
Broward ☼	1997	2.9%				
Portland (ME)	2007	2.5%				
Monmouth ☼	1997	2.5%				

LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN

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

Table 4-31 shows that 31% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes; 36% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Broward; 5%, in Miami; 5% in Palm Beach County; and 23% have adult children who have established his/her own home elsewhere. These data suggest that at least 36% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age, with another 10% in a neighboring county.

Community Comparisons. **Table 4-32** shows that the 36% of **households with local adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Houston, 36% in Miami, 32% in Las Vegas, 20% in South Palm Beach, and 17% in West Palm Beach. The 36% does not include 5% of households with adult children who have established their own homes in Miami or 5%, in Palm Beach County. The 36% compares to 21% in 1997, implying the existence of more multi-generational families and more adult children to support aging parents.

See the “Local Adult Children” section in Chapter 10 for a comparison with other Jewish communities of the percentage of households *age 75 and over* with local adult children.

Table 4-33 shows that 29% of **adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over *who have established their own homes* live in Broward. The 29% is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Houston, 29% in Miami, 25% in Las Vegas, 11% in South Palm Beach, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 29% does not include 5% of adult children who have established their own homes in Miami and 5%, in Palm Beach County.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 4-31** shows that, overall, 36% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have local adult children. The percentage is much higher in:

- non-elderly couple households (64%) and elderly couple households (48%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- the Northwest (26%) and the East (13%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (15%)
- households with children (15%), households with only adult children (17%), and non-elderly single households (25%)

TABLE 4-31					
LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER					
	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes ¹	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established Their Own Home			
Population Subgroup		Broward	Miami	Palm Beach	Else-where
All	30.7%	36.4	4.8	5.2	22.9
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	33.5%	26.4	7.9	8.2	24.0
North Central	21.2%	37.2	0.0	10.4	31.2
East	53.8%	13.0	1.7	1.1	30.4
West Central	31.6%	37.8	3.9	9.2	17.5
Southeast	28.2%	39.1	4.7	1.0	27.0
Southwest	26.7%	45.2	8.1	0.6	19.4
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD					
0 - 4 years	56.5%	15.0	6.0	0.0	22.5
5 - 9 years	41.6%	31.9	0.0	0.0	26.5
10 - 19 years	25.8%	29.3	13.9	7.6	23.4
20 or more years	29.4%	40.3	2.6	5.3	22.4
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
50 - 64	50.6%	28.4	4.0	4.2	12.8
65 - 74	20.8%	43.9	3.1	4.1	28.1
75 and over	12.1%	40.6	7.7	7.5	32.1
→ 65 and over	16.4%	42.2	5.4	5.9	30.1

TABLE 4-31					
LOCATION OF ADULT CHILDREN					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER					
	Have No Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes ¹	Where Closest Adult Child Lives Who Has Established Their Own Home			
Population Subgroup		Broward	Miami	Palm Beach	Else-where
All	30.7%	36.4	4.8	5.2	22.9
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	76.7%	15.4	0.2	0.0	7.7
Household with Only Adult Children	47.3%	16.8	5.7	13.3	16.9
Non-Elderly Couple	16.3%	63.9	5.5	0.6	13.7
Non-Elderly Single	57.0%	24.5	4.7	0.0	13.8
Elderly Couple	6.7%	48.1	11.3	5.3	28.6
Elderly Single	22.7%	35.9	2.4	7.9	31.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	20.8%	39.1	4.7	8.6	26.8
\$25 - \$50,000	38.5%	32.0	0.4	7.0	22.1
\$50 - \$100,000	24.3%	41.6	1.5	5.5	27.1
\$100 - \$200,000	37.9%	24.7	10.2	4.5	22.7
\$200,000 and over	38.6%	39.3	4.8	1.2	16.1
¹ Includes households with no adult children and households with adult children still living at home.					

TABLE 4-32
HOUSEHOLDS WITH LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
St. Paul *	2004	66%	Westport	2000	34%
Minneapolis *	2004	62%	Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Detroit	2005	59%	York	1999	33%
St. Louis	2014	56%	Las Vegas	2005	32%
Tidewater	2001	53%	Lehigh Valley	2007	31%
Harrisburg	1994	52%	New Haven ⁶	2010	30%
Richmond	1994	52%	Middlesex ⁷	2008	25%
Columbus	2013	51%	Atlantic County	2004	21%
Rochester	1999	51%	Broward ⁸	1997	21%
Milwaukee	1996	50%	S Palm Beach ⁹	2005	20%
Charlotte	1997	49%	W Palm Beach ¹⁰	2005	17%
Pittsburgh	2002	48%	Sarasota	2001	17%
Rhode Island	2002	48%	<p>* Local is defined to include both Twin Cities communities.</p> <p>¹ Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Philadelphia.</p> <p>² Excludes 11% of households with adult children living in Ocean or Middlesex Counties.</p> <p>³ Excludes 5% of households with adult children living in Miami and 5% in South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach</p> <p>⁴ Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach or West Palm Beach.</p> <p>⁵ Excludes 24% of households with adult children living in the New York metropolitan area.</p> <p>⁶ Excludes 20% of households with adult children living outside New Haven but within 90 minutes.</p> <p>⁷ Excludes 43% of households with adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes.</p> <p>⁸ Excludes 10% of households with adult children living in South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, or Miami.</p> <p>⁹ Excludes 9% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.</p> <p>¹⁰ Excludes 6% of households with adult children living in Broward or Miami.</p>		
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%			
Bergen ⁵	2001	35%			

**TABLE 4-33
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	%	Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	65%	Westport	2000	28%
Minneapolis	2004	63%	New Haven ⁵	2010	27%
Columbus	2013	52%	Lehigh Valley	2007	26%
St. Louis	2014	51%	Sarasota	2001	26%
Detroit	2005	49%	Las Vegas	2005	25%
Houston	2016	48%	Middlesex ⁶	2008	16%
Washington	2003	45%	Atlantic County	2004	15%
Tidewater	2001	43%	S Palm Beach ⁷	2005	11%
Cleveland	2011	42%	W Palm Beach ⁸	2005	10%
Cincinnati	2008	42%	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.		
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%			

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 Broward. **Table 5-12** shows the age distribution of *Jews*.

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

Children Age 0-17

Table 5-1 shows that 5,700 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households, comprising 3% of persons in Jewish households. There are 11,800 children age 6-12, comprising 7% of persons in Jewish households, and 9,900 children age 13-17, comprising 6% of persons in Jewish households. In total, 27,500 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 (4,350 children) is lower than the number of children age 5-9 (7,300 children), which, in turn, is lower than the number of children age 10-14 (9,600 children), which, in turn, is lower than age 15-19 (11,150 persons).

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-3** shows that the 16% of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Atlanta, 19% in Miami, 16% in Houston, 13% in Las Vegas, and 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 15% in 1997. The 16% compares to 22% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward 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 17% (28,900 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 18-34.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-4** shows that the 17% of persons **age 18-34** in Jewish households is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18% in both Miami and Houston, 15% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas, 6% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 11% in 1997. The 17% compares to 22% all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward 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 14% (24,500 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 35-49.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-5** shows that the 14% of persons **age 35-49** in Jewish households is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Atlanta, 22% in Las Vegas, 16% in Houston, 14% in Miami, 11% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 14% compares to 16% in 1997. The 14% compares to 22% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward 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 27% (46,600 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 27% of persons **age 50-64** in Jewish households is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in both Las Vegas and Houston, 24% in Atlanta, 19% in Miami, 17% in West Palm Beach, and 16% in South Palm Beach. The 27% compares to 12% in 1997. The 27% compares to 20% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 20% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Elderly Persons Age 65 and Over

Table 5-1 shows that 27% (46,300 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over, including 13% (22,800 persons) who are age 75 and over.

Percentage of Broward County Elderly Who Are Jewish. 17% of the 266,845 persons age 65 and over in Broward County live in Jewish households as of 2014. 18% of the 127,059 persons age 75 and over in Broward County live in Jewish households as of 2014.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-7** shows that the 27% of persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 62% in South Palm Beach, 57% in West Palm Beach, 31% in Miami, 26% in Las Vegas, 25% in Houston, and 11% in Atlanta. The 27% compares to 46% in 1997. The 27% compares to 15% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 14% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-8 shows that the 46,500 persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84,000 persons in South Palm Beach, 78,400 persons in West Palm Beach, 40,200 persons in Miami, 22,800 persons in Las Vegas, 17,700 persons in Atlanta, and 15,900 persons in Houston. The 46,500 persons compares to 123,500 persons in 1997.

Table 5-9 shows that the 13% of persons **age 75 and over** in Jewish households is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, 16% in Miami, 11% in Las Vegas, 9% in Houston, and 5% in Atlanta. The 13% compares to 29% in 1997. The 13% compares to all 7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward 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 51% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 65-74**, which compares to 53% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 56% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 51% compares to 38% in 1997.

29% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 75-84**, which compares to 32% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 31% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 29% compares to 50% in 1997.

20% of elderly persons in Jewish households are **age 85 and over**, which compares to 16% of all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 13% of all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 20% compares to 13% in 1997.

Thus, elderly persons in Jewish households in Broward are older than all elderly residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and all elderly Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. (The percentages for elderly persons in Jewish households in Broward do not include persons in nursing homes who do not have their own telephone numbers.)

In 2014, a higher percentage of elderly persons in Jewish households is age 65-74 and a lower percentage is age 75-84 than in 1997. This may be attributable to the fact that most persons age 65-74 are baby boomers. The percentage age 85 and over is significantly higher than in 1997.

Voting Age Population (Age 18 and Over)

Table 5-1 shows that 84% (146,500 persons) of persons in Jewish households are of voting age (age 18 and over). The 84% compares to 78% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 77% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 84% compares to 85% in 1997.

The voting age population decreased by 83,500 persons from 1997-2016. 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 16 for the percentage who are registered to vote.

Median Age

Table 5-1 shows that the median age of persons in Jewish households is 53.1 years. The median age of males in Jewish households (49.7 years) is lower than the median age of females in Jewish households (55.7 years).

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-10** shows that the **median age** of 53.1 years is the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70.9 years in South Palm Beach, 68.5 years in West Palm Beach, 50.4 years in Las Vegas, 50.3 years in Houston, 49.5 years in Miami, and 43.3 years in Atlanta. The 53.1 years compares to 59.4 years in 1997. The 53.1 years compares to 39.8 years for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward 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 50% of persons in Jewish households are female.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-11** shows that the 50% **female** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in South Palm Beach, 54% in West Palm Beach, 53% in both Miami and Las Vegas, 51% in Atlanta, and 49% in Houston. The 50% compares to 55% in 1997. The 50% compares to 52% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 51% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-1 shows that 56% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are female. The 56% compares to 57% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Broward County as of 2014 and 56% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014. The 56% compares to 60% in 1986. (The 56% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households in Broward 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	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	1,914	2,436	4,350
5 - 9	2.6	1.6	4.2	4,524	2,784	7,308
10 - 14	3.7	1.8	5.5	6,438	3,132	9,570
15 - 19	3.7	2.7	6.4	6,438	4,698	11,136
20 - 24	3.7	2.6	6.3	6,438	4,524	10,962
25 - 29	1.7	2.1	3.8	2,958	3,654	6,612
30 - 34	2.1	1.5	3.6	3,654	2,610	6,264
35 - 39	1.8	1.5	3.3	3,132	2,610	5,742
40 - 44	1.6	2.4	4.0	2,784	4,176	6,960
45 - 49	3.3	3.5	6.8	5,742	6,090	11,832
50 - 54	2.8	3.0	5.8	4,872	5,220	10,092
55 - 59	4.2	5.4	9.6	7,308	9,396	16,704
60 - 64	6.1	5.3	11.4	10,614	9,222	19,836
65 - 69	3.3	3.3	6.6	5,742	5,742	11,484
70 - 74	3.3	3.6	6.9	5,742	6,264	12,006
75 - 79	1.4	1.5	2.9	2,436	2,610	5,046
80 - 84	1.3	3.4	4.7	2,262	5,916	8,178
85 - 89	1.4	2.0	3.4	2,436	3,480	5,916
90 and over	0.9	1.2	2.1	1,566	2,088	3,654
Total	50.2%	49.8%	100.0%	87,348	86,652	174,000

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						
	Percentage			Number		
Age Group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0 - 5	1.7%	1.6%	3.3%	2,958	2,784	5,742
6 - 12	4.6	2.2	6.8	8,004	3,828	11,832
13 - 17	3.0	2.7	5.7	5,220	4,698	9,918
18 - 24	5.6	3.5	9.1	9,744	6,090	15,834
25 - 34	3.8	3.7	7.5	6,612	6,438	13,050
35 - 44	3.5	4.0	7.5	6,090	6,960	13,050
45 - 54	6.2	6.6	12.8	10,788	11,484	22,272
55 - 64	10.2	10.6	20.8	17,748	18,444	36,192
65 - 74	6.6	6.9	13.5	11,484	12,006	23,490
75 - 84	2.8	4.9	7.7	4,872	8,526	13,398
85 and over	2.2	3.2	5.4	3,828	5,568	9,396
Total	50.2%	49.8%	100.0%	87,348	86,652	174,000
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	9.3%	6.5%	15.8%	16,182	11,310	27,492
18 and over	40.9%	43.3%	84.2%	71,166	75,342	146,508
18 - 34	9.4%	7.2%	16.6%	16,356	12,528	28,884
35 - 49	6.7%	7.4%	14.1%	11,658	12,876	24,534
50 - 64	13.1%	13.7%	26.8%	22,794	23,838	46,632
65 and over	11.6%	15.0%	26.6%	20,184	26,100	46,284
75 and over	5.0%	8.1%	13.1%	8,700	14,094	22,794
Median Age ¹	49.7	55.7	53.0	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%
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%
Pittsburgh	2002	21%	20	22	19	18	10%

**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
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	18%	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%
Broward	1997	15%	11	16	12	46	29%
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)	2013	23%	24	20	20	14	6%

**TABLE 5-3
AGE 0-17
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Westport	2000	31%		Pittsburgh	2002	21%
Charlotte	1997	28%		New Haven	2010	20%
St. Paul	2004	27%		Cincinnati	2008	20%
Bergen	2001	27%		San Diego	2003	20%
Harrisburg	1994	27%		Phoenix	2002	20%
Portland (ME)	2007	26%		Rhode Island	2002	20%
Minneapolis	2004	26%		Los Angeles	1997	20%
York	1999	26%		Miami	2014	19%
Wilmington	1995	26%		St. Louis	2014	19%
Detroit	2005	25%		Philadelphia	2009	19%
Tidewater	2001	25%		San Francisco	2004	19%
Monmouth	1997	25%		St. Petersburg	1994	19%
Richmond	1994	25%		Howard County	2010	18%
Baltimore	2010	24%		Middlesex	2008	18%
Atlanta	2006	24%		Lehigh Valley	2007	18%
Boston	2005	24%		BROWARD	2016	16%
Seattle	2000	24%		Houston	2016	16%
Rochester	1999	24%		Atlantic County	2004	16%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		Tucson	2002	16%
New York	2011	23%		Broward	1997	15%
Washington	2003	23%		Las Vegas	2005	13%
Essex-Morris	1998	23%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	13%
Orlando	1993	23%		Palm Springs	1998	12%
Cleveland	2011	22%		Sarasota	2001	10%
Denver	2007	22%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Hartford	2000	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	9%
Columbus	2013	21%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Chicago	2010	21%		Buffalo	1995	20%
San Antonio	2007	21%		ACS (US)	2014	24%
Jacksonville	2002	21%				

TABLE 5-4
AGE 18-34
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

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

**TABLE 5-5
AGE 35-49
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	31%		Chicago	2010	19%
Richmond	1994	31%		Jacksonville	2002	19%
Westport	2000	28%		Tucson	2002	19%
Harrisburg	1994	28%		Columbus	2013	18%
Orlando	1993	28%		St. Louis	2014	18%
York	1999	27%		Philadelphia	2009	18%
Minneapolis	2004	26%		San Antonio	2007	18%
St. Paul	2004	26%		Rhode Island	2002	18%
Los Angeles	1997	26%		Cleveland	2011	17%
Tidewater	2001	25%		New York	2011	17%
Seattle	2000	25%		Detroit	2005	17%
Rochester	1999	25%		Houston	2016	16%
Milwaukee	1996	25%		Howard County	2010	16%
Wilmington	1995	25%		New Haven	2010	16%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		Cincinnati	2008	16%
Atlanta	2006	24%		Atlantic County	2004	16%
Boston	2005	24%		Broward	1997	16%
San Francisco	2004	24%		Baltimore	2010	15%
Monmouth	1997	24%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15%
San Diego	2003	23%		BROWARD	2016	14%
Washington	2003	23%		Miami	2014	14%
Hartford	2000	23%		Middlesex	2008	14%
St. Petersburg	1994	23%		Lehigh Valley	2007	14%
Denver	2007	22%		Palm Springs	1998	13%
Las Vegas	2005	22%		Sarasota	2001	12%
Phoenix	2002	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	11%
Pittsburgh	2002	22%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Bergen	2001	22%		ACS (US)	2014	20%

TABLE 5-6
AGE 50-64
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Howard County	2010	35%		Tidewater	2001	21%
Lehigh Valley	2007	30%		San Diego	2003	20%
Cleveland	2011	28%		Sarasota	2001	20%
Cincinnati	2008	28%		Rochester	1999	20%
BROWARD	2016	27%		Palm Springs	1998	20%
Philadelphia	2009	27%		Miami	2014	19%
San Antonio	2007	27%		Minneapolis	2004	19%
New Haven	2010	26%		Pittsburgh	2002	19%
Denver	2007	26%		Bergen	2001	19%
Atlantic County	2004	26%		Hartford	2000	19%
Houston	2016	25%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%
Las Vegas	2005	25%		York	1999	18%
Tucson	2002	25%		Los Angeles	1997	18%
Portland (ME)	2007	24%		W Palm Beach	2005	17%
Atlanta	2006	24%		St. Paul	2004	17%
Chicago	2010	23%		Monmouth	1997	17%
Jacksonville	2002	23%		S Palm Beach	2005	16%
Baltimore	2010	22%		Westport	2000	16%
Detroit	2005	22%		St. Petersburg	1994	16%
San Francisco	2004	22%		Milwaukee	1996	15%
Washington	2003	22%		Harrisburg	1994	14%
Phoenix	2002	22%		Orlando	1993	14%
St. Louis	2014	21%		Seattle	2000	13%
Columbus	2013	21%		Wilmington	1995	13%
New York	2011	21%		Broward	1997	12%
Middlesex	2008	21%		Charlotte	1997	12%
Boston	2005	21%		Richmond	1994	12%
Rhode Island	2002	21%		ACS (US)	2014	20%

**TABLE 5-7
AGE 65 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	62%		Cleveland	2011	18%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		Chicago	2010	18%
Sarasota	2001	53%		Minneapolis	2004	18%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	48%		Pittsburgh	2002	18%
Palm Springs	1998	48%		Bergen	2001	18%
Broward	1997	46%		Philadelphia	2009	17%
Middlesex	2008	36%		Columbus	2013	16%
Atlantic County	2004	34%		Portland (ME)	2007	16%
Miami	2014	31%		St. Paul	2004	16%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%		York	1999	16%
BROWARD	2016	27%		Howard County	2010	15%
New Haven	2010	27%		San Diego	2003	15%
Las Vegas	2005	26%		Essex-Morris	1998	15%
Houston	2016	25%		Wilmington	1995	15%
San Antonio	2007	24%		Westport	2000	14%
Detroit	2005	24%		Harrisburg	1994	13%
Lehigh Valley	2007	23%		Richmond	1994	13%
Rhode Island	2002	23%		Denver	2007	12%
Tucson	2002	23%		Boston	2005	12%
Hartford	2000	23%		San Francisco	2004	12%
New York	2011	20%		Tidewater	2001	12%
Jacksonville	2002	20%		Orlando	1993	12%
Phoenix	2002	20%		Atlanta	2006	11%
Rochester	1999	20%		Washington	2003	10%
Milwaukee	1996	20%		Seattle	2000	9%
Baltimore	2010	19%		Charlotte	1997	9%
Cincinnati	2008	19%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Los Angeles	1997	19%		Buffalo	1995	20%
Monmouth	1997	19%		ACS (US)	2014	14%
St. Louis	2014	18%				

**TABLE 5-8
NUMBER OF PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	354,000		St. Petersburg	1994	8,395
Broward	1997	123,471		Atlantic County	2004	7,846
Los Angeles	1997	110,296		Palm Springs	1998	7,700
S Palm Beach	2005	84,111		New Haven	2010	7,451
W Palm Beach	2005	78,391		Tucson	2002	6,549
Chicago	2010	67,978		Minneapolis	2004	6,178
BROWARD	2016	46,490		Cincinnati	2008	6,100
Philadelphia	2009	42,200		Columbus	2013	5,772
Miami	2014	40,207		Rochester	1999	5,179
San Francisco	2004	34,689		Rhode Island	2002	5,175
Boston	2005	31,064		Milwaukee	1996	5,055
Washington	2003	26,779		Seattle	2000	4,645
Las Vegas	2005	22,784		Jacksonville	2002	3,272
Phoenix	2002	21,380		Howard County	2010	3,080
Middlesex	2008	20,319		Orlando	1993	2,810
Baltimore	2010	20,215		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2,796
Detroit	2005	18,486		San Antonio	2007	2,666
Cleveland	2011	17,400		Wilmington	1995	2,295
Atlanta	2006	17,730		Lehigh Valley	2007	2,293
San Diego	2003	17,700		St. Paul	2004	2,104
Essex-Morris	1998	17,200		Richmond	1994	2,051
Houston	2016	15,925		Westport	2000	1,836
St. Louis	2014	15,806		Portland (ME)	2007	1,834
Denver	2007	14,500		Tidewater	2001	1,669
Bergen	2001	14,274		Harrisburg	1994	1,114
Monmouth	1997	13,703		Charlotte	1997	979
Pittsburgh	2002	9,593		York	1999	384
Sarasota	2001	9,188		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Hartford	2000	8,606		Buffalo	1995	5,205

**TABLE 5-9
AGE 75 AND OVER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%		Chicago	2010	9%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%		Philadelphia	2009	9%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Minneapolis	2004	9%
Broward	1997	29%		York	1999	9%
Middlesex	2008	23%		Milwaukee	1996	9%
Palm Springs	1998	23%		Portland (ME)	2007	8%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18%		San Diego	2003	8%
Miami	2014	16%		Bergen	2001	8%
New Haven	2010	16%		Los Angeles	1997	8%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Monmouth	1997	8%
Detroit	2005	14%		Columbus	2013	7%
BROWARD	2016	13%		Richmond	1994	7%
Rhode Island	2002	13%		Boston	2005	6%
St. Petersburg	1994	13%		Tidewater	2001	6%
New York	2011	12%		Westport	2000	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	12%		Wilmington	1995	6%
San Antonio	2007	12%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
Jacksonville	2002	12%		Denver	2007	5%
Phoenix	2002	12%		Atlanta	2006	5%
Tucson	2002	12%		San Francisco	2004	5%
Hartford	2000	12%		Washington	2003	5%
St. Louis	2014	11%		Essex-Morris	1998	5%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		Howard County	2010	4%
Baltimore	2010	10%		Orlando	1993	4%
Cincinnati	2008	10%		Seattle	2000	3%
St. Paul	2004	10%		Charlotte	1997	3%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Rochester	1999	10%		Buffalo	1995	7%
Houston	2016	9%		ACS (US)	2014	6%
Cleveland	2011	9%				

**TABLE 5-10
MEDIAN AGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Age ¹		Community	Year	Age ¹
S Palm Beach	2005	70.9		Minneapolis	2004	42.7
W Palm Beach	2005	68.5		York	1999	42.5
Sarasota	2001	66.4		Los Angeles	1997	42.5
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64.3		Chicago	2010	42.4
Broward	1997	59.4		Bergen	2001	42.3
Atlantic County	2004	55.8		St. Paul	2004	42.2
Palm Springs	1998	55.0		Denver	2007	42.0
Middlesex	2008	54.9		Monmouth	1997	41.9
BROWARD	2016	53.1		Tidewater	2001	41.6
New Haven	2010	51.6		Milwaukee	1996	41.6
Lehigh Valley	2007	51.6		Pittsburgh	2002	41.3
Las Vegas	2005	50.4		St. Louis	2014	41.2
Houston	2016	50.3		Baltimore	2010	41.1
San Antonio	2007	50.2		San Francisco	2004	39.6
Howard County	2010	50.0		San Diego	2003	39.6
Miami	2014	49.5		Boston	2005	39.0
Tucson	2002	49.1		Westport	2000	38.9
Cincinnati	2008	47.9		Washington	2003	38.8
Cleveland	2011	47.1		Richmond	1994	38.7
Detroit	2005	47.1		Harrisburg	1994	37.5
St. Petersburg	1994	45.9		Columbus	2013	37.4
Jacksonville	2002	45.6		Orlando	1993	37.2
Rhode Island	2002	45.5		Wilmington	1995	36.9
Hartford	2000	45.1		Charlotte	1997	35.8
Philadelphia	2009	45.0		Seattle	2000	33.5
Phoenix	2002	44.6		BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Portland (ME)	2007	44.1		Buffalo	1995	40.8
Rochester	1999	44.0		ACS (US)	2014	37.4
Atlanta	2006	43.3		¹ Median age in years.		
New York	2011	42.8				

**TABLE 5-11
PERCENTAGE FEMALE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWS

Table 5-12, in contrast to **Table 5-1**, shows the age distribution of the 86% of persons in Jewish households in Broward 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% (21,700 persons) of Jews in Jewish households are age 0-17; 15% (22,600 persons) are age 18-34; 14% (20,100 persons) are age 35-49; 27% (40,400 persons) are age 50-64; and 30% (44,200 persons) are age 65 and over, including 15% (22,300 persons) who are age 75 and over.

4,150 children age 0-5, 10,100 children age 6-12, and 7,450 children age 13-17 who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Broward. In total, 21,700 children age 0-17 in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish or part Jewish live in Broward. Another 5,800 children age 0-17 in Jewish households (21% 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.)

79% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households are Jewish or part Jewish, including 74% of children age 0-5, 85% of children age 6-12, and 74% of children age 13-17.

The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish is highest for persons age 65 and over (96%). This reflects both the higher intermarriage rate among younger couples and the presence of children in younger intermarried households who are not being raised Jewish.

The median age for Jews in Jewish households is 55.4 years, compared to 41.1 years for non-Jews in Jewish households and 53.0 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 to be comparable to the other Jewish communities.

Table 5-13 shows that the 3,400 children **age 0-5** being raised Jewish only compares to 11,000 children in Atlanta, 9,100 children in Miami, 3,300 children in South Palm Beach, 2,550 in Las Vegas, and 2,500 children in both West Palm Beach and Houston. The 3,400 children compares to 8,400 children in 1997.

Table 5-14 shows that the 9,350 children **age 6-12** being raised Jewish only is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8,450 children in Atlanta, 7,450 in Miami, 4,300 children in South Palm Beach, 3,100 children in West Palm Beach, 2,300 in Houston, and 2,350 in Las Vegas. The 9,350 children compares to 12,700 children in 1997.

Table 5-15 shows that the 6,000 Jewish children **age 13-17** being raised Jewish only is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8,650 children in Atlanta, 5,850 children in Miami, 3,400 children in South Palm Beach, 2,350 children in West Palm Beach, 2,200 in Houston, and 1,500 children in Las Vegas. The 7,550 children compares to 8,900 children in 1997.

Table 5-16 shows that the 18,700 children **age 0-17** being raised Jewish only is the tenth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28,100 children in Atlanta, 22,350 in Miami, 11,000 children in South Palm Beach, 7,900 children in West Palm Beach, 7,000 in Houston, and 6,400 children in Las Vegas. The 18,700 children compares to 30,000 children in 1997.

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	2.1%	3,127	1,223	4,350	71.9%	28.1
5 - 9	4.2	6,254	1,054	7,308	85.6%	14.4
10 - 14	5.3	7,892	1,678	9,570	82.5%	17.5
15 - 19	5.7	8,487	2,649	11,136	76.2%	23.8
20 - 24	6.3	9,381	1,581	10,962	85.6%	14.4
25 - 29	3.3	4,914	1,698	6,612	74.3%	25.7
30 - 34	2.7	4,020	2,244	6,264	64.2%	35.8
35 - 39	3.3	4,914	828	5,742	85.6%	14.4
40 - 44	3.2	4,765	2,195	6,960	68.5%	31.5
45 - 49	7.0	10,423	1,409	11,832	88.1%	11.9
50 - 54	6.1	9,083	1,009	10,092	90.0%	10.0
55 - 59	9.3	13,848	2,856	16,704	82.9%	17.1
60 - 64	11.7	17,421	2,415	19,836	87.8%	12.2
65 - 69	6.9	10,274	1,210	11,484	89.5%	10.5
70 - 74	7.8	11,614	392	12,006	96.7%	3.3
75 - 79	3.4	5,046	0	5,046	100.0%	0.0
80 - 84	5.3	7,892	286	8,178	96.5%	3.5
85 - 89	3.9	5,807	109	5,916	98.2%	1.8
90 and over	2.4	3,574	80	3,654	97.8%	2.2
Total	100.0%	148,900	25,100	174,000	85.6%	14.4

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
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	2.8%	4,169	1,573	5,742	72.6%	27.4
6 - 12	6.8	10,125	1,707	11,832	85.6%	14.4
13 - 17	5.0	7,445	2,473	9,918	75.1%	24.9
18 - 24	9.1	13,550	2,284	15,834	85.6%	14.4
25 - 34	6.1	9,083	3,967	13,050	69.6%	30.4
35 - 44	6.5	9,679	3,372	13,050	74.2%	25.8
45 - 54	13.1	19,506	2,766	22,272	87.6%	12.4
55 - 64	21.0	31,269	4,923	36,192	86.4%	13.6
65 - 74	14.7	21,888	1,602	23,490	93.2%	6.8
75 - 84	8.7	12,954	444	13,398	96.7%	3.3
85 and over	6.3	9,381	15	9,396	99.8%	0.2
Total	100.0%	148,900	25,100	174,000	85.6%	14.4
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	14.6%	21,739	5,753	27,492	79.1%	20.9
18 and over	85.4%	127,161	19,347	146,508	86.8%	13.2
18 - 34	15.2%	22,633	6,251	28,884	78.4%	21.6
35 - 49	13.5%	20,102	4,433	24,534	81.9%	18.1
50 - 64	27.1%	40,352	6,280	46,632	86.5%	13.5
65 and over	29.7%	44,223	2,061	46,284	95.5%	4.5
75 and over	15.0%	22,335	459	22,794	98.0%	2.0
Median Age (in years)		55.4	41.1	53.0		

* In this table, "Jews" include persons who are "part Jewish." **Tables 5-13 to 5-16** exclude part Jewish children.

TABLE 5-13 NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-5 BEING RAISED JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	107,274		Orlando	1993	1,185
Chicago	2010	19,842		Westport	2000	1,179
Washington	2003	15,050		Rochester	1999	1,167
Atlanta	2006	11,013		Rhode Island	2002	1,159
Miami	2014	9,053		St. Petersburg	1994	1,143
Broward	1997	8,400		New Haven	2010	1,127
Philadelphia	2009	7,982		Wilmington	1995	950
Baltimore	2010	6,163		Jacksonville	2002	903
Bergen	2001	5,220		Tucson	2002	847
Phoenix	2002	4,837		Richmond	1994	827
San Diego	2003	4,257		Charlotte	1997	815
Cleveland	2011	4,200		Atlantic County	2004	748
Detroit	2005	4,076		Columbus	2013	723
Denver	2007	4,056		St. Paul	2004	719
Monmouth	1997	3,934		Harrisburg	1994	685
BROWARD	2016	3,376		Portland (ME)	2007	576
S Palm Beach	2005	3,272		Tidewater	2001	556
Las Vegas	2005	2,565		Sarasota	2001	496
Houston	2016	2,500		San Antonio	2007	428
Middlesex	2008	2,496		Howard County	2010	421
W Palm Beach	2005	2,472		Lehigh Valley	2007	312
Minneapolis	2004	2,183		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	130
Hartford	2000	2,118		York	1999	76
St. Louis	2014	2,000		Los Angeles *	1997	27,115
Pittsburgh	2002	1,763		Seattle *	2000	3,700
Cincinnati	2008	1,360		Buffalo *	1995	1,570
Milwaukee	1996	1,278		* 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		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	125,799		Milwaukee	1996	1,949
Chicago	2010	23,344		Westport	2000	1,660
Washington	2003	17,630		New Haven	2010	1,518
Philadelphia	2009	13,830		Orlando	1993	1,424
Broward	1997	12,720		Tucson	2002	1,204
BROWARD	2016	9,342		Rhode Island	2002	1,196
Bergen	2001	8,795		Howard County	2010	1,144
Atlanta	2006	8,449		Richmond	1994	1,141
Miami	2014	7,440		Wilmington	1995	1,092
Baltimore	2010	7,256		Atlantic County	2004	1,072
Monmouth	1997	7,081		Tidewater	2001	1,036
Detroit	2005	6,864		St. Paul	2004	959
Cleveland	2011	6,600		Columbus	2013	926
Denver	2007	5,800		Jacksonville	2002	826
San Diego	2003	5,180		San Antonio	2007	783
St. Louis	2014	4,400		Portland (ME)	2007	777
S Palm Beach	2005	4,319		Harrisburg	1994	758
Phoenix	2002	4,050		Charlotte	1997	660
Middlesex	2008	3,432		Sarasota	2001	558
Pittsburgh	2002	3,401		Lehigh Valley	2007	504
W Palm Beach	2005	3,090		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	240
Hartford	2000	3,030		York	1999	209
Las Vegas	2005	2,363		Los Angeles *	1997	38,735
Houston	2016	2,300		Seattle *	2000	3,100
Minneapolis	2004	2,270		Buffalo *	1995	2,239
St. Petersburg	1994	2,167		* May include children who are part Jewish.		
Rochester	1999	2,001				
Cincinnati	2008	1,970				

TABLE 5-15 NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 13-17 BEING RAISED JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	95,586		Milwaukee	1996	1,341
Chicago	2010	16,633		Howard County	2010	1,211
Washington	2003	13,975		Atlantic County	2004	1,112
Philadelphia	2009	11,038		Rochester	1999	1,084
Broward	1997	8,880		St. Paul	2004	1,068
Atlanta	2006	8,658		St. Petersburg	1994	1,048
Baltimore	2010	6,809		Tucson	2002	1,026
Detroit	2005	6,078		Tidewater	2001	916
BROWARD	2016	6,000		Columbus	2013	899
Miami	2014	5,850		Rhode Island	2002	865
Cleveland	2011	5,500		Richmond	1994	811
Bergen	2001	5,220		Jacksonville	2002	774
Denver	2007	4,032		Westport	2000	756
San Diego	2003	4,024		Wilmington	1995	728
Monmouth	1997	4,000		Portland (ME)	2007	635
Phoenix	2002	3,481		San Antonio	2007	573
S Palm Beach	2005	3,403		Sarasota	2001	465
St. Louis	2014	2,800		Lehigh Valley	2007	464
Pittsburgh	2002	2,468		Charlotte	1997	450
Middlesex	2008	2,444		Harrisburg	1994	430
W Palm Beach	2005	2,348		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	150
Houston	2016	2,200		York	1999	133
Minneapolis	2004	2,095		Los Angeles *	1997	29,435
Cincinnati	2008	2,016		Seattle *	2000	2,400
Hartford	2000	1,955		Buffalo *	1995	1,343
New Haven	2010	1,633		* May include children who are part Jewish.		
Las Vegas	2005	1,485				
Orlando	1993	1,450				

TABLE 5-16 NUMBER OF JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 BEING RAISED JEWISH COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
Community	Year	Number		Community	Year	Number
New York	2011	328,659		New Haven	2010	4,278
Chicago	2010	59,819		Rochester	1999	4,252
Washington	2003	46,655		Orlando	1993	4,059
San Francisco	2004	35,227		Westport	2000	3,595
Philadelphia	2009	32,850		Rhode Island	2002	3,220
Broward	1997	30,000		Tucson	2002	3,077
Atlanta	2006	28,120		Atlantic County	2004	2,932
Miami	2014	22,343		Richmond	1994	2,779
Baltimore	2010	20,228		Howard County	2010	2,776
Bergen	2001	19,235		Wilmington	1995	2,770
BROWARD	2016	18,700		St. Paul	2004	2,746
Detroit	2005	17,018		Columbus	2013	2,548
Cleveland	2011	16,300		Tidewater	2001	2,508
Monmouth	1997	15,015		Jacksonville	2002	2,503
Denver	2007	13,888		Portland (ME)	2007	1,988
San Diego	2003	13,461		Charlotte	1997	1,925
Phoenix	2002	12,368		Harrisburg	1994	1,873
S Palm Beach	2005	10,994		San Antonio	2007	1,784
St. Louis	2014	9,200		Sarasota	2001	1,519
Middlesex	2008	8,372		Lehigh Valley	2007	1,280
W Palm Beach	2005	7,910		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	520
Pittsburgh	2002	7,632		York	1999	418
Hartford	2000	7,103		Los Angeles *	1997	95,285
Houston	2016	7,000		Boston *	2005	48,000
Minneapolis	2004	6,548		Seattle *	2000	9,200
Las Vegas	2005	6,413		Buffalo *	1995	5,152
Cincinnati	2008	5,346		* May include children who are part Jewish.		
Milwaukee	1996	4,568				
St. Petersburg	1994	4,358				

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

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

While **Table 5-18** shows the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-19** shows 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 5-18** shows that 12% of *persons in Jewish households in the East* are children age 0-17, **Table 5-19** shows that 6% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* live in The East. As a second example, while **Table 5- 18** shows that 53% of *persons in Jewish households in North Central* are age 65 and over, **Table 5- 19** shows that 14% of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* live in North Central.

Table 5-17 shows a summary of the results in **Table 5-18**. **Table 5-17** shows that the median age for persons in Jewish households is highest in North Central (70.2 years) and lowest in the Northwest (46.5 years) and The East (45.2 years).

The percentage of persons age 0-17 in Jewish households is highest in The Northwest (23%) and lowest in The North Central (1%).

The percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is higher in The North Central (53%) and lowest in The East (18%) and The Northwest (15%).

The percentage of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households is highest in The North Central (28%) and lowest in The East (8%) and The Northwest (4%).

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
Northwest	46.5	22.9%	18.9%	17.0%	25.9%	15.2%	3.7%
North Central	70.2	1.3%	15.3%	2.3%	27.9%	53.2%	28.3%
East	45.2	12.4%	25.6%	17.6%	26.3%	18.0%	8.2%
West Central	56.9	16.0%	15.2%	12.0%	23.6%	33.2%	17.8%
Southeast	49.7	16.8%	12.5%	21.0%	24.2%	25.3%	13.7%
Southwest	53.0	14.7%	16.4%	12.8%	31.9%	24.1%	11.6%
All	53.1	15.8%	16.6%	14.1%	26.8%	26.6%	13.1%

TABLE 5-18A						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	Northwest		North Central		East	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0 - 4	3.2%	1,018	0.6%	72	1.8%	248
5 - 9	7.4	2,353	0.2	24	1.8	248
10 - 14	7.2	2,290	0.5	60	1.1	152
15 - 19	10.5	3,339	0.0	0	8.6	1,187
20 - 24	7.7	2,449	5.5	663	8.9	1,228
25 - 29	3.4	1,081	7.8	940	10.9	1,504
30 - 34	2.3	731	2.0	241	4.9	676
35 - 39	1.6	509	0.9	108	4.1	566
40 - 44	3.7	1,177	0.3	36	4.0	552
45 - 49	11.7	3,721	1.1	133	9.5	1,311
50 - 54	4.9	1,558	0.3	36	3.9	538
55 - 59	15.2	4,834	10.3	1,241	14.4	1,987
60 - 64	5.8	1,844	17.3	2,085	8.0	1,104
65 - 69	7.1	2,258	2.2	265	3.8	524
70 - 74	4.5	1,431	22.7	2,735	5.9	814
75 - 79	1.4	445	5.6	675	2.5	345
80 - 84	1.5	477	5.1	615	2.4	331
85 - 89	0.4	127	9.0	1,085	3.1	428
90 and over	0.4	127	8.6	1,036	0.2	28
Total	100.0%	31,800	100.0%	12,050	100.0%	13,800

TABLE 5-18A						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	Northwest		North Central		East	
Age Group	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	4.2%	1,336	0.6%	72	2.2%	304
6 - 12	11.7	3,721	0.7	84	1.7	235
13 - 17	7.0	2,226	0.0	0	8.5	1,173
18 - 24	13.2	4,198	5.5	663	9.8	1,352
25 - 34	5.7	1,813	9.8	1,181	15.8	2,180
35 - 44	5.2	1,654	1.1	133	8.2	1,132
45 - 54	16.6	5,279	1.4	169	13.4	1,849
55 - 64	21.0	6,678	27.7	3,338	22.4	3,091
65 - 74	11.5	3,657	24.9	3,000	9.8	1,352
75 - 84	2.9	922	10.8	1,301	4.9	676
85 and over	0.8	254	17.5	2,109	3.3	455
Total	100.0%	31,800	100.0%	12,050	100.0%	13,800
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	22.9%	7,282	1.3%	157	12.4%	1,711
18 and over	77.1%	24,518	98.7%	11,893	87.6%	12,089
18 - 34	18.9%	6,010	15.3%	1,844	25.6%	3,533
35 - 49	17.0%	5,406	2.3%	277	17.6%	2,429
50 - 64	25.9%	8,236	27.9%	3,362	26.3%	3,629
65 and over	15.2%	4,834	53.2%	6,411	18.0%	2,484
75 and over	3.7%	1,177	28.3%	3,410	8.2%	1,132
Median Age	46.5 years		70.2 years		45.2 years	

TABLE 5-18B						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	West Central		Southeast		Southwest	
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number
0 - 4	3.4%	1,562	3.5%	945	0.9%	391
5 - 9	3.5	1,608	5.8	1,566	3.6	1,562
10 - 14	5.5	2,527	5.8	1,566	6.8	2,951
15 - 19	5.5	2,527	2.6	702	7.5	3,255
20 - 24	5.3	2,435	4.8	1,296	7.4	3,212
25 - 29	3.6	1,654	1.5	405	2.4	1,042
30 - 34	4.4	2,022	5.4	1,458	2.5	1,085
35 - 39	2.7	1,241	6.8	1,836	3.5	1,519
40 - 44	4.6	2,114	7.1	1,917	2.9	1,259
45 - 49	4.7	2,160	7.1	1,917	6.4	2,778
50 - 54	4.7	2,160	5.4	1,458	10.2	4,427
55 - 59	5.5	2,527	9.4	2,538	7.7	3,342
60 - 64	13.4	6,157	9.4	2,538	14.0	6,076
65 - 69	6.8	3,125	7.9	2,133	7.7	3,342
70 - 74	8.6	3,952	3.7	999	4.8	2,083
75 - 79	4.3	1,976	3.7	999	1.5	651
80 - 84	6.8	3,125	4.8	1,296	5.4	2,344
85 - 89	4.8	2,206	2.5	675	2.9	1,259
90 and over	1.9	873	2.7	729	1.8	781
Total	100.0%	45,950	100.0%	27,000	100.0%	43,400

TABLE 5-18B						
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
	West Central		Southeast		Southwest	
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 5	4.2%	1,930	4.1%	1,107	1.9%	825
6 - 12	5.4	2,481	8.6	2,322	6.9	2,995
13 - 17	6.4	2,941	4.1	1,107	5.9	2,561
18 - 24	7.2	3,308	5.6	1,512	11.5	4,991
25 - 34	8.0	3,676	6.9	1,863	4.9	2,127
35 - 44	7.3	3,354	13.9	3,753	6.4	2,778
45 - 54	9.4	4,319	12.5	3,375	16.7	7,248
55 - 64	18.9	8,685	18.9	5,103	21.7	9,418
65 - 74	15.4	7,076	11.6	3,132	12.5	5,425
75 - 84	11.1	5,100	8.5	2,295	6.9	2,995
85 and over	6.7	3,079	5.2	1,404	4.7	2,040
Total	100.0%	45,950	100.0%	27,000	100.0%	43,400
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	16.0%	7,352	16.8%	4,536	14.7%	6,380
18 and over	84.0%	38,598	83.2%	22,464	85.3%	37,020
18 - 34	15.2%	6,984	12.5%	3,375	16.4%	7,118
35 - 49	12.0%	5,514	21.0%	5,670	12.8%	5,555
50 - 64	23.6%	10,844	24.2%	6,534	31.9%	13,845
65 and over	33.2%	15,255	25.3%	6,831	24.1%	10,459
75 and over	17.8%	8,179	13.7%	3,699	11.6%	5,034
Median Age	56.9 years		49.7 years		53.0 years	

TABLE 5-19A			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS			
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Age Group	Northwest	North Central	East
0 - 5	23.8%	1.3	5.5%
6 - 12	31.4%	0.7	2.0%
13 - 17	22.0%	0.0	12.0%
18 - 24	26.2%	4.1	8.6%
25 - 34	14.1%	9.1	17.3%
35 - 49	21.5%	1.1	10.0%
50 - 64	17.6%	7.2	8.0%
65 - 74	15.5%	12.6	5.8%
75 and over	5.2%	15.0	5.1%
All	18.3%	6.9	7.9%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES			
0 - 17	26.4%	0.6	6.4%
18 - 64	19.5%	5.4	9.8%
65 and over	10.4%	13.8	5.5%

TABLE 5-19B				
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS				
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Age Group	West Central	Southeast	Southwest	Total
0 - 5	34.4%	20.3	14.7	100.0%
6 - 12	20.8%	20.1	25.1	100.0%
13 - 17	29.3%	11.2	25.4	100.0%
18 - 24	20.4%	9.6	31.1	100.0%
25 - 34	28.4%	14.7	16.4	100.0%
35 - 49	22.0%	23.1	22.3	100.0%
50 - 64	23.1%	14.3	29.7	100.0%
65 - 74	29.8%	13.5	22.8	100.0%
75 and over	35.9%	16.7	22.1	100.0%
All	26.4%	15.5	24.9	100.0%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 17	26.7%	16.9	23.1	100.0%
18 - 64	23.1%	15.8	26.4	100.0%
65 and over	32.8%	15.1	22.5	100.0%

CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1997-2016

Table 5-21 shows the change in the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Broward from 1997-2016. Table 5-20 shows comparable information in each geographic area.

In comparing the age distributions from 1997-2016, the most significant findings are:

1. The overall **median age** of persons in Jewish households decreased significantly (from 59 years in 1997 to 53 years in 2016). The median age decreased in all geographic areas except the Southwest (from 47 years in 1997 to 53 years in 2016) and the Northwest (from 38 years in 1997 to 47 years in 2016).
2. The overall percentage of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households did not change significantly from 1997 to 2016. The percentage age 0-17 decreased in the Southwest (from 22% in 1997 to 15% in 2016) and, to a lesser extent, in the Northwest (from 26% in 1997 to 23% in 2016). The only significant increase is in the East (from 8% in 1997 to 12% in 2016).
3. The overall percentage of persons **age 18-34** in Jewish households increased significantly (from 11% in 1997 to 17% in 2016). The percentage age 18-34 increased significantly in the North Central (from 3% in 1997 to 15% in 2016) and in the East (from 12% in 1997 to 26% in 2016).
4. The overall percentage of persons **age 35-49** in Jewish households remained relatively constant (16% in 1997 and 14% in 2016). The percentage age 35-49 decreased significantly in the Northwest (from 26% in 1997 to 17% in 2016) and in the Southwest (from 20% in 1997 to 13% in 2016). The percentage age 35-49 increased significantly in the Southeast (from 15% in 1997 to 21% in 2016).
5. The overall percentage of persons **age 50-64** in Jewish households increased significantly (from 12% in 1997 to 27% in 2016). The percentage age 50-64 shows significant increases in all six geographic areas, most significantly in the West Central (from 8% in 1997 to 24% in 2016) and the Southwest (15% in 1997 to 32% in 2016).
6. The overall percentage of persons **age 65 and over** in Jewish households decreased significantly (from 46% in 1997 to 27% in 2016). The percentage age 65 and over decreased significantly in all geographic areas except the Northwest, where it increased from 9% in 1997 to 15% in 2016. The most significant decrease was in the North Central (from 80% in 1997 to 53% in 2016).
7. The overall percentage of persons **age 75 and over** in Jewish households decreased significantly (from 29% in 1997 to 13% in 2016). The percentage age 75 and over decreased significantly in all geographic areas except the Northwest, where it remained at 4%. The most significant decreases were in the North Central (from 54% in 1997 to 28% in 2016) and the East (from 27% in 1997 to 8% in 2016)..

Number of Persons in Jewish Households

Table 5-21 shows that the number of children **age 0-17** in Jewish households decreased by 11,500 persons from 1997-2016.

The number of persons **age 18-34** remained about the same from 1997-2016.

The number of persons **age 35-49** decreased by 18,800 persons from 1997-2016.

The number of persons **age 50-64** increased by 13,500 persons from 1997-2016.

The number of persons **age 65 and over** decreased by 77,200 persons from 1997-2016.

The number of persons **age 75 and over** decreased by 54,150 persons from 1997-2016.

The number of persons **age 85 and over** decreased by 6,500 persons from 1997-2016.

TABLE 5-20A SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1997-2016 BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
Geographic Area	Median Age (in years)		0-17		18-34		35-49	
	1997	2016	1997	2016	1997	2016	1997	2016
Northwest	37.9	46.5	26.1%	22.9%	20.8%	18.9%	26.4%	17.0%
North Central	75.8	70.2	2.1%	1.3%	2.8%	15.3%	4.9%	2.3%
East	58.3	45.2	7.6%	12.4%	11.6%	25.6%	21.4%	17.6%
West Central	65.5	56.9	14.2%	16.0%	11.1%	15.2%	15.9%	12.0%
Southeast	54.6	49.7	15.3%	16.8%	14.2%	12.5%	15.0%	21.0%
Southwest	46.8	53.0	22.4%	14.7%	12.5%	16.4%	19.9%	12.8%
All	59.4	53.1	14.5%	15.8%	11.3%	16.6%	16.1%	14.1%

TABLE 5-20B SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 1997-2016 BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Geographic Area	50-64		65 and over		75 and over	
	1997	2016	1997	2016	1997	2016
Northwest	18.2%	25.9%	8.7%	15.2%	3.9%	3.7%
North Central	10.2%	27.9%	79.9%	53.2%	53.7%	28.3%
East	14.5%	26.3%	44.8%	18.0%	27.0%	8.2%
West Central	8.3%	23.6%	50.7%	33.2%	30.8%	17.8%
Southeast	14.2%	24.2%	41.5%	25.3%	26.6%	13.7%
Southwest	14.9%	31.9%	30.2%	24.1%	17.1%	11.6%
All	12.3%	26.8%	45.9%	26.6%	28.6%	13.1%

TABLE 5-21
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1997-2016

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

	1997		2016		1997-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	
0 - 4	3.8%	10,222	2.5%	4,350	(5,872)
5 - 9	4.2	11,298	4.2	7,308	(3,990)
10 - 14	4.6	12,374	5.5	9,570	(2,804)
15 - 19	3.2	8,608	6.4	11,136	2,528
20 - 24	2.6	6,994	6.3	10,962	3,968
25 - 29	2.8	7,532	3.8	6,612	(920)
30 - 34	4.6	12,374	3.6	6,264	(6,110)
35 - 39	5.5	14,795	3.3	5,742	(9,053)
40 - 44	5.4	14,526	4.0	6,960	(7,566)
45 - 49	5.2	13,988	6.8	11,832	(2,156)
50 - 54	4.9	13,181	5.8	10,092	(3,089)
55 - 59	3.6	9,684	9.6	16,704	7,020
60 - 64	3.8	10,222	11.4	19,836	9,614
65 - 69	6.7	18,023	6.6	11,484	(6,539)
70 - 74	10.5	28,245	6.9	12,006	(16,239)
75 - 79	11.9	32,011	2.9	5,046	(26,965)
80 - 84	10.8	29,052	4.7	8,178	(20,874)
85 - 89	4.8	12,912	3.4	5,916	(6,996)
90 and over	1.1	2,959	2.1	3,654	695
Total	100.0%	269,000	100.0%	174,000	(95,000)

TABLE 5-21					
CHANGES IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION, 1997-2016					
BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
	1997		2016		1997-2016 Increase/ (Decrease)
Age Group	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age	Number	
ALTERNATIVE AGE CATEGORIES					
0 - 5	4.4%	11,836	3.3%	5,742	(6,094)
6 - 12	6.3	16,947	6.8	11,832	(5,115)
13 - 17	3.8	10,222	5.7	9,918	(304)
18 - 24	3.9	10,491	9.1	15,834	5,343
25 - 34	7.4	19,906	7.5	13,050	(6,856)
35 - 44	11.0	29,590	7.5	13,050	(16,540)
45 - 54	10.0	26,900	12.8	22,272	(4,628)
55 - 64	7.3	19,637	20.8	36,192	16,555
65 - 74	17.3	46,537	13.5	23,490	(23,047)
75 - 84	22.7	61,063	7.7	13,398	(47,665)
85 and over	5.9	15,871	5.4	9,396	(6,475)
Total	100.0%	269,000	100.0%	174,000	(95,000)
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES					
0 - 17	14.5%	39,005	15.8%	27,492	(11,513)
18 and over	85.5%	229,995	84.2%	146,508	(83,487)
18 - 34	11.3%	30,397	16.6%	28,884	(1,513)
35 - 49	16.1%	43,309	14.1%	24,534	(18,775)
50 - 64	12.3%	33,087	26.8%	46,632	13,545
65 and over	45.9%	123,471	26.6%	46,284	(77,187)
75 and over	28.6%	76,934	13.1%	22,794	(54,140)
Median Age	59.4 years		53.1 years		(6.3) years

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP, JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP, AND JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Tables 5-22 and 5-23 show the age distribution of persons in Jewish households in Broward 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

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

- age 65 and over

The median age of synagogue member households is 50 years, compared to 56 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 35-49

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 65 and over and age 75 and over

The median age for persons households who attended Chabad in the past year is 48 years, compared to 55 years for Chabad non-attending households.

JCC Membership

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

- age 75 and over

The median age of persons in JCC member households is 50 years, compared to 54 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 and age 75 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, age 35-49, and age 50-64

The median age of persons in Jewish organization member households is 60 years, compared to 52 years for persons in Jewish organization non-member households.

TABLE 5-22 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	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%
5 - 9	5.1	3.7	5.8	3.7
10 - 14	6.4	4.9	7.0	4.9
15 - 19	7.6	5.5	7.1	6.1
20 - 24	9.2	4.8	9.3	5.5
25 - 29	3.4	4.1	2.1	4.4
30 - 34	2.7	4.1	2.0	4.1
35 - 39	3.1	3.5	4.7	2.9
40 - 44	3.4	4.5	5.4	3.6
45 - 49	5.9	7.6	8.4	6.4
50 - 54	8.8	4.0	8.2	5.0
55 - 59	7.8	10.6	7.3	10.3
60 - 64	10.3	12.0	11.5	11.3
65 - 69	6.5	6.8	5.9	6.9
70 - 74	5.3	7.9	3.3	8.2
75 - 79	2.4	3.3	1.6	3.4
80 - 84	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.8
85 - 89	2.6	3.8	2.0	3.8
90 and over	2.9	1.5	1.5	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5-22 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	3.4%	3.1%	4.2%	2.9%
6 - 12	8.1	6.0	8.6	6.2
13 - 17	7.3	4.8	6.0	5.7
18 - 24	12.1	7.5	12.8	8.0
25 - 34	6.1	8.2	4.2	8.5
35 - 44	6.5	8.0	10.1	6.5
45 - 54	14.7	11.6	16.6	11.4
55 - 64	18.1	22.6	18.7	21.6
65 - 74	11.8	14.7	9.3	15.1
75 - 84	6.6	8.3	6.1	8.2
85 and over	5.5	5.3	3.4	6.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 17	18.8%	13.9%	18.8%	14.8%
18 and over	81.2%	86.1%	81.2%	85.2%
18 - 34	18.2%	15.7%	17.0%	16.5%
35 - 49	12.4%	15.6%	18.5%	12.9%
50 - 64	26.9%	26.6%	27.0%	26.6%
65 and over	23.9%	28.3%	18.8%	29.3%
75 and over	12.1%	13.6%	9.5%	14.2%
Median Age	50.3 years	55.5 years	47.5 years	55.4 years

TABLE 5-23 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	1.5%	2.6%	1.4%	2.7%
5 - 9	5.0	4.1	2.5	4.6
10 - 14	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.6
15 - 19	8.9	6.0	7.1	6.2
20 - 24	8.5	6.2	7.4	6.3
25 - 29	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
30 - 34	2.6	3.7	4.1	3.5
35 - 39	2.7	3.4	2.5	3.5
40 - 44	6.4	3.7	2.3	4.5
45 - 49	5.2	7.2	4.3	7.5
50 - 54	9.6	5.3	5.5	5.9
55 - 59	6.7	9.9	4.2	10.7
60 - 64	6.8	12.1	10.5	11.6
65 - 69	6.2	6.8	8.2	6.3
70 - 74	11.2	6.3	7.6	6.7
75 - 79	1.3	3.2	5.9	2.3
80 - 84	4.5	4.7	5.9	4.4
85 - 89	1.6	3.6	7.1	2.5
90 and over	1.7	2.1	4.8	1.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5-23 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	2.3%	3.3%	1.8%	3.5%
6 - 12	6.9	6.8	4.8	7.2
13 - 17	7.0	5.6	5.3	5.8
18 - 24	13.2	8.6	11.3	8.7
25 - 34	6.6	7.5	8.0	7.3
35 - 44	9.1	7.2	4.8	8.0
45 - 54	14.9	12.5	9.7	13.5
55 - 64	13.5	22.0	14.7	22.3
65 - 74	17.3	13.0	15.8	13.1
75 - 84	5.8	7.9	11.8	6.7
85 and over	3.4	5.7	11.9	3.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES				
0 - 17	16.2%	15.7%	11.9%	16.5%
18 and over	83.8%	84.3%	88.1%	83.5%
18 - 34	19.8%	16.1%	19.3%	16.0%
35 - 49	14.3%	14.3%	9.1%	15.5%
50 - 64	23.1%	27.3%	20.2%	28.2%
65 and over	26.5%	26.6%	39.5%	23.7%
75 and over	9.2%	13.6%	23.7%	10.6%
Median Age	49.7 years	53.6 years	60.1 years	51.6 years

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Table 5-24 shows that the average household size of Jewish households in Broward is 2.42 persons. 28% of households are one-person households, 36% are two-person households, 15% are three-person households, 14% are four-person households, 5% are five-person households, and 2% contain six or more persons. In total, 21% of households contain four or more persons.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-25 shows that the 2.42 **average household size** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.56 in Atlanta, 2.45 in Houston, 2.33 in Miami, 2.13 in Las Vegas, 1.99 in West Palm Beach, and 1.87 in South Palm Beach. The 2.42 compares to 2.02 in 1997. The 2.42 compares to 2.69 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 2.63 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-26 shows that the 28% of **one-person households** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in South Palm Beach, 31% in Miami, 29% in Las Vegas, 25% in West Palm Beach, 23% in Houston, and 18% in Atlanta. The 28% compares to 35% in 1997. The 28% compares to 30% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 28% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 21% of **households with four or more persons** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Atlanta, 20% in Houston, 19% in Miami, 12% in Las Vegas, and 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 12% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Average Household Size

Table 5-24 shows that, overall, the **average household size** is 2.42 persons. The average household size is much higher for:

- households in the Northwest (3.05 persons) and the Southwest (2.70 persons)
- Orthodox households (2.84 persons)
- synagogue member households (2.72 persons) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (2.75 persons)

The average is much lower for:

- households in the North Central (1.74 persons)

One-Person Households

Table 5-24 shows that, overall, 28% of households are **one-person households**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in the North Central (41%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the Northwest (17%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (18%)

Four or More Person Households

Table 5-24 shows that, overall, 21% of households contain **four or more persons**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households in the Northwest (39%) and Southwest (32%)
- Orthodox households (37%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (31%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the North Central (0%)

TABLE 5-24 HOUSEHOLD SIZE								
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS								
	Number of Persons in Household							
Population Subgroup	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+	Average ¹
All	27.8%	35.6	15.4	13.7	5.2	2.3	21.2%	2.42
GEOGRAPHIC AREA								
Northwest	17.0%	28.9	15.2	19.8	13.5	5.6	38.9%	3.05
North Central	41.0%	43.8	15.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1%	1.74
East	33.9%	37.6	13.6	14.2	0.7	0.0	14.9%	2.10
West Central	27.7%	39.5	15.7	12.8	1.6	2.7	17.1%	2.32
Southeast	34.1%	37.7	13.8	7.0	4.1	3.3	14.4%	2.20
Southwest	22.0%	28.8	17.5	21.7	9.1	0.9	31.7%	2.70
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION								
Orthodox	35.0%	20.9	6.7	10.5	16.8	10.1	37.4%	2.84
Conservative	29.6%	33.6	14.9	16.5	4.6	0.8	21.9%	2.36
Reform	25.9%	39.6	14.6	10.3	7.1	2.5	19.9%	2.42
Just Jewish	27.5%	35.4	17.1	14.5	2.9	2.6	20.0%	2.41
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP								
Member	20.9%	31.2	18.3	17.1	10.3	2.2	29.6%	2.72
Non-Member	31.4%	37.7	14.0	12.0	2.5	2.4	16.9%	2.26
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR								
Attended	17.8%	39.0	12.3	15.5	13.1	2.3	30.9%	2.75
Did Not Attend	30.8%	34.5	16.4	13.2	2.8	2.3	18.3%	2.31
JCC MEMBERSHIP								
Member	19.4%	37.1	23.3	11.9	6.3	2.0	20.2%	2.55
Non-Member	28.9%	35.3	14.4	14.0	5.0	2.4	21.4%	2.40
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP								
Member	29.2%	42.6	9.0	12.3	6.2	0.7	19.2%	2.26
Non-Member	27.5%	33.8	17.0	14.1	4.9	2.7	21.7%	2.45
¹ Average number of persons in Jewish households.								

TABLE 5-25
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Average ¹	Community	Year	Average ¹
Monmouth	1997	2.79	San Antonio	2007	2.49
Portland (ME)	2007	2.75	Essex-Morris	1998	2.49
Bergen	2001	2.75	Denver	2007	2.47
Buffalo	1995	2.74	Lehigh Valley	2007	2.46
Howard County	2010	2.72	Houston	2016	2.45
Westport	2000	2.72	Milwaukee	1996	2.44
St. Louis	2014	2.71	Washington	2003	2.43
Harrisburg	1994	2.68	Phoenix	2002	2.43
Charlotte	1997	2.66	BROWARD	2016	2.42
Wilmington	1995	2.66	Jacksonville	2002	2.42
Cincinnati	2008	2.64	Rhode Island	2002	2.41
Columbus	2013	2.60	Seattle	2000	2.38
Detroit	2005	2.60	Los Angeles	1997	2.38
St. Paul	2004	2.60	Middlesex	2008	2.36
Pittsburgh	2002	2.59	Miami	2014	2.33
York	1999	2.59	San Francisco	2004	2.32
Orlando	1993	2.59	St. Petersburg	1994	2.32
Chicago	2010	2.58	Atlantic County	2004	2.31
Cleveland	2011	2.57	Philadelphia	2009	2.15
San Diego	2003	2.57	Martin-St. Lucie	1999	2.15
Atlanta	2006	2.56	Tucson	2002	2.14
New York	2011	2.55	Las Vegas	2005	2.13
Minneapolis	2004	2.55	Palm Springs	1998	2.02
Tidewater	2001	2.55	Broward	1997	2.02
Richmond	1994	2.55	W Palm Beach	2005	1.99
Baltimore	2010	2.54	Sarasota	2001	1.99
New Haven	2010	2.53	S Palm Beach	2005	1.87
Boston	2005	2.52	ACS (US)	2014	2.63
Rochester	1999	2.51	¹ Average number of persons in Jewish households.		
Hartford	2000	2.50			

TABLE 5-26
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%
Broward	1997	35%	45	9	9	2	1	12%
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%

**TABLE 5-26
HOUSEHOLD SIZE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Number of Persons in Household						
Community	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6+	4+
Minneapolis	2004	25%	34	14	19	6	2	27%
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%
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 5-26
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%
US Census	2010	27%	33	16	13	6	4	23%

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

The household structure of Jewish households in Broward 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 5-27** shows that Broward has 21% households with children age 0-17 at home, 15% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 24% married households with no children at home, 28% single person households, and 13% other household structures.

Note that respondents were asked the sex of their spouse and same-sex couples are shown in their own categories.

Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home

Table 5-27 shows that 21% (14,800 households) of households are households with children age 0-17 at home, including 17% (12,200 households) who are married couples, 2% (1,200 households) who are unmarried (opposite-sex) couples, 2% (1,350 households) who are single parent households, and 0% who are unmarried same-sex couples or other households with a child. Single parent households are households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home.

✓ 87% (12,900 households) of households with children age 0-17 at home contain Jewish or part Jewish children.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-28** shows that the 17% of **married households with children age 0-17 at home** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in Atlanta, 21% in Miami, 20% in Houston, 13% in Las Vegas, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 8% in South Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 14% in 1997. The 19% compares to 18% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 20% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 2% 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 Atlanta, 2% in both Miami and Las Vegas, and 1% in each of Houston, South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 2% compares to 2% in 1997. The 2% compares to 11% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 21% of **households with children age 0-17 at home** is the eighth lowest among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Atlanta, 23% in Miami, 22% in Houston, 16% in Las Vegas, 10% in West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 21% compares to 16% in 1997. The 21% compares to 32% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 33% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home

Table 5-27 shows that 15% (10,800 households) of households are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, of whom 65% are married households.

Community Comparisons. To compare the results for Broward to other Jewish communities, the 4% of households in which a parent lives with adult children age 30 and over must be added to the 15% of households with only adult children age 18-29 at home. **Table 5-28** shows that the 19% of **households with only adult children age 18 and over at home** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in both Miami and Houston, 10% in Las Vegas, and 5% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 19% compares to 6% in 1997.

Married Households—No Children at Home

Table 5-27 shows that 24% (17,000 households) of households are married households with no children at home, including 1% whose heads of household is under age 35; 1%, age 35-49; 7%, age 50-64; and 14%, age 65 and over.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-29** shows that the 24% of **married households with no children at home** is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in West Palm Beach, 48% in South Palm Beach, 36% in Atlanta, 35% in both Las Vegas and Houston, and 28% in Miami. The 24% compares to 38% in 1997. The 24% compares to 25% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 29% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-29 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 5% in Atlanta, 3% in Las Vegas, 1% in each of Miami, Houston, and West Palm Beach, and 0% in South Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 1% in 1997.

The 1% of **married households age 35-49 with no children at home** compares to 4% in both Las Vegas and Houston, 1% in each of Miami, South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 2% in 1997.

The 7% of **married households age 50-64 with no children at home** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Las Vegas, 11% in both West Palm Beach and Houston, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 7% in Miami. The 7% compares to 7% in 1997.

The 14% of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in West Palm Beach, 38% in South Palm Beach, 19% in both Miami and Houston, 13% in Las Vegas, and 6% in Atlanta. The 14% compares to 28% in 1997.

Single Person Households

Table 5-27 shows that 28% (20,000 households) of households are single person households, including 19% (13,500 households) who are elderly single households, the majority of whom are elderly single female households. 4% of households are single male households age 65 and over and 15% 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. 9% (6,600 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 5-30** shows that the 9% of **single person households under age 65** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas, 12% in Houston, 10% in Miami, 5% in South Palm Beach, and 4% in West Palm Beach. The 9% compares to 6% in 1997. The 9% compares to 18% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 18% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 4% of **single male households age 65 and over** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in both Miami and Las Vegas, 4% in West Palm Beach, 3% in Houston, and 2% in Atlanta. The 4% compares to 4% in 1997.

The 15% of **single female households age 65 and over** is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in South Palm Beach, 17% in West Palm Beach, 16% in Miami, 10% in Las Vegas, 7% in Houston, and 4% in Atlanta. The 15% compares to 25% in 1997.

The 19% of **single households age 65 and over** is the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in South Palm Beach, 21% in both Miami and West Palm Beach, 14% in Las Vegas, 10% in Houston, and 5% in Atlanta. The 19% compares to 29% in 1997. The 19% compares to 12% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Other Household Structures

Table 5-27 shows that 6% of households are unmarried couples with no children at home; 1% are households containing roommates/friends; 4% are households in which a parent or parents live 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 5-27 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Household Structure	Percentage	Number
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME		
Married Couple	17.0%	12,240
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.7	1,224
Single Parent	1.9	1,368
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
Other Household with Children	0.0	0
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	20.6%	14,832
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME		
Married Couple	9.8%	7,056
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.2	144
Single Parent	3.9	2,808
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	1.1	792
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	15.0%	10,800
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
Under Age 35	0.8%	576
Age 35 - 49	1.0	720
Age 50 - 64	7.4	5,328
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	9.2%	6,624
Age 65 - 74	7.8%	5,616
Age 75 and Over	6.6	4,752
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	14.4%	10,368
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	23.6%	16,992

TABLE 5-27 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Household Structure	Percentage	Number
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
Male under Age 65	5.0%	3,600
Female under Age 65	4.1	2,952
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Non-Elderly Single Households	9.1%	6,552
Male Age 65 - 74	1.5%	1,080
Female Age 65 - 74	5.0	3,600
Male Age 75 and Over	2.4	1,728
Female Age 75 and Over	9.8	7,056
<input type="checkbox"/> Total Elderly Single Households	18.7%	13,464
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Single Person Households	27.8%	20,016
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	5.6%	4,032
Roommate/Friend	0.7	504
Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over	1.9	1,368
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	2.3	1,656
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.8	576
Other	1.7	1,224
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Other Household Structures	13.0%	9,360
Grand Total	100.0%	72,000

TABLE 5-28 HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN OR ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AT HOME COMMUNITY COMPARISONS					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
		With Children Age 0-17 at Home			With Only Adult Children Age 18+ at Home
Community	Year	Married	Single Parent ¹	All ²	
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%
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
Denver	2007	28%	3%	31%	NA

TABLE 5-28 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
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
Miami	2014	21%	2%	23%	13%

TABLE 5-28 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
Houston	2016	20%	1%	22%	13%
Philadelphia	2009	20%	2%	22%	NA
BROWARD	2016	17%	2%	21%	19%
Middlesex	2008	19%	1%	21%	12%
Tucson	2002	17%	3%	20%	6%
Atlantic County	2004	18%	1%	19%	8%
Broward	1997	14%	2%	16%	6%
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%	33%	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 5-29
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%
Broward	1997	1%	2	7	28	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%

TABLE 5-29
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN AT HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65+	All
Milwaukee	1996	4%	3	11	15	32%
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%
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 5-29
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 5-30 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%
Broward	1997	3%	3	6%	4%	25	29%
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 5-30 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%
Denver	2007	NA	NA	15%	2%	6	7%

TABLE 5-30
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		Under 65			65 and Over		
Community	Year	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
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 5-31 shows the household structure of Jewish households in each geographic area.

Northwest

Table 5-31A shows that the Northwest has 31% households with children age 0-17 at home, 24% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 20% married households with no children at home (including 10% elderly couple households), and 17% single person households (including 7% elderly single households).

North Central

Table 5-31A shows that the North Central has 2% households with children age 0-17 at home, 13% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 31% married households with no children at home (including 22% elderly couple households), and 41% single person households (including 32% elderly single households).

East

Table 5-31A shows that the East has 16% households with children age 0-17 at home, 16% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 14% married households with no children at home (including 6% elderly couple households), and 34% single person households (including 24% elderly single households).

West Central

Table 5-31B shows that the West Central has 19% households with children age 0-17 at home, 14% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 26% married households with no children at home (including 16% elderly couple households), and 28% single person households (including 23% elderly single households).

Southeast

Table 5-31B shows that the Southeast has 22% households with children age 0-17 at home, 6% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 25% married households with no children at home (including 16% elderly couple households), and 34% single person households (including 16% elderly single households).

Southwest

Table 5-31B shows that the Southwest has 24% households with children age 0-17 at home, 16% households with only adult children age 18-29 at home, 24% married households with no children at home (including 14% elderly couple households), and 22% single person households (including 15% elderly single households).

Summary

The Northwest has the highest percentage of **households with children age 0-17** at home (31%) and the North Central has the lowest (2%).

The Northwest has the highest percentage of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home (24%) and the Southeast has the lowest (6%).

The highest percentage of **elderly couple households** is in the North Central (22%) and the lowest is in the Northwest (10%).

The highest percentage of **elderly single person households** is in the North Central (32%) and the lowest percentage is in the Northwest (7%).

The highest percentage of **non-elderly single person households** is in the Southeast (18%).

TABLE 5-31A			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	Northwest	North Central	East
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME			
Married Couple	28.9%	1.8%	14.6%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.6	0.0	0.4
Single Parent	1.6	0.1	1.3
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	31.1%	1.9%	16.3%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME			
Married Couple	17.2%	8.7%	10.1%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Single Parent	7.1	4.6	5.3
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.8
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	24.3%	13.3%	16.2%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME			
Under Age 35	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%
Age 35 - 49	0.0	0.5	0.0
Age 50 - 64	9.7	8.5	5.5
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	9.7%	9.5%	7.2%
Age 65 - 74	8.4%	11.0%	4.5%
Age 75 and over	1.7	10.8	1.8
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	10.1%	21.8%	6.3%
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	19.8%	31.3%	13.5%

TABLE 5-31A HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	Northwest	North Central	East
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS			
Male under Age 65	6.5%	8.1%	1.0%
Female under Age 65	3.3	1.1	9.5
□ Total Non-Elderly Single Households	9.8%	9.2%	10.5%
Male Age 65 - 74	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Female Age 65 - 74	4.0	12.2	10.7
Male Age 75 and over	1.8	4.2	10.7
Female Age 75 and over	0.2	15.0	1.2
□ Total Elderly Single Households	7.4%	31.7%	23.5%
■ Total Single Person Households	17.2%	40.9%	34.0%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.3%	8.0%	16.7%
Roommate/Friend	0.3	0.0	0.0
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	0.8	0.0	0.0
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	2.8	0.0	2.5
Other	3.4	4.6	0.8
■ Total Other Household Structures	7.6%	12.6%	20.0%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5-31B			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	West Central	Southeast	Southwest
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME			
Married Couple	15.3%	16.4%	19.7%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	1.8	3.1	2.8
Single Parent	2.3	2.5	1.9
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Household with Child	0.0	0.0	0.0
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	19.4%	22.0%	24.4%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME			
Married Couple	5.1%	5.5%	14.4%
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.2	0.0	0.4
Single Parent	5.3	0.8	1.4
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	3.8	0.0	0.1
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	14.4%	6.3%	16.3%
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME			
Under Age 35	0.8%	2.4%	0.0%
Age 35 - 49	2.4	0.5	0.9
Age 50 - 64	6.3	6.3	8.7
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	9.5%	9.2%	9.6%
Age 65 - 74	6.7%	8.6%	8.3%
Age 75 and over	9.4	7.1	5.9
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	16.1%	15.7%	14.2%
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	25.6%	24.9%	23.8%

TABLE 5-31B HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	West Central	Southeast	Southwest
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS			
Male under Age 65	3.5%	6.3%	5.5%
Female under Age 65	1.4	11.4	1.3
□ Total Non-Elderly Single Households	4.9%	17.7%	6.8%
Male Age 65 - 74	3.3%	1.3%	0.1%
Female Age 65 - 74	3.5	3.8	3.0
Male Age 75 and over	0.8	2.1	0.9
Female Age 75 and over	15.1	9.2	11.2
□ Total Elderly Single Households	22.7%	16.4%	15.2%
■ Total Single Person Households	27.6%	34.1%	22.0%
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	6.7%	3.8%	3.2%
Roommate/Friend	0.5	3.1	0.0
Married Couples with Children 30 and Over	0.5	0.5	6.8
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.5	0.4	0.0
Other	4.8	4.9	3.5
■ Total Other Household Structures	13.0%	12.7%	13.5%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Geographic Distribution of Household Structures. While **Table 5-31** shows the household structure in each geographic area (the columns add to 100%), **Table 5-32** shows where the various household structures live (the rows add to 100%). As an example of the difference between the two tables, while **Table 5-31** shows that 31% of *households in the Northwest* are households with children age 0-17 at home, **Table 5-32** shows that 22% of *households with children age 0-17 at home* live in the Northwest.

Distribution among Geographic Areas

Table 5-32 shows that 26% of **households with children** age 0-17 at home live in the Southwest, 26% live in West Central, and 22% live in the Northwest. Very few live in the East or the North Central.

27% of **households with only adult children** age 18-29 at home live in the West Central, 24% live in the Southwest, and 24% live in the Northwest. Few live in the East, Southeast, or the North Central.

28% of **non-elderly couple households** live in the West Central and 23% live in the Southwest.

33% of **non-elderly single households** live in the Southeast.

31% of **elderly couple households** live in the West Central.

33% of **elderly single households** live in the West Central.

TABLE 5-32A			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Household Structure	North-west	North Central	East
Household with Children	21.7%	0.9	7.2
Household with Only Adult Children	23.5%	8.5	9.9
Non-Elderly Couple	15.2%	9.8	7.0
Non-Elderly Single	15.5%	9.7	10.5
Elderly Couple	10.2%	14.5	4.0
Elderly Single	5.6%	16.4	11.5
All ¹	14.5%	9.6	9.1
¹ Includes other household structures.			

TABLE 5-32B				
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Household Structure	West Central	South-east	South-west	Total
Household with Children	25.6%	18.2	26.4	100.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	26.8%	7.2	24.1	100.0%
Non-Elderly Couple	27.8%	16.9	23.3	100.0%
Non-Elderly Single	14.5%	33.1	16.7	100.0%
Elderly Couple	30.5%	18.7	22.0	100.0%
Elderly Single	33.3%	15.1	18.1	100.0%
All ¹	27.4%	17.1	22.3	100.0%
¹ Includes other household structures.				

Household Structure by Jewish Identification. Table 5-33 shows the household structure within each Jewish identification group.

The 31% of **Orthodox** households who are households with children compares to 17% in 1997. The 14% elderly couple households compares to 29% in 1997. The 31% elderly single households compares to 32% in 1997.

The 21% of **Conservative** households who are elderly single households compares to 34% in 1997. The 20% households with children compares to 12% in 1997. The 14% elderly couple households compares to 33% in 1997.

The 21% of **Reform** households who are elderly couple households compares to 25% in 1997. The 20% households with children compares to 19% in 1997.

The 21% of **Just Jewish** households who are households with children compares to 20% in 1997. The 16% who are elderly single households compares to 28% in 1997.

TABLE 5-33 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Household Structure	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Household with Children	30.5%	19.7%	20.0%	21.1%
Household with Only Adult Children	8.4	16.5	13.4	15.6
Non-Elderly Couple	5.9	7.7	9.4	10.9
Non-Elderly Single	4.4	8.5	7.5	11.4
Elderly Couple	13.8	13.7	20.6	9.9
Elderly Single	30.5	21.0	18.3	15.9
Other	6.5	12.9	10.8	15.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Tables 5-34 to 5-36 show various living arrangements of children in Jewish households in Broward.

Children Living in Households with Working Parents

Table 5- 34 shows that 44.9% (8,000 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 5-34** shows that the 45% living in **households with working parents** is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Houston, 37% in West Palm Beach, 36% in Miami, 35% in Las Vegas, and 30% in South Palm Beach. The 45% compares to 41% in 1997.

Children Living in Single Parent Households

Table 5-35 shows that 7.7% (2,100 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 5-35** shows that the 8% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in South Palm Beach, 11% in Las Vegas, 8% in each of Miami, Atlanta and West Palm Beach, and 4% in Houston. The 8% compares to 11% in 1997. The 8% 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 5-36 shows that 36.4% (10,000 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 5-36** shows that the 36% living in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** is the fifth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Las Vegas, 33% in West Palm Beach, 25% in South Palm Beach, 22% in Houston, and 20% in Miami. The 36% compares to 36% in 1997.

TABLE 5-34 CHILDREN AGE 0-12 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKING PARENTS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-12 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Washington	2003	55%		Bergen	2001	32%
BROWARD	2016	45%		Atlantic County	2004	31%
Houston	2016	41%		S Palm Beach	2005	30%
Jacksonville	2002	41%		St. Paul	2004	30%
Broward	1997	41%		Portland (ME)	2007	29%
Tidewater	2001	40%		Rhode Island	2002	29%
Tucson	2002	38%		Monmouth	1997	29%
Richmond	1994	38%		Charlotte	1997	28%
Orlando	1993	38%		Lehigh Valley	2007	27%
New Haven	2010	37%		San Antonio	2007	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	37%		Detroit	2005	27%
Milwaukee	1996	37%		Westport	2000	27%
Miami	2014	36%		York	1999	27%
Las Vegas	2005	35%		Hartford	2000	24%
Rochester	1999	35%		Minneapolis	2004	22%
Wilmington	1995	35%		Note: Includes children age 0-12 in Jewish households who live in households in which both parents (or <i>the</i> parent in a single parent household) are employed full time.		
Sarasota	2001	34%				
Harrisburg	1994	34%				
St. Petersburg	1994	34%				
Middlesex	2008	33%				

**TABLE 5-35
CHILDREN LIVING IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
San Francisco	2004	18%		Jacksonville	2002	6%
Sarasota	2001	15%		Charlotte	1997	6%
S Palm Beach	2005	12%		St. Louis	2014	5%
Las Vegas	2005	11%		New Haven	2010	5%
Seattle	2000	11%		Atlantic County	2004	5%
Broward	1997	11%		St. Paul	2004	5%
Columbus	2013	10%		Rhode Island	2002	5%
San Antonio	2007	9%		Hartford	2000	5%
Washington	2003	9%		Westport	2000	5%
Tucson	2002	9%		Milwaukee	1996	5%
York	1999	9%		Houston	2016	4%
BROWARD	2016	8%		Portland (ME)	2007	4%
Miami	2014	8%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Atlanta	2006	8%		Monmouth	1997	3%
W Palm Beach	2005	8%		Harrisburg	1994	2%
Tidewater	2001	8%		Richmond	1994	2%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%		Orlando	1993	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%		St. Petersburg	1994	1%
Bergen	2001	7%		Pew (US)	2013	34%
Rochester	1999	7%		Note: Includes children age 0-17 in Jewish households who live in households with only one parent.		
Middlesex	2008	6%				
Detroit	2005	6%				

TABLE 5-36
CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH AN ADULT
IS OR WAS DIVORCED
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

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

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ELDERLY

Table 5-37 shows the percentage of persons age 65 and over and persons age 75 and over in Jewish households in Broward who live alone.

29% (13,500 persons) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households live alone. 39% (8,800 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 10.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-38 shows that the 29% of **persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Miami, 26% in Las Vegas and South Palm Beach, 19% in West Palm Beach, 18% in Atlanta, and 17% in Houston. The 29% compares to 31% in 1997. The 29% compares to 29% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Broward County as of 2014 and 27% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014.

The 39% of **persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Miami, 32% in Las Vegas, 31% in South Palm Beach, 28% in Atlanta, 26% in Houston, and 22% in West Palm Beach. The 39% compares to 35% in 1997.

TABLE 5-37
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	2.3%	1,080		
Male Living Alone Age 75 and over	7.8	1,728	7.5%	1,728
Female Living Alone Age 65 - 74	3.7	3,600		
Female Living Alone Age 75 and over	15.2	7,056	31.0	7,056
Elderly Couple	42.7	19,763	39.1	8,912
Living with Non-Elderly Spouse	1.4	648	0.0	0
Living with Adult Children	17.1	7,915	14.1	3,214
Unmarried Couple/Roommate/Other	9.8	4,536	8.3	1,892
Total	100.0%	46,284	100.0%	22,794
Total Elderly Living Alone	29.0%	13,464	38.5%	8,784
Total Elderly Living with Spouse	44.1%	20,411	39.1%	8,912

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

TABLE 5-38
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%
Richmond	1994	33%	42%
Milwaukee	1996	31%	44%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	37%
Broward	1997	31%	35%
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 5-38
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 5-38
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: Excludes elderly persons living in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers.

MARITAL STATUS

Table 5-39 shows that 55% (81,000 adults) of adults age 18 and over in Jewish households in Broward are currently married; 20% (29,300 adults) are single, never married; 10% (15,100 adults) are currently divorced; 9% (12,900 adults) are currently widowed; and 1% (900 adults) are separated. 5% (7,300 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 186 for adults in Jewish households. 23% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced; 10% *are or have been* widowed; 75% *are or have been* married; and 14% are on their second or higher marriage.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward 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 5-40 shows that the 55% **currently married** is the third lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in West Palm Beach, 69% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 66% in Houston, 62% in Las Vegas, and 61% in Miami. The 55% compares to 65% in 1997. The 55% compares to 44% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Broward 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 20% in Houston, 19% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas, 18% in Miami, and 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 20% compares to 11% in 1997. The 20% compares to 34% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 33% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

The 10% **currently divorced** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Las Vegas, 8% in both Miami and Atlanta, 7% in Houston, 6% in South Palm Beach, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 5% in 1997. The 10% compares to 13% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 11% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

The **divorce rate** of 186 is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 164 in Las Vegas, 134 in Miami, 113 in Atlanta, 105 in Houston, 87 in South Palm Beach, and 61 in West Palm Beach. The 186 compares to 78 in 1997. The 186 compares to 309 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 225 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

The 9% **currently widowed** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 19% in South Palm Beach, 14% in West Palm Beach, 10% in Miami, 9% in Las Vegas, 5% in Houston, and 4% in Atlanta. The 9% compares to 19% in 1997. The 9% compares to 7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2014.

Martial Status by Jewish Status

Table 5-39 shows that Jewish adults in Jewish households are more likely to be currently married (by 56% to 50%), less likely to be single never married (by 19% to 27%), more likely to be currently divorced (by 11% to 7%), and more likely to be currently widowed (by 10% to 2%) than non-Jewish adults in Jewish households.

Martial Status by Geographic Area

Tables 5-41A and B show that the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently married varies from 36% in the East to 63% in the Northwest and 61% in the Southwest. The percentage who are single never married varies from 15% in the North Central to 32% in the East. The percentage who are currently divorced varies 6% in the Northwest and 8% in the Southwest to 18% in the East. The percentage who are currently widowed varies from 3% in the East to 18% in the North Central.

Marital Status by Sex

Table 5-42 shows that 58% of adult males in Jewish households are currently married, compared to 53% of adult females. 14% of adult females are currently widowed, compared to 3% of adult males. 38% of adults males are currently single, compared to 41% of adult females.

Marital Status by Age

Table 5-43 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are currently married increases from 14% of adults under age 35 to 68%-70% of adults age 35-74. The percentage then decreases to 49% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are single, never married decreases from 78% of adults under age 35 to 11% of adults age 35-49, and 2%-6% of adults age 50 and over.

The percentage of adults who are currently single decreases from 79% of adults under age 35 to 24% of adults age 35-64 and then increases to 29% of adults age 65-74 and 47% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are divorced and remarried is highest for adults age 50-64 (17%) and age 65-74 (22%).

The percentage of adults who are currently widowed is 8% of adults age 65-74 and 39% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults who are or have been married reaches 98% of adults age 75 and over, illustrating the almost universality of marriage in the Jewish community.

Marital Status by Age and Sex

Tables 5-44 and **5-45** show marital status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults under age 35, 17% of females are currently married, compared to 11% of males.

For adults age 65-74, 78% of males are currently married, compared to 59% of females. For adults age 75 and over, 73% of males are currently married, compared to 35% of females.

For adults age 65-74, 3% of males are currently widowed, compared to 14% of females. For adults age 75 and over, 15% of males are currently widowed, compared to 53% of females.

The 76% 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 currently widowed compares to 11% 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 currently divorced or separated compares to 12% of all American males age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 5% of males age 65 and over 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 46% 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 35% of females age 65 and over who are currently widowed compares to 35% of all American females age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 14% of females age 65 and over who are currently 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 5-39
MARITAL STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Married for First Time	42.5%	34.5%	41.5%
Single, Never Married	19.0	26.6	20.0
Divorced, Remarried	12.4	13.3	12.5
Widowed, Remarried	1.2	2.0	1.3
Currently Divorced	10.8	6.9	10.3
Currently Widowed	9.9	1.8	8.8
Separated	0.7	0.0	0.6
Living With a Partner	3.5	14.9	5.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	56.1%	49.8%	55.3%
Currently Single	39.7%	35.3%	39.1%
Are or Have Been Divorced	23.2%	20.2%	22.8%
Are or Have Been Widowed	11.1%	3.8%	10.1%
Are or Have Been Married	77.5%	58.5%	75.0%
On Second or Higher Marriage	13.6%	15.3%	13.8%
Divorce Rate ❶	193	139	186

Note: See page 5-86 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 5-40
MARITAL STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Currently Married	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ①
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 5-40
MARITAL STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Currently Married	Single, Never Married	Currently Divorced	Separated	Currently Widowed	Divorce Rate ①
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
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
Broward	1997	65%	11	5	0	19	78
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 5-40
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%	23	11	1	10	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 5-41A			
MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Marital Status	Northwest	North Central	East
Married for First Time	50.8%	31.7%	28.7%
Single, Never Married	25.3	14.6	31.5
Divorced, Remarried	12.4	16.4	5.6
Widowed, Remarried	0.2	2.9	1.8
Currently Divorced	6.0	10.6	18.4
Currently Widowed	4.6	17.8	3.1
Separated	0.0	3.1	0.1
Living with a Partner	0.7	2.9	10.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	63.4%	51.0%	36.1%
Currently Single	35.9%	46.1%	53.1%
Are or Have Been Divorced	18.4%	27.0%	24.0%
Are or Have Been Widowed	4.8%	20.7%	4.9%
Are or Have Been Married	74.0%	82.5%	57.7%
On Second or Higher Marriage	12.6%	19.3%	7.4%
Divorce Rate ❶	95	208	510
Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶.			

TABLE 5-41B			
MARITAL STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Marital Status	West Central	Southeast	Southwest
Married for First Time	33.5%	43.8%	49.7%
Single, Never Married	16.5	19.0	18.8
Divorced, Remarried	15.5	11.7	10.7
Widowed, Remarried	3.1	0.1	0.3
Currently Divorced	11.9	11.7	7.8
Currently Widowed	11.7	7.8	8.1
Separated	1.0	0.3	0.2
Living with a Partner	6.8	5.6	4.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES			
Currently Married	52.1%	55.6%	60.7%
Currently Single	41.1%	38.8%	34.9%
Are or Have Been Divorced	27.4%	23.4%	18.5%
Are or Have Been Widowed	14.8%	7.9%	8.4%
Are or Have Been Married	76.7%	75.4%	76.8%
On Second or Higher Marriage	18.6%	11.8%	11.0%
Divorce Rate ❶	228	210	129
Note: See page 5-86 for an explanation of ❶.			

TABLE 5-42
MARITAL STATUS BY SEX

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Male	Female
Married for First Time	42.0%	41.0%
Single, Never Married	24.8	15.5
Divorced, Remarried	14.3	10.8
Widowed, Remarried	1.2	1.5
Currently Divorced	9.5	10.9
Currently Widowed	3.2	14.1
Separated	0.0	1.2
Living with a Partner	5.0	5.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES		
Currently Married	57.5%	53.3%
Currently Single	37.5%	40.5%
Are or Have Been Divorced	23.8%	21.7%
Are or Have Been Widowed	4.4%	15.6%
Are or Have Been Married	70.2%	79.5%
On Second or Higher Marriage	15.5%	12.3%
Divorce Rate ❶	165	205

Note: See page 5-86 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

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	13.6%	53.6%	52.7%	44.6%	37.4%	41.2%
Single, Never Married	77.8	10.9	5.8	4.4	2.0	3.2
Divorced, Remarried	0.4	13.6	17.2	21.7	7.5	14.7
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	1.5	0.2	2.1	4.4	3.2
Currently Divorced	0.4	12.6	13.8	16.6	6.5	11.6
Currently Widowed	0.5	0.1	4.2	8.3	38.5	23.1
Separated	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Living with a Partner	7.3	5.7	5.2	2.2	3.7	3.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	14.0%	68.7%	70.1%	68.4%	49.3%	59.1%
Currently Single	78.7%	23.6%	23.8%	29.3%	47.0%	37.9%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.8%	26.2%	31.0%	38.3%	14.0%	26.3%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.5%	1.6%	4.4%	10.4%	42.9%	26.3%
Are or Have Been Married	14.9%	83.4%	89.0%	93.4%	94.3%	93.8%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.4%	15.1%	17.4%	23.8%	11.9%	17.9%
Divorce Rate ❶	29	183	197	243	132	196

Note: See page 5-86 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 MALES

BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	10.9%	51.3%	52.8%	47.5%	52.0%	49.5%
Single, Never Married	79.4	16.6	7.8	5.6	3.4	4.6
Divorced, Remarried	0.5	13.9	16.8	27.4	16.6	22.7
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	4.6	3.9
Currently Divorced	0.3	13.9	15.2	11.4	3.8	8.1
Currently Widowed	0.9	0.0	2.3	2.5	15.2	8.0
Separated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living with a Partner	8.0	4.2	4.9	2.3	4.4	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	11.4%	65.2%	69.8%	78.2%	73.2%	76.1%
Currently Single	80.6%	30.5%	25.3%	19.5%	22.4%	20.7%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.8%	27.8%	32.0%	38.8%	20.4%	30.8%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%	5.8%	19.8%	11.9%
Are or Have Been Married	12.6%	79.2%	87.3%	92.1%	92.2%	92.2%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.5%	13.9%	17.0%	30.7%	21.2%	26.6%
Divorce Rate ❶	26	213	218	146	52	106

Note: See page 5-86 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 5-45
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	17.1%	55.6%	52.7%	42.0%	28.3%	34.5%
Single, Never Married	75.8	5.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	2.1
Divorced, Remarried	0.2	13.3	17.5	16.3	1.9	8.6
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.8	4.3	2.7
Currently Divorced	0.5	11.5	12.5	21.5	8.1	14.3
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.2	6.1	13.8	53.0	34.9
Separated	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Living with a Partner	6.4	7.1	5.5	2.1	3.3	2.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES						
Currently Married	17.3%	71.7%	70.4%	59.1%	34.5%	45.8%
Currently Single	76.3%	17.5%	22.4%	38.6%	62.2%	51.3%
Are or Have Been Divorced	0.7%	24.8%	30.0%	37.8%	10.0%	22.9%
Are or Have Been Widowed	0.0%	3.0%	6.3%	14.6%	57.3%	37.6%
Are or Have Been Married	17.8%	87.1%	90.7%	94.6%	95.6%	95.1%
On Second or Higher Marriage	0.2%	16.1%	17.7%	17.1%	6.2%	11.3%
Divorce Rate ❶	29	160	178	364	235	312

Note: See page 5-86 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 5-39 shows that 40% (50,500 adults) of *Jewish* adults in Jewish households in Broward are currently single. **Table 5-46** shows that 37% of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 9%, age 35-49; 20%, age 50-64; 13%, age 65-74; and 21%, age 75 and over.

55% of single Jewish adults are female. 41% of single Jewish adults under age 35 are female; 33%, age 35-49; 50%, age 50-64; 71%, age 65-74; and 82%, age 75 and over.

TABLE 5-46							
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF SINGLE JEWISH ADULTS							
SAMPLE SIZE: 1,267							
Age Group	Single Jewish Adults						% of Single Jewish Adults Who Are Female
	Percentage			Number			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 35	21.5%	15.1%	36.6%	10,854	7,623	18,476	41.3%
35 - 49	6.3	3.1	9.4	3,180	1,565	4,745	33.0%
50 - 64	10.0	9.9	19.9	5,048	4,998	10,046	49.7%
65 - 74	3.7	9.2	12.9	1,868	4,644	6,512	71.3%
75 and over	3.8	17.4	21.2	1,918	8,784	10,702	82.1%
→ 65 and over	7.5	26.6	34.1	3,786	13,428	17,214	78.0%
All	45.3%	54.7%	100.0%	22,868	27,614	50,482	54.7%

LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION

Table 5-47 shows that only 3% (3,400 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Broward do not have a high school degree. 17% (22,350 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, 20% (25,750 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less and have not attended college.

12% (15,300 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households are in college or have attended college without attaining a degree; another 8% (10,300 adults) have a two-year college degree. 61% (79,300 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher, including 26% (33,300 adults) with a graduate degree. 2% (3,000 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a medical degree and 2% (2,900 adults) have a law degree.

Table 5-51 shows that 85% 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 85% of adults in Jewish households have attended college.

Community Comparisons. Table 5-48 shows that the 20% with a **high school degree or less** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in South Palm Beach, 24% in both Las Vegas and West Palm Beach, 14% in Miami, 8% in Atlanta, and 7% in Houston. The 20% compares to 41% in 1997. The 20% compares to 40% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Broward County as of 2014 and 42% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.

The 61% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in Houston, 76% in Atlanta, 71% in Miami, 55% in West Palm Beach, and 49% in both Las Vegas and South Palm Beach. The 61% compares to 35% in 1997. The 61% compares to 30% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Broward County as of 2014 and 29% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.

The 26% with a **graduate degree** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 39% in Houston, 32% in both Miami and Atlanta, 20% in West Palm Beach, and 18% in both Las Vegas and South Palm Beach. The 26% compares to 11% in 1997. The 26% compares to 11% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Broward County as of 2014 and 11% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2014.

Tables 5-51 to 5-53 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 Jewish Status

Table 5-47 shows that 67% of Jewish adults in Jewish households have a 4-year college degree or higher compared to 45% of non-Jewish adults in Jewish households.

Level of Secular Education by Geographic Area

Table 5-49 shows that the percentage of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households who have a high school degree or less varies from 8% in both the Northwest and the East to 26% in the West Central and 34% in the North Central.

The percentage of adults who with have a four-year college degree or higher varies from 39% in the North Central to 77% in both the East and the Northwest.

The percentage of adults with a graduate degree varies from 14% in the North Central to 42% in the East.

Level of Secular Education by Sex

Table 5-50 shows that 16% of males age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less, compared to 21% of females age 25 and over.

71% of males age 25 and over have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 59% of females age 25 and over.

32% of males age 25 and over have a graduate degree, compared to 25% of females age 25 and over.

Level of Secular Education by Age

Table 5-51 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households with a high school degree or less increases from 11%-15% of adults age 25-64, to 18% of adults age 65-74 and 43% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults with a four-year college degree or higher decreases from 64%-75% of adults age 25-74 to 34% of adults age 75 and over.

The percentage of adults with a graduate degree decreases from 30%-34% of adults age 25-74 to 13% of adults age 75 and over.

The 97% of persons age 65 and over with a high school degree compares to 84% of all Americans age 65 and over (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. The 51% of persons age 65 and over 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 5-52 and 5-53 show the level of secular education by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults age 18-24, 25% of males have a **high school degree or less**, compared to 28% of females. For adults age 25-34, 23% of males have a high school degree or less, compared to 7% of females.

For adults age 18-24, 28% of males have a **four-year college degree or higher**, compared to 35% of females.

For adults age 25-34, 60% of males and 67% of females have a four-year college degree or higher.

For adults age 35-49, 77% of males have a college degree or higher, compared to 68% of females.

For adults age 50-64, 76% of males have a college degree or higher, compared to 73% of females.

For adults age 65 and over, 65% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 40% of females.

Thus, the traditional pattern that males attain higher levels of secular education than females has changed somewhat among younger adults.

For adults age 25-34, 24% of males have a **graduate degree**, compared to 37% of females. This is a clear reversal of the long-term trend for males to attain higher degrees than females.

For adults age 35-49, 35% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 33% of females.

For adults age 50-64, 32% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 29% of females.

For adults age 65-74, 43% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 18% of females.

Age 75 and Over

For adults age 75 and over, 35% of males have a **high school degree or less**, compared to 48% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 48% of males have a four-year college degree or higher, compared to 26% of females.

For adults age 75 and over, 19% of males have a graduate degree, compared to 9% of females.

TABLE 5-47
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY JEWISH STATUS

BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Highest Degree Earned	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
No High School Degree	1.4%	7.0%	2.6%
High School Degree	13.8	22.6	15.4
Technical or Trade School Degree	2.0	0.2	1.7
In College	0.3	3.9	2.8
Some College	7.7	7.9	8.9
2-Year College Degree	7.4	13.2	7.9
4-Year College Degree	35.4	26.6	33.0
In Graduate School	0.2	0.0	0.2
Some Graduate School	2.4	0.7	2.0
Master's Degree	19.4	10.8	17.1
Doctoral Degree	4.1	6.2	3.9
Medical Degree	2.9	0.5	2.3
Dental Degree	0.1	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	2.9	0.2	2.2
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	17.2%	29.8%	19.7%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	15.4%	25.0%	19.6%
4-Year College Degree	38.0%	27.3%	35.2%
Graduate Degree	29.4%	17.9%	25.5%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	67.4%	45.2%	60.7%
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-48
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

26BASE: 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%

TABLE 5-48
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

26BASE: 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
Minneapolis	2004	12%	18	40	30	70%
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%

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

TABLE 5-49A LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	Northwest	North Central	East
No High School Degree	0.8%	0.1%	1.4%
High School Degree	7.1	31.6	7.0
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.3	2.4	0.0
In College	0.0	5.7	0.0
Some College	7.0	8.4	7.6
2-Year College Degree	7.7	12.8	7.5
4-Year College Degree	47.6	22.4	32.6
In Graduate School	0.1	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	1.9	3.1	2.3
Master's Degree	19.1	10.0	30.6
Doctoral Degree	4.5	3.5	4.8
Medical Degree	2.7	0.0	3.2
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	1.2	0.0	3.0
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	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	8.2%	34.1%	8.4%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	14.7%	26.9%	15.1%
4-Year College Degree	49.6%	25.5%	34.9%
Graduate Degree	27.5%	13.5%	41.6%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	77.1%	39.0%	76.5%
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-49B LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Highest Degree Earned	West Central	Southeast	Southwest
No High School Degree	2.0%	3.7%	3.3%
High School Degree	22.9	9.6	11.3
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.5	2.6	2.8
In College	1.0	0.0	0.0
Some College	9.1	10.1	4.9
2-Year College Degree	10.4	6.6	5.6
4-Year College Degree	27.8	30.8	40.2
In Graduate School	0.6	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	2.1	4.0	1.0
Master's Degree	15.3	21.8	17.6
Doctoral Degree	3.3	2.0	7.0
Medical Degree	2.2	3.0	3.4
Dental Degree	0.0	0.2	0.0
Law Degree	1.8	5.4	2.9
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES			
High School Degree or Less ¹	26.4%	15.9%	17.4%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	20.5%	16.7%	10.5%
4-Year College Degree	30.5%	34.8%	41.2%
Graduate Degree	22.6%	32.6%	30.9%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	53.1%	67.4%	72.1%
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .			

TABLE 5-50		
LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION BY SEX		
BASE: ADULTS AGE 25 AND OVER IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Highest Degree Earned	Male	Female
No High School Degree	2.9%	1.5%
High School Degree	11.8	17.7
Technical or Trade School Degree	1.3	2.1
In College	1.1	0.5
Some College	6.7	8.6
2-Year College Degree	5.4	10.5
4-Year College Degree	36.5	32.3
In Graduate School	0.2	0.2
Some Graduate School	2.3	2.1
Master's Degree	17.3	19.2
Doctoral Degree	7.0	2.0
Medical Degree	4.4	1.0
Dental Degree	0.1	0.1
Law Degree	3.0	2.1
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%
CUMULATIVE EDUCATION CATEGORIES		
High School Degree or Less ¹	16.0%	21.3%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	13.2%	19.6%
4-Year College Degree	39.0%	34.6%
Graduate Degree	31.8%	24.5%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	70.8%	59.1%
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .		

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

TABLE 5-52
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	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	5.8	7.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	5.0	2.4
High School Degree	15.5	15.1	8.9	10.4	10.1	23.5	15.8
Technical or Trade School Degree	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	6.2	2.8
In College	20.1	5.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Some College	23.3	5.0	7.5	3.9	9.1	11.3	10.1
2-Year College Degree	4.2	7.1	5.4	6.3	2.7	5.6	4.0
4-Year College Degree	23.8	35.6	34.1	43.3	32.0	28.7	30.5
In Graduate School	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	0.0	0.4	6.6	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.8
Master's Degree	3.7	5.3	25.2	16.6	20.6	13.3	17.4
Doctoral Degree	0.0	11.7	4.3	7.4	10.9	1.2	6.7
Medical Degree	0.0	1.7	2.4	5.0	9.2	1.1	5.7
Dental Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Law Degree	0.0	5.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.5
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	24.9%	22.7%	10.6%	12.3%	10.6%	34.7%	21.0%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	47.6%	17.1%	12.9%	11.6%	11.8%	17.1%	14.2%
4-Year College Degree	23.8%	36.0%	41.5%	44.5%	34.5%	29.5%	32.3%
Graduate Degree	3.7%	24.2%	35.0%	31.6%	43.1%	18.7%	32.5%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	27.5%	60.2%	76.5%	76.1%	77.6%	48.2%	64.8%
¹ Includes <i>Technical or Trade School Degree</i> .							

BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS							
Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
In High School	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No High School Degree	1.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.8	2.6
High School Degree	26.4	4.4	10.1	9.7	25.4	39.5	32.8
Technical or Trade School Degree	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.9	0.3	3.5	2.0
In College	19.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Some College	10.1	9.4	5.7	4.8	11.3	15.1	13.4
2-Year College Degree	7.3	11.3	16.0	8.4	7.7	11.2	9.5
4-Year College Degree	21.2	27.4	34.2	40.6	35.1	15.7	24.9
In Graduate School	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Some Graduate School	1.1	1.3	0.5	4.0	2.2	0.8	1.5
Master's Degree	10.3	26.5	25.7	21.8	16.5	7.6	11.8
Doctoral Degree	0.0	4.5	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
Medical Degree	0.1	1.9	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4
Dental Degree	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law Degree	0.0	3.4	2.1	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
Rabbinical Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veterinary Degree	0.0	0.5	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	28.4%	7.0%	10.6%	13.6%	25.8%	47.8%	37.4%
Some College/ 2-Year College Degree	36.9%	25.7%	21.7%	13.2%	19.0%	26.4%	23.0%
4-Year College Degree	24.3%	30.0%	35.2%	44.6%	37.3%	16.5%	26.4%
Graduate Degree	10.4%	37.3%	32.5%	28.6%	17.9%	9.3%	13.2%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	34.7%	67.3%	67.7%	73.2%	55.2%	25.8%	39.6%

¹ Includes *Technical or Trade School Degree*.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 5-54 shows that 48% (69,700 adults) of adults in Jewish households in Broward are employed full time; 11% (15,700 adults) are employed part time; 2% (2,900 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 24% (35,600 adults) are retired; 4% (5,100 adults) are homemakers; 7% (10,300 adults) are students; 3% (5,000 adults) are disabled; and 2% (2,200 adults) are full-time volunteers. Only 58% of Jewish adults are in the labor force, compared to 75% of non-Jews in Jewish households.

Table 5-59 shows that 24% (11,300 adults) of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are employed, including 16% full time and 8% 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. 60% of adults in Jewish households are in the labor force (Table 5-54).

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 3.3%.

Community Comparisons. Comparisons of adults in Jewish households with all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward 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 5-55 shows that the 48% **employed full time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Houston, 46% in Las Vegas, 44% in Miami, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 18% in South Palm Beach. The 48% compares to 33% in 1997.

The 11% **employed part time** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Houston, 11% in Miami, 9% in Las Vegas, 8% in South Palm Beach, and 7% in West Palm Beach. The 11% compares to 6% in 1997.

The 24% **retired** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in South Palm Beach, 64% in West Palm Beach, 32% in Las Vegas, 29% in Miami, and 16% in Atlanta. The 24% compares to 51% in 1997.

The 60% **in the labor force** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Atlanta, 66% in Houston, 57% in both Miami and Las Vegas, 26% in South Palm Beach, and 30% in West Palm Beach. The 60% compares to 39% in 1997. The 60% compares to 67% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Broward County as of 2014 and 64% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2014.

The 3% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares 5% in Las Vegas, 4% in both Atlanta and Houston, and 3% in each of Miami, South Palm Beach, and West Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 3% in 1997. The 3% compares to 11% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Broward 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 below 5%.

Table 5-56 shows that the 24% of **elderly persons who are employed** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Houston, 29% in Atlanta, 28% in Miami, 15% in Las Vegas, 9% in South Palm Beach, and 8% in West Palm Beach. The 24% compares to 8% in 1997. The 24% compares to 16% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 65 and over* as of 2007.

The 16% of **elderly persons who are employed full time** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Houston, 17% in Miami, 7% in Las Vegas, 4% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in West Palm Beach. The 16% compares to 3% in 1997.

The 8% of **elderly persons who are employed part time** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Houston, 11% in Miami, 9% in Las Vegas, 6% in South Palm Beach, and 5% in West Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 4% in 1997.

Employment Status by Geographic Area

Tables 5-57A and B shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households employed full time varies from 26% in the North Central to 57%-58% in the East, the Southwest, and the Southeast. The percentage of adults who are retired varies from 14% of adults in the Northwest and the Southwest to 42% in the North Central. 18% of adults in Jewish households in the North Central are disabled.

Employment Status by Sex

Table 5-58 shows that, as expected, adult males in Jewish households (56%) are more likely to be employed full time than are adult females (39%) and adult females (13%) are more likely to be employed part time than are adult males (8%). 7% of adult females are homemakers. 27% of adult females and 21% of adult males are retired.

Employment Status by Age

Table 5-59 shows that the percentage of adults in Jewish households employed full time is 44% of adults under age 35, 78% of adults age 35-49, 65% of adults age 50-64, 27% of adults age 65-74, and 5% of adults age 75 and over.

54% of adults age 65-74 and 80% of adults age 75 and over are retired. 10% of adults age 50-64 are retired. 35% of adults under age 35 are students.

The 25% 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 0% 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 5-60 and **5-61** show employment status by age for adult males and adult females in Jewish households, respectively.

For adults in each age group age 35 and over, 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 (91%). Only 66% of females age 35-49 are employed full time. For adults age 35-49, 2% of males are employed part time, compared to 18% of females. 12% of both males and females age 65-74 are employed part time. 5% of females age 35-49 are homemakers, compared to 12% of females age 50-64.

39% of males under age 35 are students compared to 30% of females under age 35.

TABLE 5-54
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY JEWISH STATUS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Employment Status	Jewish	Non-Jewish	All
Employed Full Time	45.7%	60.3%	47.6%
Employed Part Time	10.8	9.3	10.7
Unemployed	1.5	5.3	2.0
Retired	26.9	7.3	24.3
Homemaker	3.1	6.8	3.5
Student	6.9	7.2	7.0
Disabled	3.4	3.4	3.4
Volunteer	1.7	0.4	1.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	58.0%	74.9%	60.3%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.6%	7.1%	3.3%

Note: See page 5-113, 119 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

TABLE 5-55
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		In the Labor Force								
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Unem-ployed	Retired	Home-maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ❶	Unem- ploy- ment Rate ❷
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%
Bergen	2001	49%	12	1	21	7	8	2	62%	1%

TABLE 5-55
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		In the Labor Force								
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Unem-ployed	Retired	Home-maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ^①	Unem-employment Rate ^②
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%
Broward	1997	33%	6	1	51	5	3	1	39%	3%

TABLE 5-55
EMPLOYMENT STATUS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

		In the Labor Force								
Community	Year	Full Time	Part Time	Unem- ployed	Retired	Home- maker	Student	Other ¹	In the Labor Force ❶	Unem- ploy- ment 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%

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.

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.

¹ Includes Disabled and Volunteer.

² Includes respondents and spouses only.

³ Includes *persons age 16 and over*.

TABLE 5-56
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%
Tidewater	2001	13%	8	21%

TABLE 5-56
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
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%
Broward	1997	3%	4	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 5-57A			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Employment Status	Northwest	North Central	East
Employed Full Time	52.9%	25.7%	57.0%
Employed Part Time	15.1	6.9	8.4
Unemployed	1.9	0.0	1.5
Retired	13.5	42.0	21.2
Homemaker	3.7	5.0	1.4
Student	11.3	2.7	7.1
Disabled	1.2	17.5	0.0
Volunteer	0.4	0.2	3.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	69.9%	32.6%	66.9%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Note: See page 5-113, 119 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

TABLE 5-57B			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Employment Status	West Central	Southeast	Southwest
Employed Full Time	32.2%	57.8%	57.6%
Employed Part Time	12.1	9.7	8.6
Unemployed	3.7	1.5	1.5
Retired	38.1	22.3	13.8
Homemaker	3.9	3.7	3.2
Student	3.2	4.4	11.0
Disabled	4.9	0.2	1.9
Volunteer	1.9	0.4	2.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	48.0%	69.0%	67.7%
Unemployment Rate ❷	7.7%	2.2%	2.2%
Note: See page 5-113, 119 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.			

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	43.8%	78.2%	64.8%	26.9%	5.0%	16.2%
Employed Part Time	14.2	10.6	11.1	11.9	3.9	8.0
Unemployed	4.0	3.5	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.3
Retired	0.0	0.1	9.8	54.0	80.4	66.9
Homemaker	1.8	2.9	6.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
Student	35.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.7	2.6	5.3	3.7	3.9	3.8
Volunteer	0.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	3.9	2.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	62.0%	92.3%	77.6%	38.8%	9.4%	24.5%
Unemployment Rate ❷	6.5%	3.8%	2.2%	0.0%	5.3%	1.2%

Note: See page 5-113, 119 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	48.7%	66.3%	52.5%	16.5%	2.9%	9.3%
Employed Part Time	14.6	18.2	14.9	12.1	4.5	8.0
Unemployed	1.8	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Retired	0.0	0.0	9.9	60.4	78.3	70.0
Homemaker	4.1	5.3	12.0	4.4	3.8	4.1
Student	30.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.3	3.4	7.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
Volunteer	0.2	3.6	2.1	2.4	6.0	4.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In the Labor Force ❶	65.1%	87.5%	68.9%	28.6%	7.6%	17.4%
Unemployment Rate ❷	2.8%	3.4%	2.2%	0.0%	2.6%	0.6%

Note: See page 5-113, 119 for an explanation of ❶ and ❷.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked their household income before taxes in 2015 using the categories shown in **Table 5-67**. **Table 5-62** shows that 75% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 25% of respondents is unknown.

Not all 25% 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 11% of respondents were unwilling or unable to report their household income using the detailed categories shown in **Table 5-67**, they did report whether their household income was under or over \$100,000. 51% of these respondents reported that their household income was \$100,000 and over, compared to the 38% 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 higher. The subsequent analysis in this section excludes the responses of those respondents who did not report their household income using the detailed categories.

Table 5-67 shows that 8% of households earn an annual income under \$15,000; 9%, \$15,000-\$25,000; 15%, \$25,000-\$50,000; 14%, \$50,000-\$75,000; 17%, \$75,000-\$100,000; 15%, \$100,000-\$150,000; 8%, \$150,000-\$200,000; and 15%, \$200,000 and over.

The median household income is \$82,000, which means that half of households earn an annual income under \$82,000 and half earn over \$82,000.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-62** shows that the 75% **household income cooperation rate** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in Atlanta, 79% in Miami, 77% in Houston, 75% in Las Vegas, and 66% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. The 75% compares to 67% in 1997.

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 5-63 shows that the \$82,000 **median household income** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$121,000 in Houston, \$102,000 in Atlanta, \$93,000 in Miami, \$88,000 in West Palm Beach, \$77,000 in Las Vegas, and \$74,000 in South Palm Beach. The \$82,000 compares to \$60,000 in 1997. The \$82,000 compares to \$52,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and \$53,500 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014. (The data for “all households” is adjusted for inflation to 2015 dollars.)

Table 5-64 shows that the \$118,000 **median household income of households with children** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$162,000 in Houston, \$148,000 in South Palm Beach, \$135,000 in Miami, \$118,000 in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, and \$113,000 in Las Vegas. The \$118,000 compares to \$98,000 in 1997.

Table 5-65 shows that the \$51,000 **median household income of elderly households** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$104,000 in Houston, \$77,000 in West Palm Beach, \$66,000 in Miami, \$59,000 in South Palm Beach, \$53,000 in Atlanta, and \$48,000 in Las Vegas. The \$51,000 compares to \$36,000 in 1997.

Household Income by Income Category. **Table 5-66** shows that the 17% 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 19% in South Palm Beach, 17% in Las Vegas, 14% in Miami, 13% in West Palm Beach, and 10% in Houston. The 17% compares to 24% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward as of 2014 and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 38% earning an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 57% in Houston, 46% in Miami, 37% in Atlanta, 28% in West Palm Beach, 26% in Las Vegas, and 25% in South Palm Beach. The 38% compares to 22% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward as of 2014 and 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

The 15% earning an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000 and compares to 29% in Houston, 20% in Miami, 9% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 15% compares to 5% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Broward County as of 2014 and 5% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Household Income by Geographic Area

Table 5-67 shows that the median household income of Jewish households varies from \$58,000 in the North Central to \$128,000 in the East. The percentage of households earning \$100,000 and over varies from 22% in the North Central to over 50% in the Southwest, the East, and the Northwest.

Household Income by Length of Residence

Table 5-68 shows that the median household income of Jewish households shows no consistent relationship with length of residence in Broward. It is lowest for households in residence for 0-4 years.

Household Income by Home Ownership

Table 5-69 shows that, as expected, the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for households who own their homes (\$92,000) than for households who rent (\$46,000). 45% of households who own their homes earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 15% of households who rent.

Household Income by Age of Head of Household

Table 5-70 shows that household income peaks for households age 35-49 (\$121,000).

The median household income is \$51,000 for households age 65 and over. The median household income of households age 75 and over (\$30,000) is \$38,000 less than that of households age 65-74 (\$68,000).

The percentage of households who earn \$100,000 and over is highest for households age 35-49 (61%) and lowest for households age 75 and over (12%).

Household Income by Household Structure

Table 5-71 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is highest for non-elderly couple households (\$137,000), households with children (\$118,000), and households with only adult children (\$106,000). Non-elderly single households (\$82,000), elderly couple households (\$72,000) and elderly single households (\$35,000) earn considerably less.

75% of non-elderly couple households, 58% of households with children, and 52% of households with only adult children earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 30% of elderly couple households, 18% of non-elderly single households, and 7% of elderly single households.

Household Income by Jewish Identification

Table 5-72 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is higher for Reform Jews (\$91,000) than for Reform Jews (\$82,000) and the Just Jewish (\$77,000). Orthodox Jews (\$71,000) have the lowest median income.

49% of Reform households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 41% of Conservative Jewish households, 36% of Orthodox Jewish households, and 29% of Just Jewish households.

Household Income by Membership

Table 5-73 shows that the median household income of Jewish households is much higher for synagogue member households (\$125,000) than for synagogue non-member households (\$70,000).

The median household income of Jewish households is much higher for households in which a member participated in Chabad in the past year (\$96,000) than for households

who did not participate in Chabad in the past year (\$79,000).

The median household income is higher for JCC member households (\$93,000) than for JCC non-member households (\$80,000). The median household income is higher for Jewish organization member households (\$90,000) than for Jewish organization non-member households (\$80,000).

60% of synagogue member households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 27% of non-synagogue member households.

The percentage of households who earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over is much higher for households in which a member participated in Chabad in the past year (48%) than for households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year (35%).

43% of JCC member households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 37% of JCC non-member households. 45% of Jewish organization member households earn \$100,000 and over, compared to 36% of Jewish organization non-member households.

TABLE 5-62 HOUSEHOLD INCOME COOPERATION RATE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	<i>Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories</i>	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%

**TABLE 5-62
HOUSEHOLD INCOME COOPERATION RATE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories</i>	Cooperation with Under or Over \$100,000 Question Only
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
Miami	2014	79%	12%
York	1999	78%	13%
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%

TABLE 5-62
HOUSEHOLD INCOME COOPERATION RATE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Cooperation with Detailed Income Categories</i>	Cooperation with Under or Over \$100,000 Question Only
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
Monmouth	1997	69%	13%
San Diego	2003	69%	NA
Broward	1997	67%	18%
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 5-63
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2015 DOLLARS)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Median		Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	\$188,000		Rhode Island	2002	\$90,000
Bergen	2001	\$143,000		Seattle	2000	\$90,000
Essex-Morris	1998	\$134,000		Milwaukee	1996	\$90,000
Howard County	2010	\$131,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$90,000
Washington	2003	\$126,000		Chicago	2010	\$89,000
East Bay	2011	\$124,000		Palm Springs	1998	\$89,000
Houston	2016	\$121,000		Philadelphia	2009	\$88,000
New Haven	2010	\$115,000		W Palm Beach	2005	\$88,000
Monmouth	1997	\$115,000		Denver	2007	\$87,000
Hartford	2000	\$112,000		Baltimore	2010	\$84,000
Detroit	2005	\$107,000		San Diego	2003	\$83,000
San Antonio	2007	\$106,000		BROWARD	2016	\$82,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$106,000		Buffalo	1995	\$82,000
Boston	2005	\$104,000		York	1999	\$81,000
San Francisco	2004	\$104,000		Los Angeles	1997	\$79,000
Charlotte	1997	\$104,000		Orlando	1993	\$78,000
Middlesex	2008	\$103,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$77,000
Portland (ME)	2007	\$102,000		Tucson	2002	\$75,000
Atlanta	2006	\$102,000		St. Louis	2014	\$73,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$102,000		Cleveland	2011	\$74,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$101,000		S Palm Beach	2005	\$74,000
Cincinnati	2008	\$98,000		New York	2011	\$71,000
Minneapolis	2004	\$98,000		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	\$70,000
Richmond	1994	\$97,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$69,000
Phoenix	2002	\$96,000		Broward	1997	\$60,000
Rochester	1999	\$96,000		Columbus	2013	\$55,000
St. Paul	2004	\$95,000		ACS (US)	2014	\$53,500
Pittsburgh	2002	\$94,000		Notes: 1) The <i>Year</i> indicates when the field work for the study was completed. The <i>Median</i> Household Income is for the previous year. 2) The <i>Median</i> Household Income is adjusted to 2015 dollars using the Inflation Calculator from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov).		
Tidewater	2001	\$94,000				
Miami	2014	\$93,000				
Sarasota	2001	\$91,000				
Wilmington	1995	\$91,000				

TABLE 5-64 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN (ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2015 DOLLARS) COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	Median		Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	\$256,000		Denver	2007	\$123,000
Bergen	2001	\$193,000		Phoenix	2002	\$119,000
Los Angeles	1997	\$180,000		Rochester	1999	\$119,000
Howard County	2010	\$177,000		BROWARD	2016	\$118,000
Washington	2003	\$174,000		Atlanta	2006	\$118,000
Houston	2016	\$162,000		W Palm Beach	2005	\$118,000
Middlesex	2008	\$161,000		Richmond	1994	\$118,000
New Haven	2010	\$151,000		Wilmington	1995	\$117,000
S Palm Beach	2005	\$148,000		Tidewater	2001	\$116,000
East Bay	2011	\$147,000		Chicago	2010	\$115,000
Detroit	2005	\$146,000		Portland (ME)	2007	\$115,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$141,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$113,000
San Antonio	2007	\$140,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$110,000
Monmouth	1997	\$140,000		San Diego	2003	\$107,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$139,000		Tucson	2002	\$107,000
Hartford	2000	\$139,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$107,000
Miami	2014	\$135,000		St. Louis	2014	\$105,000
San Francisco	2004	\$133,000		Orlando	1993	\$103,000
Jacksonville	2002	\$132,000		York	1999	\$100,000
Milwaukee	1996	\$129,000		Columbus	2013	\$98,000
Pittsburgh	2002	\$128,000		Cincinnati	2008	\$98,000
Rhode Island	2002	\$128,000		Broward	1997	\$98,000
Charlotte	1997	\$127,000		Cleveland	2011	\$93,000
St. Paul	2004	\$126,000		New York	2011	\$92,000
Boston	2005	\$125,000		Sarasota	2001	\$92,000
Seattle	2000	\$125,000		Baltimore	2010	\$91,000
Minneapolis	2004	\$124,000		See footnotes to Table 5-63.		

TABLE 5-65
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2015 DOLLARS)
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AGE 65 AND OVER

Community	Year	Median		Community	Year	Median
Westport	2000	\$105,000		Baltimore	2010	\$57,000
Houston	2016	\$104,000		San Diego	2003	\$57,000
Essex-Morris	1998	\$96,000		Hartford	2000	\$57,000
East Bay	2011	\$91,000		Monmouth	1997	\$57,000
Howard County	2010	\$88,000		Los Angeles	1997	\$56,000
Sarasota	2001	\$87,000		Wilmington	1995	\$56,000
Cincinnati	2008	\$83,000		Jacksonville	2002	\$55,000
Washington	2003	\$79,000		Phoenix	2002	\$55,000
W Palm Beach	2005	\$77,000		Richmond	1994	\$54,000
San Francisco	2004	\$76,000		Cleveland	2011	\$53,000
Bergen	2001	\$74,000		Denver	2007	\$53,000
New Haven	2010	\$73,000		Atlanta	2006	\$53,000
San Antonio	2007	\$72,000		Orlando	1993	\$52,000
Portland (ME)	2007	\$71,000		BROWARD	2016	\$51,000
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$68,000		New York	2011	\$51,000
Atlantic County	2004	\$68,000		Detroit	2005	\$51,000
Miami	2014	\$66,000		Las Vegas	2005	\$48,000
Chicago	2010	\$66,000		Tidewater	2001	\$47,000
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	\$63,000		Minneapolis	2004	\$46,000
Rochester	1999	\$63,000		Columbus	2013	\$43,000
Charlotte	1997	\$62,000		Boston	2004	\$43,000
S Palm Beach	2005	\$59,000		York	1999	\$41,000
Rhode Island	2002	\$59,000		St. Petersburg	1994	\$41,000
Tucson	2002	\$59,000		Milwaukee	1996	\$40,000
St. Louis	2014	\$58,000		St. Paul	2004	\$39,000
Middlesex	2008	\$58,000		Harrisburg	1994	\$39,000
Pittsburgh	2002	\$58,000		Broward	1997	\$36,000
Seattle	2000	\$58,000		See footnotes to Table 5-63.		

TABLE 5-66
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%	9	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 5-66
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 5-66
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%
Broward	1997	33%	28	28	11	3%
ACS (US)	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 5-67A				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
2015 Household Income	All	Northwest	North Central	East
Under \$15,000	8.1%	0.2%	8.5%	12.3%
\$15 - \$25,000	8.6	2.0	12.6	7.3
\$25 - \$50,000	14.8	11.6	22.6	7.7
\$50 - \$75,000	14.0	8.4	19.4	19.5
\$75 - \$100,000	16.6	25.5	15.4	1.5
\$100 - \$150,000	15.0	26.2	13.1	11.5
\$150 - \$200,000	8.3	5.8	7.1	9.6
\$200,000 and over	14.6	20.3	1.3	30.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	37.9%	52.3%	21.5%	51.7%
Median Income	\$82,000	\$104,000	\$58,000	\$128,000

TABLE 5-67B			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
2015 Household Income	West Central	Southeast	Southwest
Under \$15,000	12.2%	3.2%	10.7%
\$15 - \$25,000	13.6	9.9	3.2
\$25 - \$50,000	17.2	16.4	11.6
\$50 - \$75,000	15.6	16.6	7.8
\$75 - \$100,000	14.0	23.1	15.5
\$100 - \$150,000	14.4	6.5	19.0
\$150 - \$200,000	4.7	8.7	15.2
\$200,000 and over	8.3	15.6	17.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	27.4%	30.8%	51.2%
Median Income	\$61,000	\$79,000	\$103,000

TABLE 5-68				
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	12.3%	0.0%	4.1%	10.4%
\$15 - \$25,000	9.5	2.2	10.2	8.8
\$25 - \$50,000	31.0	23.9	10.0	13.4
\$50 - \$75,000	2.5	11.0	15.1	15.3
\$75 - \$100,000	15.6	29.7	21.7	12.8
\$100 - \$150,000	6.8	12.5	19.0	14.9
\$150 - \$200,000	4.6	9.6	7.6	8.8
\$200,000 and over	17.7	11.1	12.3	15.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	29.1%	33.2%	38.9%	39.3%
Median Income	\$48,000	\$86,000	\$87,000	\$79,000

TABLE 5-69		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOME OWNERSHIP		
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
	Home Ownership	
2015 Household Income	Own Home	Rent Home
Under \$15,000	4.0%	23.4%
\$15 - \$25,000	8.0	9.3
\$25 - \$50,000	12.8	20.9
\$50 - \$75,000	13.4	15.3
\$75 - \$100,000	16.9	16.4
\$100 - \$150,000	17.3	7.8
\$150 - \$200,000	9.5	4.6
\$200,000 and over	18.1	2.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	44.9%	14.7%
Median Income	\$92,000	\$46,000

TABLE 5-70 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	2.1%	3.4%	5.6%	5.5%	22.3%	13.9%
\$15 - \$25,000	10.9	0.2	6.6	4.8	22.8	13.8
\$25 - \$50,000	13.4	10.8	9.6	19.7	23.1	21.4
\$50 - \$75,000	8.4	10.2	8.6	28.5	14.5	21.5
\$75 - \$100,000	24.0	14.7	22.9	15.6	5.7	10.6
\$100 - \$150,000	9.2	25.8	18.8	11.4	4.1	7.8
\$150 - \$200,000	15.1	9.0	9.3	8.8	2.8	5.8
\$200,000 and over	16.9	25.9	18.6	5.7	4.7	5.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	41.2%	60.7%	46.7%	25.9%	11.6%	18.8%
Median Income	\$91,000	\$121,000	\$96,000	\$68,000	\$30,000	\$51,000

TABLE 5-71
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	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	8.8%	23.3%
\$15 - \$25,000	2.8	5.5	6.7	3.3	11.2	17.9
\$25 - \$50,000	10.5	16.0	1.3	18.4	13.1	22.0
\$50 - \$75,000	8.6	7.3	3.8	9.7	19.0	24.9
\$75 - \$100,000	14.2	19.2	13.5	44.1	17.6	5.1
\$100 - \$150,000	21.9	17.3	33.8	9.8	10.5	3.6
\$150 - \$200,000	9.0	16.3	10.3	1.4	8.4	1.4
\$200,000 and over	27.2	18.4	30.6	7.2	11.4	1.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	58.1%	52.0%	74.7%	18.4%	30.3%	6.8%
Median Income	\$118,000	\$106,000	\$137,000	\$82,000	\$72,000	\$35,000

TABLE 5-72
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

2015 Household Income	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	Just Jewish
Under \$15,000	5.3%	9.6%	6.3%	8.8%
\$15 - \$25,000	18.5	5.2	5.6	12.2
\$25 - \$50,000	9.4	18.6	13.0	14.1
\$50 - \$75,000	19.9	13.1	14.1	13.0
\$75 - \$100,000	11.2	12.7	12.2	22.8
\$100 - \$150,000	23.5	14.3	17.0	13.4
\$150 - \$200,000	0.5	10.0	10.5	6.4
\$200,000 and over	11.7	16.5	21.3	9.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	35.7%	40.8%	48.8%	29.1%
Median Income	\$71,000	\$82,000	\$91,000	\$77,000

TABLE 5-73 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	5.8%	9.2%	7.7%	8.3%	11.0%	7.9%	8.2%	8.2%
\$15 - \$25,000	1.5	12.0	2.8	10.3	1.5	9.4	9.8	8.3
\$25 - \$50,000	12.0	16.1	13.9	15.0	9.2	15.4	15.5	14.6
\$50 - \$75,000	9.7	16.1	14.2	13.9	11.1	14.3	8.6	15.2
\$75 - \$100,000	11.1	19.2	13.7	17.4	23.8	15.7	12.8	17.4
\$100 - \$150,000	19.7	12.8	14.0	15.4	14.7	15.1	11.3	15.9
\$150 - \$200,000	10.1	7.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.9	8.2
\$200,000 and over	30.1	7.1	24.7	11.6	21.1	13.8	24.9	12.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100,000 and over	59.9%	27.4%	47.7%	35.1%	43.4%	37.3%	45.1%	36.3%
Median Income	\$125,000	\$70,000	\$96,000	\$79,000	\$93,000	\$80,000	\$90,000	\$80,000

LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Jewish households in Broward who reported a household income under \$25,000 before taxes in 2015 are considered to be *low income households*. **Table 5-67** shows that 17% (12,000 households) of households are low income households.

- ☆ 45% of low income households live in the West Central, 16% live in the Southwest, 15% in the Southeast, 11% in each of the East and the North Central, and 2% live in the Northwest.
- ☆ 57% of low income households own their home.
- ☆ 6% of low income households are under age 35, 4% are age 35-49, 25% are age 50-64, 12% are age 65-74, and 53% are age 75 and over. In total, 65% are age 65 and over.
- ☆ 45% of low income households are elderly single households, 15% are elderly couple households, 12% are households with children, 6% are non-elderly single households, 5% are households with only adult children, 3% are non-elderly couple households, and 14% are other household structures.
- ☆ 49% of Jewish respondents in low income households identify as Just Jewish, 26% identify as Conservative, 19% identify as Reform, and 6% identify as Orthodox.
- ☆ 75% of married couples in low income households are in-married, 0% are conversionary in-married, and 25% are intermarried.
- ☆ 14% of low income households are synagogue members; 14% attended Chabad in the past year; 8% are JCC members; and 20% are Jewish organization members.
- ☆ 9% of low income households contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip; 31%, on a general trip; and 60% contain no adult who visited Israel.
- ☆ 15% of low income households donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 5% were asked but did not donate, and 80% were not asked to donate.
- ☆ 85% of low income households did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year, 14% donated under \$100, and 1% donated \$100 and over.

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVELS

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2015 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had incomes below the 2014 Federal poverty levels. 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

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 5-74 shows that 3.2% (2,300 households) of *households* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✓ 2.5% (4,400 persons) of *persons in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

Table 5-75 shows that 5.3% (1,800 households) of *households with elderly persons* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels.

✓ 5.4% (2,500 persons) of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* live below the Federal poverty levels.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-74** shows that the 3.2% of **households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels** is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3.9% in Houston, 3.1% in Las Vegas, 2.0% in Miami, 1.5% in South Palm Beach, and 1.0% in West Palm Beach.

The 2.5% of *persons in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 14.6% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Broward County as of 2014 and 15.6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2014.

Table 5-75 shows that the 5.3% of **households with elderly persons with income below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4.5% in Las Vegas, 3.5% in Houston, 2.9% in Miami, 1.8% in South Palm Beach, and 1.0% in West Palm Beach.

The 5.4% of *persons age 65 and over in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 12.7% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over of Broward County as of 2014 and 9.4% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2014.

TABLE 5-74 HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
New York	2011	10.9%		Portland (ME)	2007	1.7%
Minneapolis	2004	6.4%		Detroit	2005	1.6%
St. Paul	2004	5.5%		Rhode Island	2002	1.6%
Houston	2016	3.9%		S Palm Beach	2005	1.5%
BROWARD	2016	3.2%		San Antonio	2007	1.4%
Las Vegas	2005	3.1%		Atlantic County	2004	1.4%
San Diego	2003	3.0%		Bergen	2001	1.3%
Rochester	1999	2.9%		Westport	2000	1.3%
Tucson	2002	2.7%		Hartford	2000	1.1%
Tidewater	2001	2.4%		W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Miami	2014	2.0%		Jacksonville	2002	0.7%
Middlesex	2008	2.0%		Sarasota	2001	0.5%
New Haven	2010	1.9%		Washington	2003	0.4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	1.8%				

**TABLE 5-75
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY PERSONS
LIVING BELOW THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVELS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS AGE 65 AND OVER

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	14.0%		New Haven	2010	2.5%
New York	2011	13.6%		Lehigh Valley	2007	2.5%
Minneapolis	2004	9.8%		Hartford	2000	2.3%
Tidewater	2001	5.7%		Bergen	2001	2.1%
BROWARD	2016	5.3%		Westport	2000	2.0%
Las Vegas	2005	4.5%		Atlantic County	2004	1.9%
Rhode Island	2002	3.8%		S Palm Beach	2005	1.8%
Houston	2016	3.5%		Detroit	2005	1.7%
Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%		San Antonio	2007	1.3%
Rochester	1999	3.3%		Jacksonville	2002	1.2%
Middlesex	2008	3.1%		W Palm Beach	2005	1.0%
Miami	2014	2.9%		Washington	2003	0.5%
Tucson	2002	2.9%		Sarasota	2001	0.5%

HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION

Respondents in Jewish households in Broward were asked their perception about their household's financial situation. **Table 5-76** shows that 4% reported that they cannot make ends meet, 28% are just managing to make ends meet, 36% have enough money, 20% have some extra money, and 12% are well off.

In general, the results reflect the relationships seen in the income data discussed above.

Community Comparisons. **Table 5-77** shows that the 32% of households who are just managing or cannot make ends meet is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Miami, 28% in Atlanta, and 22% in Houston.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Cannot Make Ends Meet

Table 5-76 shows that in total, 4% of households **cannot make ends meet**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (21%)

Well-Off

Table 5-76 shows that, overall, 12% of households are **well off**. The percentage is much higher for:

- households with only adult children (20%)
- elderly couple households (21%)
- households earning \$200,000 and over (44%)
- Orthodox households (20%)
- synagogue member households (21%) and JCC member households (20%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households who rent their home (2%)
- households earning under \$25,000 (0%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (2%)

TABLE 5-76 HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Comfortable/ Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	3.8%	28.2	35.8	20.2	12.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	2.0%	17.6	30.2	34.9	15.3
North Central	4.4%	33.7	39.3	11.7	10.9
East	8.0%	16.1	35.6	22.5	17.8
West Central	2.3%	43.6	29.5	17.8	6.8
Southeast	3.7%	23.9	44.7	18.4	9.3
Southwest	4.7%	20.8	38.7	18.6	17.2
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD					
0 - 4 years	0.7%	30.0	36.9	27.7	4.7
5 - 9 years	0.0%	37.8	37.7	21.5	3.0
10 - 19 years	2.6%	26.0	34.2	28.7	8.5
20 or more years	5.1%	27.4	35.9	16.4	15.2
HOME OWNERSHIP					
Rent Home	8.2%	46.2	33.5	10.6	1.5
Own Home	2.8%	24.1	35.7	22.7	14.7
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	4.7%	17.6	36.5	35.2	6.0
35 - 49	0.4%	23.5	39.9	26.3	9.9
50 - 64	3.2%	27.3	35.8	18.6	15.1
65 - 74	6.6%	26.3	33.8	18.0	15.3
75 and over	4.7%	39.3	34.1	15.0	6.9
→ 65 and over	5.7%	32.7	33.9	16.5	11.2

TABLE 5-76					
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Comfortable/ Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	3.8%	28.2	35.8	20.2	12.0
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	2.7%	29.0	36.2	20.8	11.3
Household with Only Adult Children	2.4%	19.9	32.1	25.2	20.4
Non-Elderly Couple	0.0%	26.4	42.6	15.7	15.3
Non-Elderly Single	3.4%	21.6	42.4	23.4	9.2
Elderly Couple	0.1%	30.3	33.2	15.6	20.8
Elderly Single	8.9%	30.9	36.3	18.9	5.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	20.5%	62.7	16.1	0.7	0.0
\$25 - \$50,000	5.1%	47.9	34.7	5.4	6.9
\$50 - \$100,000	0.4%	22.6	49.2	25.7	2.1
\$100 - \$200,000	0.4%	19.9	39.6	28.6	11.5
\$200,000 and over	0.0%	1.7	13.0	41.8	43.5
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	8.7%	30.1	26.4	14.7	20.1
Conservative	2.7%	31.6	36.8	16.4	12.5
Reform	1.5%	22.7	31.5	27.7	16.6
Just Jewish	5.9%	29.2	39.0	18.4	7.5
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	0.6%	19.1	32.0	27.4	20.9
Non-Member	5.4%	32.7	37.7	16.6	7.6
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	3.7%	35.5	27.8	20.9	12.1
Did Not Attend	3.8%	26.1	38.1	20.0	12.0

TABLE 5-76					
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Cannot Make Ends Meet	Just Managing to Make Ends Meet	Comfortable/ Have Enough Money	Have Some Extra Money	Well Off
All	3.8%	28.2	35.8	20.2	12.0
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	0.0%	21.6	43.0	15.2	20.2
Non-Member	4.3%	29.1	34.8	20.9	10.9
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	4.0%	24.5	25.9	26.2	19.4
Non-Member	3.8%	29.1	38.2	18.7	10.2

BASE: RESPONDENTS

* Question response was “very well off” rather than “well off.”

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 Broward 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% (3,100 households) of respondents identify as Orthodox; 30% (21,600 households), Conservative; 1% (800 households), Reconstructionist; 28% (19,900 households), Reform; and 37% (26,600 households), Just Jewish.

✓ Included in Conservative are 1.0% (700 households) of respondents who volunteered that they identify as Traditional.

✓ Of the 3,100 households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox, respondents in 43% (1,300 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 (excluding part Jewish children), 13% are being raised in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 33%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 25%, Just Jewish.

Table 6-1 shows that 5% of *persons in Jewish households* live in households in which the respondent identifies as Orthodox; 29%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 37%, 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% (8,700 persons) of *Jewish persons* identify as Orthodox; 32% (47,900 persons), Conservative; 1% (1,900 persons), Reconstructionist; 29% (42,700 persons), Reform; and 32% (47,800 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 number of Orthodox Jews decreased from 13,000 in 1997 to 8,700 in 2016 (-33%). The number of Conservative Jews decreased from 89,500 in 1997 to 47,900 in 2016 (-47%). The number of Reform Jews decreased from 61,800 in 1997 to 42,700 in 2016 (-31%). The number of Just Jewish decreased from 77,100 in 1997 to 47,800 in 2016 (-38%).

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 Broward 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 11% in Miami, 10% in Atlanta, 4% in both Houston and South Palm Beach, 3% in Las Vegas, and 2% in West Palm Beach. The 4% compares to 4% in 1997.

Table 6-7 shows that the 30% **Conservative** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in South Palm Beach, 32% in West Palm Beach, 27% in Atlanta, 26% in Miami, 24% in Houston, and 23% in Las Vegas. The 30% compares to 37% in 1997.

Table 6-8 shows that the 28% **Reform** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Atlanta, 37% in both Houston and West Palm Beach, 34% in South Palm Beach, 31% in Miami and 26% in Las Vegas. The 28% compares to 24% in 1997.

Table 6-9 shows that the 37% **Just Jewish** is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Las Vegas, 33% in both Houston and Miami, 29% in West Palm Beach, 26% in South Palm Beach, and 18% in Atlanta. The 37% compares to 34% in 1997.

Thus, from 1997-2016, the percentage Orthodox did not change significantly, the percentage Conservative decreased by 7 percentage points, and the percentage Reform and Just Jewish changed by about 3 percentage points each.

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 in the North Central (12%), and the Southeast (12%)
- synagogue member households (10%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (12%)

Conservative

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 30% of respondents identify as **Conservative**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- synagogue member households (40%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (41%), and Jewish organization member households (46%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (40%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (44%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (58%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- intermarried households (12%)

Reform

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 28% of respondents identify as **Reform**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 65-74 (38%)
- elderly couple households (40%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (39%)
- households who donated under \$100 (42%) and \$1,000 and over (38%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the Southeast (18%)

Just Jewish

Table 6-2 shows that, overall, 37% of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Broward for 5-9 years (57%)
- under age 35 (49%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (49%)
- intermarried households (60%)
- synagogue non-member households (49%)
- who had no Jewish education as a child (47%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (49%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the Southwest (25%)
- elderly couple households (25%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (25%)
- in-married households (25%)
- synagogue member households (13%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (26%), and Jewish organization member households (16%)
- 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 (20%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (20%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (19%)
- households who donated under \$100 (23%), \$100-\$500 (9%), and \$1,000 and over (16%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that 2.6% 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 6-1A
HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
2016

	Jewish Households		Average Household Size		Persons in Jewish Households			
Jewish Identification	%	Number		% Jewish	All	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Jews	% of Jews
Orthodox	4.2%	3,024	2.84	99.0%	8,588	86	8,502	5.7%
Conservative	30.0	21,600	2.36	93.9%	50,976	3,110	47,866	32.1%
Reconstructionist	1.1	792	2.48	98.9%	1,964	22	1,943	1.3%
Reform	27.7	19,944	2.42	88.5%	48,264	5,550	42,714	28.7%
Just Jewish	37.0	26,640	2.41	74.5%	64,202	16,372	47,831	32.1%
All	100.0%	72,000	2.42	85.6%	174,000	25,100	148,900	100.0%

TABLE 6-1B
HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
1997

	Jewish Households		Average Household Size		Persons in Jewish Households			
Jewish Identification	%	Number		% Jewish	All	Number of Non-Jews	Number of Jews	% of Jews
Orthodox	4.4%	5,852	2.19	98.9%	12,816	141	12,675	5.2%
Conservative	36.5	48,545	1.93	95.5%	93,692	4,216	89,476	36.9%
Reconstructionist	0.5	665	2.89	84.6%	1,922	296	1,626	0.7%
Reform	24.2	32,186	2.09	91.8%	67,269	5,516	61,753	25.5%
Just Jewish	34.3	45,619	2.05	82.4%	93,519	16,459	77,060	31.8%
All	100.0%	133,000	2.02	89.3%	269,059	26,628	242,589	100.0%

TABLE 6-2 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	4.2%	30.0	1.1	27.7	37.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	2.4%	22.6	0.5	32.3	42.2
North Central	12.1%	27.5	0.0	21.8	38.6
East	0.5%	23.5	0.4	35.6	40.0
West Central	1.5%	28.3	2.0	25.5	42.7
Southeast	12.2%	32.8	0.4	18.3	36.3
Southwest	1.0%	38.3	1.7	33.9	25.1
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD					
0 - 4 years	5.6%	28.3	0.0	33.6	32.5
5 - 9 years	2.2%	33.1	0.5	7.3	56.9
10 - 19 years	7.9%	24.6	0.1	31.7	35.7
20 or more years	3.3%	31.5	1.6	28.6	35.0
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	5.9%	25.7	0.0	19.9	48.5
35 - 49	5.2%	23.3	1.3	27.4	42.8
50 - 64	2.9%	32.8	1.1	25.5	37.7
65 - 74	3.0%	28.3	1.3	37.5	29.9
75 and over	6.3%	34.4	1.2	25.6	32.5
→ 65 and over	4.8%	31.5	1.2	31.3	31.2
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	5.6%	28.2	1.4	25.5	39.3
Female	3.4%	31.2	0.9	29.3	35.2

TABLE 6-2 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	4.2%	30.0	1.1	27.7	37.0
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	6.4%	28.3	1.2	26.6	37.5
Household with Only Adult Children	2.4%	32.9	1.7	24.8	38.2
Non-Elderly Couple	2.7%	25.1	0.5	28.3	43.4
Non-Elderly Single	2.0%	28.1	0.5	23.0	46.4
Elderly Couple	4.2%	28.6	2.5	39.5	25.2
Elderly Single	7.1%	33.7	0.4	27.2	31.6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	5.9%	25.5	0.2	19.2	49.2
\$25 - \$50,000	2.5%	36.4	0.2	23.7	37.2
\$50 - \$100,000	4.2%	24.3	2.8	23.0	45.7
\$100 - \$200,000	4.2%	30.0	1.3	31.5	33.0
\$200,000 and over	3.3%	32.6	0.3	39.1	24.7
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	6.9%	34.6	1.9	31.7	24.9
Conversionary	0.8%	30.9	1.4	27.8	39.1
Intermarried	0.9%	12.4	0.2	26.3	60.2
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	10.4%	39.7	1.7	34.9	13.3
Non-Member	1.2%	24.9	0.8	24.0	49.1
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	9.2%	40.9	0.3	24.1	25.5
Did Not Attend	2.8%	26.7	1.3	28.8	40.4

TABLE 6-2 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	4.2%	30.0	1.1	27.7	37.0
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	5.9%	36.2	1.0	26.8	30.1
Non-Member	4.1%	29.1	1.1	27.8	37.9
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	6.4%	45.5	1.7	30.3	16.1
Non-Member	3.7%	26.2	0.9	27.1	42.1
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	11.5%	37.9	1.1	20.8	28.7
To Supplemental School	3.2%	32.3	1.4	30.3	32.8
→To Jewish Education	4.7%	33.9	1.3	28.0	32.1
No	3.4%	21.6	0.5	27.1	47.4
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	7.3%	34.9	0.5	24.1	33.2
No	2.9%	28.5	1.4	29.4	37.8
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	7.4%	39.8	1.4	28.0	23.4
No	2.2%	23.9	0.9	27.3	45.7
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	9.3%	44.1	1.8	24.7	20.1
No	2.2%	26.2	1.0	29.8	40.8

TABLE 6-2 JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Reconstruc- tionist	Reform	Just Jewish
All	4.2%	30.0	1.1	27.7	37.0
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	7.1%	39.1	2.4	31.9	19.5
On General Trip	6.0%	30.5	0.8	26.9	35.8
No	0.8%	23.6	0.6	25.7	49.3
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	3.5%	39.8	1.0	37.1	18.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	3.3%	24.0	0.6	31.7	40.4
Not Asked	4.1%	27.3	1.2	24.5	42.9
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	4.2%	26.9	1.1	25.2	42.6
Under \$100	3.5%	30.1	1.1	42.3	23.0
\$100 - \$500	1.3%	58.4	1.0	30.6	8.7
\$500 - \$1,000	6.8%	31.2	0.0	32.3	29.7
\$1,000 and over	6.6%	37.6	1.6	38.2	16.0

Geographic Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-3**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 23% of *respondents who live in the Northwest* identify as Conservative, **Table 6-3** shows that 11% of *respondents who identify as Conservative* live in the Northwest.

Table 6-3 shows that 49% of respondents who identify as Orthodox live in the Southeast and 27% in the North Central, compared to 1%-9% of respondents in the other geographic areas. 29% of respondents who identify as Conservative live in the Southwest and 26% in the West Central. 27% of respondents who identify as Reform live in the Southwest and 25% in the West Central. 32% of respondents who identify as Just Jewish live in West Central.

Age Distribution of Jewish Identification Groups. As an example of the interpretation of **Table 6-4**, note that while **Table 6-2** shows that 49% of *respondents under age 35* identify as Just Jewish, **Table 6-4** shows that 12% of respondents who identify as Just Jewish are under age 35.

32% of Orthodox respondents are age 75 and over. compared to 19%-24% of respondents in the other Jewish identification groups; 33% of Just Jewish respondents are age 50-64.

TABLE 6-3A			
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS			
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS			
Jewish Identification	Northwest	North Central	East
Orthodox	8.5%	27.1	1.0%
Conservative	10.9%	8.8	7.2%
Reform	16.9%	7.5	11.7%
Just Jewish	16.5%	10.0	9.9%
All ¹	14.6%	9.7	9.2%
¹ Includes Reconstructionist.			

TABLE 6-3B				
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH IDENTIFICATION GROUPS				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Jewish Identification	West Central	Southeast	Southwest	Total
Orthodox	9.3%	49.0	5.1	100.0%
Conservative	25.9%	18.7	28.5	100.0%
Reform	25.3%	11.3	27.3	100.0%
Just Jewish	31.7%	16.8	15.1	100.0%
All ¹	27.2%	17.2	22.2	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	12.8%	20.6	21.3	13.6	31.7	100.0%	45.3%
Conservative	8.0%	13.4	35.7	18.6	24.3	100.0%	42.9%
Reform	6.6%	17.1	30.0	26.7	19.6	100.0%	46.3%
Just Jewish	12.2%	20.0	33.2	16.0	18.6	100.0%	34.6%
All ¹	9.3%	17.2	32.6	19.7	21.2	100.0%	40.9%

¹ Includes Reconstructionist.

TABLE 6-5
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
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
Broward	1997	4%	37	1	24	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

TABLE 6-5
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Wilmington	1995	6%	28	4	29	33
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

TABLE 6-5
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Orthodox	Conser- vative	Recon- struc- tionist	Reform	<i>Just Jewish</i>
Los Angeles	1997	6%	29	2	41	22
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
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	%		Community	Year	%
Baltimore ⁵	2010	21%		Hartford	2000	4%
New York	2011	20%		Broward	1997	4%
Bergen	2001	12%		Richmond	1994	4%
Miami	2014	11%		East Bay	2011	3%
Detroit	2005	11%		Las Vegas	2005	3%
Cleveland	2011	10%		San Francisco	2004	3%
Atlanta	2006	10%		San Diego	2003	3%
Harrisburg	1994	10%		Phoenix	2002	3%
Monmouth	1997	9%		Tidewater	2001	3%
Chicago ⁷	2010	7%		Essex-Morris	1998	3%
Middlesex	2008	7%		Milwaukee	1996	3%
Pittsburgh	2002	7%		St. Petersburg	1994	3%
St. Louis	2014	6%		Denver ²	2007	2%
Philadelphia	2009	6%		Portland (ME)	2007	2%
Rhode Island	2002	6%		W Palm Beach	2005	2%
Rochester	1999	6%		Minneapolis	2004	2%
Palm Springs ⁸	1998	6%		St. Paul	2004	2%
Los Angeles	1997	6%		Washington	2003	2%
Buffalo	1995	6%		Jacksonville	2002	2%
Wilmington	1995	6%		Tucson	2002	2%
Columbus	2013	5%		Sarasota	2001	2%
Cincinnati	2008	5%		Westport	2000	2%
Seattle	2000	5%		Charlotte	1997	2%
BROWARD	2016	4%		Orlando	1993	2%
Houston	2016	4%		Howard County	2010	1%
New Haven	2010	4%		Atlantic County	2004	1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	4%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1%
San Antonio	2007	4%		York	1999	1%
Boston ⁶	2005	4%		See footnotes on Table 6-5.		
S Palm Beach	2005	4%				

**TABLE 6-7
CONSERVATIVE IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Tidewater	2001	39%		Cincinnati	2008	27%
Jacksonville	2002	38%		Atlanta	2006	27%
Broward	1997	37%		Essex-Morris	1998	27%
Monmouth	1997	37%		Miami	2014	26%
Richmond	1994	37%		Charlotte	1997	26%
Middlesex	2008	35%		Cleveland	2011	25%
S Palm Beach	2005	35%		Baltimore ⁵	2010	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%		San Antonio	2007	25%
Harrisburg	1994	33%		Houston	2016	24%
Orlando	1993	33%		Phoenix	2002	24%
W Palm Beach	2005	32%		Rochester	1999	24%
Atlantic County	2004	32%		York	1999	24%
St. Paul	2004	32%		Milwaukee	1996	24%
Pittsburgh	2002	32%		Las Vegas	2005	23%
Philadelphia	2009	31%		St. Petersburg	1994	23%
Boston ⁶	2005	31%		Chicago ⁷	2010	22%
Minneapolis	2004	31%		San Diego	2003	22%
Bergen	2001	31%		Sarasota	2001	22%
Hartford	2000	31%		Westport	2000	22%
Palm Springs ⁸	1998	31%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	22%
Buffalo	1995	31%		Tucson	2002	21%
BROWARD	2016	30%		St. Louis	2014	19%
Howard County	2010	30%		New York	2011	19%
New Haven	2010	30%		Seattle	2000	19%
Washington	2003	30%		San Francisco	2004	17%
Rhode Island	2002	30%		Denver ²	2007	16%
Los Angeles	1997	29%		East Bay	2011	15%
Columbus	2013	28%		Portland (ME)	2007	14%
Detroit	2005	28%		See footnotes on Table 6-5.		
Wilmington	1995	28%				

**TABLE 6-8
REFORM IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	51%		Buffalo	1995	35%
Essex-Morris	1998	51%		Columbus	2013	34%
York	1999	49%		S Palm Beach	2005	34%
St. Louis	2014	47%		East Bay	2011	33%
Cincinnati	2008	47%		Howard County	2010	32%
Cleveland	2011	46%		Minneapolis	2004	32%
Chicago ⁷	2010	45%		Tucson	2002	32%
Atlanta	2006	45%		Miami	2014	31%
Phoenix	2002	44%		Washington	2003	31%
Boston ⁶	2005	43%		Hartford	2000	31%
Philadelphia	2009	42%		New Haven	2010	30%
Palm Springs ⁸	1998	42%		Lehigh Valley	2007	30%
Pittsburgh	2002	41%		Orlando	1993	30%
Seattle	2000	41%		Middlesex	2008	29%
Westport	2000	41%		Tidewater	2001	29%
Rochester	1999	41%		Wilmington	1995	29%
Los Angeles	1997	41%		Richmond	1994	29%
San Diego	2003	40%		BROWARD	2016	28%
Charlotte	1997	40%		St. Paul	2004	28%
Denver ²	2007	39%		Rhode Island	2002	28%
San Antonio	2007	39%		Baltimore ⁵	2010	27%
Milwaukee	1996	39%		Las Vegas	2005	26%
St. Petersburg	1994	39%		Monmouth	1997	26%
San Francisco	2004	38%		Bergen	2001	25%
Sarasota	2001	38%		Jacksonville	2002	24%
Houston	2016	37%		Broward	1997	24%
W Palm Beach	2005	37%		New York	2011	23%
Atlantic County	2004	37%		Harrisburg	1994	22%
Detroit	2005	36%		See footnotes on Table 6-5.		
Portland (ME)	2007	35%				

TABLE 6-9
JUST JEWISH IDENTIFICATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	48%		San Antonio	2007	30%
Las Vegas	2005	47%		Bergen	2001	30%
East Bay	2011	45%		Richmond	1994	30%
Tucson	2002	44%		Middlesex	2008	29%
San Francisco	2004	40% ¹		W Palm Beach	2005	29%
BROWARD	2016	37%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
New York	2011	37%		Rochester	1999	29%
St. Paul	2004	37%		St. Louis	2014	28%
Sarasota	2001	37%		Phoenix	2002	28%
Jacksonville	2002	36%		Tidewater	2001	28%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		Monmouth	1997	28%
New Haven	2010	35%		S Palm Beach	2005	26%
Minneapolis	2004	35%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	26%
Rhode Island	2002	35%		Howard County	2010	25%
Seattle	2000	35%		York	1999	25%
Westport	2000	35%		Buffalo	1995	23%
Orlando	1993	35%		Cincinnati	2008	22%
Washington	2003	34%		Detroit	2005	22% ⁴
Hartford	2000	34%		Los Angeles	1997	22%
Broward	1997	34%		Baltimore ⁵	2010	20%
Milwaukee	1996	34%		Essex-Morris	1998	20%
Houston	2016	33%		Philadelphia	2009	18%
Miami	2014	33%		Atlanta	2006	18%
Columbus	2013	33%		Boston ⁶	2005	18%
Wilmington	1995	33%		Pittsburgh	2002	18%
San Diego	2003	32%		Cleveland	2011	16%
Charlotte	1997	32%		Chicago ⁷	2010	14%
Harrisburg	1994	32%		Palm Springs ⁸	1998	14%
Denver ²	2007	31% ³		See footnotes on Table 6-5.		
Lehigh Valley	2007	31%				

IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH

Table 6-10 shows that 66% of Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Broward feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives; 26%, somewhat important; 5%, not too important; and 3%, not at all important.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-11 shows that the 66% who feel that being Jewish is very important is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in Miami, 56% in Atlanta, and 53% in Las Vegas. The 66% compares to 46% in the Pew study.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-10 shows that, overall, 66% of respondents feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- age 75 and over (80%)
- elderly single households (78%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (80%)
- Orthodox households (94%) and Conservative households (82%)
- synagogue member households (84%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (86%), and Jewish organization member households (79%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (79%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (82%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (88%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (79%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (81%)
- households who donated under \$100 (76%), \$100-\$500 (83%), \$500-\$1,000 (88%), and \$1,000 and over (86%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Northwest (53%)
- under age 35 (38%)
- non-elderly single households (56%)
- Just Jewish households (47%)
- intermarried households (45%)
- synagogue non-member households (56%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (56%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (53%)

TABLE 6-10 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important
All	66.0%	25.9	4.9	3.2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Northwest	53.4%	38.9	7.0	0.7
North Central	70.1%	9.9	10.1	9.9
East	59.3%	28.9	5.6	6.2
West Central	67.1%	25.1	6.4	1.4
Southeast	73.7%	21.9	1.2	3.2
Southwest	68.1%	27.0	2.1	2.8
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT				
Under 35	38.2%	50.0	6.3	5.5
35 - 49	58.4%	22.6	12.8	6.2
50 - 64	68.6%	26.8	2.6	2.0
65 - 74	66.0%	23.9	6.3	3.8
75 and over	79.9%	18.9	0.2	1.0
→ 65 and over	73.3%	21.3	3.1	2.3
SEX OF RESPONDENT				
Male	61.3%	27.8	5.8	5.1
Female	69.2%	24.6	4.3	1.9
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	65.4%	22.1	7.3	5.2
Household with Only Adult Children	57.6%	36.0	3.3	3.1
Non-Elderly Couple	64.4%	33.6	0.4	1.6
Non-Elderly Single	56.0%	27.6	10.5	5.9
Elderly Couple	67.8%	31.9	0.1	0.2
Elderly Single	78.4%	11.9	4.8	4.9

TABLE 6-10 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important
All	66.0%	25.9	4.9	3.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	67.1%	23.4	6.4	3.1
\$25 - \$50,000	65.6%	25.0	7.9	1.5
\$50 - \$100,000	60.4%	31.5	3.3	4.8
\$100 - \$200,000	64.5%	29.8	3.1	2.6
\$200,000 and over	80.0%	13.1	1.9	5.0
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	93.9%	3.5	2.6	0.0
Conservative	81.7%	14.5	2.4	1.4
Reform	69.0%	26.6	4.4	0.0
Just Jewish	46.5%	38.0	7.8	7.7
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	74.3%	25.4	0.1	0.2
Conversionary	61.9%	38.1	0.0	0.0
Intermarried	44.6%	34.3	11.5	9.6
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP				
Member	84.2%	14.6	0.0	1.2
Non-Member	56.4%	31.9	7.5	4.2
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR				
Attended	86.1%	13.6	0.3	0.0
Did Not Attend	60.0%	29.6	6.3	4.1
JCC MEMBERSHIP				
Member	71.6%	27.5	0.9	0.0
Non-Member	65.2%	25.7	5.5	3.6

TABLE 6-10 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important
All	66.0%	25.9	4.9	3.2
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP				
Member	78.7%	17.9	2.4	1.0
Non-Member	62.9%	27.9	5.5	3.7
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
To Jewish Day School	78.8%	14.7	3.7	2.8
To Supplemental School	67.6%	26.1	3.4	2.9
→ To Jewish Education	69.9%	23.5	4.0	2.6
No	59.2%	33.2	4.8	2.8
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD				
To Overnight Camp	72.9%	23.8	3.0	0.3
No	63.9%	27.1	5.0	4.0
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER				
In Youth Group	81.4%	16.4	2.2	0.0
No	56.2%	33.1	5.9	4.8
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)				
Hillel/Chabad Participant	87.6%	11.3	1.1	0.0
No	58.5%	32.7	5.1	3.7
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	79.0%	17.3	1.3	2.4
On General Trip	70.8%	24.8	2.8	1.6
No	52.6%	32.8	9.4	5.2

TABLE 6-10 IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH				
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS				
Population Subgroup	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important
All	66.0%	25.9	4.9	3.2
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	80.8%	17.9	0.4	0.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	62.8%	30.8	6.4	0.0
Not Asked	61.1%	28.1	6.4	4.4
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	61.3%	28.4	6.4	3.9
Under \$100	75.7%	22.0	0.8	1.5
\$100 - \$500	83.0%	17.0	0.0	0.0
\$500 - \$1,000	88.4%	9.9	0.0	1.7
\$1,000 and over	86.2%	13.2	0.6	0.0

TABLE 6-1 1
IMPORTANCE OF BEING JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not at All Important
Palm Springs	1998	87%	13		
Cincinnati	2008	76%	21	2	1
Cleveland	2011	75%	20	3	2
Miami *	2014	74%	20	4	2
Baltimore	2010	74%	17	5	4
Chicago	2010	73%	23	4	1
Howard County	2010	70%	24	4	2
Philadelphia	2009	70%	23	6	
Pittsburgh	2002	67%	25	6	2
BROWARD *	2016	66%	26	5	3
Essex-Morris	1998	65%	27	8	
San Diego	2003	64%	26	6	4
Phoenix	2002	63%	28	5	4
Sarasota	2001	62%	31	5	2
Denver	2007	61%	29	7	3
Wilmington	1995	61%	29	7	3
New York	2011	57%	27	9	7
Atlanta	2006	56%	35	5	4
St. Louis	2014	53%	31	12	5
Las Vegas	2005	53%	34	8	6
Columbus	2013	44%	31	11	14
East Bay	2011	42%	33	16	10
San Francisco	2004	41%	41	12	6

* Question was asked using the responses very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important.

BEING JEWISH IS MAINLY A MATTER OF....

Table 6-13 shows that 11% of Jewish respondents in Broward feel that to them personally being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion; 18%, ancestry; 31%, culture; 0%, religion and ancestry; 2%, religion and culture; 5%, ancestry and culture; and 33%, all three. Cumulatively, 47% of respondents included religion in their responses; 56%, ancestry, and 70%, culture.

53% of respondents feel that being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry, culture, or both, thus excluding religion as a component.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-12 shows that the 11% religion compares to 18% in Houston and 8% in Miami.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

A Matter of Religion

Table 6-13 shows that, overall, 11% of respondents feel that to them being Jewish is mainly a matter of religion. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- Orthodox households (29%)
- conversionary in-married households (23%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- non-elderly couple households (1%)

A Matter of Ancestry

Table 6-13 shows that, overall, 18% of respondents feel that to them being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- intermarried households (47%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (31%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (31%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households with only adult children (2%)
- conversionary in-married households (4%)
- synagogue member households (7%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (8%), and JCC member households (4%)
- households in which the respondent attended Jewish day school as a child (5%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (3%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (7%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (7%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (6%), \$500-\$1,000 (4%), and \$1,000 and over (5%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Table 6-13 shows that, overall, 31% of respondents feel that to them being Jewish is mainly a matter of ancestry. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (46%) and age 65-74 (42%)
- households with only adult children (41%) and non-elderly couple households (44%)
- conversionary in-married households (46%)

- age 75 and over (17%)
- non-elderly single households (14%)
- Orthodox households (4%)

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."

TABLE 6-13 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	11.4%	18.0	30.7	0.2	1.7	4.6	33.4
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Northwest	13.2%	17.5	37.5	0.0	2.7	7.1	22.0
North Central	17.9%	16.7	31.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	28.3
East	17.5%	11.3	29.5	0.6	0.5	6.8	33.8
West Central	11.4%	24.2	30.7	0.4	2.7	2.3	28.3
Southeast	10.8%	15.6	23.2	0.0	0.6	5.8	44.0
Southwest	5.8%	16.0	32.4	0.0	1.9	3.4	40.5
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT							
Under 35	9.9%	9.8	45.7	0.6	0.8	9.6	23.6
35 - 49	12.8%	22.2	36.0	0.0	0.5	3.1	25.4
50 - 64	14.3%	15.7	26.0	0.3	1.3	2.3	40.1
65 - 74	9.0%	13.9	41.8	0.0	0.1	4.3	30.9
75 and over	8.9%	24.9	17.0	0.1	5.1	7.9	36.1
→ 65 and over	8.9%	19.7	28.8	0.1	2.7	6.2	33.6
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	10.6%	17.6	30.8	0.1	1.7	4.0	35.2
Female	12.0%	18.3	30.6	0.2	1.7	5.0	32.2

**TABLE 6-13
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	11.4%	18.0	30.7	0.2	1.7	4.6	33.4
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	16.1%	21.5	30.3	0.0	0.7	5.8	25.6
Household with Only Adult Children	19.2%	2.3	41.1	0.0	2.7	1.1	33.6
Non-Elderly Couple	0.7%	23.5	43.7	0.0	0.2	2.5	29.4
Non-Elderly Single	6.5%	16.2	14.2	1.4	0.0	6.6	55.1
Elderly Couple	11.8%	18.2	32.4	0.0	2.7	4.1	30.8
Elderly Single	8.8%	19.4	24.6	0.0	3.8	9.1	34.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	14.7%	25.0	29.6	0.0	3.0	3.0	24.7
\$25 -\$50,000	13.5%	22.2	23.1	0.0	1.4	6.0	33.8
\$50 - \$100,000	12.5%	21.8	24.1	0.0	2.2	6.4	33.0
\$100-\$200,000	14.6%	12.1	36.6	0.8	0.1	4.1	31.7
\$200,000 and over	12.2%	13.2	39.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	31.1
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	28.9%	14.0	3.8	0.0	1.0	2.4	49.9
Conservative	15.2%	14.7	26.2	0.2	2.5	4.5	36.7
Reform	6.2%	11.7	35.9	0.0	1.0	4.6	40.6
Just Jewish	10.4%	27.2	34.2	0.3	1.2	4.6	22.1

TABLE 6-13 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	11.4%	18.0	30.7	0.2	1.7	4.6	33.4
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	11.2%	11.0	37.3	0.0	1.3	3.3	35.9
Conversionary	23.0%	3.5	45.8	0.0	0.0	6.1	21.6
Intermarried	7.2%	47.0	23.6	0.0	4.2	1.2	16.8
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	17.1%	7.0	25.0	0.2	1.9	5.2	43.6
Non	8.3%	24.3	33.9	0.1	1.6	4.2	27.6
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	15.9%	8.4	27.0	0.0	1.0	3.6	44.1
Did Not Attend	10.2%	21.0	31.8	0.2	1.9	4.9	30.0
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	12.0%	3.7	34.8	0.0	0.1	7.6	41.8
Non Member	11.4%	20.0	30.1	0.2	1.9	4.2	32.2
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	12.3%	8.5	32.1	0.0	3.5	5.0	38.6
Non-Member	11.3%	20.3	30.3	0.2	1.3	4.5	32.1

TABLE 6-13 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	11.4%	18.0	30.7	0.2	1.7	4.6	33.4
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	15.4%	4.6	30.8	0.6	1.6	2.6	44.4
To Supplemental School	11.7%	13.8	32.4	0.1	2.0	4.8	35.2
→ To Jewish Education	11.8%	12.2	32.5	0.2	2.0	4.1	37.2
No	9.6%	31.0	23.9	0.1	0.9	5.2	29.3
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	15.0%	12.9	31.3	0.0	2.1	4.3	34.4
No	9.5%	19.9	29.9	0.3	1.5	4.5	34.4
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	10.0%	10.7	30.7	0.1	2.9	4.6	41.0
No	12.6%	22.9	30.1	0.2	0.8	4.3	29.1
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	13.8%	3.2	24.5	0.3	3.9	4.4	49.9
No	10.8%	18.5	35.4	0.2	0.8	3.9	30.4

TABLE 6-13 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	11.4%	18.0	30.7	0.2	1.7	4.6	33.4
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	12.9%	7.0	29.5	0.5	2.9	6.7	40.5
On General Trip	7.9%	12.3	33.9	0.1	0.8	2.9	42.1
No	14.2%	31.4	28.2	0.0	1.8	4.8	19.6
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	12.1%	7.3	31.5	0.2	0.3	5.0	43.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	7.1%	15.4	32.0	0.0	6.0	5.5	34.0
Not Asked	11.7%	22.3	30.6	0.2	1.7	3.7	29.8
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	11.0%	21.6	30.8	0.2	2.2	3.9	30.3
Under \$100	11.2%	10.0	31.1	0.5	0.2	5.1	41.9
\$100 - \$500	14.6%	5.7	35.8	0.0	0.6	3.3	40.0
\$500 - \$1,000	2.7%	4.1	22.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	62.4
\$1,000 and over	17.9%	4.8	30.3	0.0	0.3	6.2	40.5

PROUD TO BE JEWISH

Jewish respondents in Broward were asked if they agree or disagree with the statement “I am proud to be Jewish.” 98% of respondents agreed, which compares to 99% in Miami, 97% in Houston, and 94% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report “A Portrait of Jewish Americans.”

STRONG SENSE OF BELONGING TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Table 6-14 shows that 90% of Jewish respondents in Broward agree with the statement “I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people.”

Community Comparisons. The 90% of respondents who agree with the statement compares to 92% in Miami, 83% in Houston, and 75% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report “A Portrait of Jewish Americans.”

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-14 shows that, overall, 90% 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:

- Orthodox households (98%) and Conservative households (98%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (98%), JCC member households (98%), and Jewish organization member households (99%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (98%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (98%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (98%)
- households who donated \$500-\$1,000 (98%) and \$1,000 and over (99%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the East (77%)
- age 35-49 (79%)
- non-elderly single households (80%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (78%)
- intermarried households (76%)

HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO TAKE CARE OF JEWS IN NEED AROUND THE WORLD

Table 6-14 shows that 76% of Jewish respondents in Broward agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world."

Community Comparisons. The 76% of respondents who agree with the statement compares to 77% in Miami, 83% in Houston, and 63% in the 2013 Pew Research Center report "A Portrait of Jewish Americans."

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-14 shows that, overall, 76% of respondents agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world." The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Southeast (86%)
- under age 35 (89%)
- non-elderly couple households (87%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (89%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (93%) and Jewish organization member households (88%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (86%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (89%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (94%)
- households who donated under \$100 (94%), \$100-\$500 (93%), \$500-\$1,000 (96%), and \$1,000 and over (95%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- age 65-74 (64%)
- Just Jewish households (66%)
- intermarried households (55%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (65%)

TABLE 6-14 JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES		
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World
All	90.1%	75.9%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
Northwest	89.6%	72.1%
North Central	91.0%	66.6%
East	77.3%	76.4%
West Central	91.8%	73.8%
Southeast	89.9%	86.3%
Southwest	93.4%	77.0%
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT		
Under 35	87.9%	89.1%
35 - 49	78.6%	77.3%
50 - 64	91.3%	77.9%
65 - 74	93.8%	64.2%
75 and over	94.8%	76.6%
→ 65 and over	94.3%	70.6%
SEX OF RESPONDENT		
Male	88.9%	68.3%
Female	90.9%	81.1%

TABLE 6-14 JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES		
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World
All	90.1%	75.9%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
Household with Children	84.1%	75.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	95.8%	77.9%
Non-Elderly Couple	90.7%	87.1%
Non-Elderly Single	79.6%	73.7%
Elderly Couple	93.8%	72.8%
Elderly Single	94.6%	77.2%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Under \$25,000	78.3%	74.8%
\$25 - \$50,000	89.8%	71.4%
\$50 - \$100,000	90.0%	74.7%
\$100 - \$200,000	90.3%	70.7%
\$200,000 and over	93.1%	88.5%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION		
Orthodox	97.8%	84.5%
Conservative	97.8%	83.9%
Reform	91.7%	78.1%
Just Jewish	81.3%	65.8%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE		
In-married	95.5%	83.7%
Conversionary	96.4%	70.0%
Intermarried	75.7%	55.3%

TABLE 6-14 JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES		
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World
All	90.1%	75.9%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP		
Member	97.1%	84.8%
Non-Member	86.3%	71.1%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR		
Attended	98.1%	93.1%
Did Not Attend	87.7%	70.8%
JCC MEMBERSHIP		
Member	97.6%	85.4%
Non-Member	89.0%	74.5%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP		
Member	98.5%	88.4%
Non-Member	87.9%	72.7%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD		
To Jewish Day School	93.3%	75.5%
To Supplemental School	92.3%	77.3%
→To Jewish Education	93.0%	76.7%
No	87.2%	74.9%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD		
To Overnight Camp	95.9%	79.3%
No	88.8%	75.5%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER		
In Youth Group	98.1%	85.7%
No	86.0%	70.3%

TABLE 6-14 JEWISH IDENTITY ATTITUDES		
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS		
Population Subgroup	Strong Sense of Belonging to Jewish People	Special Responsibility to Take Care of Jews in Need Around the World
All	90.1%	75.9%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)		
Hillel/Chabad Participant	97.6%	88.9%
No	90.9%	74.6%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL		
On Jewish Trip	97.3%	83.9%
On General Trip	93.4%	81.0%
No	81.7%	65.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR		
Donated to Federation	98.4%	94.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	92.0%	70.3%
Not Asked	86.7%	70.0%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR		
Nothing	87.3%	70.1%
Under \$100	99.6%	93.6%
\$100 - \$500	96.3%	93.3%
\$500 - \$1,000	98.3%	96.2%
\$1,000 and over	99.1%	94.9%

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Table 6-15 summarizes the overall results on religious practices observed by Jewish households in Broward. 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 78% of households. Participating in a Passover Seder is always/usually observed by 79% of households and lighting Chanukah candles, by 77% (both annual rituals). Lighting Sabbath candles, a weekly ritual, is always/usually observed by 22% 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 5% of respondents. 2% of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, a weekly ritual. 15% of households always/usually have a Christmas tree in the home and 24% always/usually/sometimes have one.

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Broward has the sixth highest percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door (78%). Broward is average for all other practices in **Table 6-15**.

TABLE 6-15					
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	78.2%	78.2%			21.8
Participate in a Passover Seder	78.7%	66.0%	12.7	14.2	7.1
Light Chanukah Candles	77.0%	67.0%	10.0	14.0	9.0
Light Sabbath Candles	21.7%	14.8%	6.9	32.4	45.9
Keep a Kosher Home	11.7%	11.7%			88.3
Keep Kosher In/Out of Home	5.0%	5.0%			95.0
Refrain from Using Electricity	2.4%	2.4%			97.6
Have a Christmas Tree	14.9%	12.6%	2.3	9.4	75.7

PRACTICE

Table 6-16 shows that 88% of Jewish respondents in Broward 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 6-17 shows that the 88% who practice is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 89% in South Palm Beach, 88% in West Palm Beach, 87% in both Miami and Atlanta, 79% in Houston, and 72% in Las Vegas. The 88% compares to 85% in 1997.

✓ If having a mezuzah on the front door is added to the list of religious practices, the 88% of households increases to 93%.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-16 shows that, overall, 88% of households **practice**. The percentage is much higher in:

- Orthodox households (100%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (98%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (98%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (98%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (100%), \$500-\$1,000 (100%), and \$1,000 and over (99%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the East (75%)
- Just Jewish households (78%)

TABLE 6-16 PRACTICE	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Practice
All	88.2%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	
Northwest	96.3%
North Central	84.2%
East	74.8%
West Central	82.8%
Southeast	93.6%
Southwest	92.6%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Under 35	82.1%
35 - 49	83.8%
50 - 64	90.1%
65 - 74	89.6%
75 and over	89.2%
→ 65 and over	89.4%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	
Household with Children	86.8%
Household with Only Adult Children	87.8%
Non-Elderly Couple	90.0%
Non-Elderly Single	87.0%
Elderly Couple	95.2%
Elderly Single	87.6%

TABLE 6-16 PRACTICE	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Practice
All	88.2%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under \$25,000	82.9%
\$25 - \$50,000	93.5%
\$50 - \$100,000	84.5%
\$100 - \$200,000	90.3%
\$200,000 and over	93.8%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION	
Orthodox	100.0%
Conservative	94.6%
Reform	93.1%
Just Jewish	77.6%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE	
In-married	96.0%
Conversionary	92.9%
Intermarried	80.6%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
Member	97.3%
Non-Member	83.5%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR	
Attended	97.6%
Did Not Attend	85.4%
JCC MEMBERSHIP	
Member	95.4%
Non-Member	87.2%

TABLE 6-16 PRACTICE	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Practice
All	88.2%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP	
Member	95.2%
Non-Member	86.5%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD	
To Jewish Day School	91.4%
To Supplemental School	92.2%
→ To Jewish Education	91.4%
No	85.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD	
To Overnight Camp	90.2%
No	89.5%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER	
In Youth Group	98.0%
No	83.7%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	93.3%
No	88.6%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL	
On Jewish Trip	97.0%
On General Trip	90.2%
No	80.7%

TABLE 6-16 PRACTICE	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Practice
All	88.2%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR	
Donated to Federation	97.9%
Asked, Did Not Donate	84.1%
Not Asked	85.2%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR	
Nothing	85.1%
Under \$100	95.9%
\$100 - \$500	99.7%
\$500 - \$1,000	99.6%
\$1,000 and over	98.8%

Note to **Table 6-16**: 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 6-17
PRACTICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	93%		Washington	2003	84%
Howard County	2010	91%		Milwaukee	1996	84%
Middlesex	2008	91%		Pittsburgh	2002	83%
Bergen	2001	91%		Los Angeles	1997	83%
Cincinnati	2008	90%		Lehigh Valley	2007	82%
Detroit	2005	89%		Richmond	1994	82%
S Palm Beach	2005	89%		New York	2011	81%
BROWARD	2016	88%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	81%
Chicago	2010	88%		Charlotte	1997	81%
W Palm Beach	2005	88%		Orlando	1993	81%
Minneapolis	2004	88%		Cleveland	2011	80%
Rochester	1999	88%		Houston	2016	79%
Miami	2014	87%		Portland (ME)	2007	79%
Atlanta	2006	87%		San Antonio	2007	79%
Atlantic County	2004	87%		Sarasota	2001	78%
Hartford	2000	87%		Tucson	2002	77%
Westport	2000	87%		York	1999	77%
Tidewater	2001	86%		St. Petersburg	1994	76%
Harrisburg	1994	86%		Denver	2007	75%
New Haven	2010	85%		Jacksonville	2002	75%
St. Paul	2004	85%		Phoenix	2002	75%
Rhode Island	2002	85%		St. Louis	2014	72%
Broward	1997	85%		Las Vegas	2005	72%
Wilmington	1995	85%		Columbus	2013	68%
Baltimore	2010	84%		See note on previous page.		

HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR

Table 6-18 shows that 78% of Jewish households in Broward have a mezuzah on the front door.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-19 shows that the 78% who have a mezuzah on the front door is the sixth highest among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 87% in South Palm Beach, 83% in West Palm Beach, 80% in Miami, 63% in Houston, and 55% in Las Vegas. The 78% compares to 79% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-18 shows that, overall, 78% of households have a mezuzah on the front door. The percentage is much higher (in):

- age 65 and over (88%)
- elderly couple households (91%) and elderly single households (89%)
- Orthodox households (97%) and Conservative households (91%)
- in-married households (96%) and conversionary in-married households (89%)
- synagogue member households (94%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (89%), JCC member households (88%), and Jewish organization member households (96%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (90%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (92%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (91%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (88%) or a general trip (88%) in the past year
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (95%)
- households who donated under \$100 (98%), \$100-\$500 (94%), and \$1,000 and over (96%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the East (59%)
- households who rent their home (60%)
- under age 35 (47%) and age 35-49 (61%)
- non-elderly single households (65%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (68%)
- Just Jewish households (62%)
- intermarried households (38%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (63%)

TABLE 6-18 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
All	78.2%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	
Northwest	79.8%
North Central	77.7%
East	59.4%
West Central	77.0%
Southeast	78.0%
Southwest	86.6%
HOME OWNERSHIP	
Own	82.0%
Rent	60.1%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Under 35	46.6%
35 - 49	60.8%
50 - 64	80.7%
65 - 74	83.4%
75 and over	92.2%
→ 65 and over	87.9%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	
Household with Children	69.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	76.3%
Non-Elderly Couple	81.8%
Non-Elderly Single	65.0%
Elderly Couple	91.4%
Elderly Single	88.7%

TABLE 6-18 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
All	78.2%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under \$25,000	76.9%
\$25 - \$50,000	68.0%
\$50 - \$100,000	76.4%
\$100 - \$200,000	73.2%
\$200,000 and over	82.2%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION	
Orthodox	96.5%
Conservative	91.3%
Reform	82.4%
Just Jewish	61.8%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE	
In-married	95.9%
Conversionary	89.2%
Intermarried	37.6%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
Member	93.6%
Non-Member	70.2%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR	
Attended	89.3%
Did Not Attend	74.9%
JCC MEMBERSHIP	
Member	88.3%
Non-Member	76.8%

TABLE 6-18 HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
All	78.2%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP	
Member	96.3%
Non-Member	73.7%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD	
To Jewish Day School	89.8%
To Supplemental School	83.0%
→ To Jewish Education	83.8%
No	74.1%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD	
To Overnight Camp	83.7%
No	80.2%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER	
In Youth Group	91.7%
No	73.8%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	90.5%
No	76.6%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL	
On Jewish Trip	87.6%
On General Trip	88.2%
No	62.8%

TABLE 6-18	
HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door
All	78.2%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR	
Donated to Federation	94.7%
Asked, Did Not Donate	72.4%
Not Asked	72.9%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR	
Nothing	72.8%
Under \$100	98.1%
\$100 - \$500	94.0%
\$500 - \$1,000	82.2%
\$1,000 and over	95.8%

TABLE 6-19
HAVE A MEZUZAH ON THE FRONT DOOR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	87%		Richmond	1994	64%
Middlesex	2008	83%		Houston	2016	63%
W Palm Beach	2005	83%		Los Angeles	1997	63%
Monmouth	1997	81%		Westport	2000	62%
Miami	2014	80%		Milwaukee	1996	62%
Broward	1997	79%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	61%
BROWARD	2016	78%		Harrisburg	1994	61%
Detroit	2005	77%		St. Petersburg	1994	61%
Atlantic County	2004	77%		York	1999	60%
Bergen	2001	76%		Wilmington	1995	60%
Hartford	2000	72%		Orlando	1993	59%
Sarasota	2001	69%		Tucson	2002	58%
Lehigh Valley	2007	68%		San Diego *	2003	57%
San Antonio	2007	68%		Charlotte	1997	57%
Tidewater	2001	68%		Las Vegas	2005	55%
Rochester	1999	68%		Washington	2003	55%
St. Paul	2004	67%		Phoenix *	2002	55%
Rhode Island	2002	67%		Portland (ME)	2007	50%
New Haven	2010	65%		Seattle	2000	41%
Minneapolis	2004	65%		* Question was asked about a mezuzah on any door of the house.		
Jacksonville	2002	64%				

PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER

Table 6-20 shows that 66% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward reported that someone in their household always participates in a Passover Seder; 13%, usually; 14%, sometimes; and 7%, never. In total, 79% of households always/usually participate in a Seder.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-21 shows that the 79% who **always/usually** participate in a Seder is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 81% in Miami, 80% in South Palm Beach, 79% in West Palm Beach, 71% in Houston, 62% in Atlanta, and 50% in Las Vegas. The 79% compares to 75% in 1997.

The 7% who **never** participate in a Seder is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Las Vegas, 19% in Atlanta, 11% in Houston, 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 6% in Miami. The 7% compares to 8% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-20 shows that, overall, 79% of households always/usually participate in a Seder. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Northwest (93%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (91%)
- Orthodox households (97%)
- synagogue member households (96%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (97%), JCC member households (92%), and Jewish organization member households (89%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (95%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (92%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (95%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (96%)
- households who donated under \$100 (93%), \$100-\$500 (98%), \$500-\$1,000 (100%), and \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (98%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the North Central (62%) and the East (59%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (64%)
- Just Jewish households (65%)
- intermarried households (61%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (65%)

TABLE 6-20 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	78.7%	66.0%	12.7	14.2	7.1
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	92.6%	68.8%	23.8	6.5	0.9
North Central	61.9%	53.8%	8.1	33.3	4.8
East	59.0%	48.2%	10.8	16.5	24.5
West Central	71.6%	60.6%	11.0	17.2	11.2
Southeast	86.5%	72.1%	14.4	7.9	5.6
Southwest	87.8%	78.6%	9.2	10.9	1.3
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	76.3%	63.8%	12.5	6.3	17.4
35 - 49	81.6%	73.3%	8.3	5.7	12.7
50 - 64	82.1%	69.8%	12.3	14.7	3.2
65 - 74	74.1%	54.6%	19.5	17.8	8.1
75 and over	75.9%	65.4%	10.5	18.6	5.5
→ 65 and over	75.0%	60.0%	15.0	18.2	6.8
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	82.2%	73.9%	8.3	4.9	12.9
Household with Only Adult Children	78.8%	66.5%	12.3	9.2	12.0
Non-Elderly Couple	81.6%	74.8%	6.8	16.9	1.5
Non-Elderly Single	82.4%	63.3%	19.1	17.6	0.0
Elderly Couple	77.3%	67.2%	10.1	19.0	3.7
Elderly Single	76.9%	57.7%	19.2	15.3	7.8

TABLE 6-20 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	78.7%	66.0%	12.7	14.2	7.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	64.1%	50.3%	13.8	17.7	18.2
\$25 - \$50,000	74.5%	55.1%	19.4	14.9	10.6
\$50 - \$100,000	76.0%	61.2%	14.8	18.1	5.9
\$100 - \$200,000	85.0%	73.2%	11.8	10.8	4.2
\$200,000 and over	90.7%	86.5%	4.2	4.2	5.1
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	97.4%	97.4%	0.0	0.0	2.6
Conservative	87.4%	76.7%	10.7	8.5	4.1
Reform	83.7%	70.7%	13.0	13.2	3.1
Just Jewish	65.2%	49.4%	15.8	21.5	13.3
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	88.4%	79.3%	9.1	10.5	1.1
Conversionary	84.1%	72.7%	11.4	15.7	0.2
Intermarried	61.0%	51.3%	9.7	17.0	22.0
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	95.5%	88.4%	7.1	3.3	1.2
Non-Member	70.0%	54.3%	15.7	19.8	10.2
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	96.7%	83.9%	12.8	1.8	1.5
Did Not Attend	73.4%	60.7%	12.7	17.8	8.8
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	91.8%	87.6%	4.2	8.2	0.0
Non-Member	76.9%	63.0%	13.9	15.0	8.1

TABLE 6-20 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	78.7%	66.0%	12.7	14.2	7.1
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	89.4%	79.8%	9.6	8.6	2.0
Non-Member	76.1%	62.6%	13.5	15.5	8.4
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	87.5%	79.6%	7.9	7.1	5.4
To Supplemental School	84.4%	68.9%	15.5	12.0	3.6
→To Jewish Education	83.8%	70.8%	13.0	11.1	5.1
No	70.9%	56.5%	14.4	20.2	8.9
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	82.6%	68.9%	13.7	11.8	5.6
No	79.3%	65.9%	13.4	14.5	6.2
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	94.9%	85.4%	9.5	4.8	0.3
No	69.7%	53.1%	16.6	20.1	10.2
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	92.3%	84.9%	7.4	5.6	2.1
No	80.1%	64.5%	15.6	13.5	6.4
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	94.5%	86.2%	8.3	5.0	0.5
On General Trip	82.7%	66.9%	15.8	14.9	2.4
No	64.8%	52.0%	12.8	19.4	15.8

TABLE 6-20 PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	78.7%	66.0%	12.7	14.2	7.1
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	96.0%	84.3%	11.7	3.3	0.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	81.3%	70.3%	11.0	9.3	9.4
Not Asked	72.1%	58.7%	13.4	18.7	9.2
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	73.1%	59.9%	13.2	17.7	9.2
Under \$100	93.1%	83.2%	9.9	5.8	1.1
\$100 - \$500	98.3%	82.6%	15.7	1.7	0.0
\$500 - \$1,000	99.6%	81.7%	17.9	0.4	0.0
\$1,000 and over	98.2%	95.2%	3.0	0.6	1.2

**TABLE 6-21
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	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
BROWARD	2016	79%	66%	13	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
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	
Harrisburg	1994	75%	66%	9	13	12

TABLE 6-21
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Pittsburgh	2002	75%	65%	10	13	13
Broward	1997	75%	64%	11	16	8
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
Phoenix	2002	62%	49%	13	26	12

TABLE 6-21
PARTICIPATE IN A PASSOVER SEDER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
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 6-22 shows that 67% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward reported that someone in their household always lights Chanukah candles; 10%, usually; 14%, sometimes; and 9%, never. In total, 77% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-23 shows that the 77% who **always/usually** light Chanukah candles is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 77% in South Palm Beach, 76% in both Miami and West Palm Beach, 74% in Atlanta, 69% in Houston, and 64% in Las Vegas. The 77% compares to 74% in 1997.

The 9% who **never** light Chanukah candles is the fourth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Las Vegas, 13% in each of South Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and Houston, and 12% in both Miami and Atlanta. The 9% compares to 16% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-22 shows that, overall, 77% of households always/usually light Chanukah candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southwest (89%)
- households earning an annual income of \$100,000-\$200,000 (88%)
- Orthodox households (99%)
- in-married households (90%)
- synagogue member households (91%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (92%), JCC member households (88%), and Jewish organization member households (87%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (88%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (88%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (87%)
- households who donated under \$100 (92%), \$100-\$500 (87%) and \$1,000 and over (89%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- households in the East (55%)
- households under age 35 (60%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (67%)
- Just Jewish households (61%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (67%)
- households who donated \$500-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (65%)

TABLE 6-22 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	77.0%	67.0%	10.0	14.0	9.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	78.6%	66.6%	12.0	11.6	9.8
North Central	70.7%	62.5%	8.2	26.3	3.0
East	55.1%	48.5%	6.6	20.0	24.9
West Central	77.3%	69.2%	8.1	12.5	10.2
Southeast	75.2%	61.7%	13.5	19.4	5.4
Southwest	88.7%	78.2%	10.5	5.5	5.8
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	59.8%	58.4%	1.4	22.6	17.6
35 - 49	79.7%	76.2%	3.5	8.2	12.1
50 - 64	77.3%	65.1%	12.2	14.9	7.8
65 - 74	78.9%	70.8%	8.1	15.3	5.8
75 and over	78.1%	62.2%	15.9	12.8	9.1
→ 65 and over	78.5%	66.5%	12.0	14.0	7.5
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	86.2%	83.9%	2.3	5.9	7.9
Household with Only Adult Children	81.6%	67.2%	14.4	11.7	6.7
Non-Elderly Couple	74.7%	64.4%	10.3	17.2	8.1
Non-Elderly Single	62.6%	47.2%	15.4	21.3	16.1
Elderly Couple	86.4%	75.4%	11.0	7.6	6.0
Elderly Single	70.9%	57.7%	13.2	19.3	9.8

TABLE 6-22 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	77.0%	67.0%	10.0	14.0	9.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	70.2%	66.0%	4.2	7.9	21.9
\$25 - \$50,000	83.2%	63.9%	19.3	16.4	0.4
\$50 - \$100,000	66.5%	56.2%	10.3	21.1	12.4
\$100 - \$200,000	88.1%	75.7%	12.4	7.9	4.0
\$200,000 and over	80.3%	75.2%	5.1	13.6	6.1
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	99.1%	97.6%	1.5	0.9	0.0
Conservative	84.8%	75.3%	9.5	12.9	2.3
Reform	85.7%	73.0%	12.7	10.9	3.4
Just Jewish	61.2%	51.6%	9.6	18.9	19.9
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	90.0%	80.7%	9.3	6.3	3.7
Conversionary	73.5%	72.0%	1.5	26.0	0.5
Intermarried	75.8%	68.6%	7.2	9.7	14.5
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	91.4%	84.1%	7.3	6.3	2.3
Non-Member	69.7%	58.3%	11.4	17.9	12.4
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	92.1%	81.5%	10.6	4.9	3.0
Did Not Attend	72.5%	62.7%	9.8	16.7	10.8
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	88.4%	80.0%	8.4	10.1	1.5
Non-Member	75.5%	65.3%	10.2	14.5	10.0

TABLE 6-22 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	77.0%	67.0%	10.0	14.0	9.0
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	87.4%	76.0%	11.4	10.2	2.4
Non-Member	74.5%	64.8%	9.7	14.9	10.6
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	82.7%	73.1%	9.6	13.3	4.0
To Supplemental School	80.0%	69.5%	10.5	11.3	8.7
→To Jewish Education	80.7%	70.3%	10.4	11.4	7.9
No	71.4%	59.3%	12.1	15.6	13.0
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	78.5%	68.0%	10.5	13.3	8.2
No	77.8%	67.3%	10.5	12.0	10.2
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	87.5%	78.3%	9.2	8.5	4.0
No	71.0%	59.5%	11.5	15.4	13.6
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	86.4%	78.9%	7.5	10.5	3.1
No	74.6%	63.2%	11.4	13.8	11.6
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	87.5%	76.4%	11.1	10.3	2.2
On General Trip	80.6%	69.0%	11.6	13.7	5.7
No	67.0%	59.1%	7.9	16.6	16.4

TABLE 6-22 LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	77.0%	67.0%	10.0	14.0	9.0
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	86.7%	76.9%	9.8	10.4	2.9
Asked, Did Not Donate	73.9%	66.6%	7.3	12.1	14.0
Not Asked	73.7%	63.3%	10.4	15.7	10.6
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	73.7%	63.7%	10.0	15.3	11.0
Under \$100	91.9%	81.4%	10.5	7.2	0.9
\$100 - \$500	86.6%	80.9%	5.7	12.6	0.8
\$500 - \$1,000	64.7%	50.7%	14.0	20.3	15.0
\$1,000 and over	88.7%	75.9%	12.8	7.3	4.0

TABLE 6-23
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	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
Broward	1997	74%	68%	6	10	16
Wilmington	1995	74%	67%	7	9	17

TABLE 6-23
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
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
Denver	2007	66%	54%	12	17	17
Palm Springs	1998	66%	66%		15	19
Sarasota	2001	65%	57%	8	13	22

TABLE 6-23
LIGHT CHANUKAH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
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	

LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES

Table 6-24 shows that 15% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward reported that someone in their household always lights Sabbath candles; 7%, usually; 32%, sometimes; and 46%, never. In total, 22% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. A significant decline is seen in the percentage of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles (22%) from the percentages for the three practices discussed previously (77%-79%).

Community Comparisons. Table 6-25 shows that the 22% who **always/usually** light Sabbath candles is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Miami, 24% in Houston, 23% in Atlanta, 22% in South Palm Beach, 17% in West Palm Beach, and 11% in Las Vegas. The 22% compares to 21% in 1997.

The 46% who **never** light Sabbath candles is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Las Vegas, 59% in West Palm Beach, 55% in South Palm Beach, 48% in Atlanta, 46% in Miami, and 43% in Houston. The 46% compares to 52% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-24 shows that, overall, 22% of households always/usually light Sabbath candles. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (37%)
- Orthodox households (77%)
- synagogue member households (34%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (38%), and Jewish organization member households (34%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (37%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (33%) and \$500-\$1,000 (35%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for:

- non-elderly single households (8%)
- Reform households (12%)
- intermarried households (8%)
- 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%)

TABLE 6-24
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	21.7%	14.8%	6.9	32.4	45.9
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	13.7%	10.3%	3.4	35.3	51.0
North Central	15.1%	13.2%	1.9	32.8	52.1
East	21.0%	9.7%	11.3	23.9	55.1
West Central	15.8%	9.2%	6.6	29.1	55.1
Southeast	36.8%	25.5%	11.3	40.5	22.7
Southwest	25.3%	18.8%	6.5	31.8	42.9
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	16.9%	10.5%	6.4	30.2	52.9
35 - 49	23.3%	18.8%	4.5	30.3	46.4
50 - 64	22.0%	13.1%	8.9	34.6	43.4
65 - 74	16.5%	10.9%	5.6	30.8	52.7
75 and over	26.0%	19.3%	6.7	32.2	41.8
→ 65 and over	21.3%	15.2%	6.1	31.5	47.2
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	26.9%	18.1%	8.8	26.2	46.9
Household with Only Adult Children	26.9%	21.2%	5.7	28.1	45.0
Non-Elderly Couple	16.4%	12.1%	4.3	44.4	39.2
Non-Elderly Single	7.7%	5.0%	2.7	44.0	48.3
Elderly Couple	15.4%	10.6%	4.8	41.7	42.9
Elderly Single	27.2%	18.1%	9.1	28.9	43.9

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	21.7%	14.8%	6.9	32.4	45.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	27.8%	20.7%	7.1	18.9	53.3
\$25 - \$50,000	18.5%	11.9%	6.6	35.2	46.3
\$50 - \$100,000	24.0%	13.3%	10.7	26.9	49.1
\$100 - \$200,000	20.2%	16.4%	3.8	36.5	43.3
\$200,000 and over	25.6%	17.5%	8.1	44.4	30.0
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	77.0%	73.7%	3.3	18.3	4.7
Conservative	28.6%	21.9%	6.7	36.8	34.6
Reform	12.2%	6.9%	5.3	45.9	41.9
Just Jewish	16.2%	8.2%	8.0	20.0	63.8
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	27.9%	20.2%	7.7	39.7	32.4
Conversionary	18.3%	14.3%	4.0	49.9	31.8
Intermarried	7.9%	3.4%	4.5	19.9	72.2
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	33.5%	25.3%	8.2	40.6	25.9
Non-Member	15.5%	9.3%	6.2	28.2	56.3
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	38.0%	26.1%	11.9	42.2	19.8
Did Not Attend	16.8%	11.4%	5.4	29.5	53.7
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	25.7%	15.1%	10.6	28.1	46.2
Non-Member	21.1%	14.7%	6.4	33.0	45.9

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	21.7%	14.8%	6.9	32.4	45.9
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	33.7%	25.8%	7.9	39.1	27.2
Non-Member	18.7%	12.1%	6.6	30.8	50.5
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	29.7%	21.1%	8.6	29.8	40.5
To Supplemental School	21.2%	13.1%	8.1	37.6	41.2
→To Jewish Education	23.5%	15.5%	8.0	34.9	41.6
No	17.0%	13.6%	3.4	27.3	55.7
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	23.6%	15.0%	8.6	36.1	40.3
No	21.2%	15.2%	6.0	31.4	47.4
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	31.4%	20.3%	11.1	38.6	30.0
No	15.2%	11.4%	3.8	28.8	56.0
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	37.1%	26.0%	11.1	35.5	27.4
No	16.6%	10.7%	5.9	32.2	51.2
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	25.6%	18.5%	7.1	37.8	36.6
On General Trip	30.3%	18.2%	12.1	39.9	29.8
No	11.1%	9.2%	1.9	22.0	66.9

TABLE 6-24 LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	21.7%	14.8%	6.9	32.4	45.9
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	30.8%	21.9%	8.9	37.2	32.0
Asked, Did Not Donate	11.0%	8.9%	2.1	33.8	55.2
Not Asked	19.6%	12.8%	6.8	30.4	50.0
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	18.7%	12.4%	6.3	30.7	50.6
Under \$100	29.3%	22.4%	6.9	37.0	33.7
\$100 - \$500	32.6%	26.0%	6.6	37.1	30.3
\$500 - \$1,000	35.0%	12.1%	22.9	32.0	33.0
\$1,000 and over	28.3%	19.8%	8.5	42.6	29.1

TABLE 6-25
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	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
Lehigh Valley	2007	22%	14%	8	29	49
Chicago	2010	22%	14%	8	26	52

TABLE 6-25
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Tidewater	2001	22%	14%	8	25	54
St. Petersburg	1994	22%	14%	7	28	51
Broward	1997	21%	15%	6	28	52
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
Phoenix	2002	16%	11%	5	26	57

TABLE 6-25
LIGHT SABBATH CANDLES
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
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 6-26 shows that 5% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward keep kosher in and out of the home and 7% keep kosher in the home only. In total, 12% (8,400 households) of households keep a kosher home and 22,000 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 3,600 households with 10,000 persons keep kosher in and out of the home.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-27 shows that the 12% who **keep a kosher home** is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 20% in Miami, 14% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Atlanta, 12% in Houston, 9% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in Las Vegas. The 12% compares to 16% in 1997.

The 5% who **keep kosher in and out of the home** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Miami, 6% in Houston, 5% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in both Las Vegas and West Palm Beach. The 5% compares to 5% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Keep a Kosher Home

Table 6-26 shows that, overall, 12% of households **keep a kosher home**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (21%)
- Orthodox households (79%)
- synagogue member households (23%) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (26%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (26%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (25%)
- households who donated \$500-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (32%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- non-elderly single households (4%)
- Reform households (3%)
- intermarried households (3%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (5%)

Keep Kosher In and Out of the Home

Table 6-26 shows that, overall, 5% of respondents **keep kosher in and out of the home**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in the Southeast (14%)
- Orthodox households (58%)
- synagogue member households (12%) and households who attended Chabad in the past year (11%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (13%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (14%)

TABLE 6-26 KEEP KOSHER			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.7%	6.7%	5.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Northwest	8.4%	4.9%	3.5
North Central	13.6%	4.8%	8.8
East	19.4%	13.6%	5.8
West Central	6.9%	5.5%	1.4
Southeast	21.2%	7.7%	13.5
Southwest	8.5%	6.4%	2.1
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
Under 35	8.3%	1.5%	6.8
35 - 49	15.2%	8.4%	6.8
50 - 64	10.4%	6.1%	4.3
65 - 74	11.4%	8.2%	3.2
75 and over	12.4%	6.1%	6.3
→ 65 and over	11.9%	7.2%	4.7
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	13.3%	6.5%	6.8
Household with Only Adult Children	15.1%	10.9%	4.2
Non-Elderly Couple	5.9%	3.5%	2.4
Non-Elderly Single	4.4%	1.2%	3.2
Elderly Couple	8.7%	5.9%	2.8
Elderly Single	16.9%	9.0%	7.9

TABLE 6-26 KEEP KOSHER			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.7%	6.7%	5.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$25,000	13.5%	9.6%	3.9
\$25 - \$50,000	16.5%	7.2%	9.3
\$50 - \$100,000	9.8%	4.3%	5.5
\$100 - \$200,000	9.4%	3.4%	6.0
\$200,000 and over	14.3%	10.9%	3.4
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	79.2%	21.7%	57.5
Conservative	17.5%	11.1%	6.4
Reform	2.7%	2.6%	0.1
Just Jewish	5.9%	4.2%	1.7
TYPE OF MARRIAGE			
In-married	14.4%	8.0%	6.4
Conversionary	8.3%	6.2%	2.1
Intermarried	2.6%	2.6%	0.0
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	23.2%	11.6%	11.6
Non-Member	5.8%	4.1%	1.7
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	26.0%	14.8%	11.2
Did Not Attend	7.4%	4.2%	3.2
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	19.0%	13.4%	5.6
Non-Member	10.7%	5.7%	5.0

TABLE 6-26 KEEP KOSHER			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.7%	6.7%	5.0
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	16.9%	10.7%	6.2
Non-Member	10.4%	5.6%	4.8
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Jewish Day School	26.0%	12.8%	13.2
To Supplemental School	9.0%	4.7%	4.3
→ To Jewish Education	13.1%	6.6%	6.5
No	8.0%	5.6%	2.4
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	15.5%	8.8%	6.7
No	9.8%	5.3%	4.5
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
In Youth Group	16.8%	8.6%	8.2
No	8.0%	4.9%	3.1
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	25.0%	11.5%	13.5
No	6.7%	4.1%	2.6
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	20.2%	10.7%	9.5
On General Trip	13.6%	8.2%	5.4
No	4.5%	2.6%	1.9

TABLE 6-26 KEEP KOSHER			
BASE: RESPONDENTS			
Population Subgroup	Total In Home	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
All	11.7%	6.7%	5.0
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	18.2%	12.5%	5.7
Asked, Did Not Donate	6.6%	1.5%	5.1
Not Asked	9.8%	5.3%	4.5
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	9.5%	4.9%	4.6
Under \$100	18.6%	10.3%	8.3
\$100 - \$500	14.0%	11.6%	2.4
\$500 - \$1,000	31.6%	28.2%	3.4
\$1,000 and over	14.3%	7.2%	7.1

**TABLE 6-27
KEEP KOSHER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	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
Broward	1997	16%	11%	5
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

**TABLE 6-27
KEEP KOSHER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
Milwaukee	1996	13%	8%	5
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

TABLE 6-27
KEEP KOSHER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Total In Home</i>	In Home Only	In and Out of Home
San Diego *	2003	8%	NA	NA
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 6-28 shows that 2% of respondents in Jewish households in Broward refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-28 shows that the 2.4% who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7.4% in Miami, 2.9% in Houston, 2.1% in South Palm Beach, 1.3% in Las Vegas, and 0.8% in West Palm Beach. The 2.4% compares to 1.6% in 1997.

The percentage who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath is 98% for the Southeast and 43% for Orthodox respondents.

TABLE 6-28
REFRAIN FROM USING ELECTRICITY ON THE SABBATH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	12.1%		S Palm Beach	2005	2.1%
Detroit	2005	9.5%		Tidewater	2001	2.1%
Miami	2014	7.4%		Milwaukee	1996	2.1%
Middlesex	2008	6.1%		Richmond	1994	1.9%
Monmouth	1997	5.5%		Broward	1997	1.6%
Rhode Island	2002	4.4%		Tucson	2002	1.4%
Harrisburg	1994	3.6%		Portland (ME)	2007	1.3%
New Haven	2010	3.3%		Las Vegas	2005	1.3%
Houston	2016	2.9%		Charlotte	1997	1.3%
Washington	2003	2.9%		Jacksonville	2002	1.1%
Rochester	1999	2.9%		Wilmington	1995	1.0%
Hartford	2000	2.7%		Atlantic County	2004	0.9%
Minneapolis	2004	2.5%		W Palm Beach	2005	0.8%
BROWARD	2016	2.4%		Sarasota	2001	0.8%
St. Paul	2004	2.4%		York	1999	0.7%
San Antonio	2007	2.3%		Westport	2000	0.3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	2.1%				

HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE

Table 6-29 shows that 13% of Jewish households in Broward always have a Christmas tree; 2%, usually; 9%, sometimes; and 76%, never. In total, 24% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-30 shows that the 24% who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Houston, 34% in Las Vegas, 14% in West Palm Beach, 13% in Miami, and 8% in South Palm Beach. The 24% compares to 14% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-29 shows that, overall, 24% of households always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree. The percentage is much higher in:

- households under age 35 (44%) and age 35-49 (36%)
- households with children (39%)
- Just Jewish households (40%)
- conversionary in-married households (35%) and intermarried households (86%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (43%)

The percentage is much lower for:

- households age 75 and over (12%)
- non-elderly single households (14%) and elderly single households (11%)
- Orthodox households (3%) and Conservative households (11%)
- in-married households (8%)
- synagogue member households (9%), households who participated in Chabad in the past year (11%), JCC member households (8%), and Jewish organization member households (6%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (9%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (7%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (9%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (7%)
- households who donated under \$100 (5%), \$100-\$500 (12%), \$500-\$1,000 (6%), and \$1,000 and over (6%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

✓ Of households in which everyone was born or raised Jewish, 2% always have a Christmas tree; 1%, usually; 7%, sometimes; and 91%, never.

✓ Of households in which everyone is currently Jewish, 3% always have a Christmas tree; 1%, usually; 7%, sometimes; and 89%, never.

✓ Of households who always have a Christmas tree, 63% also always light Chanukah candles and 23% never do. Of households who always light Chanukah candles, 12% always have a Christmas tree and 79% never do.

✓ 8% of households always have a Christmas tree and always light Chanukah candles.
4% of households never have a Christmas tree and never light Chanukah candles.

✓ Of FSU households, 43% always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree.

TABLE 6-29 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	24.3%	12.6%	2.3	9.4	75.7
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	20.4%	13.1%	1.7	5.6	79.6
North Central	19.7%	6.3%	7.2	6.2	80.3
East	31.3%	16.8%	4.0	10.5	68.7
West Central	28.5%	17.2%	0.0	11.3	71.5
Southeast	26.9%	12.1%	4.0	10.8	73.1
Southwest	18.6%	7.8%	1.4	9.4	81.4
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
Under 35	44.3%	30.2%	0.0	14.1	55.7
35 - 49	35.5%	23.9%	1.6	10.0	64.5
50 - 64	25.0%	12.0%	4.8	8.2	75.0
65 - 74	20.3%	10.9%	1.1	8.3	79.7
75 and over	11.7%	0.6%	0.4	10.7	88.3
→ 65 and over	16.0%	5.7%	0.8	9.5	84.0

TABLE 6-29 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	24.3%	12.6%	2.3	9.4	75.7
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	39.3%	25.8%	1.4	12.1	60.7
Household with Only Adult Children	25.3%	15.0%	1.9	8.4	74.7
Non-Elderly Couple	30.8%	17.0%	8.4	5.4	69.2
Non-Elderly Single	13.5%	0.5%	1.8	11.2	86.5
Elderly Couple	17.5%	9.9%	1.3	6.3	82.5
Elderly Single	10.5%	0.2%	0.0	10.3	89.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	21.0%	8.6%	1.3	11.1	79.0
\$25 - \$50,000	31.9%	15.8%	0.6	15.5	68.1
\$50 - \$100,000	28.0%	12.3%	3.1	12.6	72.0
\$100 - \$200,000	29.4%	17.7%	2.8	8.9	70.6
\$200,000 and over	21.8%	14.2%	1.1	6.5	78.2
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	2.6%	2.6%	0.0	0.0	97.4
Conservative	11.0%	5.9%	0.2	4.9	89.0
Reform	22.5%	13.2%	3.9	5.4	77.5
Just Jewish	39.5%	19.0%	3.1	17.4	60.5
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	7.8%	2.8%	0.5	4.5	92.2
Conversionary	34.9%	20.6%	3.4	10.9	65.1
Intermarried	85.6%	55.3%	9.7	20.6	14.4

TABLE 6-29 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	24.3%	12.6%	2.3	9.4	75.7
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	9.2%	4.8%	0.7	3.7	90.8
Non-Member	32.0%	16.6%	3.1	12.3	68.0
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	11.0%	9.6%	0.5	0.9	89.0
Did Not Attend	28.2%	13.5%	2.8	11.9	71.8
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	8.2%	1.5%	0.0	6.7	91.8
Non-Member	26.5%	14.1%	2.6	9.8	73.5
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	6.2%	1.7%	0.1	4.4	93.8
Non-Member	28.7%	15.3%	2.8	10.6	71.3
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	14.8%	10.3%	1.6	2.9	85.2
To Supplemental School	17.7%	7.8%	1.8	8.1	82.3
→To Jewish Education	18.9%	9.9%	1.7	7.3	81.1
No	32.6%	15.5%	3.5	13.6	67.4
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	22.5%	14.2%	2.6	5.7	77.5
No	21.6%	9.4%	2.0	10.2	78.4
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	9.2%	5.2%	1.4	2.6	90.8
No	31.4%	15.5%	2.8	13.1	68.6

TABLE 6-29 HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE					
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS					
Population Subgroup	Always + Usually + Sometimes	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
All	24.3%	12.6%	2.3	9.4	75.7
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	7.3%	2.5%	0.0	4.8	92.7
No	27.1%	14.9%	2.5	9.7	72.9
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	9.3%	7.9%	0.3	1.1	90.7
On General Trip	14.6%	4.6%	3.4	6.6	85.4
No	42.8%	22.9%	2.6	17.3	57.2
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	7.4%	3.3%	0.1	4.0	92.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	27.9%	21.4%	0.0	6.5	72.1
Not Asked	30.0%	14.9%	3.4	11.7	70.0
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	29.8%	15.6%	3.0	11.2	70.2
Under \$100	5.1%	1.9%	0.2	3.0	94.9
\$100 - \$500	12.0%	5.1%	0.1	6.8	88.0
\$500 - \$1,000	5.8%	1.7%	0.0	4.1	94.2
\$1,000 and over	5.8%	5.2%	0.0	0.6	94.2

**TABLE 6-30
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually/ Sometimes</i>	Always	Usually	Some- times	Never
Portland (ME)	2007	48%	30%	6	12	52
Houston	2016	36%	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 6-30
HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE HOME
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Always/ Usually/ Sometimes</i>	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
Broward	1997	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 6-31 shows that 28% of Jewish respondents in Broward never attend synagogue services (*attend services*) or attend services only for weddings, b'nai mitzvah ceremonies, and other such occasions (*special occasions*). 30% of respondents attend services only on the High Holidays; 22%, a few times per year; and 20%, once per month or more, including 9% who attend services once per week or more. Thus, 72% 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 6-32 shows that the 20% who **attend services once per month or more** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Houston, 22% in Miami, 20% in South Palm Beach, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 13% in Las Vegas. The 20% compares to 18% in 1997.

The 28% who **never attend services** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Las Vegas, 31% in West Palm Beach, 28% in both Miami and South Palm Beach, and 27% in Houston. The 28% compares to 32% in 1997.

Age of Respondent. Table 6-33 shows that the 10% of respondents **under age 35** who attend services once per month or more is the fourth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in Houston, 27% in Miami, 20% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Las Vegas, and 9% in West Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 16% in 1997.

The 18% of respondents **age 35-49** who attend services once per month or more is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Houston, 27% in Miami, 24% in South Palm Beach, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 11% in Las Vegas. The 18% compares to 23% in 1997.

The 17% of respondents **age 50-64** who attend services once per month or more is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in Houston, 22% in Miami, 15% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, and 11% in Las Vegas. The 17% compares to 15% in 1997.

The 22% of respondents **age 65-74** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Houston, 20% in Miami, 18% in South Palm Beach, 16% in West Palm Beach, and 14% in Las Vegas. The 22% compares to 18% in 1997.

The 27% of respondents **age 75 and over** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Houston, 21% in South Palm Beach, 18% in West Palm Beach, 17% in Miami, and 16% in Las Vegas. The 27% compares to 18% in 1997.

The 25% of respondents **age 65 and over** who attend services once per month or more is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in Houston, 20% in South Palm Beach, 18% in Miami, 17% in West Palm Beach, and 15% in Las Vegas. The 25% compares to 18% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

Attend Services Once per Month or More

Table 6-31 shows that, overall, 20% of respondents **attend services once per month or more**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in:

- households in the Southeast (31%)
- Orthodox households (64%) and Conservative households (30%)
- conversionary in-married households (37%)
- synagogue member households (49%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (31%), and Jewish organization member households (38%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (35%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (37%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (33%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (42%) and \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (38%)

The percentage who attend services once per month or more is much lower for respondents (in):

- under age 35 (10%)
- non-elderly couple households (8%) and non-elderly single households (9%)
- Just Jewish households (5%)
- intermarried households (3%)
- synagogue non-member households (5%)

Never Attend Services

Table 6-31 shows that, overall, 28% of respondents **never attend services**. The percentage is much higher for respondents (in):

- households in the Northwest (43%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (38%) and 5-9 years (38%)
- under age 35 (40%)
- Just Jewish households (49%)
- intermarried households (61%)
- synagogue non-member households (40%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (42%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (47%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- the Southeast (18%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (15%)
- Orthodox households (3%) and Conservative households (12%)
- in-married households (17%)
- synagogue member households (5%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (7%), JCC member households (8%), and Jewish organization member households (14%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (11%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (15%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (13%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (11%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (13%)
- households who donated under \$100 (15%), \$100-\$500 (16%), \$500-\$1,000 (5%), and \$1,000 and over (5%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

Note that 2.6% 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 6-31
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa- sions 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	28.2%	30.4	21.8	5.8	4.9	8.9	19.6%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Northwest	43.0%	22.3	17.9	8.8	2.6	5.4	16.8%
North Central	27.8%	45.6	11.0	0.5	6.1	9.0	15.6%
East	31.7%	22.2	30.2	3.8	2.1	10.0	15.9%
West Central	33.4%	33.0	19.0	4.0	5.5	5.1	14.6%
Southeast	17.6%	26.3	25.6	9.3	3.4	17.8	30.5%
Southwest	19.1%	32.5	25.8	6.6	7.6	8.4	22.6%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD							
0 - 4 years	37.6%	22.4	15.2	12.5	6.5	5.8	24.8%
5 - 9 years	37.8%	35.9	15.4	2.9	5.5	2.5	10.9%
10 - 19 years	19.4%	29.6	25.2	10.3	4.0	11.5	25.8%
20 or more years	28.9%	30.8	22.1	4.0	5.0	9.2	18.2%
AGE OF RESPONDENT							
Under 35	40.2%	32.3	17.3	5.0	1.0	4.2	10.2%
35 - 49	33.0%	31.5	17.6	7.5	4.4	6.0	17.9%
50 - 64	24.7%	34.4	24.0	4.3	5.1	7.5	16.9%
65 - 74	31.1%	22.2	24.4	5.8	5.3	11.2	22.3%
75 and over	21.8%	30.6	21.0	6.9	6.5	13.2	26.6%
→ 65 and over	26.3%	26.6	22.6	6.4	5.9	12.2	24.5%
SEX OF RESPONDENT							
Male	24.3%	28.7	26.3	6.2	5.2	9.3	20.7%
Female	30.9%	31.7	18.5	5.6	4.7	8.6	18.9%

TABLE 6-31 SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa- sions 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	28.2%	30.4	21.8	5.8	4.9	8.9	19.6%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	31.7%	26.8	19.3	7.4	6.6	8.2	22.2%
Household with Only Adult Children	33.4%	29.3	17.6	5.6	7.1	7.0	19.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	28.0%	37.0	26.8	2.6	2.1	3.5	8.2%
Non-Elderly Single	19.0%	48.4	23.5	4.7	0.8	3.6	9.1%
Elderly Couple	24.6%	33.6	14.6	8.7	3.1	15.4	27.2%
Elderly Single	21.3%	24.8	29.3	6.6	5.8	12.2	24.6%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	31.3%	27.6	22.7	0.7	3.8	13.9	18.4%
\$25 - \$50,000	26.4%	24.3	27.5	8.0	4.0	9.8	21.8%
\$50 - \$100,000	31.4%	31.8	19.5	3.5	4.8	9.0	17.3%
\$100 - \$200,000	28.3%	34.4	12.0	11.2	6.0	8.1	25.3%
\$200,000 and over	15.2%	34.1	27.2	8.0	7.1	8.4	23.5%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	2.9%	18.9	14.5	3.7	9.3	50.7	63.7%
Conservative	11.8%	32.9	25.3	7.8	8.4	13.8	30.0%
Reform	22.5%	29.0	28.2	9.7	5.8	4.8	20.3%
Just Jewish	49.2%	31.2	14.7	1.2	0.7	3.0	4.9%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	16.7%	35.1	21.7	8.4	8.1	10.0	26.5%
Conversionary	37.5%	9.2	16.4	10.0	4.0	22.9	36.9%
Intermarried	61.4%	21.3	14.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.9%

TABLE 6-31 SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE							
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS							
Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa- sions 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	28.2%	30.4	21.8	5.8	4.9	8.9	19.6%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	5.4%	18.9	27.0	14.3	13.0	21.4	48.7%
Non-Member	39.9%	36.4	19.1	1.5	0.7	2.4	4.6%
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	7.0%	36.3	26.1	6.4	7.4	16.8	30.6%
Did Not Attend	34.4%	28.7	20.5	5.7	4.2	6.5	16.4%
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	7.5%	39.6	25.5	5.5	9.1	12.8	27.4%
Non-Member	31.1%	29.2	21.2	5.9	4.3	8.3	18.5%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	13.7%	23.0	25.2	11.7	11.0	15.4	38.1%
Non-Member	31.7%	32.3	20.9	4.4	3.4	7.3	15.1%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	11.2%	28.5	24.9	7.6	9.1	18.7	35.4%
To Supplemental School	23.0%	34.2	23.4	6.9	5.4	7.1	19.4%
→ To Jewish Education	22.7%	31.4	23.5	6.6	6.6	9.2	22.4%
No	42.2%	25.6	20.8	3.5	0.6	7.3	11.4%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	23.4%	33.7	22.8	6.3	4.5	9.3	20.1%
No	29.8%	28.3	22.6	5.5	5.3	8.5	19.3%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
In Youth Group	15.1%	29.7	26.4	7.4	8.4	13.0	28.8%
No	36.7%	30.5	20.0	4.7	2.5	5.6	12.8%

**TABLE 6-31
SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Population Subgroup	Never+ Special Occa- sions 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	28.2%	30.4	21.8	5.8	4.9	8.9	19.6%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	13.0%	23.3	26.7	9.3	6.0	21.7	37.0%
No	31.0%	32.1	21.4	5.7	4.8	5.0	15.5%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	11.2%	31.4	24.6	8.7	8.4	15.7	32.8%
On General Trip	19.4%	39.5	22.7	8.1	3.8	6.5	18.4%
No	47.4%	21.4	19.0	1.8	3.7	6.7	12.2%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	12.7%	32.4	25.6	8.4	6.4	14.5	29.3%
Asked, Did Not Donate	31.9%	23.2	25.3	10.3	5.0	4.3	19.6%
Not Asked	33.3%	30.5	19.9	4.5	4.5	7.3	16.3%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	33.2%	29.7	20.5	5.1	4.5	7.0	16.6%
Under \$100	15.1%	42.1	21.5	6.1	4.8	10.4	21.3%
\$100 - \$500	15.7%	20.6	21.9	8.4	10.3	23.1	41.8%
\$500 - \$1,000	4.7%	36.0	40.7	10.7	2.7	5.2	18.6%
\$1,000 and over	4.8%	22.9	34.7	14.2	6.3	17.1	37.6%

Note: See page 6-94 for an explanation of ❶.

TABLE 6-32
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
New Haven	2010	32%	24	20	25

TABLE 6-32
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
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
Broward	1997	32%	31	20	18
W Palm Beach	2005	31%	31	21	16
Portland (ME)	2007	45%	22	17	15

TABLE 6-32
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
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 6-33
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%
Orlando	1993	12%	26%	12%	38%	23%	33%	21%

TABLE 6-33
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
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%
Broward	1997	16%	23%	15%	18%	18%	18%	18%
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 sometimes reported in other studies.

Intermarriage by Age

Broward Jewish households contain 38,200 married couples. **Table 6-34** shows that 68% (25,900 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 9% (3,400 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 23% (8,900 married couples) involve intermarriages.

The couples intermarriage rate decreases from 31% in households age 35-49 to 25% in households age 50-64, 17% in households age 65-74, and 10% in households age 75 and over. The intermarriage rate of 47% is found for couples under age 35, but this is based on a sample size of only 33.

Row A shows that the overall **couples conversion rate** is 28% ($9\%/(9\% + 23\%)$), where 9% is the percentage of conversionary in-married couples and 23% 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 19% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not born or raised Jewish**. 23% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 35-49 and 20% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 50-74 are married to persons not born or raised Jewish, compared to 7% of married born or raised Jewish persons in households age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 23% of *married couples* are intermarried and 9% are conversionary in-married, 19% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* are married to persons not born or raised Jewish.

Row C shows that overall 13% of *married Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **persons not currently Jewish, that is, are intermarried**. 18% of married Jews in households age 35-49 are intermarried, compared to 14% of married Jews in households age 50-64, 9% of married Jews in households age 65-74, and 6% of married Jews in households age 75 and over.

Note that while, overall, 32% of *married couples* involve marriages between persons born or raised Jewish and persons not born or raised Jewish, 23% of *married couples* are intermarried, and 13% of *married Jewish persons* are intermarried. Thus, the *couples intermarriage rate* in Broward is 23% and the *individual intermarriage rate* is 13%.

Since 56% of Jewish adults are married (Chapter 5) and 13% of married Jews are intermarried, 7% of *all Jewish adults* (both married and single) in Broward are intermarried.

Row D shows that overall 5% of *married born or raised Jewish persons* (rather than *married couples*) are married to **Jews-by-Choice**. Note that while, overall, 9% of married couples involve conversionary in-marriages, 5% of married Jewish persons are married to Jews-by-Choice.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-36 shows that the 23% **couples intermarriage rate** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Atlanta, 48% in Las Vegas, 39% in Houston, 16% in both Miami and West Palm Beach, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 23% compares to 18% in 1997. The 23% compares to 61% in the Pew Research Center's *Survey of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org)

The 28% **couples conversion rate** is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in Miami, 24% in South Palm Beach, 22% in West Palm Beach, 20% in Houston, 17% in Atlanta, and 12% in Las Vegas. The 28% compares to 19% in 1997.

Age of Head of Household. Table 6-37 shows that the 31% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 71% in Las Vegas, 51% in Atlanta, 50% in Houston, 45% in West Palm Beach, 26% in South Palm Beach, and 25% in Miami. The 31% compares 36% in 1997.

The 25% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Las Vegas, 43% in Houston, 42% in Atlanta, 24% in West Palm Beach, 15% in Miami, and 14% in South Palm Beach. The 25% compares to 20% in 1997.

The 17% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64% in Atlanta, 32% in Las Vegas, 16% in Houston, 13% in Miami, 6% in West Palm Beach, and 5% in South Palm Beach. The 17% compares to 4% in 1997.

The 10% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Atlanta, 28% in Las Vegas, 20% in Houston, 8% in Miami, 5% in West Palm Beach, and 4% in South Palm Beach. The 10% compares to 3% in 1997.

The 14% of married couples in households **age 65 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 55% in Atlanta, 31% in Las Vegas, 17% in Houston, 11% in Miami, 6% in West Palm Beach, and 4% in South Palm Beach. The 14% compares to 3% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 6-35 shows that, overall, 23% of married couples are intermarried. The percentage is much higher for married couples in:

- households in the East (43%)
- households with children (32%)
- Just Jewish households (41%)
- synagogue non-member households (33%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (46%)

The percentage is much lower for married couples in:

- households in the Southeast (9%)
- elderly couple households (11%)
- Orthodox households (4%) and Conservative households (10%)
- synagogue member households (10%), households in which a member participated in Chabad in the past year (7%), JCC member households (7%), and Jewish organization member households (4%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (13%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (9%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (6%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (12%) and a general trip (7%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (8%)
- households who donated under \$100 (6%), \$100-\$500 (12%), \$500-\$1,000 (10%), and \$1,000 and over (3%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

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)

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TABLE 6-35 TYPES OF MARRIAGE			
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
	In-married		
	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	Intermarried ③
Population Subgroup			
All	67.8%	9.0	23.2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Northwest	70.8%	5.8	23.4
East	39.3%	17.6	43.1
West Central	62.3%	7.5	30.2
Southeast	71.4%	19.2	9.4
Southwest	76.4%	7.1	16.5
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD			
0 - 9 years	65.1%	18.7	16.2
10 - 19 years	70.4%	7.4	22.2
20 or more years	67.4%	7.6	25.0
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE			
Household with Children	60.6%	7.6	31.8
Household with Only Adult Children	68.1%	11.6	20.3
Non-Elderly Couple	63.0%	8.1	28.9
Elderly Couple	78.5%	10.8	10.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$50,000	65.4%	8.4	26.2
\$50 - \$100,000	63.3%	16.6	20.1
\$100 - \$200,000	67.2%	4.7	28.1
\$200,000 and over	66.0%	15.9	18.1

TABLE 6-35 TYPES OF MARRIAGE			
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
	In-married		
Population Subgroup	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	Intermarried ③
All	67.8%	9.0	23.2
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION			
Orthodox	94.3%	1.5	4.2
Conservative	80.5%	9.6	9.9
Reform	71.4%	8.3	20.3
Just Jewish	49.1%	10.2	40.7
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP			
Member	79.9%	10.5	9.6
Non-Member	58.8%	7.8	33.4
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR			
Attended	82.4%	10.5	7.1
Did Not Attend	62.8%	8.5	28.7
JCC MEMBERSHIP			
Member	87.3%	5.9	6.8
Non-Member	65.0%	9.4	25.6
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP			
Member	92.8%	3.3	3.9
Non-Member	61.1%	10.5	28.4
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD			
To Jewish Day School	76.7%	10.1	13.2
To Supplemental School	78.1%	5.5	16.4
→To Jewish Education	74.2%	7.1	18.7
No	64.3%	6.8	28.9

TABLE 6-35 TYPES OF MARRIAGE			
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
	In-married		
	2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conversionary ②	Intermarried ③
Population Subgroup			
All	67.8%	9.0	23.2
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD			
To Overnight Camp	73.4%	7.4	19.2
No	72.9%	6.9	20.2
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER			
Youth Group Participant	86.4%	5.1	8.5
No	61.8%	8.8	29.4
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)			
Hillel/Chabad Participant	89.4%	4.8	5.8
No	67.6%	8.6	23.8
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL			
On Jewish Trip	79.0%	9.3	11.7
On General Trip	80.8%	11.8	7.4
No	47.6%	6.2	46.2
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR			
Donated to Federation	83.9%	8.0	8.1
Asked, Did Not Donate	61.7%	13.8	24.5
Not Asked	61.5%	8.9	29.6
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR			
Nothing	61.6%	9.4	29.0
Under \$100	87.5%	6.3	6.2
\$100 - \$500	74.4%	13.5	12.1
\$500 - \$1,000	87.6%	2.7	9.7
\$1,000 and over	91.4%	5.4	3.2
Note: See page 6-106 for an explanation of ①, ②, and ③.			

TABLE 6-36
INTERMARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		Couples Conversion Rate ④
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
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 6-36
INTERMARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		Couples Conversion Rate ④
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
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%
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%
Buffalo	1995	15%	26%	71	3	10%

TABLE 6-36
INTERMARRIAGE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

		Individual Rate: Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			
Community	Year		Inter- married ③	In-married		Couples Conversion Rate ④
				2 Born/ Raised Jews ①	Conver- sionary ②	
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
Broward	1997	10%	18%	78	4	19%
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 6-106 for an explanation of ①, ②, ③, and ④.						

TABLE 6-37 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 6-37 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%
Broward	1997	57%	36%	20%	4%	3%	3%	18%
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%
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 6-38 shows that 46% of *children age 0-17 in intermarried households* in Broward are being raised Jewish only; 21%, part Jewish; and 33%, non-Jewish. Note that respondents identified each child in their household as being raised Jewish, part Jewish, or non-Jewish.

Table 6-39 shows that 76% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in in-married households; 8%, in conversionary in-married households; and 16%, in intermarried households. Note that while part Jewish children are included as Jewish in many sections of this report, Table 6-39 reports the results for children being raised Jewish only, so as to be comparable to the other communities.

Table 6-40 shows that 68% of *children age 0-17 in Jewish households* are being raised Jewish. Again, to be comparable to other communities, the 68% refers only to children being raised as Jewish only.

Community Comparisons. Table 6-38 shows that the 46% of **children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish** is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in South Palm Beach, 46% in Miami, 42% in Las Vegas, 39% in Atlanta, 34% in West Palm Beach, and 32% in Houston. The 46% compares to 43% in 1997.

Table 6-39 shows that the 16% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in intermarried households** is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Las Vegas, 27% in West Palm Beach, 25% in Atlanta, 19% in both South Palm Beach and Houston, and 9% in Miami. The 16% compares to 23% in 1997.

The 8% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in conversionary in-married households** is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in West Palm Beach, 15% in Atlanta, 14% in Houston, 11% in both Miami and Las Vegas, and 9% in South Palm Beach. The 8% compares to 10% in 1997.

Table 6-40 shows that the 68% of **children in Jewish households who are being raised Jewish** is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 93% in Miami, 92% in South Palm Beach, 74% in Atlanta, 72% in Houston, 67% in West Palm Beach, and 56% in Las Vegas. The 68% compares to 77% in 1997.

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 6-38 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	
Broward	1997	43%	14	43	
York	1999	43%	10	47	
Los Angeles	1997	43%	57		

TABLE 6-38 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
Las Vegas	2005	42%	12	46	
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	

TABLE 6-38
RELIGION OF CHILDREN BEING RAISED IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: CHILDREN AGE 0-17 IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	<i>Jewish</i>	Part Jewish	Non- Jewish	Other Responses ¹
Baltimore	2010	30%	18	10	17% No Religion 25% Undecided
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 6-39 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 ①	Conversionary ②	Intermarried ③
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
Broward	1997	67%	10	23
Pittsburgh	2002	56%	22	22
Wilmington	1995	65%	13	22
Phoenix	2002	44%	35	21

TABLE 6-39 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 ①	Conversionary ②	Intermarried ③
Lehigh Valley	2007	65%	14	21
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

TABLE 6-39 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
Middlesex	2008	87%	4	9
Baltimore	2010	81%	11	8
Monmouth	1997	89%	4	7
Detroit	2005	86%	8	6
New York	2011	90%	4	5
Note: See page 6-106 for an explanation of ❶, ❷, and ❸.				

TABLE 6-40
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%
Broward	1997	77%
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%

Community	Year	%
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 6-41 shows that 86% of persons in Jewish households in Broward 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 6-41 shows that the 86% who consider themselves to be Jewish is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 96% in South Palm Beach, 94% in Miami, 90% in West Palm Beach, 80% in Houston, and 76% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 86% compares to 89% in 1997.

TABLE 6-41
PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE JEWISH
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	96%		Harrisburg	1994	82%
Miami	2014	94%		San Antonio	2007	81%
Middlesex	2008	92%		St. Paul	2004	81%
Detroit	2005	92%		Rochester	1999	81%
Bergen	2001	92%		Orlando	1993	81%
W Palm Beach	2005	90%		Houston	2016	80%
Monmouth	1997	90%		Washington	2003	80%
Sarasota	2001	89%		Jacksonville	2002	80%
Broward	1997	89%		Rhode Island	2002	80%
Hartford	2000	88%		Boston	2005	79%
Los Angeles	1997	88%		Tidewater	2001	79%
New York	2011	87%		Wilmington	1995	79%
Atlantic County	2004	87%		Richmond	1994	79%
Palm Springs	1998	87%		Phoenix	2002	78%
BROWARD	2016	86%		Pittsburgh	2002	78%
Baltimore	2010	86%		Tucson	2002	78%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	86%		Chicago	2010	76%
Philadelphia	2009	85%		Atlanta	2006	76%
Howard County	2010	84%		Las Vegas	2005	76%
Westport	2000	84%		York	1999	76%
Buffalo	1995	84%		San Diego	2003	75%
New Haven	2010	83%		San Francisco	2004	73%
Milwaukee	1996	83%		Charlotte	1997	73%
St. Petersburg	1994	83%		Denver	2007	72%
Cleveland	2011	82%		Portland (ME)	2007	71%
Cincinnati	2008	82%		Seattle	2000	70%
Lehigh Valley	2007	82%		Columbus	2013	69%
Minneapolis	2004	82%		St. Louis	2014	68%

JEW-S-BY-CHOICE

Table 6-42 shows that 4.5% (6,700 persons) of Jewish persons in Jewish households in Broward 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 6-42 shows that the 4.5% Jews-by-Choice is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6.2% in Houston, 4.8% in Las Vegas, 3.8% in Miami, 2.0% in West Palm Beach, and 1.3% in South Palm Beach. The 4.5% compares to 1.4% in 1997.

TABLE 6-42
JEWS WHO ARE JEWS-BY-CHOICE
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
York	1999	9.7%		Buffalo	1995	3.8%
St. Paul	2004	8.0%		Portland (ME)	2007	3.5%
Jacksonville	2002	7.2%		New Haven	2010	3.4%
San Antonio	2007	6.9%		Los Angeles	1997	3.3%
Harrisburg	1994	6.4%		Hartford	2000	3.1%
Houston	2016	6.2%		Detroit	2005	3.0%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	6.0%		Wilmington	1995	2.8%
Charlotte	1997	5.9%		Atlantic County	2004	2.7%
Washington	2003	5.8%		Westport	2000	2.7%
Tidewater	2001	5.8%		Bergen	2001	2.6%
St. Petersburg	1994	5.4%		Sarasota	2001	2.3%
Richmond	1994	5.3%		Milwaukee	1996	2.3%
Las Vegas	2005	4.8%		W Palm Beach	2005	2.0%
Minneapolis	2004	4.8%		Middlesex	2008	1.4%
BROWARD	2016	4.5%		Broward	1997	1.4%
Tucson	2002	4.3%		Monmouth	1997	1.4%
Rhode Island	2002	4.1%		S Palm Beach	2005	1.3%
Rochester	1999	4.1%		San Francisco ¹	2004	7.0%
Orlando	1993	4.1%		¹ Results are based on <i>adults only</i> , not all Jewish persons.		
Lehigh Valley	2007	4.0%				
Miami	2014	3.8%				

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 Broward which is used in the next several sections. The table shows that:

- ❶ 34% of households are synagogue members (29% are members of synagogues located in Broward).
- ❷ 60% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue
- ❸ 23% of households participated in or attended any religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad
- ❹ 12% of households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) are members of the Posnack Jewish Community Center;
- ❺ 35% of households in South Broward participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the David Posnack Jewish Community Center in the past year;
- ❻ 20% of households are members of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or JCC, such as B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, or WIZO; and
- ❼ 47% of households are *associated* with the Jewish community; that is, they are members of a synagogue, a JCC, or a Jewish organization

In addition, note that 2% (900 households) of Jewish households in North Broward (Northwest, North Central, East, and West Central) are members of the Samuel M. & Helen Soref JCC and 5% (1,300) of households participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Soref Jewish Community Center in the past year.

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, EXCEPT FOR JCC WHICH IS JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH BROWARD (SOUTHEAST + SOUTHWEST)							
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Partici- pated in or Attended Synagogue ②	Partici- pated in or Attended Chabad ③	JCC Member (Pos- nack) ④	Partici- pated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ⑤	Jewish Organ- ization Member ⑥	Asso- ciated ⑦
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA							
Northwest	34.8%	54.6%	25.0%	NA	NA	14.2%	44.0%
North Central	30.5%	55.5%	14.2%	NA	NA	22.9%	48.5%
East	23.7%	52.5%	27.4%	NA	NA	7.6%	31.3%
West Central	26.8%	46.6%	17.9%	NA	NA	21.1%	48.1%
Southeast	37.8%	77.6%	27.1%	4.9%	27.6%	21.1%	45.6%
Southwest	45.2%	72.3%	26.2%	18.0%	41.0%	23.9%	56.3%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD							
0 - 4 years	36.6%	50.3%	21.7%	13.4%	29.0%	18.0%	60.4%
5 - 9 years	23.2%	66.7%	35.8%	4.6%	33.1%	10.9%	25.5%
10 - 19 years	39.9%	69.2%	22.2%	5.4%	30.1%	28.0%	51.1%
20 or more years	33.2%	57.2%	21.4%	16.4%	38.3%	18.2%	47.9%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							
Under 35	22.0%	51.7%	15.7%	8.6%	67.6%	18.4%	46.0%
35 - 49	32.7%	66.0%	34.7%	9.2%	26.7%	11.9%	41.3%
50 - 64	38.9%	62.2%	25.0%	12.2%	38.4%	14.7%	50.1%
65 - 74	29.4%	54.4%	15.3%	15.2%	49.2%	20.1%	44.4%
75 and over	34.1%	59.8%	18.7%	13.5%	18.6%	34.4%	50.8%
→ 65 and over	31.8%	57.1%	17.0%	14.3%	33.0%	27.3%	47.6%

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, EXCEPT FOR JCC WHICH IS JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH BROWARD (SOUTHEAST + SOUTHWEST)							
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Partici- pated in or Attended Synagogue ②	Partici- pated in or Attended Chabad ③	JCC Member (Pos- nack) ④	Partici- pated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ⑤	Jewish Organ- ization Member ⑥	Asso- ciated ⑦
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE							
Household with Children	45.4%	65.9%	31.6%	21.6%	44.2%	16.2%	52.4%
Household with Only Adult Children	40.5%	62.1%	25.7%	12.2%	40.8%	17.6%	56.2%
Non-Elderly Couple	31.0%	56.8%	23.0%	2.5%	25.0%	13.8%	40.2%
Non-Elderly Single	23.0%	57.1%	16.5%	3.5%	27.2%	11.5%	35.5%
Elderly Couple	41.0%	63.7%	24.5%	16.1%	45.4%	35.7%	60.1%
Elderly Single	26.6%	55.6%	13.2%	10.9%	21.7%	24.9%	40.5%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Under \$25,000	14.3%	41.3%	14.4%	8.6%	10.5%	20.2%	29.7%
\$25 - \$50,000	26.4%	48.4%	21.6%	6.1%	8.9%	19.8%	43.3%
\$50 - \$100,000	22.1%	57.1%	21.0%	6.9%	40.1%	13.1%	33.8%
\$100 - \$200,000	41.6%	64.7%	22.6%	11.8%	39.3%	16.2%	52.9%
\$200,000 +	67.2%	79.6%	38.8%	25.3%	59.7%	32.1%	73.5%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION							
Orthodox	83.2%	99.5%	49.3%	7.5%	26.2%	29.7%	90.5%
Conservative	45.0%	71.9%	31.2%	14.3%	50.0%	29.9%	60.6%
Reform	42.8%	71.8%	19.9%	20.3%	41.3%	21.5%	53.7%
Just Jewish	12.3%	36.9%	15.8%	3.6%	13.8%	8.5%	26.2%

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, EXCEPT FOR JCC WHICH IS JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH BROWARD (SOUTHEAST + SOUTHWEST)							
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ①	Partici- pated in or Attended Synagogue ②	Partici- pated in or Attended Chabad ③	JCC Member (Pos- nack) ④	Partici- pated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ⑤	Jewish Organ- ization Member ⑥	Asso- ciated ⑦
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE							
In-married	50.3%	71.5%	30.7%	16.1%	44.8%	29.1%	64.1%
Conversionary	50.0%	77.1%	29.6%	13.1%	53.6%	7.9%	52.5%
Intermarried	17.5%	28.1%	7.7%	7.2%	14.9%	3.6%	22.5%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP							
Member	100.0%	100.0%	32.7%	22.4%	47.4%	34.6%	100.0%
Non-Member	0.0%	39.7%	17.8%	5.0%	26.4%	12.0%	20.3%
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR							
Attended	48.7%	91.0%	100.0%	13.2%	42.7%	23.1%	62.9%
Did Not Attend	29.6%	51.0%	0.0%	12.0%	32.5%	18.7%	42.9%
JCC MEMBERSHIP							
Member	51.9%	78.1%	32.0%	100.0%	83.6%	18.2%	100.0%
Non-Member	31.5%	57.7%	21.6%	0.0%	26.8%	19.9%	40.1%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP							
Member	59.8%	82.9%	26.9%	16.9%	50.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-Member	27.7%	54.6%	21.9%	11.0%	30.7%	0.0%	34.6%

TABLE 7-1 MEMBERSHIPS							
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, EXCEPT FOR JCC WHICH IS JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH BROWARD (SOUTHEAST + SOUTHWEST)							
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Partici- pated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Partici- pated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member (Pos- nack) ❹	Partici- pated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ❺	Jewish Organ- ization Member ❻	Asso- ciated ❼
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD							
To Jewish Day School	52.6%	79.0%	34.0%	18.0%	46.5%	21.9%	64.2%
To Supplemental School	38.3%	62.8%	24.0%	14.3%	45.8%	23.8%	53.9%
→To Jewish Education	39.9%	65.9%	25.9%	15.7%	44.6%	22.6%	55.0%
No	21.7%	46.5%	16.0%	5.0%	15.8%	13.4%	32.8%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD							
To Overnight Camp	35.0%	66.7%	29.2%	12.3%	47.9%	26.2%	52.9%
No	35.1%	57.7%	20.5%	13.2%	30.5%	17.3%	47.0%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER							
Youth Group Participant	45.0%	80.0%	32.5%	11.9%	47.2%	29.2%	60.9%
No	27.9%	46.8%	16.8%	13.8%	27.3%	13.9%	40.4%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)							
Hillel/Chabad Participant	53.7%	83.3%	35.6%	18.0%	46.9%	36.0%	74.2%
No	33.6%	58.5%	21.3%	9.7%	35.6%	16.4%	46.1%

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, EXCEPT FOR JCC WHICH IS JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH BROWARD (SOUTHEAST + SOUTHWEST)							
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member ❶	Partici- pated in or Attended Synagogue ❷	Partici- pated in or Attended Chabad ❸	JCC Member (Pos- nack) ❹	Partici- pated in a JCC Program (Posnack) ❺	Jewish Organ- ization Member ❻	Asso- ciated ❼
All	34.0%	60.2%	22.9%	12.3%	35.2%	19.7%	47.4%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL							
On Jewish Trip	57.9%	85.2%	29.5%	21.1%	53.0%	30.2%	73.3%
On General Trip	36.4%	68.7%	31.0%	9.7%	34.4%	24.2%	54.0%
No	16.4%	36.1%	11.1%	5.8%	15.8%	8.7%	24.7%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR							
Donated to Federation	55.3%	77.9%	34.5%	24.9%	59.3%	40.4%	75.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	38.2%	61.9%	20.4%	8.2%	42.7%	14.3%	46.8%
Not Asked	25.8%	53.3%	19.5%	8.2%	26.1%	13.2%	37.9%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR							
Nothing	27.1%	54.2%	19.6%	8.2%	27.5%	13.3%	38.8%
Under \$100	42.6%	76.6%	30.9%	16.7%	36.8%	43.9%	69.2%
\$100 - \$500	62.3%	75.1%	32.2%	25.3%	68.0%	30.9%	72.0%
\$500 - \$1,000	59.9%	72.4%	50.3%	25.0%	80.2%	40.3%	87.0%
\$1,000 and over	78.9%	94.1%	38.5%	41.0%	67.5%	50.7%	91.7%
Note: The Posnack JCC columns refer only to Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest)							
Note: See page 7-2 for an explanation of ❶ - ❼.							

SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 34% (24,500 households) of Jewish households in Broward are synagogue members. Table 7-6 shows that 29% (20,700 households) of households reported synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Broward.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-2 shows that the 34% **synagogue membership** is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Houston, 36% in Miami, 33% in both Atlanta and South Palm Beach, 30% in West Palm Beach, and 14% in Las Vegas. The 34% compares to 27% in 1997.

Age of Head of Household. Table 7-3 shows that the 22% synagogue membership of households **under age 35** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 50% in Houston, 31% in Atlanta, 30% in Miami, 27% in South Palm Beach, 14% in Las Vegas, and 10% in West Palm Beach. The 22% compares to 17% in 1997.

The 33% synagogue membership of households **age 35-49** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Miami, 40% in Houston, 38% in South Palm Beach, 33% in Atlanta, 22% in West Palm Beach, and 10% in Las Vegas. The 33% compares to 36% in 1997.

The 39% synagogue membership of households **age 50-64** is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Miami, 31% in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, 42% in Houston, 27% in South Palm Beach, and 12% in Las Vegas. The 39% compares to 22% in 1997.

The 29% synagogue membership of households **age 65-74** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in Houston, 34% in Miami, 33% in South Palm Beach, 31% in West Palm Beach, 24% in Atlanta, and 17% in Las Vegas. The 29% compares to 30% in 1997.

The 34% synagogue membership of households **age 75 and over** is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Atlanta, 56% in Houston, 34% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 29% in Miami, and 21% in Las Vegas. The 34% compares to 26% in 1997.

The 32% synagogue membership of households **age 65 and over** is the fourth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Houston, 40% in Atlanta, 34% in South Palm Beach, 33% in West Palm Beach, 32% in Miami, and 19% in Las Vegas. The 32% compares to 28% in 1997.

Household Structure. Table 7-4 shows that the 45% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in Miami, 49% in Houston, 46% in South Palm Beach, 44% in Atlanta, 31% in West Palm Beach, and 16% in Las Vegas. The 45% compares to 40% in 1997.

Type of Marriage. Table 7-5 shows that the 18% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Miami, 15% in Houston, 13% in South Palm Beach, 10% in West Palm Beach, 7% in Atlanta, and 6% in Las Vegas. The 18% compares to 11% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 34% of households are synagogue members. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southwest (45%)
- households with children (45%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (67%)
- Orthodox households (83%) and Conservative households (45%)
- in-married households (50%) and conversionary in-married households (50%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (49%), JCC member households (52%), and Jewish organization member households (60%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (53%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (45%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (54%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (58%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (55%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (62%), \$500-\$1,000 (60%), and \$1,000 and over (79%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in the East (24%)
- under age 35 (22%)
- non-elderly single households (23%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (14%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (22%)
- Just Jewish households (12%)
- intermarried households (18%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (22%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (16%)

**TABLE 7-2
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	60%		Atlantic County	2004	44%
Tidewater	2001	58%		New Haven	2010	43%
St. Paul	2004	56%		Rhode Island	2002	43%
Essex-Morris	1998	56%		Cleveland	2011	42%
Minneapolis	2004	54%		St. Petersburg	1994	40%
Rochester	1999	54%		Columbus	2013	38%
Pittsburgh	2002	53%		Boston	2005	38%
Hartford	2000	53%		Washington	2003	37%
San Antonio	2007	52%		Miami	2014	36%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%		Chicago	2010	36%
Detroit	2005	50%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	36%
Bergen	2001	50%		Philadelphia	2009	35%
Jacksonville	2002	49%		BROWARD	2016	34%
Charlotte	1997	49%		Los Angeles	1997	34%
Harrisburg	1994	49%		Orlando	1993	34%
Howard County	2010	48%		Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Palm Springs	1998	48%		Atlanta	2006	33%
Monmouth	1997	48%		S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Milwaukee	1996	48%		Denver	2007	32%
St. Louis	2014	46%		Tucson	2002	32%
Baltimore	2010	46%		W Palm Beach	2005	30%
Westport	2000	46%		San Diego	2003	29%
Wilmington	1995	46%		Phoenix	2002	29%
Sarasota	2001	45%		Broward	1997	27%
York	1999	45%		San Francisco	2004	22%
Richmond	1994	45%		East Bay	2011	21%
New York	2011	44%		Seattle	2000	21%
Houston	2016	44%		Las Vegas	2005	14%
Middlesex	2008	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
St. Paul	2004	17%	48%	66%	76%	69%	71%	56%
Harrisburg	1994	28%	44%	62%	71%	64%	68%	49%
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%
New York	2011	57%	45%	43%	33%	43%	39%	44%
Houston	2016	50%	40%	42%	42%	56%	47%	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
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%
Broward	1997	17%	36%	22%	30%	26%	28%	27%
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	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	74%		Richmond	1994	50%
Detroit	2005	71%		Houston	2016	49%
Bergen	2001	65%		St. Louis	2014	49%
Essex-Morris	1998	65%		New Haven	2010	49%
New York	2011	64%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Tidewater	2001	64%		Chicago	2010	48%
Hartford	2000	64%		Los Angeles	1997	48%
Cleveland	2011	60%		S Palm Beach	2005	46%
San Antonio	2007	60%		York	1999	46%
Pittsburgh	2002	60%		Wilmington	1995	46%
Sarasota	2001	60%		BROWARD	2016	45%
Westport	2000	60%		Atlanta	2006	44%
Baltimore	2010	58%		Rhode Island	2002	44%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		Harrisburg	1994	43%
Howard County	2010	57%		Orlando	1993	43%
Phoenix	2002	57%		Philadelphia	2009	41%
Rochester	1999	57%		Tucson	2002	41%
Monmouth	1997	57%		Broward	1997	40%
Washington	2003	56%		Portland (ME)	2007	39%
Charlotte	1997	56%		San Diego	2003	38%
Milwaukee	1996	56%		Columbus	2013	37%
Lehigh Valley	2007	55%		Denver	2007	37%
Atlantic County	2004	54%		Palm Springs	1998	37%
St. Paul	2004	54%		San Francisco	2004	33%
Middlesex	2008	53%		W Palm Beach	2005	31%
Minneapolis	2004	53%		East Bay	2011	28%
Miami	2014	51%		Las Vegas	2005	16%

TABLE 7-5 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	In-married	<i>Intermarried</i>
Cincinnati	2008	80%	38%
Tidewater	2001	84%	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%
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%

TABLE 7-5 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP BY TYPE OF MARRIAGE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS			
BASE: MARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS			
Community	Year	In-married	<i>Intermarried</i>
New Haven	2010	62%	17%
Chicago	2010	55%	16%
Middlesex	2008	51%	16%
New York	2011	68%	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%
Houston	2016	66%	15%
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%
Broward	1997	38%	11%
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%

LOCATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 34% (24,500 households) of Jewish households in Broward *reported* synagogue membership in a synagogue located either in Broward or elsewhere. **Table 7-6** shows that 29% (20,700 households) of households *reported* synagogue membership in a synagogue located in Broward. Thus, 85% of the synagogue memberships are local. (See the “Results of the Synagogue Survey–Synagogue Membership” section in this Chapter for synagogue membership *according to the Synagogue Survey*.)

Table 7-7 shows that the 85% local synagogue membership is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 100% in Houston, 91% in Miami, 89% in Las Vegas, 57% in South Palm Beach, and 51% in West Palm Beach. The 85% compares to 73% in 1997, consistent with the decrease in the part-year population note in Chapter 4.

TABLE 7-6 LOCATION OF SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Location of Synagogue Membership	Percentage
Broward County Only	28.5%
Miami-Dade County	1.9
Palm Beach County	1.0
Elsewhere	2.3
Broward and Elsewhere	0.1
Broward and Miami	0.1
Broward and Palm Beach	0.1
Not a Member	66.0
Total	100.0%
Total Broward	28.8%

TABLE 7-7 CURRENT SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE SYNAGOGUE MEMBERS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: SYNAGOGUE MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Houston	2016	100%		Rhode Island	2002	96%
Lehigh Valley	2007	100%		Bergen	2001	96%
San Antonio	2007	100%		New Haven	2010	95%
Detroit	2005	100%		Orlando	1993	95%
Minneapolis	2004	100%		Tucson	2002	93%
St. Paul	2004	100%		Miami	2014	91%
Washington	2003	100%		Monmouth	1997	91%
Jacksonville	2002	100%		Las Vegas	2005	89%
Tidewater	2001	100%		St. Petersburg	1994	89%
Hartford	2000	100%		Middlesex	2008	87%
Rochester	1999	100%		BROWARD	2016	85%
York	1999	100%		Howard County	2010	81%
Milwaukee	1996	100%		Sarasota	2001	73%
Wilmington	1995	100%		Broward	1997	73%
Harrisburg	1994	100%		Atlantic County	2004	64%
Richmond	1994	100%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	64%
Charlotte	1997	99%		S Palm Beach	2005	57%
Portland (ME)	2007	98%		Palm Springs	1998	54%
Westport	2000	98%		W Palm Beach	2005	51%

PARTICIPATED IN OR ATTENDED ANY RELIGIOUS SERVICES OR PROGRAMS AT, OR SPONSORED BY, A LOCAL SYNAGOGUE IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 60% (43,300 households) of Jewish households in Broward participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue in the past year. All synagogue member households were assumed to have participated in or attended a synagogue in the past year. The 60% compares to 66% in Houston.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 60% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue in the past year. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in the Southeast (78%) and the Southwest (72%)
- households earning an annual income \$200,000 and over (80%)
- Orthodox households (100%), Conservative households (72%), and Reform households (72%)
- inmarried households (72%) and conversionary in-married households (77%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (91%), JCC member households (78%), and Jewish organization member households (83%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school 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) (83%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (85%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (78%)
- households who donated under \$100 (77%), \$100-\$500 (75%), \$500-\$1,000 (72%), and \$1,000 and over (94%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year (27%)

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in West Central (47%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (50%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (41%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (48%)
- Just Jewish households (37%)
- intermarried households (28%)
- synagogue non-member households (40%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (47%)
- households in which the respondent did not participate in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (47%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (36%)

PARTICIPATED IN OR ATTENDED ANY RELIGIOUS SERVICES OR PROGRAMS AT, OR SPONSORED BY, CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 23% (16,500 households) of Jewish households in Broward participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad in the past year.

✓ 16% of households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

✓ 16% of households who are neither synagogue, JCC, nor Jewish organization members attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year.

Special Note: There is no typo in the above two check marks. Both are 16%.

Community Comparisons. The 23% of Jewish households who participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad in the past year compares to 23% in Miami, 19% in Houston, and 14% in New Haven.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 23% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- households age 35-49 (35%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (39%)
- Orthodox households (49%)
- synagogue member households (33%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (34%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (33%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (36%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (35%)
- households who donated \$500-\$1,000 (50%) and \$1,000 and over (39%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- elderly single households (13%)
- intermarried households (8%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (11%)

LOCATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-8 shows that while, overall, 12% of Jewish households in Broward are members of a JCC, 9% are members of a JCC located in Broward. **Table 7-9** shows that the 9% compares to 11% in Miami and 7% in West Palm Beach and is about average among comparison Jewish communities with two or more JCCs. The 9% compares to 4% in 1997.

TABLE 7-8 LOCATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Location of JCC Membership	Percentage
Posnack JCC Only	7.1%
Soref JCC	1.3
Michael-Ann Russell (Miami)	1.0
Levis JCC (South Palm Beach)	0.8
Elsewhere	1.9
Posnack and Elsewhere	0.1
Not a Member	87.8
Total	100.0%
Total Broward	8.5%

POSNACK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

Table 7-1 shows that 12% (3,500 households) of Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) *reported* membership in the David Posnack Jewish Community Center of Broward.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-9 shows that the 12% of households in South Broward who *reported* membership in the Posnack JCC is about average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Houston, 16% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Miami (Russell), 10% in Atlanta, 9% in Miami (Alper), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 5% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Las Vegas, and 2% in Broward (Soref). The 12% compares to 6% in 1997.

Table 7-10 shows that the 22% of **households with children** in South Broward who are members of the Posnack JCC is about average among about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Miami (Miami Beach), 24% in Houston, 22% in Miami (Russell), 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Miami (Alper), 6% in Las Vegas, and 1% in Broward (Soref). The 22% compares to 14% in 1997.

Table 7-11 shows that the 7% membership of **intermarried households** in South Broward is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 12% in Miami (Miami Beach), 9% in West Palm Beach (Boynton Beach), 8% in Houston, 7% in both Miami (Alper) and Miami (Russell), 5% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Atlanta, and 1% in both Broward (Soref) and Las Vegas. The 7% compares to 8% in 1997.

Table 7-12 shows that the 18 percentage point **disparity** between the percentage of South Broward intermarried households who are members of a local synagogue and the percentage of households who are members of the Posnack JCC is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 15 percentage points in Miami (Alper), 13 percentage points in Miami (Russell), 12 percentage points in Miami (Miami Beach), 9 percentage points in South Palm Beach, 7 percentage points in both Houston and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 5 percentage points in Las Vegas, 4 percentage points in Atlanta, -1 percentage points in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 18 percentage points compares to -1 percentage point in 1997. Intermarried households in almost all communities are much more likely to join a synagogue than a JCC.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 12% of households in South Broward are **JCC members**. The percentage is much higher in:

- households with children (22%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (25%)
- synagogue member households (22%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (25%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (25%), \$500-\$1,000 (25%), and \$1,000 and over (41%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- non-elderly couple households (3%)

SOREF

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIP

About 2% (900 households) of Jewish households in North Broward (Northwest, North Central, East, and West Central) are members of the Samuel M.& Helen Soref JCC.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-9 shows that the 2% of households in North Broward who *reported* membership in the Soref JCC is the second lowest of about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 19% in Houston, 16% in Miami (Miami Beach), 12% in Broward (Posnack), 11% in Miami (Russell), 10% in Atlanta, 9% in Miami (Alper), 7% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 5% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 4% in South Palm Beach, and 3% in Las Vegas. The 2% compares to 1% in 1997.

Table 7-10 shows that 1% of **households with children** in North Broward are members of the Soref JCC. The 1% is the lowest of about 55 comparison JCCs and compares to 28% in Miami (Miami Beach), 24% in Houston, 22% in both Broward (Posnack) and Miami (Russell), 19% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 16% in Atlanta, 13% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Miami (Alper), 11% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 6% in Las Vegas. The 1% compares to 3% in 1997.

Table 7-11 shows that the 1% membership of **intermarried households** in North Broward is the third lowest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 12% in Miami (Miami Beach), 9% in West Palm Beach (Boynton Beach), 8% in Houston, 7% in each of Houston, Miami (Alper), and Miami (Russell), 5% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 4% in South Palm Beach, 3% in Atlanta, and 1% in Las Vegas. The 1% compares to 2% in 1997.

Table 7-12 shows that the 14 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 the Posnack JCC is well about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 18 percentage points in Broward (Posnack), 15 percentage points in Miami (Alper), 13 percentage points in Miami (Russell), 12 percentage points in Miami (Miami Beach), 9 percentage points in South Palm Beach, 7 percentage points in both Houston and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 5 percentage points in Las Vegas, 4 percentage points in Atlanta, -1 percentage points in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 18 percentage points compares to 11 percentage point in 1997. Intermarried households in almost all communities are much more likely to join a synagogue than a JCC.

Note: North Broward includes the Northwest, the North Central, the West Central, and the East.

TABLE 7-9 CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	36%		Miami (Russell) *	2014	11%
Charlotte	1997	36%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	11%
Harrisburg	1994	31%		Los Angeles	1997	11%
San Antonio	2007	29%		Atlanta	2006	10%
Rochester	1999	28%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	10%
York	1999	27%		Rhode Island	2002	10%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	27%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	10%
St. Louis	2014	26%		St. Petersburg	1994	10%
Jacksonville	2002	26%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		Chicago	2010	8%
Richmond	1994	24%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	6%
Wilmington	1995	23%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%
Hartford	2000	22%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	21%		Seattle	2000	5%
Houston	2016	19%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	5%
Baltimore	2010	19%		S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Tidewater	2001	19%		Howard County **	2010	3%
Cleveland	2011	18%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	2%
Minneapolis	2004	17%		Middlesex	2008	2%
Tucson	2002	17%		Westport **	2000	1%
Orlando	1993	17%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	16%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Boston	2005	15%		Bergen	2001	18%
Detroit	2005	15%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Columbus	2013	14%		Miami	2014	11%
New Haven	2010	14%		BROWARD	2016	9%
Atlantic County	2004	14%		Washington	2003	9%
San Francisco	2004	13%	W Palm Beach	2005	7%	
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	12%	Broward	1997	4%	
Sarasota	2001	12%	See footnotes to Table 7-12.			

TABLE 7-10						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	45%		Atlanta	2006	16%
San Antonio	2007	42%		Minneapolis	2004	16%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	42%		San Francisco	2004	16%
Milwaukee	1996	42%		Chicago	2010	15%
St. Louis	2014	40%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	15%
St. Paul	2004	40%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	15%
Jacksonville	2002	36%		Rhode Island	2002	15%
Tucson	2002	35%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	14%
Rochester	1999	35%		St. Petersburg	1994	14%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	33%		S Palm Beach	2005	13%
York	1999	32%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Harrisburg	1994	32%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	12%
Baltimore	2010	29%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Tidewater	2001	29%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	9%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	28%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%		Howard County **	2010	3%
Cleveland	2011	26%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	3%
Wilmington	1995	25%		Middlesex	2008	2%
Orlando	1993	25%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	1%
Houston	2016	24%		Westport **	2000	1%
Detroit	2005	23%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Richmond	1994	23%		Bergen	2001	25%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	22%		Miami	2014	22%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	22%		Monmouth	1997	22%
New Haven	2010	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	17%
Hartford	2000	22%		BROWARD	2016	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	19%		Broward	1997	13%
Sarasota	2001	19%		Washington	2003	12%
Columbus	2013	18%		See footnotes to Table 7-12		
Atlantic County	2004	18%				

TABLE 7-11						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
York	1999	30%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	6%
St. Louis	2014	27%		Rhode Island	2002	6%
St. Paul	2004	22%		Cleveland	2011	5%
Charlotte	1997	21%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	5%
Milwaukee	1996	17%		Columbus	2013	4%
San Antonio	2007	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Jacksonville	2002	14%		Sarasota	2001	4%
Pittsburgh	2002	13%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Tucson	2002	13%		Atlanta	2006	3%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	12%		Minneapolis	2004	3%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%		Chicago	2010	2%
Richmond	1994	12%		Detroit	2005	2%
Rochester	1999	11%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
Harrisburg	1994	11%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	2%
Tidewater	2001	10%		St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Orlando	1993	10%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	1%
Baltimore	2010	9%		Howard County **	2010	1%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	9%		Middlesex	2008	1%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	9%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	1%
Houston	2016	8%		Westport **	2000	0%
Hartford	2000	8%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	0%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%		Miami	2014	8%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	7%		Bergen	2001	8%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	7%		W Palm Beach	2005	7%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%		Broward	1997	5%
New Haven	2010	7%		BROWARD	2016	4%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%		Washington	2003	4%
San Francisco	2004	7%		Monmouth	1997	3%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	7%		See footnotes to Table 7-12.		
Atlantic County	2004	6%				

**TABLE 7-12
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
Miami (Miami Beach) * ☸	2014	24%	12%	12
New Haven	2010	17%	7%	11

**TABLE 7-12
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)
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%	2%	11
Broward (Soref) *	1997	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
Las Vegas 🌵	2005	6%	1%	5
Atlanta	2006	7%	3%	4
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	15%	12%	3

**TABLE 7-12
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)
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)
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	7%	8%	(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
Broward	1997	11%	5%	6
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.

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE POSNACK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Respondents in Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) who are not currently members of the Posnack 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 7-13 shows the major reasons for not joining the Posnack JCC most commonly reported by respondents in non-member households. The table also shows results for non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

No important differences are seen in the major reasons reported between all non-member households and non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year, with the partial exception of cost, which is 5 percentage points more important for participants.

Table 7-13 shows that, overall, 40% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the Posnack JCC responded no need for the services offered; 21%, distance from home; 15%, cost; and 10%, lack of time.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-15** shows that the 40% who reported **no need for the services offered** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in Miami (Russell), 43% in Miami (Miami Beach), 42% in Miami (Alper), 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 40% in Broward (Soref), and 31% in Houston. The 40% compares to 54% in 1997.

Table 7-16 shows that the 21% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 37% in Houston, 16% in Miami (Alper), 16% in Broward (Soref), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (Russell), and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 21% compares to 11% in 1997.

Table 7-17 shows that the 15% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Alper) and Miami (Miami Beach), 17% in Miami (Russell), 14% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Houston, 12% in Broward (Soref), and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 15% compares to 15% in 1997.

Table 7-18 shows that the 10% who reported **lack of time** is above average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Miami (Miami Beach), 11% in Broward (Soref), 9% in Miami (Alper), 8% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 4% in Houston. The 10% compares to 4% in 1997.

Table 7-19 shows that the 1% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Miami (Alper), 3% in Broward (Soref), 2% in each of Miami (Miami Beach), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 1% in each of Houston, Miami (Russell), and South Palm Beach. The 1% compares to 0% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-14 shows that, overall, 40% 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 with only adult children (66%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (53%)
- conversionary in-married households (60%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 (56%) and \$1,000 and over (54%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in residence in Broward for 0-9 years (30%)
- age 35-49 (29%)
- households with children (26%) and elderly couple households (30%)
- households earning an annual income of under \$25,000 (27%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (26%)

Distance from Home

Table 7-14 shows that, overall, 21% 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 with children (37%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (35%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (31%) and Jewish organization member households (36%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (31%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- non-elderly single households (10%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (1%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (10%)
- conversionary in-married households (10%)

Cost

Table 7-14 shows that, overall, 15% 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 in residence in Broward for 0-9 years (28%)
- age 35-49 (27%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (30%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (21%)
- Orthodox households (29%)
- conversionary in-married households (27%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- elderly single households (1%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (5%)
- Jewish organization member households (4%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (4%)

Lack of Time

Table 7-14 shows that, overall, 10% 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:

- non-elderly couple households (23%) and non-elderly single households (29%)
- households who declined to donate when asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (22%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households with children (1%) and elderly couple households (1%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (2%)
- conversionary in-married households (2%)

TABLE 7-13
SUMMARY OF MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING
THE DAVID POSNACK JCC

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE JCC

Reason	All	JCC Participants
No Need for Services Offered *	40.2%	37.2%
Distance from Home *	20.8	22.3
Cost *	15.2	20.3
Lack of Time	9.5	7.2
Health Reasons	4.3	5.6
Involved Jewishly in other ways	1.5	0.0
Lack of Information about JCC	1.2	0.7
Quality of the Programs	0.8	0.9
Other	6.5	5.8
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 7-14						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE POSNACK JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.2%	20.8	15.2	9.5	0.8	13.5
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	37.3%	22.3	20.3	7.2	0.9	12.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Southeast	40.9%	14.0	15.6	12.5	0.6	16.4
Southwest	39.7%	26.9	15.0	6.7	0.9	10.8
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD						
0 - 9 years	30.3%	14.8	27.9	5.9	4.7	16.4
10 - 19 years	31.0%	32.0	9.0	13.8	0.0	14.2
20 or more years	45.0%	19.4	16.2	6.4	0.9	12.1
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
35 - 49	29.0%	24.6	26.9	6.7	0.0	12.8
50 - 64	47.4%	21.7	10.0	16.6	0.8	3.5
65 - 74	43.7%	23.2	18.4	3.5	0.0	11.2
75 and over	33.4%	16.0	7.6	3.1	2.4	37.5
→ 65 and over	38.0%	19.3	12.6	3.3	1.3	25.5

TABLE 7-14						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE POSNACK JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality of the Programs	Other
All	40.2%	20.8	15.2	9.5	0.8	13.5
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	25.5%	37.1	24.3	1.3	0.0	11.8
Household with Only Adult Children	65.5%	11.6	10.6	5.8	0.0	6.5
Non-Elderly Couple	41.9%	19.3	15.3	22.5	0.0	1.0
Non-Elderly Single	44.1%	10.0	16.8	28.9	0.2	0.0
Elderly Couple	29.6%	27.8	18.6	0.6	0.0	23.4
Elderly Single	39.3%	14.1	1.4	5.2	3.2	36.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	26.7%	35.3	13.8	3.2	0.0	21.0
\$25 - \$50,000	45.8%	1.2	30.2	1.7	6.4	14.7
\$50 - \$100,000	33.1%	10.4	20.8	16.0	0.0	19.7
\$100 - \$200,000	43.1%	27.8	14.0	11.4	0.0	3.7
\$200,000 and over	52.7%	29.3	5.2	10.1	0.0	2.7
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Orthodox	38.9%	13.6	28.6	7.5	0.0	11.4
Conservative	46.9%	16.7	17.1	8.7	0.8	9.8
Reform	37.2%	24.1	17.4	3.5	0.0	17.8
Just Jewish	34.7%	23.6	9.5	15.2	1.5	15.5
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	40.9%	26.1	15.2	7.7	0.0	10.1
Conversionary	60.0%	9.9	26.6	1.5	0.0	2.0

* These responses were read to the respondents. The response *Lack of Time* was not read to the respondents, but was volunteered by respondents as the major reason. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as *Other*.

TABLE 7-15
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	%	Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	55%	BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	40%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	54%	Middlesex	2008	40%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	54%	Tidewater	2001	40%
Los Angeles	1997	51%	Milwaukee	1996	40%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	51%	Wilmington	1995	40%
S Palm Beach	2005	50%	Minneapolis	2004	39%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	48%	Rhode Island	2002	38%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	48%	Seattle	2000	38%
Richmond	1994	48%	Hartford	2000	37%
Sarasota	2001	47%	Charlotte	1997	37%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%	Harrisburg	1994	36%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	46%	Orlando	1993	35%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	45%	Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	45%	Jacksonville	2002	34%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	44%	Tucson	2002	33%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	43%	Houston	2016	31%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	42%	San Antonio	2007	31%
Atlantic County	2004	42%	St. Paul	2004	31%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	42%	New Haven	2010	29%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	41%	Detroit	2005	28%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	40%	See footnotes to Table 7-19 .		

TABLE 7-16
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	%		Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	38%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	16%
Houston	2016	37%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	16%
Hartford	2000	32%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	16%
Rhode Island	2002	30%		St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Tidewater	2001	30%		Orlando	1993	16%
Middlesex	2008	29%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
St. Paul	2004	28%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
Jacksonville	2002	27%		Seattle	2000	13%
Tucson	2002	27%		Milwaukee	1996	13%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
San Antonio	2007	24%		Los Angeles	1997	12%
Minneapolis	2004	24%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	11%
Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	23%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	10%
Wilmington	1995	23%		Charlotte	1997	9%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	21%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%
Atlantic County	2004	21%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	7%
Sarasota	2001	21%		Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	6%
Harrisburg	1994	20%		S Palm Beach	2005	6%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%		Miami (Russell) *	2014	5%
Detroit	2005	18%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	4%
Richmond	1994	18%		See footnotes to Table 7-19 .		

TABLE 7-17
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	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	23%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	14%
Detroit	2005	22%		Houston	2016	13%
St. Paul	2004	21%		San Antonio	2007	13%
Tucson	2002	21%		Minneapolis	2004	13%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	20%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	12%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	20%		Hartford	2000	12%
Jacksonville	2002	19%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	12%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	18%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	12%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	18%		Wilmington	1995	12%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	11%
Harrisburg	1994	18%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Orlando	1993	18%		Tidewater	2001	10%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	17%		St. Petersburg	1994	9%
New Haven	2010	17%		Rhode Island	2002	8%
Richmond	1994	17%		Sarasota	2001	7%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		Los Angeles	1997	7%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	15%		Middlesex	2008	6%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	15%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	5%
S Palm Beach	2005	14%		Seattle	2000	4%
Atlantic County	2004	14%		See footnotes to Table 7-19.		

**TABLE 7-18
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	%		Community	Year	%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	14%		Los Angeles	1997	5%
Seattle	2000	14%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	5%
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	11%		Richmond	1994	5%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	11%		Houston	2016	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	11%		Middlesex	2008	4%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	10%		Atlantic County	2004	4%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%		Minneapolis	2004	4%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	8%		St. Paul	2004	4%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%		Jacksonville	2002	4%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	8%		Rhode Island	2002	4%
Charlotte	1997	8%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%		Hartford	2000	4%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	4%
Milwaukee	1996	7%		Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
Wilmington	1995	7%		Detroit	2005	3%
Harrisburg	1994	7%		Tidewater	2001	3%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	3%
Orlando	1993	6%		Tucson	2002	2%
San Antonio	2007	5%		New Haven	2010	1%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	5%		Sarasota	2001	1%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%		See footnotes to Table 7-19.		

TABLE 7-19
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	%	Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	8%	Milwaukee	1996	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%	Wilmington *	1995	2%
St. Paul	2004	5%	Harrisburg	1994	2%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	4%	Houston	2016	1%
Rhode Island	2002	4%	BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	1%
Tucson	2002	4%	Miami (Russell) *	2014	1%
Seattle ◇	2000	4%	New Haven	2010	1%
St. Petersburg *	1994	4%	Middlesex	2008	1%
Orlando *	1993	4%	S Palm Beach	2005	1%
BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	3%	Atlantic County	2004	1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%	Sarasota	2001	1%
San Antonio	2007	3%	Tidewater	2001	1%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	3%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Hartford	2000	3%	Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	1%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	3%	Richmond	1994	1%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	2%	Broward (Posnack) *	1997	0%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	2%	◇ Question was asked about the <i>quality of the facility and the program</i> . * Question was asked about the <i>quality of the facility</i> . * 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.		
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%			
Charlotte ◇	1997	2%			
Los Angeles	1997	2%			

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE SOREF JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Respondents in Jewish households in North Broward (Northwest, North Central, East, and West Central) who are not currently members of the Soref 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?"

Table 7-20 shows the major reasons for not joining the Soref 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.

No important differences are seen in the major reasons reported between all non-member households and non-member households who participated in a local JCC program in the past year.

Table 7-20 shows that, overall, 40% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the Soref JCC responded no need for the services offered; 16%, distance from home; 12%, cost; and 11%, lack of time.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-15** shows that the 40% who reported **no need for the services offered** is the about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 55% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 50% in South Palm Beach, 48% in Miami (Russell), 43% in Miami (Miami Beach), 42% in Miami (Alper), 41% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 40% in Broward (Posnack), and 31% in Houston. The 40% compares to 54% in 1997.

Table 7-16 shows that the 16% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 37% in Houston, 21% in Broward (Posnack), 16% in Miami (Alper), 15% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 6% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and South Palm Beach, 5% in Miami (Russell), and 4% in West Palm Beach (Boynton). The 16% compares to 10% in 1997.

Table 7-17 shows that the 12% who reported **cost** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 18% in both Miami (Alper) and Miami (Miami Beach), 17% in Miami (Russell), 15% in Broward (Posnack), 14% in South Palm Beach, 13% in Houston, and 11% in both West Palm Beach (Boynton) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan). The 12% compares to 12% in 1997.

Table 7-18 shows that the 11% who reported **lack of time** is the third highest among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Broward (Posnack), 9% in Miami (Alper), 8% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 7% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 4% in Houston. The 11% compares to 5% in 1997.

Table 7-19 shows that the 3% who reported **quality of the programs** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 4% in Miami (Alper), 2% in each of Miami (Miami Beach), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), and 1% in each of Houston, Broward (Posnack), Miami (Russell) and South Palm Beach. The 3% compares to 1% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups.

No Need for the Services Offered

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 40% 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:

- age 50-64 (50%)
- households with only adult children (50%)
- non-elderly couple households (53%), non-elderly single households (62%), and elderly couple households (54%)
- households earning an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000 (50%) and \$100,000-\$200,000 (52%)
- inmarried households (51%)
- households who declined to donate when asked to the Jewish Federation in the past year (61%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (51%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the East (29%)
- under age 35 (24%)
- elderly single households (29%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (24%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (26%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (30%)

Distance from Home

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 16% 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 East (32%)
- elderly single households (27%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (26%)
- conversionary in-married households (39%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (26%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (29%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 (40%) and \$1,000 and over (40%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- non-elderly single households (3%) and elderly couple households (5%)

Cost

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 12% 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 with children (26%)
- households earning an annual income of \$25,000-\$50,000 (40%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the East (2%)
- elderly single households (2%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (1%)
- conversionary in-married households (2%)
- households who donated \$1,000 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year (0%)

Lack of Time

Table 7-21 shows that, overall, 11% 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 Broward for 0-9 years (21%)
- under age 35 (31%)

The percentage is much lower for respondents in:

- households in the North Central (1%)
- households who donated \$100-\$1,000 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (0%)

TABLE 7-20
SUMMARY OF MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING
THE SOREF JCC

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE JCC

Reason	All	JCC Participants
No Need for Services Offered *	40.4%	38.3%
Distance from Home *	15.9	17.5
Cost *	11.5	11.2
Lack of Time	10.8	7.8
Health Reasons	4.3	1.7
Lack of Information about JCC	3.3	0.9
Quality of the Programs	2.5	0.1
Too Old	2.3	0.3
Not a joiner/not sociable	1.1	5.8
Involved Jewishly in other ways	1.0	4.8
Have not gotten around to it	1.0	5.1
Can attend without joining	0.7	4.4
Other	5.2	2.1
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 7-21						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE SOREF JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality * of the Programs	Other
All	40.4%	15.9	11.5	10.8	2.5	18.9
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	38.3%	17.6	11.2	7.8	0.1	25.0
GEOGRAPHIC AREA						
Northwest	43.2%	18.7	8.8	13.9	5.4	10.0
North Central	47.4%	12.6	11.8	1.1	0.0	27.1
East	28.6%	32.3	2.1	17.2	6.3	13.5
West Central	40.7%	9.9	16.1	10.3	0.4	22.6
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD						
0 - 9 years	30.9%	20.2	13.5	21.4	6.4	7.6
10 - 19 years	38.2%	13.7	8.0	14.7	0.5	24.9
20 or more years	43.2%	15.6	12.1	7.2	2.2	19.7
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Under 35	24.1%	16.1	19.6	31.3	0.0	8.9
35 - 49	36.1%	18.1	18.9	10.2	15.4	1.3
50 - 64	49.5%	15.4	11.8	9.8	0.0	13.5
65 - 74	33.5%	18.1	9.1	11.4	0.4	27.5
75 and over	41.9%	13.0	5.1	5.7	0.0	34.3
→ 65 and over	37.7%	15.6	7.1	8.5	0.2	30.9

TABLE 7-21						
MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT JOINING THE SOREF JCC						
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality * of the Programs	Other
All	40.4%	15.9	11.5	10.8	2.5	18.9
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE						
Household with Children	34.0%	14.3	25.8	6.8	11.9	7.2
Household with Only Adult Children	49.6%	10.1	9.2	20.1	0.0	11.0
Non-Elderly Couple	53.0%	19.3	11.4	13.5	0.0	2.8
Non-Elderly Single	62.2%	2.6	12.6	7.7	1.3	13.6
Elderly Couple	53.6%	4.6	6.5	7.3	0.1	27.9
Elderly Single	28.8%	26.6	1.7	5.6	0.0	37.3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$25,000	24.2%	6.6	15.0	7.5	0.0	46.7
\$25 - \$50,000	26.4%	9.1	40.2	15.3	0.0	9.0
\$50 - \$100,000	50.0%	18.1	8.5	12.4	0.3	10.7
\$100 - \$200,000	52.1%	17.0	7.2	10.2	2.6	10.9
\$200,000 and over	40.3%	25.9	0.9	13.0	9.1	10.8
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION						
Conservative	48.2%	15.4	9.9	5.6	0.0	20.9
Reform	36.2%	21.2	11.1	17.1	0.6	13.8
Just Jewish	37.1%	12.8	11.6	10.4	5.8	22.3
TYPE OF MARRIAGE						
In-married	50.6%	10.2	9.0	10.3	4.4	15.5
Conversionary	39.5%	38.9	2.2	17.0	0.0	2.4
Intermarried	44.9%	9.3	19.0	8.5	6.1	12.2

Population Subgroup	No Need for the Services Offered*	Distance from Home*	Cost*	Lack of Time	Quality * of the Programs	Other
All	40.4%	15.9	11.5	10.8	2.5	18.9
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP						
Member	49.2%	23.7	7.4	8.1	1.5	10.1
Non-Member	36.9%	12.8	13.2	11.9	2.9	22.3
ATTENDED CHABAD IN THE PAST YEAR						
Attended	39.5%	25.7	17.8	11.4	0.0	5.6
Did Not Attend	40.6%	13.6	10.0	10.7	3.1	22.0
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP						
Member	38.9%	14.4	11.4	9.3	0.5	25.5
Non-Member	40.8%	16.3	11.5	11.2	2.9	17.3
FAMILIARITY WITH THE JCC						
Very Familiar	41.0%	21.3	8.6	5.6	7.8	15.7
Somewhat Familiar	36.7%	22.8	16.9	5.4	0.4	17.8
Not at All Familiar	41.8%	11.3	10.1	14.8	1.7	20.3
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR						
Donated to Federation	33.1%	28.5	11.9	9.6	0.8	16.1
Asked, Did Not Donate	61.0%	9.7	6.5	8.8	3.8	10.2
Not Asked	40.2%	12.7	12.3	11.7	2.9	20.2
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR						
Nothing	42.7%	12.3	11.6	11.4	3.0	19.0
Under \$100	31.8%	19.8	10.4	15.9	0.0	22.1
\$100 - \$1,000	30.4%	40.3	17.7	0.0	2.3	9.3
\$1,000 and over	50.8%	40.1	0.0	5.1	0.9	3.1

* These responses were read to the respondents. The response *Lack of Time* was not read to the respondents, but was volunteered by respondents as the major reason. All other reasons volunteered by the respondents, none of which were individually significant, are reported as *Other*.

PARTICIPATED IN OR ATTENDED ANY PROGRAMS AT, OR SPONSORED BY, THE DAVID POSNACK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN THE PAST YEAR

Table 7-1 shows that 35% (10,000 households) of Jewish households in South Broward (Southeast and Southwest) contain a person who participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the David Posnack Jewish Community Center (*Posnack 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 7-23 shows that 23% of South Broward Jewish households contain a person **who participated in a Posnack JCC program in the past year without being a member of a JCC**. The 23% 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 7-22 shows that the 35% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 42% in Houston, 27% in both Miami (Miami Beach) and Miami (Russell), 23% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 21% in Miami (Alper), 20% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 19% in South Palm Beach, 12% in Las Vegas, and 5% in Broward (Soref). The 35% compares to 17% in 1997.

Table 7-23 shows that the 23% **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 24% in Houston, 17% in Miami (Russell), 16% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 15% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 13% in Miami (Alper), 11% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Las Vegas, and 3% in Broward (Soref). The 23% compares to 11% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 35% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year. The percentage is much higher (in):

- under age 35 (68%) and age 65-74 (49%)
- elderly couple households (45%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (60%)
- Conservative households (50%)
- in-married households (45%) and conversionary in-married households (54%)
- synagogue member households (47%) and Jewish organization member households (50%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (47%), a supplemental school as a child (46%), and households in which the respondent attended Jewish education as a child (45%)
- households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child (48%)

- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (47%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (47%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (53%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (59%)
- households who donated \$100-\$500 (68%), \$500-\$1000 (80%), and \$1,000 and over (68%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower (in):

- age 75 and over (19%)
- non-elderly couple households (25%) and elderly single households (22%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (11%) and \$25,000-\$50,000 (9%)
- Just Jewish households (14%)
- intermarried households (15%)
- households in which no the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (16%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (16%)

TABLE 7-22
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	60%		Boston	2005	29%
Los Angeles	1997	54%		Cleveland	2011	28%
San Antonio	2007	52%		Atlantic County	2004	28%
St. Louis	2014	51%		Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%
Baltimore	2010	51%		Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%
St. Paul	2004	48%		St. Petersburg	1994	27%
Tucson	2002	47%		Howard County **	2010	24%
Milwaukee	1996	47%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%
Wilmington	1995	47%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%
Richmond	1994	46%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%
Detroit	2005	45%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%		S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%		Portland (ME) ¹	2007	18%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%
York	1999	44%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%		Las Vegas ☼	2005	12%
Houston	2016	42%		Westport **	2000	9%
Jacksonville	2002	42%		Seattle	2000	8%
Harrisburg	1994	41%		Middlesex	2008	7%
Minneapolis	2004	40%		Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	7%
Hartford	2000	40%		BROWARD (Soref) *	2016	5%
New Haven	2010	39%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Columbus	2013	37%		Bergen	2001	41%
Chicago	2010	36%		Washington	2003	38%
Orlando	1993	36%		Miami	2014	31%
BROWARD (Posnack) *	2016	35%		W Palm Beach	2005	27%
Tidewater	2001	35%		Monmouth	1997	24%
Sarasota	2001	34%		BROWARD	2016	14%
New York	2011	32%		Broward	1997	12%
San Diego	2003	32%		See footnotes on next page.		
Rhode Island	2002	31%				
San Francisco	2004	30%				

TABLE 7-22
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 7-23 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	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
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 7-23 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	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
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%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%	6%	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%

TABLE 7-23 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	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Middlesex	2008	7%	2%	5%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%	1%	4%
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%
Broward	1997	12%	4%	9%
<p>* 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.</p> <p>** Both participation and membership are in JCCs located in neighboring communities.</p> <p>☼ JCC is not a full service facility.</p>				

OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS

Table 7-24 shows that 6% of Jewish households in Broward are members of both a synagogue and a Jewish Community Center (JCC); 28% are synagogue members but are not JCC members (*synagogue members only*); 6% are JCC members but are not synagogue members (*JCC members only*); and 60% are neither synagogue nor JCC members. The 6% who are members of both a JCC and a synagogue compares to 5% in 1997. The 28% who are synagogue members only compares to 22% in 1997. The 6% who are JCC members only compares to 2% in 1997. The 60% who are neither synagogue nor JCC members compares to 71% in 1997. Thus, a larger percentage of the community are members of one of the two major types of Jewish institutions than was the case in 1997.

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.

Posnack JCC

Table 7--24 shows that 10% of households in South Broward are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 32% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 4% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 54% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-24 shows that the 10% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Houston, 13% in Miami (Miami Beach), 9% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 8% in Atlanta, 7% in Miami (Russell), 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in both Miami (Alper) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), 4% in Broward (Soref), and 2% in Las Vegas. The 10% compares to 8% in 1997.

The 32% who are **synagogue members only** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 33% in Miami (Miami Beach), 30% in Houston, 28% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 27% in Miami (Alper), 26% in South Palm Beach, 25% in both Broward (Soref) and Atlanta, 22% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 12% in Las Vegas. The 32% compares to 21% in 1997.

The 4% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 7% in Broward (Soref), 6% in Miami (Miami Beach), 5% in both Houston and Miami (Alper), 4% in each of Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 3% in South Palm Beach, and 2% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 4% compares to 4% in 1997.

The 54% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 85% in Las Vegas, 69% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 65% in Atlanta, 64% in both Broward (Soref) and South Palm Beach, 63% in Miami (Alper),

60% in Miami (Russell), 59% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 51% in Houston, and 48% in Miami (Miami Beach). The 54% compares to 67% in 1997.

Soref JCC

Table 7-24 shows that 4% of households in North Broward are members of both a synagogue and a JCC; 25% are synagogue members, but are not JCC members; 7% are JCC members, but are not synagogue members; and 64% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Table 7-24 shows that the 4% who are **both synagogue and JCC members** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 14% in Houston, 13% in Miami (Miami Beach), 10% in Broward (Posnack), 9% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 8% in Atlanta, 7% in Miami (Russell), 6% in South Palm Beach, 5% in both Miami (Alper) and West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 2% in Las Vegas. The 4% compares to 4% in 1997.

The 25% who are **synagogue members only** is below average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 33% in Miami (Miami Beach), 32% in Broward (Posnack), 30% in Houston, 28% in both Miami (Russell) and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 27% in Miami (Alper), 26% in South Palm Beach, 25% in Atlanta, 22% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), and 12% in Las Vegas. The 25% compares to 22% in 1997.

The 7% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 6% in Miami (Miami Beach), 5% in both Houston and Miami (Alper), 4% in each of Broward (Posnack), Miami (Russell), West Palm Beach (Boynton), and West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 3% in South Palm Beach, and 2% in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The 7% compares to 1% in 1997.

The 64% who are **neither synagogue nor JCC members** is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison JCCs and compares to 85% in Las Vegas, 69% in West Palm Beach (Boynton), 65% in Atlanta, 64% in South Palm Beach, 63% in Miami (Alper), 60% in Miami (Russell), 59% in West Palm Beach (Kaplan), 54% in Broward (Posnack), 51% in Houston, and 48% in Miami (Miami Beach). The 64% compares to 73% in 1997.

TABLE 7-24
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	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Las Vegas 🌐	2005	2%	12	2	85
Broward (Soref) *	1997	4%	22	1	73
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%	22	4	69
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%	27	2	67
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%	21	4	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

TABLE 7-24
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	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Howard County **	2010	3%	45	0	52
Atlantic County	2004	10%	34	5	52
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
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

**TABLE 7-24
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	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Rochester	1999	21%	33	7	39
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	25%	32	5	37
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	9	36
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs					
Broward	1997	5%	22	2	71
W Palm Beach	2005	6%	24	4	66
BROWARD	2016	6%	28	6	60
Washington	2003	6%	31	3	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 20% of Jewish households in Broward 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, Hadassah, and WIZO.

Community Comparisons. Table 7-25 shows that the 20% **Jewish organization membership** is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in West Palm Beach, 40% in South Palm Beach, 24% in each of Houston, Miami and Atlanta, and 12% in Las Vegas. The 20% compares to 37% in 1997.

Table 7-26 shows that the 13% **Jewish organization membership among households who are neither synagogue nor JCC members** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 34% in West Palm Beach, 28% in South Palm Beach, 18% in Miami, 10% in Atlanta, 9% in Houston, and 7% in Las Vegas. The 13% compares to 30% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-1 shows that, overall, 20% of households are Jewish organization members. The percentage is much higher in:

- age 75 and over (34%)
- elderly couple households (36%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (32%)
- Orthodox households (30%) and Conservative households (30%)
- synagogue member households (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 (30%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (40%)
- households who donated under \$100 (44%), \$100-\$500 (31%), \$500-\$1,000 (40%) and \$1,000 and over (51%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the East (8%)
- Just Jewish households (9%)
- conversionary in-married households (8%) and intermarried households (4%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (9%)

TABLE 7-25
CURRENT JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Palm Springs	1998	54%		San Antonio	2007	29%
Sarasota	2001	47%		Atlantic County	2004	29%
Milwaukee	1996	46%		Pittsburgh	2002	29%
W Palm Beach	2005	43%		York	1999	27%
Richmond	1994	43%		Charlotte	1997	27%
Harrisburg	1994	42%		Los Angeles	1997	27%
S Palm Beach	2005	40%		New Haven	2010	25%
Middlesex	2008	38%		Tucson	2002	25%
Broward	1997	37%		Westport	2000	25%
Detroit	2005	36%		Houston	2016	24%
Bergen	2001	36%		Miami	2014	24%
Tidewater	2001	36%		New York	2011	24%
Monmouth	1997	36%		Atlanta	2006	24%
St. Petersburg	1994	36%		St. Louis	2014	23%
Wilmington	1995	35%		Chicago	2010	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%		Columbus	2013	22%
St. Paul	2004	34%		Portland (ME)	2007	21%
Minneapolis	2004	33%		San Francisco	2004	21%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	33%		Seattle	2000	21%
Jacksonville	2002	32%		BROWARD	2016	20%
Hartford	2000	32%		Washington	2003	20%
Rochester	1999	32%		Cleveland	2011	19%
Baltimore	2010	30%		Denver	2007	16%
Rhode Island	2010	30%		Las Vegas	2005	12%
Orlando	1993	30%		Howard County	2010	11%

TABLE 7-26 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	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach	2005	34%		Tucson	2002	12%
Sarasota	2001	31%		Orlando	1993	12%
Broward	1997	30%		Rhode Island	2002	11%
S Palm Beach	2005	28%		York	1999	11%
Middlesex	2008	23%		Atlanta	2006	10%
Monmouth	1997	23%		Pittsburgh	2002	10%
Detroit	2005	22%		Hartford	2000	10%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Westport	2000	10%
Miami	2014	18%		Rochester	1999	10%
Bergen	2001	17%		Richmond	1994	10%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		Houston	2016	9%
Atlantic County	2004	16%		Cleveland	2011	9%
Wilmington	1995	16%		San Antonio	2007	9%
St. Petersburg	1994	16%		Tidewater	2001	9%
Chicago	2010	15%		St. Louis	2014	8%
San Francisco	2004	14%		Columbus	2013	8%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	14%		St. Paul	2004	8%
BROWARD	2016	13%		Las Vegas	2005	7%
Washington	2003	13%		Minneapolis	2004	6%
Baltimore	2010	12%		Charlotte	1997	6%
New Haven	2010	12%		Harrisburg	1994	6%
Portland (ME)	2007	12%		Howard County	2010	3%
Jacksonville	2002	12%				

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 Broward 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, 47% of households are associated.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-27** shows that the 47% who are associated is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in West Palm Beach, 54% in both Houston and South Palm Beach, 51% in Miami, 42% in Atlanta, and 21% in Las Vegas. The 47% compares to 50% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-1** shows that, overall, 47% of households are associated. The percentage is much higher in:

- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (60%)
- elderly couple households (60%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (74%)
- Orthodox households (91%) and Conservative households (61%)
- in-married households (64%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (63%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (64%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (61%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (74%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (73%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (75%)
- households who donated under \$100 (69%), \$100-\$500 (72%), \$500-\$1,000 (87%), and \$1,000 and over (92%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower in:

- households in the East (31%)
- non-elderly single households (36%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (30%) and \$50,000-\$100,000 (34%)
- Just Jewish households (26%)
- intermarried households (23%)
- synagogue non-member households (20%) and Jewish organization non-member households (35%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (33%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (25%)

TABLE 7-27
ASSOCIATION WITH THE JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	67%		S Palm Beach	2005	54%
Rochester	1999	65%		New Haven	2010	53%
Detroit	2005	64%		Cleveland	2011	52%
Sarasota	2001	64%		Rhode Island	2002	52%
Milwaukee	1996	64%		Westport **	2000	52%
Bergen	2001	63%		Miami	2014	51%
Lehigh Valley	2007	62%		Martin-St. Lucie *	1999	50%
San Antonio	2007	62%		Broward	1997	50%
Pittsburgh	2002	62%		Howard County **	2010	49%
Tidewater	2001	62%		St. Petersburg	1994	49%
Hartford	2000	62%		Chicago	2010	48%
Monmouth	1997	62%		Washington	2003	48%
Minneapolis	2004	60%		Tucson	2002	48%
York	1999	60%		BROWARD	2016	47%
Richmond	1994	60%		Portland (ME) *	2007	46%
Wilmington	1995	59%		Los Angeles	1997	46%
Harrisburg	1994	59%		Orlando	1993	46%
Baltimore	2010	58%		Columbus	2013	43%
Middlesex	2008	58%		Atlanta	2006	42%
Jacksonville	2002	58%		San Francisco	2004	37%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%		Seattle	2000	31%
Atlantic County	2004	57%		Las Vegas 🌵	2005	21%
Charlotte	1997	57%		Phoenix ¹	2002	38%
St. Louis	2014	56%		See footnotes on next page.		
Houston	2016	54%				

Footnotes to Table 7-27.**Definition:**

Jewish households are defined as associated with the Jewish community if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, a 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 Broward who are members of a synagogue, the Posnack Jewish Community Center (JCC), and a Jewish organization, and who attended activities organized by Chabad in the past year, **Table 7-28** shows *profiles of synagogue, Posnack 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 35% of *households in the Northwest* are synagogue members, **Table 7-28** shows that 15% of *synagogue member households* live in the Northwest. Only some of the important differences between the membership groups are discussed below.

Geographic Profile

- most households in all four groups live in the West Central, the Southeast and the Southwest.
- Given the location of the Posnack JCC, over 90% of households live in the West Central, the Southeast and the Southwest
- Posnack JCC households are more likely to live in Broward for 20 or more years than are the other groups

Demographic Profile

- Chabad households are more likely to be under age 50 than the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be age 35-49 and more likely to be age 75 and over than are the other groups
- Posnack JCC member households are more likely to be households with children than are the other groups
- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be households with children
- Jewish organization member households are more likely to be elderly couple households than are the other groups
- synagogue member and Posnack JCC member households are more likely to earn an annual income of \$100,000 and over than the other groups

Religious Profile

- Just Jewish respondents are more likely to attend Chabad than are members of the other groups
- few important differences are seen in the observance of religious practices and Jewish behaviors among the four groups
- respondents in Jewish organization member households are less likely to keep a kosher home and to keep kosher in and out of the home
- Jewish respondents in synagogue member households are more likely to attend synagogue services once per month or more
- married couples in synagogue member households and Chabad households are less likely to be inmarried than Jewish organization member households

Membership Profile

- Jewish organization member households are less likely to be Chabad households than Posnack JCC or synagogue member households
- Chabad households are less likely to be Jewish organization members than be Posnack JCC member households
- Jewish respondents in Chabad households are more likely to feel not very much/not at all part of the Broward community than are respondents in the other groups

Israel

- Synagogue member households and Posnack JCC member households are more likely to contain an adult who visited Israel on a Jewish trip than the other groups
- JCC member households are less likely to contain a member who visited Israel.

Philanthropic Profile

- Synagogue member households and Chabad households were less likely to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were the other groups
- Posnack JCC member households were more likely to donate \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year than were the other three groups

TABLE 7-28 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Northwest	14.8%	15.8%	0.4%	10.5%
North Central	8.6	6.0	0.0	11.1
East	6.4	10.9	6.7	3.5
West Central	21.6	21.5	25.6	29.4
Southeast	19.0	20.2	11.6	18.4
Southwest	29.6	25.6	55.7	27.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD				
0 - 4 years	7.0%	6.1%	6.5%	6.0%
5 - 9 years	6.0	13.9	3.2	4.9
10 - 19 years	25.6	21.2	9.1	31.0
20 or more years	61.4	58.8	81.2	58.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
Under 35	4.1%	4.3%	1.9%	5.8%
35 - 49	16.1	25.4	14.6	10.2
50 - 64	41.8	40.0	42.4	27.4
65 - 74	17.4	13.5	23.8	20.6
75 and over	20.6	16.8	17.3	36.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-28 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE				
Household with Children	27.7%	28.5%	34.0%	17.0%
Household with Only Adult Children	17.9	16.9	26.3	13.4
Non-Elderly Couple	8.4	9.3	1.4	6.5
Non-Elderly Single	6.2	6.6	2.9	5.3
Elderly Couple	17.3	15.4	18.1	26.1
Elderly Single	14.5	10.7	10.9	23.6
Other	8.0	12.6	6.4	8.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$25,000	7.3%	10.5%	10.0%	18.1%
\$25 - \$50,000	12.0	13.9	14.9	15.5
\$50 - \$100,000	20.8	27.9	17.8	21.4
\$100 - \$200,000	29.8	23.0	23.8	20.1
\$200,000 and over	30.1	24.7	33.5	24.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION				
Orthodox	10.4%	2.8%	6.4%	6.4%
Conservative	39.7	42.4	45.5	45.5
Reconstructionist	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.7
Reform	34.9	32.8	30.3	30.3
Just Jewish	13.3	21.2	16.1	16.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-28 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/JEWISH BEHAVIOR				
Have a Mezuzah on the Front Door	93.6%	89.3%	94.1%	96.3%
Always/Usually Participate in a Passover Seder	95.5%	96.6%	93.0%	89.4%
Always/Usually Light Chanukah Candles	91.3%	92.1%	95.4%	87.4%
Always/Usually Light Sabbath Candles	33.5%	38.0%	36.9%	33.7%
Keep a Kosher Home	23.2%	26.0%	22.8%	16.9%
Keep Kosher In and Out of Home	11.6%	11.2%	6.8%	6.2%
Refrain from Using Electricity on the Sabbath	6.2%	7.3%	1.8%	2.9%
Always/Usually/Sometimes Have a Christmas Tree in the Home	9.2%	11.0%	5.1%	5.4%
Attend Services Once per Month or More	48.7%	30.6%	38.1%	33.4%
Never Attend Services	5.4%	7.0%	4.4%	13.7%
Attended Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year	52.2%	42.7%	51.4%	49.8%
Engaged in Informal Jewish Education in the Past Year	55.0%	59.9%	56.6%	50.1%
Attended Jewish Cultural Event	71.9%	73.8%	67.3%	74.4%

TABLE 7-28 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
TYPE OF MARRIAGE				
In-married	79.9%	79.9%	85.7%	92.8%
Conversionary	10.5	10.5	7.0	3.3
Intermarried	9.6	9.6	7.3	3.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
MEMBERSHIP				
Synagogue Member	100.0%	48.7%	58.2%	59.8%
Attended Chabad	32.7%	100.0%	37.0%	26.9%
JCC Member	18.6%	17.1%	100.0%	11.3%
Participated in a JCC Program in the Past Year	36.2%	38.2%	100.0%	41.4%
Jewish Organization Member	34.6%	23.1%	25.2%	100.0%
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY				
Very Much	34.2%	22.9%	36.9%	32.0%
Somewhat	40.1	37.7	50.3	45.2
Not Very Much	21.3	31.0	7.2	17.3
Not at All	4.4	8.4	5.6	5.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Jewish Day School	23.1%	22.3%	18.3%	16.6%
Supplemental School	57.8	54.2	61.5	62.0
Israeli Education	0.5	2.9	6.3	0.7
Tutor	1.4	1.1	5.3	1.9
No Formal Jewish Education	17.2	19.5	8.6	18.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-28 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
RESPONDENT ATTENDED INFORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD				
Respondent Attended or Worked at Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child	34.2%	42.6%	30.6%	44.1%
Respondent Participated in Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager	54.3%	58.7%	48.0%	60.8%
Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding High Holidays)	32.7%	33.6%	44.3%	40.0%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL				
On Jewish Trip	42.7%	32.4%	43.5%	38.5%
On General Trip	38.6	48.8	45.6	44.4
No	18.7	18.8	10.9	17.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL				
Extremely Attached	27.8%	43.8%	35.1%	29.4%
Very Attached	36.7	34.0	32.5	40.5
Somewhat Attached	29.3	16.7	19.0	24.1
Not Attached	6.2	5.5	13.4	6.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR				
Donated to Federation	38.0%	34.6%	47.5%	47.8%
Asked, Did Not Donate	9.2	7.1	3.6	5.9
Not Asked	52.8	58.3	48.9	46.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7-28 PROFILES OF MEMBER HOUSEHOLDS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Population Subgroup	Synagogue Member	Attended Chabad	Posnack JCC Member	Jewish Organization Member
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	61.9%	65.5%	52.5%	52.2%
Under \$100	13.2	13.9	9.6	23.4
\$100 - \$500	13.0	9.8	14.0	11.1
\$500 - \$1,000	4.9	5.9	12.4	5.6
\$1,000 and over	7.0	4.9	11.5	7.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	22.5%	30.2%	29.1%	22.0%
Under \$100	22.0	15.9	16.7	22.8
\$100 - \$500	24.7	20.4	25.3	30.3
\$500 - \$1,000	9.3	12.4	11.1	6.7
\$1,000 and over	21.5	21.1	17.8	18.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DONATED TO NON-JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR				
Nothing	18.9%	31.9%	27.7%	22.2%
Under \$100	29.0	27.6	22.4	39.8
\$100 - \$500	27.8	16.7	27.9	24.7
\$500 - \$1,000	7.5	6.2	4.4	5.2
\$1,000 and over	16.8	17.6	17.6	8.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish respondents in Broward were asked: “How much do you feel like you are part of the Broward Jewish community? Would you say very much, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?” **Table 7-29** shows that 17% of respondents feel very much part of the Broward Jewish community (*Jewish community*); 32%, somewhat; 33%, not very much; and 18%, not at all. In total, 49% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community.

Community Comparisons. **Table 7-30** shows that the 49% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in South Palm Beach, 59% in Miami, 55% in West Palm Beach, 51% in Houston, 44% in Atlanta, and 31% in Las Vegas.

The 18% who feel **not at all** part of the Jewish community is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Las Vegas, 24% in Atlanta, 21% in Houston, 18% in West Palm Beach, 16% in South Palm Beach, and 15% in Miami.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. **Table 7-29** shows that, overall, 59% of respondents feel very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community. The percentage is much higher in respondents in:

- households in the North Central (63%)
- elderly couple households (63%)
- households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (65%)
- Orthodox households (77%)
- in-married households (60%)
- synagogue member households (74%), households who attended Chabad in the past year (61%), JCC member households (76%), and Jewish organization member households (77%)
- households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (60%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (62%)
- households in which the respondent participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college (excluding High Holidays) (74%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (75%)
- households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (74%)
- households who donated under \$100 (65%), \$100-\$500 (75%), \$500-\$1,000 (87%), and \$1,000 and over (90%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year

The percentage is much lower for respondents (in):

- households in the Northwest (37%) and the East (36%)
- households in residence in Broward for 0-4 years (23%) and 5-9 years (34%)
- non-elderly single households (39%)
- households earning an annual income under \$25,000 (37%)
- Just Jewish households (33%)
- intermarried households (30%)
- intermarried households with Jewish children (33%)

- synagogue non-member households (36%)
- households in which the respondent did not attend a Jewish youth group as a teenager (39%)
- households in which no adult visited Israel (32%)
- households who were not asked to donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (39%)

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 7-29					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA					
Northwest	36.9%	13.4%	23.5	45.5	17.6
North Central	62.9%	19.4%	43.5	19.4	17.7
East	36.1%	9.2%	26.9	28.8	35.1
West Central	51.2%	16.7%	34.5	30.7	18.1
Southeast	50.1%	19.4%	30.7	32.8	17.1
Southwest	50.8%	19.9%	30.9	36.3	12.9
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD					
0 - 4 years	22.6%	12.9%	9.7	40.0	37.4
5 - 9 years	33.5%	15.6%	17.9	47.5	19.0
10 - 19 years	46.0%	16.9%	29.1	33.3	20.7
20 or more years	54.5%	17.7%	36.8	30.3	15.2
AGE OF RESPONDENT					
Under 35	51.6%	16.3%	35.3	28.6	19.8
35 - 49	42.5%	15.7%	26.8	30.3	27.2
50 - 64	48.8%	17.0%	31.8	39.4	11.8
65 - 74	46.1%	16.9%	29.2	34.4	19.5
75 and over	54.1%	18.3%	35.8	26.7	19.2
→ 65 and over	50.3%	17.7%	32.6	30.4	19.3
SEX OF RESPONDENT					
Male	47.5%	19.3%	28.2	34.7	17.8
Female	49.4%	15.4%	34.0	32.0	18.6

TABLE 7-29					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some- what	Very Much	Some- what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE					
Household with Children	47.9%	20.7%	27.2	31.8	20.3
Household with Only Adult Children	51.8%	19.5%	32.3	34.3	13.9
Non-Elderly Couple	52.4%	13.5%	38.9	34.4	13.2
Non-Elderly Single	38.9%	6.0%	32.9	42.7	18.4
Elderly Couple	63.1%	25.2%	37.9	16.9	20.0
Elderly Single	45.7%	15.1%	30.6	30.9	23.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$25,000	37.4%	8.8%	28.6	37.2	25.4
\$25 - \$50,000	41.9%	14.4%	27.5	24.9	33.2
\$50 - \$100,000	45.0%	13.4%	31.6	39.3	15.7
\$100 - \$200,000	50.5%	17.0%	33.5	41.8	7.7
\$200,000 and over	65.2%	26.1%	39.1	18.6	16.2
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION					
Orthodox	76.5%	44.7%	31.8	6.9	16.6
Conservative	58.3%	21.7%	36.6	26.8	14.9
Reform	54.2%	20.4%	33.8	34.9	10.9
Just Jewish	32.9%	7.2%	25.7	39.9	27.2
TYPE OF MARRIAGE					
In-married	60.3%	23.8%	36.5	30.1	9.6
Conversionary	55.7%	27.3%	28.4	35.6	8.7
Intermarried	30.2%	10.3%	19.9	34.3	35.5
☛ Intermarried with Jewish Children	33.3%	21.7%	11.6	29.6	37.1

TABLE 7-29					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Somewhat	Very Much	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP					
Member	74.3%	34.2%	40.1	21.3	4.4
Non-Member	35.5%	8.3%	27.2	39.2	25.3
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR					
Attended	60.6%	22.9%	37.7	31.0	8.4
Did Not Attend	45.0%	15.2%	29.8	33.8	21.2
JCC MEMBERSHIP					
Member	76.4%	27.9%	48.5	17.0	6.6
Non-Member	44.9%	15.5%	29.4	35.3	19.8
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP					
Member	77.2%	32.0%	45.2	17.3	5.5
Non-Member	41.7%	13.4%	28.3	37.0	21.3
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD					
To Jewish Day School	59.8%	21.2%	38.6	28.0	12.2
To Supplemental School	51.3%	19.4%	31.9	36.9	11.8
→To Jewish Education	51.4%	19.3%	32.1	35.6	13.0
No	40.1%	11.4%	28.7	28.4	31.5
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD					
To Overnight Camp	53.7%	22.3%	31.4	30.4	15.9
No	46.2%	14.3%	31.9	34.5	19.3
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER					
In Youth Group	61.5%	22.1%	39.4	32.7	5.8
No	39.3%	13.3%	26.0	33.4	27.3

TABLE 7-29					
FEEL PART OF THE BROWARD JEWISH COMMUNITY					
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS					
Population Subgroup	Very Much + Some-what	Very Much	Some-what	Not Very Much	Not at All
All	48.7%	17.1%	31.6	33.1	18.2
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)					
Hillel/Chabad Participant	73.7%	28.7%	45.0	19.1	7.2
No	43.2%	16.0%	27.2	36.9	19.9
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL					
On Jewish Trip	74.7%	28.6%	46.1	18.3	7.0
On General Trip	48.7%	17.3%	31.4	38.2	13.1
No	32.1%	9.4%	22.7	37.8	30.1
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR					
Donated to Federation	74.1%	34.4%	39.7	22.3	3.6
Asked, Did Not Donate	51.6%	16.5%	35.1	42.2	6.2
Not Asked	38.6%	10.8%	27.8	36.4	25.0
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR					
Nothing	40.0%	11.4%	28.6	37.0	23.0
Under \$100	65.4%	31.6%	33.8	29.8	4.8
\$100 - \$500	75.2%	33.8%	41.4	20.4	4.4
\$500 - \$1,000	87.1%	18.6%	68.5	12.9	0.0
\$1,000 and over	90.1%	60.1%	30.0	9.0	0.9

TABLE 7-30
FEEL PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Much/ Somewhat</i>	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Some- what</i>	<i>Not Very Much</i>	<i>Not at All</i>
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 7-30
FEEL PART OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	<i>Very Much/ Somewhat</i>	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Some- what</i>	<i>Not Very Much</i>	<i>Not at All</i>
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 7-31 shows that 93% of Jewish households in Broward 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 7-32 shows that the 93% overall involvement is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 95% in both South Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, 93% in Miami, 90% in Houston, and 83% in Las Vegas . The 93% compares to 93% in 1997.

Comparisons Among Population Subgroups. Table 7-31 shows that, overall, overall involvement is 93% of households. The percentage is much higher in:

- elderly couple households (100%)
- Orthodox households (100%)
- inmarried households (99%) and conversionary in-married households (99%)
- households who attended Chabad in the past year (100%)
- households in which the respondent participated in a Jewish youth group as a teenager (99%)
- households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (100%)

The percentage is much lower (in):

- households in the East (82%)
- under age 35 (84%)
- intermarried households (82%)

TABLE 7-31 OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	
Northwest	97.1%
North Central	93.3%
East	81.7%
West Central	89.3%
Southeast	96.6%
Southwest	97.0%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BROWARD	
0 - 4 years	94.0%
5 - 9 years	87.6%
10 - 19 years	94.8%
20 or more years	93.1%
AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Under 35	84.4%
35 - 49	87.6%
50 - 64	95.7%
65 - 74	94.6%
75 and over	94.0%
→ 65 and over	94.3%
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE	
Household with Children	87.5%
Household with Only Adult Children	91.7%
Non-Elderly Couple	96.2%
Non-Elderly Single	95.2%
Elderly Couple	100.0%
Elderly Single	94.0%

TABLE 7-31 OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Under \$25,000	88.6%
\$25 - \$50,000	94.0%
\$50 - \$100,000	92.4%
\$100 - \$200,000	94.9%
\$200,000 and over	95.3%
JEWISH IDENTIFICATION	
Orthodox	100.0%
Conservative	96.9%
Reform	97.2%
Just Jewish	85.9%
TYPE OF MARRIAGE	
In-married	98.5%
Conversionary	99.2%
Intermarried	82.4%
SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	89.5%
CHABAD ATTENDANCE IN THE PAST YEAR	
Attended	99.9%
Did Not Attend	91.1%
JCC MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	92.1%

TABLE 7-31 OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
JEWISH ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP	
Member	100.0%
Non-Member	91.4%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED JEWISH EDUCATION AS A CHILD	
To Jewish Day School	95.9%
To Supplemental School	94.8%
→To Jewish Education	94.2%
No	92.0%
RESPONDENT ATTENDED OR WORKED AT JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS A CHILD	
To Overnight Camp	93.9%
No	93.7%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN JEWISH YOUTH GROUP AS A TEENAGER	
In Youth Group	99.0%
No	89.9%
RESPONDENT PARTICIPATED IN HILLEL/CHABAD WHILE IN COLLEGE (EXCLUDING HIGH HOLIDAYS)	
Hillel/Chabad Participant	97.9%
No	92.6%
ANY ADULT VISITED ISRAEL	
On Jewish Trip	100.0%
On General Trip	97.2%
No	84.8%
JEWISH FEDERATION MARKET SEGMENTS IN THE PAST YEAR	
Donated to Federation	100.0%
Asked, Did Not Donate	88.2%
Not Asked	91.2%
DONATED TO JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR	

TABLE 7-31	
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY	
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS	
Population Subgroup	Overall Involvement
All	93.1%
Nothing	90.9%
Under \$100	100.0%
\$100 - \$500	100.0%
\$500 - \$1,000	100.0%
\$1,000 and over	100.0%

TABLE 7-32
OVERALL INVOLVEMENT IN JEWISH ACTIVITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Monmouth	1997	97%		Pittsburgh	2002	91%
Middlesex	2008	96%		Houston	2016	90%
Detroit	2005	96%		Washington	2003	90%
Bergen	2001	96%		Rhode Island	2002	90%
S Palm Beach	2005	95%		Los Angeles *	1997	90%
W Palm Beach	2005	95%		Wilmington	1995	90%
Atlantic County	2004	95%		Sarasota	2001	89%
Minneapolis	2004	95%		Martin-St. Lucie	1999	89%
Rochester	1999	95%		Orlando	1993	89%
BROWARD	2016	93%		Cleveland	2011	88%
Miami	2014	93%		Tucson	2002	88%
St. Paul	2004	93%		York	1999	88%
Westport	2000	93%		Charlotte	1997	88%
Broward	1997	93%		St. Petersburg	1994	88%
Milwaukee	1996	93%		Portland (ME)	2007	87%
Harrisburg	1994	93%		Baltimore *	2010	86%
Chicago *	2010	92%		Jacksonville	2002	86%
Howard County *	2010	92%		Phoenix	2002	84%
Lehigh Valley	2007	92%		St. Louis	2014	83%
Tidewater	2001	92%		Las Vegas	2005	83%
Hartford	2000	92%		Columbus	2013	72%
Richmond	1994	92%		* Excludes attendance at synagogue services at least once per year.		
New Haven	2010	91%				
San Antonio	2007	91%				

