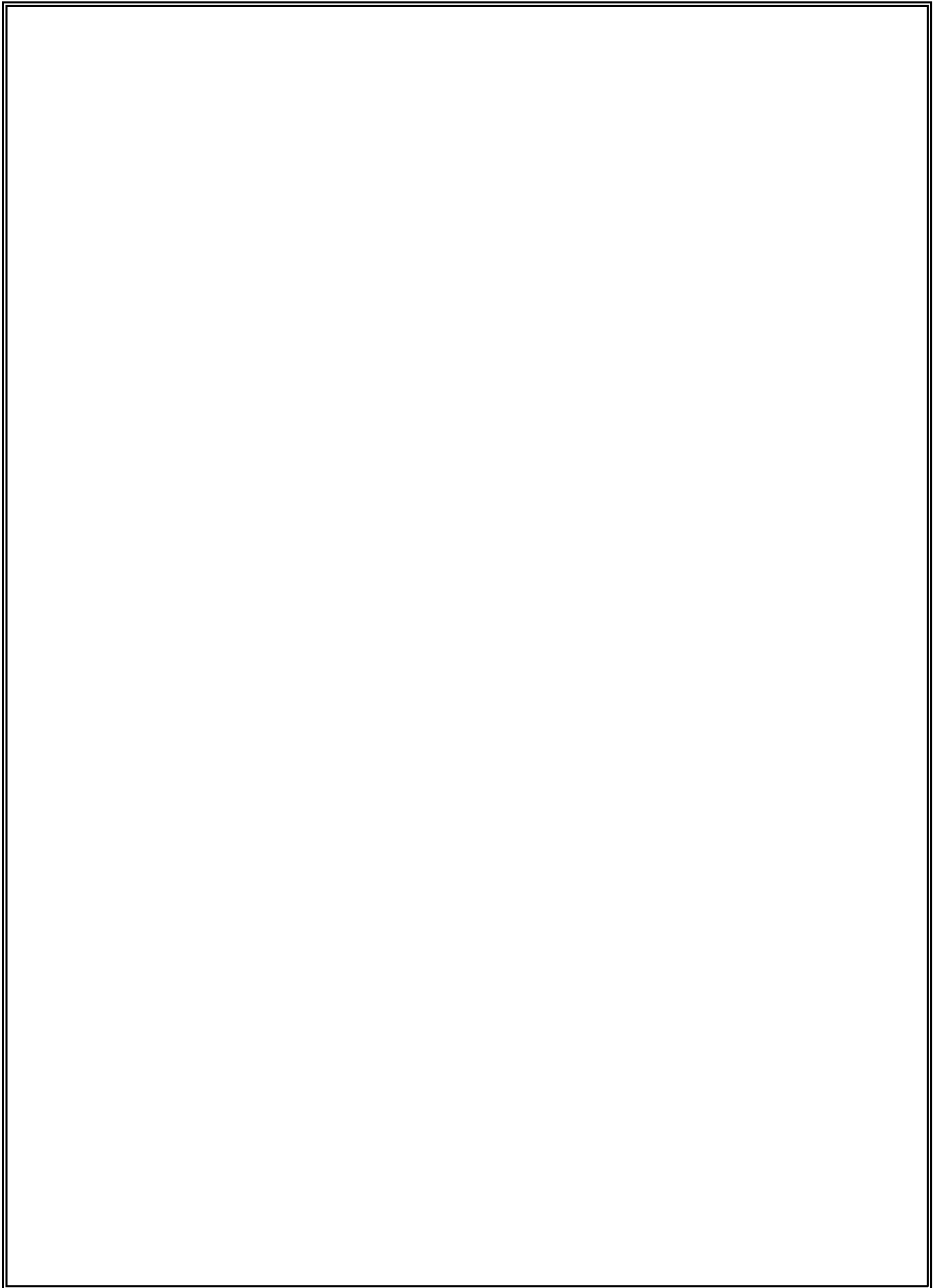


2018 Detroit Jewish Population Study Summary Report



Jewish Federation
OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT





The 2018 Detroit
Jewish Population Study:
A Portrait of the Detroit Jewish Community

Summary Report

Ira M. Sheskin

Professor
Department of Geography
University of Miami

and

Director of the Jewish Demography Project
of the
Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies

September 2018
Elul 5779

SSRS, Glen Mills, PA

Survey Field Work

Dr. David Dutwin

Executive Vice President and Chief Methodologist

Dr. Susan Sherr

Vice President, Demographic and Policy Research

A.J. Jennings

Associate Research Director

The 2018 Detroit Jewish Population Study Is Dedicated to Mandell L. "Bill" Berman

Bill Berman, an ardent supporter of our Detroit Jewish community and a visionary businessman and philanthropist, had a strong and abiding interest in the study of the American Jewish community. He understood that good decision-making must be informed by data. As such, he helped fund the landmark 1990 National Jewish Population Study (NJPS) and later, NJPS 2000-2001. He founded the Berman Jewish DataBank housed at the Jewish Federations of North America and the Berman Jewish Policy Archive at Stanford. He also encouraged and helped fund the Detroit Jewish Population Studies in 1989 and 2005. And to ensure a pipeline of scholars equipped to do research in this area, Bill, during his lifetime, provided fellowships to over 100 doctoral students focused on the Jewish community.

In 2016, he urged the Federation to conduct an updated Detroit Jewish Population Study. He understood that the community had changed since 2005 and that to best plan for the present and future, we needed current data on our Jewish population. To make this a reality, he also agreed to help fund the study along with other local foundations. Unfortunately, Bill died before he could see the Study results.

For his vision, encouragement and support, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit dedicates this 2018 Detroit Jewish Population Study to Mandell L. "Bill" Berman. He is greatly missed in our community.



JEWISH FEDERATION OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT

On behalf of the Combined Boards of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit and the United Jewish Foundation, we are pleased to present this *Summary Report* of the comprehensive 2018 Detroit Jewish Population Study. Our last comprehensive study was completed in 2005, and a population count update was done in 2010. We knew that our community had changed since then and therefore undertook this study to:

- Provide critical information concerning who we are, where we are, what we are thinking, and where we are headed
- Identify the crucial needs in our community
- Help us create a roadmap for all Jewish communal organizations and foundations to address, plan for, and serve Jewish needs and interests for years to come

While the Federation was the sponsoring agency, the study is meant to benefit the entire Jewish community. The Study data will assist the Federation, local Jewish agencies and organizations, area synagogues, philanthropic foundations, and private donors in determining and addressing communal and funding priorities and in advancing major planning and service initiatives. Input into the study questionnaire was received from all these groups.

The 2018 study was completed under the direction of Dr. Ira M. Sheskin, Professor and Chair, Department of Geography, University of Miami and editor of the *American Jewish Year Book*, who has conducted more than 50 studies of this nature throughout the country. The calls were made by SSRS, a major research company responsible for surveys done by organizations such as Harvard University and the Pew Research Center. Given the expertise of our lead researcher and his team, we are confident that the greatest possible degree of reliability and accuracy has been attained.

We wish to give special thanks to the donors of the Population Study whose support enabled it to become a reality:

William Davidson Foundation
Mandell L. and Madeleine H. Berman Foundation
The D. Dan and Betty Kahn Foundation
The Jewish Fund
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit

We also want to thank all the members of our Population Study Oversight Committee and staff, who devoted countless of hours giving valuable input into the study methodology and questionnaire:

Kari Alterman
Robert Gordon
Howard Morof
Larry Nemer
Sarai Shoup
Staff: Linda Blumberg

The findings in this Study present both challenges and opportunities. This study belongs to the entire Jewish community, providing us with important data as we come together to address our challenges and opportunities, advance Jewish life and continuity, take care of our elders and other vulnerable populations, and ensure the safety and survival of our Jewish brethren locally, nationally, in Israel, and around the world. May our community go from strength to strength!

Beverly Liss, President



Scott Kaufman, CEO



Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Major Findings	1
Major Findings for the Core Area	14
Major Findings for the Non-Core Area	15
Major Findings for West Bloomfield	16
Major Findings for Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin	17
Major Findings for Farmington	18
Major Findings for Southfield	19
Major Findings for Oak Park-Huntington Woods	20
Major Findings for Oak Park v. Huntington Woods	21
Major Findings for Wayne County	22
Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities	23
Major Changes 1989 - 2005 - 2018	29
Introduction	42
Methodology	43
Population Size and Distribution	49
Place of Birth	56
Migration	57
College Attended	61
Place of Employment	62
Age	64
Household Size	68
Household Structure	69
Marital Status	74
Secular Education	76
Employment Status	78
Household Income	80
Jewish Identification	83
Attitudes about Jewish Identity	86
Religious Practices	87
Synagogue Attendance	93
Marriage Types	96
Synagogue and Other Memberships	102
JCC Membership	106
JCC Participation	107
Feel a Part of the Detroit Jewish Community	108

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Jewish Education of Adults as Children	109
Jewish Education of Adults as Adults	114
Preschool/Child Care	115
Jewish Day School Attendance	116
Choosing Jewish Day School	117
Jewish Education of Children	119
Day Camp	121
Overnight Camp	122
Youth Group and After-School Care	123
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies	124
Familiarity with Jewish Day Schools	128
Perception of Jewish Agencies	130
Perception of Jewish Day Schools	134
Social Service Needs.	136
Trips to Israel.	144
Emotional Attachment to Israel	146
Expressing Views about Israel.	147
Anti-Semitism	148
Holocaust Survivors.	150
The <i>Detroit Jewish News</i>	151
The Federation Website	153
Philanthropy.	154
Jewish Federation Donations	155
Jewish Federation Annual Campaign	159
Other Donations	161
Philanthropic Market Share	163
Wills.	164
Motivations to Donate	165
Politics	168
Acknowledgments	169

MAJOR FINDINGS

Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population (Chapter 2)

1. 83,800 persons live in 31,500 Jewish households. Of the 83,800 persons, 70,800 persons (85%) are Jewish. An additional 950 Jews live in institutions, for a **total Jewish population** of 71,750.
2. Detroit is the **26th largest** American Jewish community.
3. Jewish households **comprise 2.1% of all households** in the study area, although some parts of the three-county area have much higher percentages: 65% of households in 48070 (Huntington Woods) are Jewish; 34% in 48322 (West Bloomfield); 30% in 48323 (West Bloomfield); 25% in 48301 (Bloomfield Hills); 22% in 48237 (Oak Park); 19% in 48302 (Bloomfield Hills); 17% in 48331 (Farmington); and 12% in 48075 (Southfield).
4. 80% of Jews live in the Core Area and 20% in the Non-Core Area.
5. 21% of Jews live in West Bloomfield, 18% in Oak Park-Huntington Woods, and 17% in Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin.
6. Between **2005-2018**, the estimate of the number of Jewish households increased by about 1,500, within the margin of error of the methodology.

Geographic Profile (Chapter 3)

7. 13% of Jewish households live in **the top zip code area** (48322, West Bloomfield) and 28% live in **the top three zip code areas** (48322-West Bloomfield, 48237 Oak Park-Huntington Woods, and 48323-West Bloomfield).
8. 5% of Jewish households contain one or more adults who identify as **LGBT**.
9. 62% (42,500 adults) of adults in Jewish households were **locally born** (born in Detroit).
10. 10% (6,650 adults) of adults in Jewish households were **foreign born**.
11. 4% (1,330 households) of Jewish households have one or more adults from the **Former Soviet Union**.
12. 99% of respondents are US **citizens**, including 88% of foreign-born respondents.
13. 5% of Jewish households (1,500 households) spend less than **10 months of the year** in Detroit.
14. 83% of Jewish households **own their home**.
15. 30% of Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no **adult children who have established their own homes**; 48% have at least one adult child who has established his/her home in Detroit; and 23% have adult children who have established his/her home elsewhere.
16. 76% of respondents who attended college attended in Michigan, including 24% who attend or attended Wayne State University; 22%, at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; 14%, at Michigan State University; and 7%, at Oakland Community College.

Migration (Chapter 3)

17. 75% (23,625 households) of respondents have always lived in Detroit and 4% **moved to Detroit** from elsewhere in Michigan. 6% of respondents moved to Detroit from the Northeast (including 3% from New York); 85%, from the Midwest; 3%, from the South; and 1%, from the West. 6% of respondents moved to Detroit from foreign locations, including 3% from Israel.
18. 4% of Jewish households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 87%, for 20 or more years.
19. An average of 220 households in Detroit **moved to Detroit** each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). About 100 households **will definitely move out of Detroit** each year within the next three years (the *out-migration rate*) and about 400 will probably do so. Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data

MAJOR FINDINGS

suggest that the number of Jewish households in Detroit will most likely remain about the same or decrease slightly for the next few years as a results of migration into and out of Detroit.

20. 24% of Jewish households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 35%, for 20 or more years.
21. In Southfield, 39% have lived at their current address for 0-4 years.

Age Distribution (Chapter 4)

22. 18% (15,200 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**, of whom 86% are Jewish or part Jewish (13,000 children).
23. 21% (17,800 persons) of persons are **age 65 and over**.
24. 9% (7,600 persons) of persons are **age 75 and over**.
25. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 46 years.
26. 50% of persons are **female**.
27. 80% of children **age 0-17 live** in the Core Area and 20% in the Non-Core Area.
28. 75% of persons **age 65 and over live** in the Core Area and 25% in the Non-Core Area.

Household Size and Structure (Chapter 4)

29. The **average Jewish household size** is 2.66 persons.
30. 23% of Jewish households contain one person; 32%, two persons; 19%, three persons; 17%, four persons; 4%, five persons; and 5%, six or more persons.
31. 25% of Jewish households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 17% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 23% are married households with no children at home; and 24% are single person households.
32. 37% (3,500 children) of children *age 0-12* in Jewish households live in **households with working parents** (households in which both parents, or *the* parent in a single parent household, are employed full time).
33. 7% (1,000 children) of children *age 0-17* live in **single parent households** (households with one parent and children age 0-17 at home).
34. 20% (3,000 children) of children *age 0-17* live in **households in which an adult is or was divorced**.
35. 24% (4,200 persons) of persons **age 65 and over live alone**.
36. 34% (2,600 persons) of persons **age 75 and over live alone**.

Marital Status, Level of Secular Education, and Employment Status (Chapter 4)

37. 57% of adults in Jewish households are **currently married**; 26%, single, never married; 8%, currently divorced; 5%, currently widowed; 0.3% are separated; and 4% are living with a partner.
38. 39% (22,300 adults) of *Jewish* adults are **currently single**, of whom 54% are under age 35.
39. 76% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**, including 40% with a **graduate degree**.
40. 44% of adults in Jewish households are **employed full time**; 15%, employed part time; 2%, unemployed at the time of the survey; 19%, retired; 5%, homemaker; 12%, student; 3%, disabled; and 0.4%, full-time volunteers.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Household Income (Chapter 4)

41. The 2017 **median household income** of Jewish households is \$107,000.
42. 53% of Jewish households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.
43. 8% (2,600 households) of Jewish households are **low income households** (earned under \$25,000 in 2017).
44. 2% (600 households) of Jewish households reported a household income that was **below the Federal poverty levels**.
45. 4% of Jewish respondents **cannot make ends meet**; 24% are just managing to make ends meet; 29% have enough money; 26% have some extra money; and 18% are well off.

Jewish Identification (Chapter 5)

46. 9% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 20%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 35%, Reform; 4%, Jewish Humanist; and 31%, Just Jewish. (For comparing with other Jewish communities, Jewish Humanist is included as Just Jewish.)
47. 62% of Jewish respondents feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives; 31%, somewhat important; 6%, not too important; and 1%, not at all important.
48. 99% of Jewish respondents are **proud to be Jewish**.
49. 91% of Jewish respondents agreed with the statement, "I have a **strong sense of belonging** to the Jewish people."
50. 81% of Jewish respondents agreed with the statement "I have a **special responsibility** to take care of Jews in need around the world."

Religious Practices (Chapter 5)

51. 69% of households have a **mezuzah** on the front door.
52. 74% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
53. 71% of households always/usually light **Chanukah candles**.
54. 22% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
55. 73% of households always/usually/sometimes **observe the Sabbath** in some way.
56. 19% of households keep a **kosher home**.
57. 13% of respondents keep **kosher in and out of the home**.
58. 8% of respondents refrain from using **electricity on the Sabbath**.
59. 25% of households always/usually/sometimes have a **Christmas tree** in the home.

Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 5)

60. 23% of Jewish respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**.
61. 31% of Jewish respondents **never** attend synagogue services (or attend only for special occasions).

Intermarriage (Chapter 5)

62. 62% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 9% are conversionary in-married; and 30% are **intermarried**.
63. 18% of *married Jews* are **intermarried**.
64. 44% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are **being raised Jewish**; 17%, part Jewish; and 39%, non-Jewish.
65. 79% of **children in Jewish households are Jewish**.
66. 85% of **persons in Jewish households are Jewish**.
67. 5% (3,600 persons) of Jewish persons are **Jews-by-Choice**.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Synagogue Membership (Chapter 6)

68. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 39% of households **reported synagogue membership**.
69. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, 39% of households are **synagogue members** in Detroit.
70. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, 16% of households who are members of a synagogue are **members of** an Orthodox synagogue; 29%, a Conservative synagogue; 0.5% a Reconstructionist synagogue; 51%, a Reform synagogue.; and 4%, other synagogues.
71. Detroit has 22 Orthodox synagogues, 8 Conservative synagogues, 1 Reconstructionist synagogue, 7 Reform synagogues; and 3 other synagogues.
72. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, 1,915 households are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 3,526, Conservative; 56, Reconstructionist; 6,303, Reform; and 484, other.
73. In total, 12,284 households are synagogue members.
74. 71% of households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by a local synagogue in the past year.

Outreach Center Attendance (Chapter 6)

75. 13% of households **participated** in activities organized by Chabad in the past year; 5%, at Aish and 7%, at The Well.

Jewish Community Center Membership and Participation (Chapter 6)

76. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 8% of Jewish households are current **members of the Jewish Community Center** in Detroit.
77. *According to the JCC Survey*, 3% of households are current **members of the Jewish Community Center in Detroit**.
78. The JCC has 937 Jewish membership households.
79. 51% of households **participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the JCC** in the past year.

Jewish Organization Membership (Chapter 6)

80. 19% of households are current **members of a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or JCC.

Overlapping Memberships (Chapter 6)

81. 45% of households are **associated** with the Jewish community in that someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.
82. 6% of households are **members of both a synagogue and the JCC**; 34% are synagogue members but are not JCC members; 3% are JCC members but are not synagogue members; and 58% are neither synagogue nor JCC members.

Feel Part of the Jewish Community (Chapter 6)

83. 32% of Jewish respondents feel very much **part of the Detroit Jewish community**; 28%, somewhat; 28%, not very much; and 12%, not at all.

Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity (Chapter 6)

84. 91% of Jewish households **are involved in Jewish activity** in that they either are associated with the Jewish community, observe a religious practice, contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year; or donated to a Jewish charity in the past year.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 7)

85. 81% of born or raised Jewish respondents **received some formal Jewish education** as children.
86. 13% of born or raised Jewish respondents **attended a Jewish day school** as children.

Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 7)

87. 51% of born or raised Jewish respondents attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** as children.
88. 47% of born or raised Jewish respondents were active in a **Jewish youth group** as teenagers.
89. 24% of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended college participated in **Hillel/Chabad while in college** (excluding the High Holidays).
90. 23% of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended college **took courses on Jewish** subjects.

Adult Jewish Education (Chapter 7)

91. 31% of Jewish respondents attended an **adult Jewish education** class or program in the past year.
92. 37% of Jewish respondents engaged in any **other type of Jewish study** or learning in the past year.
93. 57% of Jewish respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a **Jewish cultural event** in the past year.

Jewish Education of Children-Preschool/Child Care Program (Chapter 8)

94. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 44% of Jewish children *age 0-5* (excluding Jewish children *age 5* who already attend kindergarten) attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; 26%, a non-Jewish preschool/child care program; and 29% do not attend any preschool/child care program.
95. 63% of Jewish children *age 0-5* who attend a preschool or child care program attend a Jewish preschool or child care program.
96. 63% of households with Jewish children have received children's books from the PJ Library.

Jewish Education of Children-Jewish Day School (Chapter 8)

97. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 35% of all Jewish children *age 5-17* (excluding Jewish children *age 5* who do not yet attend kindergarten) **attend** a Jewish day school; 11%, a non-Jewish private school; and 54%, a public school.
98. 76% of Jewish children *age 5-17* who attend a private school attend a Jewish day school.
99. 56% of households with Jewish children *age 0-17* either currently have a Jewish child in a Jewish day school, have sent a child in the past, will definitely send a child in the future, or did or will seriously investigate sending a child to a Jewish day school. 44% of households with Jewish children *age 0-17* are **not in the Jewish day school market**.
100. The major **reasons for not sending Jewish children** *age 0-17* to a Jewish day school most commonly reported are tuition cost (40%), belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment (24%), distance from home (12%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (7%), quality of other private or public schools (6%), and have a special needs child, (6%).

MAJOR FINDINGS

101. If **cost were not an issue**, 29% of respondents in households with Jewish children who have not sent any of their children to Jewish day school would definitely send their children; 13%, probably; 32%, probably not; and 26%, definitely not.
102. 56% of respondents in households with Jewish children **perceive the public schools** in their area as excellent; 28%, good; 11%, fair; and 5%, poor.

Jewish Education of Children—Current and Past Attendance (Chapter 8)

103. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 81% of Jewish children *age 5-12* (excluding Jewish children *age 5* who do not yet attend kindergarten) and 49% of Jewish children *age 13-17* **currently attend formal Jewish education**.
104. 82% of Jewish children *age 13-17* **have received some formal Jewish education**, including 43% at a Jewish day school.

Informal Jewish Education of Children (Chapter 8)

105. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 27% of Jewish children *age 3-17* attended or worked at a **Jewish day camp** this past summer (the summer of 2017); 16%, a non-Jewish day camp; and 58% did not attend or work at a day camp.
106. 24% of Jewish children *age 6-17* attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (the summer of 2017); 10%, a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 66% did not attend or work at an overnight camp.
107. 16% of households with Jewish children *age 6-17* who did not send a child to Jewish day camp this past summer did not send a child to a Jewish day camp **because of the cost**.
108. 13% of households with Jewish children *age 6-17* who did not send a child to Jewish overnight camp this past summer did not send a child to a Jewish overnight camp **because of the cost**.
109. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 31% of Jewish children *age 13-17* regularly participated in a **Jewish teenage youth group** in the past year.

Other Jewish Education of Children Findings (Chapter 8)

110. 65% of Jewish children *age 0-17* in Detroit are currently involved in some type of formal or informal Jewish education in that they currently attend a Jewish preschool/child care program; currently attend a Jewish day school; currently attend a Jewish supplemental school; attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer; attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer; or currently participate in a Jewish teenage youth group.
111. 33% of respondents would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored after school care; 20% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored after school care; 45% would have no preference; and 2% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored after school care.

Jewish Agencies-Familiarity (Chapter 9)

112. 42% of respondents are very familiar with the **Jewish Community Center of Metro Detroit**; 39% are somewhat familiar; and 20% are not at all familiar.
113. 41% of respondents are very familiar with the **Fresh Air Society/Tamarack Camps**; 35% are somewhat familiar; and 24% are not at all familiar.
114. 39% of respondents are very familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit**; 39% are somewhat familiar; and 22% are not at all familiar.
115. 36% of respondents are very familiar with **Yad Ezra**, 36% are somewhat familiar; and 27% are not at all familiar.

MAJOR FINDINGS

116. 33% of respondents are very familiar with **BBYO**; 34% are somewhat familiar; and 34% are not at all familiar.
117. 32% of respondents are very familiar with **Jewish Senior Life Apartments** (Prentis, Meer, Hechtman, and Teitel); 41% are somewhat familiar; and 27% are not at all familiar.
118. 28% of respondents are very familiar with **Jewish Senior assisted living** (Fleischman residence); 38% are somewhat familiar; and 34% are not at all familiar.
119. 28% of respondents are very familiar with **Friendship Circle**; 43% are somewhat familiar; and 29% are not at all familiar.
120. 28% of respondents are very familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Family Service**; 46% are somewhat familiar; and 27% are not at all familiar.
121. 25% of respondents are very familiar with the **Detroit Hebrew Free Loan**; 33% are somewhat familiar; and 43% are not at all familiar.
122. 24% of respondents are very familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Vocational Service (JVS)**; 35% are somewhat familiar; and 42% are not at all familiar.
123. 23% of respondents are very familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Hospice and Chaplaincy Network**; 30% are somewhat familiar; and 47% are not at all familiar.
124. 20% of respondents are very familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Association for Residential Care (JARC)**; 40% are somewhat familiar; and 40% are not at all familiar.
125. 12% of respondents are very familiar with **Kadima**; 29% are somewhat familiar; and 59% are not at all familiar.
126. 6% of respondents are very familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Community Relations Council/AJC(JCRC-AJC)**; 22% are somewhat familiar; and 72% are not at all familiar.

Jewish Day Schools-Familiarity (Chapter 9)

127. 50% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the **Hillel Day School of Metropolitan Detroit**; 31% are somewhat familiar; and 19% are not at all familiar.
128. 30% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the **Frankel Jewish Academy of Metropolitan Detroit**; 46% are somewhat familiar; and 25% are not at all familiar.
129. 28% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with **Farber/Akiva**; 49% are somewhat familiar; and 23% are not at all familiar.
130. 22% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with **Yeshiva Beth Yehudah**; 33% are somewhat familiar; and 45% are not at all familiar.
131. 13% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the **Yeshiva Gedolah**; 15% are somewhat familiar; and 72% are not at all familiar.
132. 13% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar with the **Yeshivas Darchei Torah**; 24% are somewhat familiar; and 63% are not at all familiar.

Jewish Agencies–Perception (Chapter 9)

133. 35% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Community Center of Detroit (JCC)** perceive it as excellent; 44%, good; 19%, fair; and 2%, poor.
134. 47% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Fresh Air Society/Tamarack Camps** perceive it as excellent; 40%, good; 11%, fair; and 1%, poor.
135. 38% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit** perceive it as excellent; 47%, good; 12%, fair; and 3%, poor.
136. 51% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yad Ezra** perceive it as excellent; 41%, good; 7%, fair; and 1%, poor.

MAJOR FINDINGS

137. 32% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **BBYO** perceive it as excellent; 41%, good; 26%, fair; and 1%, poor.
138. 26% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Jewish Senior Life Apartments** (Prentis, Meer, Hechtman, and Teitel) perceive it as excellent; 62%, good; 11%, fair; and 1%, poor.
139. 28% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Jewish Senior Life assisted living** (Fleischman residence) perceive it as excellent; 58%, good; 13%, fair; and 1%, poor.
140. 66% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Friendship Circle** perceive it as excellent; 30%, good; 3%, fair; and 1%, poor.
141. 37% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Family Service** perceive it as excellent; 57%, good; 5%, fair; and 1%, poor.
142. 49% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Hebrew Free Loan** perceive it as excellent; 44%, good; 7%, fair; and 0%, poor.
143. 47% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Vocational Service** (JVS) perceive it as excellent; 39%, good; 10%, fair; and 4%, poor.
144. 55% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Hospice and Chaplaincy Network** perceive it as excellent; 34%, good; 11%, fair; and 0%, poor.
145. 39% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Association for Residential Care** (JARC) perceive it as excellent; 44%, good; 14%, fair; and 3%, poor.
146. 37% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Kadima** perceive it as excellent; 56%, good; 6%, fair; and 1%, poor.
147. 22% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Community Relations Council/AJC** (JCRC-AJC) perceive it as excellent; 42%, good; 33%, fair; and 3%, poor.

Jewish Day Schools-Perception (Chapter 9)

148. 36% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Hillel Day School of Metropolitan Detroit** perceive it as excellent; 46%, good; 17%, fair; and 1%, poor.
149. 25% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Frankel Jewish Academy of Metro Detroit** perceive it as excellent; 53%, good; 19%, fair; and 3%, poor.
150. 15% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Farber/Akiva** perceive it as excellent; 49%, good; 31%, fair; and 5%, poor.
151. 27% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshiva Beth Yehudah** perceive it as excellent; 38%, good; 25%, fair; and 11%, poor.
152. 47% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshiva Gedolah** perceive it as excellent; 16%, good; 23%, fair; and 14%, poor.
153. 33% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshivas Darchei Torah** perceive it as excellent; 27%, good; 29%, fair; and 11%, poor.

MAJOR FINDINGS

General Social Service Needs (Chapter 10)

154. 19% (5,900 households) of households contain a **health-limited adult**, including 7% in which the adult needs daily assistance and 1%, weekly assistance.
155. 3.2% (2,200 adults) of adults are disabled and consequently unable to work.
156. 1.5% (470 households) of Jewish households contain a disabled adult child (age 18 and over) who is unable to work and lives at home with his/her parents or other adults.
157. 14% (4,500 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** in the past year.
158. 5% (1,500 households) of households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person**.
159. 14% (4,400 households) of households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** in the past year.
160. 5% (1,500 households) of households needed **financial assistance** in the past year.
161. 12% (3,300 households) of households with adults age 18-74 needed **help in finding a job or choosing an occupation** in the past year.
162. 11% (700 households) of households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed **help for children with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities** in the past year.
163. 31% (1,450 households) of households with Jewish children age 5-17 needed **mental health services for children age 5-17** in the past year.

Social Service Needs of the Elderly (Age 75 and Over) (Chapter 10)

164. 22% (1,300 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care** in the past year. 1,700 non-elderly households also needed this service.
165. 20% (1,200 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home support services** in the past year. 1,450 non-elderly households also needed this service.
166. 44% (2,700 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **handyman services** in the past year. 2,550 non-elderly households also needed this service.
167. 14% (840 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year. 850 non-elderly households also needed this service.
168. 2% (90 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **a nursing home** in the past year. 400 non-elderly households also needed this service.
169. 4% (240 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **adult day care or adult day programs** in the past year. 240 non-elderly households also needed this service.
170. 4% (240 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year. 300 non-elderly households also needed this service.
171. 2% (120 households) of households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. 200 non-elderly households also needed this service.

Other Social Service Issues (Chapter 10)

172. 42% of Jewish respondents *age 40 and over* would very much **prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities**; 31% would somewhat prefer them; 26% would have no preference; and 1% would rather not use them.

MAJOR FINDINGS

173. 20% of Jewish respondents *age 40 and over* who would very much or somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities would very much prefer kosher food in such a facility; 18% would somewhat prefer; 47% would have no preference; and 15% would rather not have kosher food.
174. 10% (2,550 households) of households in which the respondent is *age 40 or over* have an elderly relative who does not live in the respondent's household and who in some way **depends upon the household** for his/her care.
175. 68% of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over* have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Detroit.

Israel (Chapter 11)

176. 63% of households contain a member who visited Israel.
177. 36% of households contain a member who visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** and 27%, on a **general trip**.
178. 33% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 have sent or taken at least one **Jewish child to Israel**.
179. 7% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 have sent or taken a Jewish child to Israel on a **Jewish trip**; 25%, on a **general trip**.
180. 46% (1,700 households) of households with Jewish children 6-17 who have not yet sent a child to Israel did not send a child on a trip to Israel because of the **cost**.
181. 25% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 24%, very attached; 32%, somewhat attached; and 19%, not attached.

Expressing Views about Israel (Chapter 11)

182. 70% (22,000 households) of respondents had **conversations with other Jews** in Detroit about the political situation in Israel.
183. 12% of respondents who had conversations with other Jews in Detroit about the political situation in Israel frequently **hesitated to express their views** about the political situation in Israel in the past year because those views might cause tensions with other Jews in Detroit; 28%, sometimes; 21%, rarely; and 39%, never.

Anti-Semitism (Chapter 12)

184. 16% of Jewish respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
185. 13% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a **Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
186. 10% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of anti-Semitism in Detroit; 35%, a moderate amount; 45%, a little; and 10%, none at all.
187. 14% (4,500 households) of households contain a Holocaust survivor, the child of a survivor, or the grandchild of a survivor.

Media (Chapter 13)

188. 30% of Jewish respondents always **read the *Detroit Jewish News***; 4%, usually; 40%, sometimes; and 27%, never.
189. 84% of Jewish respondents who always/usually/sometimes read the *Detroit Jewish News* read the print version only and 5% read the on-line version only. 11% read both the print and on-line versions.

MAJOR FINDINGS

190. 31% of Jewish respondents who always, usually, or sometimes read the *Detroit Jewish News* and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 50%, good; 16%, fair; and 3%, poor.
191. 28% of Jewish respondents visited the Jewish **Federation website** in the past year.
192. 21% of respondents who visited the Jewish **Federation website** in the past year perceive it as excellent; 57%, good; 20%, fair; and 2%, poor.

Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (JFMD) (Chapter 14)

193. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 42% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 49% were not asked to donate, and 9% were asked but did not donate.
194. 17% of **households asked to donate** to JFMD in the past year did not donate.
195. *According to the Telephone Survey*, 58% of households did not **donate to JFMD** in the past year; 17% donated under \$100; 16%, \$100-\$500; and 10%, \$500 and over, including 8% who donated \$1,000 and over.
196. *According to the Jewish Federation Survey*, the **JFMD Annual Campaign raised** \$34,348,000 in 2017. Given 31,500 households in the community, the **average donation per Jewish household** was \$1,090.
197. *According to the Jewish Federation Survey, not adjusted for inflation*, the JFMD Annual Campaign decreased by \$592,000 (2%) from \$34.9 to \$34.3 million from 2005-2017. *Adjusted for inflation*, the JFMD Annual Campaign decreased by \$9.3 million (39%) from \$43.6 million to \$34.3 million from 2005-2017.
198. 91% of households are on the **JFMD mailing list**.

Philanthropic Profile–Other Charities (Chapter 14)

199. 58% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities** (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year.
200. 42% of households did not donate to Other Jewish Charities in the past year; 16% donated under \$100; 21%, \$100-\$500; and 22%, \$500 and over, including 13% who donated \$1,000 and over.
201. 79% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year.
202. 21% of households did not **donate to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year; 25% donated under \$100; 28%, \$100-\$500; and 26%, \$500 and over, including 17% who donated \$1,000 and over.

Donated to a Charity over the Internet (Chapter 14)

203. 54% of respondents who donated to Any Charity in the past year made at least one donation over the Internet.

Philanthropic Profile–Overlapping Donations (Chapter 14)

204. 67% of households **donated to Any Jewish Charity** (Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities) in the past year.
205. 89% of households **donated to Any Charity** (Jewish and Non-Jewish) in the past year.
206. 25% of households **donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation** in the past year; 8% donated to Any Jewish Federation but not to Other Jewish Charities; 35% donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities; and 33% did not donate to Any Jewish Charity.

MAJOR FINDINGS

207. 23% of households **donated to Non-Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Charity** in the past year; 11% donated to Any Jewish Charity but not to Non-Jewish Charities; 56% donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities; and 11% did not donate to Any Charity.

Philanthropic Profile—Market Share (Chapter 14)

208. **Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households** in the past year, 19% were donated to JFMD; 38%, to Other Jewish Charities; and 43%, to Non-Jewish Charities.

209. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 57% were **donated to Any Jewish Charity** (including JFMD).

210. Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year, 34% were donated to JFMD.

Wills (Chapter 14)

211. 27% of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Detroit do not have **wills**; 58% have wills that contain no provisions for charities; 6% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities including 2% who have a provision for the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit; and 6% have wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

Philanthropic Profile—Volunteerism (Chapter 14)

212. 32% of respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year, and 37%, for non-Jewish organizations. In total, 54% of respondents volunteered for some organization (Jewish or non-Jewish) in the past year.

213. 12% of respondents volunteered for Jewish organizations only in the past year; 22%, for non-Jewish organizations only; 19%, for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations; and 46% did not volunteer for any organizations.

Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes (Chapter 15)

214. Respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year were asked about the **importance of each of several motivations** in their decision to donate to a Jewish organization:

- **helping Jews locally who are in financial need** (63%, very important; 33%, somewhat important; 4%, not at all important).
- **providing services for the Jewish elderly** (63%, very important; 29%, somewhat important; 8%, not at all important).
- **providing Jewish education for children** (50%, very important; 32%, somewhat important; 18%, not at all important).
- **supporting the people of Israel** (48%, very important; 41%, somewhat important; 11%, not at all important).
- **providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews** (47%, very important; 43%, somewhat important; 10%, not at all important).
- **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world** (37%, very important; 53%, somewhat important; 10%, not at all important).
- **helping Jews go to Israel** (32%, very important; 44%, somewhat important; 24%, not at all important).
- **donating to a Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews** (30%, very important; 51%, somewhat important; 19%, not at all important).

MAJOR FINDINGS

- **helping Jewish children go to Jewish summer camp** (28%, very important; 53%, somewhat important; 19%, not at all important).
- **supporting scholarships for children to attend Jewish day school** (24%, very important; 35%, somewhat important; 42%, not at all important).

215. Respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to JFMD in the past year were asked whether each of several motivations would **cause them to donate more to JFMD**. Respondents would donate more to JFMD if (they):

- more of the money went to **local needs** (48%).
- more of the money went to **needs in Israel and overseas** (16%).
- had **more say** over how the money was spent (32%).
- were asked by a **close friend** (33%).
- were **asked in person** (22%).

Political Profile (Chapter 15)

216. 15% (4,850 households) of respondents think of themselves as Republican; 51% (16,100 households), Democrat, and 34% (10,550 households), Independent.

217. 96% (30,200 households) of respondents are **registered to vote**.

218. 94% of registered voters voted in the 2016 presidential election.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE CORE AREA

Demography

1. 62,400 persons live in 22,600 Jewish households. Of the 62,400 persons, 56,850 persons (91%) are Jewish.
2. 72% of Detroit Jewish households live in the Core Area.
3. 66% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 9% were **foreign born**.
4. 21% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 36%, for 20 or more years.
5. 4% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 87%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 20% (12,100 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 22% (13,400 persons) of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 46 years.
9. 27% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 17% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 25% are married households with no children at home; and 21% are single person households, including 14% who are singles age 65 and over.
10. 81% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is \$118,000.
12. 58% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 11% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 23%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 37%, Reform; 25%, Just Jewish; and 4%, Humanist.
14. 86% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 27% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 22% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 28% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 22%, never.
18. 69% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 9% are conversionary in-married; and 22% are **intermarried**.
19. 48% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 82% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 11% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 22% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 51% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 40% were not asked to donate, and 9% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 78% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 70% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 27% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 27%, very attached; 32%, somewhat attached; and 14%, not attached.
27. 15% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 10% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 39%, a moderate amount; 42%, a little; and 9%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 14% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 52% as Democrat; and 34% as Independent.

Much more data on the Core Area can be found in the Main Report.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR THE NON-CORE AREA

Demography

1. 21,400 persons live in 8,900 Jewish households. Of the 21,400 persons, 13,950 persons (65%) are Jewish.
2. 28% of Detroit Jewish households live in the Non-Core Area.
3. 54% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 12% were **foreign born**.
4. 32% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 31%, for 20 or more years.
5. 2% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 86%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 14% (3,000 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 21% (4,400 persons) of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 47 years.
9. 21% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 15% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 15% are married households with no children at home; and 30% are single person households, including 18% who are singles under age 65.
10. 65% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is \$78,000.
12. 41% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 2% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 12%, Conservative; 5%, Reconstructionist; 30%, Reform; 46%, Just Jewish; and 5%, Humanist.
14. 44% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 9% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 11% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 12% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 54%, never.
18. 33% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 9% are conversionary in-married; and 59% are **intermarried**.
19. 16% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 39% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 2% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 11% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 21% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 72% were not asked to donate, and 8% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 39% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 46% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 22% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 18%, very attached; 31%, somewhat attached; and 29%, not attached.
27. 20% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 11% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 25%, a moderate amount; 52%, a little; and 12%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 18% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 49% as Democrat; and 33% as Independent.

Much more data on the Non-Core Area can be found in the Main Report.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR WEST BLOOMFIELD

Demography

1. 15,900 persons live in 6,800 Jewish households. Of the 15,900 persons, 15,000 persons (94%) are Jewish.
2. 22% of Detroit Jewish households live in West Bloomfield.
3. 70% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 11% were **foreign born**.
4. 18% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 42%, for 20 or more years.
5. 6% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 87%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 15% (2,400 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 34% (5,400 persons) of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 56 years.
9. 18% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 14% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 33% are married households with no children at home; and 29% are single person households, including 22% who are singles age 65 and over
10. 76% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is \$113,000.
12. 55% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 5% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 24%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 44%, Reform; 24%, Just Jewish; and 4%, Humanist.
14. 87% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 26% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 20% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 28% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 19%, never.
18. 75% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 11% are conversionary in-married; and 15% are **intermarried**.
19. 53% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 84% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 22% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 28% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 59% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 34% were not asked to donate, and 7% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 78% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 73% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 33% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 24%, very attached; 32%, somewhat attached; and 11%, not attached.
27. 23% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 14% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 40%, a moderate amount; 37%, a little; and 9%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 16% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 56% as Democrat; and 29% as Independent.

Much more data on West Bloomfield can be found in the *Main Report*.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR BLOOMFIELD-BIRMINGHAM-FRANKLIN

Demography

1. 13,900 persons live in 4,450 Jewish households. Of the 13,900 persons, 12,300 persons (88%) are Jewish.
2. 14% of Detroit Jewish households live in Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin.
3. 60% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 5% were **foreign born**.
4. 20% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 31%, for 20 or more years.
5. 1% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 91%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 18% (2,400 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 17% (2,300 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age **65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 50 years.
9. 28% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 25% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 23% are married households with no children at home; and 9% are single person households, including 2% who are singles under age 65.
10. 90% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is over \$200,000.
12. 88% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 2% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 26%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 43%, Reform; 22%, Just Jewish; and 7%, Humanist.
14. 90% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 14% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 10% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 19% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 22%, never.
18. 74% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 5% are conversionary in-married; and 21% are **intermarried**.
19. 52% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 79% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 9% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 33% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 57% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 39% were not asked to donate, and 5% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 90% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 62% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 18% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 26%, very attached; 55%, somewhat attached; and 2%, not attached.
27. 7% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 9% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 50%, a moderate amount; 37%, a little; and 4%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 12% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 64% as Democrat; and 24% as Independent.

Much more data on Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin can be found in the *Main Report*.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR FARMINGTON

Demography

1. 7,150 persons live in 2,800 Jewish households. Of the 7,150 persons, 6,250 persons (88%) are Jewish.
2. 9% of Detroit Jewish households live in Farmington.
3. 71% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 7% were **foreign born**.
4. 13% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 44%, for 20 or more years.
5. 0% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 95%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 10% (700 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 28% (2,000 persons) of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 51 years.
9. 16% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 27% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 28% are married households with no children at home; and 21% are single person households, including 15% who are singles age 65 and over.
10. 84% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is \$111,000.
12. 54% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 2% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 20%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 46%, Reform; 29%, Just Jewish; and 3%, Humanist.
14. 78% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 15% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 10% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 25% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 24%, never.
18. 56% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 6% are conversionary in-married; and 38% are **intermarried**.
19. 42% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 91% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 12% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 9% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 47% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 41% were not asked to donate, and 12% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 77% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 75% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 16% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 41%, very attached; 27%, somewhat attached; and 16%, not attached.
27. 12% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 10% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 30%, a moderate amount; 58%, a little; and 2%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 8% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 69% as Democrat; and 23% as Independent.

Much more data on Farmington can be found in the *Main Report*.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR SOUTHFIELD

Demography

1. 6,800 persons live in 2,050 Jewish households. Of the 6,800 persons, 6,700 persons (98%) are Jewish.
2. 7% of Detroit Jewish households live in Southfield.
3. 44% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 9% were **foreign born**.
4. 30% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 38%, for 20 or more years.
5. 20% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 68%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 42% (2,580 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 13% (840 persons) of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 25 years.
9. 40% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 5% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 16% are married households with no children at home; and 32% are single person households, including 20% who are singles age 65 and over.
10. 78% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is \$67,000.
12. 30% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 50% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 16%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 22%, Reform; 9%, Just Jewish; and 3%, Humanist.
14. 87% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 62% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 55% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 56% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 15%, never.
18. 84% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 3% are conversionary in-married; and 13% are **intermarried**.
19. 51% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 87% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 4% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 24% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 52% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 37% were not asked to donate, and 11% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 87% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 77% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 58% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 17%, very attached; 25%, somewhat attached; and 1%, not attached.
27. 13% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 6% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 31%, a moderate amount; 30%, a little; and 34%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 38% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 22% as Democrat; and 40% as Independent.

Much more data on Southfield can be found in the Main Report.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR OAK PARK -HUNTINGTON WOODS

Demography

1. 12,000 persons live in 4,100 Jewish households. Of the 12,000 persons, 11,400 persons (95%) are Jewish.
2. 13% of Detroit Jewish households live in Oak Park-Huntington Woods.
3. 65% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 12% were **foreign born**.
4. 21% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 36%, for 20 or more years.
5. 1% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 85%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 21% (2,400 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 12% (1,400 persons) of persons in Jewish households are age **65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 37 years.
9. 35% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 21% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 20% are married households with no children at home; and 18% are single person households, including 8% who are singles under age 65.
10. 79% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is \$87,000.
12. 46% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 24% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 24%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 15%, Reform; 34%, Just Jewish; and 3%, Humanist.
14. 85% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 39% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 34% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 32% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 29%, never.
18. 66% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 17% are conversionary in-married; and 17% are **intermarried**.
19. 44% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 68% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 1% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 17% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 36% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 48% were not asked to donate, and 16% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 68% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 70% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 29% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 20%, very attached; 23%, somewhat attached; and 28%, not attached.
27. 16% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 8% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 45%, a moderate amount; 42%, a little; and 5%, none at all.
29. **Politically**, 7% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 55% as Democrat; and 38% as Independent.

Much more data on Oak Park-Huntington Woods can be found in the *Main Report*.

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR OAK PARK V. HUNTINGTON WOODS

Note: Oak Park and Huntington Woods were combined to form one geographic subarea in this study because of the geographic proximity of the two areas and sample size issues. This section highlights some differences and similarities between the two areas.

Key differences are seen in points 8, 9, 15, and 18.

Demography

1. Oak Park has 2,550 Jewish households. Huntington Woods has 1,550 households.
2. 8% of Detroit Jewish households live in Oak Park and 5% live in Huntington Woods.
3. In Oak Park, 59% of adults in Jewish households were born in Detroit. In Huntington Woods, 74%.
4. In Oak Park, 25% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 36%, for 20 or more years. In Huntington Woods, 25% and 36%.
5. In Oak Park, 21% of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**. In Huntington Woods, 22%.
6. In Oak Park, 12% of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**. In Huntington Woods, 13%.
7. In Oak Park, 71% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**. In Huntington Woods, 90%.
8. In Oak Park, the 2017 **median household income** is \$65,000. In Huntington Woods, \$129,000.

Jewish Connectivity

9. In Oak Park, 35% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 21%, Conservative; 0%, Reconstructionist; 8%, Reform; 33%, Just Jewish; and 2%, Humanist. In Huntington Woods, 5%, Orthodox; 28%, Conservative; 26%, Reform; 36%, Just Jewish; 5%, Humanist; and 1%, Reconstructionist.
10. In Oak Park, 16% are **intermarried**. In Huntington Woods, 18%.
11. In Oak Park, 42% of households are **synagogue members**. In Huntington Woods, 47%.
12. In Oak Park, 32% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year. In Huntington Woods, 42%.
13. In Oak Park, 66% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year. In Huntington Woods, 71%.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

14. In Oak Park, 70% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**. In Huntington Woods, 70%.
15. In Oak Park, 45% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**. In Huntington Woods, 7%.
16. In Oak Park, 15% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year. In Huntington Woods, 17%.
17. In Oak Park, 56% of respondents **perceive** a great deal/moderate amount of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; In Huntington Woods, 46%.
18. In Oak Park, **politically**, 9% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 39% as Democrat; and 52% as Independent. In Huntington Woods, 7% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 77% as Democrat; and 16% as Independent

MAJOR FINDINGS FOR WAYNE COUNTY

Demography

1. 9,650 persons live in 3,500 Jewish households. Of the 9,650 persons, 4,900 persons (50%) are Jewish.
2. 11% of Detroit Jewish households live in Wayne County.
3. 43% of adults in Jewish households were **born in Detroit**; 14% were **foreign born**.
4. 35% of households have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 33%, for 20 or more years.
5. 3% of households have lived in Detroit for **0-4 years**; 78%, for **20 or more years**.
6. 19% (1,800 children) of persons in Jewish households are age **0-17**.
7. 18% (1,700 persons) of persons in Jewish households are **age 65 and over**.
8. The **median age** of persons in Jewish households is 38 years.
9. 30% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home; 16% are households with only adult children age 18-29 at home; 13% are married households with no children at home; and 22% are single person households, including 12% who are singles under age 65.
10. 62% of adults age 25 and over have a **four-year college degree or higher**.
11. The 2017 **median household income** is \$84,000.
12. 44% of households earn an annual income of **\$100,000 and over**.

Jewish Connectivity

13. 1% of Jewish respondents **identify as** Orthodox; 4%, Conservative; 8%, Reconstructionist; 24%, Reform; 56%, Just Jewish; and 7%, Humanist.
14. 28% of households always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder**.
15. 6% of households always/usually light **Sabbath candles**.
16. 12% of households keep a **kosher home**.
17. 22% of respondents attend synagogue services **once per month or more**; 63%, never.
18. 18% of *married couples* in Jewish households are in-married; 1% are conversionary in-married; and 81% are **intermarried**.
19. 9% of households are **synagogue members**.
20. 26% of households participated in or attended some **synagogue activity** in the past year.
21. 1% of households are **JCC members**.
22. 10% of households are current **members or regular participants in a Jewish organization** other than a synagogue or the JCC.
23. 27% of households **donated to JFMD** in the past year, 68% were not asked to donate, and 5% were asked but did not donate in the past year.
24. 40% made a donation to some **Jewish charity** (including JFMD) in the past year.

Israel, Anti-Semitism, and Politics

25. 32% of households contain a member who **visited Israel**.
26. 30% of Jewish respondents are extremely **emotionally attached to Israel**; 14%, very attached; 24%, somewhat attached; and 32%, not attached.
27. 23% of respondents **personally experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year.
28. 16% of respondents **perceive** a great deal of **anti-Semitism** in Detroit; 24%, a moderate amount; 44%, a little; and 16% none at all.
29. **Politically**, 6% of Jewish respondents think of themselves as Republican; 63% as Democrat; and 32% as Independent.

Much more data on Wayne County can be found in the Main Report.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

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

Compared to other Jewish communities, Detroit has:

Geographic Profile (Chapter 3)

1. The highest percentage of adults in Jewish households who are locally born (62%, 40 comparisons).

Migration of Households (Chapter 3)

2. The 5th lowest percentage at their **current address for 0-4 years** (24%, 40 comparisons).
3. The 3rd highest percentage at their **current address for 20 or more years** (35%, 40 comparisons).
4. The 3rd lowest percentage **living in the local community for 0-4 years** (4%, 45 comparisons).
5. The highest percentage **living in the local community for 20 or more years** (87%, 45 comparisons).
6. The 7th lowest percentage **definitely not moving** in the next three years (35%, 35 comparisons).
7. The 2nd lowest percentage **definitely moving out of the local community** in the next three years (1%, 35 comparisons).
8. The 6th highest percentage of **households age 50 and over with local adult children** (48%, 35 comparisons).
9. The 5th highest percentage of **adult children** from households age 50 and over who have established their own homes in the local community (49%, 30 comparisons).

Age Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households (Chapter 4)

10. The 4th highest percentage **age 18-34** (23%, 45 comparisons).

Household Structure (Chapter 4)

11. The 3rd highest percentage of households with only adult children age 18 and over at home (19%, 35 comparisons).
12. The 4th lowest percentage of **married households with no children at home** (23%, 45 comparisons).
13. The 2nd lowest percentage of **married households age 50-64 with no children at home** (6%, 40 comparisons).
14. The 5th lowest percentage of children age 0-17 who live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried (**households with divorced parents**) (20%, 25 comparisons).

Marital Status of Adults in Jewish Households (Chapter 4)

15. The 5th lowest percentage who are **currently married** (57%, 45 comparisons).
16. The 2nd highest percentage who are **single, never married** (26%, 40 comparisons).
17. The 5th lowest percentage who are **currently widowed** (5%, 40 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Level of Secular Education of Adults Age 25 and Over in Jewish Households (Chapter 4)

18. The 8th highest percentage with a **graduate degree** (40%, 40 comparisons).

Employment Status of Adults in Jewish Households (Chapter 4)

19. The 5th highest percentage of adults **age 65 and over who are employed either full or part time** (33%, 40 comparisons).

20. The 2nd highest percentage of adults **age 65 and over who are employed part time** (16%, 35 comparisons).

Household Income (Chapter 4)

21. The 4th lowest percentage of households earning an annual **income under \$25,000** (8%, 40 comparisons).

22. The 6th highest percentage of households with an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** (53%, 45 comparisons).

23. The 3rd highest percentage of households with an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** (20%, 30 comparisons).

Jewish Identification of Respondents (Chapter 5)

24. The 7th highest percentage who identify as **Orthodox** (9%, 45 comparisons).

Religious Practices of Households (Chapter 5)

25. The 3rd lowest percentage who never light **Sabbath candles** (41%, 40 comparisons).

26. The 7th highest percentage of respondents who keep **kosher in the home** (19%, 45 comparisons).

27. The 4th highest percentage of respondents who keep **kosher in and out of the home** (13%, 30 comparisons).

28. The 2nd highest percentage of respondents who refrain from using **electricity on the Sabbath** (8%, 25 comparisons).

Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 5)

29. The 4th highest percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35** who attend synagogue services once per month or more (38%, 30 comparisons).

Intermarriage of Couples (Chapter 5)

30. The 3rd lowest percentage of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried (19%, 30 comparisons).

JCC Membership and Participation of Households (Chapter 6)

31. The 7th lowest percentage of households with children who are **JCC members** (8%, 40 comparisons).

32. The 3rd highest percentage of households who **participated** in or attended any activity or program at, or sponsored by the JCC in the past year (51%, 45 comparisons).

33. The highest percentage of households who **participate in the JCC without joining** (43%, 40 comparisons).

Other Memberships (Chapter 6)

34. The 6th lowest percentage of households who are **Jewish organization members** (19%, 40 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

35. The 7th lowest percentage of households who are associated with the Jewish community (are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization) (45%, 40 comparisons).

Feel Part of the Jewish Community (Chapter 6)

36. The 6th highest percentage of Jewish respondents who feel **very much/somewhat part of the Jewish community** (60%, 40 comparisons).
37. The 2nd lowest percentage of Jewish respondents who feel **not at all part of the Jewish community** (12%, 35 comparisons).

Informal Jewish Education of Respondents as Children (Chapter 7)

38. The highest percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp** as children (51%, 30 comparisons).
39. The 4th highest percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who **participated in a Jewish youth group** as a teenager (47%, 25 comparisons).

Jewish Education of Children-Jewish Day School (Chapter 8)

40. The 6th highest percentage of Jewish children **age 5-17** who **attend a Jewish day school** (35%, 40 comparisons).
41. The 4th lowest percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 who **attend a public school** (54%, 40 comparisons).
42. The 5th highest percentage of Jewish children **age 5-12** who attend a Jewish day school (41%, 40 comparisons).
43. The 5th lowest percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who **attend a public school** (52%, 40 comparisons).
44. The 6th highest percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 who **attend a private school who attend a Jewish day school** (86%, 40 comparisons).
45. The 5th lowest percentage of households with Jewish children age 0-17 **who have not sent their children to Jewish day school and did not or will not seriously investigate sending their children** to a Jewish day school (44%, 25 comparisons).
46. The highest percentage of respondents who reported **have a special needs child** as the major reason for not sending Jewish children to a Jewish day school (6%, 25 comparisons).
47. The 2nd lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 (who did not, will not, or might not send Jewish children to Jewish day school) who reported **quality of education at Jewish day schools** as a major reason for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to Jewish day school (1%, 25 comparisons).

Informal Jewish Education of Children (Chapter 8)

48. The highest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (summer of 2017) (24%, 30 comparisons).
49. The lowest percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who did not attend or work at an **overnight camp** this past summer (summer of 2017) (66%, 30 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Jewish Agencies-Familiarity of Respondents (Chapter 9)

50. The 2nd highest percentage who are very familiar with the **Jewish Federation** (39%, 30 comparisons).
51. The 2nd lowest percentage who are not at all familiar with the **Jewish Federation** (22%, 30 comparisons).
52. The 3rd highest percentage who are very familiar with **Jewish Family Service** (28%, 25 comparisons).
53. The lowest percentage who are not at all familiar with **Jewish Family Service** (27%, 25 comparisons).
54. The 3rd highest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with a local Jewish day school (**Hillel Day School**) (50%, 40 comparisons).
55. The 3rd lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are not at all familiar with a local Jewish day school (**Hillel Day School**) (19%, 40 comparisons).
56. The 7th lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are not at all familiar with a local Jewish day school (**Farber / Akiva**) (23%, 40 comparisons).

Jewish Agencies-Perception (Chapter 9)

57. The 2nd highest percentage of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the local **Jewish Federation** who perceive the Federation as excellent (38%, 25 comparisons).
58. The lowest percentage of respondents who are very or somewhat familiar with the local **Jewish Family Service** who perceive JFS as fair/poor (6%, 25 comparisons).
59. The 4th lowest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very or somewhat familiar with a Jewish day school (**Farber / Akiva**) who perceive the Jewish day school as excellent (15%, 35 comparisons).
60. The 3rd highest percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very or somewhat familiar with a Jewish day school (**Yeshiva Gedolah**) who perceive the Jewish day school as excellent (47%, 35 comparisons).

Health Limiting Conditions of an Adult in the Household (Chapter 10)

61. The lowest percentage of **elderly couple households who are health limited** (13%, 30 comparisons).
62. The 3rd lowest percentage of **elderly couple households who are health limited who need daily assistance** (5%, 25 comparisons).
63. The 2nd lowest percentage of **elderly single households who are health limited and need daily assistance** (3%, 25 comparisons).

Social Service Needs of Households Age 75 and Over (Chapter 10)

64. The lowest percentage of households with elderly persons who needed **nursing home care** in the past year (2%, 25 comparisons).

Other Social Service Issues (Chapter 10)

65. The 5th highest percentage of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over who have **adult children who have established their own homes in the local area** (68%, 35 comparisons).

Israel (Chapter 11)

66. The 2nd highest percentage of households in which a **member visited Israel** (63%, 25 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

67. The highest percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** (36%, 25 comparisons).
68. The 2nd highest percentage of **households in which a member visited Israel who visited Israel on a Jewish trip** (57%, 25 comparisons).
69. The 4th highest percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent or taken a **Jewish child on a trip to Israel** (33%, 35 comparisons).
70. The 3rd highest percentage of households with Jewish **children age 6-17** who have sent or taken a Jewish child on a **general trip** to Israel (25%, 25 comparisons).
71. The 5th highest percentage of Jewish respondents who are not **attached to Israel** (19%, 30 comparisons).
72. The 4th highest percentage of Jewish respondents **age 75 and over** who are extremely/very attached to Israel (64%, 25 comparisons).

Anti-Semitism (Chapter 12)

73. The 4th highest percentage of respondents who **perceive a great deal or a moderate amount** of anti-Semitism in the local community (45%, 25 comparisons).

Media (Chapter 13)

74. The lowest percentage of respondents who **never read** the Jewish newspaper (27%, 25 comparisons).
75. The 2nd highest percentage of Jewish respondents who **visited the local Jewish Federation website** in the past year (28%, 20 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile-Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (Chapter 14)

76. The 2nd highest percentage of households **under age 35** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year (41%, 35 comparisons).
77. The 7th highest percentage of households **age 35-49** who donated to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year (40%, 40 comparisons).
78. The highest **average donation per Jewish household** (\$1,090, 45 comparisons).
79. The highest percentage of households on the Jewish Federation mailing list (92%, 30 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Other Jewish Charities (Chapter 14)

80. The 4th highest percentage of households who donated to Other Jewish charities who **donated \$1,000 and over** in the past year (22%, 30 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations between Federation and Other Jewish Charities (Chapter 14)

81. The 2nd highest percentage of Jewish households who **donated to Other Jewish Charities but not to Any Jewish Federation** in the past year (25%, 30 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Wills (Chapter 14)

82. The 3rd highest percentage of respondents age 50 and over who **have no wills** (27%, 35 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Volunteerism (Chapter 14)

83. The 5th highest percentage of Jewish respondents who **volunteered for Jewish organizations** in the past year (32%, 25 comparisons).

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Philanthropic Profile—Motivations to Donate to a Jewish Organization (Chapter 15)

84. The 5th lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **supporting the people of Israel** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (48%, 25 comparisons).
85. The 2nd lowest percentage of respondents age 50-64 in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **supporting the people of Israel** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (37%, 25 comparisons).
86. The 4th lowest percentage of respondents age 65 and over in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **supporting the people of Israel** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (37%, 25 comparisons).
87. The 3rd highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (47%, 25 comparisons).
88. The 3rd lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **Providing Jewish Education for Children** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (50%, 25 comparisons).
89. The 2nd lowest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to Jewish charities who reported that **Helping Jewish Communities Elsewhere in the World** is a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization (37%, 25 comparisons).

Philanthropic Profile—Campaign Logistics (Chapter 15)

90. The 3rd highest percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the Local Jewish Federation who reported that they would donate more to the Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to local needs** (48%, 20 comparisons).

Political Profile-Registered to Vote (Chapter 16)

91. The highest percentage of Jewish respondents who are politically **Independent** (34%, 15 comparisons).
92. The 2nd highest percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35 who are Republican** (21%, 10 comparisons).

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

Size and Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population (Chapter 2)

1. The **number of Jewish households** in Detroit decreased from 42,500 households in 1989 to 30,000 households in 2005 and then remained about the same in 2018 (31,500 households).
2. The **number of persons in Jewish households** in Detroit decreased from 105,000 persons in 1989 to 78,000 persons in 2005 and then increased to 83,800 persons in 2018 (7% increase).
3. The **number of Jews** in Jewish households in Detroit decreased from 96,000 Jews in 1989 to 71,500 in 2005 and then remained about the same in 2018 (70,800 Jews).
4. The **percentage of Detroit households who are Jewish** remained about the same (1.9% in 2005 and 2.1% in 2018).
5. The **percentage of persons in Detroit who are Jewish** remained the same at 1.8% in both 2005 and 2018.
6. The percentage of Detroit Jewish **households who live in the Core Area** remained about the same (73% in 2005 to 72% in 2018).

Geographic Profile (Chapter 3)

7. The percentage of Jewish households in Detroit who live in **the top three zip code areas** for Jewish population decreased from 41% in 1989 and 36% in 2005 to 28% in 2018.
8. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are **born in Detroit** increased from 57% in 2005 to 62% in 2018.
9. The percentage of **foreign-born** adults remained about the same (9% in 2005 and 10% in 2018).
10. The number of Jewish households from the **Former Soviet Union** changed from 1,600 households in 2005 to 1,300 households in 2018.

Migration (Chapter 3)

11. The percentage of Jewish **part-year households** (9 or fewer months per year in Detroit) did not change significantly (4.4% in 2005 and 4.7% in 2018).
12. The percentage of Jewish households in residence at their **current address for 0-4 years** decreased from 36% in 1989 to 20% in 2005 and then increased to 24% in 2018.
13. The percentage of Jewish households at their current address for **20 or more years** increased from 18% in 1989 to 27% in 2005 and 35% in 2018.
14. The percentage of Jewish households who **own their home** increased from 73% in 1989 to 83% in both 2005 and 2018.
15. The percentage of Jewish households in residence **in Detroit for 0-4 years** remained about the same (2% in 1989, 3% in 2005, and 4% in 2018).
16. The percentage of Jewish households in residence **in Detroit for 20 or more years** remained about the same (87% in 1989, 88% in 2005, and 87% in 2018).
17. The percentage of Jewish households who are **definitely/probably moving** (*either within Detroit or out of Detroit*) in the next three years increased from 12% in 2005 to 19% in 2018.
18. The percentage of Jewish households who are **definitely not moving** in the next three years decreased from 41% in 2005 to 35% in 2018.
19. The percentage of Jewish households who are **definitely/probably moving out of Detroit** in the next three years remained about the same (5% in 2005 and 6% in 2018).
20. The percentage of Jewish households age 50 and over with **local adult children** decreased from 59% in 2005 to 48% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

21. The percentage of local adult children who live in Detroit remained the same (49% in 2005 and 2018).
22. The percentage of adults who attend or attended college *who attended a local college* remained about the same (78% in 2005 and 76% in 2018). The percentage who attend or attended Wayne State University decreased from 39% in 2005 to 24% in 2018.

Age Distribution (Chapter 4)

23. The percentage of persons age **0-17** in Jewish households in Detroit remained the same at 25% in 1989 and 2005 and then decreased to 18% in 2018.
24. The percentage of persons age **18-34** changed from 16% in 1989 to 12% in 2005 and 23% in 2018.
25. The percentage of persons age **35-49** decreased from 25% in 1989 to 17% in 2005 and 15% in 2018.
26. The percentage of persons age **50-64** increased from 18% in 1989 to 22% in 2005 and 23% in 2018.
27. The percentage of persons age **65-74** remained about the same (10% in 2005 and 12% in 2018).
28. The percentage of persons age **75 and over** decreased from 14% in 2005 to 9% in 2018.
29. The number of persons **age 0-17** decreased from 19,300 persons in 2005 to 15,200 persons in 2018 (-21%).
30. The number of persons **age 18-34** increased from 9,400 persons in 2005 to 19,100 persons in 2018 (103%).
31. The number of persons **age 35-49** decreased from 13,500 persons in 2005 to 12,200 persons in 2018 (-10%).
32. The number of persons **age 50-64** increased from 17,300 persons in 2005 to 19,400 persons in 2018 (12%).
33. The number of persons **age 65-74** increased from 7,600 persons in 2005 to 10,100 persons in 2018 (33%).
34. The number of persons **age 75 and over** decreased from 10,900 persons in 2005 to 7,600 persons in 2018 (-30%).
35. The number of *Jewish* children **age 0-5** remained about the same (4,400 children in 2005 and 4,500 children in 2018).
36. The number of *Jewish* children **age 6-12** decreased from 7,900 children in 2005 to 5,000 children in 2018 (-37%).
37. The number of *Jewish* children **age 13-17** decreased from 7,000 children in 2005 to 5,600 children in 2018 (-20%).
38. The **median age** increased from 41 years in 1989 to 47 years in 2005 and 46 years in 2018.

Household Size and Structure (Chapter 4)

39. The **average household size** increased from 2.50 persons in 1989 to 2.60 in 2005 and 2.66 in 2018.
40. The percentage of **households with one person** changed from 19% in 1989 to 28% in 2005 and 23% in 2018.
41. The percentage of **households with four or more persons** remained about the same (24% in 1989, 25% in 2005, and 26% in 2018).
42. The percentage of **households with children age 0-17** at home decreased from 34% in 1989 to 30% in 2005 and 25% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

43. The percentage of **households with only adult children age 18 and over** at home increased from 10% in 2005 to 19% in 2018.
44. The percentage of **married households with no children** at home decreased from 32% in 1989 and 29% in 2005 to 23% in 2018.
45. The percentage of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** remained about the same (13% in 1989, 15% in 2005, and 14% in 2018).
46. The percentage of **single person households under age 65** changed from 9% in 1989 to 6% in 2005, and 10% in 2018.
47. The percentage of **single person households age 65 and over** changed from 19% in 1989 to 23% in 2005, and 13% in 2018.
48. The percentage of children age 0-12 who live in households in which **both parents (or the parent in a single parent household) are employed full time** increased from 27% in 2005 to 37% in 2018.
49. The percentage of **children who live in single parent households** did not change significantly (7% in 1989, 6% in 2005, and 7% in 2018).
50. The percentage of children age 0-17 who live in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** changed from 17% in 2005 to 20% in 2018.
51. The percentage of **persons age 65 and over who live alone** changed from 22% in 1989 to 37% in 2005, and 24% in 2018.
52. The percentage of **persons age 75 and over who live alone** changed from 35% in 1989 to 48% in 2005 and 34% in 2018.

Level of Secular Education, Marital Status, and Employment Status (Chapter 4)

53. The percentage of adults in Jewish households who are **currently married** decreased from 70% in 1989 and 66% in 2005 to 57% in 2018.
54. The **divorce rate** of adults changed from 128 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults in 1989, to 84 in 2005, and 140 in 2018.
55. The percentage of adults who are **currently widowed** decreased from 12% in both 1989 and 2005 to 5% in 2018.
56. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **high school degree or less** decreased from 25% in 1989 and 19% in 2005 to 10% in 2018.
57. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **four-year college degree or higher** increased from 54% in 1989 and 63% in 2005 to 76% in 2018.
58. The percentage of adults age 25 and over with a **graduate degree** increased from 27% in 1989 and 31% in 2005 to 40% in 2018.
59. The percentage of **retired** adults changed from 16% in 1989 to 24% in 2005 and 19% in 2018.
60. The percentage of adults **in the labor force** decreased from 68% in 1989 to 60% in 2005 and 61% in 2018.
61. The percentage of **persons age 65 and over who are employed** increased from 24% in 1989 to 29% in 2005 and 33% in 2018.

Household Income (Chapter 4)

62. The **median household income** (*adjusted for inflation*) changed from \$113,000 in 1989 to \$110,000 in 2005, and \$107,000 in 2018.
63. The **median household income of households with children** (*adjusted for inflation*) decreased from \$158,000 in 1989 to \$150,000 in 2005, and \$135,000 in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

64. The **median household income of households age 65 and over** (*adjusted for inflation*) changed from \$72,000 in 1989 and \$53,000 in 2005 to \$79,000 in 2018.
65. The percentage of households below the Federal poverty level changed from 1.6% in 2005 to 2.0% in 2018.

Jewish Identification (Chapter 5)

66. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Orthodox** changed from 7% in 1989 to 11% in 2005 and 9% in 2018.
67. The **number of Orthodox Jews** decreased from 15,400 Jews in 2005 to 10,600 Jews in 2018 (-31%).
68. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Conservative** decreased from 38% in 1989 to 28% in 2005 and 20% in 2018.
69. The **number of Conservative Jews** decreased from 19,500 Jews in 2005 to 14,100 Jews in 2018 (-27%).
70. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Reform** remained about the same (34% in 1989 and 36% in both 2005 and 2018).
71. The **number of Reform Jews** remained about the same (24,700 in 2005 and 25,100 in 2018).
72. The percentage of households in which the respondent identifies as **Just Jewish** increased significantly from 21% in 1989 and 22% in 2005 to 31% in 2018.
73. The **number of Just Jewish** increased from 10,500 Jews in 2005 to 19,900 Jews in 2018 (90%). (Note that Jewish Humanists are included as Just Jewish in these calculations.)

Religious Practices (Chapter 5)

74. The percentage of households with a **mezuzah** on the front door decreased from 77% in 2005 to 69% in 2018.
75. The percentage of households who always/usually participate in a **Passover Seder** decreased from 82% in both 1989 and 2005 to 74% in 2018.
76. The percentage of households who always/usually light **Chanukah candles** decreased from 77% in both 1989 and 2005 to 71% in 2018.
77. The percentage of households who always/usually light **Sabbath candles** decreased from 32% in 1989 and 29% in 2005 to 22% in 2018.
78. The percentage of households who keep a **kosher home** did not change significantly (19% in 1989, 22% in 2005, and 19% in 2018).
79. The percentage of respondents who keep **kosher in and out of the home** did not change significantly (14% in 2005 and 13% in 2018).
80. The percentage of respondents who refrain from the **use of electricity on the Sabbath** remained about the same (9.5% in 2005 and 8.0% in 2018).
81. The percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a **Christmas tree** increased significantly from 15% in both 1989 and 2005 to 25% in 2018.

Synagogue Attendance (Chapter 5)

82. The percentage of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue **services once per month or more** changed from 26% in 1989 to 28% in 2005 and 23% in 2018.
83. The percentage of Jewish respondents who never **attend synagogue services** changed from 32% in 1989 to 22% in 2005 and 31% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

Intermarriage (Chapter 5)

84. The percentage of married couples who are **intermarried** increased significantly from 15% in 1989 and 16% in 2005 to 30% in 2018.
85. The percentage of married couples in households **under age 35 who are intermarried** decreased from 31% in 1989 to 22% in 2005 and 19% in 2018.
86. The percentage of married couples in households **age 35-49 who are intermarried** increased significantly from 17% in 1989 to 18% in 2005 and 44% in 2018.
87. The percentage of children in intermarried households **being raised Jewish** changed from 48% in 1989 to 31% in 2005 and 44% in 2018.
88. The percentage of children in Jewish households **being raised Jewish** decreased from 88% in 2005 to 79% in 2018.
89. The percentage of **persons in Jewish households who are Jewish** changed from 90% in 1989 and 92% in 2005 to 85% in 2018.
90. The percentage of Jews who are **Jews-by-Choice** increased from 3.0% in 2005 to 5.1% in 2018.

Synagogue Membership (Chapter 6)

91. The percentage of households who are **synagogue members** decreased significantly from 52% in 1989 and 50% in 2005 to 39% in 2018.
92. The percentage of households **under age 35** who are **synagogue members** changed from 43% in 1989 and 57% in 2005 to 39% in 2018.
93. The percentage of households **age 35-49** who are **synagogue members** changed from 54% in 1989 and 64% in 2005 to 43% in 2018.
94. The percentage of households **age 65 and over** who are **synagogue members** decreased from 51% in 1989 to 39% in 2005 and 38% in 2018.
95. The percentage of **households with children** who are synagogue members changed from 57% in 1989 and 71% in 2005 to 52% in 2018.
96. The percentage of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members remained about the same (19% in 1989, 17% in 2005, 19% in 2018).
97. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, the percentage of households who are members of an **Orthodox synagogue** increased from 12% in 2005 to 16% in 2018.
98. From 2005-2018, membership of Detroit households in **Orthodox** synagogues increased from 1,650 households in 2005 to 1,900 households in 2018, an increase of 16%.
99. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, the percentage of households who are members of a **Conservative synagogue** remained about the same (31% in 2005 and 29% in 2018).
100. From 2005-2018, membership of Detroit households in **Conservative** synagogues decreased from 4,400 households to 3,500 households, a decrease of 19%.
101. *According to the Synagogue Survey*, the percentage of households who are members of a **Reform synagogue** remained about the same (52% in 2005 to 51% in 2018).
102. From 2005-2018, membership of Detroit households in **Reform** synagogues decreased from 7,250 households in 2005 to 6,300 households in 2018, a decrease of 13%.

Jewish Community Center Membership and Participation (Chapter 6)

103. The percentage of households who are **JCC members** decreased significantly from 21% in 1989 and 15% in 2005 to 8% in 2018.
104. The percentage of **households with children** who are **JCC members** decreased significantly from 27% in 1989 and 23% in 2005 to 8% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

105. The percentage of **intermarried households** who are **JCC members** did not change significantly (3% in 1989, 2% in 2005, and 5% in 2018).
106. The percentage of households who **participated in a JCC program** in the past year changed from 76% in 1989 to 45% in 2005 and 51% in 2018.

Jewish Organization Membership (Chapter 6)

107. The percentage of households who are **members of a Jewish organization** decreased significantly from 47% in 1989 and 36% in 2005 to 19% in 2018.
108. Jewish households in Detroit are defined as **associated** with the Jewish community if someone in the household is a member of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization. The percentage of households who are associated decreased significantly from 71% in 1989 and 64% in 2005 to 45% in 2018).

Feel Part of the Jewish Community (Chapter 6)

109. The percentage of households who feel **very much/somewhat part** of the Jewish community decreased from 79% in 2005 to 60% in 2018.

Overall Involvement in Jewish Activity (Chapter 6)

110. Jewish households are **involved** in Jewish activity 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. Overall involvement did not change significantly (93% in 1989, 96% in 2005, and 91% in 2018).

Formal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 7)

111. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended some **formal Jewish education as children** changed from 76% in 1989 to 83% in 2005 and 81% in 2018).
112. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended **Jewish day school as children** changed from 6% in 1989 to 15% in 2005 and 13% in 2018.

Informal Jewish Education of Adults as Children (Chapter 7)

113. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** as children increased from 42% in 2005 to 51% in 2018.
114. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents who participated in a **Jewish youth group** as children did not change from 2005 to 2018 (47%).
115. The percentage of born or raised Jewish respondents (who attended college) who participated in **Hillel/Chabad while in college** did not change from 2005 to 2018 (24%).

Adult Jewish Education in the Past Year (Chapter 7)

116. The percentage of Jewish adults who **attended a Jewish education program or class** in the past year changed from 30% in 1989 to 38% in 2005 and 31% in 2018.

Jewish Education of Children-Preschool/Child Care Program (Chapter 8)

117. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** decreased from 49% in 2005 to 44% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

118. The percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a **preschool or child care program who attend a *Jewish* preschool or child care program** decreased from 70% in 2005 to 63% in 2018.

Jewish Education of Children-Jewish Day School (Chapter 8)

Age 5-17

119. The percentage of Jewish children who attend a **Jewish day school** decreased from 45% in 2005 to 35% in 2018.
120. The percentage of Jewish children who attend a **public school** increased from 48% in 2005 to 54% in 2018.
121. The percentage of Jewish children age 5-17 in a **private school who attend a *Jewish* day school** decreased from 87% in 2005 to 76% in 2018.

Age 5-12

122. The percentage of Jewish children who attend a **Jewish day school** changed from 24% in 1989 to 48% in 2005 and 41% in 2018.
123. The percentage of Jewish children who attend a **public school** increased from 47% in 2005 to 52% in 2018.
124. The percentage of Jewish children in a **private school who attend a *Jewish* day school** decreased from 91% in 2005 to 86% in 2018.

Age 13-17

125. The percentage of Jewish children who attend a **Jewish day school** decreased significantly from 43% in 2005 to 27% in 2018.
126. The percentage of Jewish children who attend a **public school** increased from 50% in 2005 to 58% in 2018.
127. The percentage of Jewish children in a **private school who attend a *Jewish* day school** decreased from 86% in 2005 to 62% in 2018.

Other Day School (Chapter 8)

128. The percentage of households with Jewish children who are not in the day school market decreased from 51% in 2005 to 44% in 2018.
129. The **major reasons for not sending Jewish children to Jewish day school:**
Tuition Cost (33% in 2005 and 40% in 2018)
Belief in Public Schools/Ethnically Mixed Environment (31% in 2005 and 24% in 2018)
Distance from Home (4% in 2005 and 12% in 2018)
School Is Too Religious for Family/Family Is Not Religious (12% in 2005 and 7% in 2018)
Quality of Other Private or Public Schools (12% in 2005 and 6% in 2018)
Have a special needs child (2% in 2006 and 6% in 2018)
Quality of Education at Jewish Day Schools (7% in 2005 and 1% in 2018)

Jewish Education of Children—Current and Past Attendance (Chapter 8)

130. The percentage of Jewish children **age 5-12 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education** decreased from 91% in 2005 to 81% in 2018.
131. The percentage of Jewish children **age 13-17 who are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education** decreased from 65% in 2005 to 49% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

132. The percentage of Jewish children age **13-17 who have received some formal Jewish education** decreased from 97% in 2005 to 82% in 2018.

Informal Jewish Education of Children (Chapter 8)

133. The percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a **Jewish day camp** this past summer (2017) decreased from 47% in 1989 to 41% in 2005 and 27% in 2018.
134. The percentage of Jewish children age 3-17 who **attended or worked at a day camp who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp** this past summer (2017) decreased from 75% in 2005 to 63% in 2018.
135. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at a **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (2017) decreased from 33% in 1989 to 24% in both 2005 and 2018.
136. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-17 who **attended or worked at an overnight camp who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (2017) decreased from 80% in 2005 to 70% in 2018.
137. The percentage of Jewish children **age 13-17 who are regular participants in a Jewish teenage youth group** decreased significantly from 61% in 1989 to 48% in 2005 and 31% in 2018.

Jewish Agencies-Familiarity (Chapter 9)

138. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **JCC** decreased from 49% in 2005 to 42% in 2018.
139. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Fresh Air Society/Tamarack Camps** remained about the same (40% in 2005 and 41% in 2018).
140. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Jewish Federation (JFMD)** remained about the same (37% in 2005 and 39% in 2018).
141. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with **BBYO** remained the same (33% in both 2005 and 2018).
142. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Jewish Senior Life Apartments** decreased from 39% in 2005 to 32% in 2018.
143. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Jewish Senior Life assisted living** decreased from 35% in 2005 to 28% in 2018.
144. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Family Service** decreased from 35% in 2005 to 28% in 2018.
145. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Detroit Hebrew Free Loan** remained about the same (24% in 2005 and 25% in 2018).
146. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Vocational Service** decreased from 29% in 2005 to 24% in 2018.
147. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar with the **Detroit JCRC/AJC** decreased from 15% in 2005 to 6% in 2018.

Jewish Agencies–Perception (Chapter 9)

148. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **JCC** and perceive the JCC as excellent remained about the same (34% in 2005 and 35% in 2018).
149. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Fresh Air Society/Tamarack Camps** and perceive it as excellent increased from 40% in 2005 to 47% in 2018.
150. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Federation (JFMD)** and perceive it as excellent changed from 35% in 2005 to 38% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

151. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **BBYO** and perceive BBYO as excellent remained about the same (34% in 2005 and 32% in 2018).
152. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Senior Life Apartments** and perceive them as excellent decreased from 36% in 2005 to 26% in 2018.
153. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Senior Life assisted living** and perceive it as excellent decreased from 34% in 2005 to 28% in 2018.
154. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Family Service** and perceive it as excellent changed from 34% in 2005 to 37% in 2018.
155. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Hebrew Free Loan** and perceive it as excellent increased from 41% in 2005 to 49% in 2018.
156. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Vocational Service** and perceive it as excellent increased from 35% in 2005 to 47% in 2018.
157. The percentage of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **JCRC/AJC** and perceive it as excellent remained about the same (21% in 2005 and 22% in 2018).

Jewish Day Schools-Familiarity (Chapter 9)

158. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with the **Hillel Day School** remained about the same (48% in 2005 and 50% in 2018).
159. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with the **Frankel Jewish Academy** remained about the same (32% in 2005 and 30% in 2018).
160. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with **Farber/Akiva** changed from 31% in 2005 to 28% in 2018.
161. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with **Yeshiva Beth Yehudah** decreased from 32% in 2005 to 22% in 2018.
162. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with **Yeshiva Gedolah** decreased significantly from 24% in 2005 to 13% in 2018.
163. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with the **Yeshivas Darchei Torah** decreased significantly from 27% in 2005 to 13% in 2018.

Jewish Day Schools-Perception (Chapter 9)

164. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Hillel Day School** and perceive it as excellent remained about the same (34% in 2005 and 36% in 2018).
165. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Frankel Jewish Academy** and perceive it as excellent decreased from 44% in 2005 to 25% in 2018.
166. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Farber/Akiva** and perceive it as excellent decreased from 21% in 2005 to 15% in 2018.
167. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshiva Beth Yehudah** and perceive it as excellent decreased from 38% in 2005 to 27% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

168. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshiva Gedolah** and perceive it as excellent increased from 42% in 2005 to 47% in 2018.
169. The percentage of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshivas Darchei Torah** and perceive it as excellent decreased from 39% in 2005 to 33% in 2018.

Health Limitations (Chapter 10)

170. The percentage of households in which **a member is health limited** remained about the same (17% in 2005 and 19% in 2018).
171. The percentage of **elderly couple households** in which a member is health limited remained about the same (16% in 2005 and 13% in 2018).
172. The percentage of **elderly single households** in which a member is health limited remained about the same (33% in 2005 and 34% in 2018).

General Social Service Needs (Chapter 10)

173. The percentage of Jewish households who needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** in the past year changed from 11% in 2005 to 14% in 2018.
174. The percentage of Jewish households who needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** in the past year increased from 10% in 2005 to 14% in 2018.
175. The percentage of Jewish households who needed **financial assistance** in the past year remained about the same (3% in 2005 and 5% in 2018).
176. The percentage of Jewish households with adults age 18-64 **who needed help in finding a job** in the past year remained the same (14% in both 2005 and 2018).
177. The percentage of Jewish households with children age 0-17 **who needed help with learning disabilities or special needs** in the past year remained about the same (10% in 2005 and 11% in 2018).

Social Service Needs of the Elderly (Chapter 10)

178. The percentage of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over who needed **in-home health care** in the past year increased from 18% in 2005 to 22% in 2018.
179. The percentage of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over who needed **senior transportation** in the past year remained about the same (12% in 2005 and 14% in 2018).
180. The percentage of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over who needed **nursing home care** in the past year decreased from 6% in 2005 to 2% in 2018.
181. The percentage of Jewish households with persons age 75 and over who needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year remained about the same (0.4% in 2005 and 2% in 2018).
182. The percentage of Jewish respondents age 40 and over who would **very much prefer Jewish-sponsored senior housing** decreased significantly from 62% to 42%.
183. The percentage of households age 75 and over with local adult children remained about the same (67% in 2005 and 68% in 2018).

Israel (Chapter 11)

184. The percentage of households in which a member **visited Israel** increased from 58% in 2005 to 63% in 2018.
185. The percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** increased from 29% in 2005 to 36% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

186. The percentage of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** remained about the same (29% in 2005 and 28% in 2018).
187. The percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a **Jewish child visited Israel** increased significantly from 7% in 1989 to 25% in 2005 and 33% in 2018.
188. The percentage of Jewish respondents who are **extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel** decreased from 56% in 2005 to 50% in 2018.
189. The percentage of Jewish respondents **under age 35** who are extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel decreased from 58% in 2005 to 49% in 2018.
190. The percentage of Jewish respondents age **35-49** who are extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel decreased from 51% in 2005 to 41% in 2018.

Anti-Semitism (Chapter 12)

191. The percentage of respondents who **experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year remained about the same (15% in 2005 and 16% in 2018).
192. The percentage of **children age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism** in Detroit in the past year decreased from 18% in 2005 to 13% in 2018.
193. The percentage of respondents who **perceive** a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in Detroit decreased significantly from 61% in 2005 to 45% in 2018.

Media (Chapter 13)

194. The percentage of respondents who always/usually read the ***Detroit Jewish News*** in the past year decreased significantly from 57% in 2005 to 34% in 2018.
195. The percentage of respondents who always/usually read the *Detroit Jewish News* in the past year and *perceive* the *Detroit Jewish News* as excellent decreased from 37% in 2005 to 31% in 2018.

Philanthropic Profile-Greater Detroit Jewish Federation (JFMD) (Chapter 14)

196. The percentage of households who **donated** to JFMD in the past year changed from 43% in 1989 to 55% in 2005 and 42% in 2018.
197. The percentage of households **asked who did not donate** to JFMD in the past year remained about the same (18% in 2005 and 17% in 2018).
198. The percentage of households who were **not asked to donate** to JFMD in the past year increased from 34% in 2005 to 49% in 2018.
199. The percentage of households **under age 35** who donated to JFMD in the past year increased from 36% in 1989 to 38% in 2005 and 41% in 2018.
200. The percentage of households age **35-49** who donated to JFMD in the past year changed from 39% in 1989 and 46% in 2005 to 40% in 2018.
201. The percentage of households age **50-64** who donated to JFMD in the past year changed from 44% in 1989 to 51% in 2005 and 41% in 2018.
202. The percentage of households age **65 and over** who donated to JFMD in the past year changed from 52% in 1989 and 64% in 2005 to 45% in 2018.
203. The percentage of **households on the JFMD mailing list** increased from 80% in 2005 to 91% in 2018.
204. *Adjusted for inflation*, the **JFMD Annual Campaign** decreased from \$43.6 million in 2005 to \$34.3 million in 2018.
205. The **average donation** per Jewish household in Detroit decreased from \$1,454 in 2005 to \$1,090 in 2018 (adjusted for inflation).

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

Philanthropic Profile—Other Charities (Chapter 14)

206. The percentage of households who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year changed from 64% in 1989 and 68% in 2005 to 58% in 2018.
207. The percentage of households who **donated to Any Jewish Charity** in the past year decreased from 78% in 2005 to 67% in 2018.
208. The percentage of households who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year changed from 66% in 1989 to 85% in 2005 and 79% in 2018.

Philanthropic Profile—Overlapping Donations (Chapter 14)

209. The percentage of households who **donated to non-Jewish charities but not to Jewish charities** in the past year increased significantly from 11% in 1989 and 16% in 2005 to 23% in 2018.
210. The percentage of households who **donated to Jewish Charities but not to non-Jewish charities** in the past year remained about the same (10% in 1989, 9% in 2005, and 11% in 2018).

Philanthropic Profile—Market Share (Chapter 14)

211. The **percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to the JFMD** in the past year changed from 24% in 2005 to 19% in 2018.
212. The percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Other Jewish Charities** in the past year remained about the same (39% in 2005 and 38% in 2018).
213. The percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year increased from 37% in 2005 to 43% in 2018.
214. The percentage of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year decreased from 63% in 2005 to 57% in 2018.
215. The percentage **of all Jewish charitable dollars** donated to the JFMD in the past year changed from 37% in 2005 to 34% in 2018.

Philanthropic Profile—Wills (Chapter 14)

216. The percentage of respondents age 50 and over who **have no will** increased from 17% in 2005 to 27% in 2018.
217. The percentage of respondents age 50 and over who **have a will with a provision for a Jewish charity** decreased from 13% in 2005 to 9% in 2018.

Philanthropic Profile—Volunteerism (Chapter 14)

218. The percentage of respondents who **volunteered for a Jewish organization** changed from 26% in 1989 to 42% in 2005 and 32% in 2018.
219. The percentage of respondents who **volunteered for a non-Jewish organization** increased from 23% in 1989 to 37% in 2005 and 41% in 2018.
220. The percentage of respondents who **volunteered for a non-Jewish organization but not for a Jewish organization** increased from 12% in 1989 to 14% in 2005 and 22% in 2018.

COMPARISONS 1989 TO 2005 TO 2018

Philanthropic Profile—Attitudes (Chapter 15)

221. The percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year who consider **helping Jews in Detroit who are in financial need** as a very important motivation to donate remained the same (63% in both 2005 and 2018).
222. The percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year who consider **providing services for the Jewish elderly** as a very important motivation to donate remained about the same (62% in 2005 and 63% in 2018).
223. The percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year who consider **providing Jewish education for children** as a very important motivation to donate decreased from 59% in 2005 to 50% in 2018.
224. The percentage of respondents under age 50 in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year who consider **supporting the people of Israel** as a very important motivation to donate decreased from 65% in 2005 to 48% in 2018.
225. The percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities (Jewish Charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year who consider **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world** as a very important motivation to donate remained about the same (39% in 2005 and 37% in 2018).

Philanthropic Profile—Campaign Logistics (Chapter 15)

226. The percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD in the past year who would donate more if they had **more say over how the money was spent** increased from 21% in 2005 to 32% in 2018.
227. The percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD in the past year who would donate more if **asked by a close friend** increased from 22% in 2005 to 33% in 2018.
228. The percentage of respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the JFMD in the past year who would donate more if **asked in person** increased from 14% in 2005 to 22% in 2018.

INTRODUCTION

Research and planning based upon sound information have become essential components of the activities of the organized American Jewish community. More than 45 scientific community studies have been completed in American Jewish communities since 2000, covering more than 80% of the 6.9 million American Jews counted in the 2018 *American Jewish Year Book*. National Jewish Population Surveys (NJPS) were conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990, and by United Jewish Communities in 2000-01. The Pew Research Center published a study of American Jews in 2013 entitled *A Portrait of Jewish Americans (Pew Study)*.

This study will assist the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (*Jewish Federation*), Jewish agencies, local synagogues, and Jewish organizations in developing the community's strengths and in designing projects and programs to address its needs. It will provide information to help the community set priorities and guide decision-making in the future.

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

First, the 1990¹ and 2000-01² National Jewish Population Surveys and the 2013 Pew Research Center study of Jewish Americans³ 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 Detroit as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit, 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 Metropolitan Detroit and Jewish agencies. Questions were asked which will assist the Jewish Federation and Jewish organizations and agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social and educational services. This study finds that the Jewish population of Detroit 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 Metropolitan Detroit plays a central role in Jewish fundraising, it is felt that there is potential for increased giving across the community. To help meet Jewish needs in Detroit, Israel, and around the world, questions were designed to collect information helpful to financial resource development by the Jewish community.

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ Pew Research Center (2013). *A Portrait of Jewish Americans*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center at <http://www.pewforum.org>.

METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire for the Telephone Survey was designed through a cooperative effort by the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit Population Study Oversight Committee, Jewish Federation staff, the Federation Executive Committee, Jewish Foundations' staff, Population Study donors, community rabbis, Jewish agency executives and lay leadership, educators, and Dr. Ira M. Sheskin. SSRS also contributed to the survey design.

Sampling

Consistent with many other Jewish community studies, we used a random digit dialing (RDD) sample combined with a sample from the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit mailing list, and households with Distinctive Jewish Names (DJNs).⁴ Both landlines and cell phones were called.

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

In total, 1,200,22.0-minute telephone interviews were conducted. The 1,200 interviews represent 3.8% of the 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit. The telephone was dialed 340,607 times to obtain the 1,200 interviews.

RDD Sample. The RDD methodology is necessary for a study to obtain results that accurately represent a population. An important aspect of the RDD methodology is that it provides the ability to interview households who are not on the Jewish Federation mailing list and do not have DJNs. The RDD methodology facilitates calling households who have recently migrated into the study area whose telephone numbers have not yet been published in household directories. Perhaps more importantly, the RDD methodology does not rely upon Jewish households making themselves known to the Jewish community by joining a synagogue, the Jewish Community Center, or other Jewish organizations, or by donating money to a Jewish fundraising 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-

⁴ For an explanation of DJNs, see Ira M. Sheskin (1998). "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography, (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 97-116 and Harriet Hartman & Ira M. Sheskin. "Estimating the Jewish Student Population of a College Campus," *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* Volume 88, Numbers 1 & 2 (Winter/Spring 2013). pp. 95-109.

METHODOLOGY

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. 287 interviews were completed using RDD.

Federation List Sample. Because of the significant expense involved with RDD, interviews were conducted at random with households on the Jewish Federation mailing list. The list was first expanded by adding mailing lists from about 20 Jewish organizations. 850 interviews were completed using the List Sample.

DJN Sample. Additional telephone interviews were conducted with households with a DJN listed in a household directory. The DJN sample obtained from Marketing Systems Group (MSG) contained a surname or surname fragment (such as “blum” or “stein”) that was considered likely to be Jewish, based on extensive prior research by Ira Sheskin on likely Jewish surnames. Included were a list of Sephardic names and Russian first names. The DJN households called were DJN households not on the Jewish Federation mailing list. We also used a list of hundreds of first names that are almost always Jewish, such as Moshe and Ira. 58 interviews were completed using DJNs.

Weighting the Samples. The samples were combined with the use of a complex weighting scheme. Post-survey stratification based on questions asked of non-Jewish respondents was also executed. Fortunately, SSRS is the industry leader in weighting to combine samples of this nature. For more information on this complex procedure, please see the Methodology Report.

Field Work

SSRS of Glen Mills PA conducted the telephone calls from January 17, 2018 to March 27, 2018. 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 each worker was provided a written guide with information about 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 26%, and the cooperation rate was 84%.⁵ The 26% response rate is higher than is typical in telephone research today.

Maximizing the response rate and cooperation rate involved using a well-designed screener, a significant volume of survey publicity, publicizing the caller ID (Count Me Detroit), calling each number multiple times (numbers were called as many as 8 times, conducting interviews by appointment, and using specially trained interviewers for refusal conversion. Many of the interviewers used had completed other Jewish community surveys in the past.

⁵ This is an AAPOR RR3 Rate. See the Methodology Report.

METHODOLOGY

Publicity

A post card about the study was sent to all known Jewish households. and an e-mail was sent to all Jewish households for which an email address was available. Advertisements were placed in the local Jewish newspaper and synagogue bulletins. Letters were sent to all local area rabbis, synagogue presidents, and Jewish institutions. Flyers were distributed around the community. Pulpit announcements were distributed to all local synagogues. The purpose of this publicity was to notify potential respondents that they might be contacted to participate in the study and to make them more receptive and cooperative.

Institutional Survey. Brief surveys were administered to the synagogues in Detroit, the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish day schools and the Jewish Federation. These surveys primarily collected information on membership levels and enrollments in various programs.

- A complete methodology report is available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Definitions

- **Jewish Person.** A *Jewish person* is any person who was born Jewish, was raised Jewish, or currently considers himself/herself Jewish (*irrespective* of formal conversion).
- **Jewish Household.** A *Jewish household* is any household containing a Jewish person.

See Chapter 1 in the *Main Report* for more definitions of terms used in this report.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

In many cases, this report compares Detroit with other American Jewish communities. The choice of comparison Jewish communities depends upon whether particular Jewish communities had recently completed studies (post 2000) using RDD, and whether questions had been asked in a similar manner and results reported in a manner facilitating comparison. Also, to be included in a given comparison, a community had to have asked the question of the same set of persons in a household as Detroit. For example, if the question in Detroit was asked of all *persons in Jewish households*, only other communities querying this set of persons could be included in the comparison. The comparisons of Detroit with other Jewish communities should be treated with caution due to the different dates of the studies, use of different sampling methods, use of different questionnaires, and inclusion of some data based on small sample sizes. It is believed that based on the recency of the study, geographic proximity of the community to Detroit, similar size of the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign, or similar population size of the community, the following communities provide particularly instructive comparisons with Detroit: Baltimore, Cleveland, and St. Louis. See the *Main Report* for a complete listing of the comparison Jewish communities for each question.

METHODOLOGY

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA AND GEOGRAPHIC SUBAREAS

The study area includes Oakland, Wayne, and Macomb Counties, Michigan. For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into two large geographic areas. See the maps below.

Large Geographic Areas

① The Core Area. Includes zip codes 48009, 48025, 48034, 48067, 48070, 48072, 48073, 48075, 48076, 48237, 48301, 48302, 48304, 48322, 48323, 48324, 48331, 48334, 48335, 48336, 48382, and 48390. Includes the cities of Berkley, Birmingham, Bloomfield Hills, Commerce Township, Farmington, Farmington Hills, Franklin, Oak Park, Southfield, Royal Oak, Huntington Woods, Walled Lake, and West Bloomfield.

② The Non-Core Area. Includes all other zip codes in the three-county area not included as part of the Core Area. This includes all of Wayne and Macomb Counties and parts of Oakland County not included in the Core Area.

Geographic Subareas

West Bloomfield (48322, 48323, and 48324)

Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (48009, 48025, 48301, 48302, and 48304)

Farmington (48331, 48332, 48333, 48334, 48335, and 48336)

Southfield (48033, 48034, 48037, 48075, and 48076)

Oak Park-Huntington Woods (48070 and 48237)

Wayne County

Other Areas

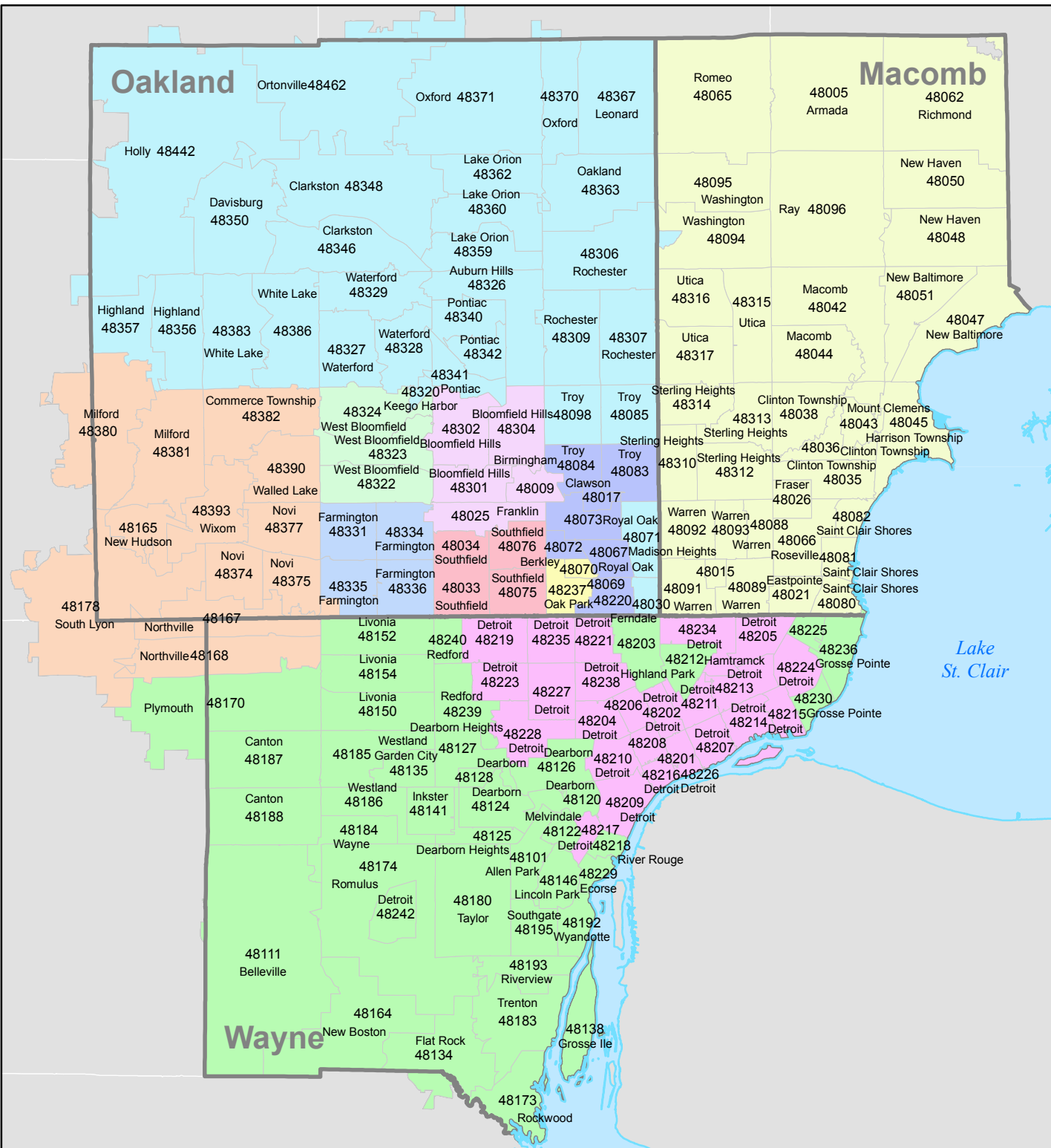
Four more areas were defined, but, due to sample size issues, results are only shown in sections examining the geographic distribution of the population.

East Oakland County (48017, 48067, 48069, 48071, 48072, 48073, 48083, 48084, 48098, 48220, and 48085)

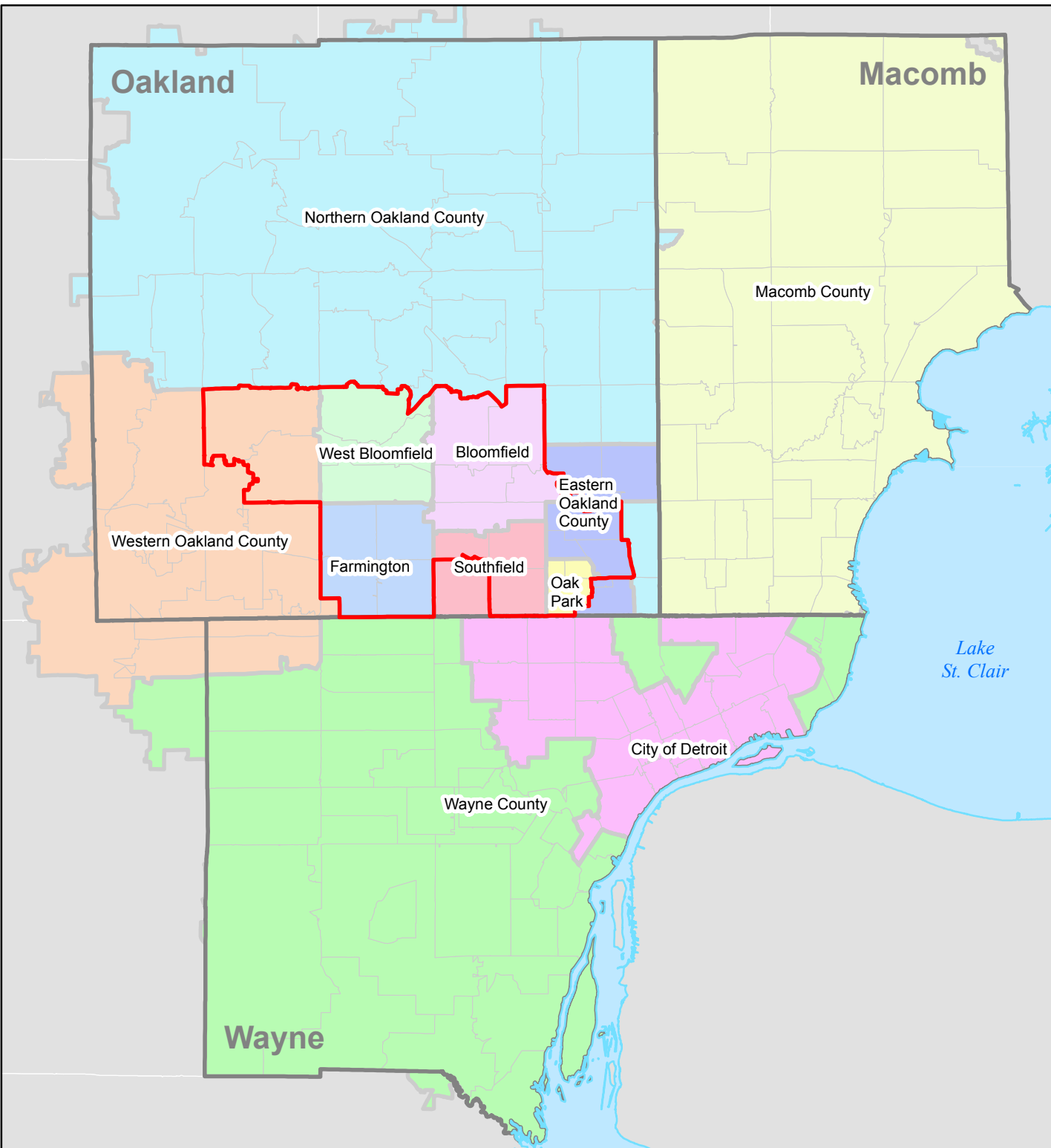
North Oakland County (48306, 48309, 48326, 48327, 48328, 48329, 48340, 48341, 48346, 48348, 48357, 48360, 48386, 48387, 48455, 48462, 48320, 48307, 48359, 48362, 48371, and 48442)

West Oakland County (48178, 48374, 48375, 48377, 48381, 48382, 48390, 48393, and 48380)

Macomb County











Zip Codes in Metropolitan Detroit



Geographic Subareas of Metropolitan Detroit

 **Core**

-  City of Detroit
-  Wayne County
-  Macomb County
-  Northern Oakland County
-  Western Oakland County
-  Eastern Oakland County
-  West Bloomfield
-  Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin
-  Farmington
-  Southfield
-  Oak Park-Huntington Woods

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

This study finds that 83,500 persons live in 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit. Of the 83,500 persons in Jewish households, 70,800 persons (85%) are Jewish. **(Table 2)**. Another 950 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone number for a total of 71,750 Jews.

- In the **Core Area**, a total of 62,400 persons live in 22,600 Jewish households. 9% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 56,850 Jews live in the Core Area.
- In the **Non-Core Area**, a total of 21,400 persons live in 8,900 Jewish households. 35% of persons in Jewish households are not Jewish. Thus, 13,950 Jews live in the Non-Core Area.
- West Bloomfield (15,000 Jews), Oak Park-Huntington Woods (12,600 Jews), and Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin (12,300 Jews) are the largest geographic subareas.
- Detroit is the 26th largest Jewish community in the United States.
- **Table 1** shows the **changes in the size of the Jewish community** of Detroit since 1989. From 2005-2018, the number of Jewish households increased by 1,500 (5%); the number of persons in Jewish households increased by 5,800 (7%); and the number of Jews *decreased* by 700 (-1%). These changes are due to an increase in the intermarriage rate from 16% in 2005 to 30% in 2018. When two Jews marry one another, one new Jewish household is created. When two Jews marry non-Jews, two new Jewish households are created. Thus, the increase in households. For the same reason, we see an increase in persons living in Jewish households. The decrease of 700 in Jews in Jewish households may be considered within the margin of error of the methodology and, thus, the conclusion is that the number of Jews in Detroit has remained the same over the past 13 years.

Table 1
Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1989-2018

Table 1 Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1989-2018					
Number of				2005-2018 Change	
				1989	2005
Jewish Households	42,500	30,000	31,500	1,500	5.0%
Persons Living in Jewish Households	105,000	78,000	83,800	5,800	7.4%
Jewish Persons	96,000	71,500	70,800	(700)	-1.0%

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Table 2
Current Size of the Jewish Community

Geographic Area	Number of Jewish Households	Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households		Number of Jews
			Number of Persons	Percentage Jewish	
Core Area	22,600	2.75	62,400	91.1%	56,850
Non-Core Area	8,900	2.40	21,400	65.1%	13,950
West Bloomfield	6,800	2.33	15,900	93.9%	15,000
Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin	4,450	3.11	13,900	87.7%	12,300
Farmington	2,800	2.56	7,150	87.6%	6,250
Southfield	2,050	3.29	6,800	98.0%	6,700
Oak Park-Huntington Woods	4,100	2.92	12,000	94.7%	11,400
East Oakland County	2,000	2.08	4,150	85.9%	3,550
North Oakland County	1,900	2.19	4,150	87.6%	3,650
West Oakland County	2,300	2.92	6,700	66.1%	4,400
Wayne County	3,500	2.75	9,650	50.4%	4,900
Macomb County	1,600	2.10	3,400	77.6%	2,650
All	31,500	2.66	83,800	84.5%	70,800
Jewish Persons in Institutions Without Their Own Telephone Numbers In nursing homes (700), group homes for people with chronic mental illness (50), group homes for people with developmental disabilities (79), prisons (125)					950
Total Jewish Population					71,750

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Table 3
Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Community

Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Persons in Jewish Households		Jews in Jewish Households	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Core Area	22,600	71.7%	62,400	74.5%	56,850	80.3%
Non-Core Area	8,900	28.3	21,400	25.5	13,950	19.7
West Bloomfield	6,800	21.6%	15,900	19.0%	15,000	21.2%
Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin	4,450	14.1	13,900	16.6	12,300	17.4
Farmington	2,800	8.9	7,150	8.5	6,250	8.8
Southfield	2,050	6.5	6,800	8.1	6,700	9.5
Oak Park-Huntington Woods	4,100	13.0	12,000	14.3	11,400	16.1
East Oakland County	2,000	6.3	4,150	5.0	3,550	5.0
N Oakland County	1,900	6.0	4,150	5.0	3,650	5.2
W Oakland County	2,300	7.3	6,700	8.0	4,400	6.2
Wayne County	3,500	11.1	9,650	11.5	4,900	6.9
Macomb County	1,600	5.1	3,400	4.1	2,650	3.7
All	31,500	100.0%	83,800	100.0%	70,800	100.0%

- In **Table 2**, 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 72% of Jewish households live in the Core Area, 80% of Jews live there.

Changes in the Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households

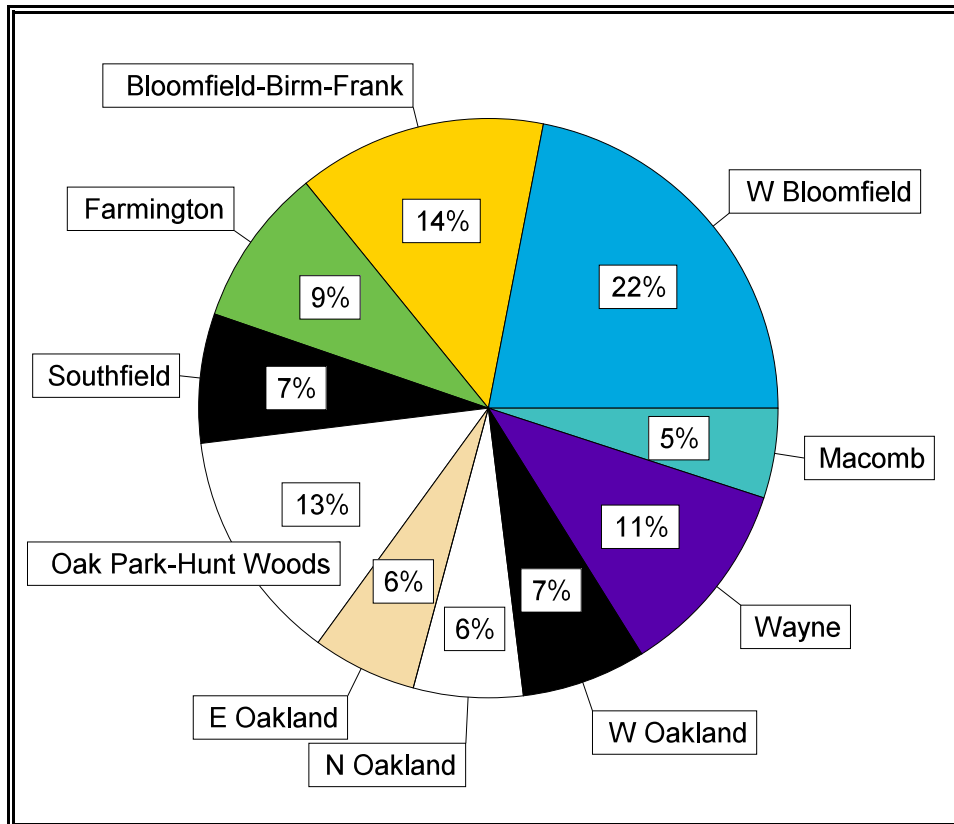
- The percentage of households living in the Core Area remained about the same (73% in 2005 and 72% in 2018).
- Important changes in the geographic subareas include Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin (9% of households in 2005 to 14% in 2018) and Farmington (18% of households in 2005 to 9% in 2018).
- The number of Jewish households in the City of Detroit decreased from about 1,900 households in 2005 to about 800 households in 2018.

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

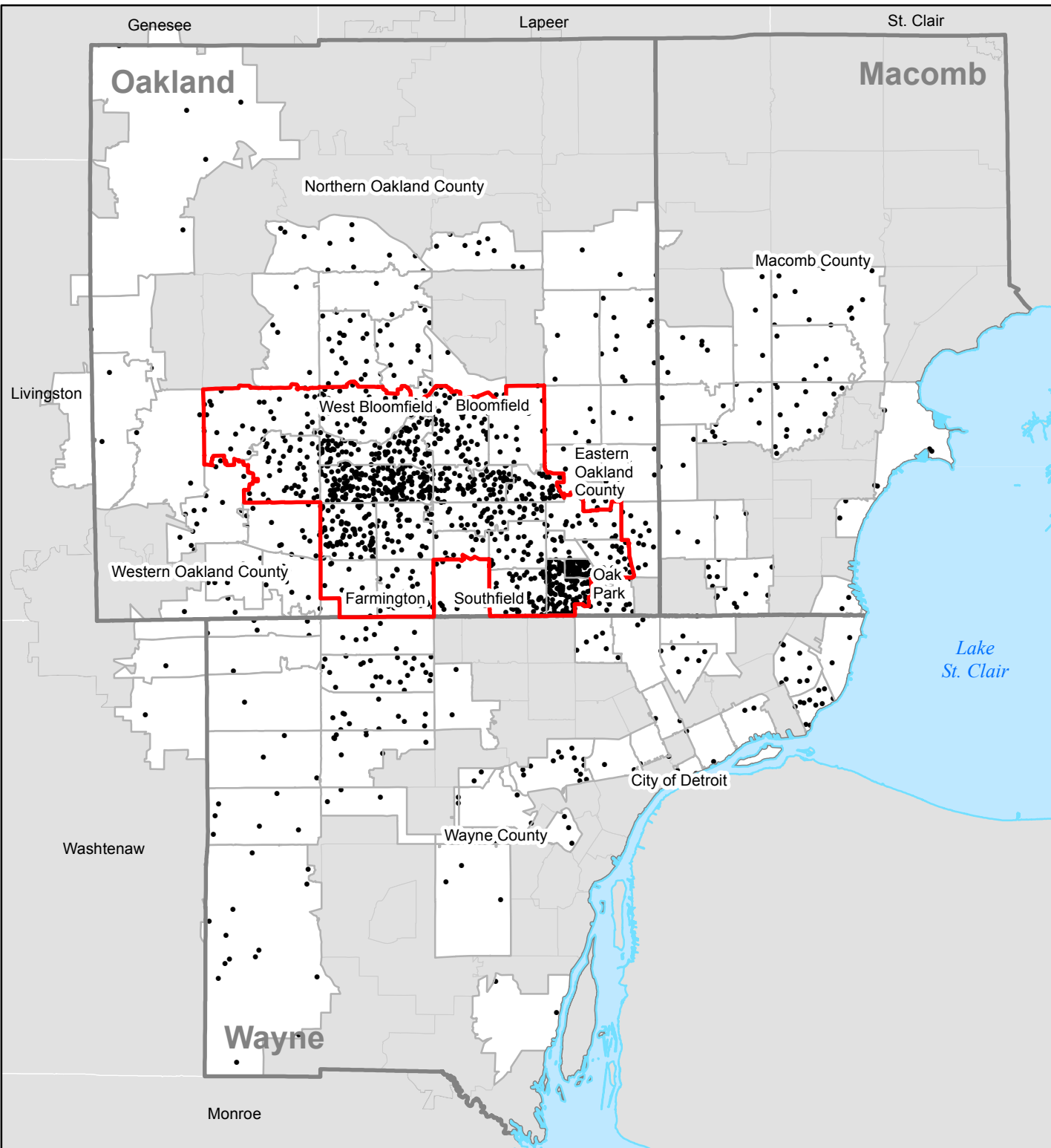
- The 31,500 Jewish households constitute 2.1% of the estimated 1,505,032 *households* in Metropolitan Detroit (Oakland, Wayne, and Macomb Counties) as of 2016. The 83,800 persons in Jewish households constitute 2.2% of the estimated 3,862,511 *persons* in Detroit as of 2016. The Jewish population of 70,800 Jews constitute 1.8% of the estimated 3,862,511 *persons* in Detroit as of 2016.

- The 2.1% of Jewish households is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares 7.0% in Baltimore, 5.1% in Cleveland, and 4.7% in St. Louis.

- About 65% of households in zip 48070 (Huntington Woods) are Jewish; 34%, in 48322 (West Bloomfield); 30%, in 48323 (West Bloomfield); 25% in 48301 (Bloomfield Hills); 22% in 48237 (Oak Park); 19% in 48302 (Bloomfield Hills); 17% in 48331 (Farmington); and 12% in 48075 (Southfield). These eight zip codes contain about 49% of Jewish households in Detroit.



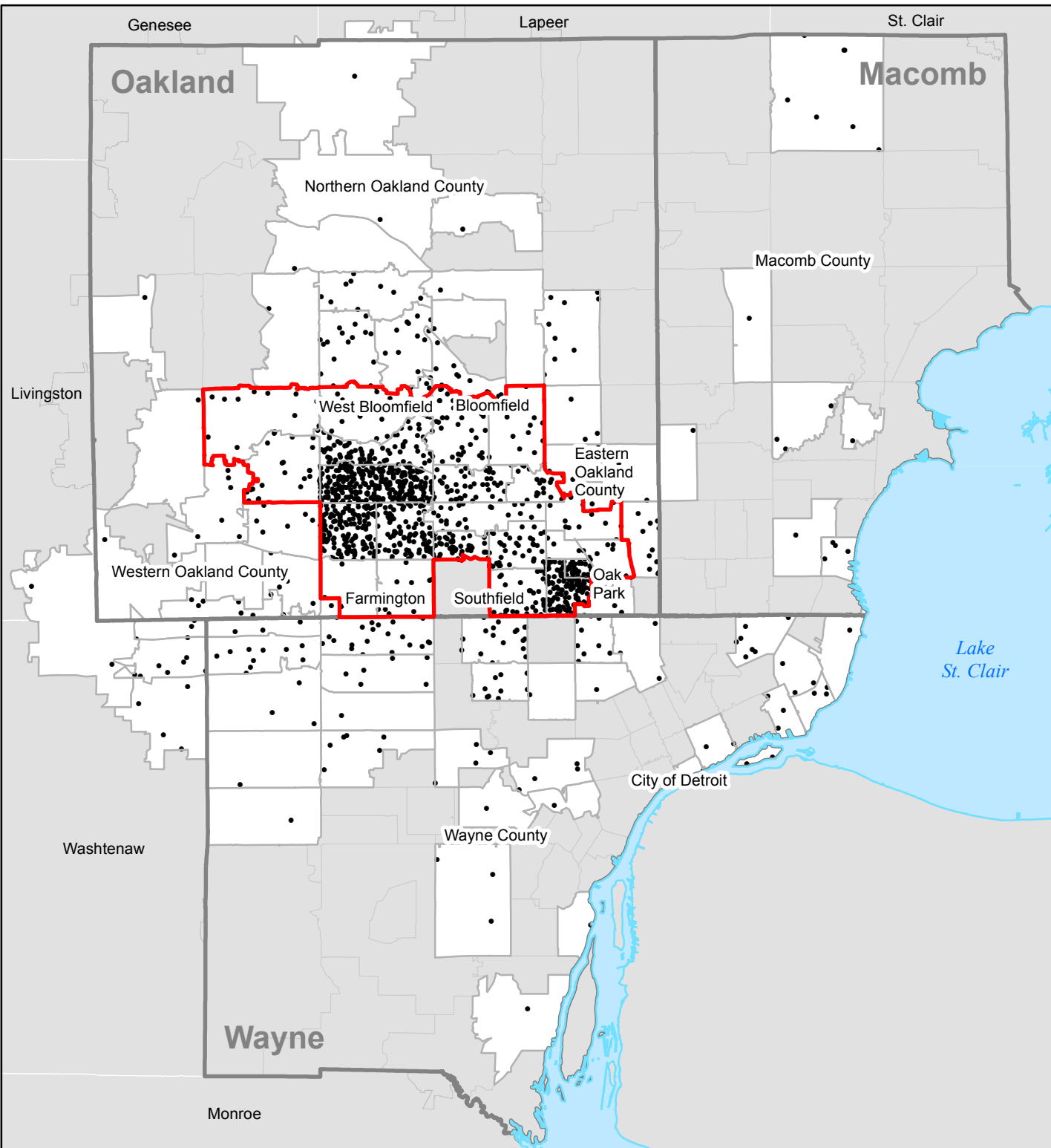
Geographic Distribution of Jewish Households



Distribution of Jewish Households Detroit 2005

1 Dot = 20 Households

Core 



Distribution of Jewish Households Detroit 2018

1 Dot = 20 Households

Core 

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Table 3
Jewish Households and Persons in Jewish Households by Zip Code
(For Zip Codes with 300 or more Jewish Households)

Zip Code	Geographic Area	Jewish Households		Average Household Size	Persons in Jewish Households	
		Number	%		Number	%
48322	West Bloomfield	4,127	13.1%	2.14	8,810	10.5%
48237	Oak Park	2,552	8.1	2.81	7,180	8.6
48323	West Bloomfield	1,953	6.2	2.70	5,263	6.3
48070	Huntington Woods	1,575	5.0	3.09	4,864	5.8
48331	Farmington	1,449	4.6	2.65	3,840	4.6
48301	Bloomfield Hills	1,386	4.4	2.96	4,098	4.9
48302	Bloomfield Hills	1,197	3.8	2.99	3,577	4.3
48075	Southfield	1,103	3.5	4.40	4,849	5.8
48390	Walled Lake	851	2.7	3.23	2,749	3.3
48009	Birmingham	819	2.6	3.17	2,598	3.1
48025	Franklin	788	2.5	3.09	2,432	2.9
48324	West Bloomfield	725	2.3	2.49	1,805	2.2
48334	Farmington	630	2.0	2.04	1,287	1.5
48067	Royal Oak	504	1.6	2.34	1,179	1.4
48382	Commerce Township	504	1.6	3.05	1,535	1.8
48076	Southfield	473	1.5	2.32	1,097	1.3
48154	Livonia	473	1.5	3.18	1,502	1.8
48336	Farmington	441	1.4	2.72	1,199	1.4
48327	Waterford	410	1.3	1.45	594	0.7
48073	Royal Oak	315	1.0	2.45	773	0.9

Note: See Table 3-1 in the *Main Report* for a complete listing of zip codes.

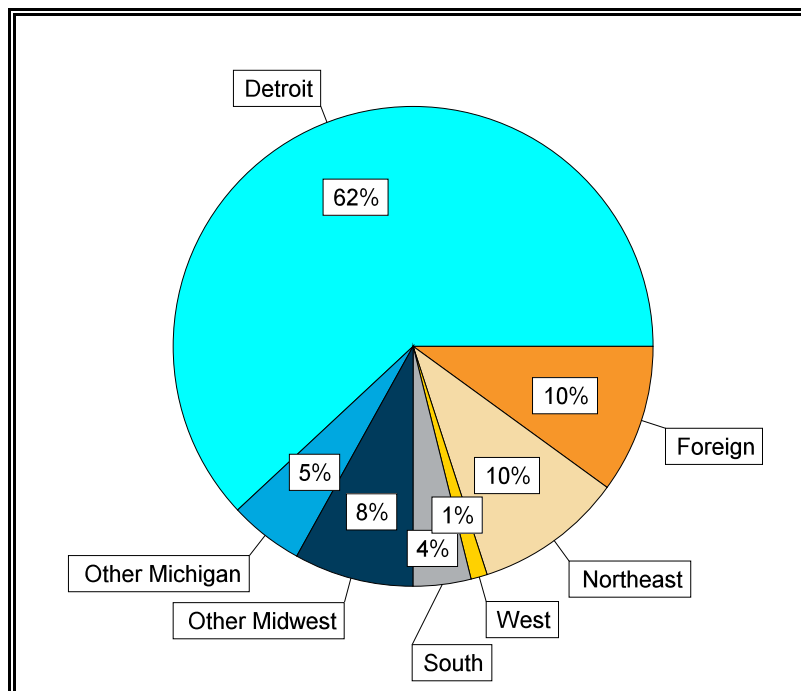
PLACE OF BIRTH

Overall, 90% of adults in Jewish households in Detroit were born in the United States. 75% of adults were born in the Midwest (including 67% in Michigan). 10% were born in the Northeast, 4% in the South, and 1% in the West.

- 62% (42,500 adults) of the 68,600 adults in Jewish households were locally born (born in Detroit). 10% (6,650 adults) of adults were foreign born.
- The 62% **locally born** is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 57% in Cleveland, 55% in St. Louis, and 52% in Baltimore. The 62% compares to 57% in 2005. The percentage of adults who were locally born is 66% in the Core Area and 54% in the Non-Core Area.
- 10% (6,650 adults) of adults were **foreign born**. 3% (2,050 adults) of adults were born in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) and 2% (1,375 adults), in Israel.
- The 10% **foreign born** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Baltimore, and 8% in both St. Louis and Cleveland. The 10% compares to 9% in 2005. The percentage of adults who were **foreign born** is 9% in the Core Area and 12% in the Non-Core Area.
- 88% of foreign born respondents are currently US **citizens**, compared to 56% of all foreign born adults in Detroit and 47% of foreign born in the US as of 2014.

Households from the Former Soviet Union

- 4.2% (1,330 households) of households (containing 4,000 persons) are from the Former Soviet Union (*FSU households*).



Place of Birth

MIGRATION

Months in Residence in Detroit

• 5% (1,500 households) of Jewish households in Detroit live in Detroit for 3-9 months of the year.

Location of Previous Residence

• 75% (23,625 households) of respondents in the 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit have always lived in Detroit, while 4% (1,300 households) moved to Detroit from other places in Michigan.

• 6% of respondents moved to Detroit from the Northeast (including 3% from New York); 3% from the South; 85% from the Midwest; and 1%, from the West. 6% of respondents moved to Detroit from foreign locations, including 2% from the Former Soviet Union.

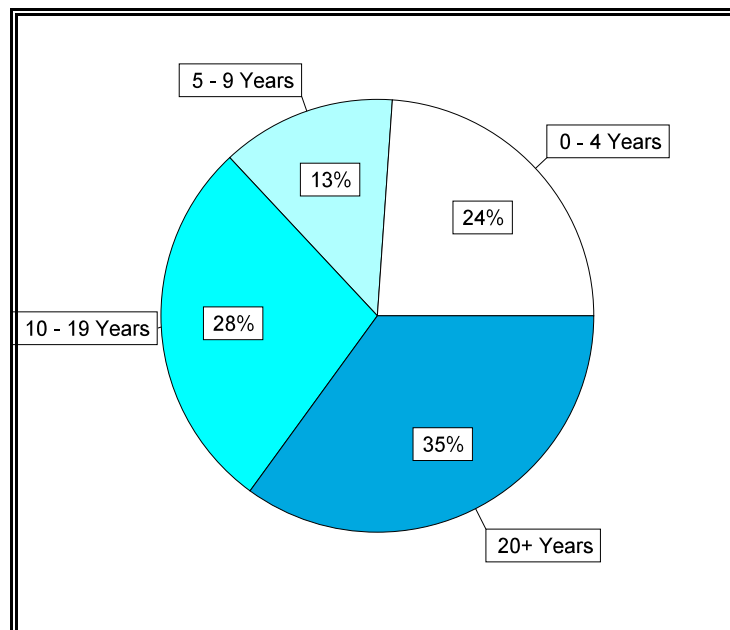
Length of Residence at Current Address

• 24% of Jewish households in Detroit have lived at their **current address** for 0-4 years; 13%, for 5-9 years; 28%, for 10-19 years; and 35%, for 20 or more years.

• The 24% at their current address for **0-4 years** is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in St. Louis and 24% in Cleveland. The 24% compares to 20% in 2005 and 36% in 1989.

• 39% of households in Southfield and 35% in Wayne County have lived at their current residence for 0-4 years.

• The 35% at their current address for **20 or more years** is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in both St. Louis and Cleveland. The 35% compares to 27% in 2005 and 18% in 1989, indicating increasing neighborhood stability.



Length of Residence at Current Address

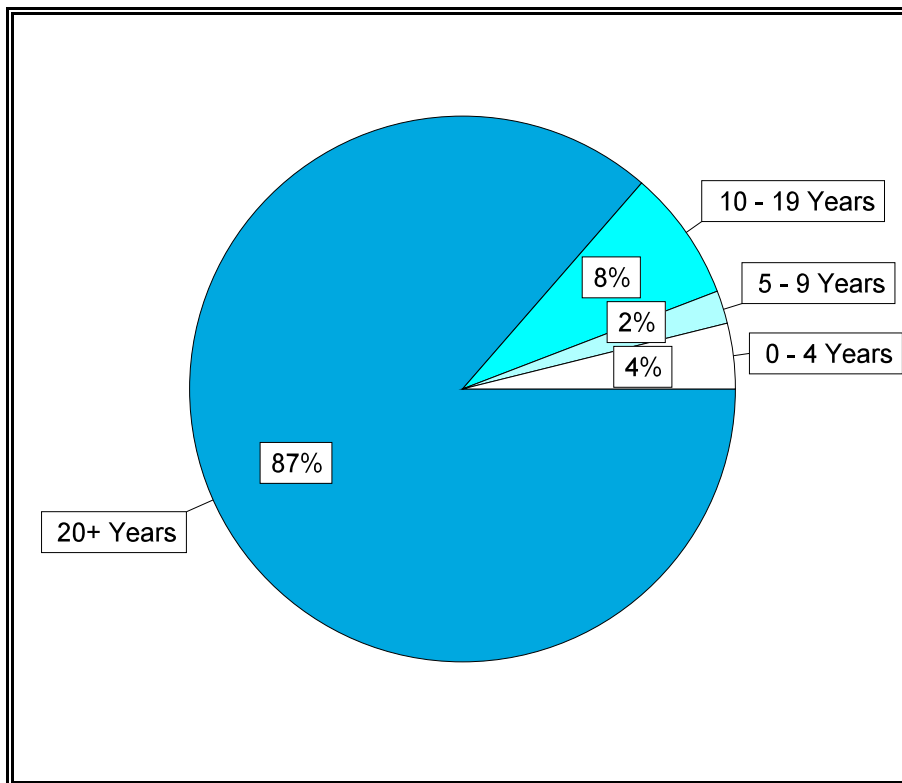
MIGRATION

Length of Residence in Detroit

• 4% (1,100 households) of the 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit moved to Detroit within the past five years (*new households*). Thus, an average of 220 households who currently live in Detroit moved to Detroit each year during the past five years (the *in-migration rate*). 2% of households have lived in Detroit for 5-9 years; 8%, for 10-19 years; and 87%, for 20 or more years (*long-term households*).

• The 4% of **new households** is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 6% in St. Louis, 4% in Cleveland, and 3% in Baltimore. The 4% compares to 3% in 2005 and 2% in 1989.

• The 87% of **long-term households** is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Cleveland, 83% in Baltimore, and 78% in St. Louis. The 87% compares to 88% in 2005 and 87% in 1989.



Length of Residence in Detroit

MIGRATION

Migration Out of Detroit

- 6% (1,800 households) of 31,500 households will definitely move (*either within Detroit or out of Detroit*) within the next three years. 13% (4,200 households) of 31,500 households will probably move; 42%, probably not; 35%, definitely not; and 4% don't know. In total, 19% of 31,500 households will definitely/probably move within the next three years.

- The 19% **definitely/probably moving** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Cleveland, 22% in Baltimore, and 16% in St. Louis. The 19% compares to 12% in 2005.

- 6% (1,930 households) of the 31,500 households will definitely/probably move *out of Detroit* within the next three years; 11% will definitely/probably move within Detroit; 2% don't know where they will definitely/probably move; and 81% 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.

- 1.0% (300 households) of the 31,500 households will *definitely* move out of Detroit within the next three years. 5.1% (1,600 households) of the 31,500 households will *probably* move out of Detroit within the next three years.

- The 1.0% definitely moving out of Detroit within the next three years suggests a loss of an average of 100 households per year. Some portion of the 5.1% probably moving out of Detroit (an average of 535 households per year) will actually move. In total, an average of between 100 and 635 households will move out of Detroit each year within the next three years (*the out-migration rate*). An average of 220 households who currently live in Detroit moved to Detroit each year during the past five years (*the in-migration rate*). Assuming that the current rate of in-migration continues for the next few years, these data suggest that the number of Jewish households in Detroit will most likely remain about the same for the next few years. Small decreases in the number of households may be expected if a large percentage of the "probably" moving do so.

Home Ownership

- 83% of Jewish households **own their homes**. The 83% home ownership is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 79% in both Cleveland and Baltimore. The 83% compares to 83% in 2005 and 73% in 1989. The 83% compares to 67% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 64% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

MIGRATION

Local Adult Children

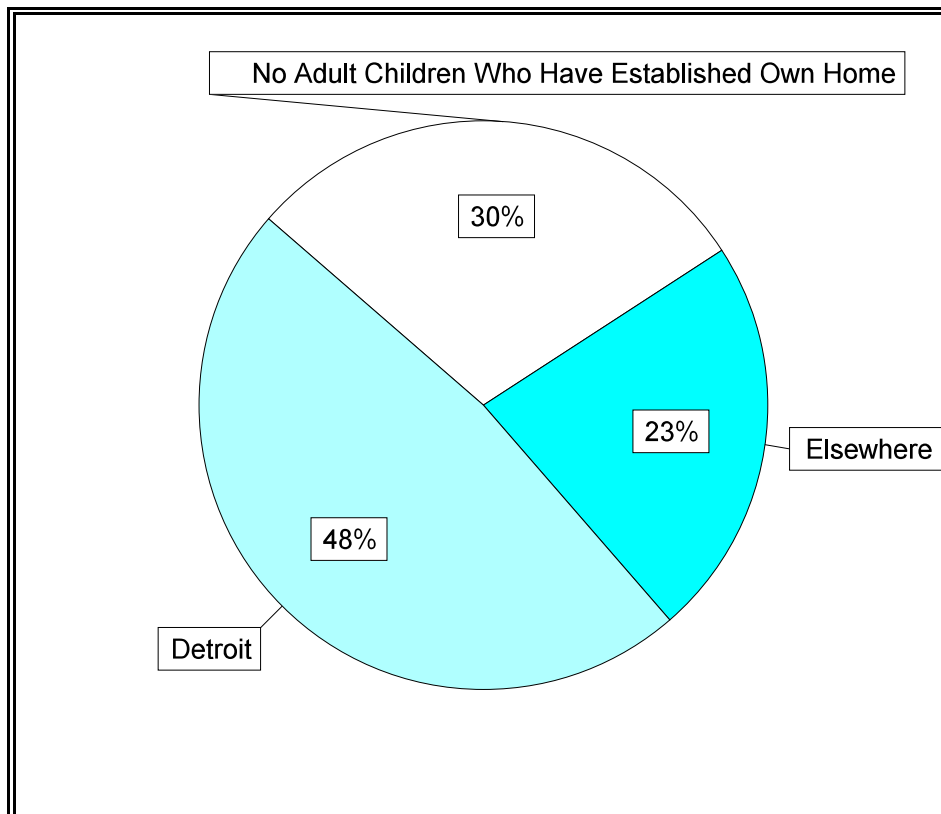
● 30% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have no adult children who have established their own homes; 48% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Detroit; and 23% have adult children who have established his/her own home elsewhere. These data suggest that at least 48% of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over will have a local support system as they age.

● The 48% of **households with local adult children** from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in St. Louis and 44% in Cleveland. The 48% compares to 59% in 2005.

● Of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over*, 68% have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Detroit.

● The 68% of households in which the respondent is age 75 or over with local adult children is the fifth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Baltimore and 45% in St. Louis. The 68% compares to 67% in 2005.

● In households in which the respondent is age 50 or over, 49% of **adult children who have established their own homes** live in Detroit. The 49% is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 51% in St. Louis and 42% in Cleveland. The 49% compares to 49% in 2005.

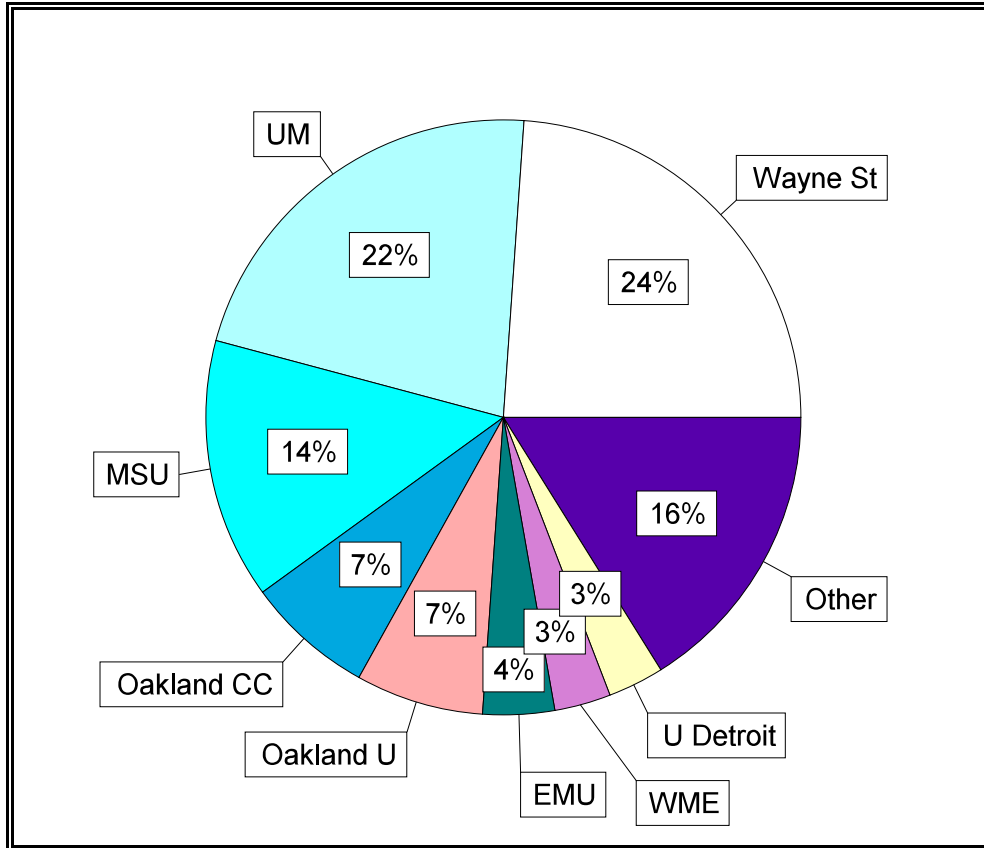


Location of Adult Children Who Have Established Their Own Homes

COLLEGE ATTENDED

About 76% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who attended or attend college are attending or did attend a college in Michigan. The 76% compares to 78% in 2005.

- The percentage who attend or attended Wayne State University decreased from 39% in 2005 to only 24% in 2018. The other schools percentages remained about the same.



College Attended

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

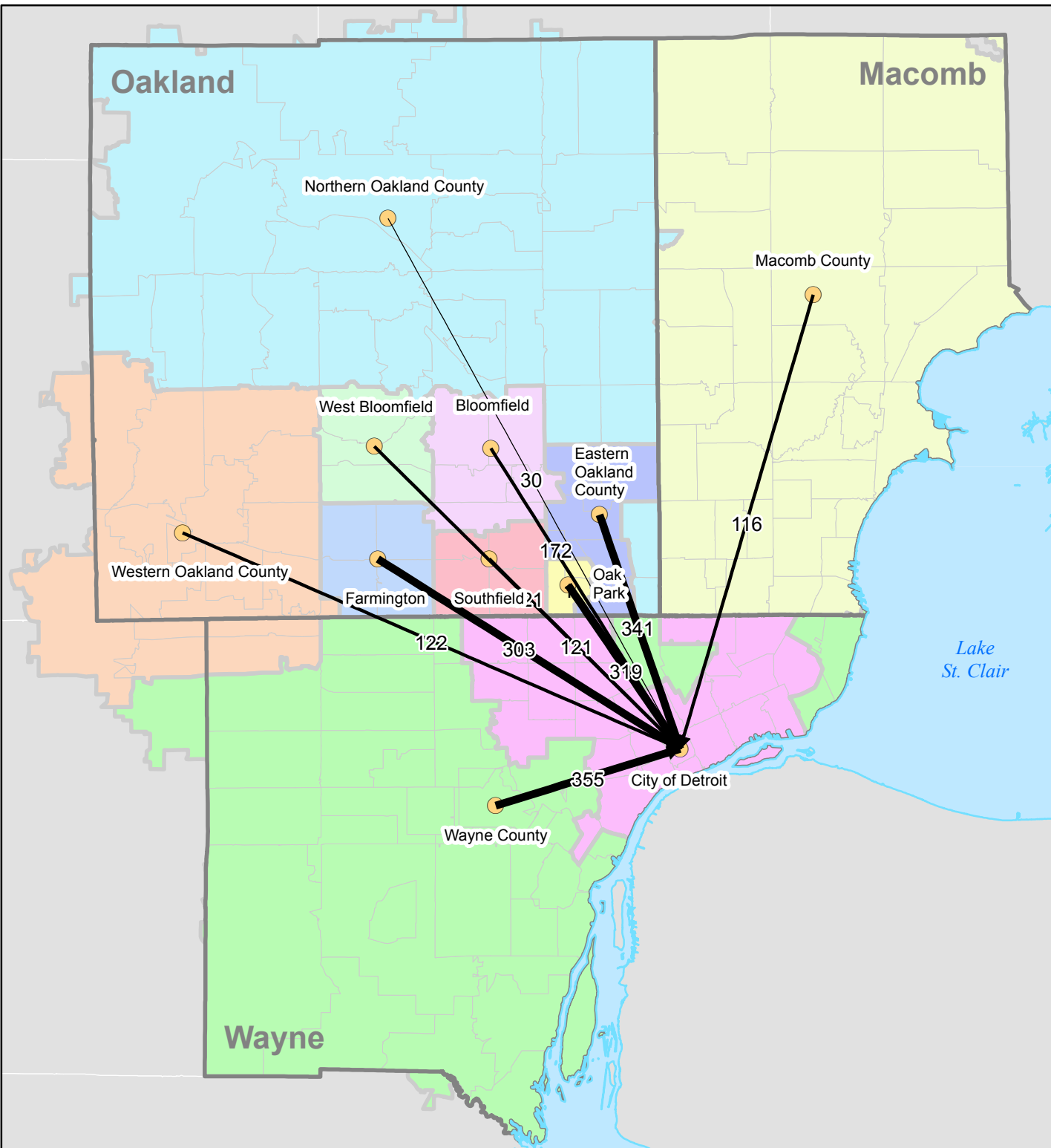
About 27% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who are employed full time work in Wayne County, including 15% who work in the City of Detroit and 12% who work in Wayne County, but outside the City of Detroit (mostly in Dearborn).

- About 11%-12% work in Southfield, East Oakland County, and Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin. 9% work in Farmington.
- About 5% work in Macomb County, West Bloomfield, Outside the 3-county area, West Oakland County, and North Oakland County.
- Note that the map on the next page is one of seven employment maps. See the Main Report for the entire set.

**Table 4
Geographic Location of Employment**

Base: Respondents Who are Full-Time Workers

Geographic Area	Percentage of Full-Time Workers	Number of Workers
City of Detroit	15.4%	4,666
Southfield	14.9%	4,515
Wayne County outside City of Detroit	11.5%	3,485
East Oakland County	11.4%	3,454
Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin	11.4%	3,454
Farmington	8.9%	2,697
Macomb County	5.1%	1,545
West Bloomfield	5.0%	1,515
Outside 3-County Area	4.9%	1,485
West Oakland County	4.8%	1,454
North Oakland County	4.5%	1,364
Oak Park-Huntington Woods	2.3%	697
Total	100.0%	30,300
Wayne County Total	26.9%	8,511



Where Workers
Employed in
City of Detroit
Come From.

Flow of Workers

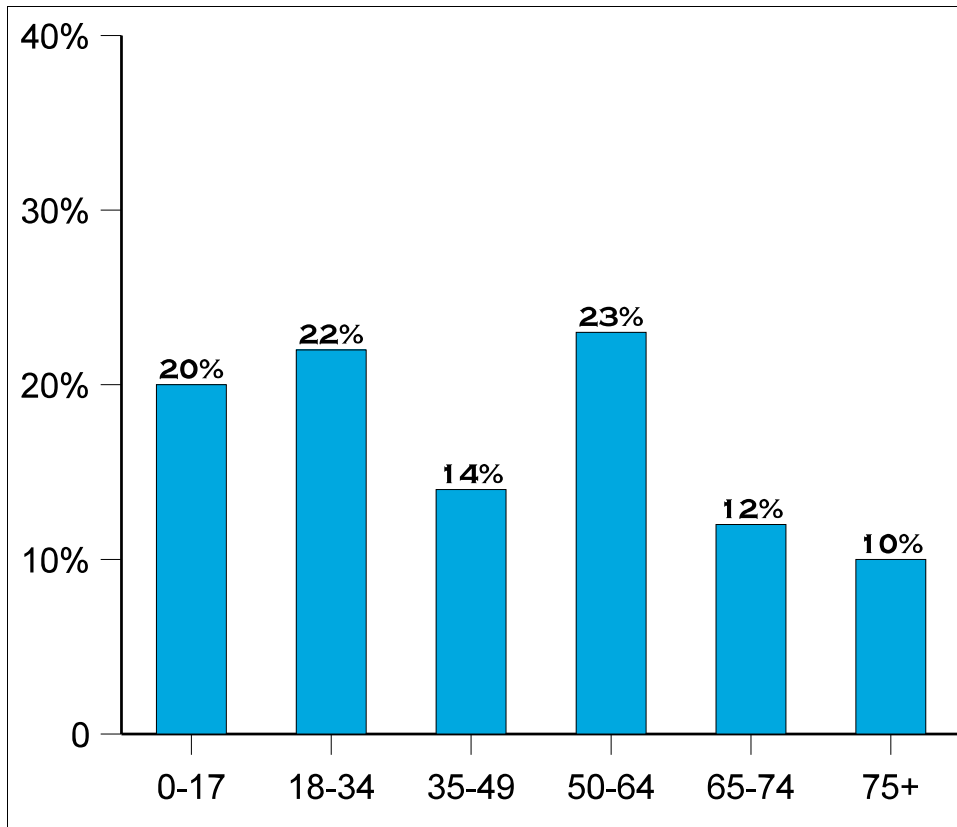
- 30 - 100
- 101 - 200
- 201 - 300
- 301 - 400

AGE

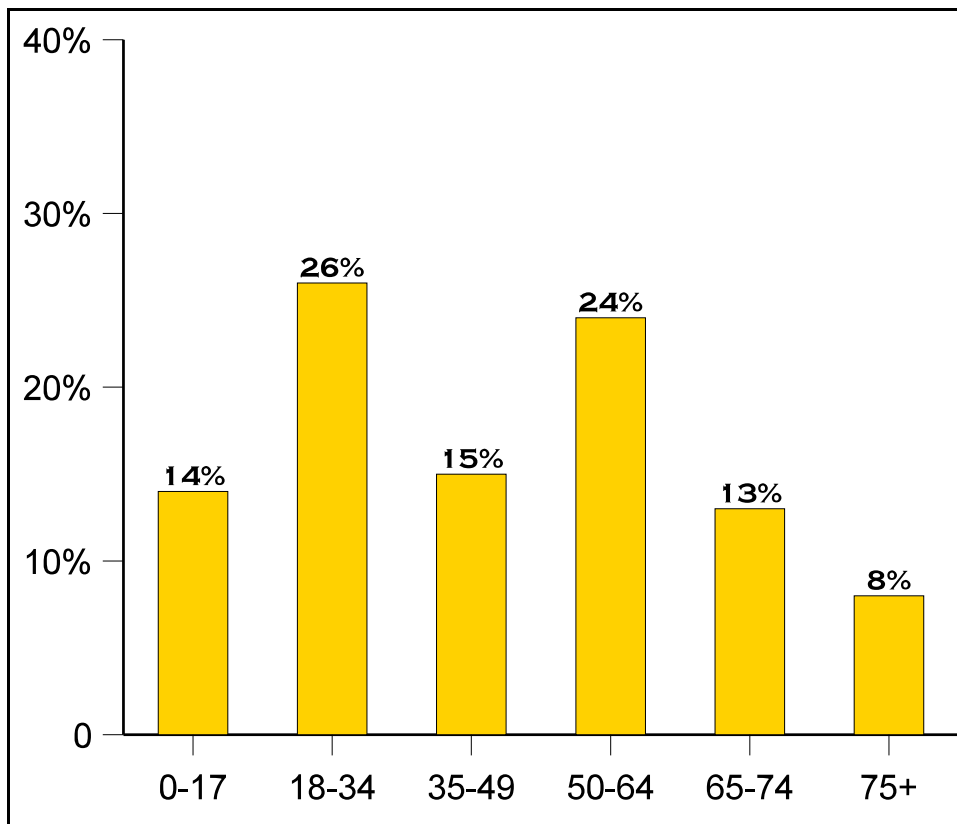
Table 5
Age and Sex Distribution of Persons in Jewish Households

Age Group	Percentage			Number		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0 - 5	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%	2,263	2,263	4,525
6 - 12	3.1	2.9	6.0	2,598	2,430	5,028
13 - 17	4.1	2.6	6.7	3,436	2,179	5,615
18 - 24	7.1	6.2	13.3	5,950	5,196	11,145
25 - 34	4.8	4.7	9.5	4,022	3,939	7,961
35 - 44	4.2	3.9	8.1	3,520	3,268	6,788
45 - 54	5.5	7.4	12.9	4,609	6,201	10,810
55 - 64	8.5	8.2	16.7	7,123	6,872	13,995
65 - 74	5.7	6.4	12.1	4,777	5,363	10,140
75 - 84	3.2	3.0	6.2	2,682	2,514	5,196
85 and over	1.1	1.8	2.9	922	1,508	2,430
Total	50.1%	49.9%	100.0%	41,984	41,816	83,800
CUMULATIVE AGE CATEGORIES						
0 - 17	9.9%	8.2%	18.1%	8,297	6,872	15,168
18 and over	40.2%	41.7%	81.9%	33,687	34,944	68,632
18 - 34	11.9%	10.9%	22.8%	9,972	9,135	19,106
35 - 49	6.8%	7.7%	14.5%	5,699	6,453	12,150
50 - 64	11.4%	11.8%	23.2%	9,553	9,889	19,442
65 and over	10.0%	11.2%	21.2%	8,381	9,385	17,766
75 and over	4.3%	4.8%	9.1%	3,604	4,022	7,626
Median Age ¹	42.4	47.6	45.7	¹ Median age in years.		

AGE

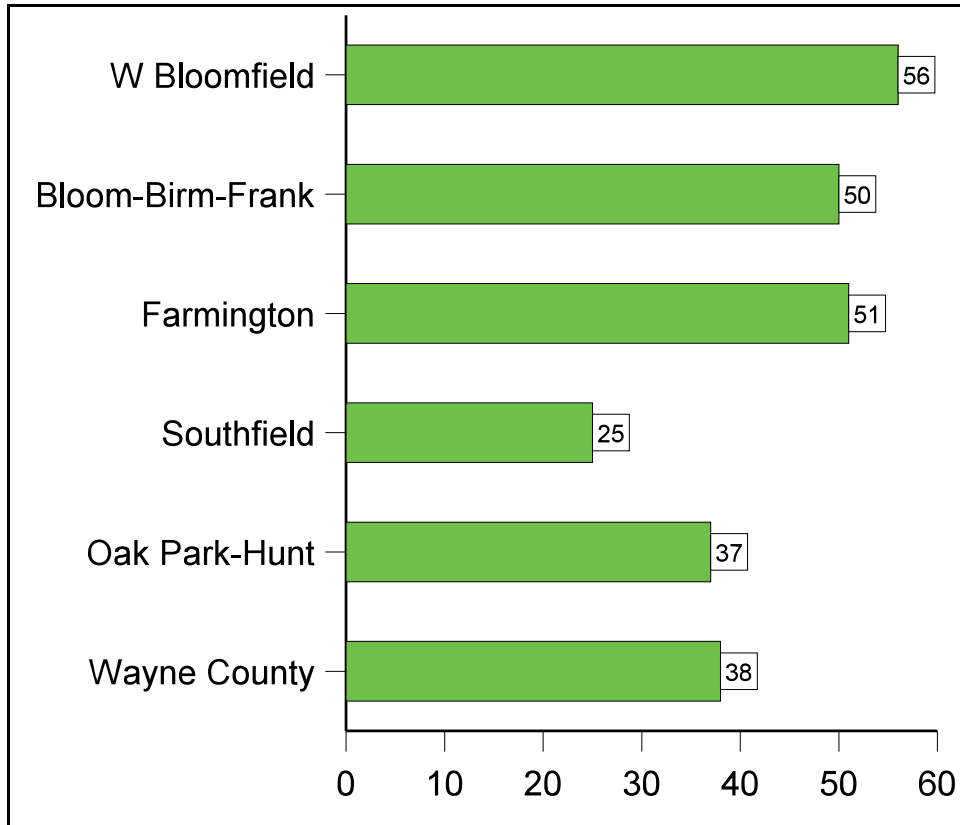


Age Distribution in the Core Area (Median Age = 46 years)

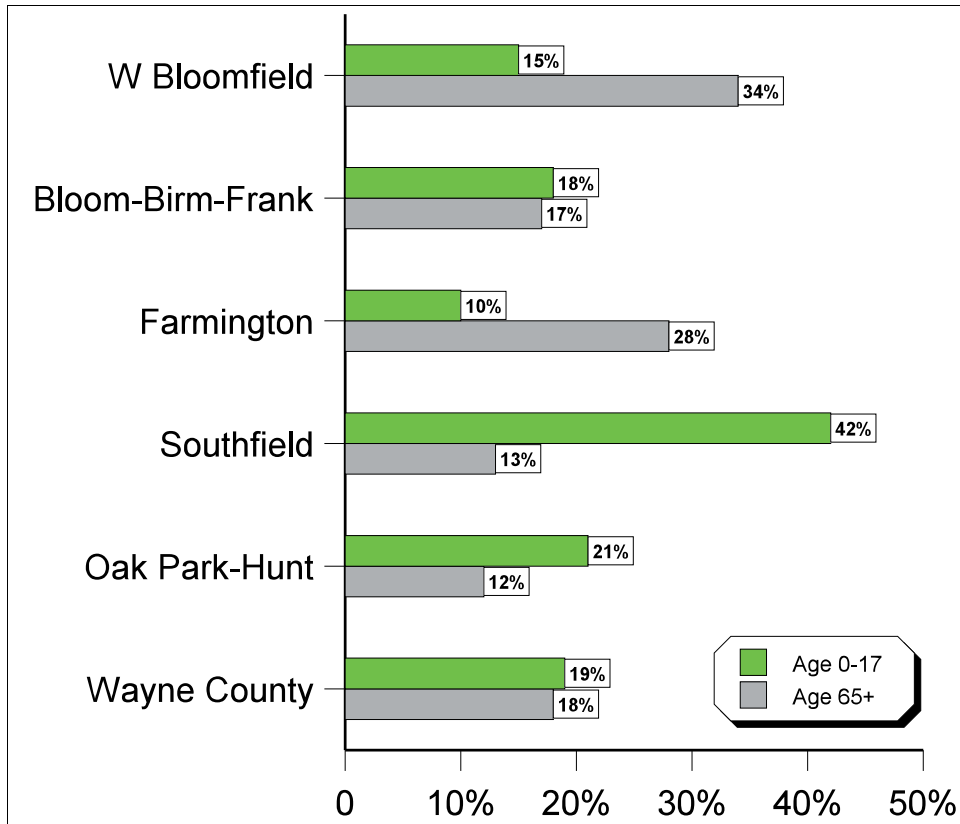


Age Distribution in the Non-Core Area (Median Age = 47 years)

AGE



Median Age by Geographic Subareas (in years)



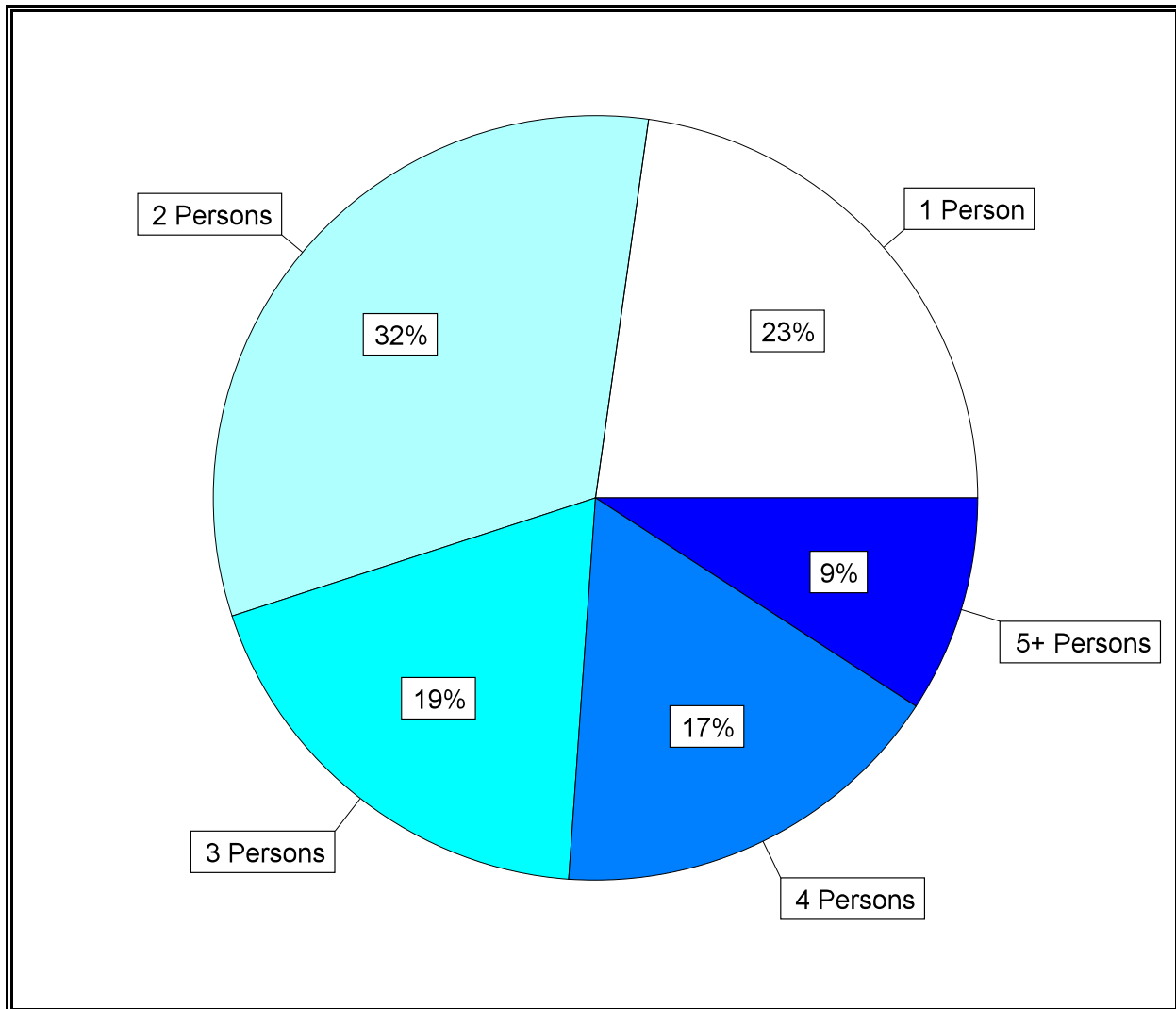
Age Distribution by Geographic Subarea

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size of Jewish households in Detroit is 2.66 persons. The 2.66 **average household size** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 2.71 in St. Louis, 2.57 in Cleveland, and 2.54 in Baltimore. The 2.66 compares to 2.60 in 2005 and 2.50 in 1989. The 2.66 compares to 2.54 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 2.64 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

- The 23% of **one-person households** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Baltimore, 24% in Cleveland, and 21% in St. Louis. The 23% compares to 28% in 2005 and 19% in 1989. The 23% compares to 31% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 28% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

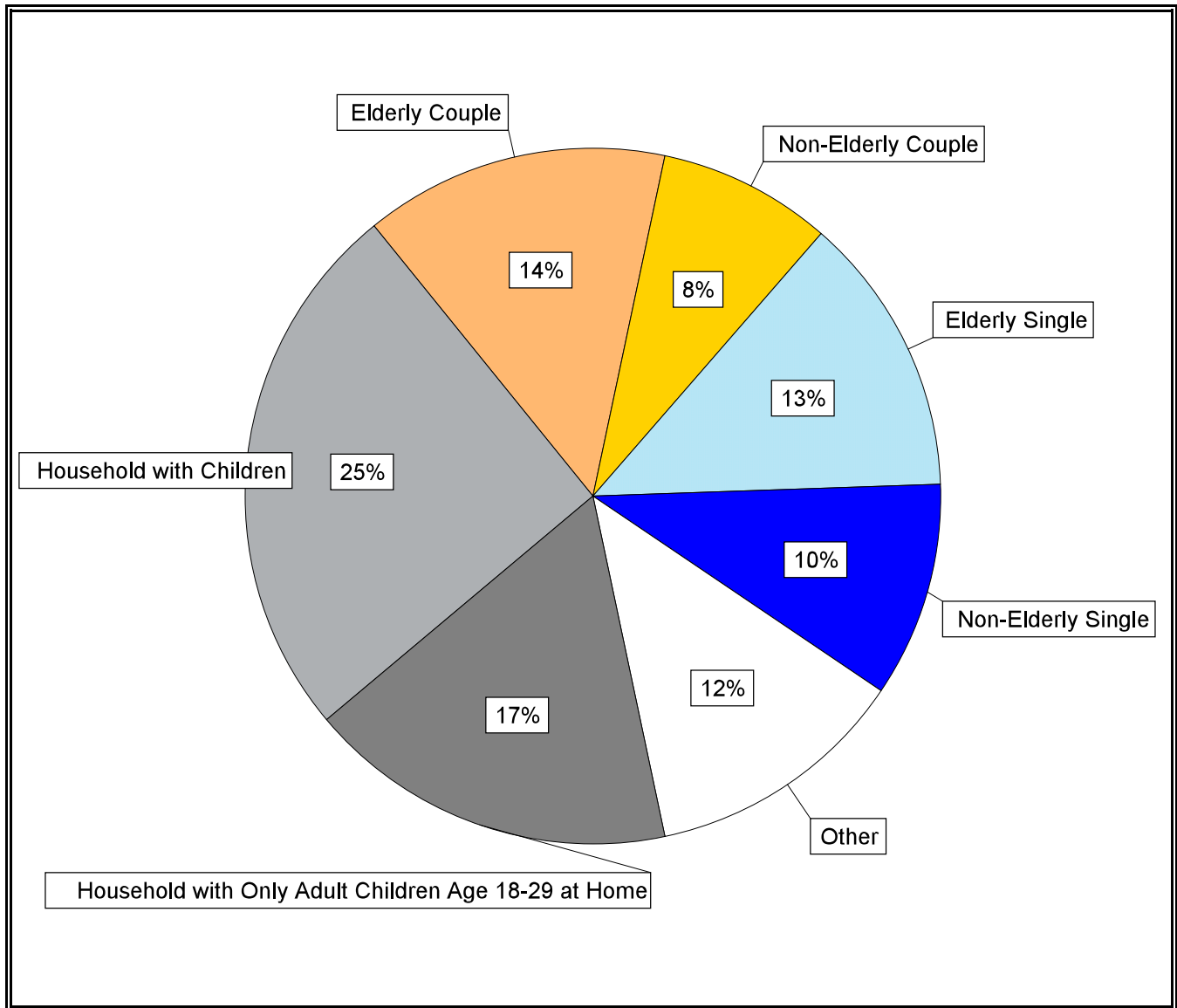
- The 26% of **households with four or more persons** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in both St. Louis and Cleveland and 23% in Baltimore. The 26% compares to 25% in 2005 and 24% in 1989. The 26% compares to 23% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.



Household Size

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

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



Household Structure

Households with Children

- The 25% of **households with children age 0-17 at home** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in Baltimore, 29% in St. Louis, and 28% in Cleveland. The 25% compares to 30% in 2005 and 34% in 1989. The 25% compares to 31% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 32% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**Table 6
Household Structure**

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AGE 0-17 AT HOME		
Married Couple	22.8%	7,182
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.1	32
Single Parent	2.1	662
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
Other Household with Children	0.0	0
■ Total Households with Children Age 0-17 at Home	25.0%	7,875
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ADULT CHILDREN AGE 18-29 AT HOME		
Married Couple	13.4%	4,221
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	0.4	126
Single Parent	2.9	914
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	0.0	0
■ Total Households with Only Adult Children Age 18-29 at Home	16.7%	5,261
MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS—NO CHILDREN AT HOME		
Under Age 35	1.1%	347
Age 35 - 49	0.9	284
Age 50 - 64	6.2	1,953
□ Total Non-Elderly Couple Households	8.2%	2,583
Age 65 - 74	8.2%	2,583
Age 75 and Over	6.2	1,953
□ Total Elderly Couple Households	14.4%	4,536
■ Total Married Households—No Children at Home	22.6%	7,119
SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS		
Male under Age 65	3.9%	1,229
Female under Age 65	6.3	1,985
□ Total Non-Elderly Single Households	10.2%	3,213
Male Age 65 - 74	1.5%	473
Female Age 65 - 74	3.4	1,071
Male Age 75 and Over	2.6	819
Female Age 75 and Over	5.3	1,670
□ Total Elderly Single Households	12.8%	4,032

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

**Table 6
Household Structure**

Base: Jewish Households

Household Structure	Percentage	Number
■ Total Single Person Households	23.0%	7,245
OTHER HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURES		
Unmarried Opposite-Sex Couple	3.7%	1,166
Roommate/Friend	0.6	189
Married Couples with Children Age 30 and Over	0.3	95
Single Parents with Children Age 30 and Over	2.4	756
Unmarried Same-Sex Couple	1.0	315
Other	4.3	1,355
■ Total Other Household Structures	12.3%	3,875
Grand Total	100.0%	31,500

Married Households—No Children at Home

- The 23% of **married households with no children at home** is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Cleveland, 35% in St. Louis, and 25% in Baltimore. The 23% compares to 29% in 2005 and 32% in 1989. The 23% compares to 26% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 29% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

- The 1% of **married households under age 35 with no children at home** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 1% in each of St. Louis, Cleveland, and Baltimore. The 1% compares to 1% in 2005 and 3% in 1989.

- The 14% of **married households age 65 and over with no children at home** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% in St. Louis, and 14% in both Cleveland and Baltimore. The 14% compares to 15% in 2005 and 13% in 1989.

Single Person Households

- The 10% of **single person households under age 65** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Baltimore, 12% in St. Louis, and 11% in Cleveland. The 10% compares to 6% in 2005 and 9% in 1989. The 10% compares to 20% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 17% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

- The 4% of **single male households age 65 and over** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 4% in Cleveland and 3% in both St. Louis and Baltimore. The 4% compares to 7% in 2005 and 2% in 1989.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

- The 9% of **single female households age 65 and over** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Baltimore, 9% in Cleveland, and 6% in St. Louis. The 9% compares to 16% in 2005 and 8% in 1989.
- The 13% of **single households age 65 and over** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in both Cleveland and Baltimore, and 9% in St. Louis. The 13% compares to 23% in 2005 and 19% in 1989. The 13% compares to 11% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 10% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.

Living Arrangements of Children

- 37% (3,500 children) of the 9,600 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. The 37% living in **households with working parents** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 37% compares to 27% in 2005.

- 7% (1,000 children) of the 15,200 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. The 7% living in **single parent households** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in St. Louis. The 7% compares to 6% in 2005 and 7% in 1989. The 7% compares to 27% of all American children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 0-17 as of 2017.

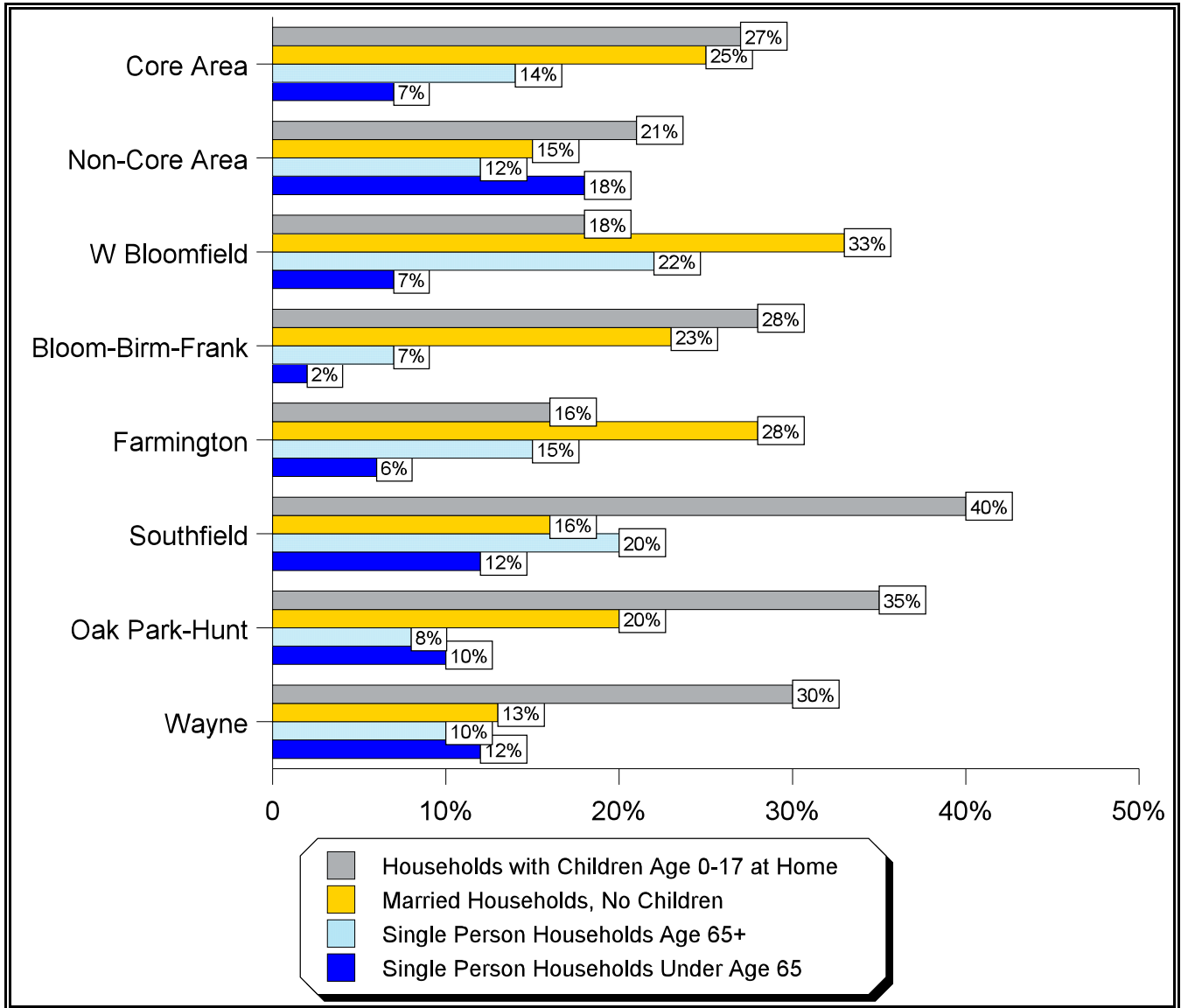
- 20% (3,000 children) of the 15,200 children *age 0-17* in Jewish households live in households in which an adult is either currently divorced or divorced and remarried. The adult may or may not be the parent of the child. The 20% living in **households in which an adult is or was divorced** is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 20% compares to 17% in 2005.

Living Arrangements of the Elderly

- The 24% of **persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in Cleveland, 28% in Baltimore, and 19% in St. Louis. The 24% compares to 37% in 2005 and 22% in 1989. The 24% compares to 30% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over in Detroit as of 2016 and 26% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 65 and over as of 2016.

- The 34% of **persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in Cleveland, 37% in Baltimore, and 27% in St. Louis. The 34% compares to 48% in 2005 and 35% in 1989.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

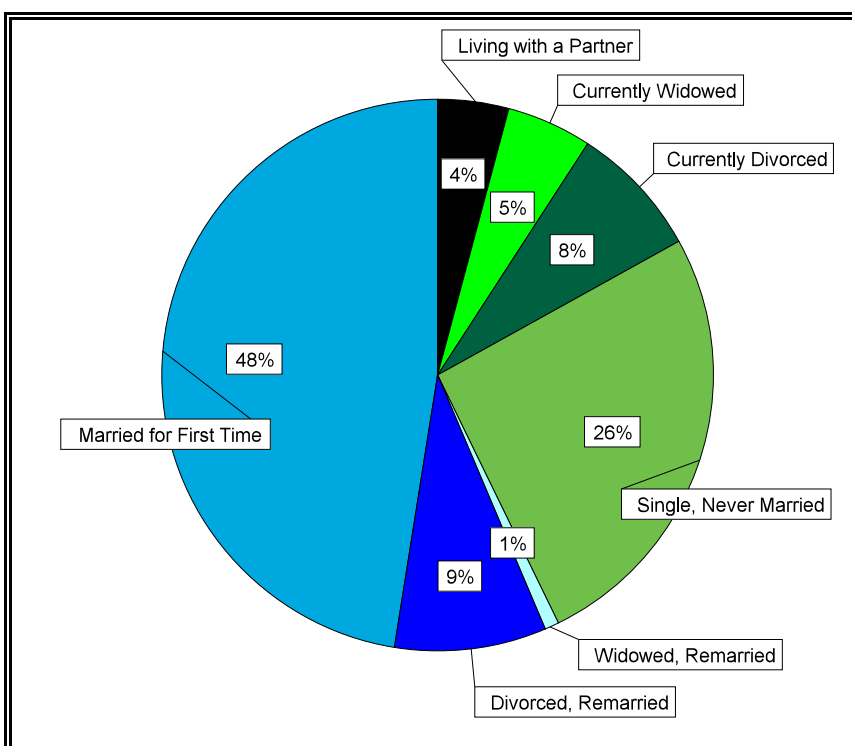


Selected Household Structures by Geographic Area

MARITAL STATUS

About 57% (39,200 adults) of the 68,600 adults age 18 and over in Jewish households in Detroit are currently married; 26% (17,700 adults) are single, never married; 8% (5,500 adults) are currently divorced; 5% (3,400 adults) are currently widowed; and 0.3% (200 adults) are separated. 4% (2,600 adults) of adults are living with a partner.

- The 57% **currently married** is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Cleveland and 59% in both St. Louis and Baltimore. The 57% compares to 66% in 2005 and 70% in 1989. The 57% compares to 45% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Detroit as of 2016 and 48% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2016.



Marital Status of Adults

- The 26% **single, never married** (including the 1% living with a partner) is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Louis, 19% in Baltimore, and 16% in Cleveland. The 26% compares to 17% in 2005 and 10% in 1989. The 30% compares to 35% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Detroit as of 2016 and 33% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2016.

- The **divorce rate** of 140 is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 200 in Cleveland, 156 in St. Louis, and 118 in Baltimore. The 140 compares to 84 in 2005 and 128 in 1989. The 140 compares to 252 for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Detroit as of 2016 and 229 for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2016.

- The 5% **currently widowed** is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Baltimore, 12% in Cleveland, and 8% in St. Louis. The 5% compares to 12% in both 2005 and 1989. The 5% compares to 6% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* of Detroit as of 2016 and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 15 and over* as of 2016.

- 17% of adults in Jewish households *are or have been* divorced, 6% *are or have been* widowed, 70% *are or have been* married, and 9% are on their second or higher marriage.

MARITAL STATUS

Table 7
Marital Status by Age for Adult Males in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	12.5%	69.8%	63.3%	53.3%	53.4%	53.3%
Single, Never Married	77.6	10.0	4.9	4.0	2.4	3.4
Divorced, Remarried	0.0	11.5	14.4	21.2	14.5	18.3
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.9	1.5
Currently Divorced	5.0	2.6	9.8	16.5	13.5	15.2
Currently Widowed	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.3	9.4	5.4
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4
Living with a Partner	4.9	6.1	4.3	1.5	3.9	2.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8
Marital Status by Age for Adult Females in Jewish Households

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Married for First Time	21.6%	70.2%	67.7%	45.5%	32.9%	40.0%
Single, Never Married	71.7	10.8	8.1	6.9	4.8	6.0
Divorced, Remarried	1.0	5.2	8.2	16.3	4.9	11.4
Widowed, Remarried	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
Currently Divorced	0.4	10.0	8.0	17.1	6.3	12.4
Currently Widowed	0.0	2.0	2.3	8.5	47.5	25.4
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.1
Living with a Partner	5.3	1.6	3.7	2.3	1.9	2.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Single Jewish Adults

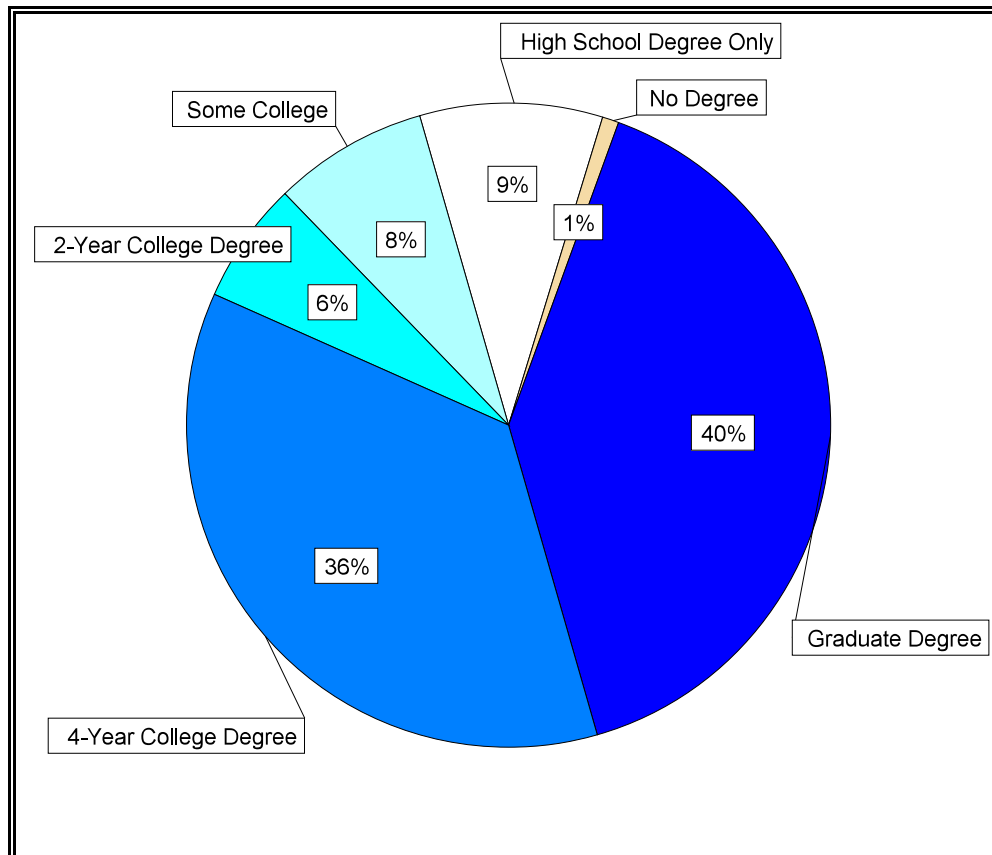
- 39% (22,300 adults) of the 57,700 *Jewish* adults in Jewish households in Detroit are currently single. 54% of single Jewish adults are under age 35; 7%, age 35-49; 14%, age 50-64; 10%, age 65-74; and 15%, age 75 and over.

SECULAR EDUCATION

About 1% (900 adults) of the 68,600 adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Detroit do not have a high school degree. 9% (6,200 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, 10% (7,100 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a high school degree or less and have not attended college. 8% (5,400 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households are in college or have attended college without attaining a degree; another 6% (3,800 adults) have a two-year college degree. 76% (52,400 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a four-year college degree or higher, including 40% (27,700 adults) with a graduate degree. 4% (2,900 adults) of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households have a medical degree, 0.3% (200 adults) have a dental degree; and 5% (3,300 adults) have a law degree.

- The 76% with a **four-year college degree or higher** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Cleveland and 63% in both St. Louis and Baltimore. The 76% compares to 63% in 2005 and 54% in 1989. The 76% compares to 30% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Detroit as of 2016 and 34% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2017.

- The 40% with a **graduate degree** is the eighth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in each of St. Louis, Cleveland, and Baltimore. The 40% compares to 31% in 2005 and 27% in 1989. The 40% compares to 12% of all adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over in Detroit as of 2016 and 13% of all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2017.



Secular Education of Adults Age 25 and Over

SECULAR EDUCATION

Table 9
Secular Education by Age for Adult Males in Jewish Households

Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
High School Degree or Less	36.2%	13.9%	7.5%	6.9%	12.0%	10.2%	11.2%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	46.6%	10.0%	14.8%	13.0%	8.7%	22.7%	14.8%
4-Year College Degree	11.3%	57.7%	37.3%	30.9%	30.4%	24.2%	27.7%
Graduate Degree	5.9%	18.4%	40.4%	49.2%	48.9%	42.9%	46.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	17.2%	76.1%	77.7%	80.1%	79.3%	67.1%	74.0%

Table 10
Secular Education by Age for Adult Females in Jewish Households

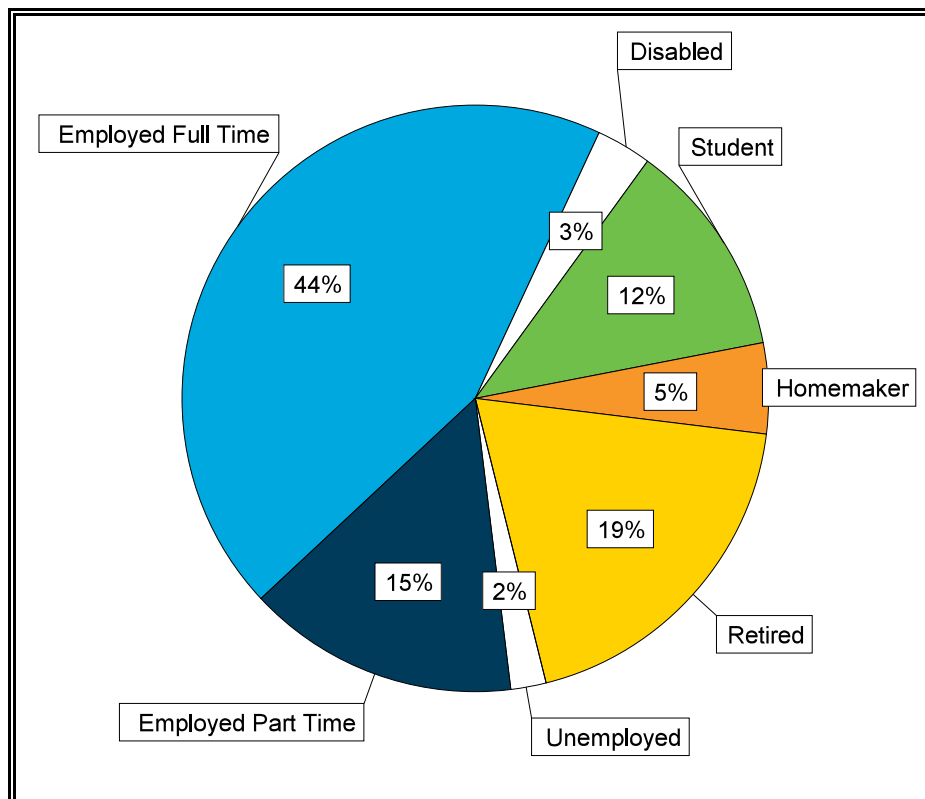
Highest Degree Earned	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
High School Degree or Less	33.6%	5.9%	12.9%	6.0%	14.2%	21.8%	17.6%
Some College/2-Year College Degree	40.5%	11.8%	5.5%	15.3%	13.7%	20.2%	16.4%
4-Year College Degree	23.5%	44.1%	40.0%	33.9%	35.9%	33.1%	34.7%
Graduate Degree	2.4%	38.2%	41.6%	44.8%	36.2%	24.9%	31.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total 4-Year College Degree or Higher	25.9%	82.3%	81.6%	78.7%	72.1%	58.0%	66.0%

- 26% of adults age 25 and over have a Master's degree; 5%, a doctoral degree; 5%, a medical or dental degree; and 5%, a law degree.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

About 44% (30,200 adults) of the 68,600 adults in Jewish households in Detroit are employed full time; 15% (10,400 adults) are employed part time; 2% (1,100 adults) were unemployed at the time of the survey; 19% (13,100 adults) are retired; 5% (3,200 adults) are homemakers; 12% (8,200 adults) are students; 3% (2,200 adults) are disabled; and less than 1% (300 adults) are full-time volunteers.

- The 44% **employed full time** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in St. Louis, 52% in Cleveland, and 48% in Baltimore. The 44% compares to 41% in 2005 and 55% in 1989.
- The 15% **employed part time** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in Cleveland, 15% in Baltimore, and 14% in St. Louis. The 15% compares to 17% in 2005 and 12% in 1989.
- The 19% **retired** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Louis, 21% in Cleveland, and 20% in Baltimore. The 19% compares to 24% in 2005 and 16% in 1989.
- The 3% **unemployment rate** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Baltimore, 3% in Cleveland, and 1% in St. Louis. The 3% compares to 2% in 2005 and 1% in 1989. The 3% compares to 9% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* of Detroit as of 2016 and 7% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) *age 16 and over* as of 2016. Keep in mind that the data in the 2010-2014 ACS is an “average” for the five year period. By 2018, the national unemployment rate is below 4%.



Employment Status of Adults

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 11
Employment Status by Age for Adult Males

BASE: ADULT MALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	39.1%	92.6%	72.4%	37.7%	9.5%	25.6%
Employed Part Time	10.8	2.5	8.7	19.2	18.7	19.0
Unemployed	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Retired	0.0	0.0	12.1	39.6	68.0	51.9
Homemaker	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8
Student	45.0	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9
Disabled	3.9	1.1	6.6	1.3	1.9	1.5
Volunteer	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 12
Employment Status by Age for Adult Females

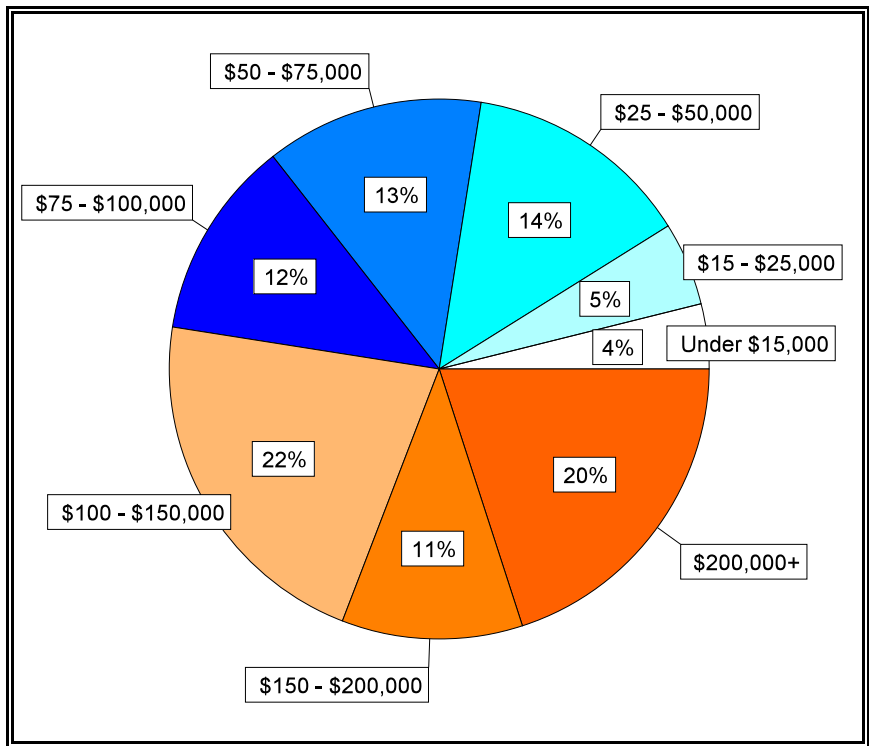
BASE: ADULT FEMALES IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	65+
Employed Full Time	37.1%	60.5%	39.4%	13.3%	1.8%	8.4%
Employed Part Time	15.2	19.2	27.6	20.6	5.5	14.1
Unemployed	6.0	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.4
Retired	0.0	0.0	12.9	53.4	83.3	66.2
Homemaker	2.6	16.1	11.3	7.7	4.4	6.3
Student	39.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled	0.1	1.4	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.8
Volunteer	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit were asked their household income before taxes in 2017. 82% of respondents answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 18% of respondents is unknown.

- The **\$107,000 median household income** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$87,000 in Baltimore and \$76,000 in both St. Louis and Cleveland. The \$107,000 compares to \$110,000 in 2005 and \$113,000 in 1989. The \$107,000 compares to \$54,000 for all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit



Annual Household Income

as of 2016 and \$55,000 for all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016. (The data are adjusted for inflation to 2017 dollars.)

- The 53% earning an annual household income of **\$100,000 and over** is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Baltimore, 33% in St. Louis, and 31% in Cleveland. The 53% compares to 24% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 25% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.
- The 20% earning an annual household income of **\$200,000 and over** is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 20% compares to 16% in 2005 and 5% in 1989. The 20% compares to 5% of all households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Detroit as of 2016 and 6% of all American households (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.
- The median household income is higher for non-elderly couple households (\$144,000), households with children (\$135,000), and households with only adult children (\$130,000) than for elderly couple households (\$99,000), elderly single households (\$53,000), and non-elderly single households (\$52,000).
- The **\$135,000 median household income of households with children** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$109,000 in St. Louis, \$97,000 in Cleveland, and \$94,000 in Baltimore. The \$135,000 compares to \$150,000 in 2005 and \$158,000 in 1989.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

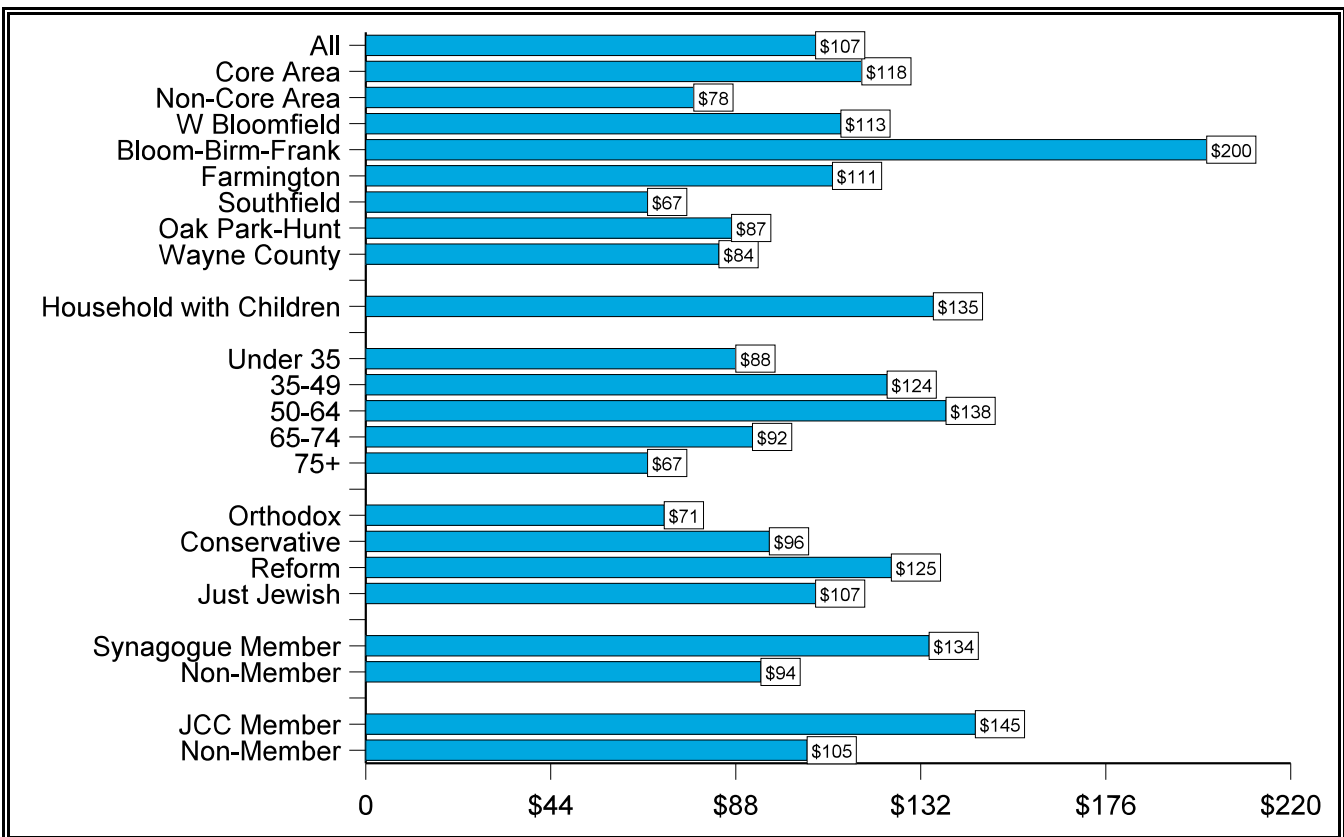
- The \$79,000 **median household income of elderly households** is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$60,000 in St. Louis, \$56,000 in Baltimore, and \$55,000 in Cleveland. The \$79,000 compares to \$53,000 in 2005 and \$72,000 in 1989.

Poverty Level Households

- Respondents in households who reported a relatively low household income before taxes in 2017 were asked additional income questions to determine if their households had income below the Federal poverty levels for 2016, the latest levels available at the time of the study.

- 2.0% (600 households) of 31,500 *households* reported a household income that was below the Federal poverty levels. The 2.0% of **households with incomes below the Federal poverty levels** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 2.0% compares to 1.6% in 2005.

- The 2.0% of *persons in Jewish households* who live below the Federal poverty levels compares to 18.0% of all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Detroit as of 2016 and 15.1% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2016.



Median Household Income (in thousands)

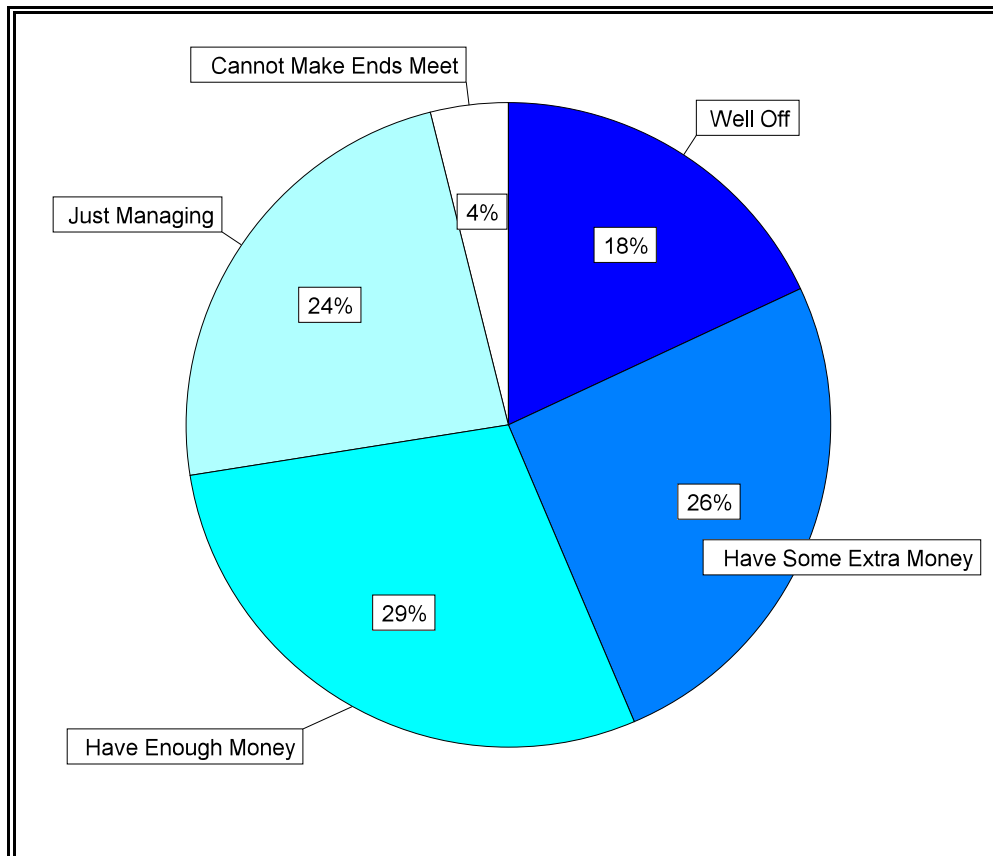
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- The 1.8% of households with elderly persons with income below the Federal poverty levels is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 1.8% compares to 1.7% in 2005.

Poverty Levels	
Household Size	2016 Poverty Levels
1	\$12,000
2	\$15,000
3	\$20,400
4	\$24,600
5	\$28,800

Financial Situation

- The 27% of households who are just managing or cannot make ends meet is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 41% in Cleveland, 33% in Baltimore, and 24% in St. Louis.



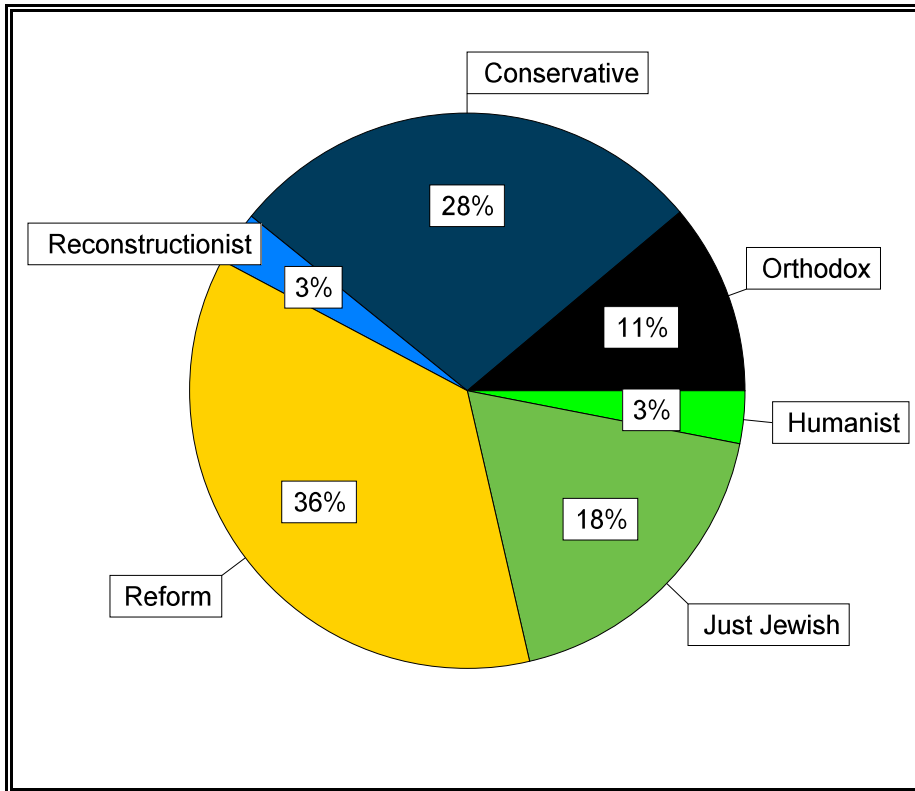
Household Financial Situation

JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

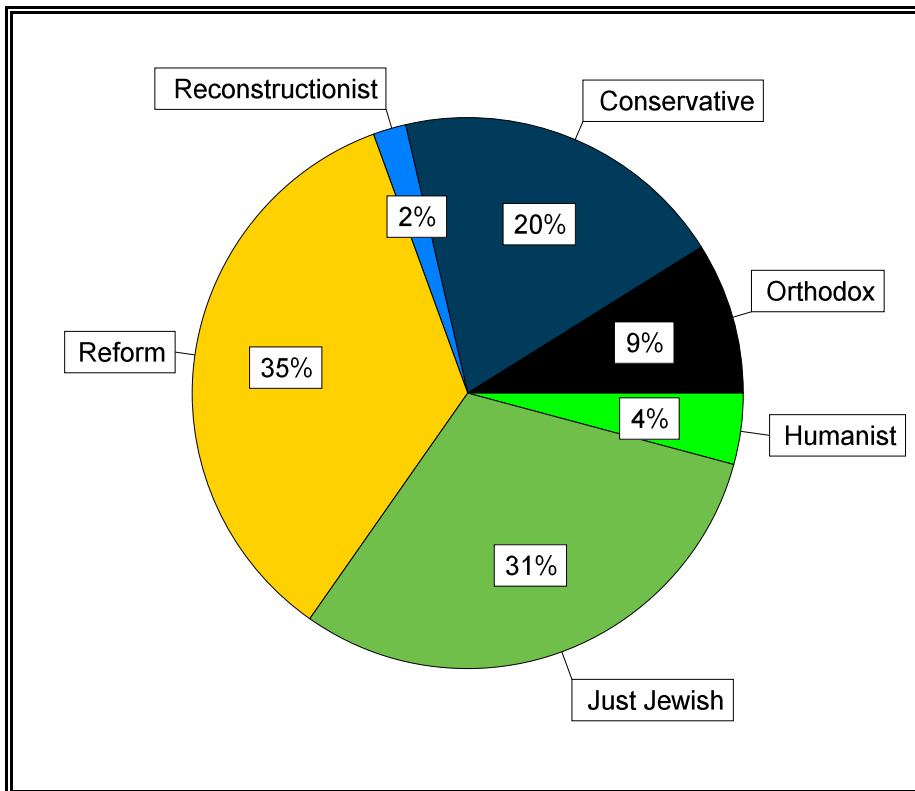
Jewish respondents in Detroit were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, Reconstructionist, Humanist, or Just Jewish. 9% (2,700 households) of 31,500 Jewish households identify as Orthodox; 20% (6,200 households), Conservative; 2% (500 households), Reconstructionist; 35% (11,100 households), Reform; 4% (1,350 households), Humanist; and 31% (9,700 households), Just Jewish.

- The 9% **Orthodox** is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 21% in Baltimore, 10% in Cleveland, and 6% in St. Louis. The 9% compares to 11% in 2005 and 7% in 1989.
- The **number of Orthodox Jews** decreased from 15,400 Jews in 2005 to 10,600 Jews in 2018 (-31%).
- The 20% **Conservative** is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in both Cleveland and Baltimore, and 19% in St. Louis. The 20% compares to 28% in 2005 and 38% in 1989.
- The **number of Conservative Jews** decreased from 19,500 Jews in 2005 to 14,100 Jews in 2018 (-27%).
- The 35% **Reform** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in St. Louis, 46% in Cleveland, and 27% in Baltimore. The 36% compares to 36% in 2005 and 34% in 1989.
- The **number of Reform Jews** remained about the same (24,700 in 2005 and 25,100 in 2018).
- The 35% **Just Jewish** is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 28% in St. Louis, 20% in Baltimore, and 16% in Cleveland. The 35% compares to 22% in 2005 and 21% in 1989. (Note that the Just Jewish includes Jewish Humanists for comparative purposes.)
- The **number of Just Jewish** persons increased from 10,500 Jews in 2005 to 19,900 Jews in 2018 (90%). (Note that Jewish Humanists are included as Just Jewish in these calculations.)
- The percentage of respondents identifying as **Orthodox** is much higher for Jews under age 35 (23%) and age 35-49 (11%) than for Jews age 50 and over (5%).
- In the **Core Area**, 11% of households are Orthodox, 23% are Conservative, 0.3% are Reconstructionist, 37% are Reform, 25% are Just Jewish, and 4% are Humanist.
- Overall, 31% of respondents identify as **Just Jewish**. The percentage is much higher for respondents in households in the Non-Core Area (46%) and Wayne County (56%), respondents age 35-49 (45%), intermarried households (41%), synagogue non-member households (46%), households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child (55%), and households in which no adult visited Israel (42%).

JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

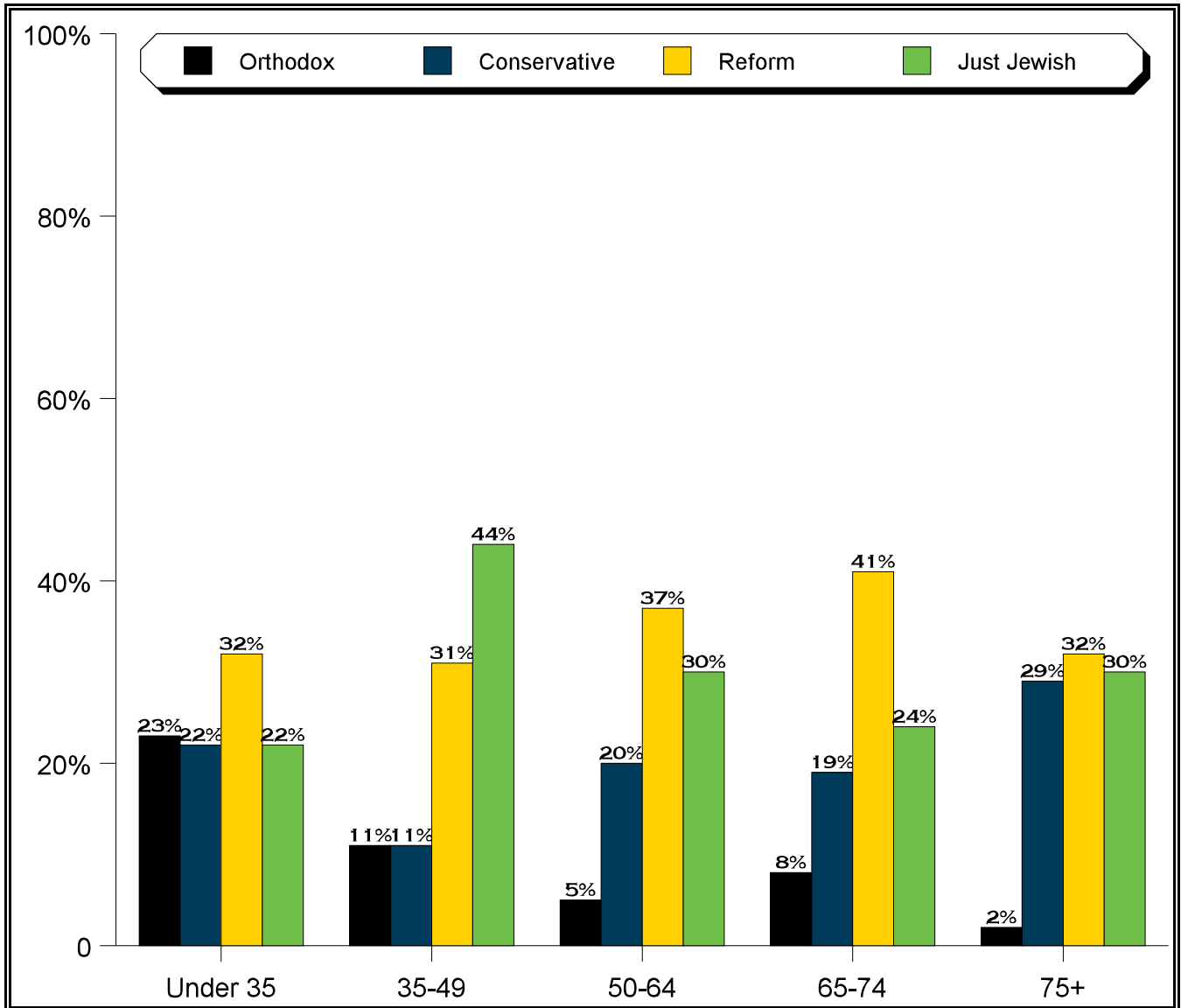


Jewish Identification, 2005 (Jewish Respondents)



Jewish Identification, 2018 (Jewish Respondents)

JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

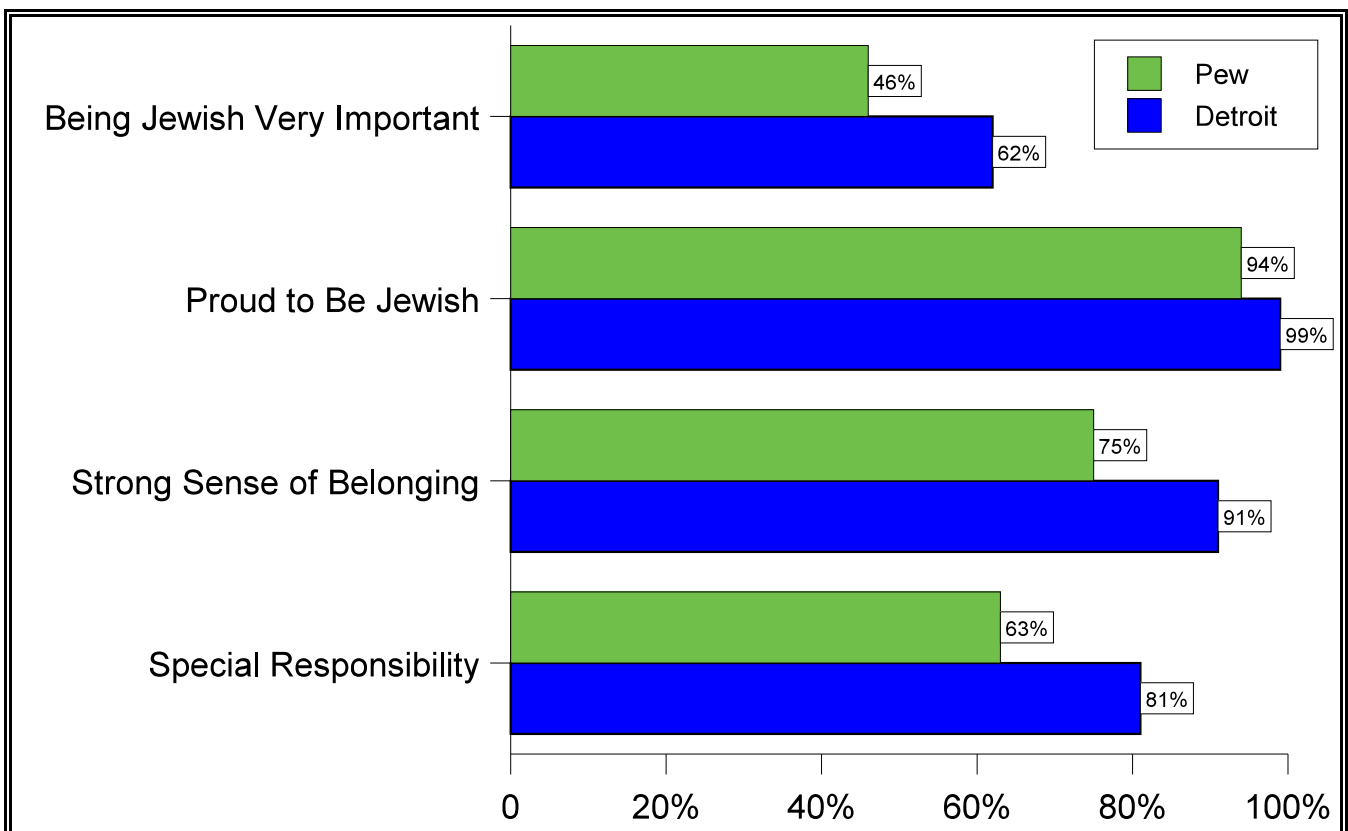


Jewish Identification by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)
(Reconstructionist and Humanist not shown)

ATTITUDES ABOUT JEWISH IDENTITY

Several attitudinal questions about Jewish identity which were queried in the recently-released Pew Research Center's *Portrait of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org) were asked of Jewish respondents in Detroit for comparative purposes. In all cases, Jews in Detroit express stronger attitudes toward their Jewish identity than those reflected in the nationwide sample in the Pew study.

- 62% of Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Detroit feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives; 31%, somewhat important; 6%, not too important; and 1%, not at all important. The 62% who feel that being Jewish is very important is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 75% in Cleveland, 74% in Baltimore, and 53% in St. Louis. The 62% compares to 73% in 1989. The 62% compares to 46% in the Pew study.
- 99% of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I am proud to be Jewish." The 99% compares to 94% in the Pew study.
- 91% of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people." The 91% compares to 75% in the Pew study.
- 81% of Jewish respondents agree with the statement "I have a special responsibility to take care of Jews in need around the world." The 81% compares to 63% in the Pew study.



Attitude Comparisons with the Pew Study

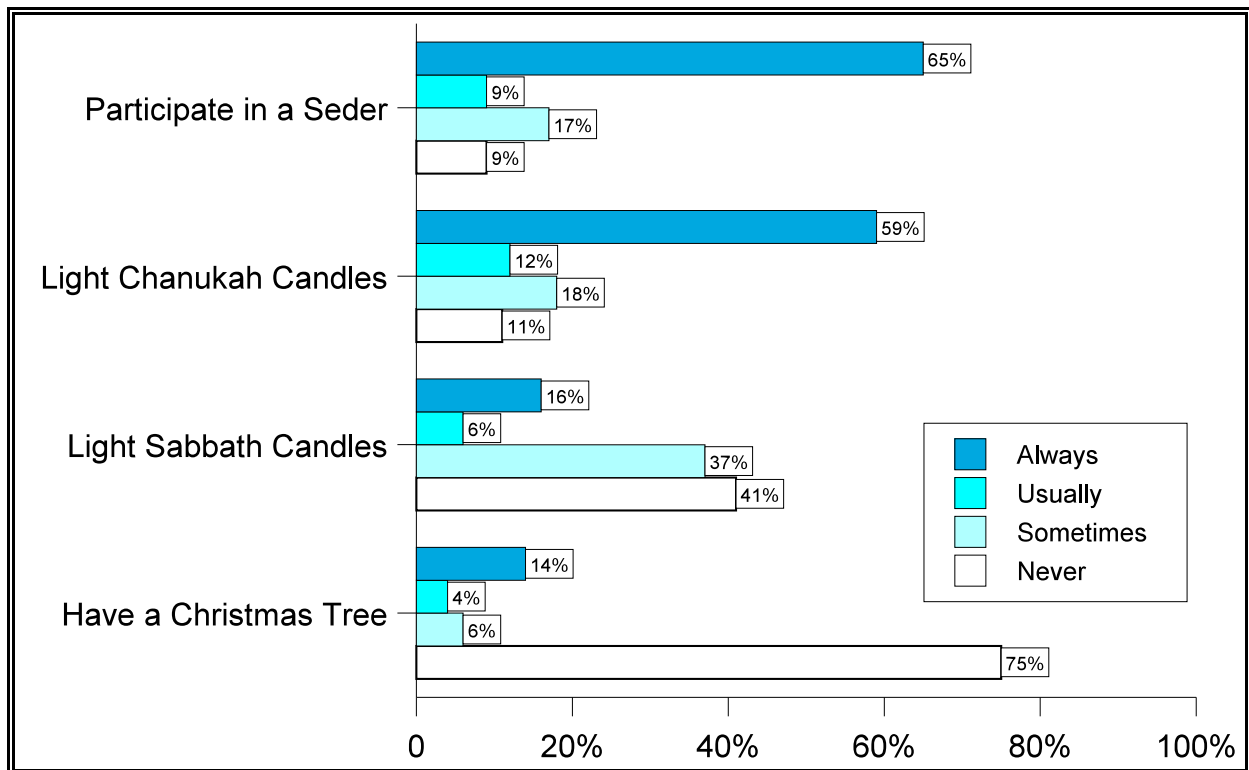
RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Overall, 84% of Jewish respondents in Detroit 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). The 84% who practice is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in Baltimore, 80% in Cleveland, and 72% in St. Louis. The 84% compares to 89% in 2005 and 88% in 1989.

- 91% of households are involved in Jewish activity in that they either ❶ observe one or more of the religious practices mentioned above, or ❷ are members of a synagogue, Jewish Community Center, or Jewish organization, or ❸ contain a Jewish respondent who attends synagogue services at least once per year (other than for special occasions), or ❹ donated to a Jewish charity in the past year. The 91% overall involvement is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in Cleveland, 86% in Baltimore, and 83% in St. Louis. The 91% compares to 96% in 2005 and 93% in 1989.

- Among the comparison Jewish communities, Detroit exhibits average levels of religious practice, except for keeping kosher in the home and outside the home and the use of electricity on the Sabbath, which are among the highest of the comparison communities.

- Having a Christmas tree in the home is a more common practice among households in the Non-Core Area (42%), Wayne County (39%), households age 35-49 (40%), Just Jewish households (42%), Humanist households (36%), intermarried households (77%), households in which no adult visited Israel (42%), and households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year (36%).



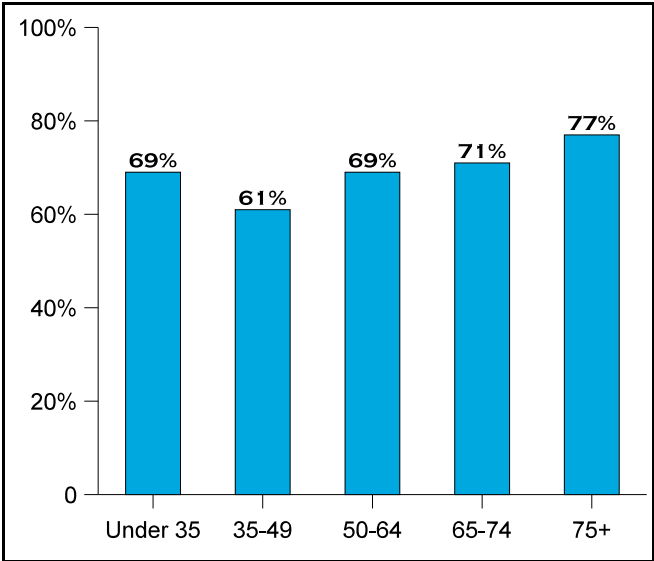
Religious Practices

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

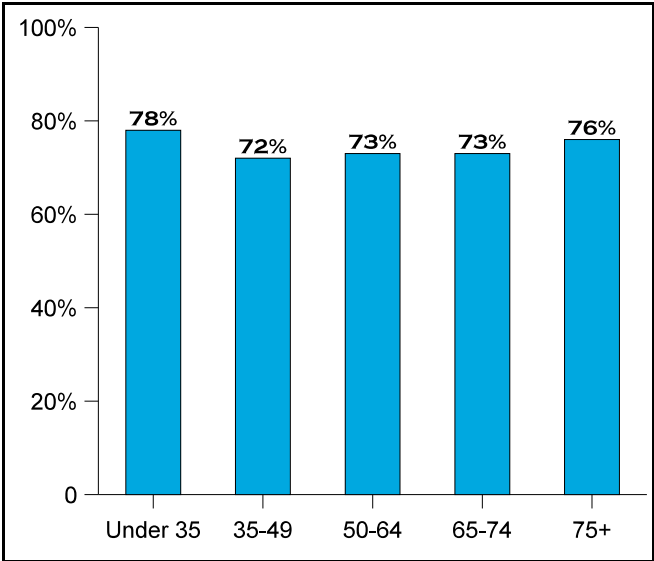
Table 11
Religious Practices
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	Percentage Yes		Percentage <i>Always/Usually</i>			
		Mezuzah on Front Door	Kosher Home	Passover Seder	Chanukah Candles	Sabbath Candles	Xmas Tree
DETROIT	2018	69%	19%	74%	71%	22%	18%
Detroit	2005	77%	22%	82%	77%	29%	11%
Detroit	1989	NA	19%	82%	77%	32%	10%
Baltimore	2010	NA	26%	76%	75%	36%	NA
Cleveland	2011	NA	20%	70%	69%	23%	NA
St. Louis	2014	NA	13%	60%	58%	17%	NA
Atlanta	2006	NA	13%	62%	74%	23%	NA
Atlantic County	2004	77%	10%	78%	77%	14%	16%
Broward	2016	78%	12%	79%	77%	22%	15%
Cincinnati	2008	NA	19%	76%	76%	29%	NA
Columbus	2013	NA	11%	61%	62%	17%	NA
Denver	2007	NA	13%	57%	66%	19%	NA
Houston	2016	63%	12%	71%	69%	24%	23%
Indianapolis	2017	57%	12%	67%	73%	18%	27%
Las Vegas	2005	55%	5%	50%	64%	11%	21%
Lehigh Valley	2007	68%	11%	70%	73%	22%	20%
Miami	2014	80%	20%	81%	76%	32%	7%
Middlesex	2008	83%	23%	83%	84%	25%	8%
Minneapolis	2004	65%	13%	78%	78%	26%	16%
New York	2011	NA	32%	69%	68%	33%	NA
New Haven	2010	65%	15%	76%	75%	20%	19%
Omaha	2017	50%	15%	54%	55%	18%	24%
Portland (ME)	2007	50%	3%	60%	70%	13%	36%
S Palm Beach	2005	87%	14%	80%	77%	22%	5%
San Antonio	2007	68%	10%	69%	70%	20%	18%
St. Paul	2004	67%	14%	76%	76%	25%	18%
St. Petersburg	2017	52%	11%	49%	58%	17%	27%
W Palm Beach	2005	83%	9%	79%	76%	17%	10%

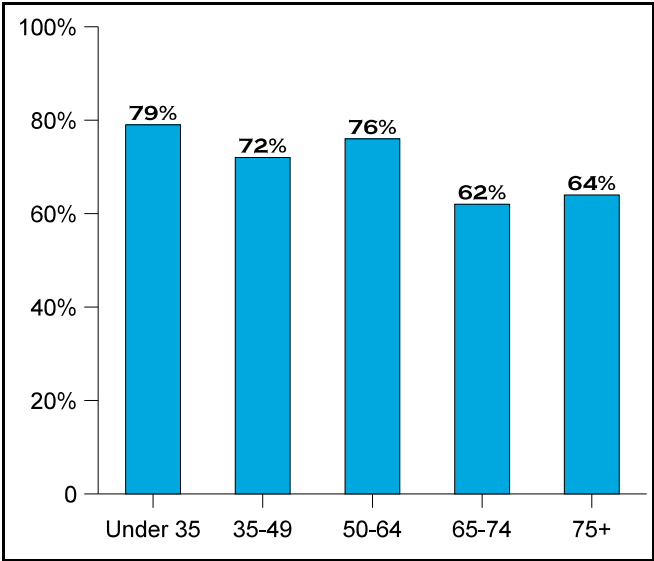
RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



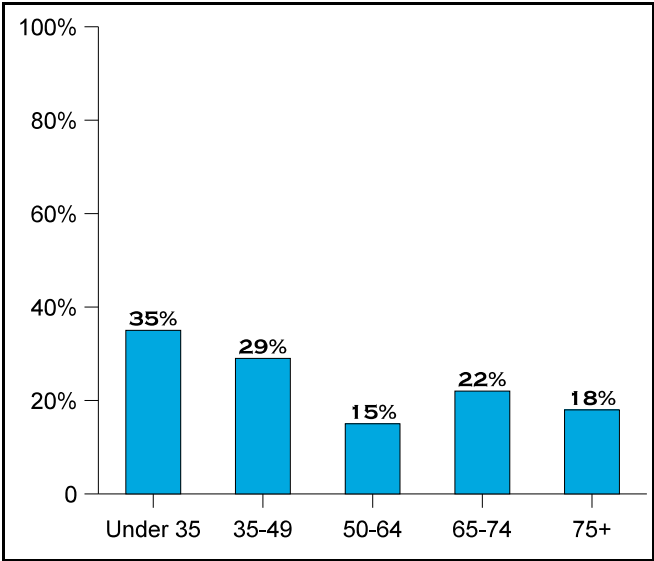
Mezuzah on Front Door



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



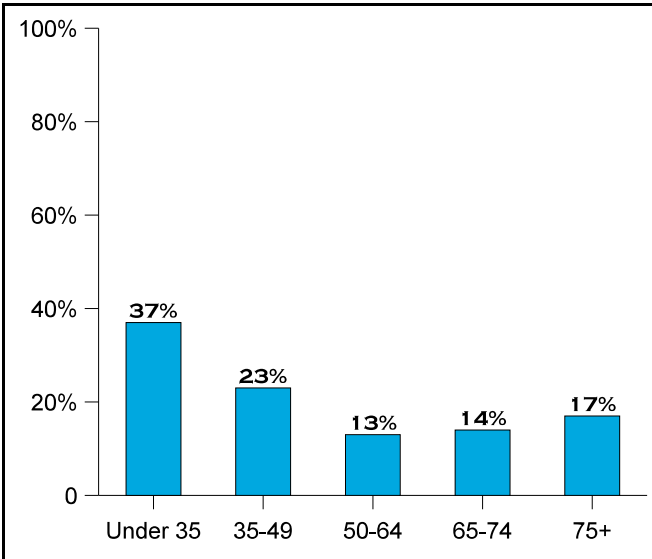
**Light Chanukah Candles
(Always + Usually)**



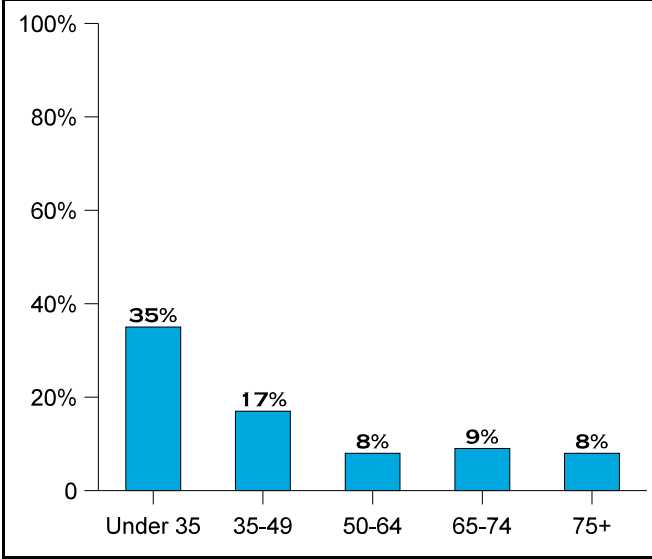
**Light Sabbath Candles
(Always + Usually)**

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

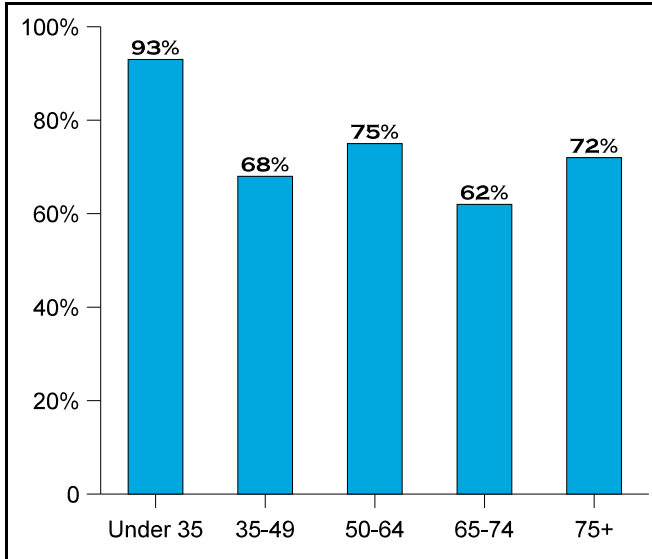
RELIGIOUS PRACTICES



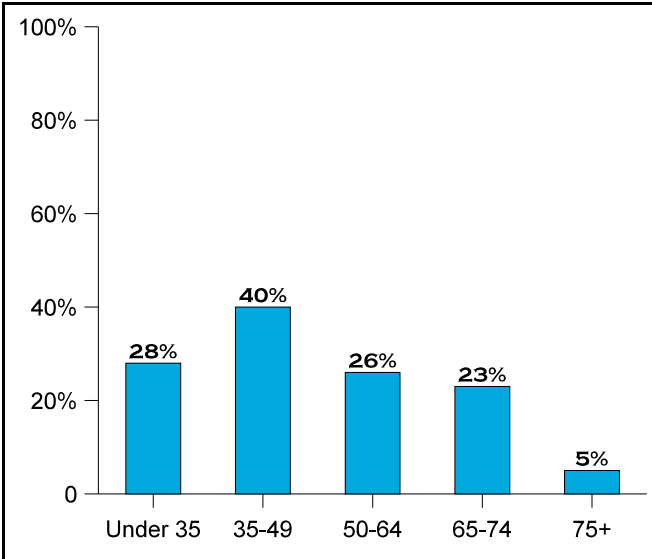
Keep a Kosher Home



Kosher In/Out of Home (Respondents)



Light Sabbath Candles or Other Sabbath Observance (Always + Usually + Sometimes)

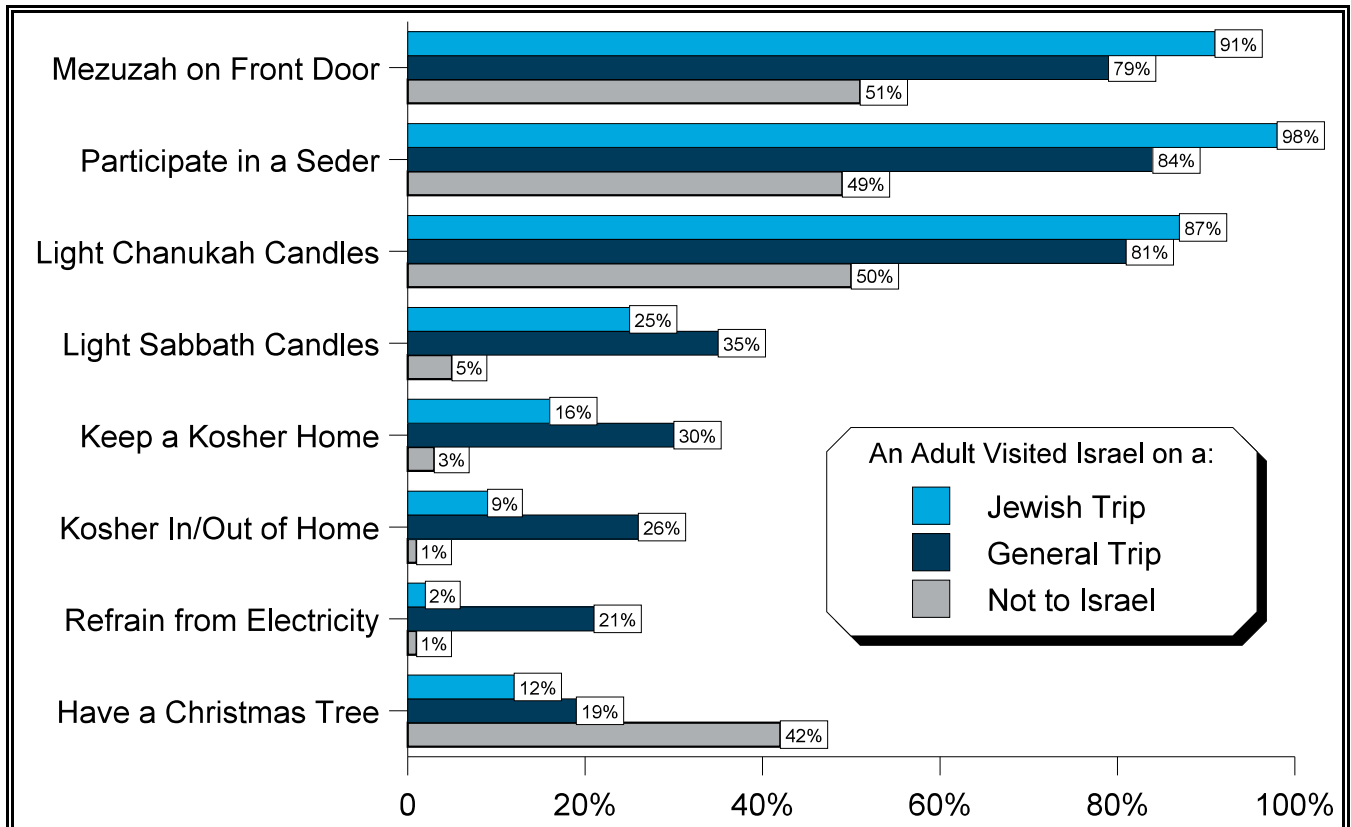


Have a Christmas Tree (Always + Usually + Sometimes)

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD – CONTINUED

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

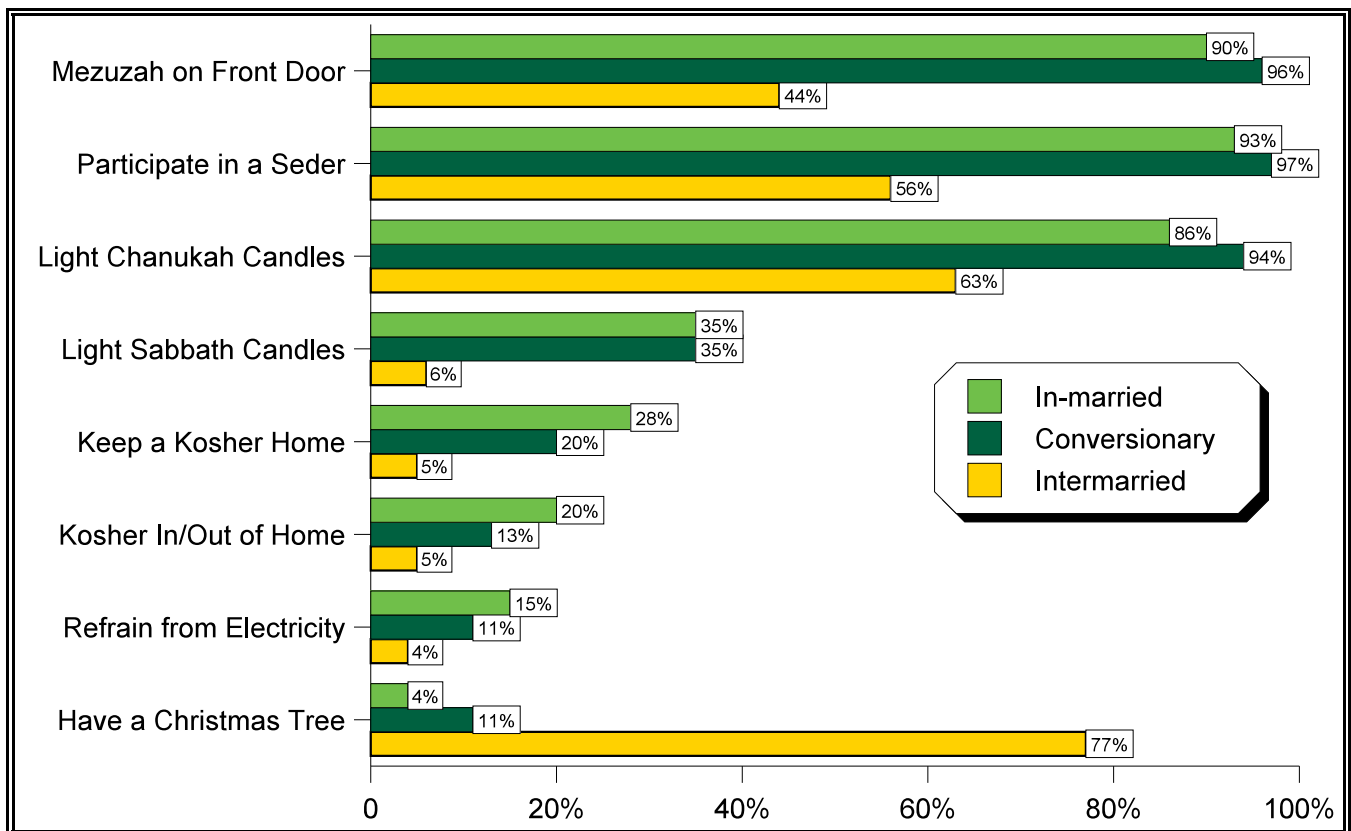
• 59% of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit reported that they always, usually, or sometimes light Sabbath candles. 2% never light Sabbath candles but always do something else to observe the Sabbath, such as Friday night dinners with family or friends; 0%, usually; 12%, sometimes; and 27%, never. Thus, 73% of the community at least sometimes does something special on the Sabbath.



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

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

- Intermarried households are much less likely to observe Jewish religious practices than are in-married households. Conversionary in-married households are *much* closer in practice to in-married households than to intermarried households.



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

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

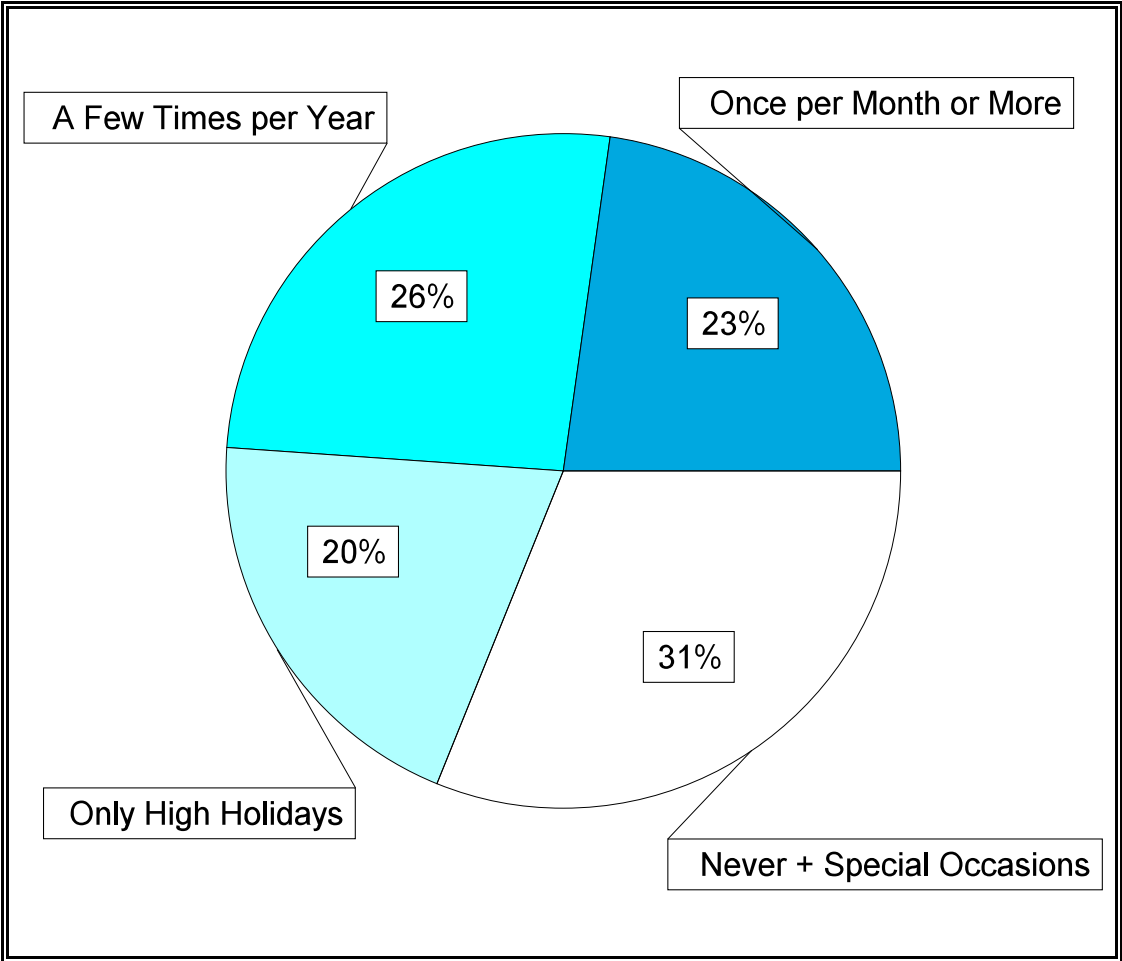
Overall, 31% of Jewish respondents in Detroit never attend synagogue services (or only attend for *special occasions*, such as weddings and B'nai Mitzvah). The 31% who **never attend services** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 40% in St. Louis and 32% in Cleveland. The 31% compares to 22% in 2005 and 32% in 1989.

- The 23% who **attend services once per month or more** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Cleveland and 29% in St. Louis. The 23% compares to 28% in 2005 and 26% in 1989.

- 50% of respondents in synagogue non-member households attend services at least once per year (other than for special occasions).

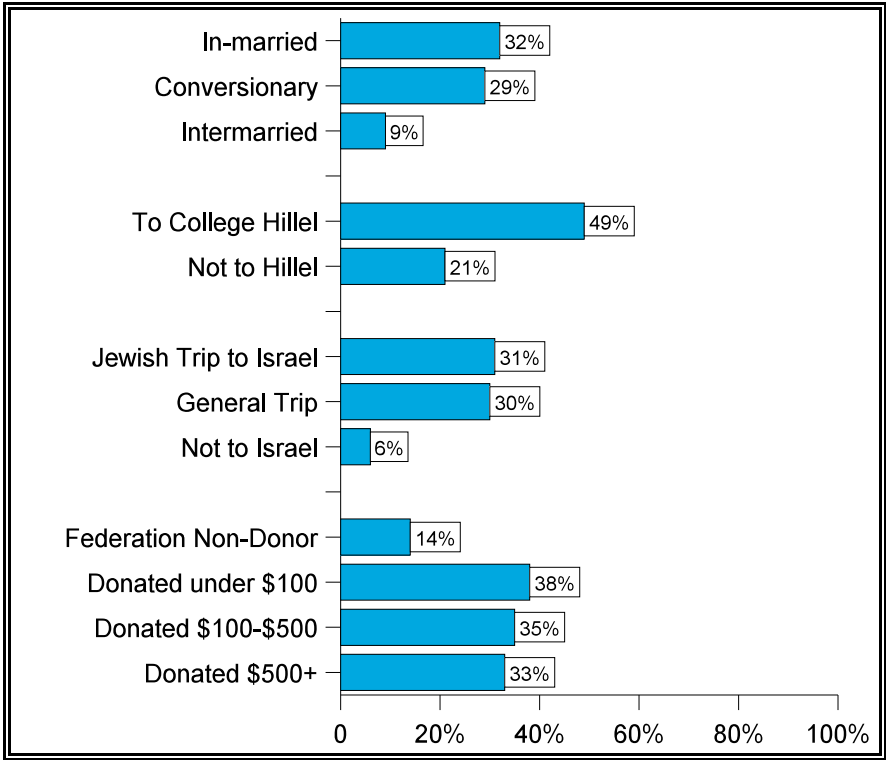
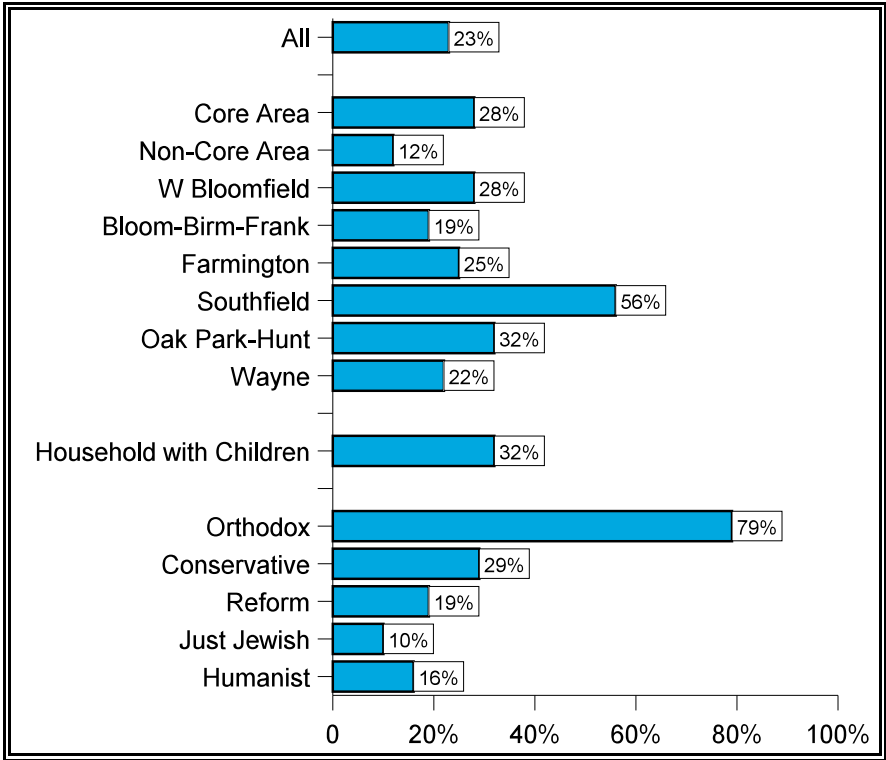
- 46% of respondents in synagogue member households attend services once per month or more, compared to only 8% of respondents in synagogue non-member households.

- 28% of respondents in the Core Area attend services once per month or more compared to 12% in the Non-Core Area.



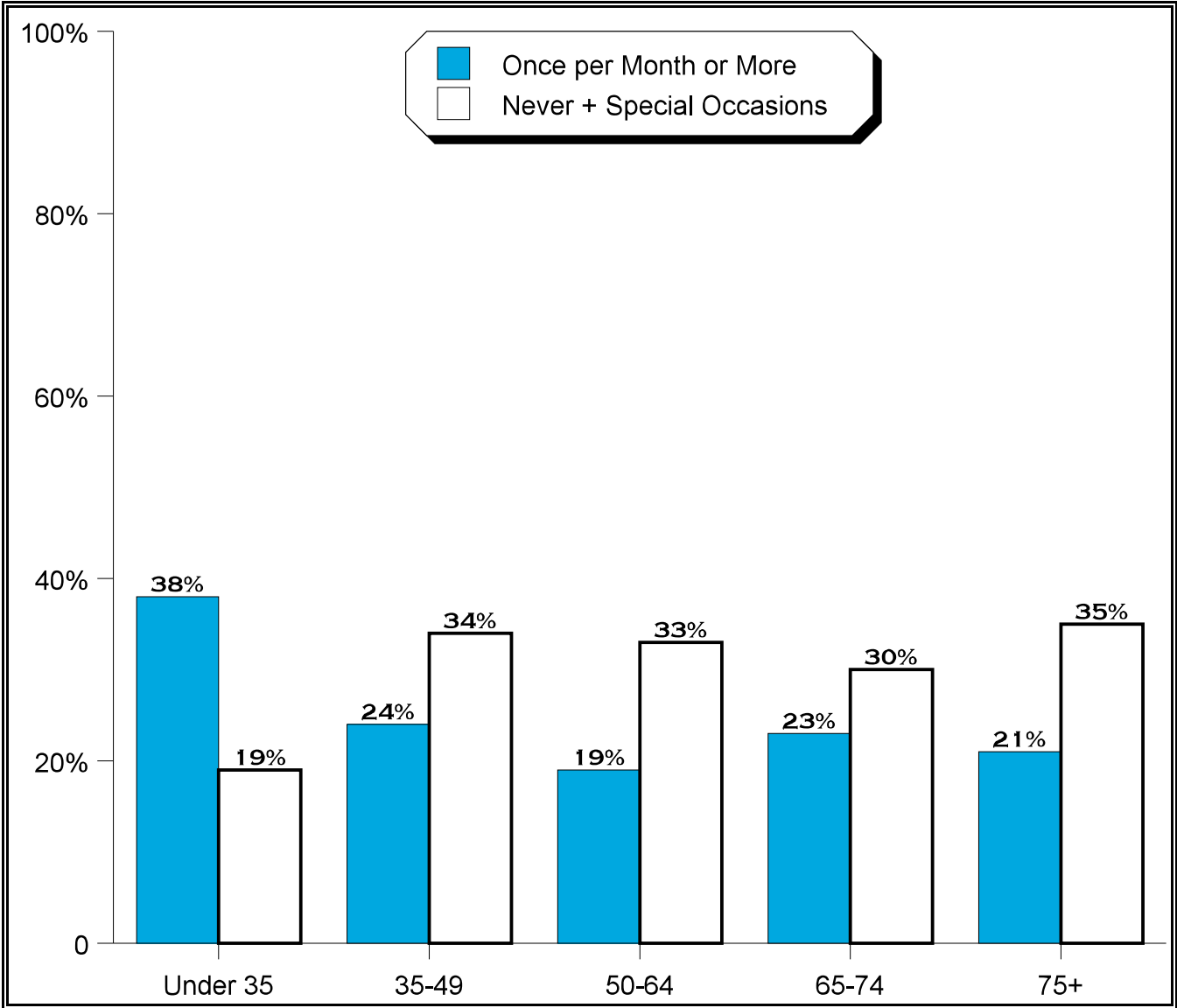
Synagogue Attendance (Jewish Respondents)

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE



SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE ONCE PER MONTH OR MORE BY VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS (Jewish Respondents)

SYNAGOGUE ATTENDANCE

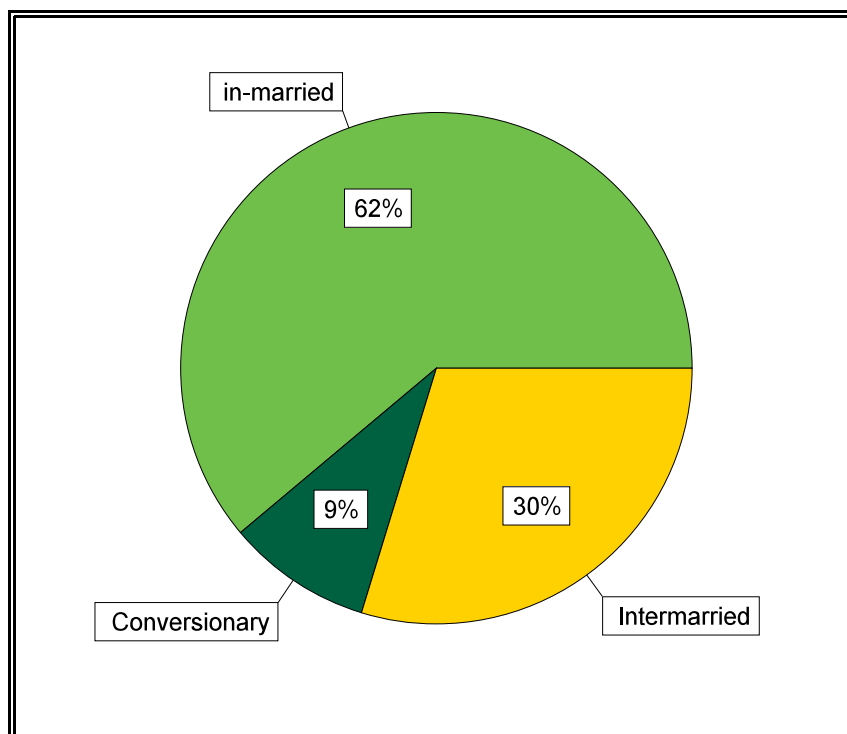


Synagogue Attendance by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

MARRIAGE TYPES

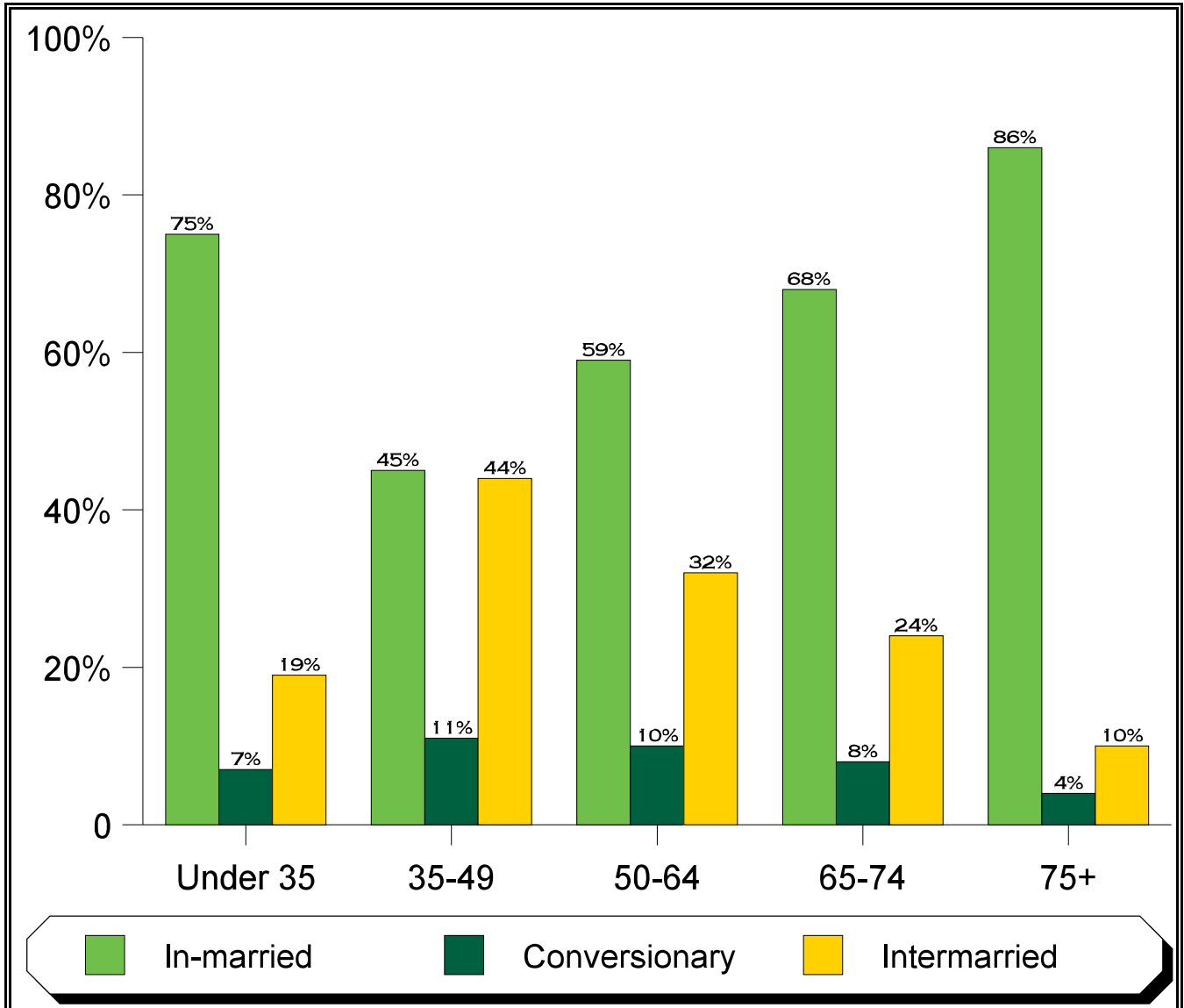
Intermarriage has developed into one of the most important issues for the Jewish community and has clearly reached significant proportions in most American Jewish communities. As a result, intermarriage must be taken into account in local Jewish community planning. Although some intermarried couples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

- Intermarriage rates may be reported based on *married couples* or *individuals*. As an illustration, imagine that two weddings occur. In wedding one, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In wedding two, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (a non-Jew). Thus, there are two married couples, one of whom is intermarried. In this illustration, the *couples intermarriage rate* is 50%. Another method of calculating an intermarriage rate, however, is to note that there are three Jews (Moshe, Rachel, and Abraham) and one of the three (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew (Christine). In this illustration, the *individual intermarriage rate* is 33%.
- Detroit Jewish households contain 19,200 married couples. 62% (11,800 married couples) of married couples involve in-marriages between two persons born or raised Jewish, 9% (1,700 married couples) involve conversionary in-marriages, and 30% (5,700 married couples) involve intermarriages. (the “couples intermarriage rate”). The individual intermarriage rate is 18%, that is 18% of married Jews are married to persons not currently Jewish.
- 85% of persons in Jewish households consider themselves Jewish. The 85% who consider themselves to be Jewish is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 86% in Baltimore, 82% in Cleveland, 68% in St. Louis. The 85% compares to 92% in 2005 and 90% in 1989.



Types of Marriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate)

MARRIAGE TYPES



Types of Marriage by Age of Head of Household (Couples Inter marriage Rate)

MARRIAGE TYPES

Comparisons with Other Jewish Communities

- the 30% **couples intermarriage rate** is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in St. Louis, 38% in Cleveland, and 20% in Baltimore. The 30% compares to 16% in 2005 and 15% in 1989. The 30% compares to 61% in the Pew Research Center's *Survey of Jewish Americans* (www.pewforum.org)
- The 19% of married couples in households **under age 35** who are intermarried is the third lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in St. Louis and 15% in Baltimore. The 19% compares to 22% in 2005 and 31% in 1989.
- The 44% of married couples in households **age 35-49** who are intermarried is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in St. Louis, 42% in Cleveland, and 26% in Baltimore. The 44% compares 18% in 2005 and 17% in 1989.
- The 32% of married couples in households **age 50-64** who are intermarried is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in St. Louis, 40% in Cleveland, and 27% in Baltimore. The 32% compares to 19% in 2005 and 5% in 1989.
- The 24% of married couples in households **age 65-74** who are intermarried is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 52% in Cleveland, 34% in St. Louis, and 13% in Baltimore. The 24% compares to 10% in 2005 and 7% in 1989.
- The 10% of married couples in households **age 75 and over** who are intermarried is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 14% in Cleveland, 9% in St. Louis, and 7% in Baltimore. The 10% compares to 10% in 2005 and 7% in 1989.

Geographic/Demographic Profile

- 22% of married couples in the Core Area and 59% in the Non-Core Area are intermarried. Intermarriage varies from about 15% in Oak Park-Huntington Woods, West Bloomfield, and Southfield to 21% in Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin, 38% in Farmington, and 81% in Wayne County.
- 16% of elderly couple households are intermarried compared to 26% of non-elderly couple households and about 35% of households with children and households with only adult children.
- The percentage of married couples who are intermarried is lower for married couples in households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (17%) than for married couples in households earning under \$50,000 (35%), \$50,000-\$100,000 (26%), and \$100,000-\$200,000 (39%).

Religious Profile

- 49% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish and 32% of households in which the respondent is Reform are intermarried, compared to 13% of households in which the respondent is Orthodox and 11% of married couples in households in which the respondent is Conservative.

MARRIAGE TYPES

Table 12
Intermarriage (Couples Intermarriage Rate)
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	%
Portland (ME)	2007	61%
East Bay	2011	61%
Omaha	2017	58%
St. Petersburg	2017	56%
Indianapolis	2017	55%
Seattle	2000	55%
San Francisco	2004	55%
Denver	2007	53%
Columbus	2013	52%
Atlanta	2006	50%
St. Louis	2014	48%
Las Vegas	2005	48%
Tucson	2002	46%
Boston	2005	46%
San Diego	2003	44%
Jacksonville	2002	44%
Tidewater	2001	43%
Washington	2003	41%
Phoenix	2002	40%
Houston	2016	39%
St. Paul	2004	39%
Cleveland	2011	38%
San Antonio	2007	37%
Pittsburgh	2002	36%

Community	Year	%
Lehigh Valley	2007	36%
Cincinnati	2008	34%
Rhode Island	2002	34%
New Haven	2010	34%
Chicago	2010	33%
Minneapolis	2004	33%
Westport	2000	33%
DETROIT	2018	30%
Howard County	2010	29%
Philadelphia	2009	28%
Atlantic County	2004	26%
Broward	2016	23%
Hartford	2000	23%
New York	2011	22%
Baltimore	2010	20%
Sarasota	2001	20%
Bergen	2001	17%
Miami	2014	16%
Detroit	2005	16%
W Palm Beach	2005	16%
Detroit	1989	15%
Middlesex	2008	14%
S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Pew National	2013	61%

MARRIAGE TYPES

Membership Profile

- 12% of married couples in synagogue member households are intermarried, compared to 46% of married couples in synagogue non-member households. 17% of married couples in households who participated in Chabad in the past year are intermarried, compared to 35% of married couples in households who did not participate in Chabad in the past year. 15% of married couples in JCC member households are intermarried, compared to 31% of married couples in JCC non-member households. 12% of married couples in Jewish organization member households are intermarried, compared to 35% of married couples in Jewish organization non-member households.

Experiential Profile

- 12% of married couples in households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child and 34% of married couples in households in which the respondent attended a supplemental school as a child are intermarried, compared to 10% of married couples in households in which the respondent did not attend Jewish education as a child.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child are *about as likely* to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent did not attend or work at a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, by 25% to 21%.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent was active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent was not active in a Jewish youth group as a teenager, by 24% to 28%.

- Married couples in households in which the respondent participated in Hillel while in college (excluding the High Holidays) are less likely to be intermarried than are married couples in households in which the respondent did not participate in Hillel while in college, by 19% to 31%.

- 13% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 36% of married couples in households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are intermarried, compared to 57% of married couples in households in which no adult visited Israel.

Philanthropic Profile

- 10% of married couples in households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 52% of married couples in households not asked to donate.

- 47% of married couples in households who did not donate to the Jewish Federation in the past year are intermarried, compared to 13% of married couples in households who donated under \$100, 9% of married couples in households who donated \$100-\$500, and 6% of married couples in households who donated \$500 and over.

MARRIAGE TYPES

Conversion and Jews-by-Choice

- The *couples conversion rate* is calculated by dividing the percentage of conversionary in-married couples by the total percentage of married couples involving marriages between Jewish persons and persons not born or raised Jewish (conversionary in-married couples and intermarried couples).

- The 23% **couples conversion rate** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 31% in Baltimore. The 23% compares to 33% in 2005 and 32% in 1989.

- 5.1% (3,600 persons) of the 70,800 Jewish persons in Jewish households in Detroit 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).

- The 5.1% Jews-by-Choice is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 5.1% compares to 3.0% in 2005.

Religion of Children in Jewish Households

- 79% of children age 0-17 in in Jewish households are being raised Jewish.

- 73% of *Jewish children age 0-17 in married households* are being raised in in-married households; 11%, in conversionary in-married households; and 16%, in intermarried households.

- The 16% of **Jewish children in married households who are being raised in intermarried households** is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in St. Louis, 13% in Cleveland, and 8% in Baltimore. The 16% compares to 6% in 2005.

- 44% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish. The 44% of **children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 33% in Cleveland, 30% in Baltimore, and 27% in St. Louis. The 44% compares to 31% in 2005 and 48% in 1989.

- Another 17% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised part Jewish. 39% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised non-Jewish.

SYNAGOGUE AND OTHER MEMBERSHIPS

According to the Telephone Survey, 39% (12,300 households) of the 31,500 households are synagogue members. The 39% synagogue membership of households **under age 35** is well above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Cleveland, 47% in St. Louis, and 34% in Baltimore. The 39% compares to 57% in 2005 and 43% in 1989.

- According to the Synagogue Survey, 39% of households are members of a synagogue, the same percentage as in the Telephone Survey.

- Synagogue membership is 52% of households with children. The 52% of **households with children** who are synagogue members is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Cleveland, 58% in Baltimore, and 49% in St. Louis. The 52% compares to 71% in 2005 and 57% in 1989.

- Synagogue membership is 60% of in-married households and 57% of conversionary in-married households, compared to only 19% of intermarried households. The 19% of **intermarried households** who are synagogue members is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in St. Louis, 14% in Baltimore, and 13% in Cleveland. The 19% compares to 17% in 2005 and 19% in 1989.

- According to the Synagogue Survey, 16% of synagogue member households are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 29%, a Conservative synagogue; 51%, a Reform synagogue; and 4%, another type of synagogue.

- The 16% membership in **Orthodox** synagogues is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% in St. Louis. The 16% compares to 12% in 2005.

- The 29% membership in **Conservative** synagogues is well below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in St. Louis. The 29% compares to 31% in 2005.

- The 51% membership in **Reform** synagogues is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in St. Louis. The 51% compares to 52% in 2005.

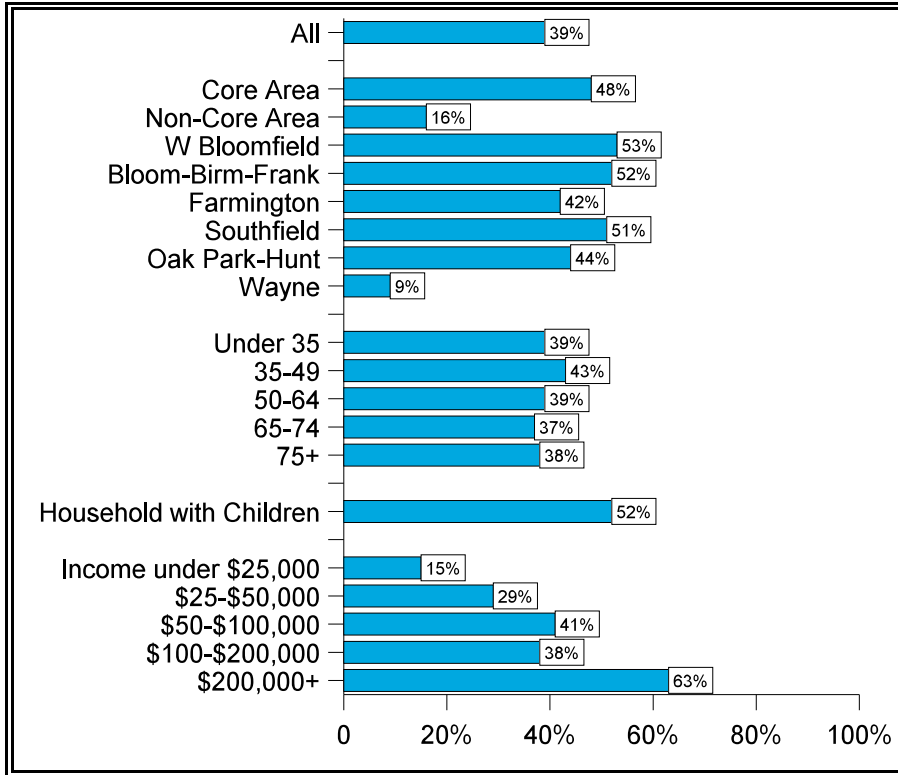
Synagogue Participation

- 71% (22,300 households) of 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit participated in or attended religious services or programs at or sponsored by a local synagogue or temple in the past year. All synagogue member households were assumed to have participated in or attended a synagogue in the past year.

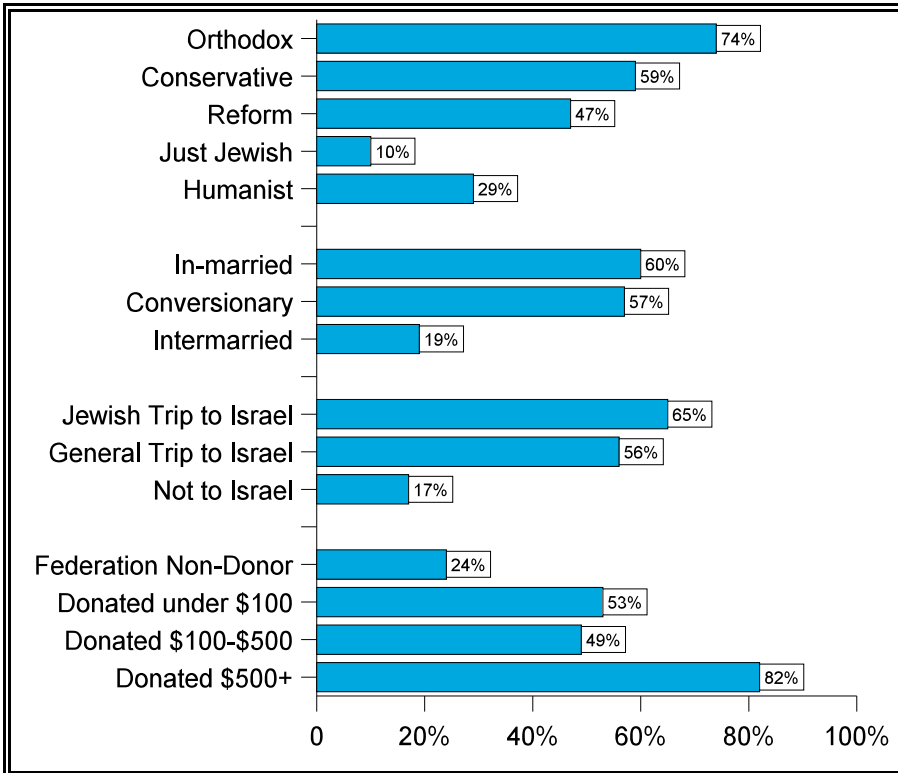
Chabad and Outreach Participation

- 13% (4,100 households) of 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit participated in or attended religious services or programs sponsored by Chabad in the past year. In addition, 5% of households participated in, or attended any programs or religious services at or sponsored by Aish in the past year and 6.7% were involved in The Well.

SYNAGOGUE AND OTHER MEMBERSHIPS



SYNAGOGUE MEMBERSHIP



SYNAGOGUE AND OTHER MEMBERSHIPS

Table 13
Synagogue Membership
Community Comparisons

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Cincinnati	2008	60%		DETROIT	2018	39%
Tidewater	2001	58%		Columbus	2013	38%
St. Paul	2004	56%		Boston	2005	38%
Minneapolis	2004	54%		Washington	2003	37%
Pittsburgh	2002	53%		Miami	2014	36%
Hartford	2000	53%		Chicago	2010	36%
San Antonio	2007	52%		Philadelphia	2009	35%
Detroit	1989	52%		Omaha	2017	34%
Lehigh Valley	2007	51%		Broward	2016	34%
Detroit	2005	50%		Portland (ME)	2007	33%
Bergen	2001	50%		Atlanta	2006	33%
Jacksonville	2002	49%		S Palm Beach	2005	33%
Howard County	2010	48%		Denver	2007	32%
St. Louis	2014	46%		Tucson	2002	32%
Baltimore	2010	46%		W Palm Beach	2005	30%
Westport	2000	46%		Indianapolis	2017	29%
Sarasota	2001	45%		San Diego	2003	29%
Houston	2016	44%		Phoenix	2002	29%
New York	2011	44%		San Francisco	2004	22%
Middlesex	2008	44%		East Bay	2011	21%
Atlantic County	2004	44%		Seattle	2000	21%
New Haven	2010	43%		St. Petersburg	2017	15%
Rhode Island	2002	43%		Las Vegas	2005	14%
Cleveland	2011	42%				

SYNAGOGUE AND OTHER MEMBERSHIPS

Changes in Synagogue Membership, 2005-2018, According to the Synagogue Survey

- Detroit has 22 Orthodox synagogues, 8 Conservative synagogues, 1 Reconstructionist synagogue, 7 Reform synagogues; and 3 other synagogues.

- From 2005-2018, membership of Detroit households in **Orthodox** synagogues located in Detroit increased from 1,650 households in 2005 to 1,900 households in 2018, an increase of 16%.

- From 2005-2018, membership of Detroit households in **Conservative** synagogues located in Detroit decreased from 4,400 households to 3,500 households, a decrease of 19%.

- From 2005-2018, membership of Detroit households in **Reconstructionist** synagogues located in Detroit remained about the same at about 60 households.

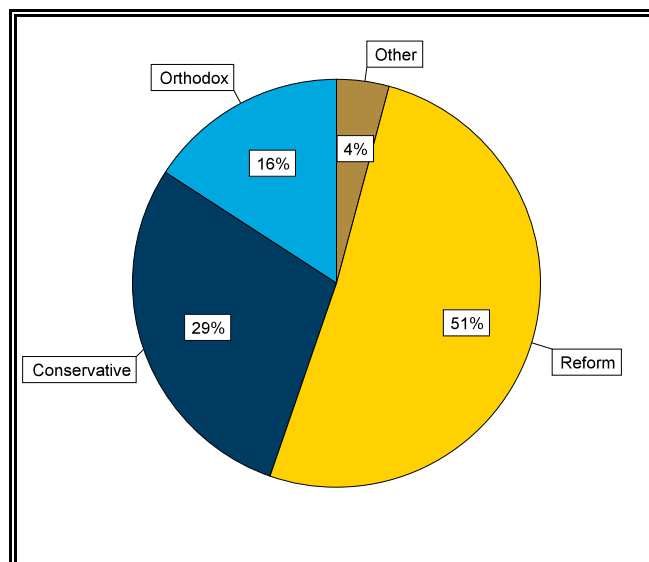
- From 2005-2018, membership of Detroit households in **Reform** synagogues located in Detroit decreased from 7,250 households in 2005 to 6,300 households in 2018, a decrease of 13%.

Jewish Organization Membership

- 19% (6,000 households) of the 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit are members or regular participants of a Jewish organization other than a synagogue or Jewish Community Center (*JCC*). The 19% **Jewish organization membership** is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in Baltimore, 23% in St. Louis, and 19% in Cleveland. The 19% compares to 36% in 2005 and 47% in 1989.

Association with the Jewish Community

- Jewish households 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, the *JCC*, or a Jewish organization. By this definition, 45% of households are associated. The 45% who are associated is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in Baltimore, 56% in St. Louis, and 52% in Cleveland. The 45% compare to 64% in 2005 and 71% in 1989.



Synagogue Membership

JCC MEMBERSHIP

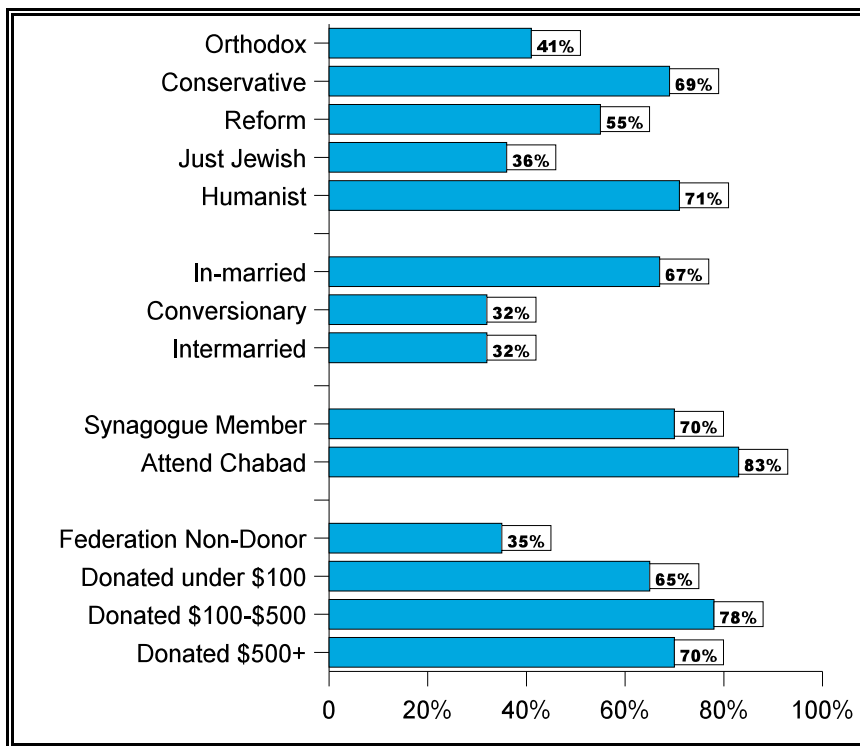
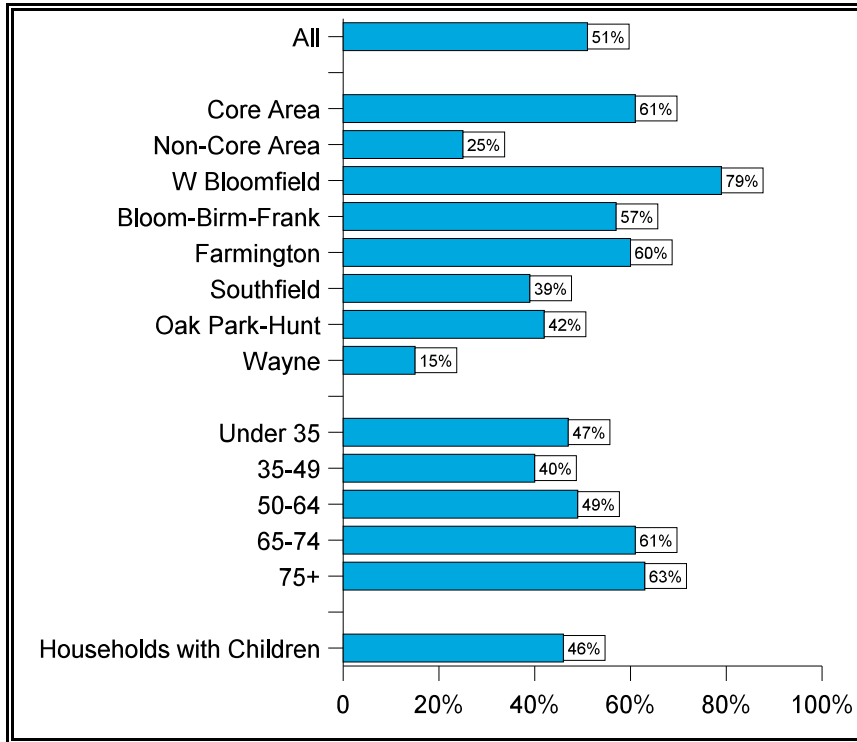
A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 8% (2,600 households) of Jewish households in Detroit reported membership in the Jewish Community Center (JCC).

- According to the JCC Survey, 937 Jewish households (3%) are members of the JCC. Thus, the Telephone Survey implies that local JCC membership is 5 percentage points higher than that suggested by the JCC Survey. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies. See the *Main Report* for an explanation.
- The 8% of households who *reported* membership in the Detroit Jewish Community Center is below average among about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 26% in St. Louis, 19% in Baltimore, and 18% in Cleveland. The 8% compares to 15% in 2005 and 21% in 1989.
- The 8% of **households with children** who are members of the JCC is the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 40% in St. Louis, 29% in Baltimore, and 26% in Cleveland. The 8% compares to 23% in 2005 and 27% in 1989.
- The 5% membership of **intermarried households** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 27% in St. Louis, 9% in Baltimore, and 5% in Cleveland. The 5% compares to 2% in 2005 and 3% in 1989.
- Respondents who are not currently members of the Jewish Community Center of Detroit (JCC) 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? 37% of respondents in Jewish households who are not members of the JCC responded no need for the services offered; 34%, distance from home; and 13%, cost.
- The 34% who reported **distance from home** is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison JCCs. The 34% compares to 18% in 2005.
- The 37% who reported **no need for the services offered** is about average among about 30 comparison JCCs. The 37% compares to 28% in 2005.
- The 13% who reported **cost** is about average among about 30 comparison JCCs. The 13% compares to 22% in 2005.
- 6% of Jewish households are members of both a synagogue and the JCC; 34% are synagogue members but are not JCC members; 3% are JCC members but are not synagogue members, and 58% are neither synagogue nor JCC members. The 3% who are **JCC members only** is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs and compares to 6% in both St. Louis and Baltimore and 5% in Cleveland. The 3% compares to 4% in 2005 and 9% in 1989.

JCC Participation

- 51% (16,200 households) of the 31,500 households **participated in or attended a program** at the JCC in the past year. The 51% **who participated in a JCC program in the past year** is the third highest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to 51% in both St. Louis and Baltimore and 28% Cleveland. The 51% compares to 45% in 2005 and 76% in 1989.

JCC PARTICIPATION

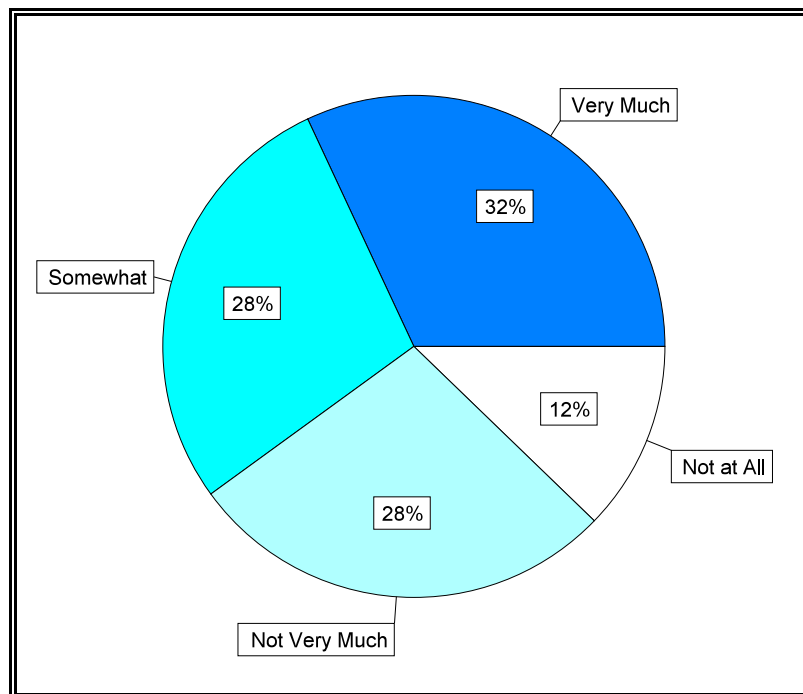


JCC Participation in the Past Year

FEEL A PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

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

- The 60% who feel **very much/somewhat** part of the Jewish community is the sixth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in Baltimore and 67% in Cleveland. The 60% compares to 79% in 2005.
- The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Detroit Jewish community is higher in the Core Area (69%) than the Non-Core Area (34%).
- The percentage of respondents who feel very much/somewhat a part of the Detroit Jewish community is 64% of respondents under age 35, 63% of respondents age 35-49, 60% of respondents age 50-64, and 62% of respondents age 65-74, compared to only 52% of respondents age 75 and over.
- 75% of respondents in in-married households feel very much/somewhat a part of the Detroit Jewish community, compared to 57% of respondents in conversionary in-married households and 42% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households. 54% of *Jewish* respondents in intermarried households with Jewish children feel very much/somewhat a part of the Detroit Jewish community, as do 68% of respondents in all households with children.
- 92% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation feel very much/somewhat part of the Detroit Jewish community.

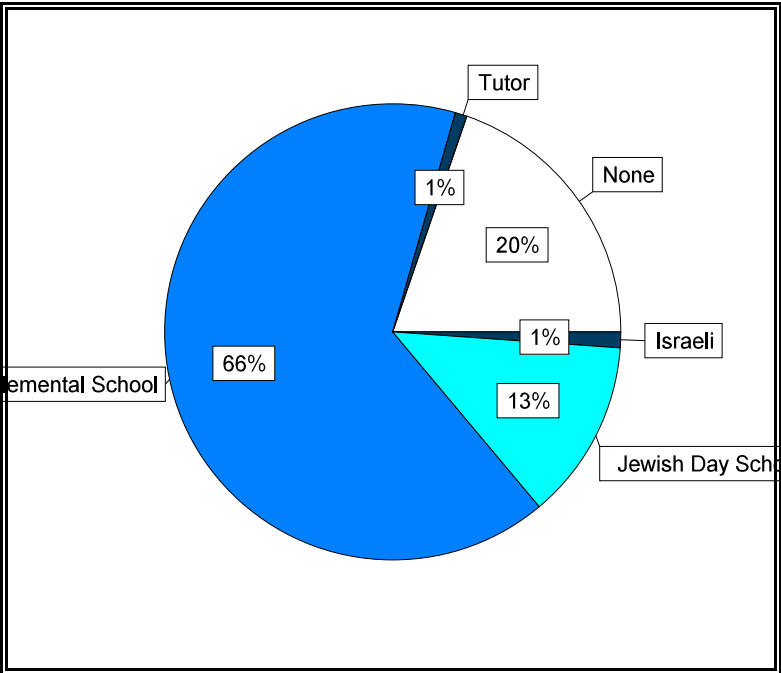


Feel a Part of the Detroit Jewish Community
(Jewish Respondents)

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

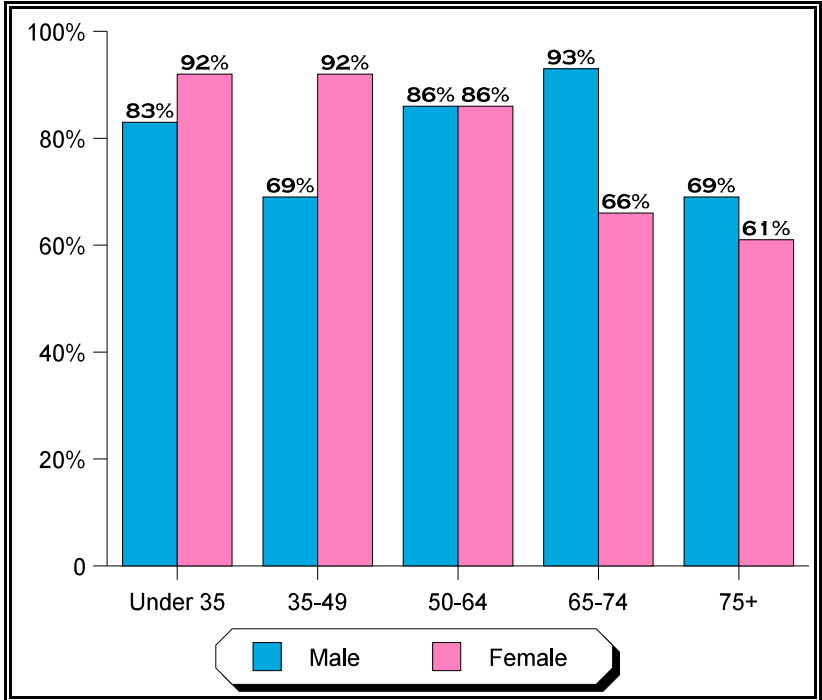
In total, 81% of born Jewish respondents (age 18 and over) in Jewish households in Detroit received some formal Jewish education as children. The 81% who **received some formal Jewish education as children** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 78% in Cleveland and 72% in St. Louis. The 81% compares to 83% in 2005 and 76% in 1989.

- The 13% who **attended a full day Jewish day school as a child** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Cleveland and 4% in St. Louis. The 13% compares to 15% in 2005 and 6% in 1989.



Type of Formal Jewish Education of Born Jewish Respondents as Children

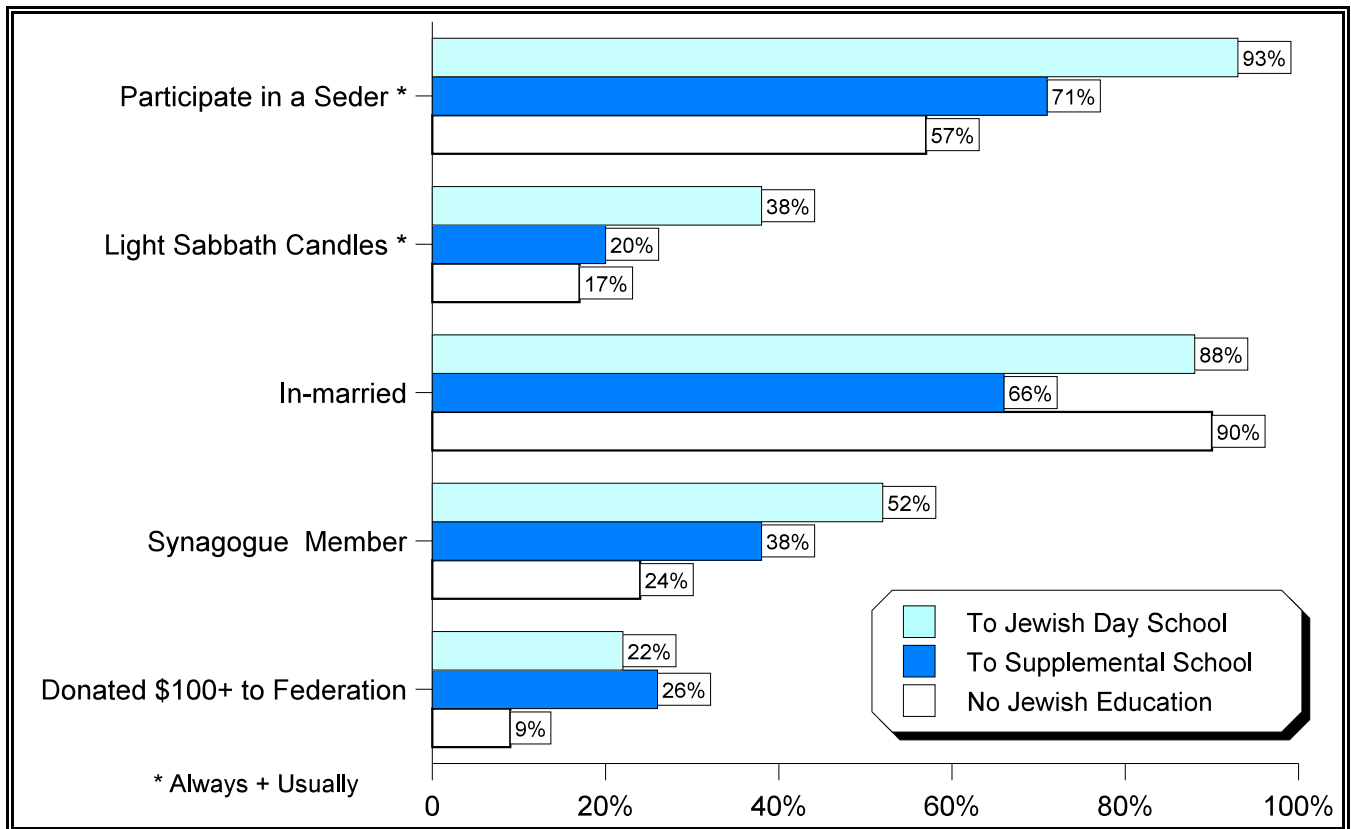
- 83% of born Jewish male respondents received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 78% of born Jewish female respondents.



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

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

- About 91% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Orthodox and 93% of households in which the respondent is Conservative received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 85% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Reform and 67% of born Jewish respondents in households in which the respondent is Just Jewish.
- 82% of born Jewish respondents in in-married households received some formal Jewish education as children, compared to 95% of born Jewish respondents in conversionary in-married households and 95% of born Jewish respondents in intermarried households. 20% of born Jewish respondents in in-married households attended a Jewish day school as children, compared 10% of born Jewish respondents in conversionary in-married households and 8% of born Jewish respondents in intermarried households.
- On most measures of Jewish identity, attendance at a Jewish day school or supplemental school as a child is shown to be positively correlated with adult behaviors, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.

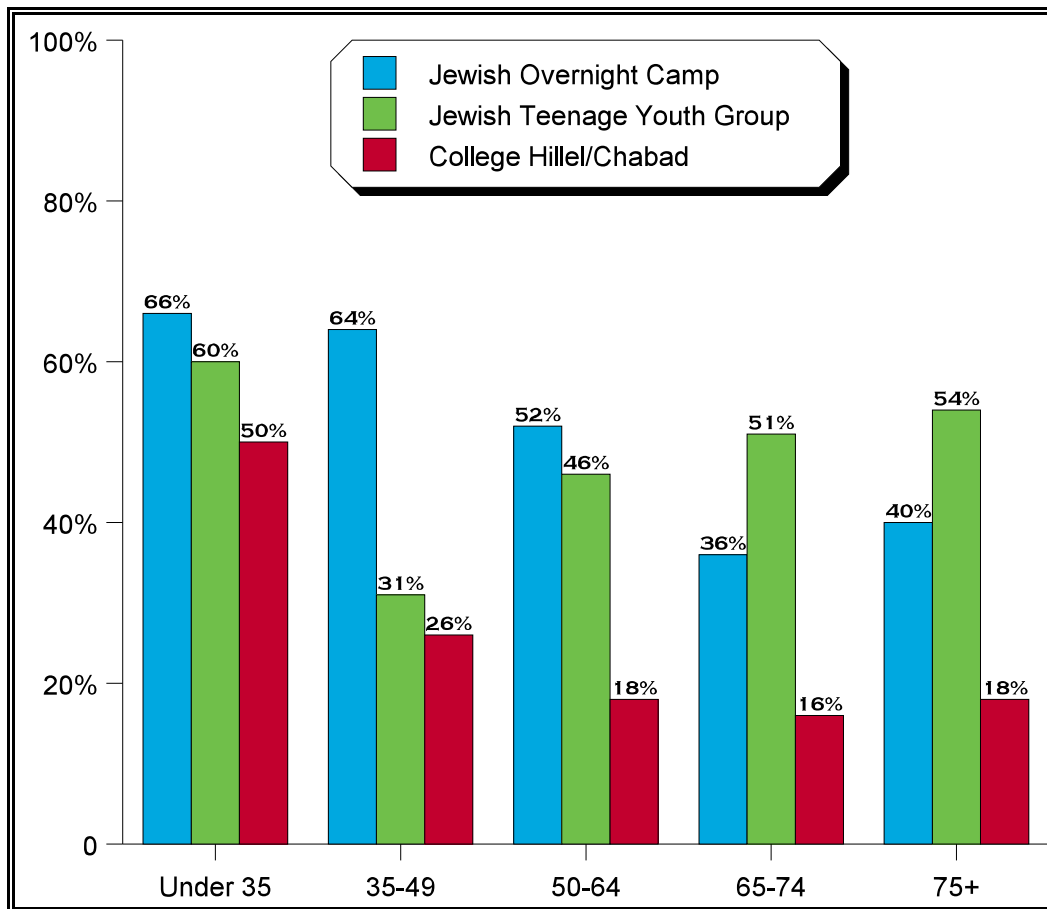


Households in Which a Born Jewish Respondent Attended Formal Jewish Education as a Child

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

As more concerns are raised about Jewish continuity, interest has been sparked in identifying factors which may be related to encouraging Jews to lead a “Jewish life.” Thus, three types of informal Jewish education were examined for born Jewish respondents in Jewish households in Detroit. Overall, 51% of born or raised Jewish respondents attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children, 47% were active in a Jewish youth group as teenagers, and 24% participated in Hillel while in college (excluding High Holidays).

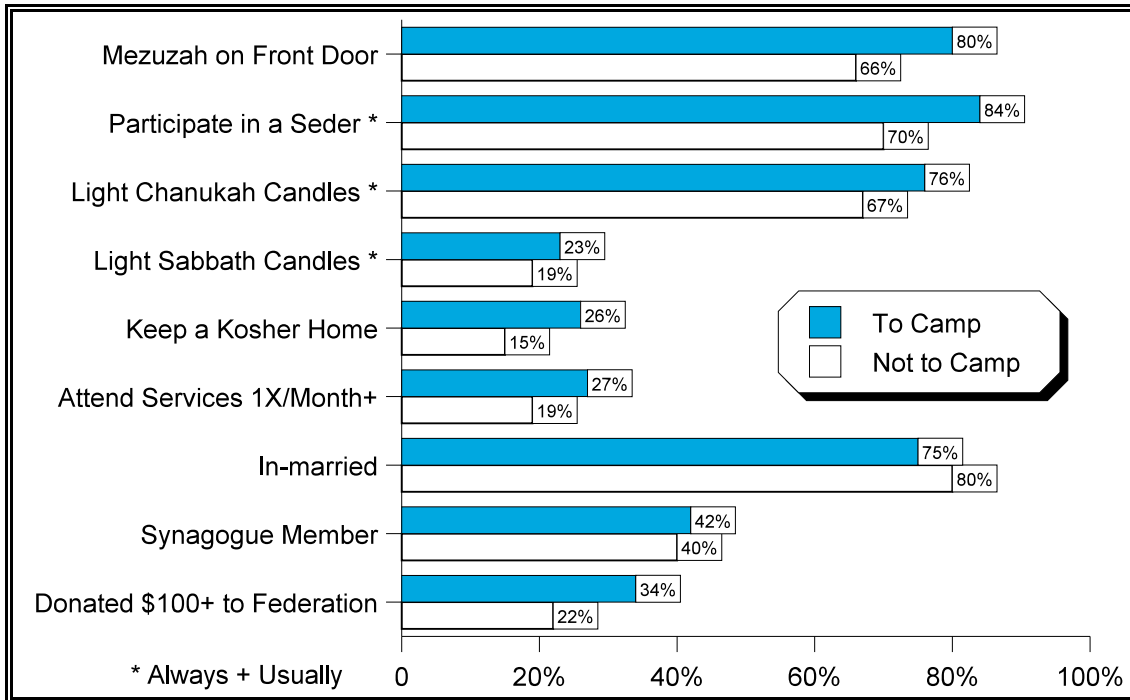
- The 51% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children** is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 42% in St. Louis and 31% in Cleveland. The 51% compares to 42% in 2005.
- The 47% who **participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers** is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 47% compares to 47% in 2005.
- The 24% who **participated in Hillel/Chabad while in college** other than on the High Holidays is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 24% compares to 24% in 2005.



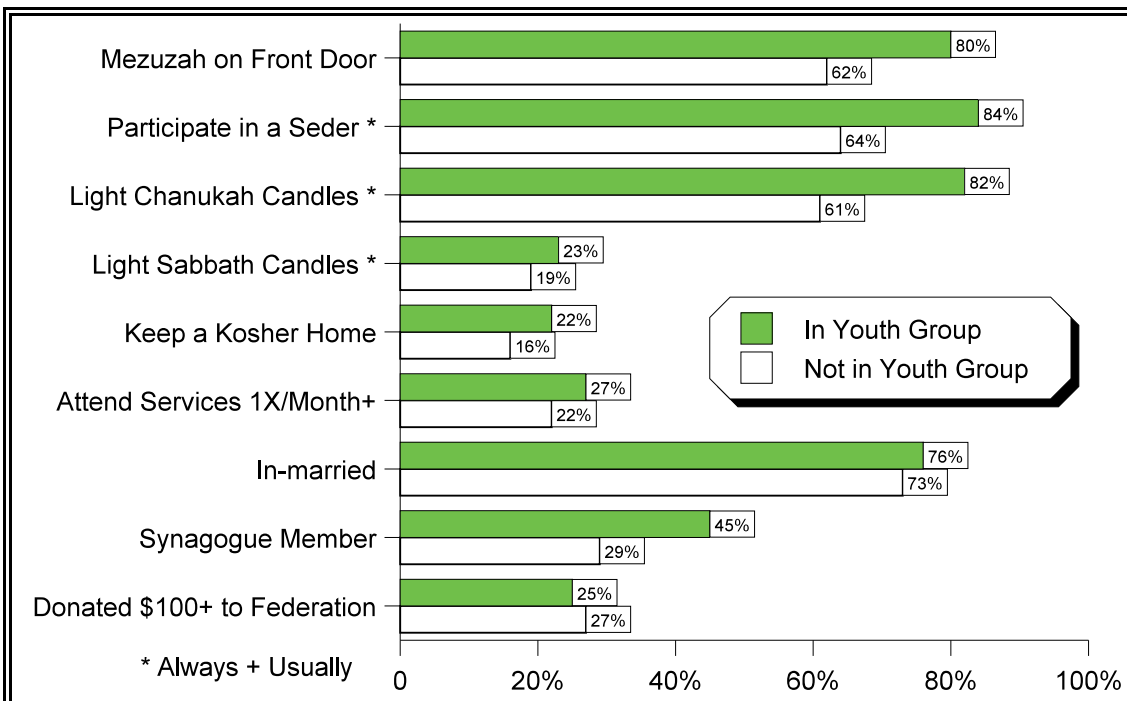
Born or Raised Jewish Respondents Who Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children, Were Active in a Jewish Youth Group as Teenagers, and Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College by Age

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN

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

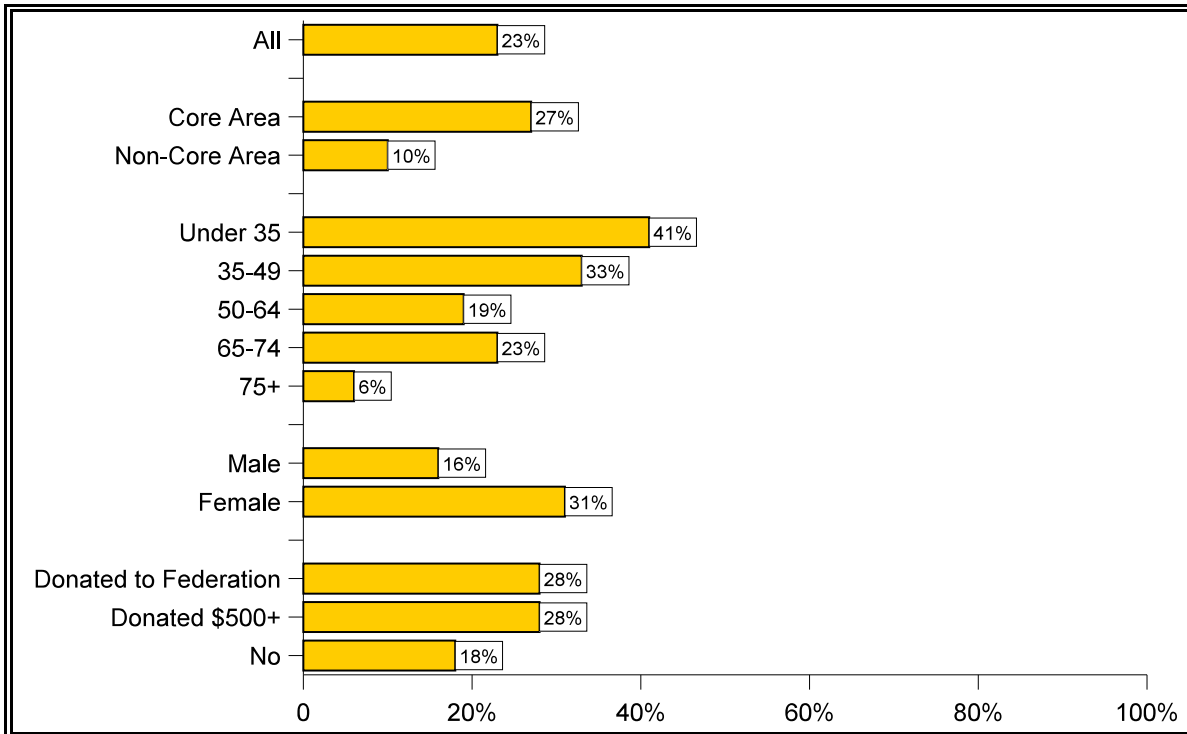


Households in Which a Born or Raised Jewish Respondent Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as a Child

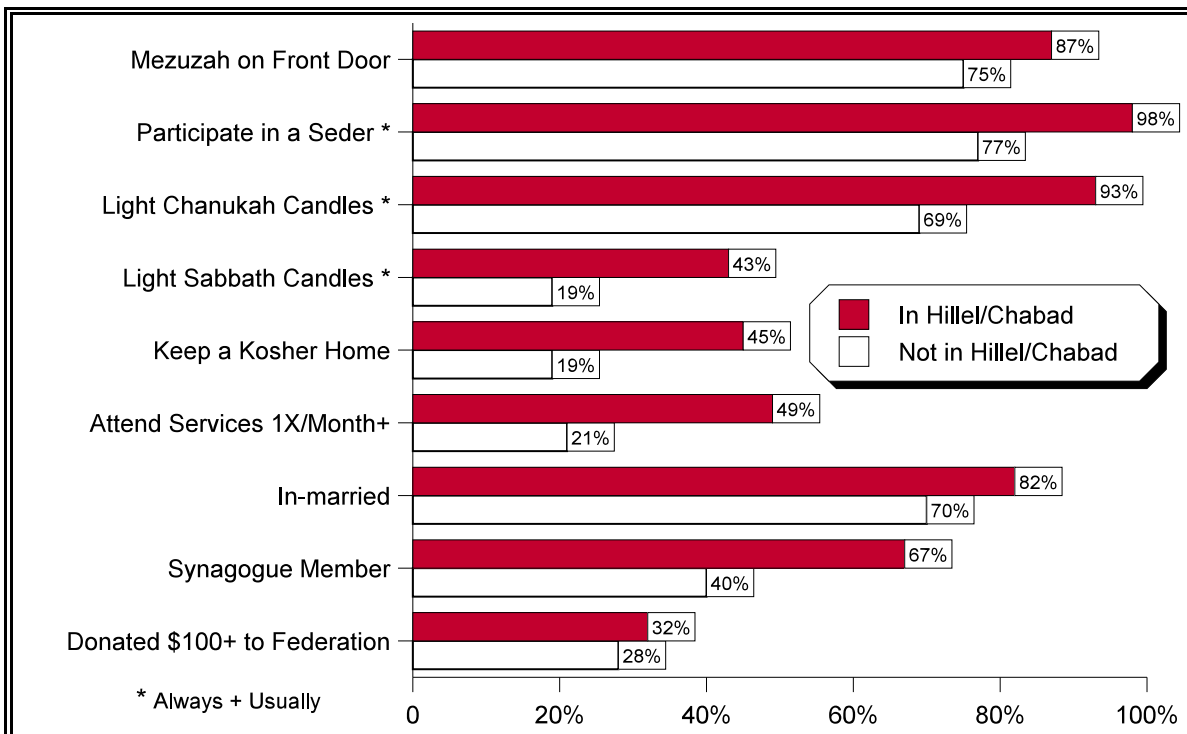


Households in Which a Born or Raised Jewish Respondent Was Active in a Jewish Youth Group as a Teenager

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS CHILDREN



Households in Which a Born or Raised Jewish Respondent Took College Courses Focusing on Jewish Subjects While in College

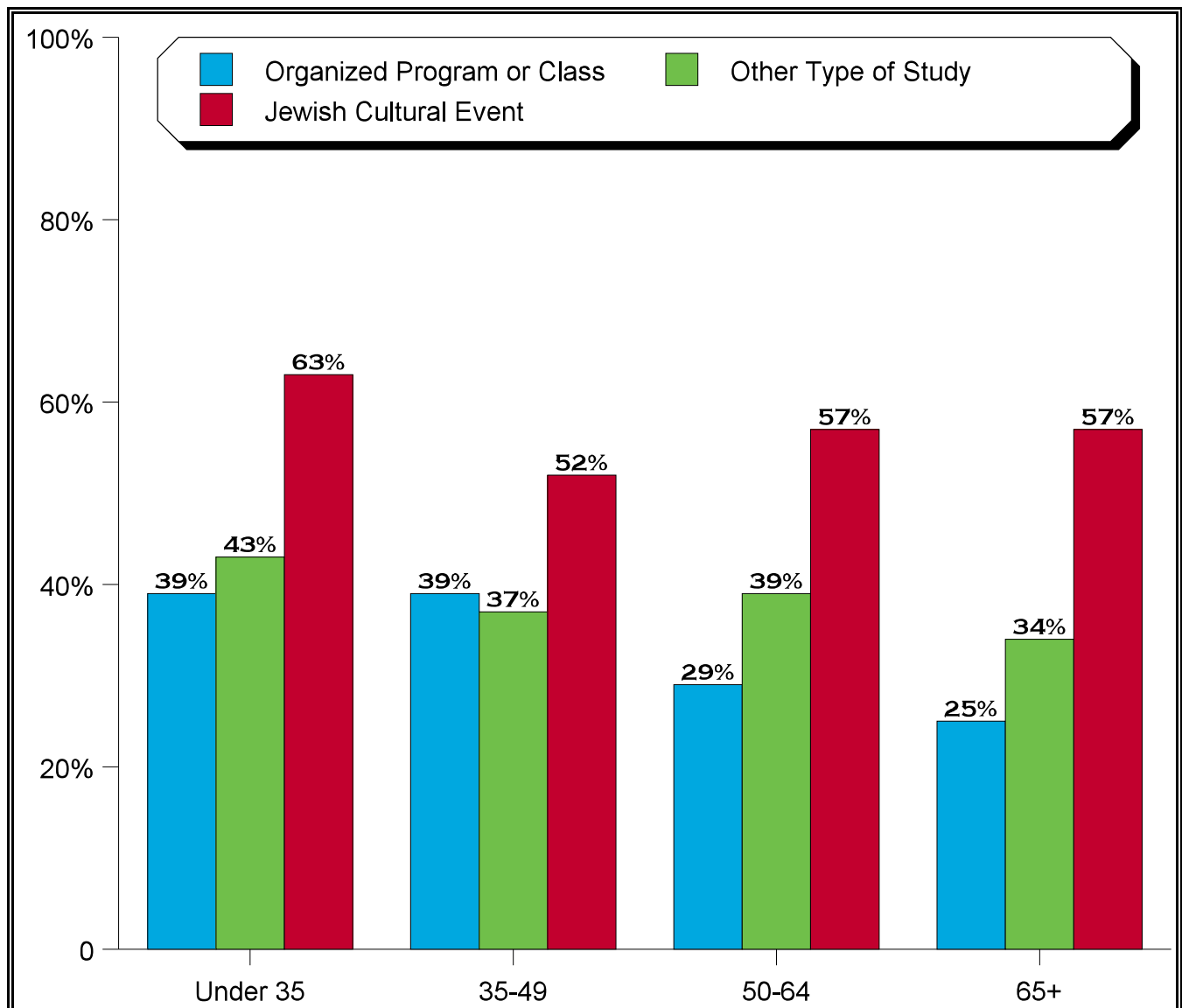


Households in Which a Born or Raised Jewish Respondent Participated in Hillel/Chabad While in College (Excluding the High Holidays)

JEWISH EDUCATION OF ADULTS AS ADULTS

In total, 31% of Jewish respondents **attended an adult Jewish education class or program** in the past year. The 31% who attended adult Jewish education in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 37% in St. Louis. The 31% compares to 38% in 2005 and 30% in 1989.

- 37% of respondents engaged in any other type of Jewish study or learning in the past year.
- 57% of respondents visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance in the past year.
- These results suggest that informal Jewish education is more popular than formal classes and that cultural programming is also quite attractive.



Jewish Education of Respondents by Age

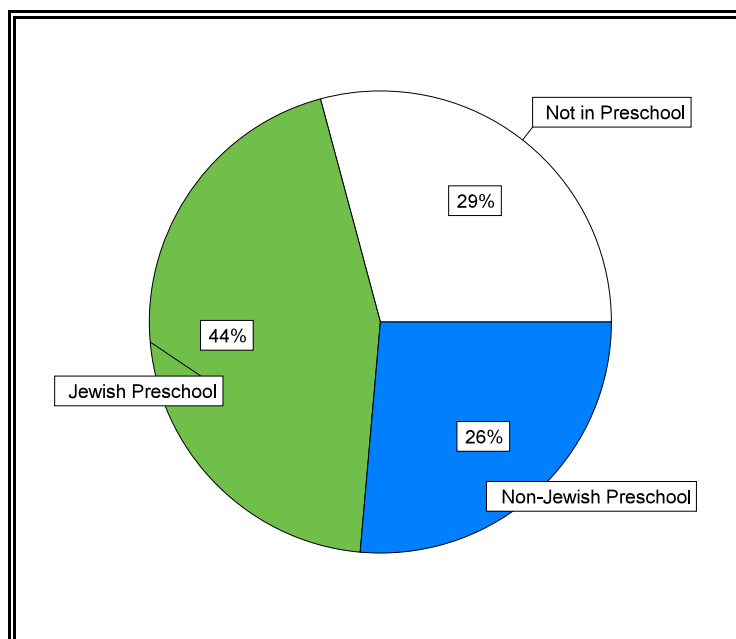
PRESCHOOL/CHILD CARE

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 44% of Jewish children age 0-5 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who do not yet attend kindergarten) in Detroit attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, 26% attend a non-Jewish preschool/child care program, and 29% do not attend a preschool/child care program. The 44% who **attend a Jewish preschool/child care program** is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 63% in Baltimore, 49% in Cleveland, and 34% in St. Louis. The 44% compares to 49% in 2005.

- The *Jewish preschool/child care market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a *Jewish* preschool/child care program. The 63% **market share** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in Baltimore, 81% in Cleveland, and 39% in St. Louis. The 63% compares to 70% in 2005.

- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, in total, 1,014 Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program, of whom 45% attend at a synagogue; 9%, at the JCC; and 46%, at the Jewish day school.

- A total of 3,900 Jewish children age 0-5 live in Detroit, counting only those age 5 who are in preschool and not in kindergarten. Thus, according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 26% of Jewish children age 0-5 attend a Jewish preschool/child care program. The 26% is *not* within the margin of error of the 44% according to the Telephone Survey. Such a disparity between the results of the Telephone Survey and the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is not uncommon in Jewish demographic studies and in this case is related to the small sample size of Jewish households with preschool children (N=128). But if we only examine non-Orthodox Jewish children the 36% from the Telephone Survey *is* within the margin of error of the 28% from the *Jewish Institutions Survey*.

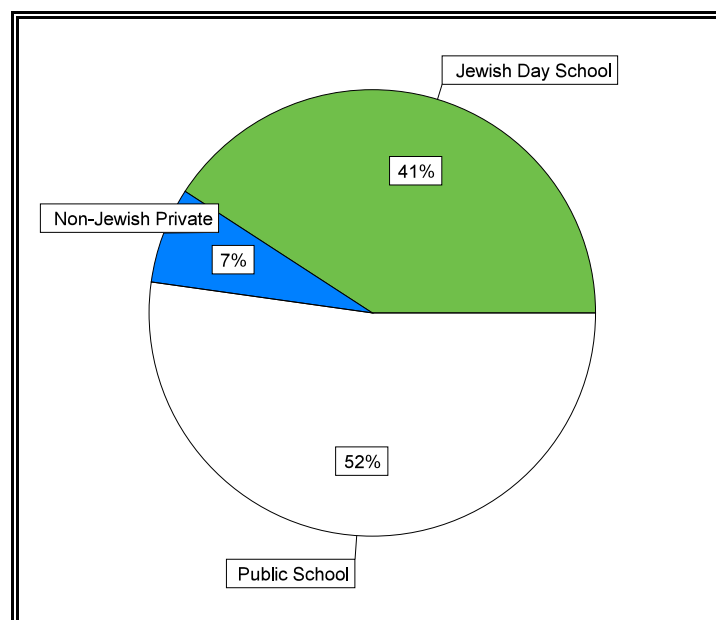


**Preschool/Child Care Program
Currently Attended by Jewish Children Age 0-5
(according to the Telephone Survey)**

JEWISH DAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

According to the Telephone Survey, 41% of Jewish children age 5-12 (including only those Jewish children age 5 who already attend kindergarten) in Detroit attend a Jewish day school, 7% attend a non-Jewish private school, and 52% attend a public school.

- The 41% who **attend a Jewish day school** is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in Baltimore, 29% in Cleveland, and 23% in St. Louis. The 41% compares to 48% in 2005 and 24% in 1989.
- The 7% who **attend a non-Jewish private school** is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 12% in Baltimore, 8% St. Louis, and 5% in Cleveland. The 7% compares to 6% in 2005.
- The 52% who **attend a public school** is the fifth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in St. Louis, 66% in Cleveland, and 30% in Baltimore. The 52% compares to 47% in 2005.
- The *Jewish day school market share (market share)* for Jewish children age 5-12 is defined as the percentage of Jewish children age 5-12 in a private school who attend a Jewish day school. The 86% Jewish day school **market share** is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 85% in Cleveland, 82% in Baltimore, and 74% in St. Louis. The 86% compares to 91% in 2005.
- A total of 4,300 *Jewish* children age 5-12 live in Detroit, including children age 5 in kindergarten. Thus, according to the Jewish Day School Survey, 31% (1,350 children) of Jewish children age 5-12 attend a Jewish day school. The 31% according to the Jewish Day School Survey is *not* within the margin of error of the 41% according to the Telephone Survey. But if we only examine non-Orthodox Jewish children the 12% from the Telephone Survey *is* within the margin of error of the 13% from the Jewish Institutions Survey.



Education for Jewish Children Age 5-12

CHOOSING JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

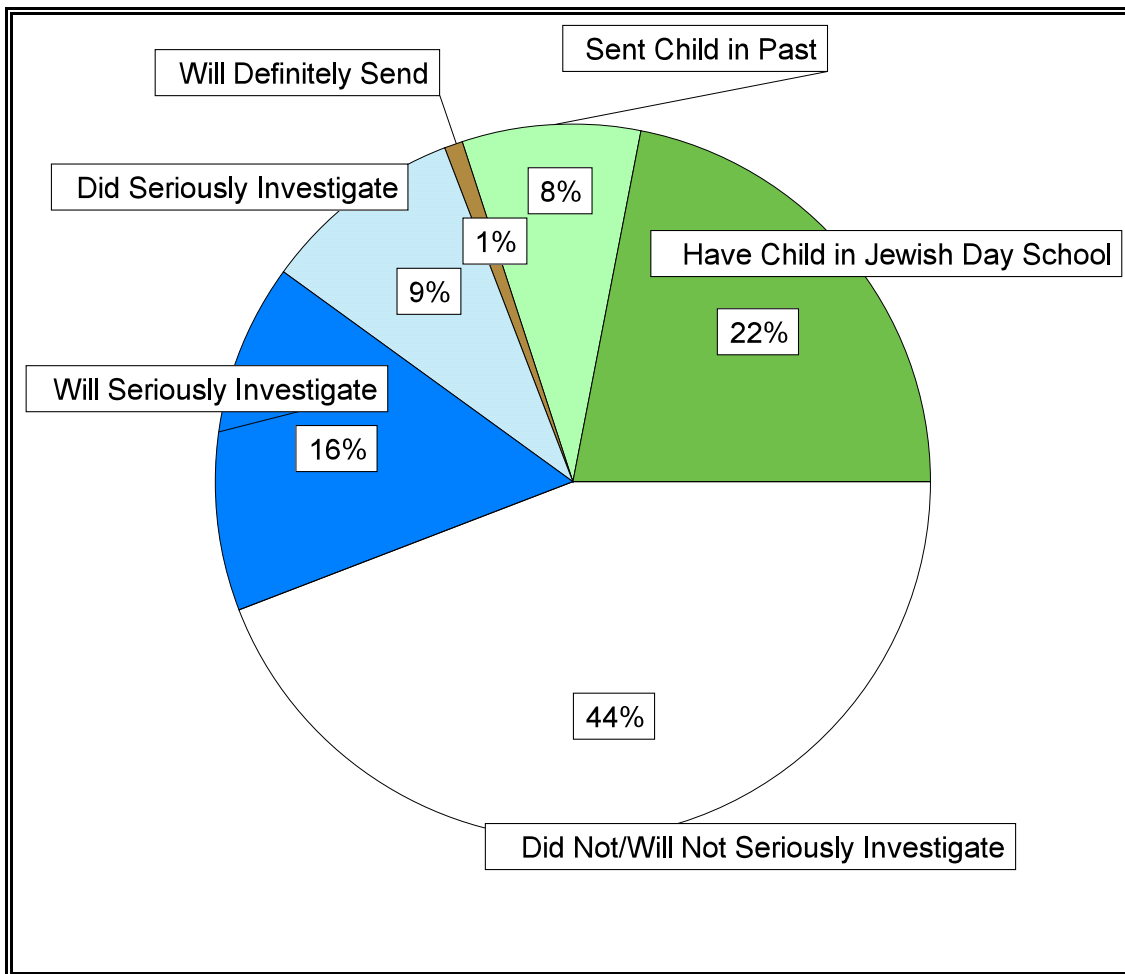
Seriously Investigate Sending Jewish Children to a Jewish Day School

● 22% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 currently have a Jewish child who attends a Jewish day school; 8% sent a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 1% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will definitely send a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 9% (households with Jewish school age children) seriously investigated sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; 16% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future; 37% (households with Jewish school age children) did not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the past; and 7% (households with Jewish children age 0-5) will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school in the future. The 44% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who did not or will not seriously investigate sending a Jewish child to a Jewish day school are *not in the Jewish day school market*.

● The 44% not in the Jewish day school market is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 44% compares to 51% in 2005.

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

● The major reasons for not sending Jewish children age 0-17 to a Jewish day school most commonly reported are tuition cost (40%), belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment



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

CHOOSING JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

(24%), distance from home (12%), school is too religious for family/family is not religious (7%), quality of other private or public schools (6%), and have a special needs child, (6%).

- The 40% who reported **tuition cost** is well above average of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 40% compares to 33% in 2005.
- The 24% who reported **belief in public schools/ethnically mixed environment** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 24% compares to 31% in 2005.
- The 12% who reported **distance from home** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 12% compares to 4% in 2005.
- The 7% who reported **school is too religious for family/family is not religious** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 7% compares to 12% in 2005.
- The 6% who reported **quality of other private or public schools** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 6% compares to 12% in 2005.
- The 6% who reported **have a special needs child** is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 6% compares to 2% in 2005.
- The 1% who reported **quality of education at Jewish day schools** is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 1% compares to 7% in 2005.

Cost of Day School

- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 who had not ever sent their children to a Jewish Day School were asked: If cost were not an issue would you/would you have definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not (send/sent) your child(ren) to a full-day Jewish day school. 29% responded definitely; 13% probably; 32%, probably not; and 26% definitely not.

Quality of Public Schools

- 56% of respondents in households with Jewish children in Detroit perceive the public schools in their area as excellent; 28%, good; 11%, fair; and 5%, poor. In total, 84% of respondents have positive (excellent + good) perceptions.

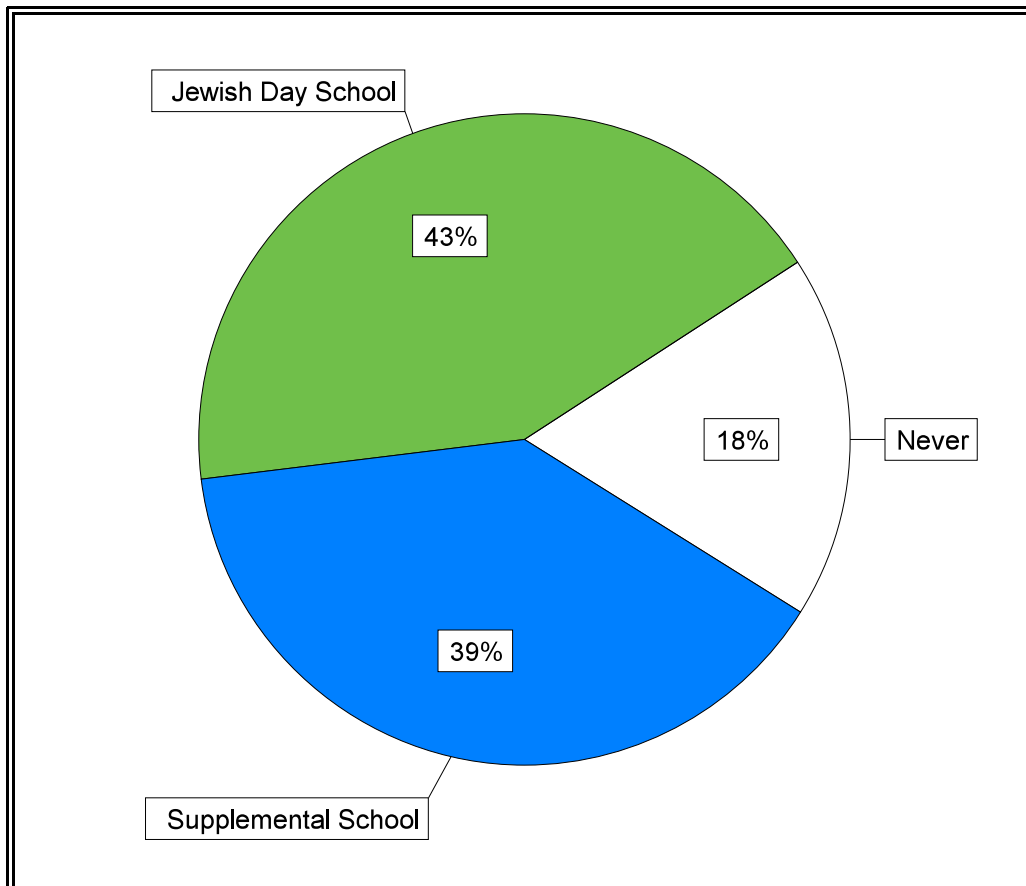
JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

According to the Telephone Survey, 81% of Jewish children **age 5-12** in Detroit currently attend formal Jewish education. The 81% is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 86% in Baltimore, 81% in Cleveland, and 57% in St. Louis. The 81% compares to 91% in 2005 and 75% in 1989.

- According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 2,900 Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend formal Jewish education, of whom 54% attend a supplemental school at a synagogue and 46%, a Jewish day school.

- According to the Telephone Survey, 49% of Jewish children **age 13-17** currently attend formal Jewish education. The 49% who currently attend formal Jewish education according to the **Telephone Survey** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in Cleveland and 57% in both St. Louis and Baltimore. The 49% compares to 65% in 2005 and 40% in 1989.

- According to the Jewish Institutions Survey, in total, 1,460 Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education, of whom 49% attend a supplemental school, and 51%, a Jewish day school.



Ever Received Formal Jewish Education by Jewish Children Age 13-17 (according to the Telephone Survey)

JEWISH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Table 14
Jewish Children Age 5-12 Who Currently Attend Formal Jewish Education
Community Comparisons
(Based upon the Telephone Survey)

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Pittsburgh	2002	95%		Lehigh Valley	2007	72%
Columbus	2013	92%		Houston	2016	72%
Detroit	2005	91%		Miami	2014	71%
New York	2011	90%		Portland (ME)	2007	71%
Cincinnati	2008	90%		Omaha	2017	70%
Baltimore	2010	86%		San Diego	2003	69%
DETROIT	2018	81%		Denver	2007	67%
Cleveland	2011	81%		New Haven	2010	67%
Middlesex	2018	81%		Broward	2016	57%
Howard County	2010	77%		St. Louis	2014	57%
San Antonio	2007	77%		Indianapolis	2017	46%
Detroit	1989	75%		St. Petersburg	2017	45%
Chicago	2010	73%		Las Vegas	2005	37%

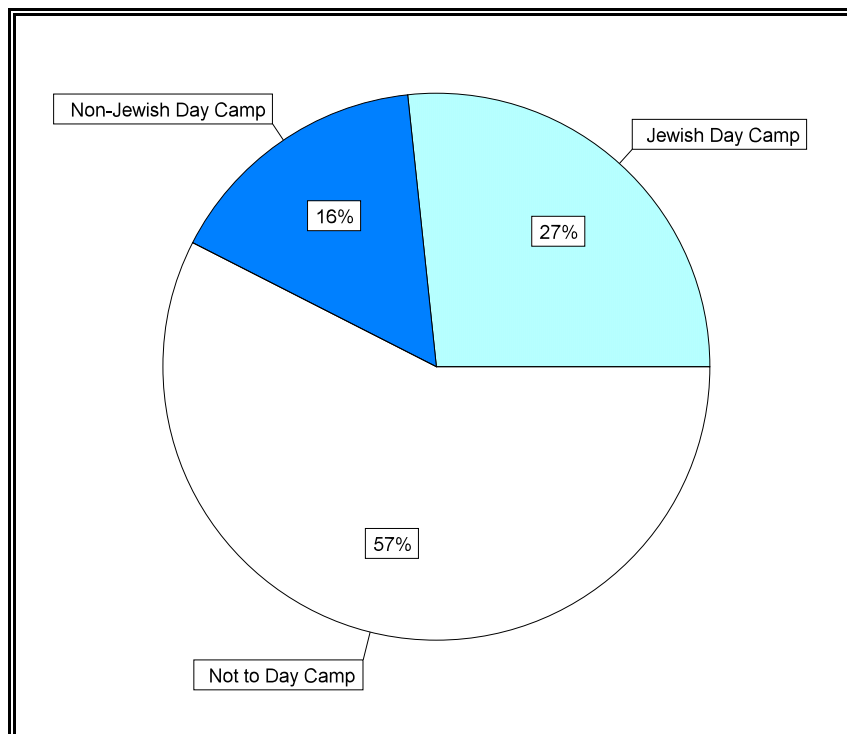
PJ Library

- 63% of Jewish households with Jewish children in Detroit have received children's books in the mail from the PJ Library. The percentage is lower for households with at least one child age 8 and under (74%) than for households with at least one child age 9-11 (81%). The percentage is much higher in households in the Non-Core Area (86%), West Bloomfield (77%), Farmington (78%), and Wayne County (100%), households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over (78%), Conservative households (77%), conversionary in-married households (77%), synagogue member households (75%), JCC member households (77%), and Jewish organization member households (73%), households in which the respondent attended a Jewish day school as a child (88%), households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip (77%), households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year (77%), and households who donated under \$100 (74%), \$100-\$500 (73%), and \$500 and over (86%) to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

DAY CAMP

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 27% (2,700 children) of the 10,000 Jewish children age 3-17 in Detroit attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer (the summer of 2017); 16%, a non-Jewish day camp; and 58% did not attend or work at a day camp.

- The *Jewish day camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 3-17 who attended a day camp who attended a *Jewish* day camp this past summer. The 63% **market share** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 63% compares to 75% in 2005.
- According to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, in total, 1,800 Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer, of whom 39% attended or worked at a day camp located at a synagogue, 16%, at the JCC; and 45%, at a Jewish day school.
- A total of 10,000 Jewish children age 3-17 live in Detroit. Thus, according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey*, 18% of Jewish children age 3-17 attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer. The 18% who attended or worked at a Jewish day camp this past summer according to the *Jewish Institutions Survey* is lower than the 27% according to the Telephone Survey.
- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 3-17 in Detroit who had not sent them to **Jewish day camp** this past summer (the summer of 2017) were asked if cost prevented them from doing so. 16% (800 households) of the 5,000 households with Jewish children age 3-17 did not send a child to a Jewish day camp this past summer because of the cost.



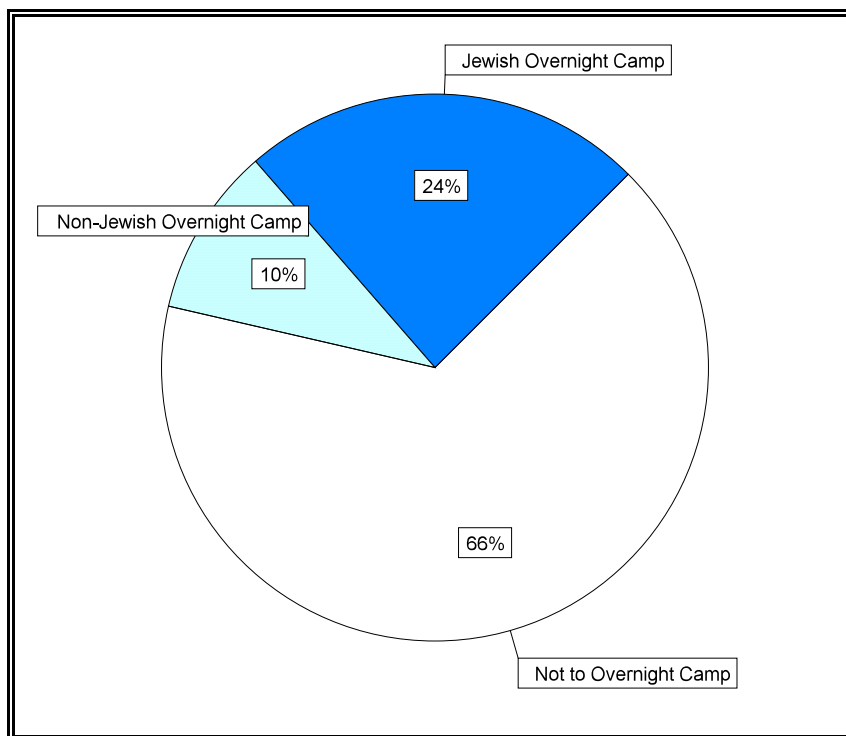
**Day Camp Attended by Jewish Children Age 3-17
This Past Summer**

OVERNIGHT CAMP

A ccording to the Telephone Survey, 24% (1,900 children) of the 7,900 Jewish children age 6-17 in Detroit attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp this past summer (the summer of 2017); 10%, a non-Jewish overnight camp; and 66% did not attend or work at an overnight camp. The 24% who **attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp** this past summer is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 24% compares to 24% in 2005 and 33% in 1989.

- The *Jewish overnight camp market share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of Jewish campers age 6-17 who attended a overnight camp who attended a *Jewish* overnight camp this past summer. The 70% **market share** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 70% compares to 80% in 2005.

- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Detroit who had not sent them to **Jewish overnight camp** this past summer (the summer of 2017) were asked if cost prevented them from doing so. 13% (400 households) of the 3,200 households with Jewish children age 6-17 did not send a child to a Jewish overnight camp this past summer because of the cost.



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

YOUTH GROUP AND AFTER SCHOOL CARE

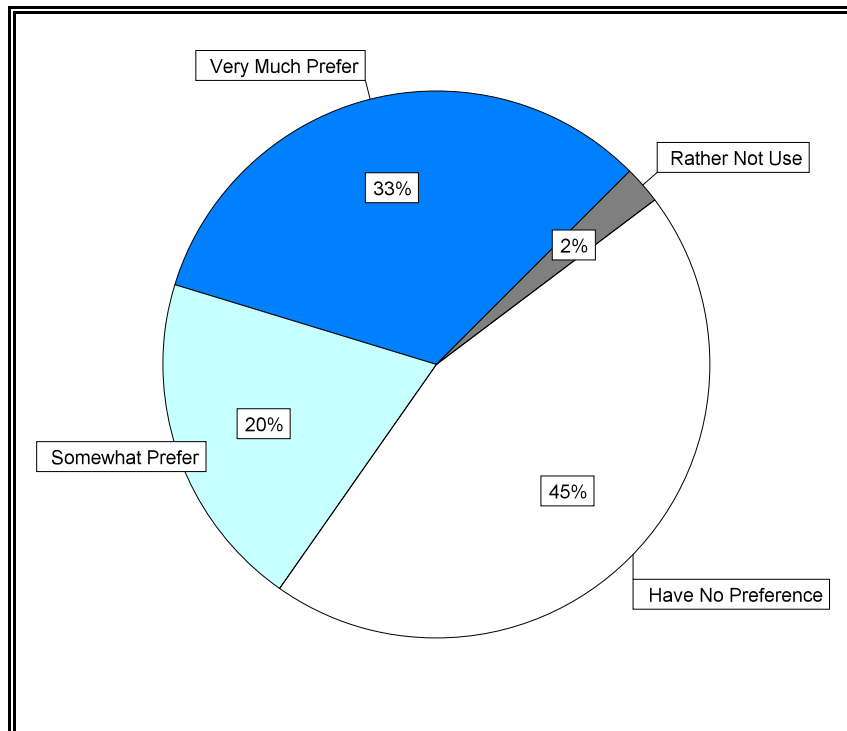
Jewish Teenage Youth Group

● According to the Telephone Survey, 31% of Jewish children age 13-17 are currently participants in a **Jewish teenage youth group**. The 31% of teenagers who participate in a Jewish youth group according to the **Telephone Survey** is about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities. The 31% compares to 48% in 2005 and 61% in 1989.

Jewish-Sponsored After School Care

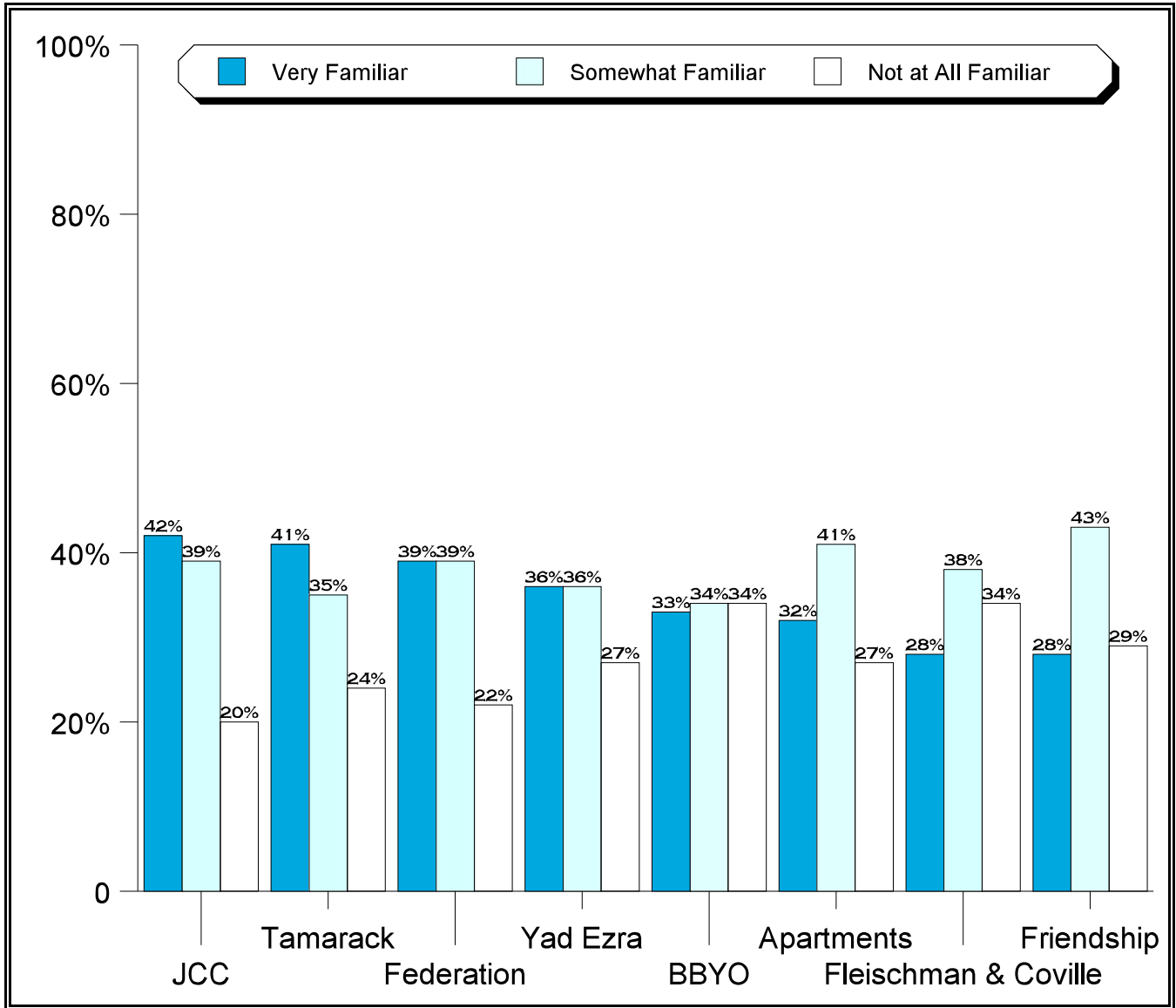
● Respondents with Jewish children 0-12 at home were asked: "Everything else being equal, if you needed after school care: would you very much prefer Jewish after school care, somewhat prefer, have no preference, or rather not use a Jewish-sponsored care?" Note that only Jewish respondents were asked this question.

● 33% of respondents would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored after school care; 20% would somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored after school care; 45% would have no preference; and 2% would rather not use Jewish-sponsored after school care. The percentage who would very much prefer is higher for respondents in households under age 35 (65%), households earning an annual income of under \$100,000 (58%), Orthodox households (73%), in-married households (45%), and households who donated under \$100 to the Jewish Federation in the past year (45%).



Preference for Jewish-Sponsored After School Care

FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH AGENCIES

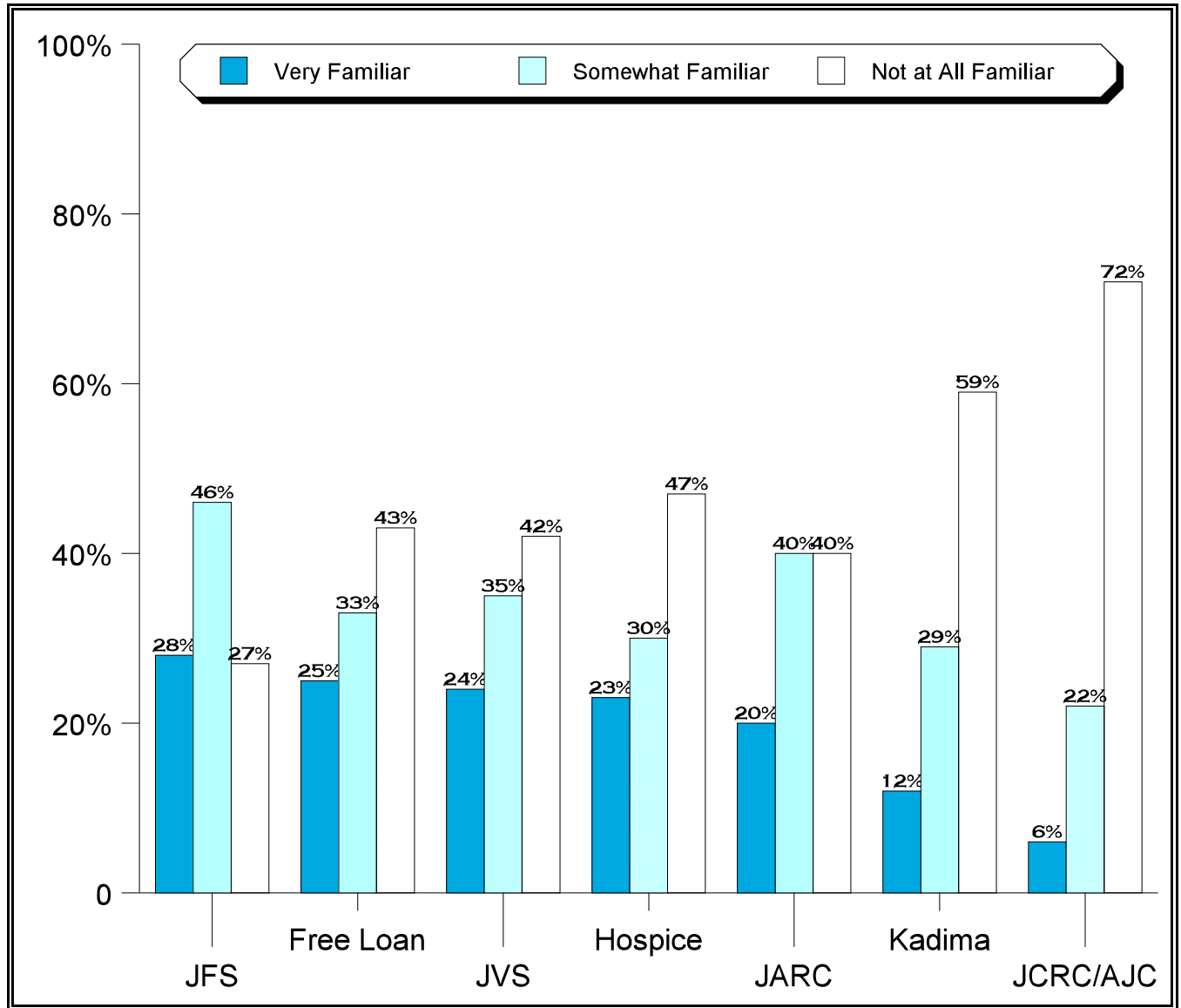


Familiarity with Jewish Agencies - I (Respondents)

FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH AGENCIES

- 28% of respondents are very familiar, 46% are somewhat familiar, and 27% are not at all familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Family Service (JFS)**. The 28% **very familiar** with JFS is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 28% very familiar with JFS compares to 35% in 2005.
- 25% of respondents are very familiar, 33% are somewhat familiar, and 43% are not at all familiar with **Detroit Hebrew Free Loan (*Free Loan*)**, formerly the Hebrew Free Loan Association. The 25% very familiar compares to 24% in 2005.
- 24% of respondents are very familiar, 35% are somewhat familiar, and 42% are not at all familiar with **Jewish Vocational Service (JVS)**. The 24% very familiar compares to 29% in 2005.
- 23% of respondents are very familiar, 30% are somewhat familiar, and 47% are not at all familiar with **Detroit Jewish Hospice and Chaplaincy Network (*Hospice*)**.
- 20% of respondents are very familiar, 40% are somewhat familiar, and 40% are not at all familiar with **Jewish Association for Residential Care (JARC)**.
- 12% of respondents are very familiar, 29% are somewhat familiar, and 59% are not at all familiar with **Kadima**. Kadima provides residential, therapeutic, and social services to people with mental health needs.
- 6% of respondents are very familiar, 22% are somewhat familiar, and 72% are not at all familiar with the **Jewish Community Relations Council/AJC (JCRC/AJC)**.

FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH AGENCIES



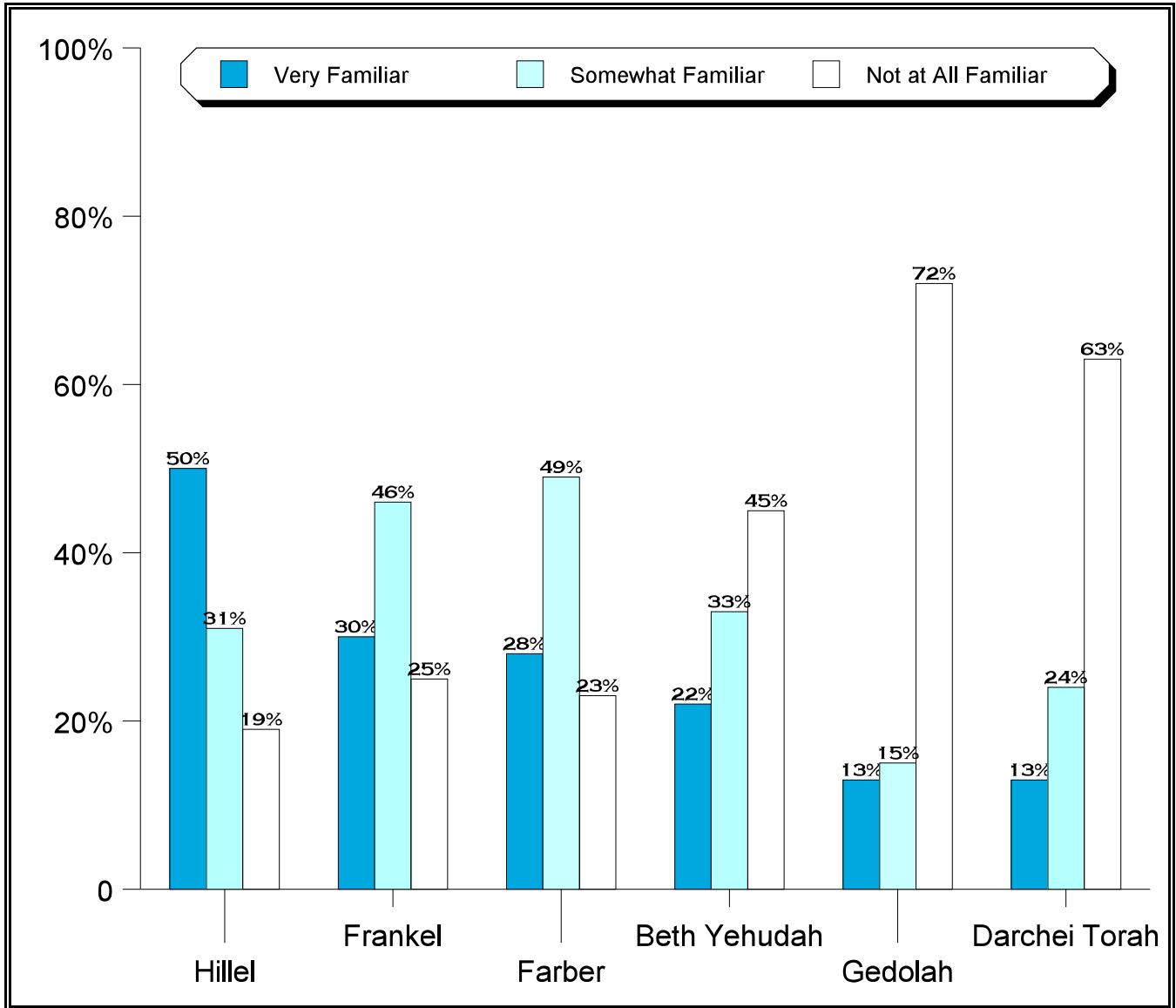
Familiarity with Jewish Agencies - II (Respondents)

FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS

Respondents in households with Jewish children in Detroit were asked whether they are very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with each of six Jewish day schools.

- 50% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 31% are somewhat familiar, and 19% are not at all familiar with the **Hillel Day School of Metropolitan Detroit** (*Hillel*). The 50% very familiar is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish day schools. The 50% compares to 48% in 2005.
- 30% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 46% are somewhat familiar, and 25% are not at all familiar with the **Frankel Jewish Academy of Metropolitan Detroit** (*Frankel*). The 30% very familiar is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish day schools. The 30% compares to 32% in 2005.
- 28% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 49% are somewhat familiar, and 23% are not at all familiar with the **Farber/Akiva Hebrew Day School** (*Farber*). The 28% very familiar is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish day schools. The 28% compares to 31% in 2005.
- 22% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 33% are somewhat familiar, and 45% are not at all familiar with the **Yeshiva Beth Yehudah** (*Beth Yehudah*). The 22% very familiar is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish day schools. The 22% compares to 32% in 2005.
- 13% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 15% are somewhat familiar, and 72% are not at all familiar with **Yeshiva Gedolah** (*Gedolah*). The 13% very familiar is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish day schools. The 13% compares to 24% in 2005.
- 13% of respondents in households with Jewish children are very familiar, 24% are somewhat familiar, and 63% are not at all familiar with the **Yeshivas Darchei Torah** (*Darchei Torah*). The 13% very familiar is well below average among about 40 comparison Jewish day schools. The 13% compares to 27% in 2005.

FAMILIARITY WITH JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS



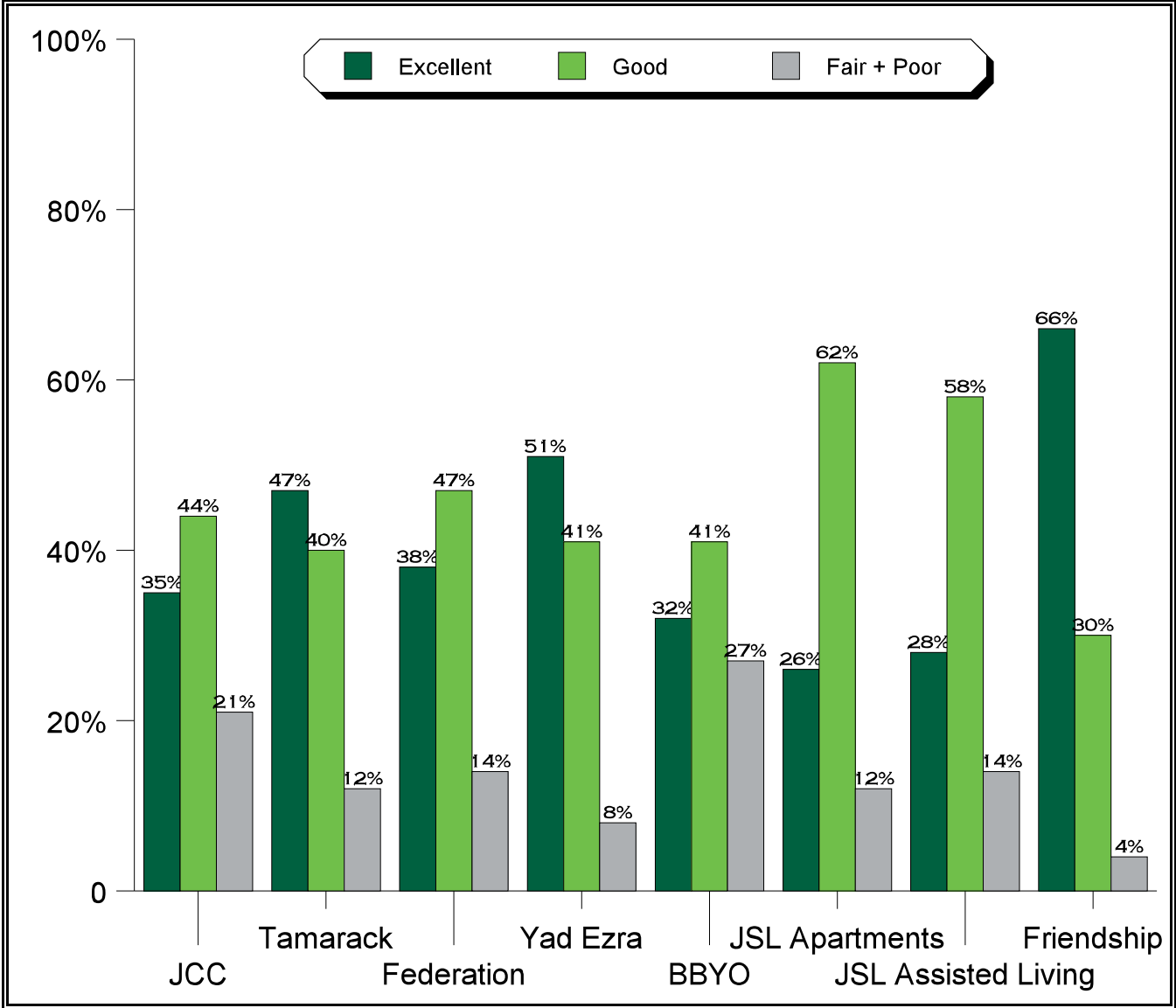
Familiarity with Jewish Day Schools (Respondents in Households with Jewish Children)

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH AGENCIES

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit and some of its agencies were asked to provide perceptions of those agencies on a scale of excellent, good, fair, and poor. Many respondents who were only somewhat familiar, and some who were very familiar with some of the agencies were unable to provide perceptions.

- 35% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Community Center of Metro Detroit (JCC)** perceive it as excellent; 44%, good; 19%, fair; and 2%, poor. The 35% excellent perceptions of the JCC is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish Community Centers. The 35% compares to 34% in 2005.
- 47% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Fresh Air Society/Tamarack Camps (Tamarack)** perceive it as excellent; 40%, good; 11%, fair; and 1%, poor. The 47% compares to 40% in 2005.
- 38% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit (Federation)** perceive it as excellent; 47%, good; 12%, fair; and 3%, poor. The 38% **excellent perceptions** of the local Jewish Federation is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 38% compares to 35% in 2005.
- 51% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yad Ezra (Yad Ezra)** perceive it as excellent; 41%, good; 7%, fair; and 1%, poor. Yad Ezra is a kosher food bank.
- 32% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with **BBYO** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 41%, good; 26%, fair; and 1%, poor. BBYO is a Jewish youth group.
- 26% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Senior Life **Apartments** (Prentis, Meer, Hechtman, and Teitel) perceive them as excellent; 62%, good; 11%, fair; and 1%, poor. The 26% compares to 36% in 2005.
- 28% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the Jewish Senior Life **Assisted Living**/Fleischman Residence or Coville Apartments (*Assisted Living*) perceive them as excellent; 58%, good; 13%, fair; and 1%, poor. The 28% compares to 34% in 2005.
- 66% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with **Friendship Circle (Friendship)** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 30%, good; 3%, fair; and 1%, poor. The Friendship Circle provides support to people with special needs and their families.

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH AGENCIES

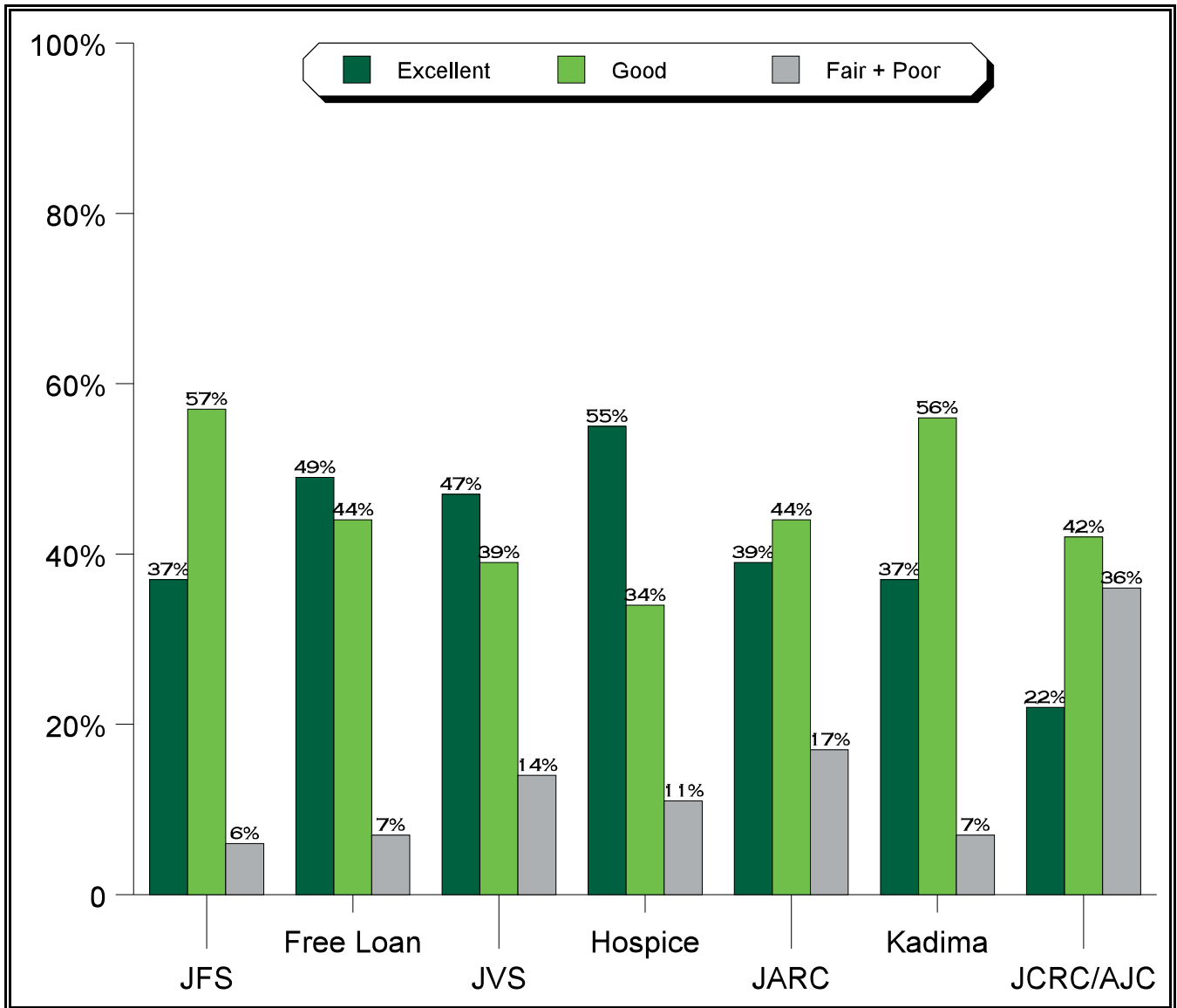


Perception of Jewish Agencies - I
 (Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Agency)

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH AGENCIES

- 37% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with **Jewish Family Service (JFS)** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 57%, good; 5%, fair; and 1%, poor. The 37% excellent perceptions of JFS is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 37% compares to 34% in 2005.
- 49% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with **Detroit Hebrew Free Loan (Free Loan)** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 44%, good; 7%, fair; and 0%, poor. The 49% excellent perceptions compares to 41% in 2005.
- 47% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with **Jewish Vocational Service (JVS)** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 39%, good; 10%, fair; and 4%, poor. The 47% excellent perceptions compares to 35% in 2005
- 55% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with the **Detroit Jewish Hospice and Chaplaincy Network (Hospice)** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 34%, good; 11%, fair; and 0%, poor.
- 39% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with **Jewish Association for Residential Care (JARC)** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 44%, good; 14%, fair; and 3%, poor.
- 37% of respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with **Kadima** and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 56%, good; 6%, fair; and 1%, poor. Kadima provides mental health services.
- 22% of respondents who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Jewish Community Relations Council/AJC (JCRC/AJC)** perceive it as excellent; 42%, good; 33%, fair; and 4%, poor.

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH AGENCIES



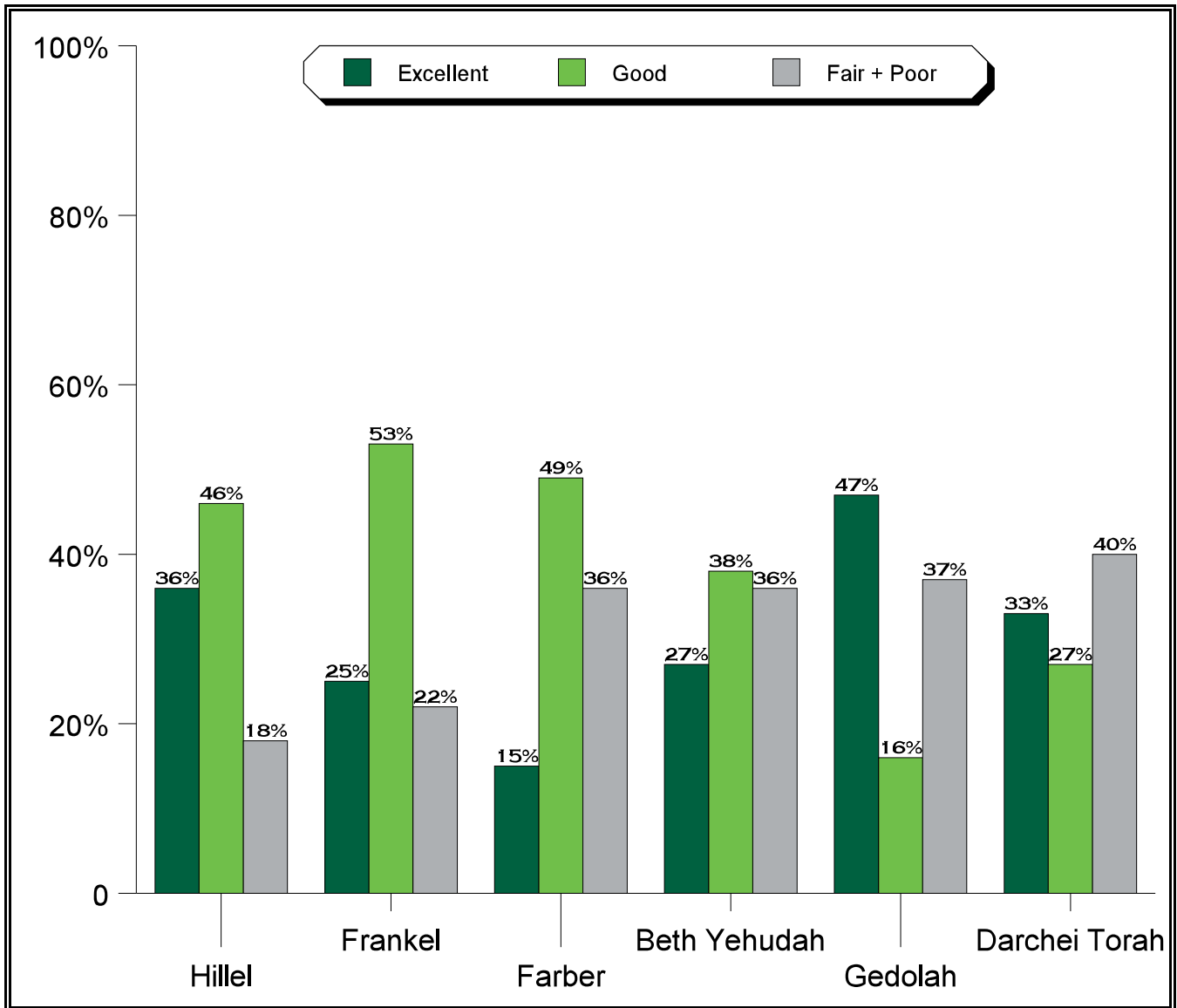
Perception of Jewish Agencies - II
 (Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar with the Agency)

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS

Respondents in households with Jewish children in Detroit who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the six Jewish day schools were asked to provide perceptions of those schools on a scale of excellent, good, fair, and poor.

- 36% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Hillel Day School of Metropolitan Detroit** (*Hillel*) perceive it as excellent; 46%, good; 17%, fair; and 1%, poor. The 36% excellent perceptions is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish day schools. The 36% compares to 34% in 2005.
- 25% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Frankel Jewish Academy of Metropolitan Detroit** (*Frankel*) perceive it as excellent; 53%, good; 19%, fair; and 3%, poor. The 25% excellent perceptions is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish day schools. The 25% compares to 44% in 2005.
- 15% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with the **Farber/Akiva Hebrew Day School** (*Farber*) perceive it as excellent; 49%, good; 31%, fair; and 5%, poor. The 15% excellent perceptions is the fourth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish day schools. The 15% compares to 21% in 2005.
- 27% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshiva Beth Yehudah** (*Beth Yehudah*) perceive it as excellent; 38%, good; 25%, fair; and 11%, poor. The 27% excellent perceptions is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish day schools. The 27% compares to 38% in 2005.
- 47% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshiva Gedolah** (*Gedolah*) perceive it as excellent; 16%, good; 23%, fair; and 14%, poor. The 47% excellent perceptions is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish day schools. The 47% compares to 42% in 2005.
- 33% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar or somewhat familiar with **Yeshivas Darchei Torah** (*Darchei Torah*) perceive it as excellent; 27%, good; 29%, fair; and 11%, poor. The 33% excellent perceptions is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish day schools. The 33% compares to 39% in 2005.

PERCEPTION OF JEWISH DAY SCHOOLS



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

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

In total, 19% (5,900 households) of 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit contain an adult who has a physical, mental, or other health condition (*health-limited adult*) that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. Each respondent defined “physical, mental, or other health condition” for himself/herself. The 19% of households containing a **health-limited adult** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 19% compares to 17% in 2005.

- Included in the 19% are 7% (2,100 households) of households in which an adult needs daily assistance as a result of his/her condition and 1% (300 households) of households in which an adult needs weekly assistance as a result of his/her condition. The 7% of households containing a **health-limited adult who needs daily assistance** is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 7% compares to 4% in 2005.
- 3.2% (2,200 adults) of the 68,600 adults in Jewish households in Detroit are disabled and consequently unable to work. Of the 2,200 adults, 2,000 are age 18-74.
- 1.5% (470 households) of 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit contain a disabled adult child (age 18 and over) who is unable to work and lives at home with his/her parents or other adults. The nature of the disability was not queried. The 1.5% does not include households in which the disabled adult children are living in group homes, either in Detroit or elsewhere.

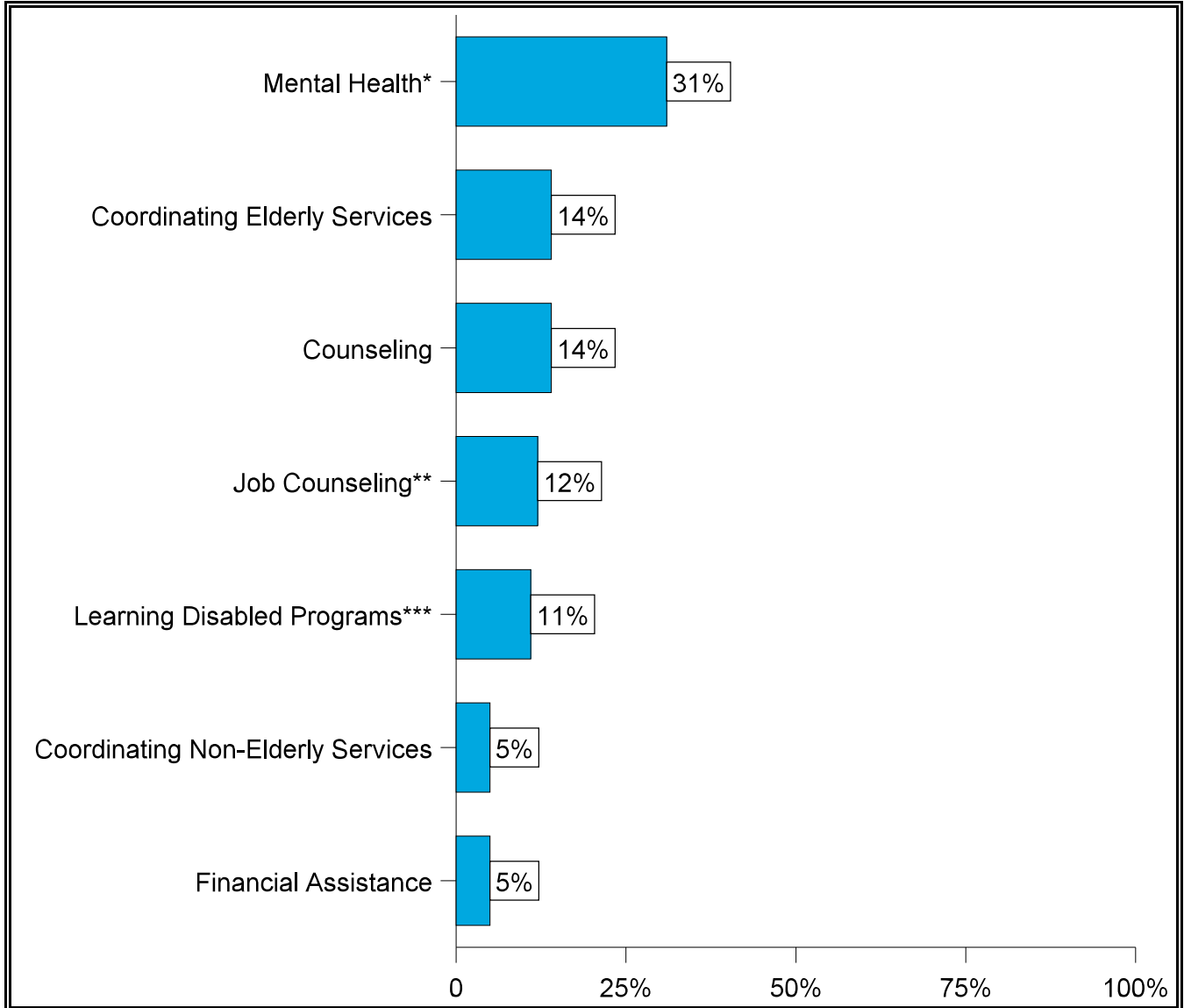
General Social Services

- 14.4% (4,540 households) of the 31,500 households needed **help in coordinating services for an elderly person** (*coordinating services*) in the past year. Included in the 14.4% are 1.0% (320 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 6.1% (1,920 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 7.3% (2,300 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed help in coordinating services for an elderly person received it, and receipt of this service is split relatively evenly between Jewish and non-Jewish providers.
- 4.9% (1,550 households) of the 31,500 households needed **help in coordinating services for a non-elderly disabled person** in the past year. Included in the 4.9% are 2.1% (660 households) of households who did not receive help in coordinating services, 1.1% (350 households) who received help from Jewish sources, and 1.7% (540 households) who received help from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed help in coordinating services for a non-elderly person received it, and receipt of this service is split relatively evenly between Jewish and non-Jewish providers.
- 14.0% (4,410 households) of the 31,500 households needed **marital, family, or personal counseling** (*counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 14.0% are 2.0% (630 households) of households who did not receive counseling, 1.1% (350 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 10.9% (3,430 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed counseling received it, and most households received counseling from non-Jewish sources.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

- 4.7% (1,480 households) of the 31,500 households needed **financial assistance to cover basic living needs** in the past year. Included in the 4.7% are 2.2% (690 households) of households who did not receive financial assistance, 1.0% (320 households) who received financial assistance from Jewish sources, and 1.5% (470 households) who received it from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed financial assistance received it and receipt was split relatively evenly between Jewish and non-Jewish sources. Note that this question was asked only of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 and that households earning \$50,000 and over were assumed, for the purpose of this analysis, not to have needed financial assistance in the past year.
- 12.1% (3,300 households) of 27,200 households with adults age **18-74** needed **help in finding a job or choosing an occupation** (*job counseling*) in the past year. Included in the 12.1% are 2.8% (760 households) of households who did not receive job counseling, 1.8% (490 households) who received counseling from Jewish sources, and 7.5% (2,040 households) who received counseling from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed job counseling received it, and most households who received job counseling received it from non-Jewish sources.
- 11.3% (680 households) of the 6,000 households with Jewish children age 0-17 needed **programs for children with learning disabilities or other special needs, such as developmental disabilities** (*learning disabled programs*) in the past year. The nature or degree of the learning disability or other special need was not queried. Included in the 11.3% are 2.1% (130 households) of households who did not enroll the children in learning disabled or special needs programs, 3.5% (210 households) who enrolled the children in learning disabled or special needs programs provided by Jewish sources, and 5.7% (340 households) who enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed programs received them, and receipt of this service is split relatively evenly between Jewish and non-Jewish providers.
- 30.8% (1,450 households) of the 4,700 households with Jewish children age 5-17 needed **mental health services** (*mental health services*) in the past year. The nature or degree of the mental health service needed was not queried. Included in the 30.8% are 4.1% (190 households) of households who did not enroll the children in mental health services, 1.3% (60 households) who enrolled the children in mental health services provided by Jewish sources, and 25.4% (1,200 households) who enrolled the children in programs provided by non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed programs received them, and almost all households who received programs received them from non-Jewish sources.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS



Need for Social Services in the Past Year

* Of households with children age 5-17

** Of households with adults age 18-74.

*** Of households with Jewish children age 0-17. Also includes need for "Special Needs Programs"

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

Social Services for Persons Age 75 and Over and for Younger Disabled Persons

- 21.5% (1,300 households) of the 6,100 Jewish households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home health care such as physical therapy and nursing services** in the past year. Included in the 21.5% are 3.1% (190 households) of households who did not receive in-home health care, 1.6% (100 households) who received in-home health care from Jewish sources; and 16.8% (1,030 households) who received in-home health care from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed in-home health care received it, and most households who received in-home health care received it from non-Jewish sources.

Note that another 1,750 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed in-home health care in the past year. About 1,450 received the care from non-Jewish sources and 300 did not receive such care.

- 19.6% (1,200 households) of the 6,100 Jewish households with persons age 75 and over needed **in-home support services such as shopping, meal preparation, personal care, and housekeeping** in the past year. Included in the 19.6% are 3.0% (180 households) of households who did not receive in-home support services, 1.1% (70 households) who received in-home support services from Jewish sources; and 15.5% (950 households) who received in-home support services from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed in-home support services received it, and most households who received in-home support services received it from non-Jewish sources.

Note that another 1,450 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed in-home support services in the past year. About 100 received such services from Jewish sources; 1,160 from non-Jewish sources; and 180 did not received in-home support services.

- 44.1% (2,700 households) of the 6,100 Jewish households with persons age 75 and over needed **handyman or home maintenance services** in the past year. Included in the 44.1% are 2.6% (160 households) of households who did not receive handyman or home maintenance services, 2.1% (130 households) who received handyman or home maintenance services from Jewish sources; and 39.4% (2,400 households) who received handyman or home maintenance services from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed handyman or home maintenance services received it, and most households who received handyman or home maintenance services received it from non-Jewish sources.

Note that another 2,550 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed handyman or home maintenance services in the past year. About 40 received such services from Jewish sources; 2,200 from non-Jewish sources; and 310 did not received handyman or home maintenance services.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

- 13.8% (840 households) of the 6,100 Jewish households with persons age 75 and over needed **senior transportation** in the past year. Included in the 13.8% are 3.9% (240 households) of households who did not receive senior transportation, 3.1% (190 households) who received senior transportation from Jewish sources, and 6.8% (420 households) who received senior transportation from non-Jewish sources. Thus, most households who needed senior transportation received it, and most received senior transportation from non-Jewish sources.

Note that another 850 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed senior transportation in the past year. About 50 received transportation services from Jewish sources; 550 from non-Jewish sources; and 250 did not received transportation.

- 1.5% (90 households) of the 6,100 households with elderly persons needed **nursing home care** in the past year. Included in the 1.5% are 0.3% (20 households) of households who did not receive nursing home care, 0.1% (5 households) of households who received Jewish nursing home care and 1.1% (70 households) who received non-Jewish nursing home care. Thus, most households who needed nursing home care received it, and most received nursing home care from non-Jewish sources.

The need for nursing home care for households with elderly persons is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Note that another 400 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed nursing home care in the past year. About 25 received such care from Jewish sources; 375 from non-Jewish sources.

- 3.9% (240 households) of the 6,100 households with elderly persons needed **adult day care or adult day programs** in the past year. Included in the 3.9% are 1.9% (120 households) of households who did not receive adult day care or adult day programs, 0.8% (50 households) of households who received Jewish adult day care or adult day programs and 1.2% (70 households) who received non-Jewish adult day care or adult day programs. Thus, half of households who needed adult day care/programs did not receive it, and the receipt of adult day care or adult day programs was divided between Jewish and non-Jewish adult day programs.

Note that another 240 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed adult day care or adult day programs in the past year. About 40 received such care from Jewish sources; 180 from non-Jewish sources; and 25 did not received adult day care.

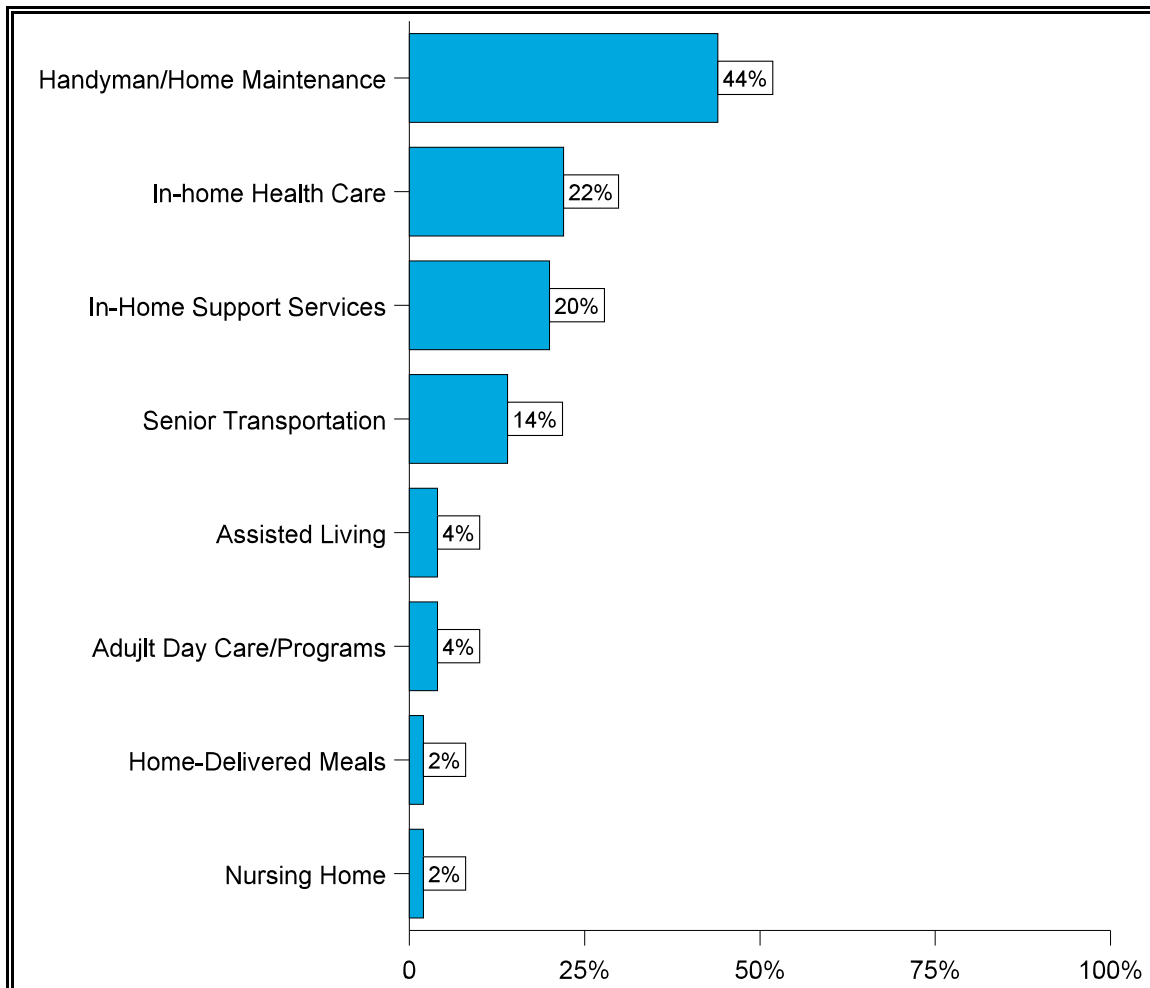
- 4.0% (240 households) of the 6,100 households with persons age 75 and over needed an **assisted living facility** in the past year. Included in the 4.0% are 2.2% (135 households) of households who did not move into an assisted living facility, 1.1% (70 households) who moved into a Jewish assisted living facility, and 0.7% (40 households) who moved into a non-Jewish assisted living facility. Thus, about half of households who needed an assisted living facility moved into one, and more than half of households who moved into an assisted living facility moved into a Jewish assisted living facility.

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

Note that another 300 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed an assisted living facility in the past year. About 100 moved into an assisted living facility from Jewish sources; 70 from non-Jewish sources; and 130 did not use an assisted living facility.

- 1.9% (120 households) of the 6,100 Jewish households with persons age 75 and over needed **home-delivered meals** in the past year. Included in the 1.9% are 1.1% (70 households) who received home-delivered meals from Jewish sources and 0.8% (50 households) who received home delivered meals from non-Jewish sources. Thus, all households who needed home-delivered meals received them and about half received home-delivered meals from non-Jewish sources.

Note that another 215 households *with no household member age 75 and over but with at least once person who is health-limited or the household cares for a disabled non-elderly relative* needed home-delivered meals in the past year. About 10 received such meals from Jewish sources and 210 from non-Jewish sources.

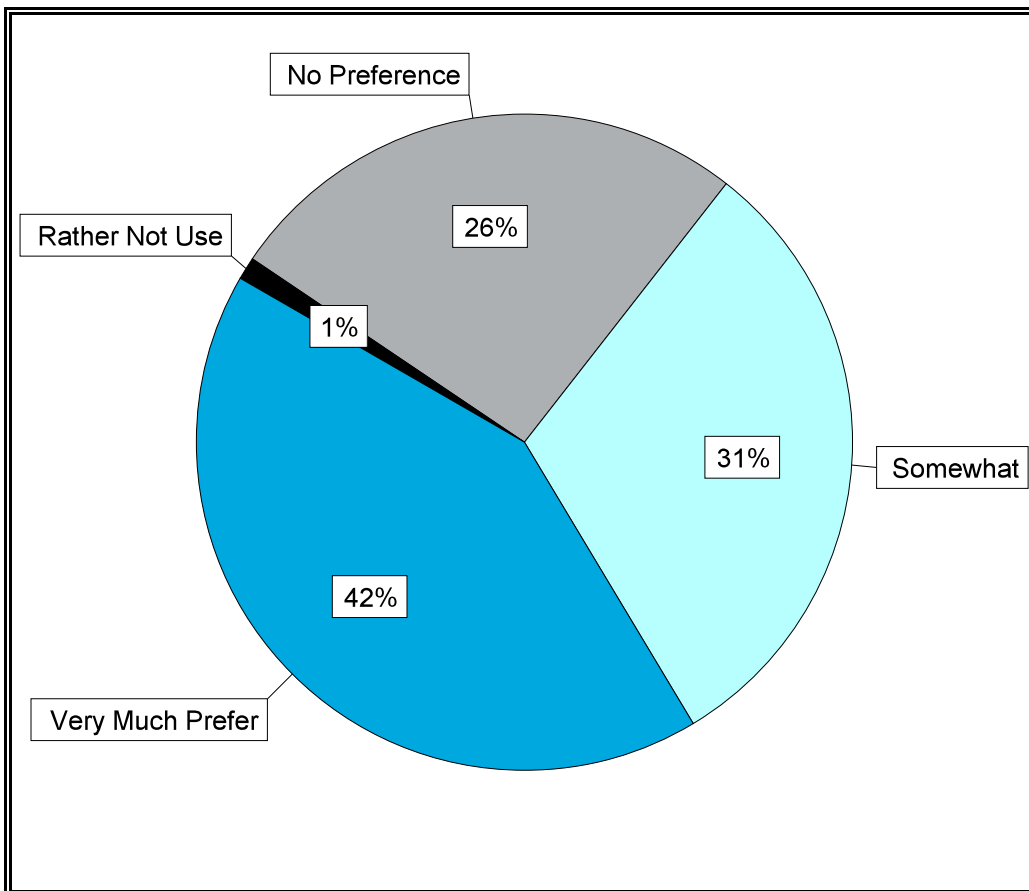


**Need for Elderly Social Services in the Past Year
in Households with Elderly Persons (Age 75 and Over)**

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

Preference for Jewish Sponsorship of Adult Care Facilities

- Jewish respondents age 40 and over in Detroit were asked: “Everything else being equal, if you needed senior housing, assisted living, or a nursing home [for an elderly relative], would you: very much prefer a Jewish-sponsored facility, somewhat prefer, have no preference, or rather not use a Jewish-sponsored facility?” Note that the phrase “for an elderly relative” was added for respondents under age 64. Note also that only Jewish respondents were asked this question.
- The 42% who would **very much prefer** Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 42% compares to 62% in 2005.
- The 26% who would **have no preference** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 26% compares to 14% in 2005.
- Jewish respondents age 40 and over who would very much or somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored senior housing were asked if they would prefer kosher food. 20% would very much prefer kosher food; 18% would somewhat prefer kosher food; 47% would have no preference; and 15% would rather not have kosher food. Thus, *of the 72% of respondents who would very much or somewhat prefer Jewish-sponsored housing, 38% would very much or somewhat prefer kosher food.* This means that, in total, about 27% of all respondents age 40 and over would very or somewhat prefer kosher food in a Jewish-sponsored facility.



Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facilities

SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

Households Caring for an Elderly Relative

- 10% (2,550 households) of the 25,500 Jewish households in Detroit in which the respondent is age 40 or over and Jewish have an elderly relative who lives outside the respondent's home and in some way depends upon the household for their care (*caregiver households*). The respondent defined "care" for himself/herself. Included in the 10% of caregiver households are 9% in which the elderly relative lives in Detroit and 1% in which the elderly relative lives elsewhere. The 10% of caregiver households is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 10% compares to 14% in 2005.
- 6.4% (2,000 households) of the 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit have a non-elderly relative who lives outside the respondent's home and in some way depends upon the household for their care (*caregiver households*). The respondent defined "care" for himself/herself.
- 9.3% (475 households) of the 5,100 Jewish households with children in Detroit in which the respondent is age 40 or over and Jewish are caregiver households. The adults in these households, who have been called the *sandwich generation*, have the responsibility to care for both minor children at home and elderly relatives who live outside their home. The 9% of households with children who are caregiver households is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 9% compares to 17% in 2005.

Local Adult Children

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Detroit were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in Detroit (*households with local adult children*) or elsewhere. The results are shown in the "Location of Adult Children" section in Chapter 3.

The location of adult children has an impact upon social service needs because households with local adult children often have a support system, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis, that may not be available to households with no adult children living in Detroit. Social service needs tend to increase significantly with age. 68% of households in which the respondent is *age 75 or over* have at least one adult child who has established his/her own home in Detroit. The 68% is the fifth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 66% in Baltimore and 45% in St. Louis. The 68% compares to 67% in 2005.

TRIPS TO ISRAEL

Overall, 63% of Jewish households in Detroit contain a member who visited Israel. The 63% of households in which a member **visited Israel** is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 63% compares to 58% in 2005.

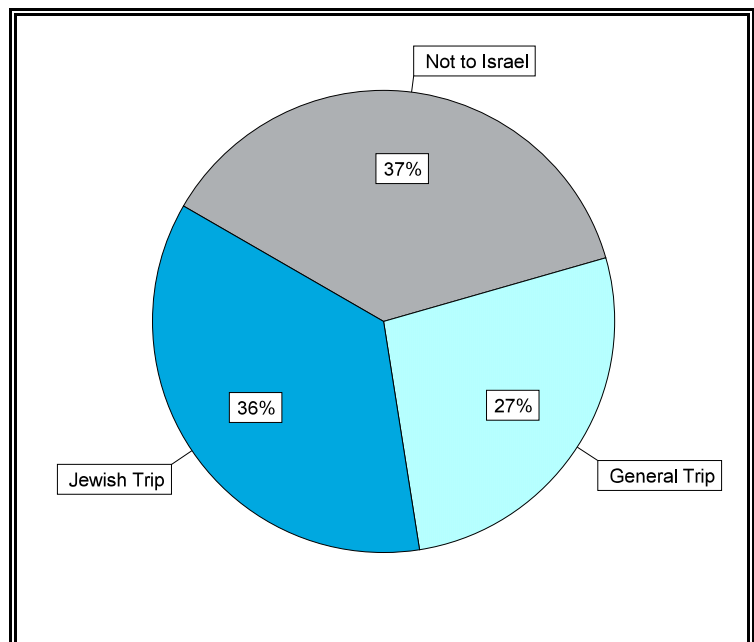
- The 36% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **Jewish trip** is the highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 36% compares to 29% in 2005.
- The 28% of households in which a member visited Israel on a **general trip** is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 28% compares to 29% in 2005.
- The *Jewish Trip Market Share (market share)* is defined as the percentage of households in which a member who visited Israel visited on a Jewish trip. The 57% **market share** is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 54% compares to 50% in 2005.

Trips to Israel by Jewish Children

- 33% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Detroit have sent or taken a Jewish child to Israel. 7% went on a Jewish trip and 25% on a general trip.
- The 33% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent or taken a Jewish child on a **trip to Israel** is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in Cleveland, 26% in Baltimore, and 16% in St. Louis. The 33% compares to 25% in 2005 and 7% in 1989.
- Respondents in households with Jewish children age 6-17 in Detroit (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) were asked if cost ever prevented them from sending or taking a child on a trip to Israel. 46% (1,700 households) of 3,700 households with Jewish children age 6-17 (whose Jewish children have not visited Israel) did not send a Jewish child on a trip to Israel because of cost.

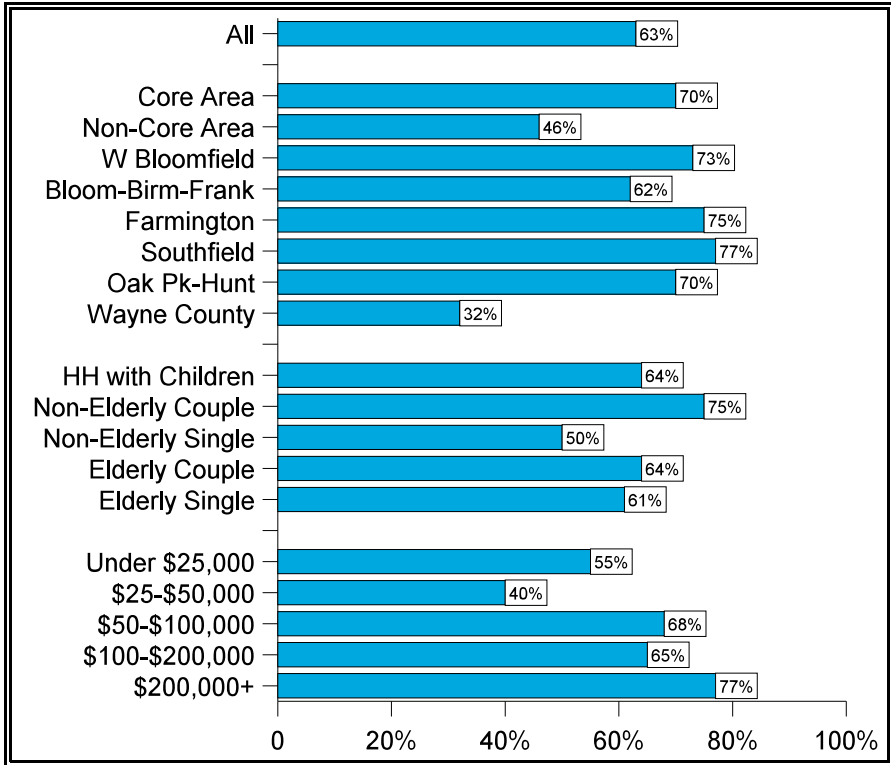
Correlations of Jewish Behaviors with Trips to Israel

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

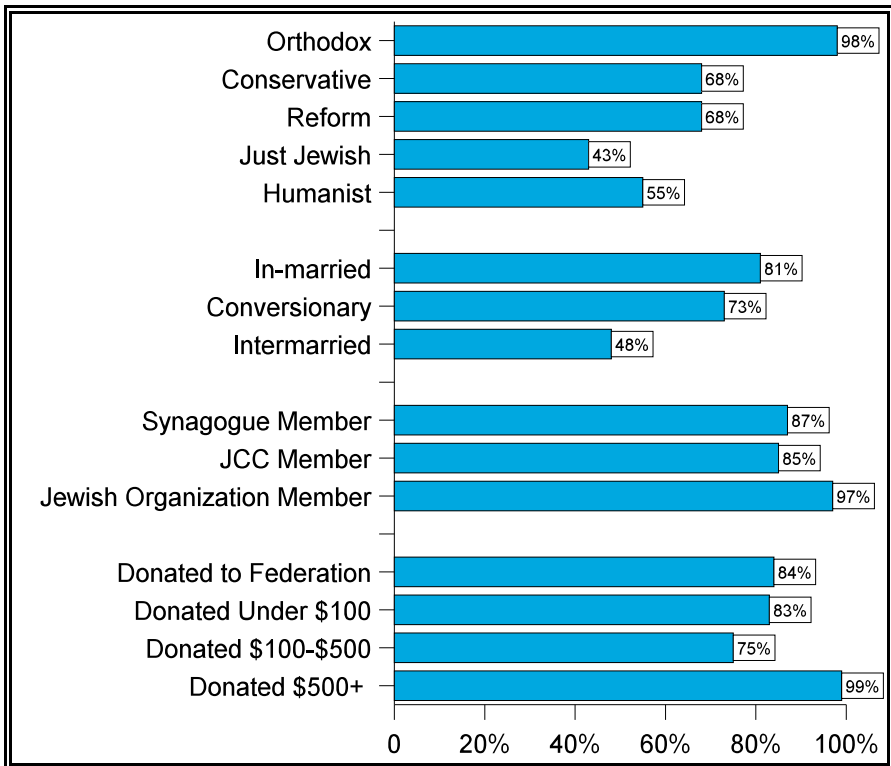


Trips to Israel

TRIPS TO ISRAEL



Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

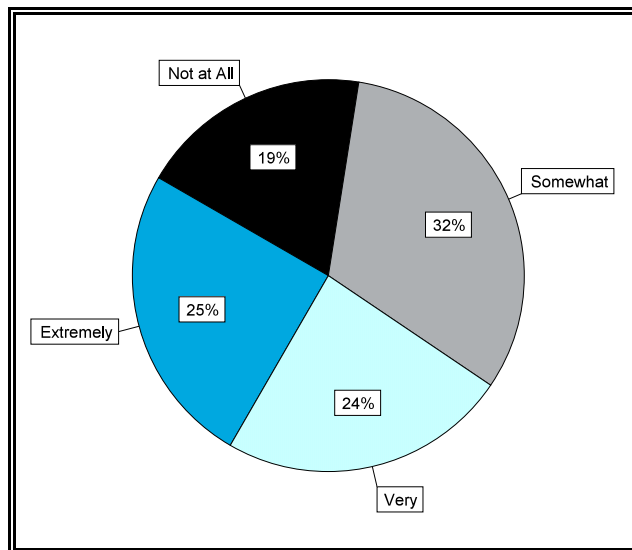


Households in Which a Member Visited Israel

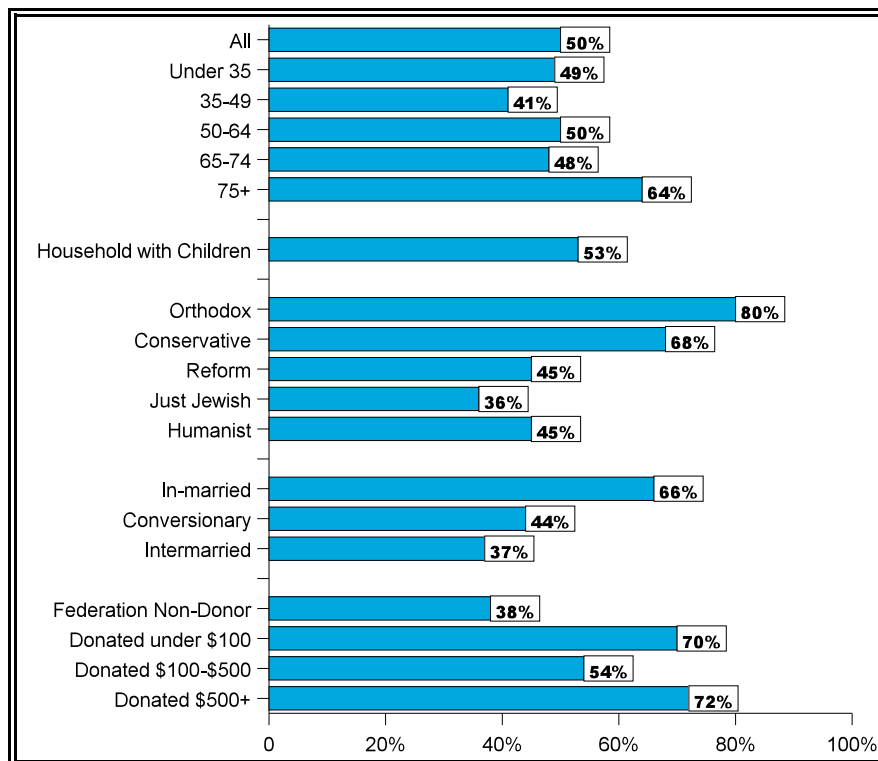
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL

Jewish respondents in Detroit were asked: “How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Would you say extremely, very, somewhat, or not attached?” 25% of respondents are extremely attached, 24% are very attached, 32% are somewhat attached, and 19% are not attached to Israel. In total, 50% of respondents are extremely/very attached to Israel.

- The 50% who are **extremely/very attached** to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 50% compares to 56% in 2005.



Emotional Attachment to Israel

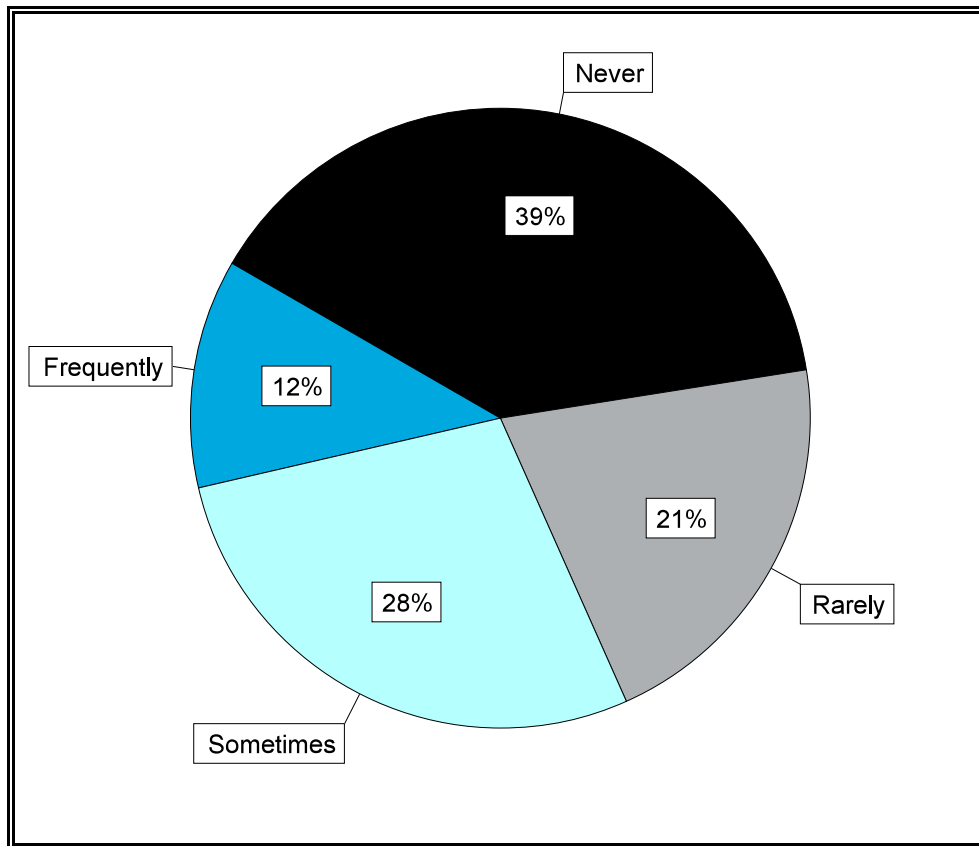


Extremely or Very Attached to Israel (Jewish Respondents)

EXPRESSING VIEWS ABOUT ISRAEL

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit were asked whether they have had any conversations with other Jews in Detroit about the political situation in Israel. If they did have conversations, they were asked if they frequently, sometimes, rarely, or never hesitate to express their views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Detroit.

- 70% (22,000 households) of Jewish respondents had conversations with other Jews in Detroit about the political situation in Israel.
- 40% (8,900 households) of Jewish respondents who have had conversations with other Jews in Detroit about the political situation in Israel frequently/sometimes hesitate to express their views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Detroit.



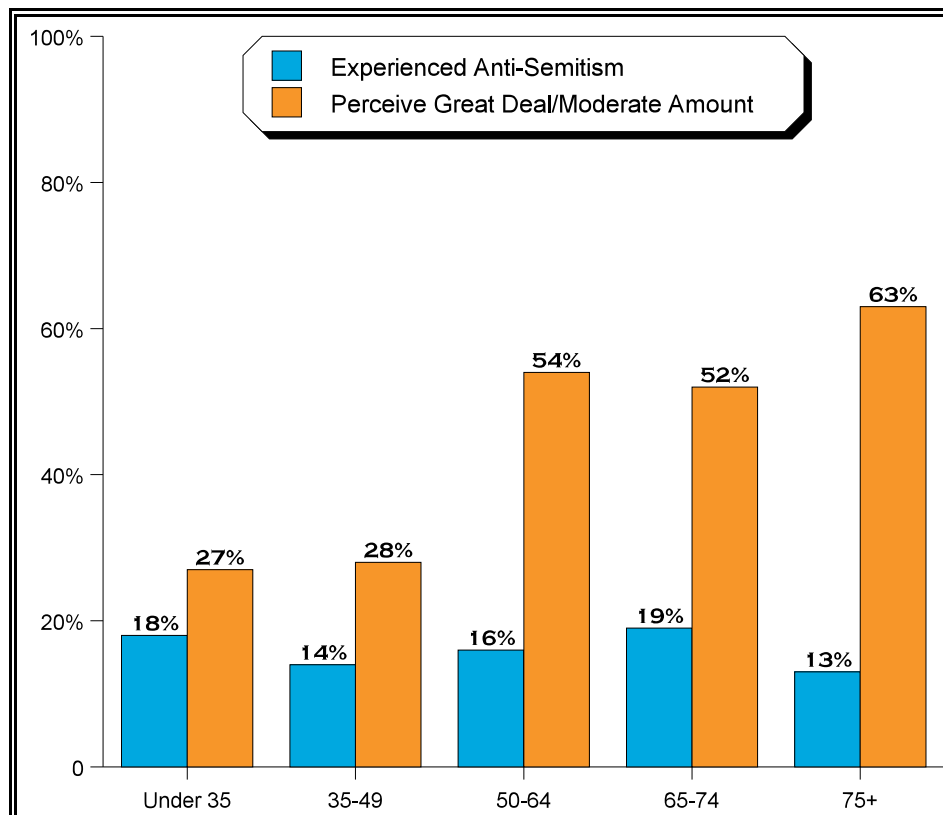
Hesitate to Express Views about Political Situation in Israel

- The percentage who frequently/sometimes hesitate is 48% for Orthodox Jews, 47% for Conservative Jews, 28% for Reform Jews, 52% for the Just Jewish, and 49% for Humanist Jews.
- The percentage who frequently/sometimes hesitate is 38% for respondents under age 35; 46%, age 35-49; 36%, age 50-64; and 43% age 65 and over.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Anti-Semitism has been a major concern of the American Jewish community and while, on the whole, surveys show that Jews are the most liked religious group in the US, recent changes have led to considerable change.

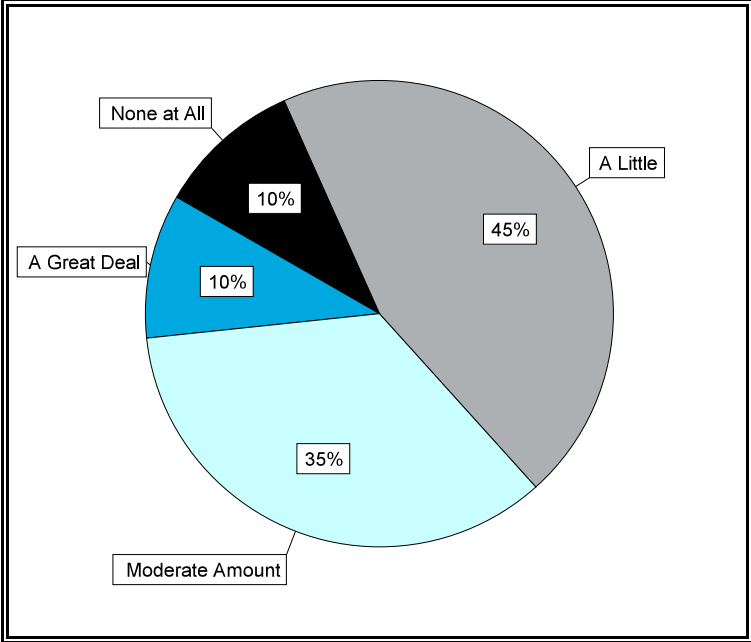
- Overall, 16% (5,200 households) of 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit personally experienced anti-Semitism in Detroit in the past year. The respondent defined anti-Semitism for himself/herself. The 16% who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 16% compares to 15% in 2005.
- 13% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 contain a Jewish child age 6-17 who experienced anti-Semitism in Detroit in the past year. The 13% with a Jewish child age 6-17 who **experienced anti-Semitism** in the local community in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 13% compares to 18% in 2005.
- 22% of the households in which a child experienced anti-Semitism live in 48322 (West Bloomfield), 12% in 48075 (Southfield), and 11% in 48070 (Huntington Woods).



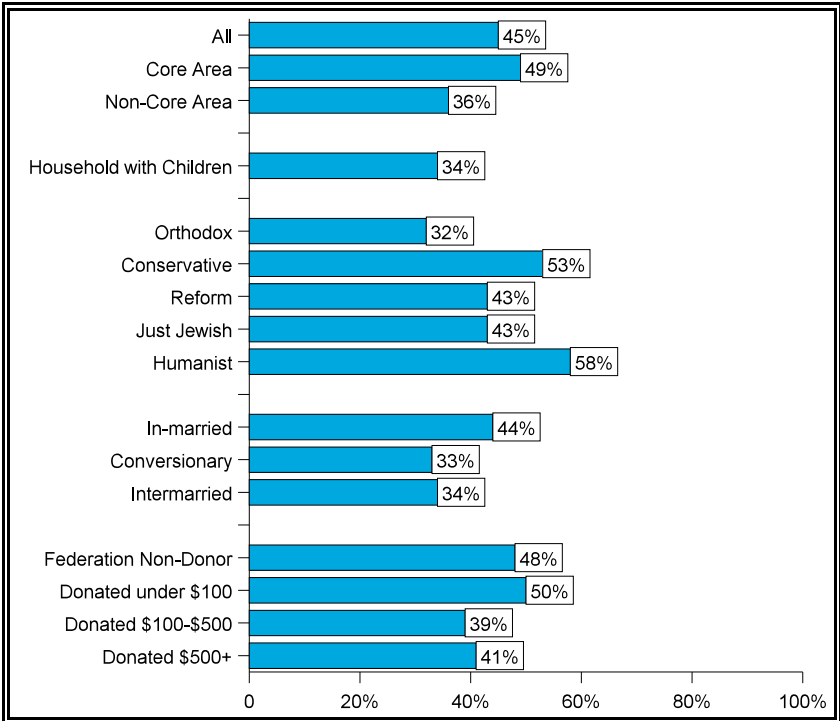
Experienced Anti-Semitism in Detroit in the Past Year and Perceive a Great Deal/Moderate Amount of Anti-Semitism in Detroit by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

ANTI-SEMITISM

• 10% of respondents perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Detroit; 35%, a moderate amount; 45%, a little; and 10%, none at all. The 45% who perceive a **great deal/moderate amount** of anti-Semitism in the local community is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 45% compares to 61% in 2005.



Perception of Anti-Semitism in Detroit



Perceive A Great Deal/Moderate Amount of Anti-Semitism in Detroit

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit were asked whether each born or raised Jewish adult in the household who was at least 72 years old and was foreign born considered himself/herself to be a Holocaust survivor or someone who between 1933 and 1945 fled an area that came under NAZI rule or influence (survivor). Respondents were also asked if any adult in the households was the child of a survivor or the grandchild of a survivor.

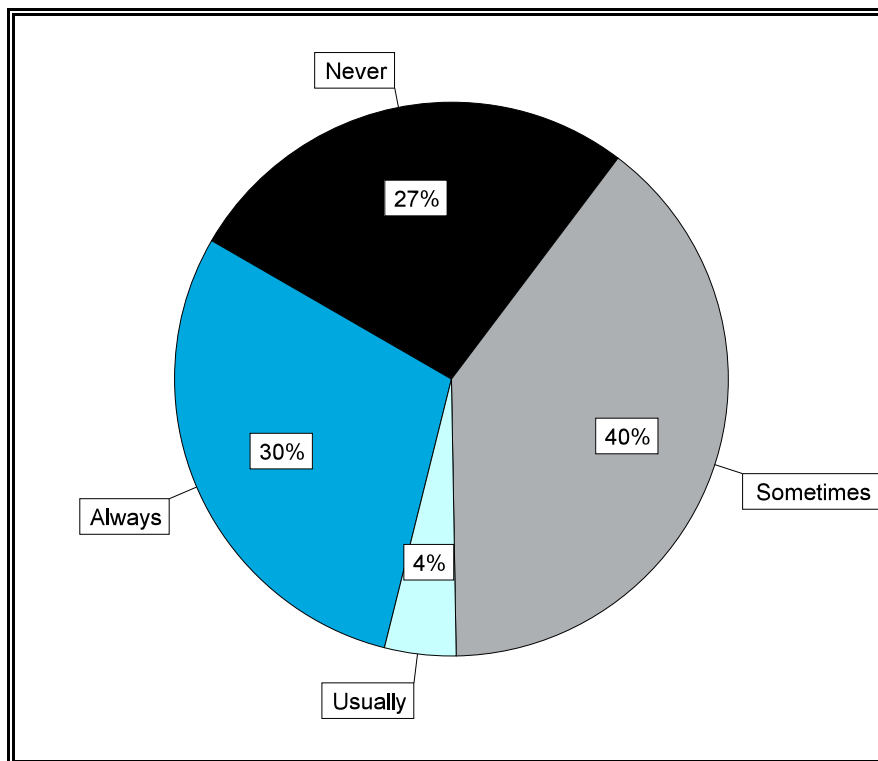
- Note that estimates of the percentage and number of survivors should be treated as minimum estimates for the following reasons. First, some survivors live in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers and are therefore excluded from the Telephone Survey. Second, survivors are probably over-represented among respondents who refused to admit being Jewish when called "out of the blue" and asked if they are Jewish by the Telephone Survey. Third, survivors, who are age 72 and over, are probably also more likely to be over-represented among "ineligible respondents," that is, among respondents who were unable to complete the Telephone Survey due to health reasons (such as hearing and mental impairments). Jewish Family Service indicates that they served 526 survivors in the past year. Thus, in Detroit, the Telephone Survey clearly underestimates the number of survivors.

Table 15 Holocaust Survivors and Children and Grandchildren of Survivors		
Status	Percentage of Households	Number of Households
Household Contains a Survivor	0.9%	300
Household Contains a Child of a Survivor	5.3%	1,670
Household Contains a Grandchild of a Survivor	11.6%	3,650
Household Contains a Survivor or a Child of a Survivor	5.8%	1,827
Household Contains a Survivor or a Child or Grandchild of a Survivor	14.3%	4,500
	Percentage of Jewish Adults	Number of Jewish Adults
Survivor	0.5%	300
Child of a Survivor	3.1%	1,800
Grandchild of a Survivor	6.9%	4,000

THE DETROIT JEWISH NEWS

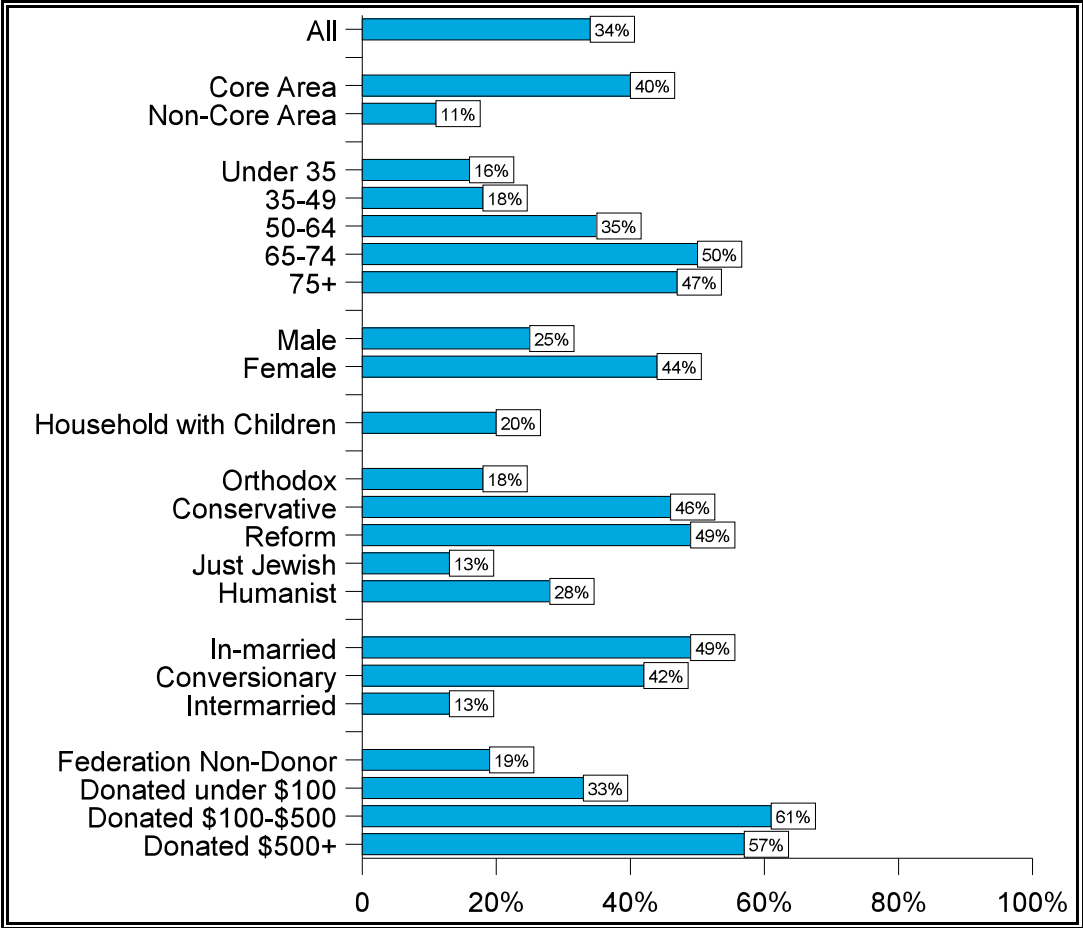
Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit were asked whether they read the local Jewish newspaper, the *Detroit Jewish News*. 30% of Jewish respondents always read the *Detroit Jewish News*; 4%, usually; 40%, sometimes; and 27%, never. In total, 73% (23,000 households) of respondents in the 31,500 households always/usually/sometimes read the paper.

- The *Detroit Jewish News* is published by Jewish Renaissance Media and has a circulation of 17,000. Including people who read on-line in addition to the paid subscriptions and who pick up copies at Jewish institutions, the 17,000 is generally consistent with the 23,000 who always/usually/sometimes read the paper.
- The 34% who always/usually read the *Detroit Jewish News* is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers. The 34% compares to 57% in 2005.
- 84% of Jewish respondents who always/usually/sometimes read the *Detroit Jewish News* read the print version only and 5% read the on-line version only. 11% read both the print and on-line versions.
- 31% of Jewish respondents who always, usually, or sometimes read the *Detroit Jewish News* and were able to provide a perception perceive it as excellent; 50%, good; 16%, fair; and 3%, poor. In total, 81% of readers have positive (excellent/good) perceptions.
- The 31% excellent perceptions is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish newspapers. The 31% compares to 37% in 2005.

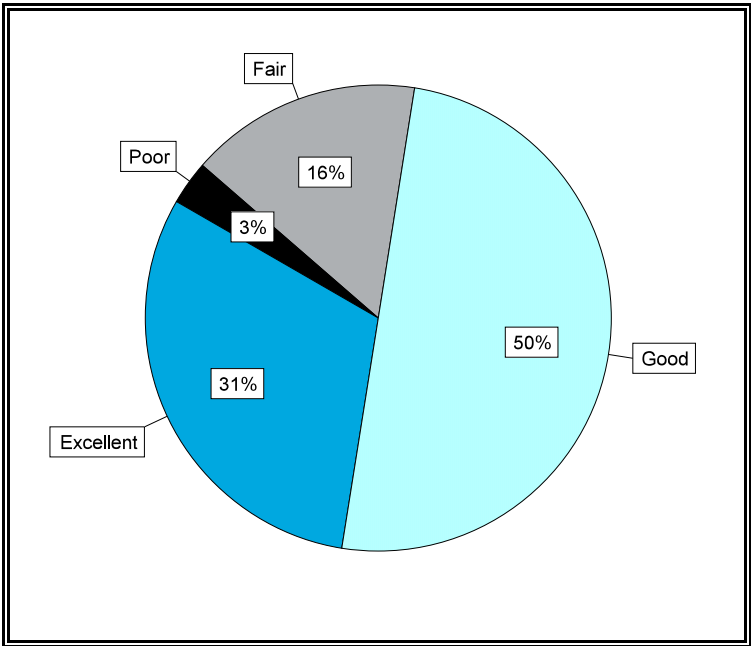


Readership of the Detroit Jewish News

THE DETROIT JEWISH NEWS



Always/Usually Read the *Detroit Jewish News* (Jewish Respondents)

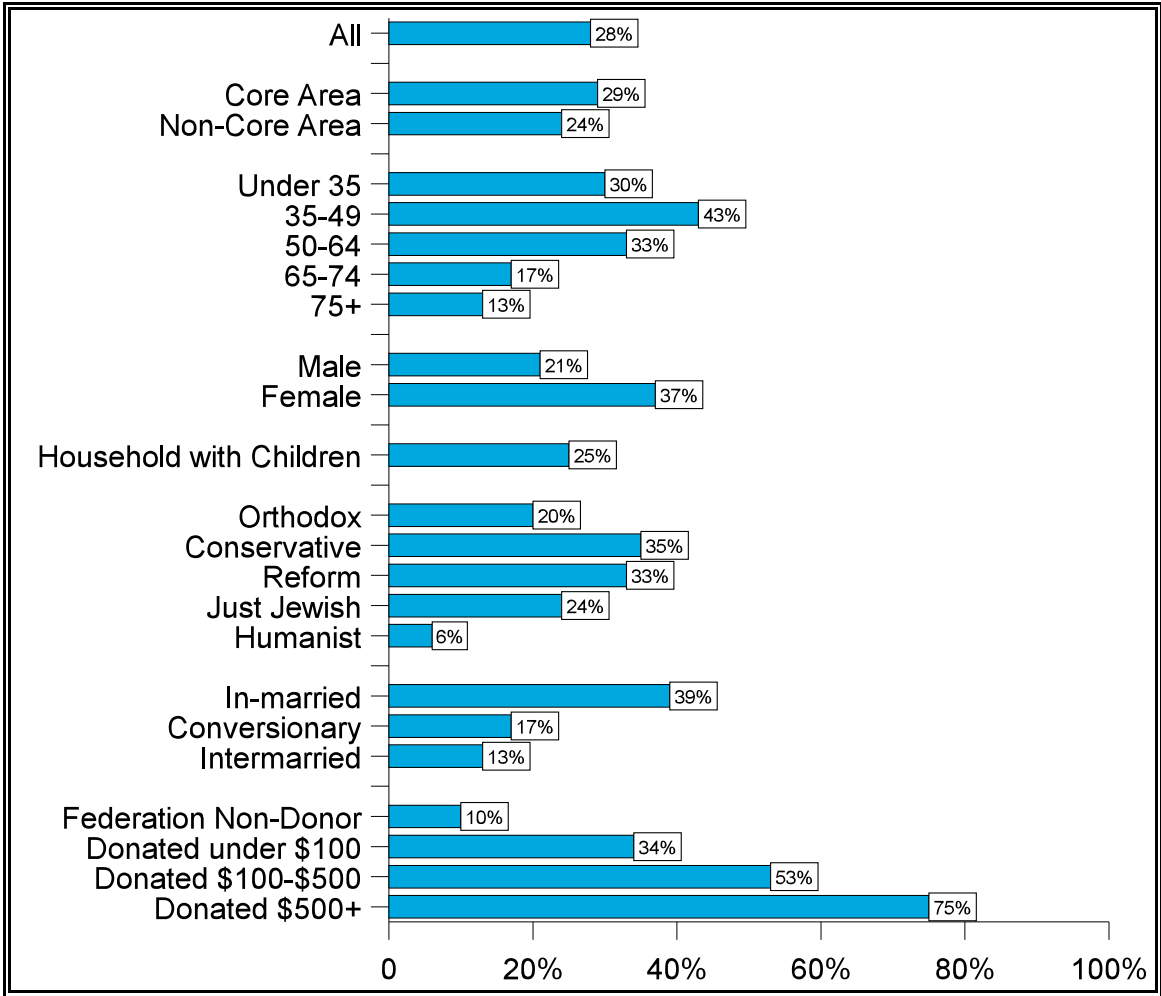


Perception of the *Detroit Jewish News*

THE FEDERATION WEBSITE

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit were asked whether they visited the Jewish Federation website in the past year. 28% responded in the affirmative.

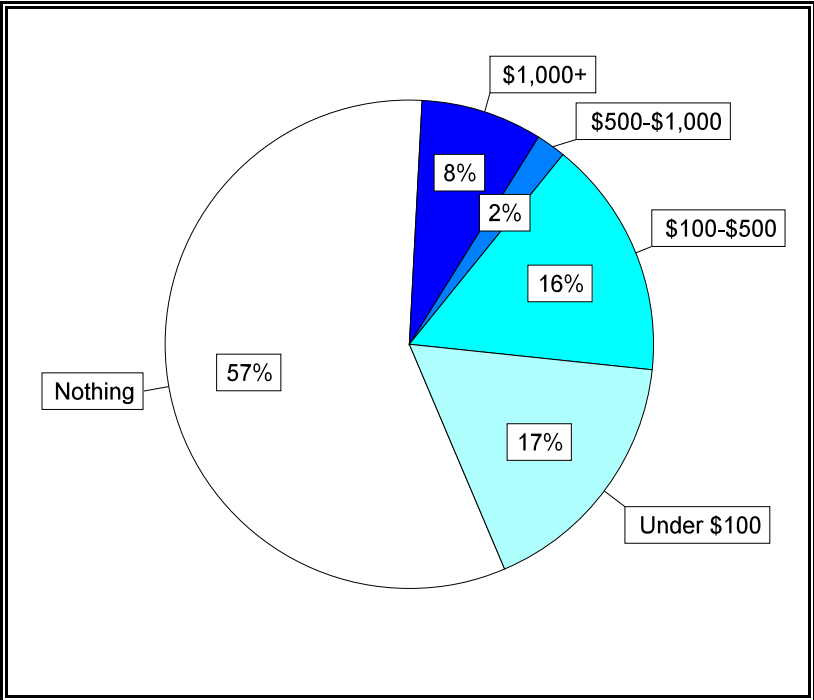
- The comparisons of Internet usage with other local Jewish communities are impacted significantly by the year of the study, as Internet usage has been increasing for all purposes over the past 20 years. The 28% who visited the local Jewish Federation website in the past year is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities.
- Note that a much higher percentage of respondents under age 35 and age 35-49 visited the website than read the *Detroit Jewish News*. A slightly lower percentage of respondents age 65-74 and age 75 and over visited the website than read the *Detroit Jewish News*.
- 21% of Jewish respondents in Detroit who visited the Jewish Federation website perceive it as excellent; 57%, good; 20%, fair; and 2%, poor. In total, 78% of users have positive (excellent/good) perceptions.



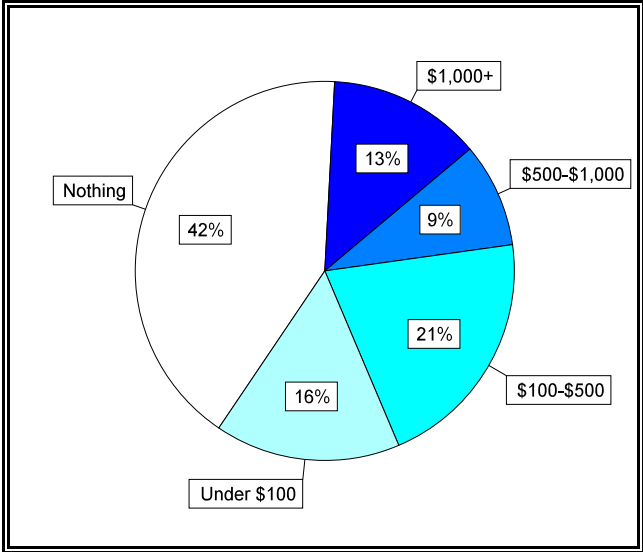
Visited the Federation Website in the Past Year (Jewish Respondents)

PHILANTHROPY

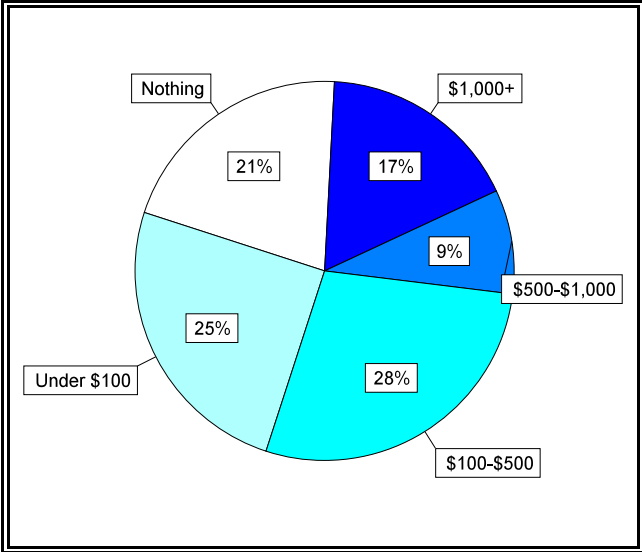
Overall, 89% of Jewish households in Detroit reported that they donated to one or more charities, either Jewish or non-Jewish, in the past year. 42% of households reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit in the past year; 58%, to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations); and 79%, to non-Jewish charities.



Donated to Jewish Federation in the Past Year



Donated to Other Jewish Charities in the Past Year

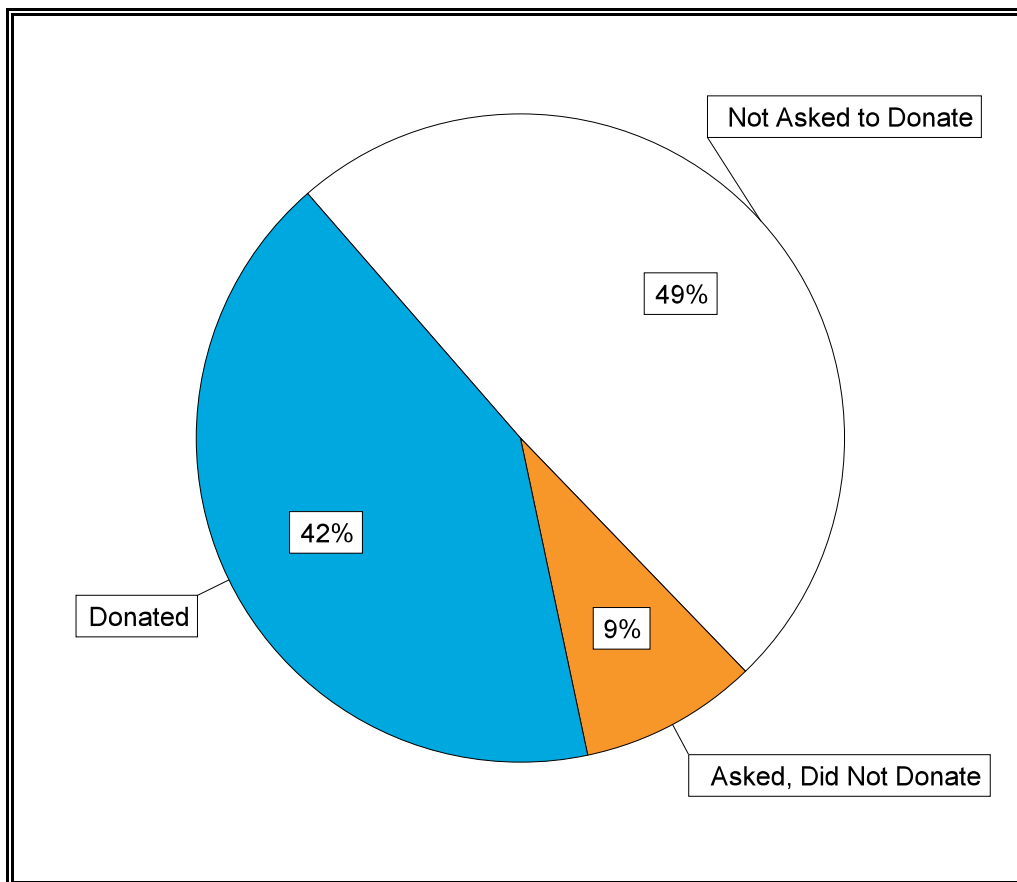


Donated to Non-Jewish Charities in the Past Year

JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS

A ccording to the Jewish Federation, 35% (11,000 households) of Jewish households in Detroit donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. According to the Telephone Survey, 42% (13,300 households) of households reported that they donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year. Such a disparity is common in Jewish community studies.

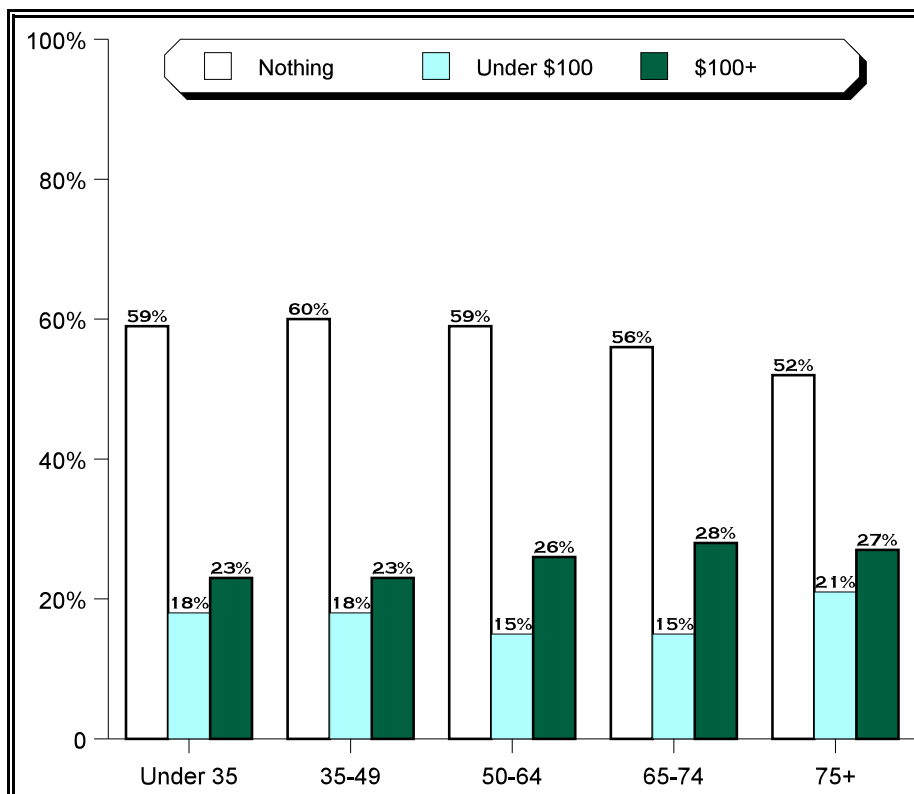
- The 42% who **donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 45% in Cleveland, 40% in Baltimore, and 38% in St. Louis. The 42% compares to 55% in 2005 and 43% in 1989.
- The 49% who were **not asked to donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 47% in Baltimore. The 49% compares to 34% in 2005.
- The 17% (9% / (9% + 42%)) of **households asked who did not donate** to the Local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Baltimore. The 17% compares to 18% in 2005.
- 51% of Jewish households in the Core Area donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year compared to 21% in the Non-Core Area.



Jewish Federation Market Segments in the Past Year

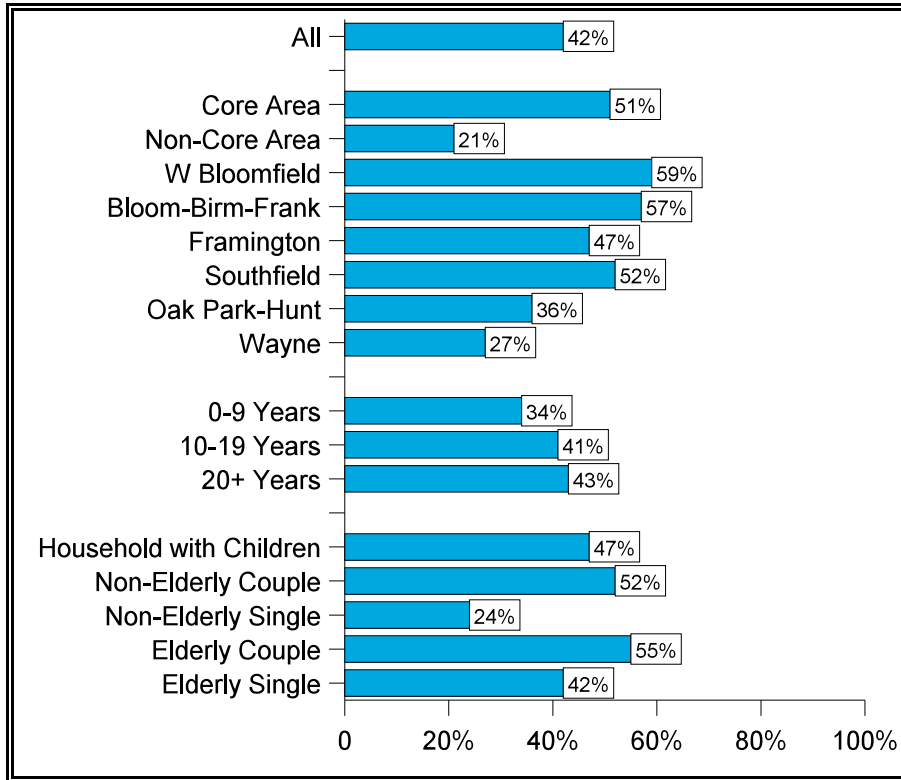
JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS

- 2% of households who donated are in residence in Detroit for 0-4 years and 88% are in residence in Detroit for 20 or more years.
- 11% of *households who donated* to the Jewish Federation in the past year are under age 35, 18% are age 35-49, 34% are age 50-64, 20% are age 65-74, and 17% are age 75 and over.
- 28% of households who donated are households with children, 15% are households with only adult children, 10% are non-elderly couple households, 18% are elderly couple households, 6% are non-elderly single households, and 13% are elderly single households.
- 12% of households who donated earn an annual income under \$50,000 and 43% earn \$150,000 and over.
- 10% of Jewish respondents in households who donated identify as Orthodox; 27%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 38%, Reform; 21%, Just Jewish; and 2%, Humanist.
- 34% of *households who donated \$500 and over* to the Jewish Federation in the past year are age 65 and over; 82% are synagogue members, 21% attended an activity organized by Chabad in the past year, 15% are JCC members, and 51% are Jewish organization members.

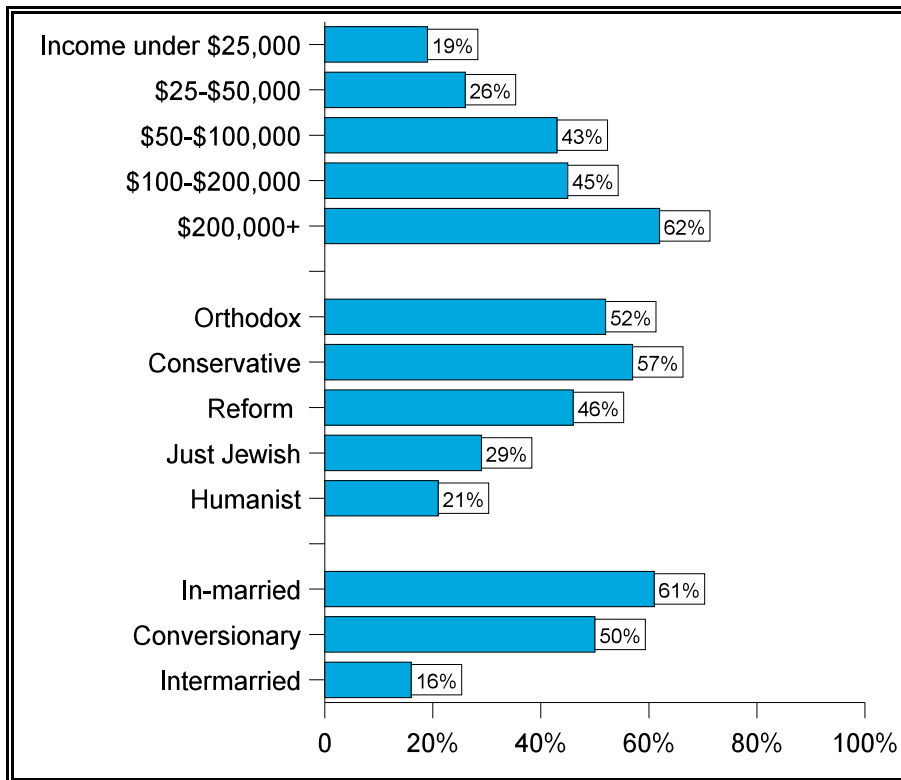


**Donated to the Jewish Federation in the Past Year
by Age of Head of Household**

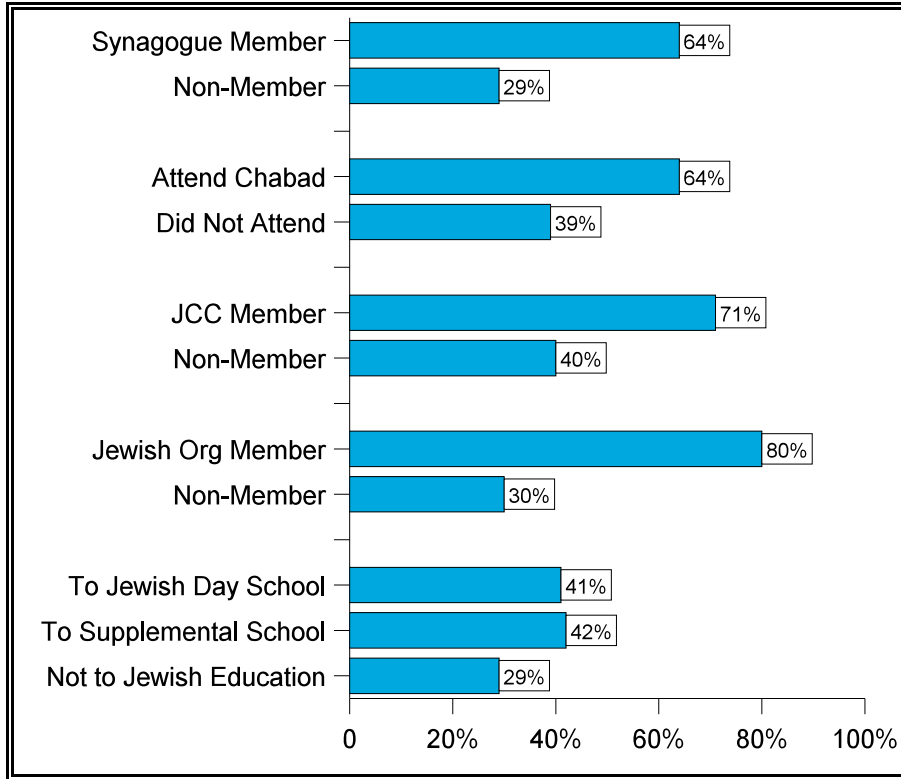
JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS



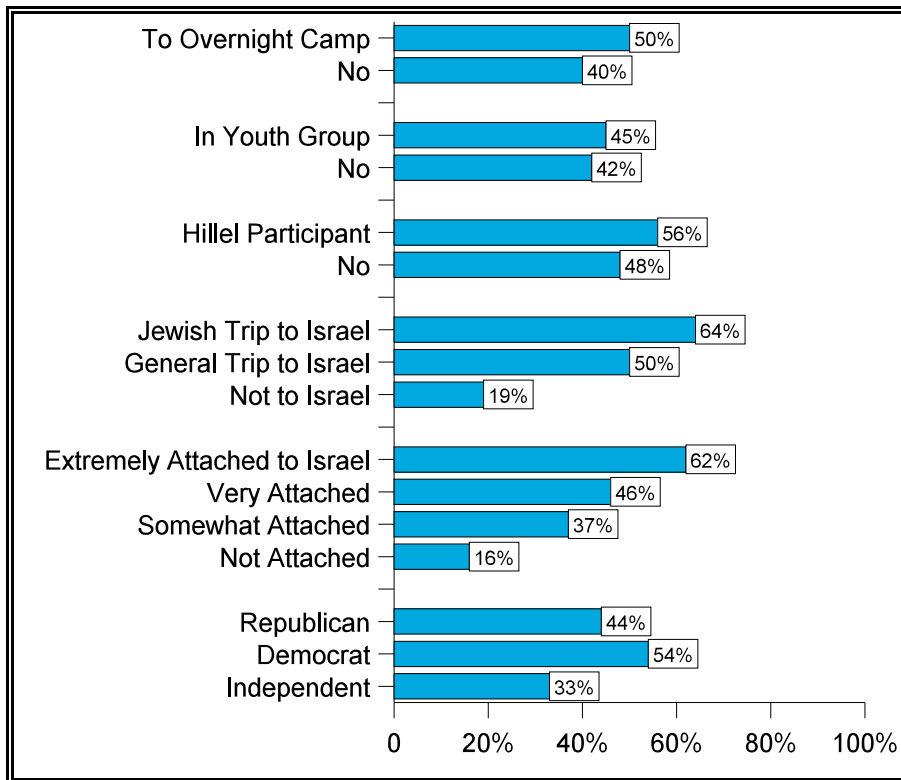
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR



JEWISH FEDERATION DONATIONS



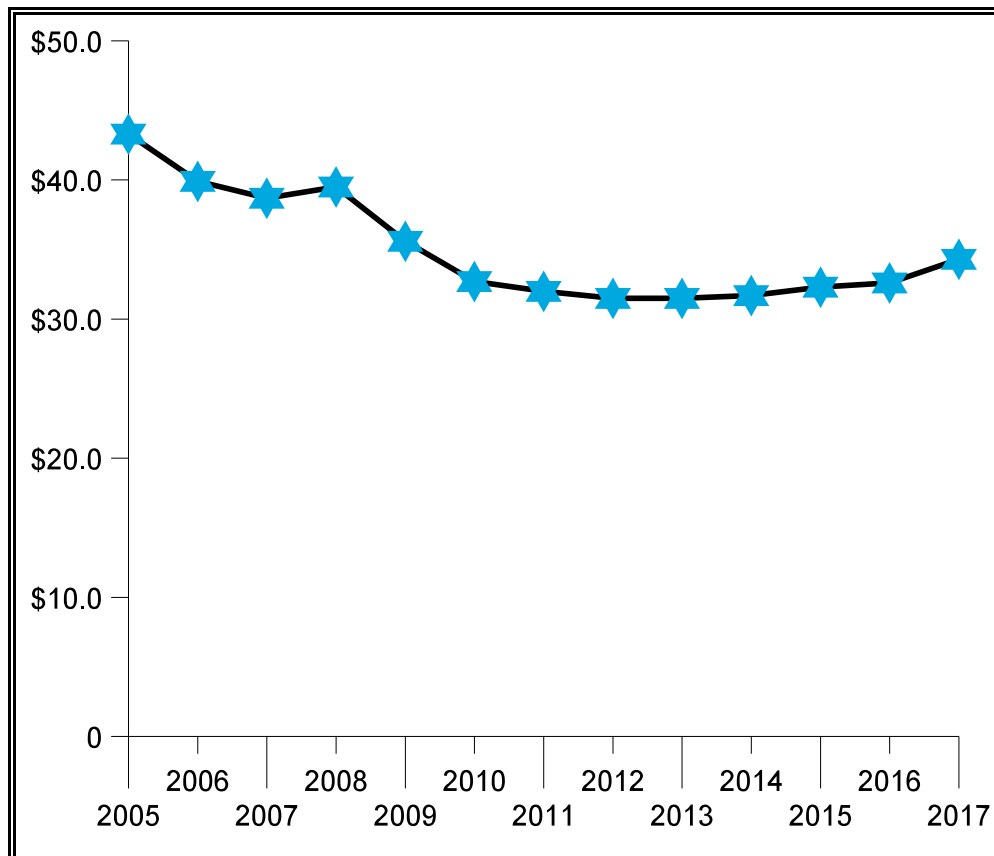
DONATED TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION IN THE PAST YEAR – CONTINUED



JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

Annual Campaign

- *Adjusted for inflation*, the Annual Campaign decreased by \$9.3 million (21%) from 43.6 million in 2005 to 34.3 million in 2018.
- The **number of donors** to the Annual Campaign increased by 888 (8%) from 10,474 in 2005 to 11,362 in 2018.
- *Adjusted for inflation*, the average donation *per Jewish donor* decreased by \$1,141 (27%) from \$4,164 in 2005 to \$3,023 in 2018.
- The **average donation per Jewish household** of \$1,090 is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$792 in Cleveland, \$617 in Baltimore, and \$280 in St. Louis.
- 28,600 households in Detroit are on the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit mailing list as of 2018, including thousands of households added by collecting mailing lists from about 20 other Jewish organizations in Detroit. Thus, the expanded Jewish Federation mailing list contains 91% of the households in the Jewish community. The 91% is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 91% compares to 80% in 2005.



Federation Annual Campaign (Adjusted for Inflation, in millions)

JEWISH FEDERATION ANNUAL CAMPAIGN

Table 16
Average Donation Per Household to the Local Jewish Federation
Community Comparison

Community	Year	Amount		Community	Year	Amount
Detroit	2005	\$1,454		New Haven	2010	\$230
DETROIT	2018	\$1,090		W Palm Beach	2005	\$222
Tidewater	2001	\$869		New York	2011	\$217
Cleveland	2011	\$792		S Palm Beach	2005	\$205
Minneapolis	2004	\$666		Seattle	2000	\$189
Pittsburgh	2002	\$652		Washington	2003	\$177
Omaha	2017	\$624		Westport	2000	\$152
Baltimore	2010	\$617		Philadelphia	2009	\$142
Lehigh Valley	2007	\$579		San Francisco	2004	\$133
Chicago	2010	\$561		Denver	2007	\$118
Boston	2005	\$524		San Diego	2003	\$115
St. Paul	2010	\$486		Portland (ME)	2007	\$99
Indianapolis	2017	\$443		Middlesex	2008	\$95
Cincinnati	2008	\$423		Phoenix	2002	\$78
Columbus	2013	\$406		St. Petersburg	2017	\$66
Miami	2014	\$405		Howard County	2010	\$65
Jacksonville	2002	\$383		Broward	2016	\$56
San Antonio	2007	\$348		Atlantic County	2004	\$53
Rhode Island	2002	\$336		Las Vegas	2005	\$45
Houston	2016	\$319				
Hartford	2000	\$291				
St. Louis	2014	\$280				
Tucson	2002	\$259				
Sarasota	2001	\$258				
Atlanta	2006	\$235				

Note: The number of Jewish households used to calculate the *Amount* column is the number of households in the year of the study, while the Annual Campaign information is generally for 2015. To the extent that the number of Jewish households in a community has changed since the year of the study, the *Amount* column may overestimate or underestimate the average donation per household in 2015.

OTHER DONATIONS

In total, 67% of Jewish households in Detroit donated to *some* Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year. The 67% of households who donated to Any Jewish Charity in the past year is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in Cleveland, 63% in Baltimore, and 60% in St. Louis. The 67% compares to 78% in 2005.

Households Who Donated to Other Jewish Charities

- The 58% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 59% in Baltimore, 57% in Cleveland, and 53% in St. Louis. The 58% compares to 68% in 2005 and 64% in 1989.

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

- The 25% who **donated to Other Jewish Charities only** in the past year is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in St. Louis. The 25% compares to 22% in 2005 and 24% in 1989.

- The 35% who **donated to both Any Jewish Federation and Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 32% in St. Louis. The 35% compares to 46% in 2005 and 40% in 1989.

Households Who Donated to Non-Jewish Charities

- The 79% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 84% in St. Louis, 81% in Cleveland, and 76% in Baltimore. The 79% compares to 85% in 2005 and 66% in 1989.

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

- The 23% who **donated to Non-Jewish Charities only** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in St. Louis, 24% in Baltimore, and 23% in Cleveland. The 23% compares to 16% in 2005 and 11% in 1989.

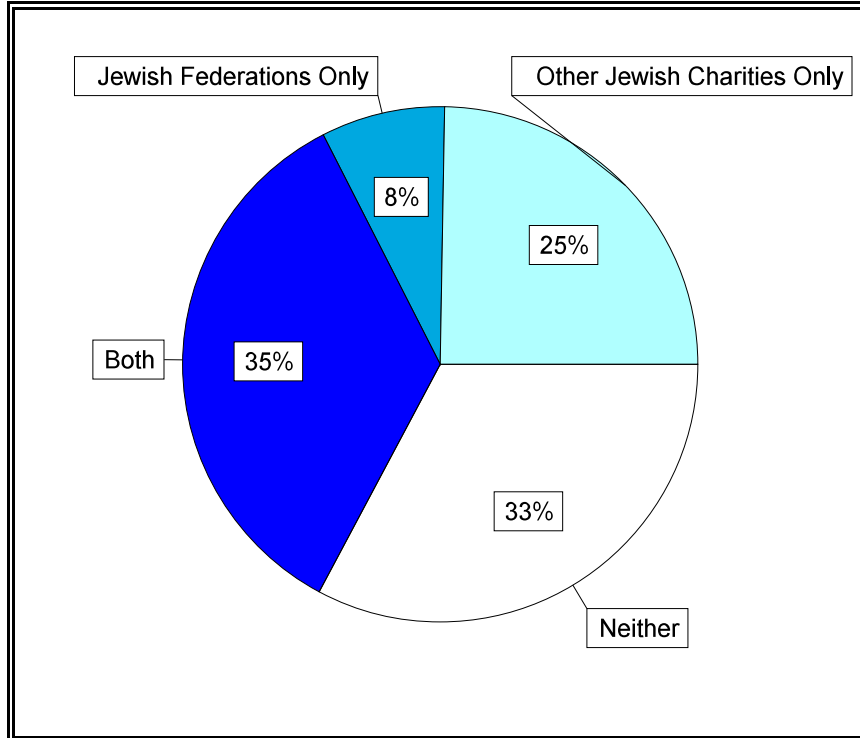
- The 11% who **donated to Jewish Charities only** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 11% in Baltimore, 7% in Cleveland, and 4% in St. Louis. The 11% compares to 9% in 2005 and 10% in 1989.

- The 56% who **donated to both Any Jewish Charity and Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 58% in Cleveland, 55% in St. Louis, and 52% in Baltimore. The 56% compares to 69% in 2005 and 55% in 1989.

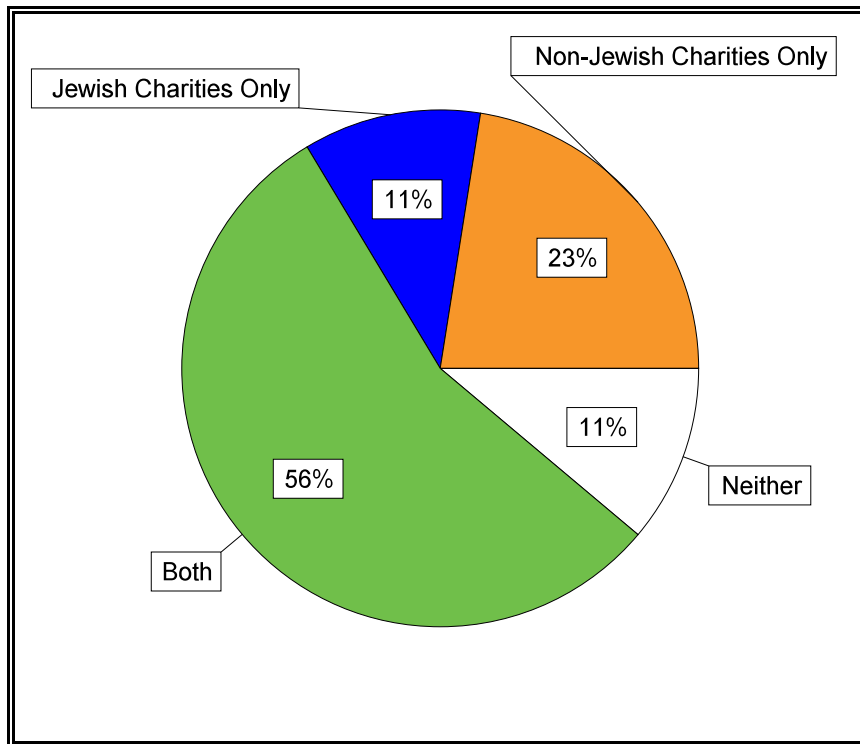
Donations Over the Internet

- 54% of respondents who donated to Any Charity made at least one donation over the Internet.

OTHER DONATIONS



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



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

PHILANTHROPIC MARKET SHARE

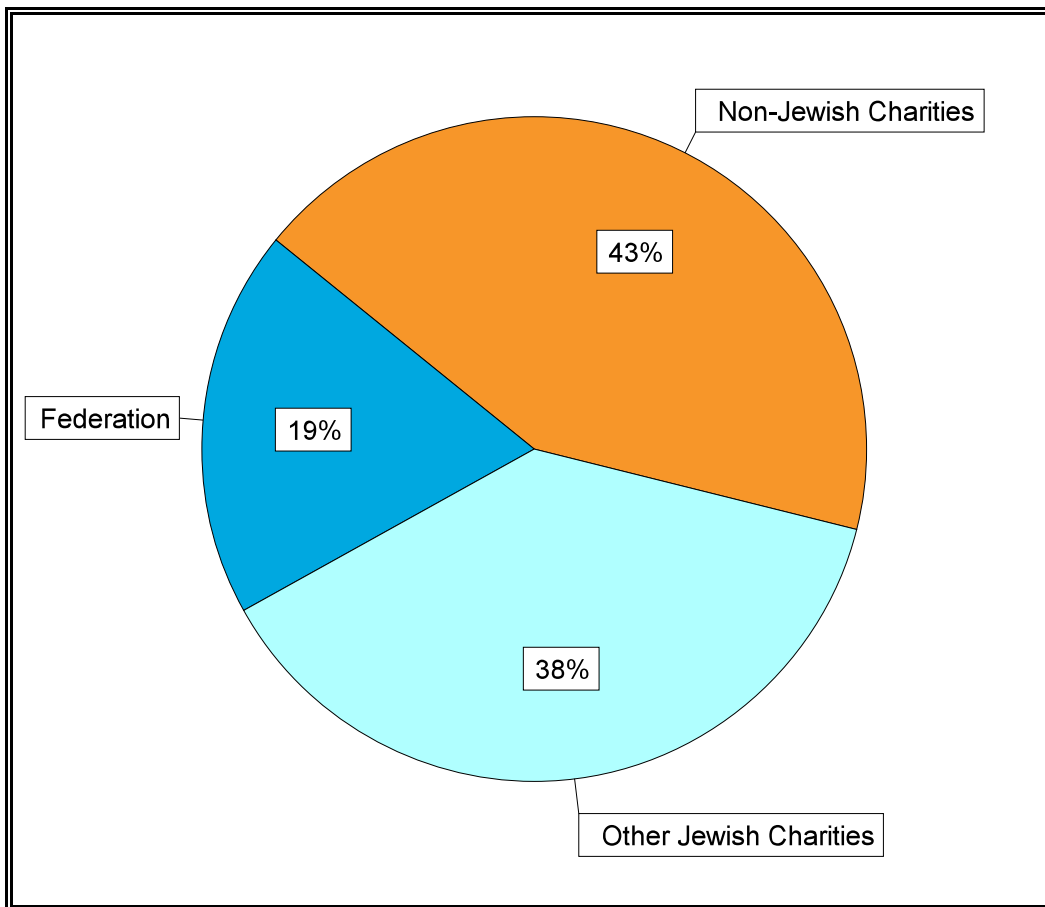
Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in Detroit in the past year, 19% were donated to the Jewish Federation. The 19% of all charitable dollars donated to the **Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 19% compares to 24% in 2005.

- The 38% of all charitable dollars donated to **Other Jewish Charities** in the past year is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 38% compares to 39% in 2005.

- The 43% of all charitable dollars donated to **Non-Jewish Charities** in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 43% compares to 37% in 2005.

- Of all charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year, 57% were donated to Jewish charities (*including* the Jewish Federation). The 57% of all charitable dollars donated to **Any Jewish Charity** in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 57% compares to 63% in 2005.

- The 34% of **Jewish charitable dollars donated to the Local Jewish Federation** in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 34% compares to 37% in 2005.

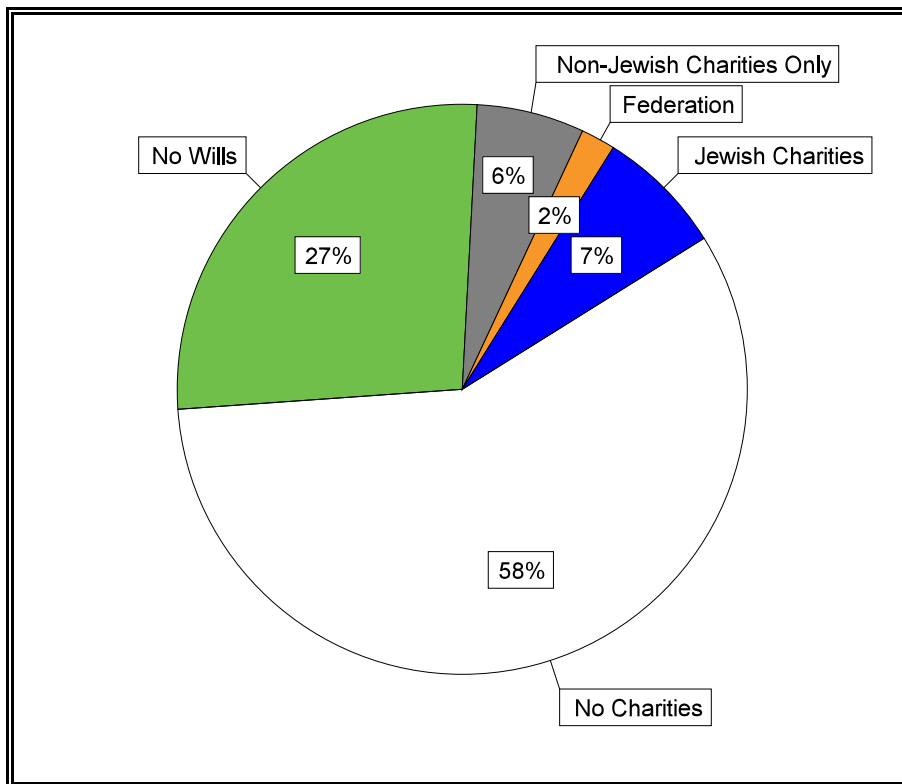


Distribution of Charitable Dollars in the Past Year

WILLS

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Detroit were asked whether they have wills and, if so, whether the wills contain any charitable provisions. 27% of respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in Detroit do not have wills; 58% have wills that contain no provisions for charities; 9% have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities (including 2% with a provision for the Jewish Federation); and 6% have wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

- The 27% who have **no wills** is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Baltimore. The 27% compares to 17% in 2005.
- The 9% who have **wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities** is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 10% in Baltimore. The 9% compares to 13% in 2005.
- 17% of respondents age 50 and over who are very familiar with the Jewish Federation have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.
- 29% of respondents age 50 and over in households earning an annual income of \$200,000 and over have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.
- Among respondents age 50 and over, 16% of Conservative Jews, 8% of Reform Jews, and 3% of the Just Jewish have wills that contain provisions for Jewish charities.



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

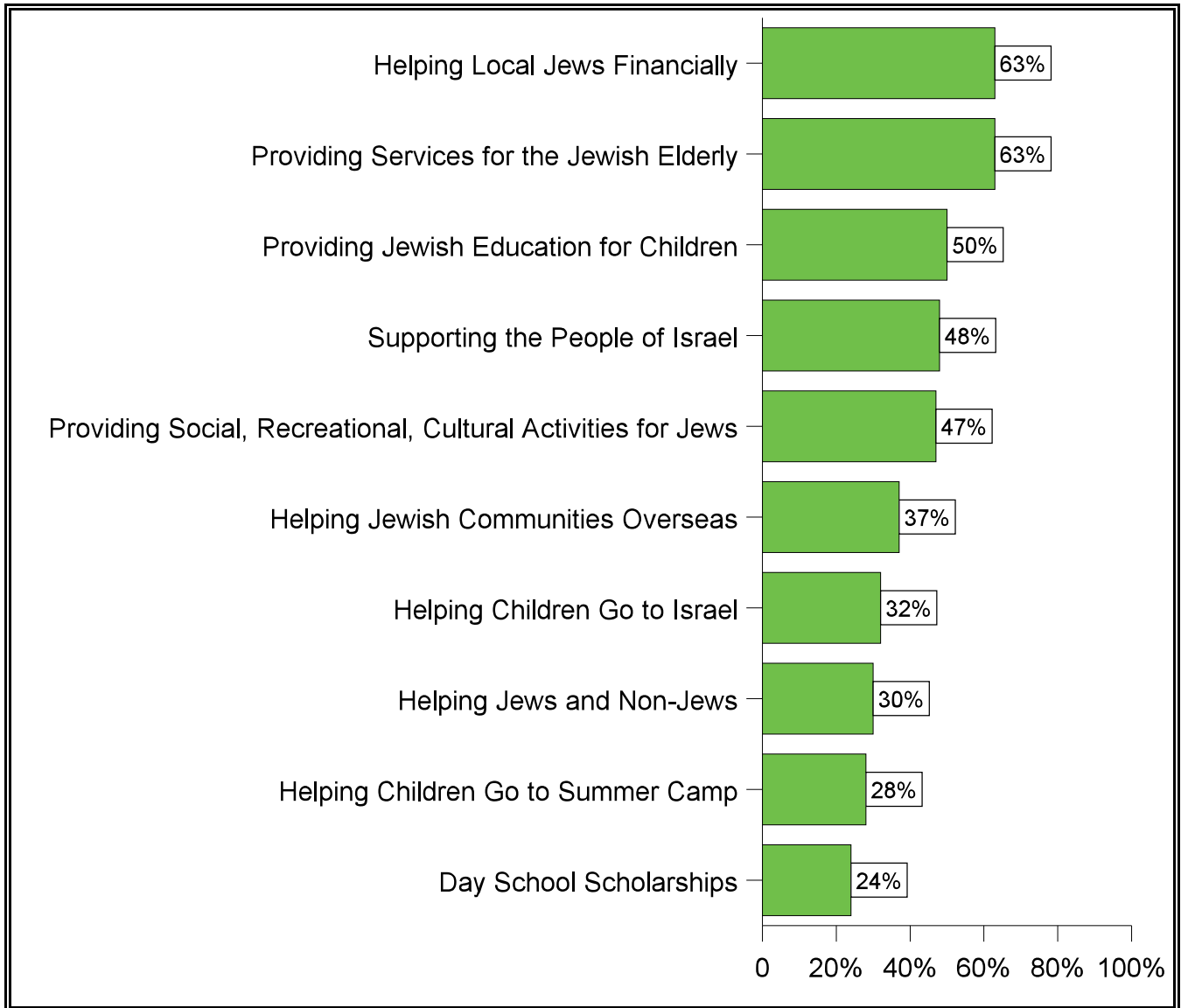
MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE

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

- 63% of respondents consider helping **Jews in Detroit who are in need financially** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 33%, a somewhat important motivation; and 4%, a not at all important motivation. The 63% compares to 63% in 2005.
- 63% of respondents consider **providing services for the Jewish elderly** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 29%, a somewhat important motivation; and 8%, a not at all important motivation. The 63% is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 63% compares to 62% in 2005.
- 50% of respondents consider **providing Jewish education for children** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 32%, a somewhat important motivation; and 18%, a not at all important motivation. The 50% who consider providing Jewish education for children to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization is the third lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 50% compares to 59% in 2005.
- 48% of respondents consider **supporting the people of Israel** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 41%, a somewhat important motivation; and 11%, a not at all important motivation. The 48% is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 48% compares to 65% in 2005.
- 47% of respondents consider **providing social, recreational, and cultural activities for Jews** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 43%, a somewhat important motivation; and 10%, a not at all important motivation. The 47% is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.
- 37% of respondents consider **helping Jewish communities elsewhere in the world** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 53%, a somewhat important motivation; and 10%, a not at all important motivation. The 37% is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 37% compares to 39% in 2005.
- 32% of respondents consider **helping Jewish children go to Israel** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 44%, a somewhat important motivation; and 24%, a not at all important motivation.
- 30% of respondents consider donating to a **Jewish organization that helps both Jews and non-Jews** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 51%, a somewhat important motivation; and 19%, a not at all important motivation.
- 28% of respondents consider helping **Jewish children go to Jewish summer camp** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 53%, a somewhat important motivation; and 19%, a not at all important motivation.

MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE

- 24% of respondents consider **supporting scholarships for children to attend Jewish Day School** to be a very important motivation to donate to a Jewish organization; 35%, a somewhat important motivation; and 42%, a not at all important motivation.

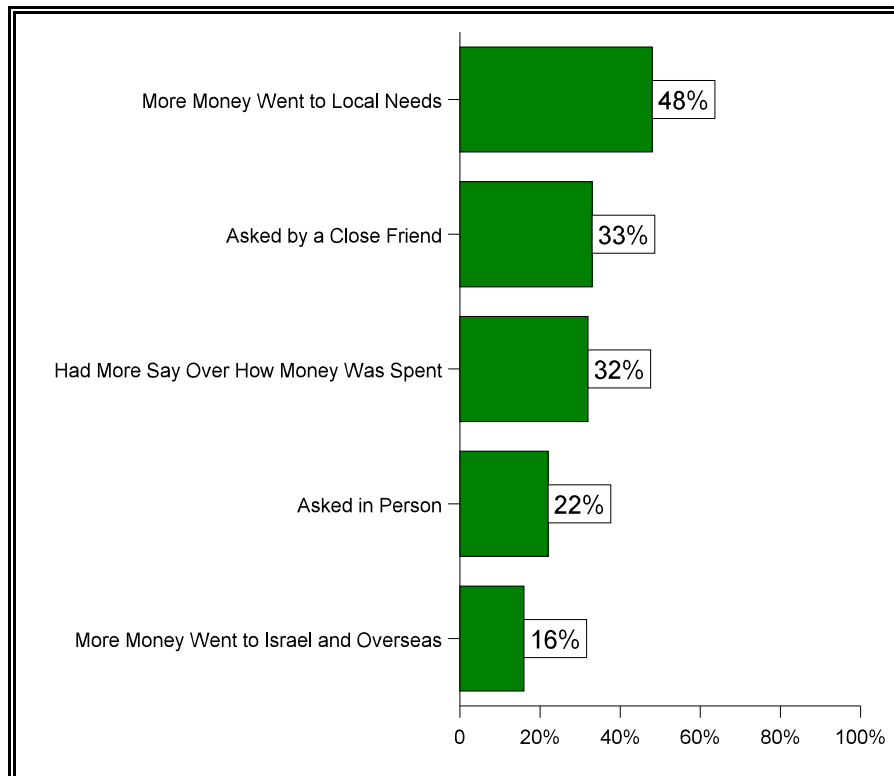


Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Is “Very Important”
(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)

MOTIVATIONS TO DONATE

Respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who donated \$100 and over to the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit were asked whether each of five motivations would cause them to increase their donations to the Jewish Federation.

- The 48% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to local needs** is the third highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities.
- The 16% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **more of the money went to needs in Israel and overseas** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities.
- The 32% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **they had more say over how the money was spent** is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The 32% compares to 21% in 2005.
- The 33% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **asked by a close friend** is above average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The 33% compares to 22% in 2005.
- The 22% who would donate more to the local Jewish Federation if **asked in person** compares to eight comparison Jewish communities. The 22% compares to 14% in 2005.

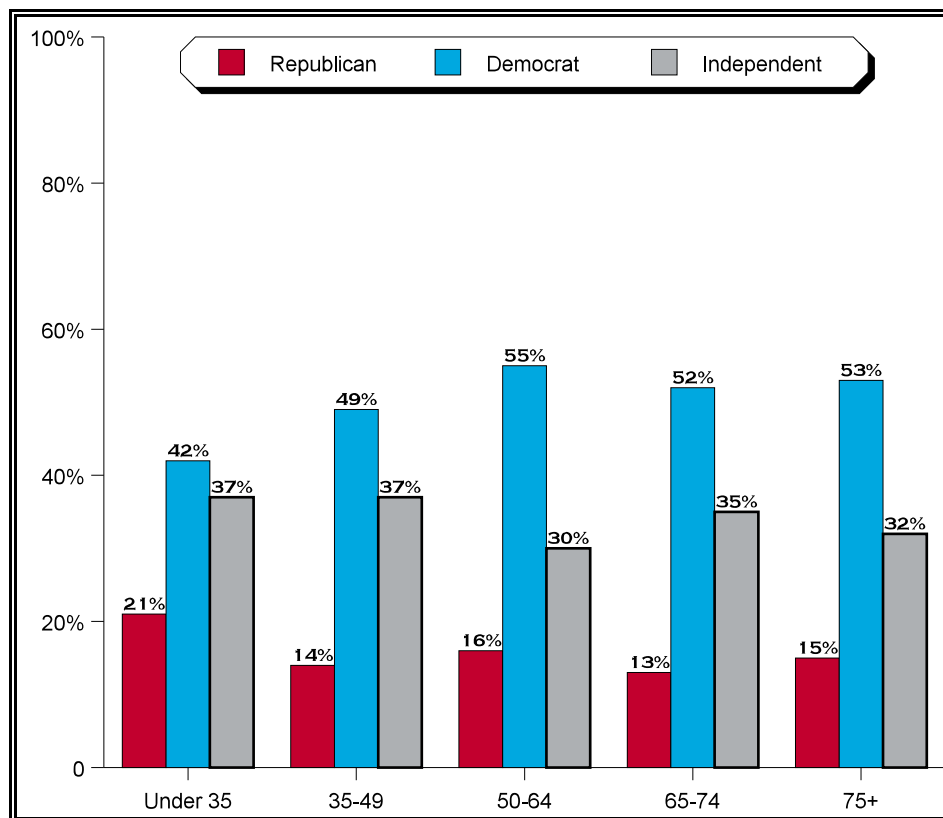


Percentage Who Reported That Each Motivation Would Cause Them to Increase Their Donations to JFBC
(Respondents in Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to JFBC in the Past Year)

POLITICS

Jewish respondents in Detroit were asked if they consider themselves Democrat, Republican, Independent, or something else.

- 51% of respondents consider themselves Democrat; 15%, Republican; and 34%, Independent.
- 42% of male respondents consider themselves Democrat and 19% consider themselves Republican. 59% of female respondents consider themselves Democrat and 12% consider themselves Republican.
- Percentage Republican shows no consistent relationship with income.
- 40% of Orthodox Jews consider themselves Republican and 12%, Democrat. This is in contrast to Conservative Jews (47% Democrats and 16% Republicans), Reform Jews (61% Democrats and 12% Republicans) and the Just Jewish (51% Democrats and 14% Republicans).
- 13% of respondents in households who donated \$500 and over to the Jewish Federation in the past year are Republicans, 54% are Democrats, and 34% are Independent.
- 97% of respondents are registered to vote.
- 94% of those registered to vote actually voted in the last presidential election (2016).



Political Party by Age of Respondent (Jewish Respondents)

Acknowledgments

This is the second time that I have been honored with the opportunity to complete the Detroit Jewish Population Study. This Jewish community in Detroit is clearly one of the most successful Jewish communities in the country. The Jewish Federation is to be commended for understanding the importance of a Jewish community study in planning for the community's future.

I also want to thank all the members of our Population Study Oversight Committee who made numerous suggestions which improved the study methodology and questionnaire: Kari Alterman, Robert Gordon, Howard Morof, Larry Nemer, and Sarai Shoup as well as the many community members and Jewish community staff who attended the various focus groups that we used to solicit suggestions from the community.

The author owes a special acknowledgment to Linda Blumberg, Senior Planning Advisor, who coordinated this project for the Jewish Federation. Linda has been a truly delightful person with whom to work. Of all 53 Jewish community studies that I have completed, Linda has been, by far, the best person with whom to work. Time and again, she has made excellent suggestions.

David Dutwin, A.J. Jennings, and Susan Sher at SSRS are thanked for their contributions to the field work, the weighting, and the population estimates.

In all my years, I have never worked with a more competent, more caring group. It is easy to see why this Jewish community is one of the most successful in the country.

Thanks are due to my staff, including Roberta Pakowitz, Brenda Horowitz, and Karen Tina Sheskin for their helpful assistance.

We would especially like to thank our 1,200 respondents for donating their time to this effort.

It is always a pleasure to complete a study for a community that I know will use it to improve Jewish life in their community.

L'dor V'dor
From Generation to Generation
Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

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

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D.

September 2018

Elul 5779

