

2000
Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester

Jewish Community Study

Summary Report

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Introduction

Research and planning 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 1982. A National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS) was conducted by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1971 and 1990 and another is being conducted in 2000. This is the first comprehensive community study in Rochester since 1986.

Complex decisions must be made by the Jewish Federation and its agencies. This report will assist the Federation, Jewish agencies and organizations, and synagogues in planning to build upon the community's strengths and to develop projects and programs to address its weaknesses. It will provide information that will help the community set priorities and will guide decision-making into the new millennium.

Purpose of the Study

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

First, the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey and its report of significant rates of intermarriage and issues of Jewish continuity have seriously impacted the agenda of the American Jewish community. Concern about Jewish continuity is as great in Rochester as in any other community. This study was designed, in part, to provide Federation, Federation agencies, synagogues and Jewish organizations with needed information to provide services and programs to contribute to the development of a Jewish community that will offer compelling reasons for all Jews to maintain their Jewish identity and remain active members of the community.

Second, this study provides data to assist in Federation's traditional role as a funder of social service agencies. Questions were asked that will assist the Federation and Jewish agencies that provide, or are concerned with, social services: the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish Family

Service, the Jewish Home, and The Summit at Brighton/Wolk Manor. This study has found that the population is diverse and that, with large numbers of both children and elderly, the social service network is critical to the continuing strength of the community. This study provides the data to fine tune this system and to prioritize the services offered.

Third, while the Federation plays a central role in Jewish fund raising in Rochester, it was felt that the potential for increased giving is clearly extant. Questions were designed to gather information helpful in enhancing financial resource development for Jewish needs in Rochester, Israel, and around the world.

Sampling Methods

During October 1999, 213 15-20 minute telephone surveys were conducted via random digit dialing (RDD). When an interviewer dialed these random numbers, there was no guarantee that a residence, let alone a Jewish residence, was reached. The introduction asked whether anyone in the household was Jewish. 99% of the respondents answered this question. In total, 10,000 different numbers had to be dialed more than 20,000 times to interview 213 Jewish households. This methodology has the advantages of generating a high response rate (in this case 87% of potential respondents agreed to be interviewed), guaranteeing anonymity to respondents, and providing the ability to interview persons with unpublished telephone numbers.

After the completion of the RDD survey, an additional 495 surveys were completed from households with a distinctive Jewish name (DJN) listed in the current Rochester telephone directory. This greatly facilitated the project: one RDD survey was completed every 3 hours; one DJN survey was completed every 40 minutes.

The RDD subsample was compared to the DJN subsample on a number of key factors. It was found (using Chi-square tests) that these two subsamples did differ significantly on two variables: age and intermarriage. Weighting factors were developed to

Introduction

“correct” this problem. In total, the results in this report are based upon 708 responses. These 708 surveys represent about a 7% sample of Jewish households in Monroe County.

Survey Instrument Design

The survey instrument was designed as a cooperative effort by the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester and Dr. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami. Several meetings were held in which agency executives, Federation staff, and the Federation’s Demographic Study Committee, contributed to the questionnaire.

Field Work

The workers were hired via an advertisement in the *Rochester Jewish Ledger*. Additional workers were found by word of mouth. All interviewers were themselves interviewed for the position and attended a three-hour training session. All interviewers were members of the Jewish community. The survey was conducted from the Federation’s office.

Reliability of the Survey

The sample size is such that we can be 95% certain that the error margin for the results as a whole is no greater than $\pm 3.7\%$.

Use of this Report

Readers are cautioned that not all of the data that justify some statements in this Summary Report are reproduced herein. Demographic data are easily misunderstood; examine the figures and tables carefully.

Most importantly, the most common errors in misinterpretation occur when users do not concentrate on *the nature of the denominator used in calculating a percentage*. As an example, note that this study reports that 26% of persons in *Brighton* age 65 and over. Yet, 58% of those age 65 and over live in Brighton.

Another common error is to interpret results in terms of the number of *households* when results are given in terms of the number of *persons* or vice-a-versa.

A *Main Report*, which provides much more detail on every topic presented in this summary, is available from the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester.

Comparison Communities

In many cases, this report compares Rochester with other American Jewish communities. The choice of comparison communities depended upon whether particular Jewish communities have recently completed studies and upon whether particular questions had been asked in a similar manner. In many cases, we have chosen to compare Rochester with Buffalo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee because of their geographic proximity or size. See the Main Report for a complete listing of the comparison communities for each topic. (NJPS refers to the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey.)

Comparisons with 1986

Comparisons are made with the 1986 Rochester demographic study. The 1986 study used a similar methodology and the results of that study are generally comparable to the current study.

Study Area

For purposes of geographical analysis, the study area is divided into three different geographic areas.

Brighton includes zips 14610, 14618, and 14620. **Pittsford** includes zip code 14534. For some analyses, Brighton and Pittsford are combined and referred to as the **Core Area**. All other zip code areas are in the **Non-Core Area**.

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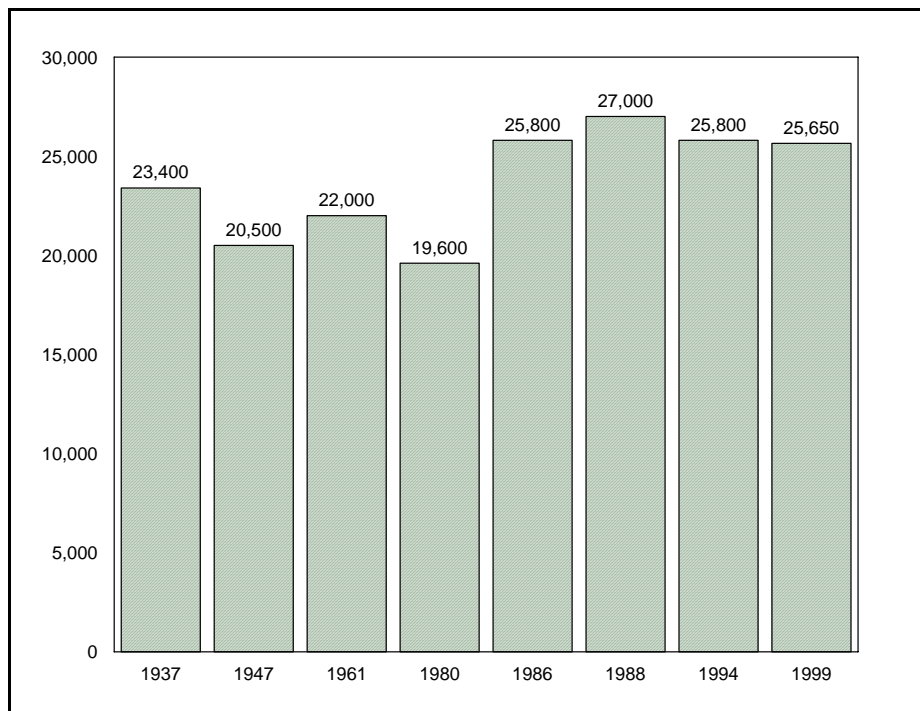
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Population Size

Approximately 25,640 persons live in about 10,230 Jewish households in Monroe County. A Jewish household is one containing one or more self-defined Jewish persons.) Of these 25,640 persons, about 20,850 (81%) are Jewish. Another 1,000 Jews live in institutions and college dormitories. Thus, the Jewish community consists of 22,850 persons. Jews comprise about 3% of the Monroe County population. Brighton is about 17% Jewish and Pittsford is about 14% Jewish.

Table 1
Current Size of the Jewish Population

	Number of Households	Household Size	Number of Persons in Jewish Households	Percentage of Persons in Jewish Households Who are Jewish	Number of Jews
Brighton	4,880	2.3479	11,458	91.7%	10,507
Pittsford	1,299	2.9633	3,849	80.7%	3,106
Core Area	6,179	2.478	15,312	88.9%	13,612
Non-Core Area	4,051	2.5507	10,333	70.0%	7,233
Monroe County	10,230	2.5065	25,641	81.3%	20,847



Persons in Jewish Households

Geographic Distribution

While no change in the size of the Jewish population of the Non-Core has occurred between 1988 and 1999, significant changes have occurred within various geographic subareas of the Non-Core. To examine these changes, four subareas were created.

Downtown is the area north of Brighton and south of the northernmost point of Interstate 490. The Federation building is located in this small area.

Irondequoit is the area north of the Downtown area between the Genesee River and Irondequoit Bay. Temple Beth David, Temple Emanu-El, Light of Israel, B'nai Israel, and Beth Joseph Center are in this area.

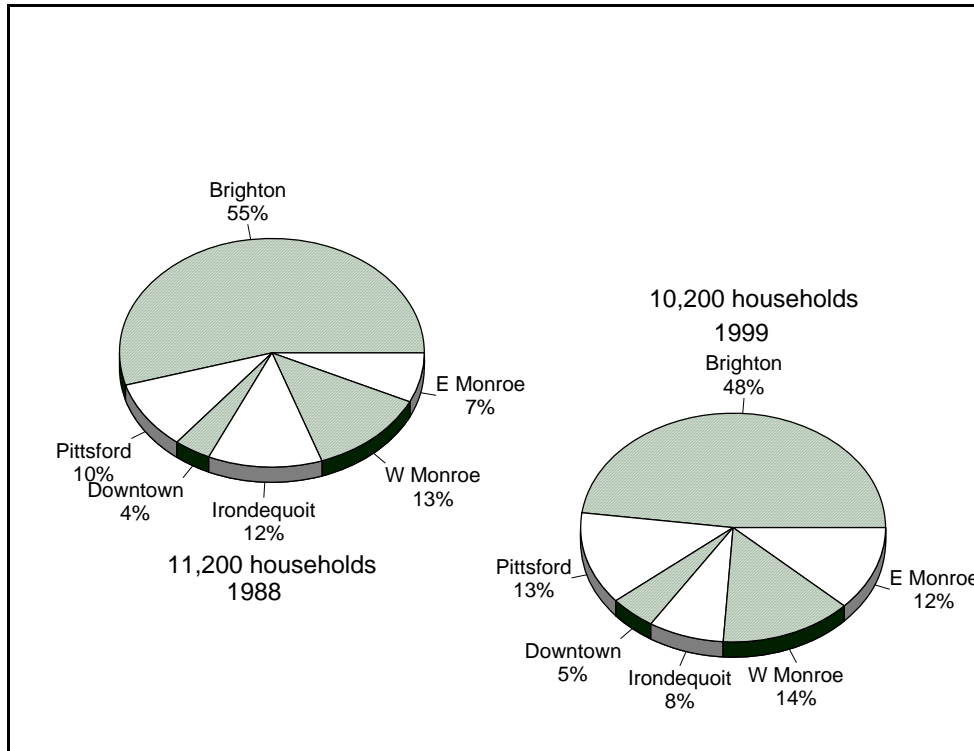
Western Monroe includes all areas West of the Genesee River north of the Erie Canal. South of the Erie Canal, it includes all areas west of Brighton and Pittsford. Only Temple Beth Am is in this area.

Eastern Monroe is the area east of Irondequoit Bay and east of Brighton/Pittsford.

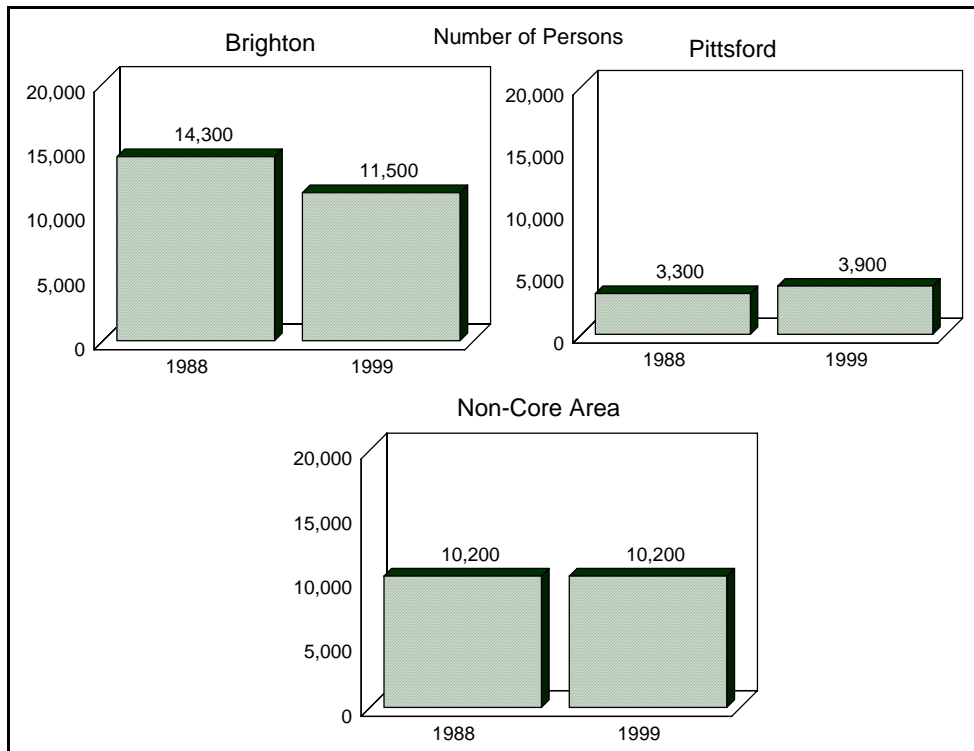
Table 2
Distribution of Jewish Households

Area	1988		1999	
	Number	%	Number	%
Brighton	6,100	54.5%	4,900	47.7%
Pittsford	1,100	9.8%	1,300	12.7%
Core Area	7,200	64.3%	6,200	60.4%
Downtown	470	4.2%	528	5.2%
Irondequoit	1,372	12.3%	774	7.6%
Western Monroe	1,408	12.6%	1,442	14.1%
Eastern Monroe	750	6.7%	1,255	12.3%
Non-Core Area	4,000	35.7%	4,000	39.6%
Total	11,200	100.0%	10,230	100.0%

Geographic Distribution



Changes in the Distribution of Jewish Households 1988-1999



Persons in Jewish Households 1988 - 1999

Geographic Distribution

Map not available on data bank version

Place of Birth and Migration

Overall, 92% of persons in Jewish households were born in the United States, with 82% born in the Northeast, including 73% born in New York. 51% were born in Monroe County. 5% were born in the Midwest; 4%, in the South; and 2% in the West. The 51% locally born is the fifth highest among more than 30 comparison communities and compares to 59% in Cleveland and 55% in Milwaukee. The percentage born in Monroe County has increased from 40% in 1986. Persons who are not born in an area generally feel less of an attachment to that area and often maintain ties to other communities. Thus, the high percentage who are locally born is a positive factor for the Rochester Jewish community.

▣ About 8% were born outside the United States, including 4% born in Eastern Europe and 2% in Western Europe. The 8% compares to 13% in Cleveland and 10% in Milwaukee. The percentage foreign born has declined slightly from 11% in 1986.

▣ 4.1% of households (420 households) are from the former Soviet Union (FSU).

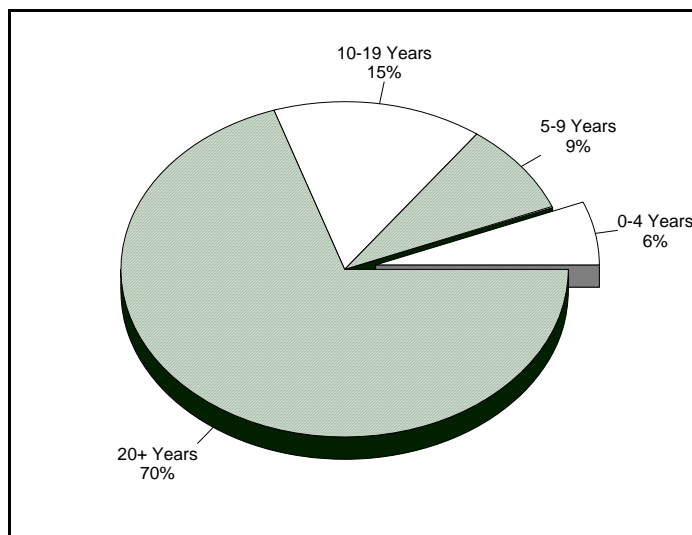
▣ About 500 households spend 3-7 months of the year outside the Rochester area, mostly in Florida.

About 40% of respondents have always lived in Monroe County. 26% moved to Monroe County from other parts of New York State, 13% from other parts of the Northeast, 5% from the Midwest, 6% from the South, and 2% from the West. 1% moved to Monroe County from Israel.

▣ About 6% of all households (600 households) have moved to Monroe County within the past 5 years (*new residents*). Another 9% arrived 5-9 years ago. 15% have been here for 10-19 years, and 70%, for 20 or more years (*long-term residents*). About 120 Jewish households move into Monroe County each year.

▣ Monroe County has the highest percentage of long-term residents (70%) compared to 30 other Jewish communities. The 70% compares to 68% in Milwaukee. The 70% shows little change from 1986 (67%). Monroe County has the lowest percentage of new residents among the 30 comparison communities.

▣ 27% are at their *current address* for less than 5 years, 19% for 5-9 years, 24% for 10-19 years, and 29% for 20 years or more. Monroe County has the second lowest percentage of households at their current address 0-4 years, compared to more than 20 other Jewish communities. The 29% compares to 26% in Cleveland and 20% in Milwaukee.



Length of Residence in Monroe County

▣ Since about 27% of households in Monroe County moved into their current residence within the past 5 years, and since 6% moved into their current residence within the past five years from outside Monroe County, 22% (about 2,200 households) have moved from one residence to another within Monroe County during the past five years. Thus, about 4% of Monroe County Jewish households (440 households) move around the County each year.

Place of Birth and Migration

▣ 78% of households own their own home. Ownership is lowest for those under age 35 (42%), those age 75 and over (50%), non-elderly singles (48%), and those earning under \$25,000 (36%). The percentage who own is the highest of any American Jewish community. The 78% is about average among the comparison communities and compares to 76% in Buffalo and 72% in Milwaukee.

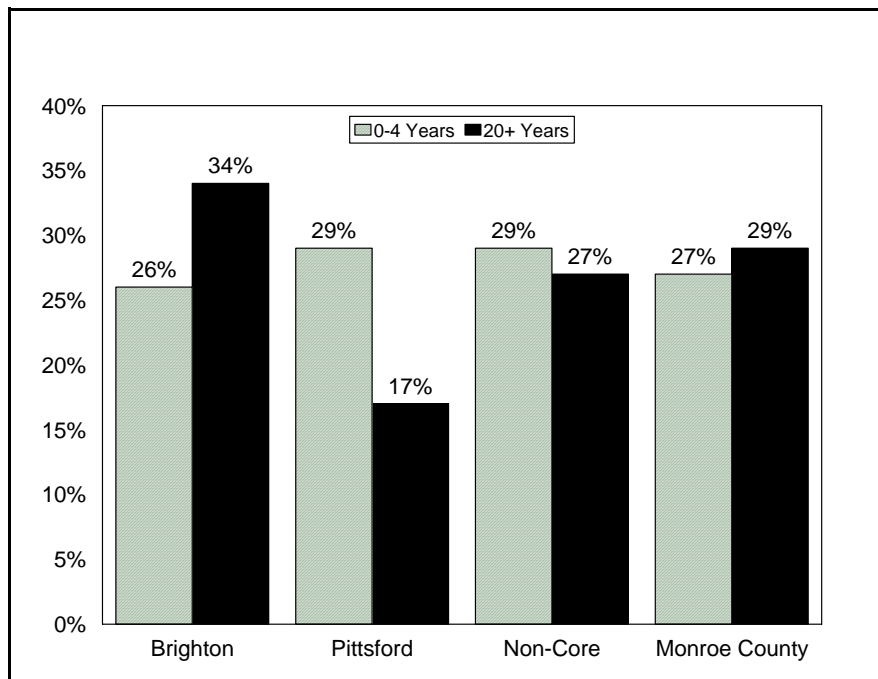
▣ Respondents were asked the probability that they would move within the next three years. 6% of all households indicated that they will definitely move within the next three years. 11% indicated probably, 37% indicated probably not, and 41%, definitely not. 5% did not know.

▣ The 17% definitely or probably moving is below average compared to other Jewish communities. The 17% compares to 21% in Milwaukee.

▣ 1% of respondents indicate definite plans to move out of Monroe County in the next three years. This implies a loss of about 123 households per year. Some portion of the 5.9% probably moving out of Monroe County (200 households per year) will actually do so. About 120 Jewish households move to Monroe County each year. Thus, Monroe County should continue to show small declines in the number of households.

▣ Those age 50 and over who were still employed were asked if they planned to live in Rochester when they retire. About 3,300 households are age 50 and over and are still employed. Of these, 32% indicated they will definitely stay, 34% indicated probably, 9% probably not, and 3% definitely not. 23% indicated that they did not know their plans. Thus, about 400 households may be lost upon retirement.

▣ Overall, Jews in Rochester appear to be a relatively stable population with low rates of in- and out-migration.



Length of Residence at Current Address

Location of Adult Children

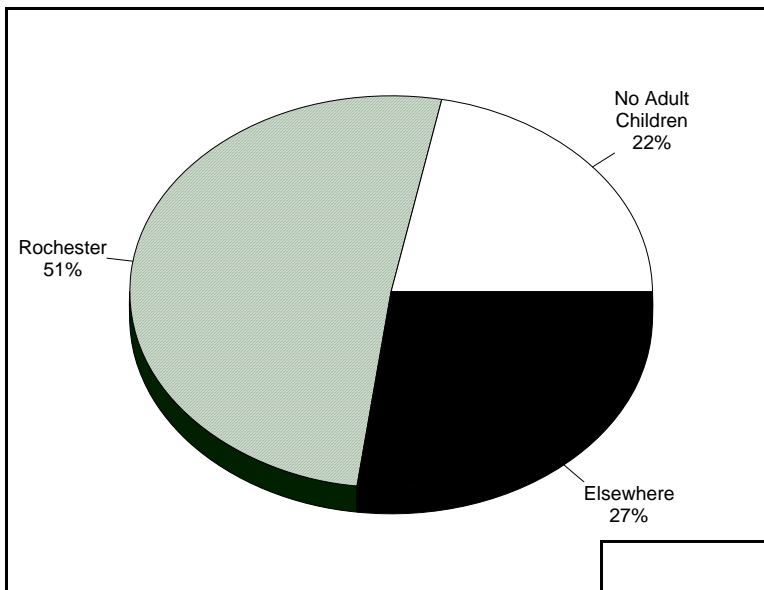
Respondents age 50 and over were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes and whether any of these children live in Monroe County. 22% have no adult children who have established their own homes, 27% have a child living outside Monroe County. 51% have a child living in Monroe County.

▣ 42% of all adult children who have established their own homes have established those homes in Monroe County.

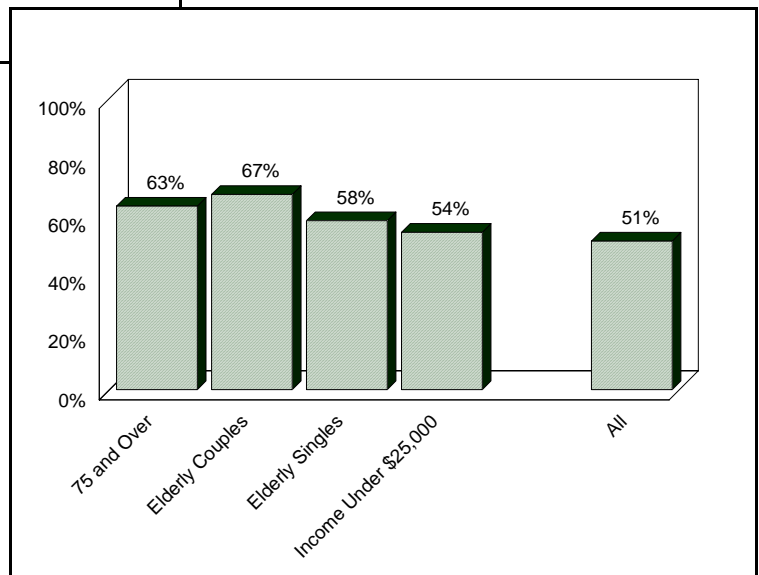
▣ For those age 75 and over, 15% have no adult children who have established their own homes, 22% have a child living outside Monroe County. 63% have a child living in Monroe County.

▣ The existence of local children implies a support system in times of economic, health, or other crises.

▣ That 51% compares to 50% in Milwaukee.



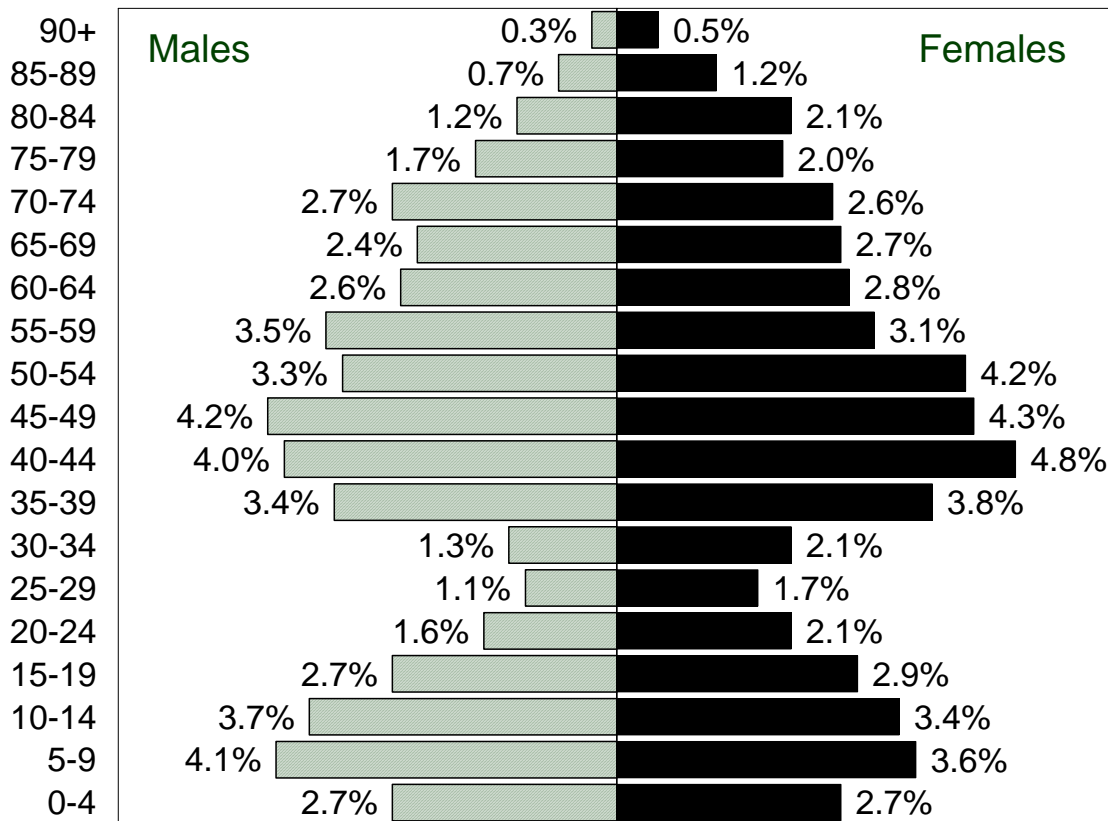
Location of Adult Children (Age 50+)



Percentage with an Adult Child in Rochester (Age 50+)

Demographic Profile - Age

7 The age/sex distribution of a community is among the most important demographic indicators in examining a community's needs. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community must offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religiosity, to synagogue membership, to levels of philanthropy.



▣ Rochester has an average percentage (24%) of the population in Jewish households age 17 and younger among more than 40 Jewish communities. The 24% compares to 29% in Cleveland, 24% in Milwaukee, and 20% in Buffalo. The 24% compares to 25% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Rochester. The 24% compares to 20% in 1986.

▣ Rochester has an average percentage (20%) of the population in Jewish households age 65 and over among more than 40 Jewish communities. The 20% compares to 20% in Milwaukee and Buffalo and 18% in Cleveland. The 20% compares to 12% for all residents (both Jewish and non-Jewish) of Rochester. The 20% has increased from 17% in 1986.

▣ About 1,700 children age 0-5 live in Jewish households in Rochester [about 68% of whom (1,170) are Jewish], as do 2,800 children age 6-12 [about 72% of whom (2,000) are Jewish], and 1,600 children age 13-17 [about 68% of whom (1,100) are Jewish]. Thus, about 6,100 children age 0-17 live in the community, about 70% (4,250) of whom are Jewish. About 285 babies are born in the Jewish community each year, about 200 of whom will be raised Jewish.

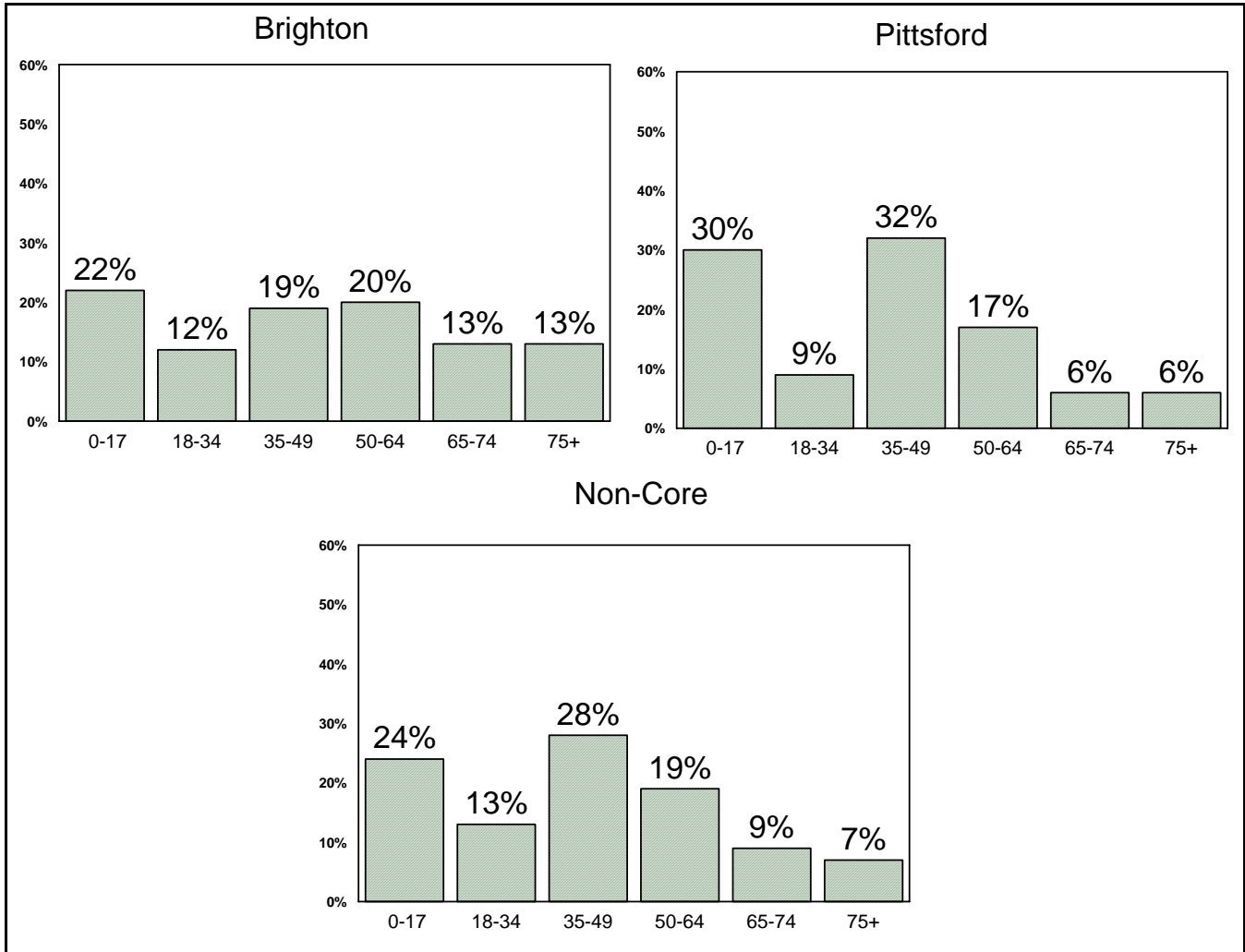
Demographic Profile - Age

▣ 53% of the population is female, an average percentage for a Jewish community. The 53% compares to 52% in Milwaukee, 51% in Cleveland, and 49% in Buffalo.

Table 3
Age/Sex Distribution
Persons in Jewish Households

Age Group	Males	Females	All	# Males	# Females	# Persons
0 - 5	3.5%	3.2%	6.7%	897	820	1,718
6 - 12	5.9	5.0	10.9	1,513	1,282	2,795
13 - 17	2.8	3.4	6.2	718	872	1,590
18 - 24	2.6	3.1	5.7	667	795	1,461
25 - 34	2.4	3.8	6.2	615	974	1,590
35 - 44	7.4	8.6	16.0	1,897	2,205	4,102
45 - 54	7.5	8.5	16.0	1,923	2,179	4,102
55 - 64	6.1	5.9	12.0	1,564	1,513	3,077
65 - 74	5.1	5.3	10.4	1,308	1,359	2,667
75 - 84	2.9	4.1	7.0	744	1,051	1,795
85 and over	1.1	1.7	2.8	282	436	718
Total	47.3%	52.6%	100.0%	12,128	13,486	25,615
Cumulative Age Categories						
75 and over	4.0	5.8	9.8	1,026	1,487	2,513
65 and over	9.1	11.1	20.2	2,333	2,846	5,179
60 and over	11.7	13.9	25.6	3,000	3,564	6,564
45 - 59	11.0	11.6	22.6	2,820	2,974	5,795
35 - 49	11.6	12.9	24.5	2,974	3,308	6,282
17 & under	12.2	11.6	23.8	3,128	2,974	6,102
18 and over	35.1	41.0	76.1	9,000	10,512	19,512
Median Age	45.5	42.8	44.0			

Demographic Profile - Age

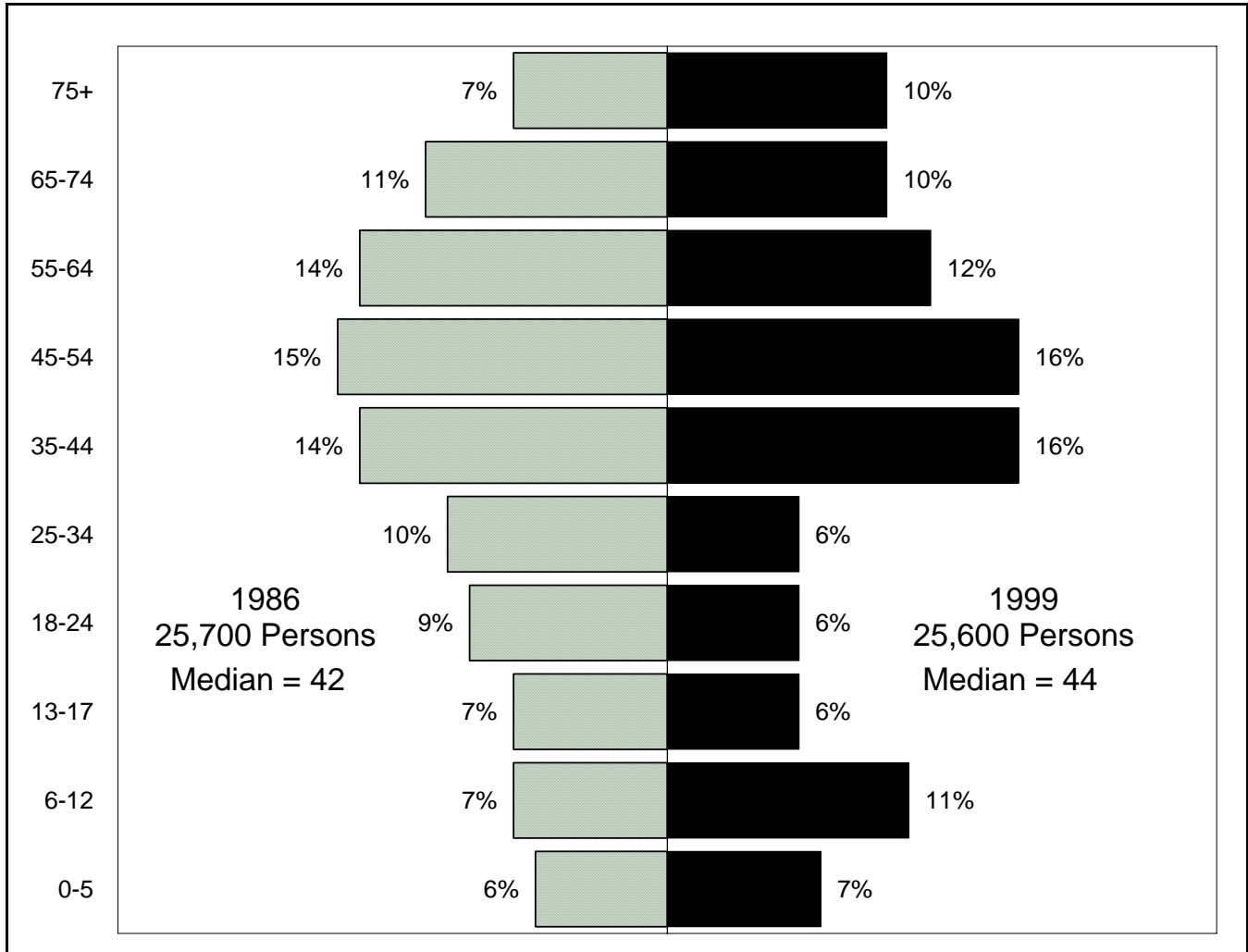


Age by Geographic Area

Table 4
Summary of Differences in Age by Geographic Area

Geographic Area	Median Age (years)	Age 17 and Under	Age 35-49	Age 65 and Over	Age 75 and Over
Brighton	47.9	21.9%	19.4%	26.4%	13.3%
Pittsford	41.2	30.1%	31.9%	12.2%	5.9%
Core	45.5	24.0%	22.6%	22.9%	11.5%
Non-Core	41.7	23.7%	27.5%	16.4%	7.4%
Monroe County	44.0	23.8%	24.5%	20.0%	9.8%

Demographic Profile - Age



Changes in the Age Distribution, 1986 - 1999

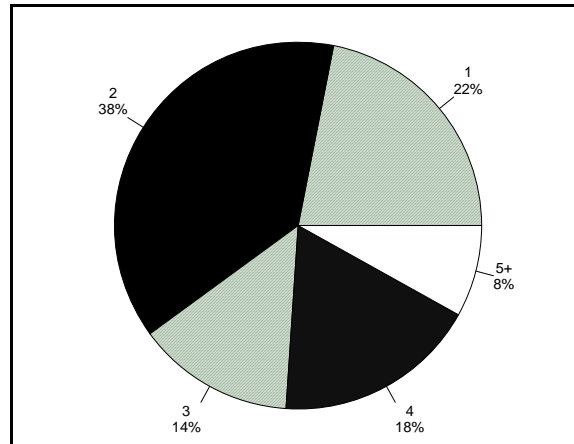
▣ The number of children in the community has increased by almost 800 in the past 13 years, with a small increase of 0-5 year olds (105) and a small decline of teenagers (251). The number of 6-12 year olds increased by over 900.

▣ The number of persons age 65 and over has increased by about 750. Most importantly, the number age 65-74 actually declined, with the number age 75 and over increasing by more than 900.

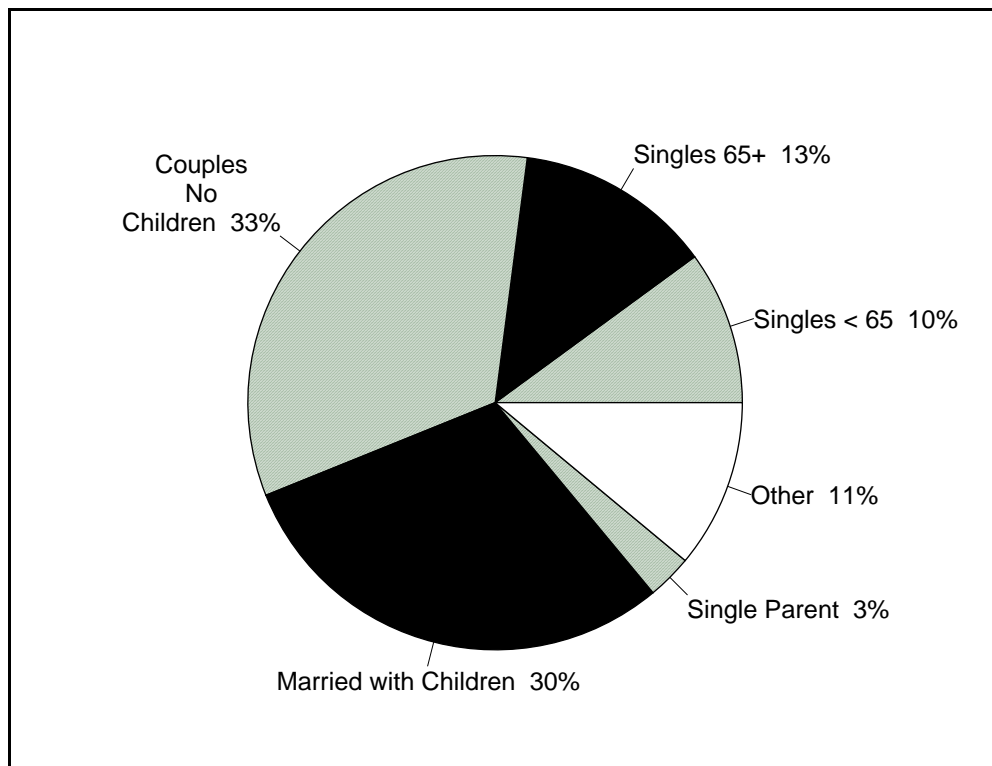
▣ Almost 40% of the elderly (more than 2,000 persons) live in one zip: 14618 in Brighton. Two thirds of the elderly live in one of four zip code areas: 14618, 14610, 14534, and 14617.

Demographic Profile - Household Structure

7 The average household size in Rochester is 2.5. Of more than 40 comparison communities, Rochester is about average. The 2.5 compares to 2.7 in Buffalo, 2.6 in Cleveland, and 2.4 in Milwaukee. Household size has increased from 2.4 in 1986. 22% of households are single people living alone. The 22% is about average among more than 30 comparison communities. The 22% compares to 26% in Milwaukee and 20% in Cleveland. The percentage of households containing four or more persons (26%) is the seventh highest of the comparison Jewish communities and compares to 26% in Cleveland and 24% in Milwaukee. 25% of all American households contain four or more persons.



Household Size



Household Structure

Demographic Profile - Household Structure

Table 5: Household Structure

Household Structure	%	# of Households
Single Persons Living Alone		
Single Male Under Age 65	3.4%	348
Single Female Under Age 65	6.2	634
Single Male Age 65 - 74	1.0	102
Single Female Age 65 - 74	1.9	194
Single Male Age 75 and over	1.9	194
Single Female Age 75 and over	7.9	808
Single Under 65	9.6	982
Single 65 and over	12.7	1,299
Single 75 and over	9.8	1,003
■ Total Single Persons Living Alone	22.3%	2,281
Couples—No Children		
Married Couple Under 35	.7	72
Married Couple 35-49	3.3	338
Married Couple 50-64	12.8	1,309
Married Couple 65-74	10.0	1,023
Married Couple 75 and over	5.7	583
■ Total Couples—no children	32.5	3,325
■ Married Couples—Children Under 18	29.6	3,028
Other Household Structures		
Single Parent Family with Child 0-17	2.5%	256
Single Parent with Adult Child	1.3	133
Persons of the Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters	2.8	286
Roommates	1.3	133
Married Couple—Adult Child	6.6	675
Unmarried Couple with Children	0.2	20
Siblings	0.4	41
Other	0.3	31
■ Total Other Household Structures	15.4	1,575
Grand Total	100.0%	10,230

Demographic Profile - Household Structure

▣ The 33% married couples without children is above average among almost 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 33% compares to 36% in Cleveland and 32% in Milwaukee

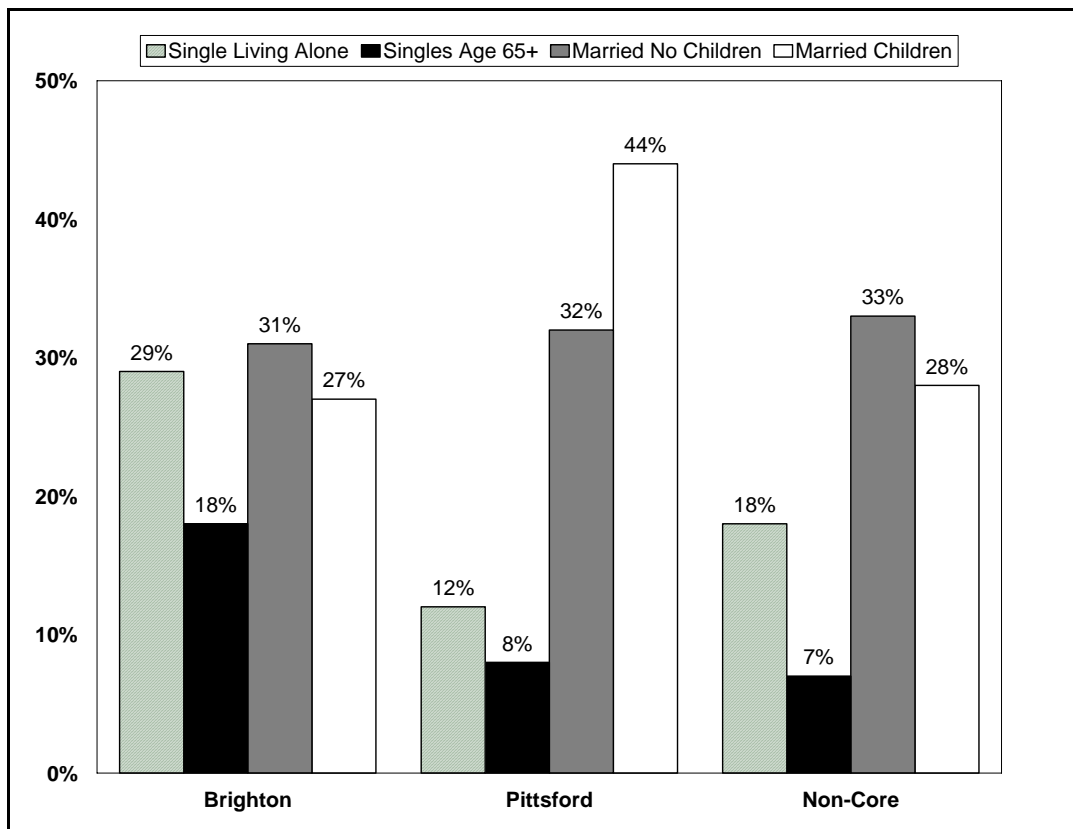
▣ The 30% married couples with children is average compared to almost 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 30% compares to 27% in both Cleveland and Milwaukee.

▣ 64% of children live in a household in which both parents (or *the* parent in a single parent family) work full time. In 80% of these cases, a child is under age 13. The 64% is the third highest of 19 comparison communities.

▣ 7% of children live in a single parent family situation. This compares to 25% for all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish). The 7% is about average among American Jewish communities and compares to 5% in Milwaukee.

▣ 21% of children live in a household with one or more adults who are currently divorced or who are divorced and remarried. The 21% is the fourth lowest value among 16 comparison communities and compares to 26% in Milwaukee.

▣ 25% of those age 65 and over live alone. Such is the case for 39% of those age 75 and over.



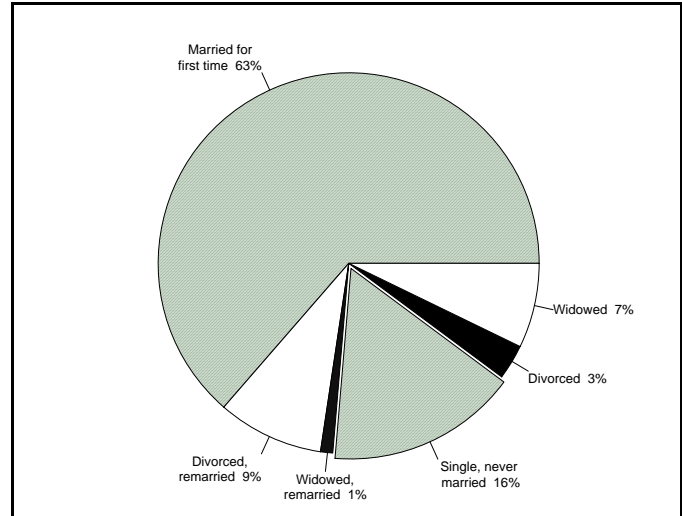
Household Structure by Geographic Area

Demographic Profile - Marital Status

Compared to other Jewish communities, adults in Jewish households have a very high rate of being married, an average percentage of being single never married, and a below average rate of being widowed. The divorce rate of 43 divorced persons per 1,000 married persons is the third lowest among more than 40 comparison communities.

Overall, 13% of adults have experienced a divorce, 8% have been widowed, 84% have been married, and 10% have been married two or more times.

Little change in marital status has occurred since 1986.



Marital Status

Table 6: Marital Status by Age for Adult Males

Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Married for first time	23.2%	84.5%	64.0%	77.5%	71.9%
Single, never married	75.5	6.7	6.2	3.0	3.8
Divorced, remarried	0.0	7.0	22.7	8.3	3.4
Widowed, remarried	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.6	2.3
Currently divorced	0.0	1.0	5.0	2.7	1.1
Currently widowed	.0	.0	.7	3.9	17.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7: Marital Status by Age for Adult Females

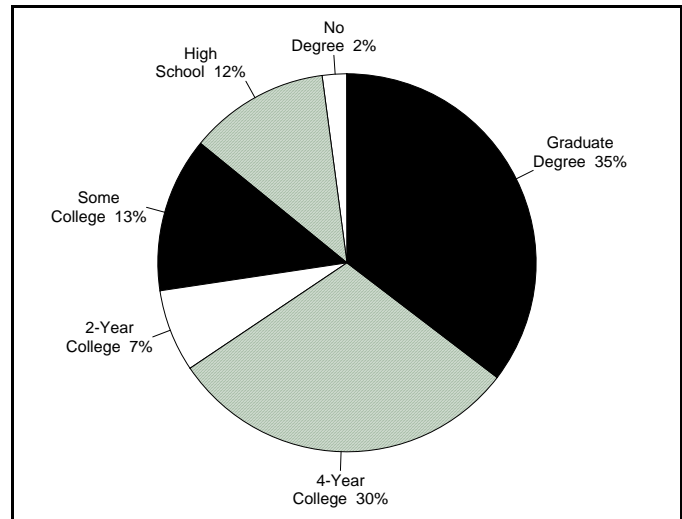
Marital Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+
Married for first time	27.7%	79.4%	63.1%	71.4%	34.2%
Single, never married	69.7	4.8	6.1	3.4	7.7
Divorced, remarried	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.0
Widowed, remarried	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.0
Currently divorced	1.8	2.8	7.9	4.8	3.6
Currently widowed	0.0	0.8	6.0	13.2	53.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demographic Profile - Educational Level

About 98% of adults in Jewish households have a high school degree. 65% of the population has a degree from a four-year college, compared to 26% of the US adult population. About 4% have a medical or dental degree; another 3%, a law degree.

41% of males have a graduate degree, as do 30% of females. 72% of males have a 4-year college degree, as do 60% of females.

The percentage with a 4-year college degree is the eleventh highest among more than 40 Jewish comparison communities. The 65% compares to 69% in Buffalo, 63% in Milwaukee, and 60% in Cleveland.



Educational Level

Highest Degree Earned	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75 +
No Degree	9.5%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	9.3%
High School	35.7	13.6	13.4	29.0	38.2
Graduated 2-year college	3.0	4.4	1.9	4.8	9.7
Graduated 4-year college	31.0	34.1	30.1	32.0	22.3
Graduate Degree	20.8	47.9	54.9	32.9	20.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

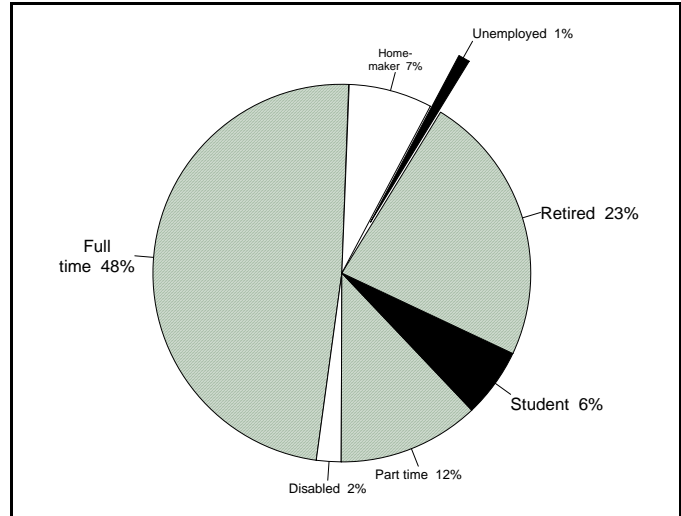
Highest Degree Earned	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75 +
No Degree	2.6%	.0%	.0%	2.8%	6.0%
High School	35.5	13.3	21.1	48.1	60.5
Graduated 2-year college	6.4	10.5	8.6	9.1	6.0
Graduated 4-year college	35.5	30.8	31.3	26.8	20.0
Graduate Degree	20.0	45.4	38.9	13.2	7.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demographic Profile - Employment Status

Adult males in Jewish households are more likely to be employed full time than females (by 63% to 35%) and females are much more likely to be homemakers than males (by 14% to 0%). The unemployment rate is 3%.

▣ The 23% retirement rate is the highest of any Jewish community outside of Florida, Las Vegas, and Palm Springs. The 23% compares to 22% in Buffalo and 20% in Milwaukee and Cleveland.

▣ The 48% full-time employment rate is about average among about 35 comparison communities. The 48% compares to 52% in Milwaukee and 50% in Cleveland.



Employment Status

Table 10: Employment Status by Age, Males

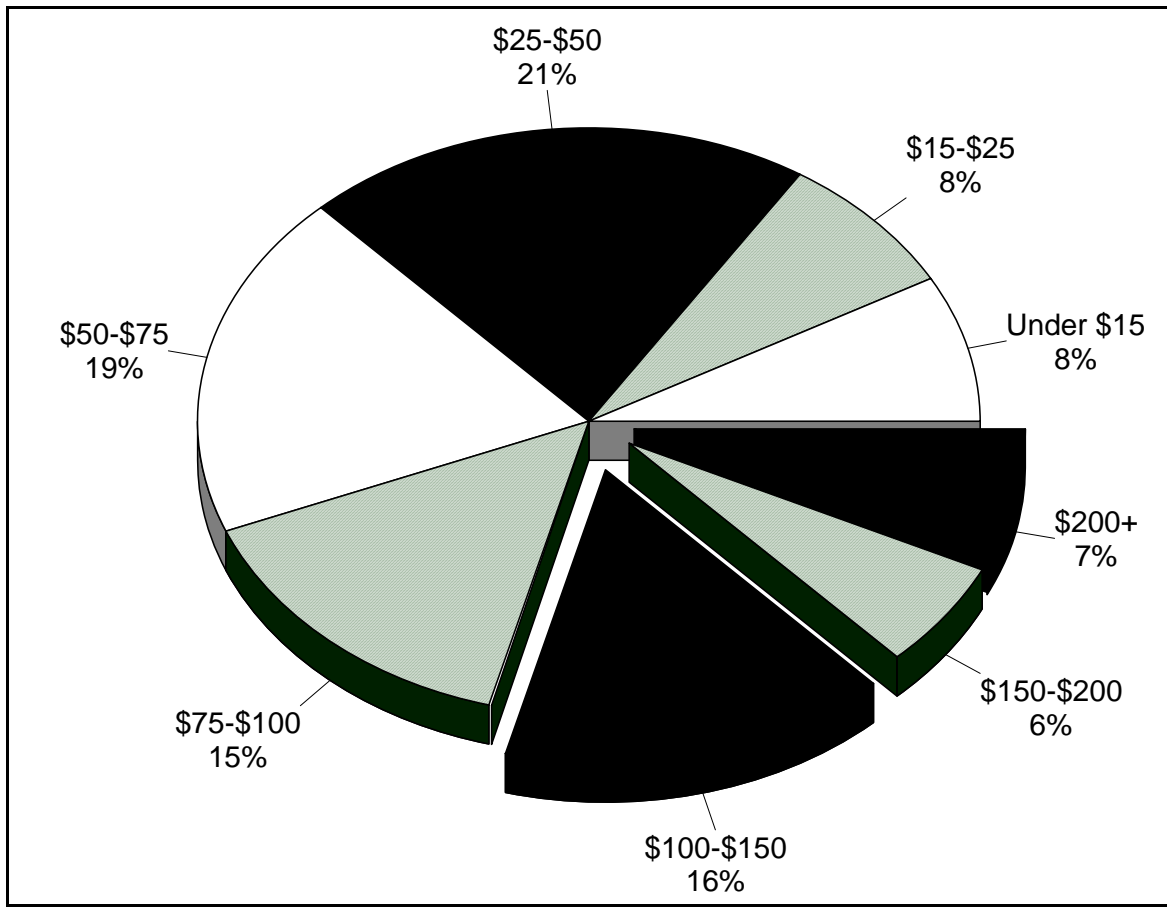
Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75 +
Employed Full Time	48.4%	94.7%	73.4%	27.6%	5.0%
Employed Part Time	6.7	2.2	9.0	18.4	8.8
Retired	0.0	0.0	11.7	54.0	86.2
Disabled	1.3	1.6	3.8	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	2.8	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Student	40.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 11: Employment Status by Age, Females

Employment Status	Under 35	35-49	50-64	65-74	75 +
Employed Full Time	40.1%	48.3%	50.3%	5.4%	.8%
Employed Part Time	11.8	26.9	17.5	9.9	3.3
Retired	0.0	1.1	17.4	66.6	78.1
Homemaker	9.3	20.0	7.0	14.9	14.7
Disabled	0.0	2.9	4.5	0.8	1.5
Unemployed	3.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0
Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	1.5
Student	35.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demographic Profile - Household Income

Respondents were asked their household income before taxes in 1998. About 80% answered this question. The type of bias introduced by the lack of a response from 20% of the respondents is unknown. It should be emphasized that not all 20% represent refusals. In some cases, the household member interviewed (for example, an adult child) did not refuse, but simply did not know the amount.



Household Income (in thousands)

▣ The 1998 median income of \$65,700 is well above average among Jewish communities. It compares to about \$50,000 for all households (Jewish and non-Jewish) in Monroe County. The \$65,700 (1998 dollars) compares to \$59,700 (1998 dollars) in Milwaukee and \$53,800 (1998 dollars) in Buffalo. The percentage earning \$100,000 and over (28%) is the fifth highest among about 35 Jewish communities, and compares to 21% in Milwaukee. In constant dollars, the median income has increased from \$52,300 in 1986.

▣ The median housing value is \$135,000. This is about average among almost 20 Jewish communities that have asked this question in the 1990s. It compares to \$170,400 in Milwaukee.

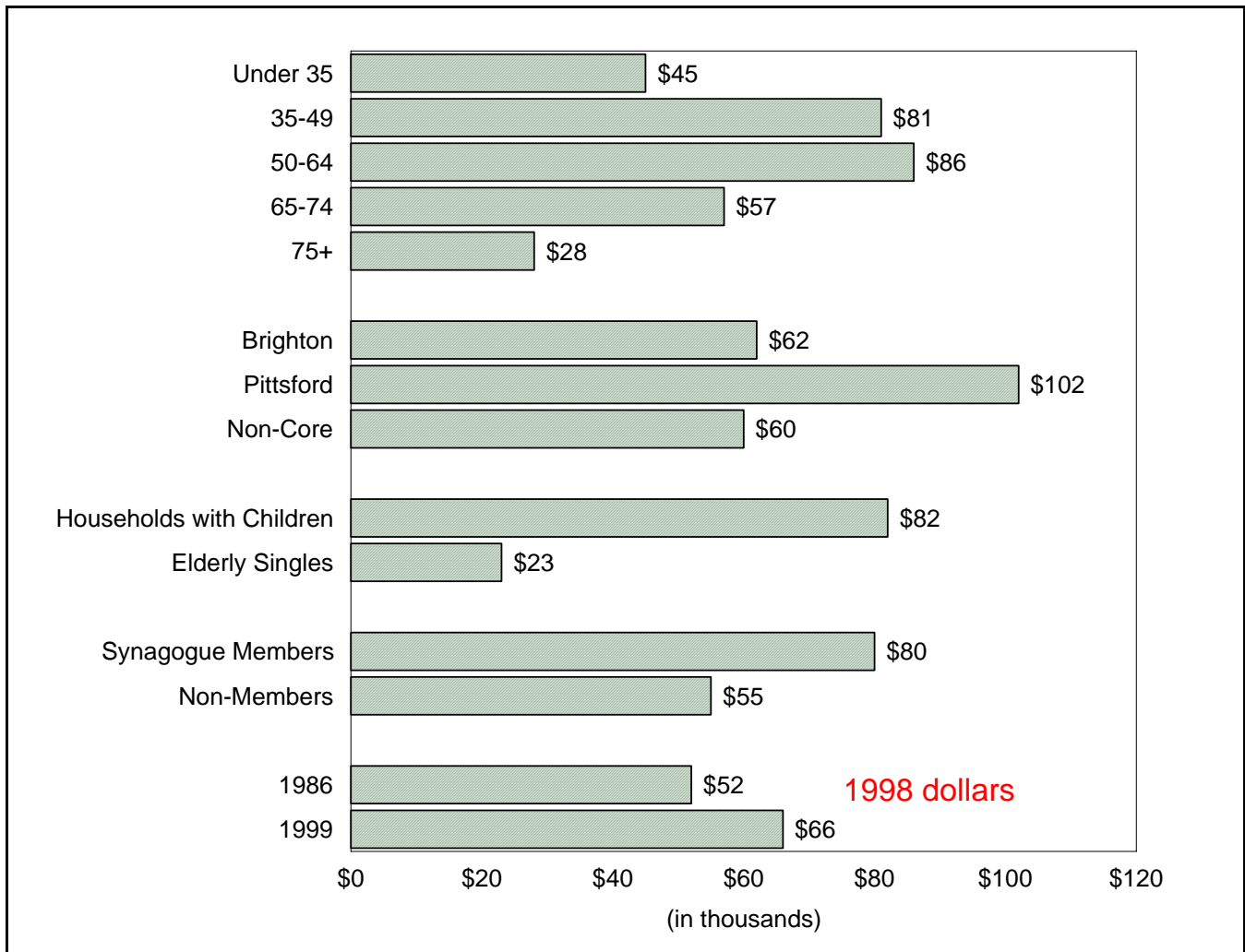
Demographic Profile - Household Income

▣ Households reporting relatively low income levels were asked additional income questions to determine if the household has an income below the federal poverty levels for 1998. These levels depend upon the number of persons in the household and, for one or two person households, whether the “householder” is under or over age 65. 2.9% of all households indicated that their 1998 income was below the poverty line. This implies that about 300 Jewish households live below the poverty line.

▣ 860 households have incomes below \$15,000.

▣ The median income for Orthodox Jews (\$50,000) and the Just Jewish (\$55,600) are significantly lower than the median income for Conservative Jews (\$67,700) and Reform Jews (\$71,500).

▣ The median housing value in Pittsford (\$221,000) is significantly higher than in Brighton (\$137,600) or the Non-Core area (\$110,600).



Median Household Income

Religious Profile - Jewish Identification

Respondents were asked whether they considered themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, or “Just Jewish.” 6% of households (600 households) consider themselves Orthodox; 25% (2,500 households), Conservative; 41% (4,150 households), Reform; and 29% (2,900 households), Just Jewish.

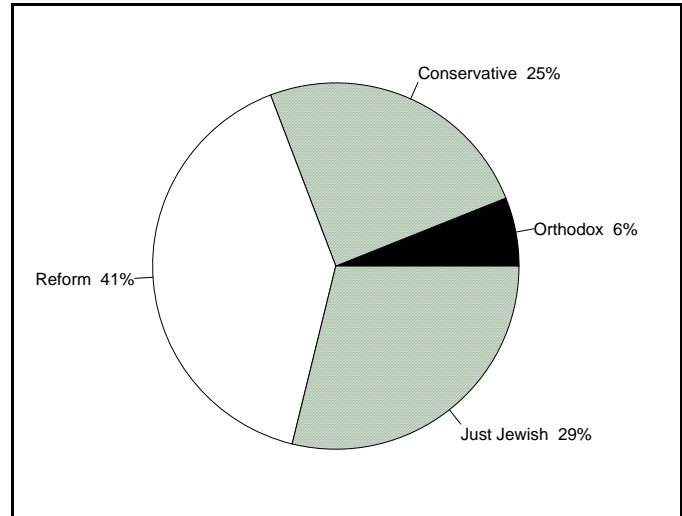
Of the 43 comparison Jewish communities, Rochester has about an average percentage of Orthodox. The 6% Orthodox compares to 10% in Cleveland, 6% in Buffalo, and 3% in Milwaukee

The percentage Conservative (25%) is relatively low in comparison with other Jewish communities. Of the 43 communities, only 9 have lower percentages. The 25% compares to 34% in Buffalo, 29% in Cleveland, and 24% in Milwaukee

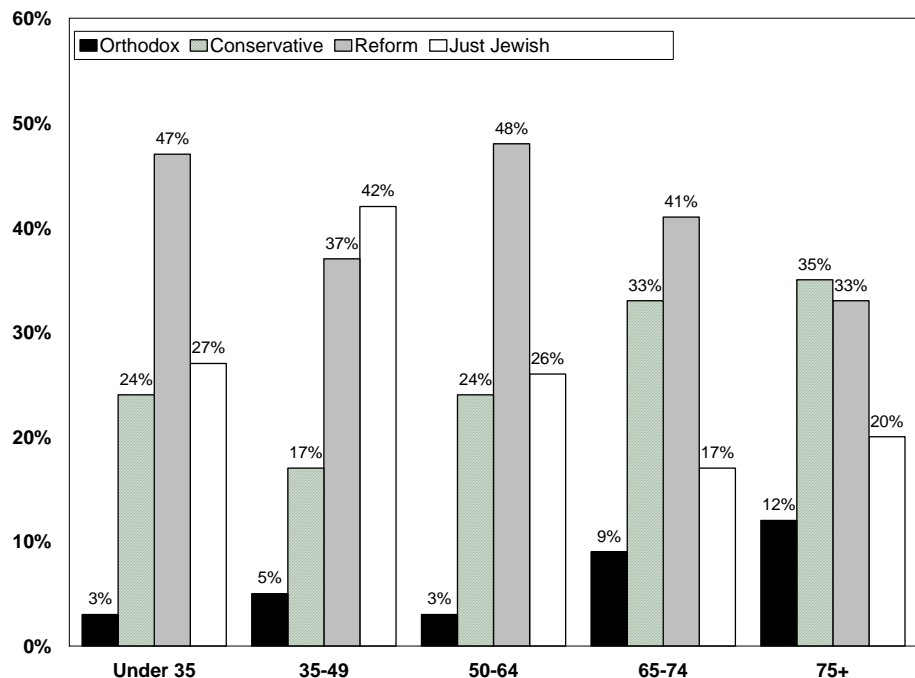
The percentage Reform (41%) is above average compared to other Jewish communities. Only 12 of the 43 communities have a higher value. The 41% compares to 49% in Cleveland, 39% in Milwaukee, and 33% in Buffalo.

The percentage Just Jewish (29%) is also above average and compares to 34% in Milwaukee, 22% in Buffalo, and 11% in Cleveland.

Compared to 1986, the percentage of Conservative Jews shows a major decline, from 38% to 25% of the community. The percentage Orthodox and the percentage Reform have not changed significantly, but the percentage Just Jewish has increased from 20%-29%.



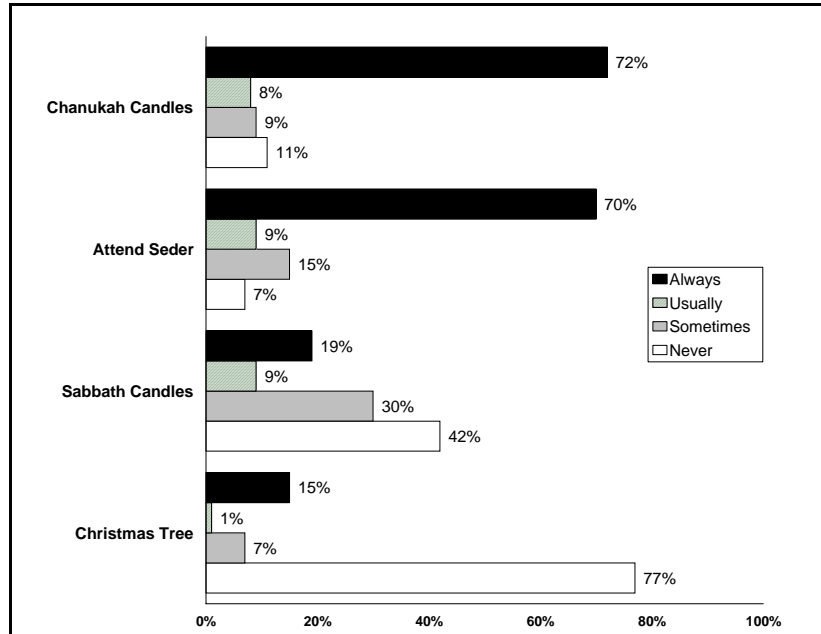
Jewish Identification



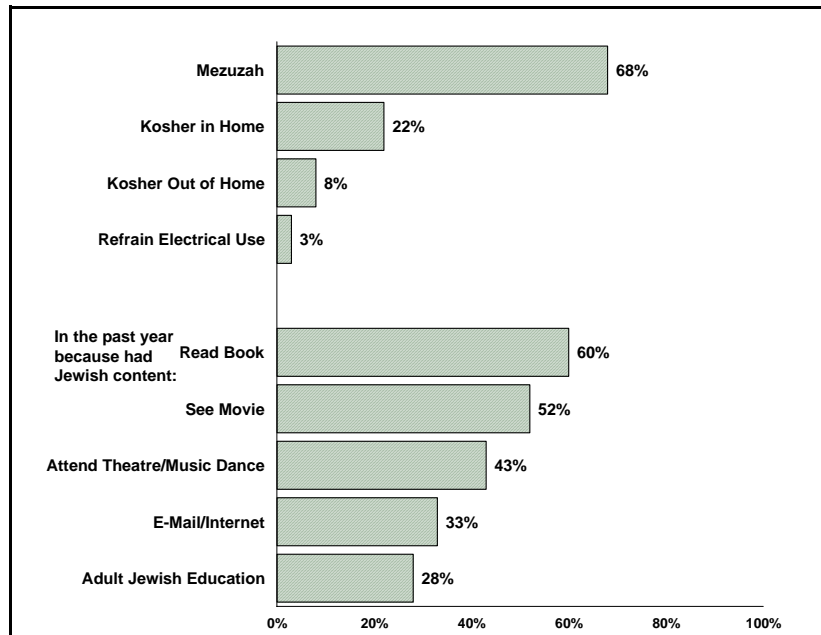
Jewish Identification by Age

Religious Profile - Religious Practices

About 88% of households always or usually do one of the following: light Chanukah candles, attend a Passover Seder, light Sabbath candles, or keep kosher. 94% always or usually follow one of these practices and/or belong to some Jewish organization or synagogue and/or give to Jewish charities.



Religious Practices



Religious Practices and Cultural/Ethnic Attachments

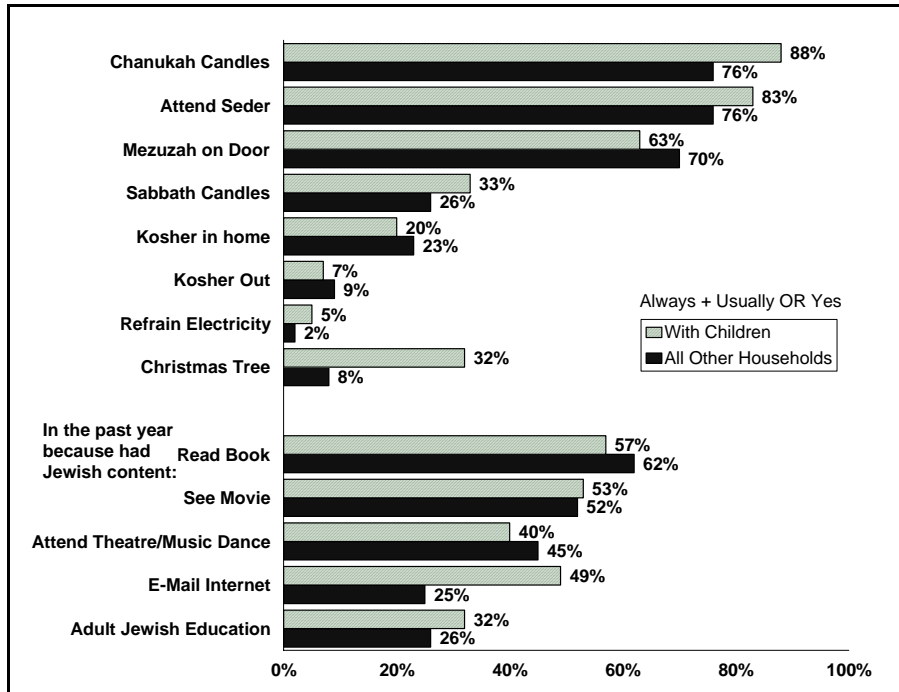
Religious Profile - Religious Practices

Table 12
Religious Practices Comparison with Other Communities

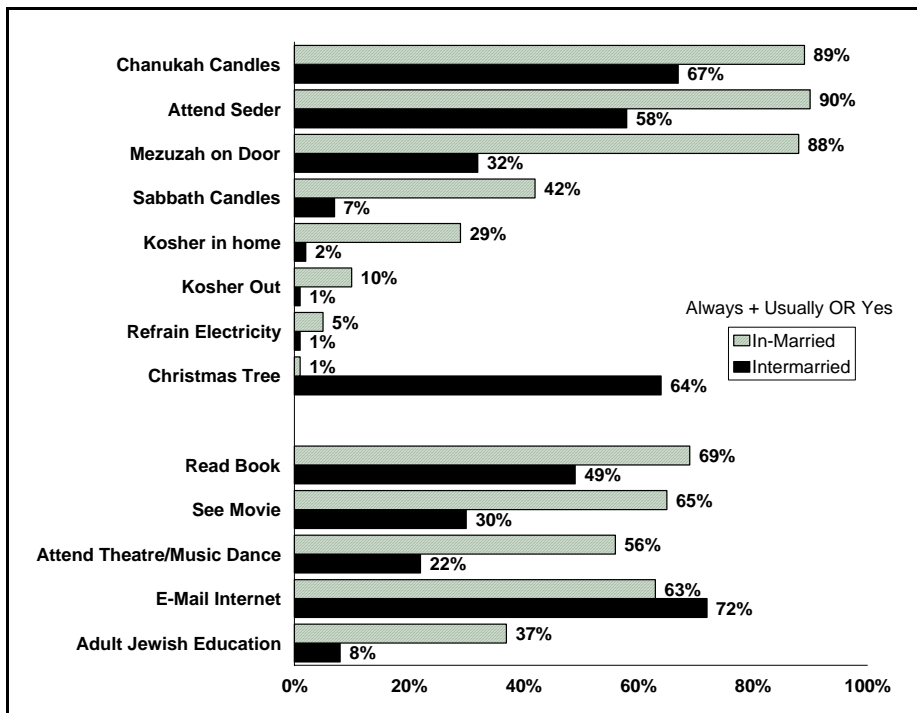
		% Yes	% Always/Usually				
Community	Year	Mezuzah Front Door	Passover Seder	Chanukah Candles	Sabbath Candles	Kosher In Home	Xmas Tree
Rochester	1999	68%	78%	80%	28%	22%	16%
Milwaukee	1996	62%	77%	70%	24%	13%	18%
West Palm Beach	1999	81%	79%	75%	17%	12%	6%
South Palm Beach	1995	84%	79%	78%	23%	17%	3%
Broward	1997	79%	75%	74%	21%	16%	10%
Monmouth	1997	81%	86%	87%	25%	26%	11%
Miami	1994	76%	77%	73%	29%	20%	7%
St. Petersburg	1994	61%	65%	67%	21%	10%	20%
Sarasota	1992	55%	68%	59%	14%	5%	11%
Charlotte	1997	57%	69%	73%	17%	8%	27%
Richmond	1994	64%	73%	71%	20%	10%	21%
Orlando	1993	59%	66%	74%	16%	9%	22%
Atlanta	1996	61%	76%	74%	21%	9%	18%
Dallas	1989	64%	78%	76%	24%	7%*	12%
St. Louis	1994	76%	77%	72%	24%	9%*	15%
Harrisburg	1994	61%	75%	80%	27%	23%	24%
Wilmington	1995	60%	74%	74%	19%	12%	21%
Las Vegas	1996	—	67%	73%	21%	8%*	22%
Los Angeles	1997	63%	74%	71%	26%	-	13%
Toronto	1991	—	88%	73%	42%	30%*	6%
NJPS (US)	1990	—	65%	65%	20%	15%*	26%

☐ NJPS is the National Jewish Population Survey * “Always” buy kosher meat.

Religious Profile—Practices

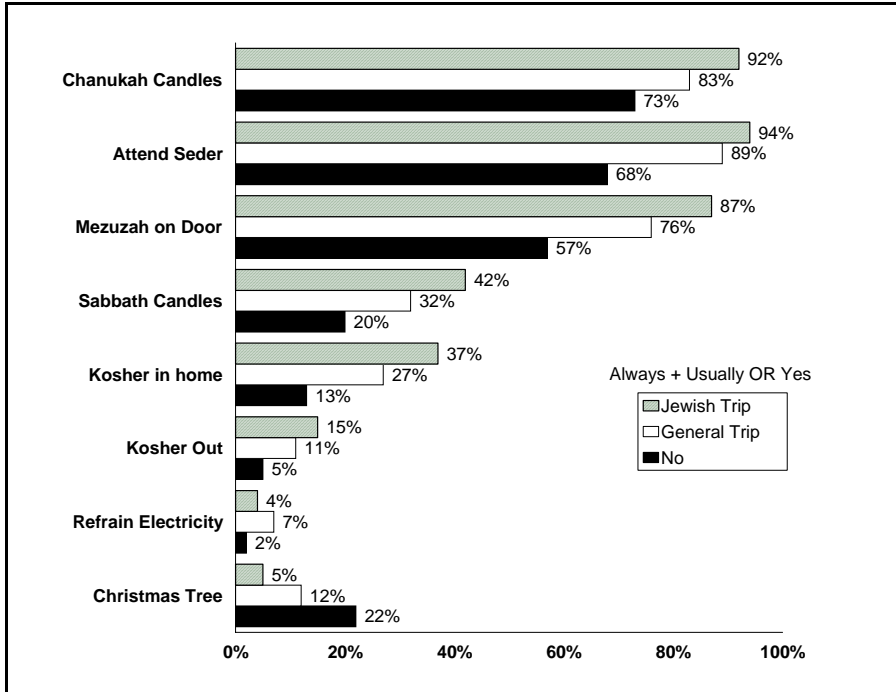


Religious Practices and Cultural/Ethnic Attachments in Households with Children

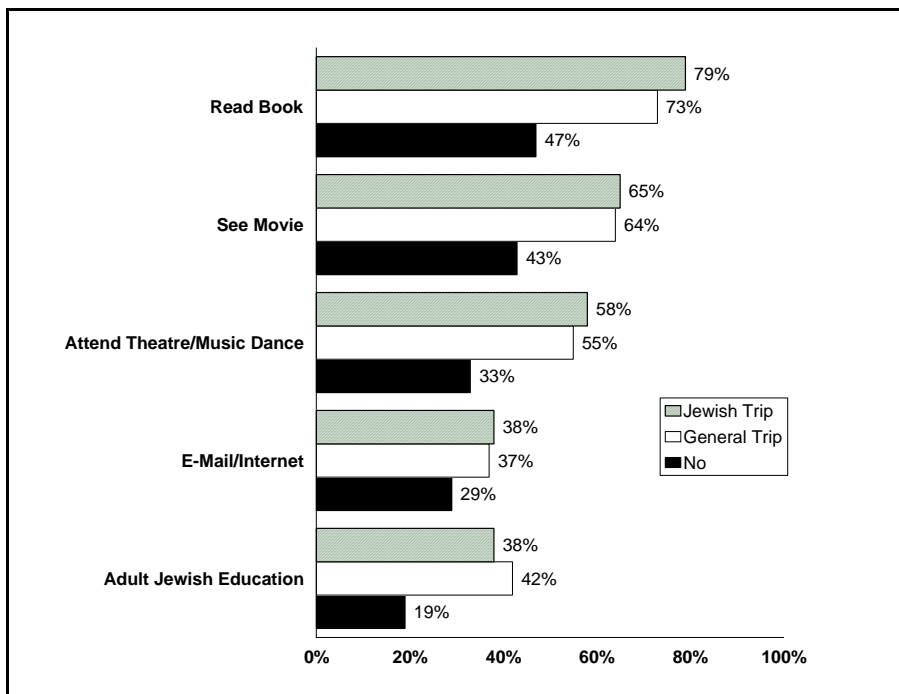


Religious Practices and Cultural/Ethnic Attachments by Marriage Type

Religious Profile—Practices



Religious Practices by Trips to Israel



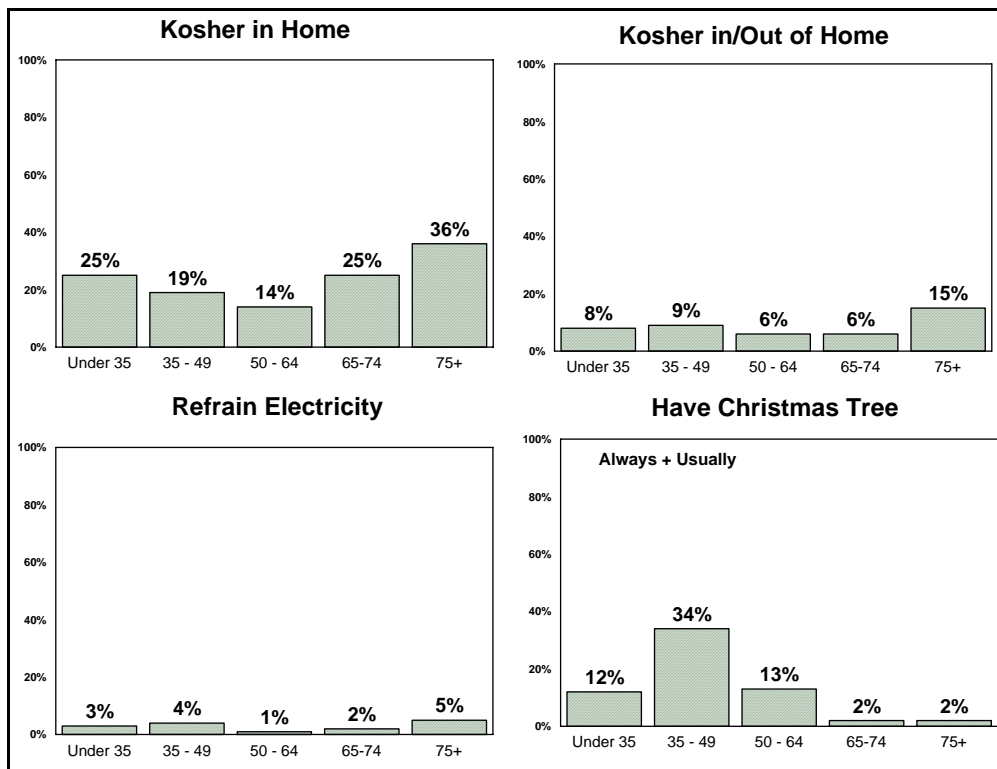
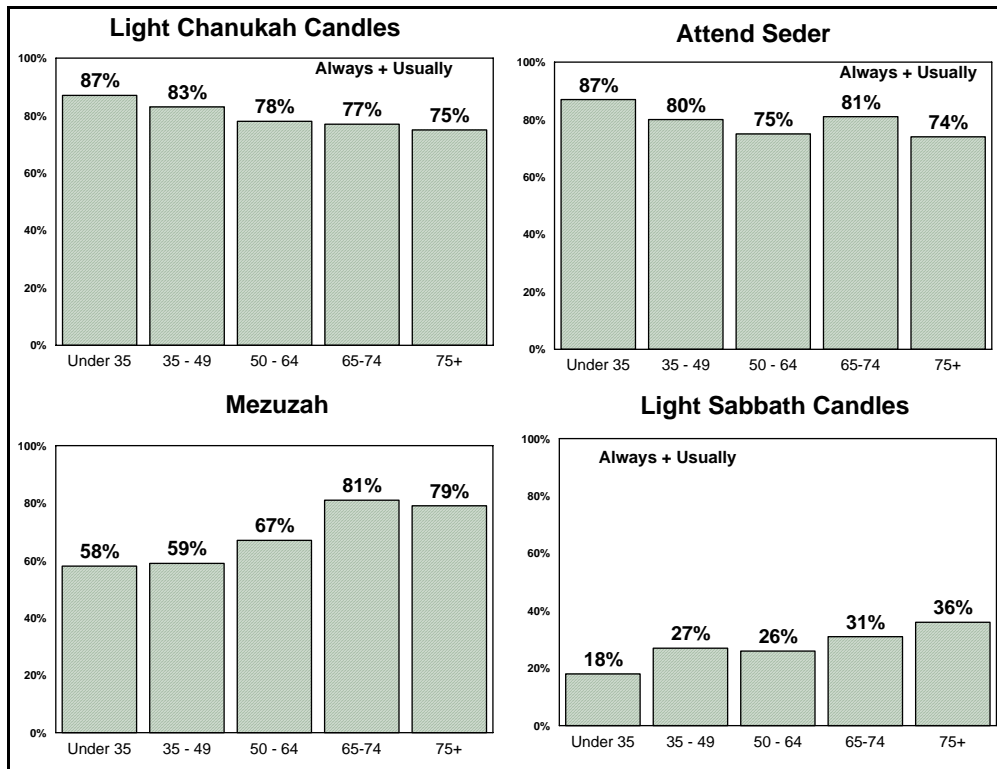
Cultural/Ethnic Attachments by Trips to Israel

▣ Of the comparison communities shown in Table 12 and in the tables in the Main Report, Rochester has the third highest rate of lighting Chanukah candles, and above average rate for attending a Seder, and average rate for the Mezuzah, an above average rate for lighting Sabbath candles, a very high rate for keeping a kosher home, an average rate for refraining from electrical usage on the Sabbath, and an average rate for having a Christmas tree.

▣ Having a Christmas tree is a more common practice among younger households, among intermarried households, and among households with children. In households in which everyone is Jewish, only 5% always, usually, or sometimes have a tree. Included in this total are some households containing Jews-by-Choice.

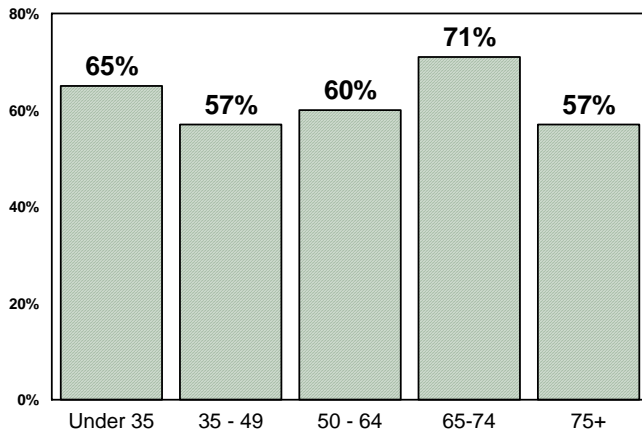
▣ Intermarried households are much less likely to practice Jewish rituals than in-married households in which both spouses were born Jewish. Conversionary households (in-marriages in which one spouse is a Jew by Choice) are *much* closer in observance to in-married households (in which both spouses were born Jewish) than to intermarried households.

Religious Profile—Practices

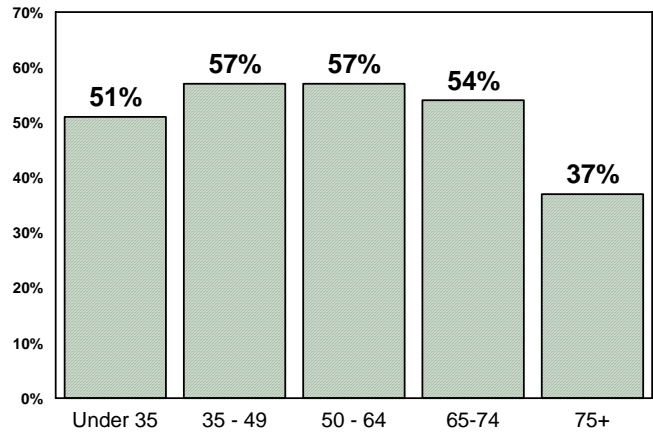


Religious Profile—Practices

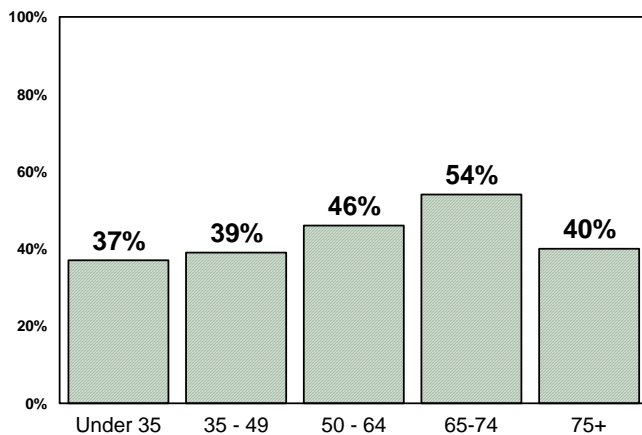
Read Book



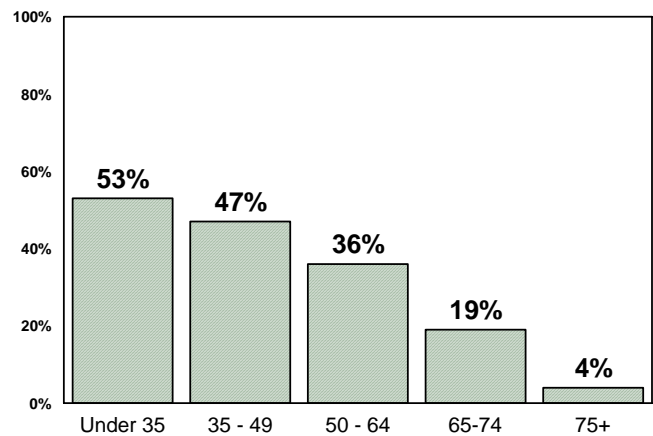
See Movie/Rent Video



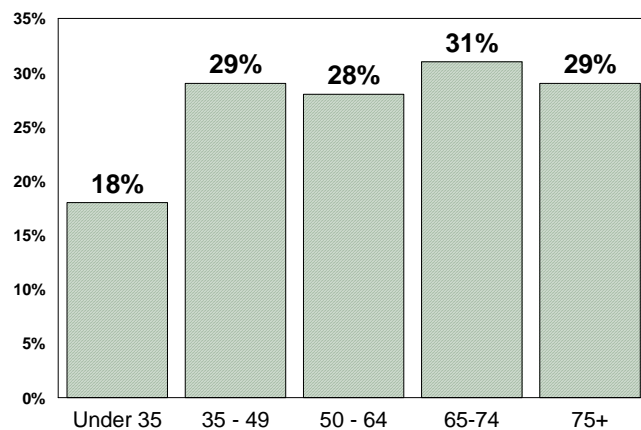
Theater, Music, Dance



E-Mail/Internet

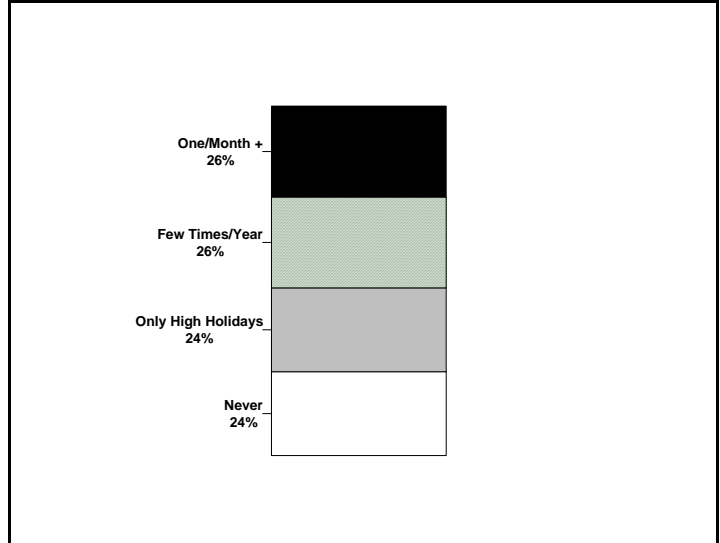


Attend Adult Education



Religious Profile - Synagogue Attendance

About 24% of respondents never attend services (or only do so for special occasions), which is below average for an American Jewish community. The 23% compares to 23% in Cleveland and 26% in Milwaukee. The 24% compares to 17% in 1986. The percentage who attend once per month or more (26%) is above average and compares to 31% in Cleveland, 28% in Buffalo, and 25% in Milwaukee. The 26% compares to 20% in 1986. Thus, compared to 1986, the percentage never attending and the percentage attending once per month or more have both increased.

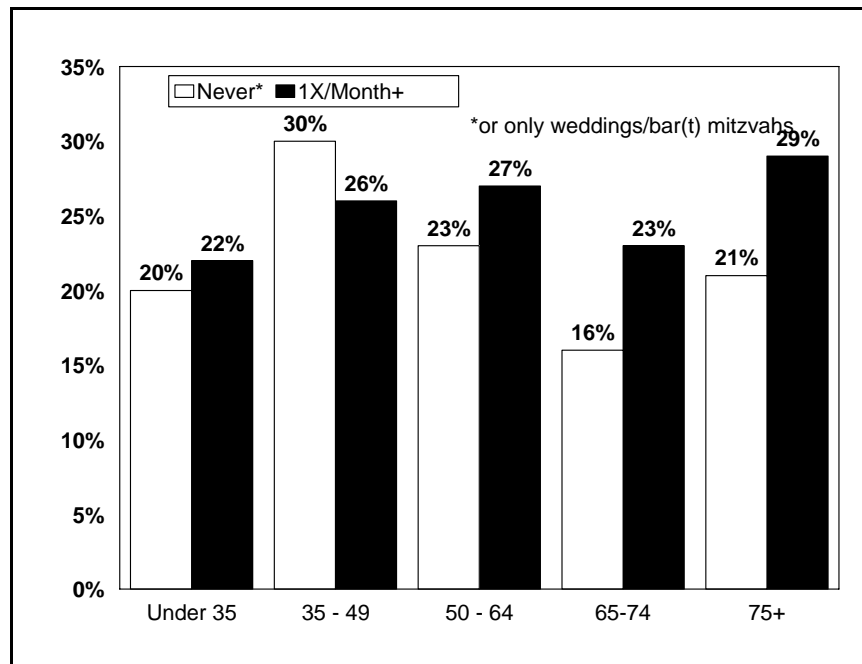


Synagogue Attendance

▣ About 51% of non-members of synagogues indicate attendance at High Holiday services.

▣ Having been to Israel has a significant correlation with attendance levels.

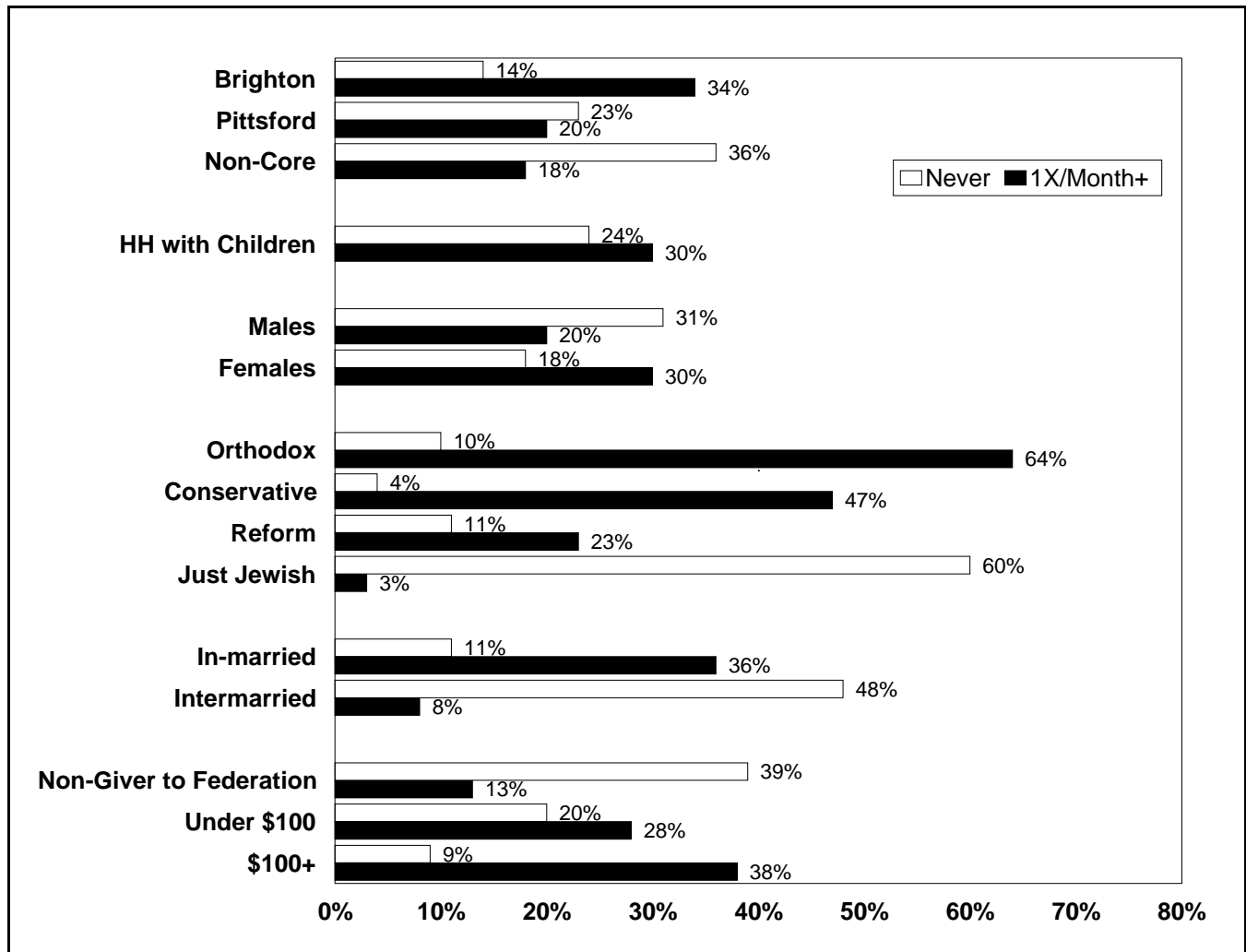
▣ 13% of non-givers to Federation attend services once per month or more, as do 28% of those who give under \$100, and 33% of those who give \$100 or more.



Synagogue Attendance by Age

Religious Profile - Synagogue Attendance

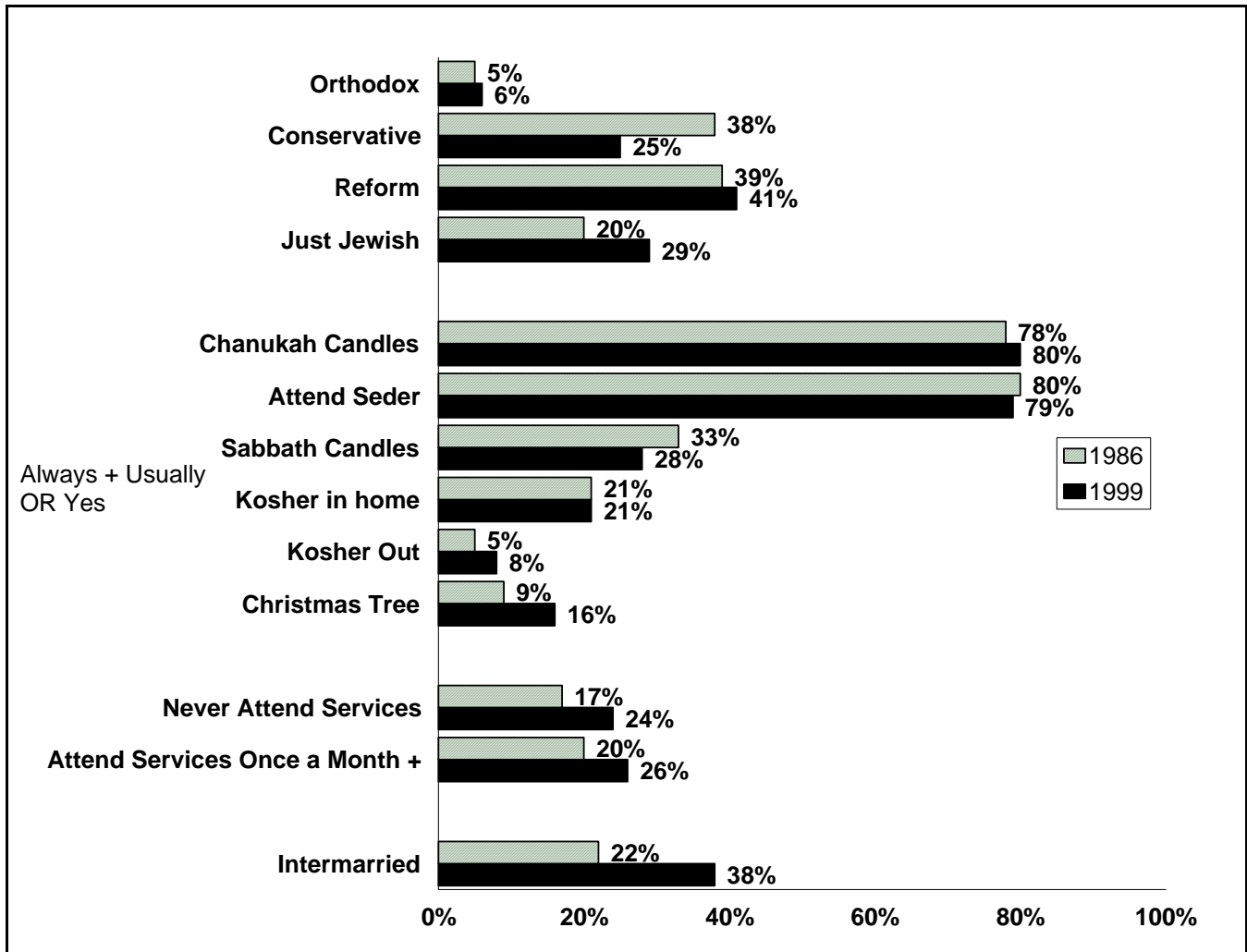
- ▣ Residents of Brighton are more likely to attend regularly than those living elsewhere.
- ▣ Females are more likely to attend than males.
- ▣ Orthodox Jews attend more often than Conservative Jews, who, in turn, attend more often than Reform Jews.



Synagogue Attendance Patterns

- ▣ In-married Jews attend more often than do intermarried Jews.

Religious Profile - Synagogue Attendance



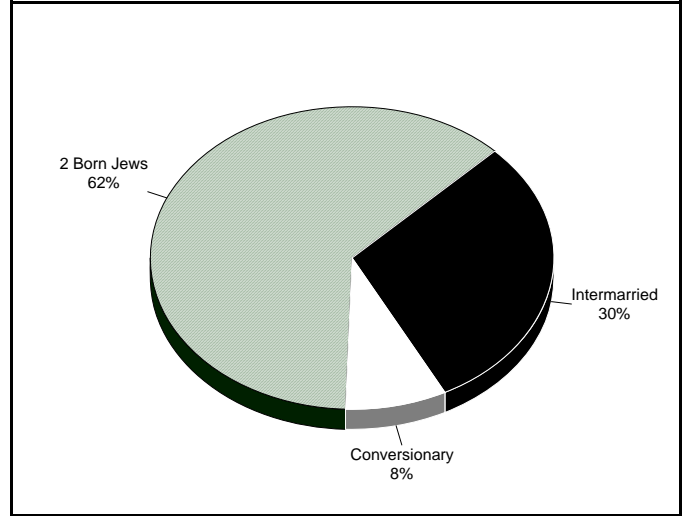
Changes in the Level of Religious Practice, 1986 - 1999

▣ In general, levels of religious practice have not changed significantly since 1986.

▣ Note that, in order to compare the 1999 results with the 1986 results, the intermarriage rate reported in the chart above includes conversionary in-married couples as “intermarried.”

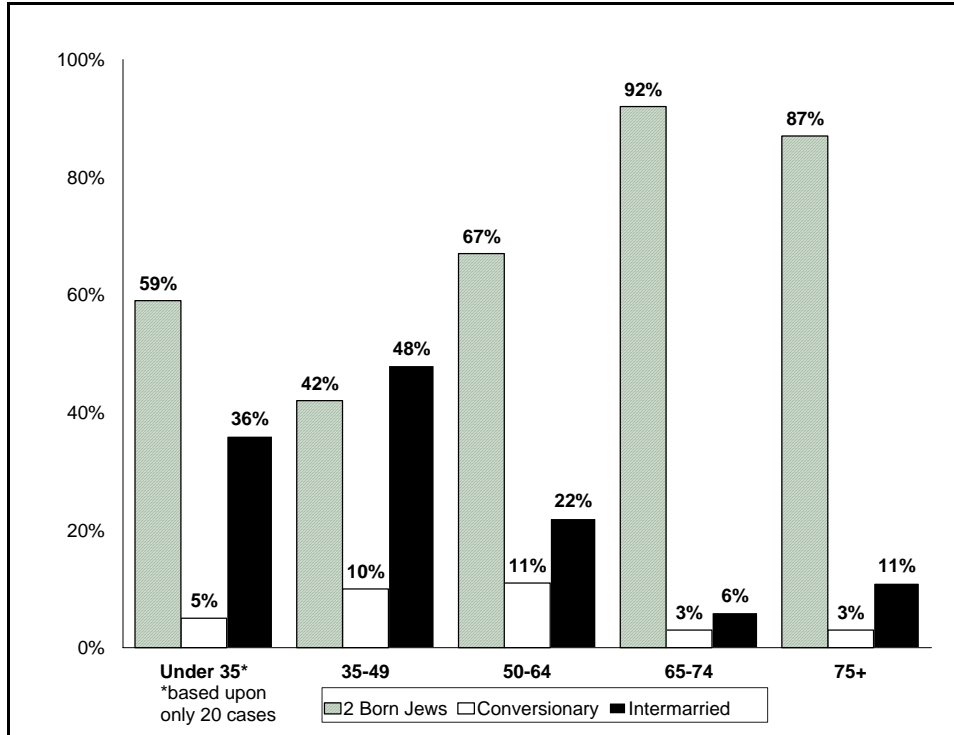
Religious Profile - Inter marriage

Inter marriage has developed into one of the most important issues for the Jewish community. It is clear that inter marriage has reached significant proportions. It is a reality that has to be taken into account. Although some inter married couples are contributing to the community, it is also clear from the data, both for Palm Beach County and nationally, that inter marriage is having a negative effect on Jewish continuity. This report distinguishes conversionary in-marriages (between a born Jew and a Jew by Choice) from in-marriages between two born Jews, to study differences that exist when conversion occurs.



▣ About 4,300 in-married couples (62%), 580 conversionary in-married couples (8%), and 2,050 inter married couples (30%) live in Palm Beach County. Thus, 22% of marriages between a born Jew and a person not born Jewish involve conversion.

▣ Although 30% of marriages involve a Jew and someone not currently Jewish, 17% of married Jewish persons are married to someone not currently Jewish.

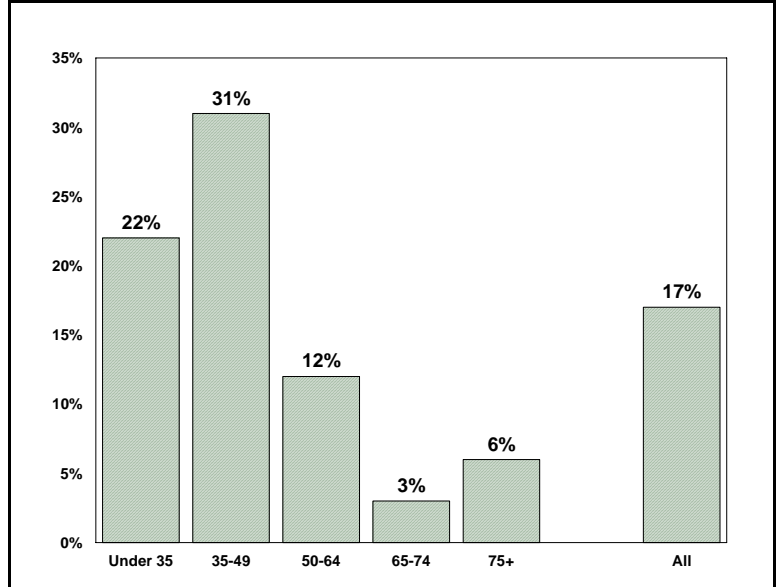


Inter marriage by Age

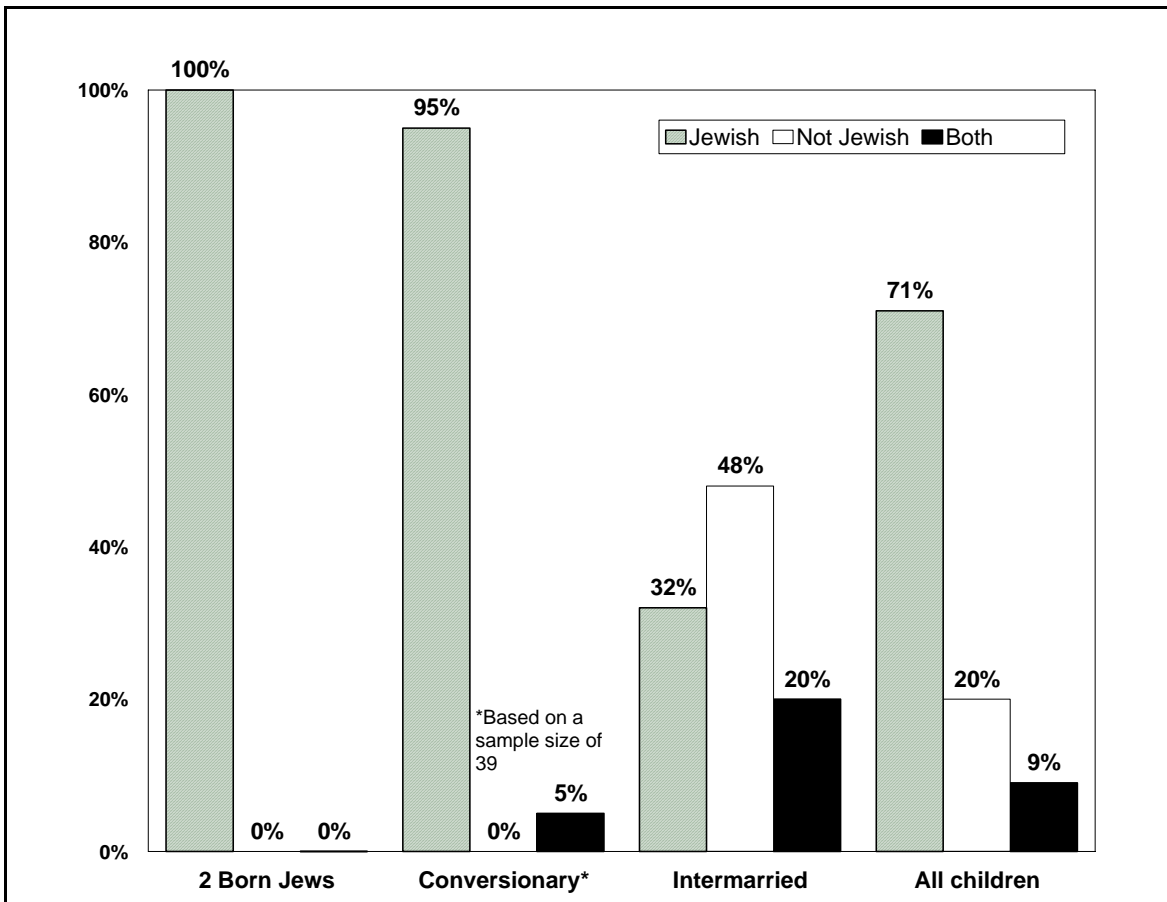
Religious Profile - Inter marriage

Only about 31% of children in intermarriages are being raised Jewish. 21% of these children are being raised in two religions. Intermarried couples are significantly less likely to be involved in Jewish rituals, to belong to synagogues and other Jewish organizations, and to donate to Jewish charities.

Rochester has an intermarriage rate that is well above average compared to other Jewish communities. The 30% compares to 28% in Milwaukee and 26% in Buffalo.



Percentage of Jews Married to Non-Jews



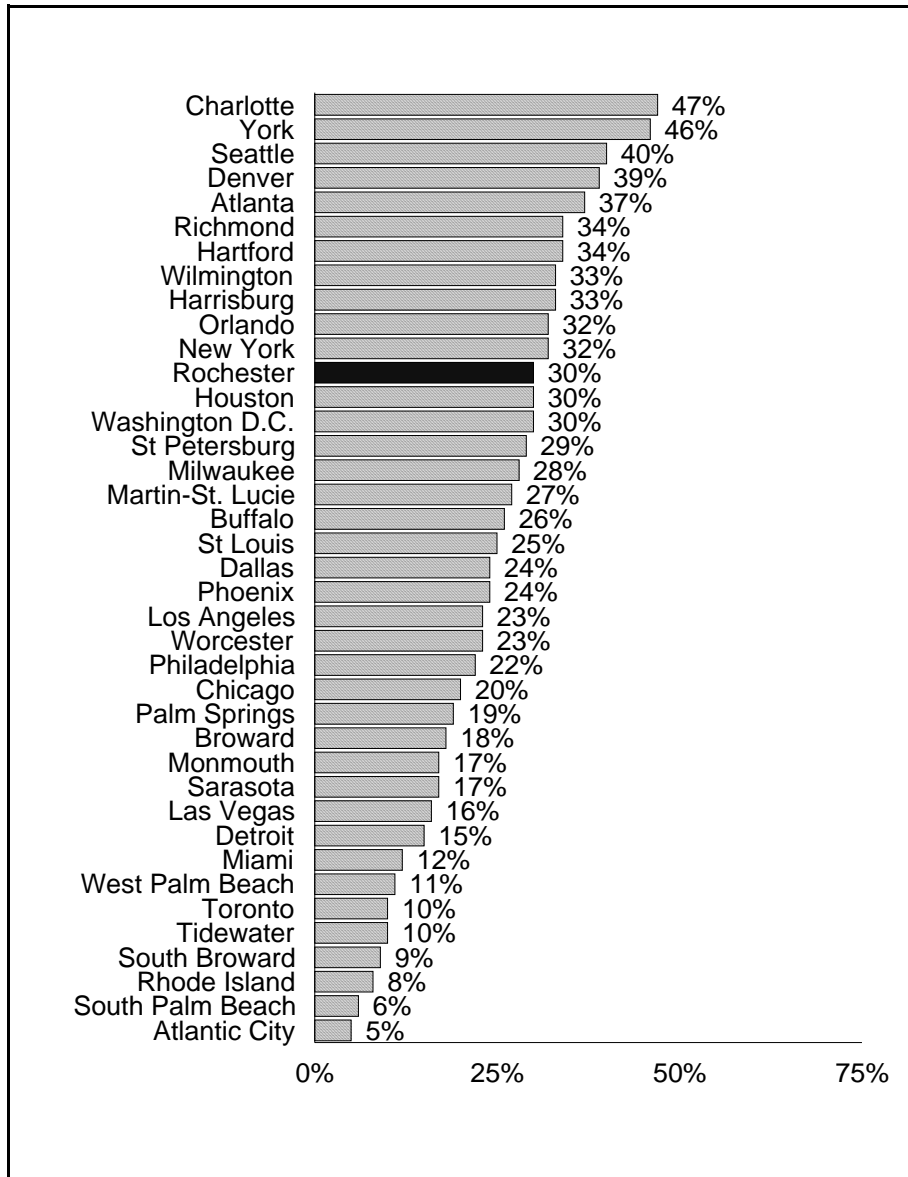
Religion of Children by Type of Marriage

Religious Profile - Inter-marriage

▣ 4.1% of all Jews in Rochester are Jews by Choice. This is about average among Jewish communities.

▣ In households with children, 57% are in-married, including 13% which are conversionary in-marriages and 43% are intermarriages.

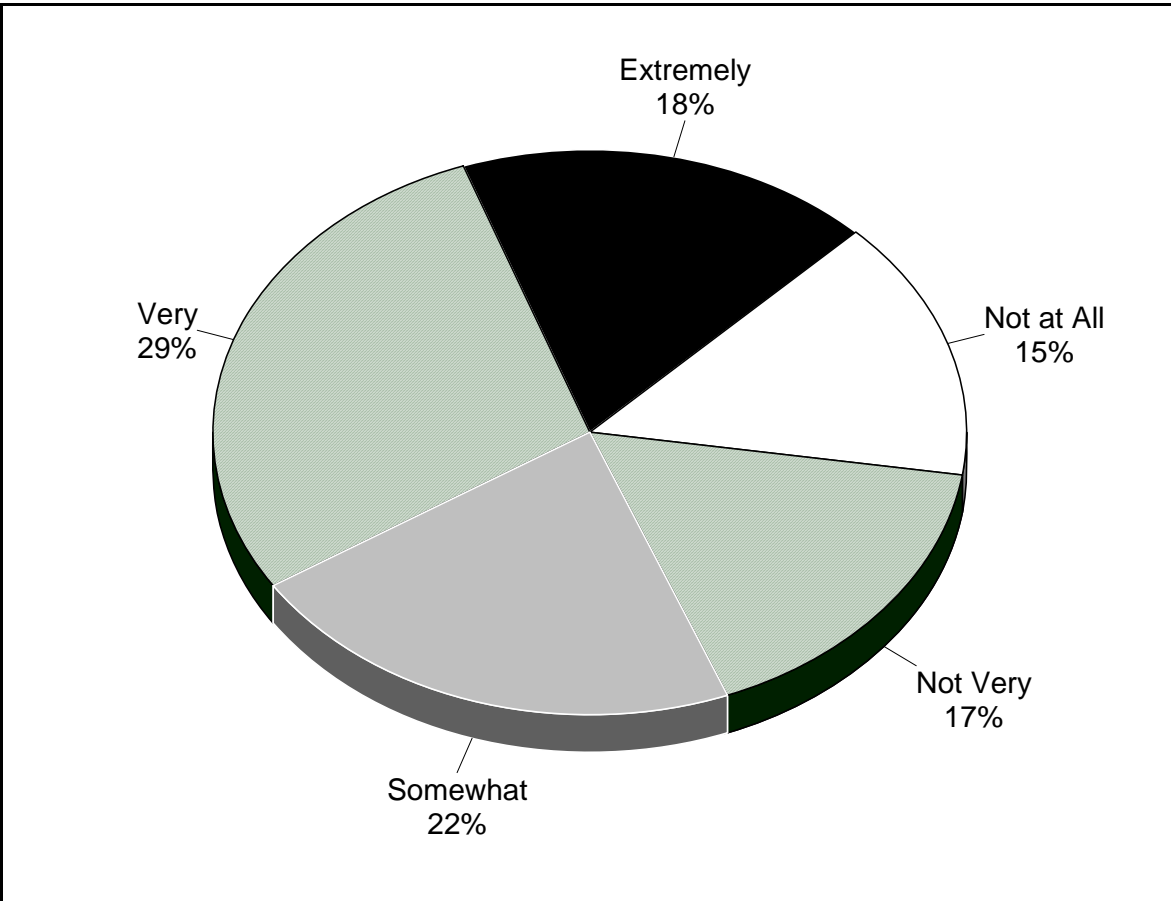
▣ 3% of marriages are intermarriages in households where the respondent is Conservative. This same statistic is 26% for the Reform, 4% for the Orthodox, and 63% of the Just Jewish.



Intermarriage Comparison with Other Communities

Religious Profile - Intermarriage

Respondents age 18-64 were asked: If you were to marry, how important would it be to you that the person be Jewish? Extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important? Almost half responded either “extremely” or “very.”



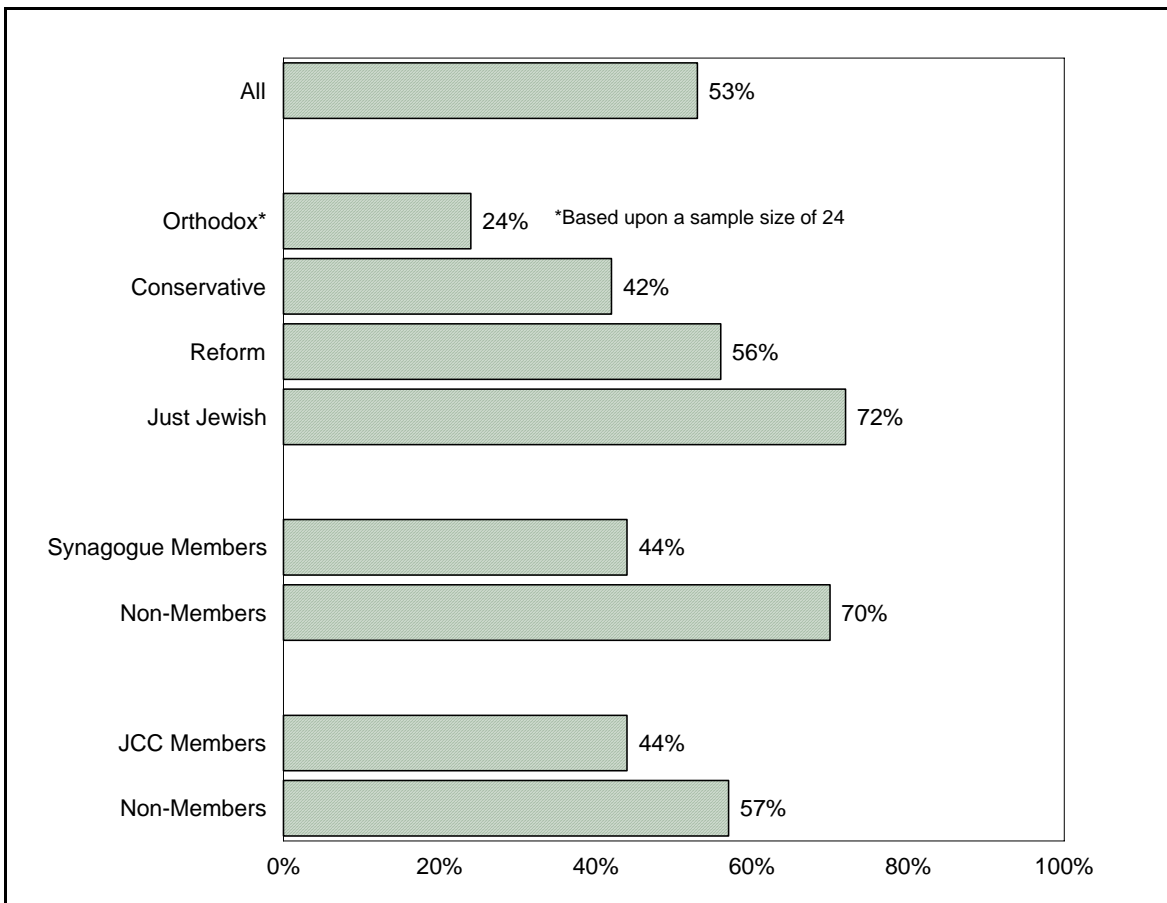
If you were to marry, how important would it be to you that the person be Jewish?

Religious Profile - Inter-marriage

Of households with married adult children in which the respondent was age 50 and over, 53% have one or more intermarried child. In total, 58% of the adult children have intermarried.

44% of synagogue member households with married adult children have an intermarried child. Such is the case of 44% of JCC members as well.

Reform Jews are more likely to have intermarried adult children than are Conservative Jews.



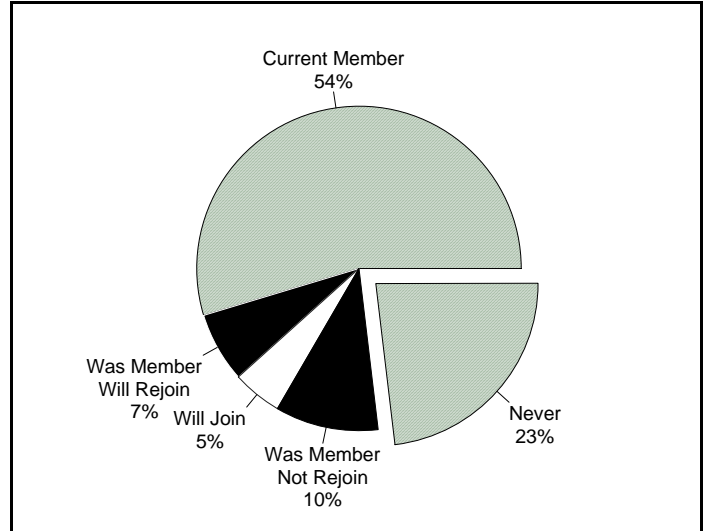
Percentage of Households Age 50 and Over with One or More Intermarried Children

Membership Profile

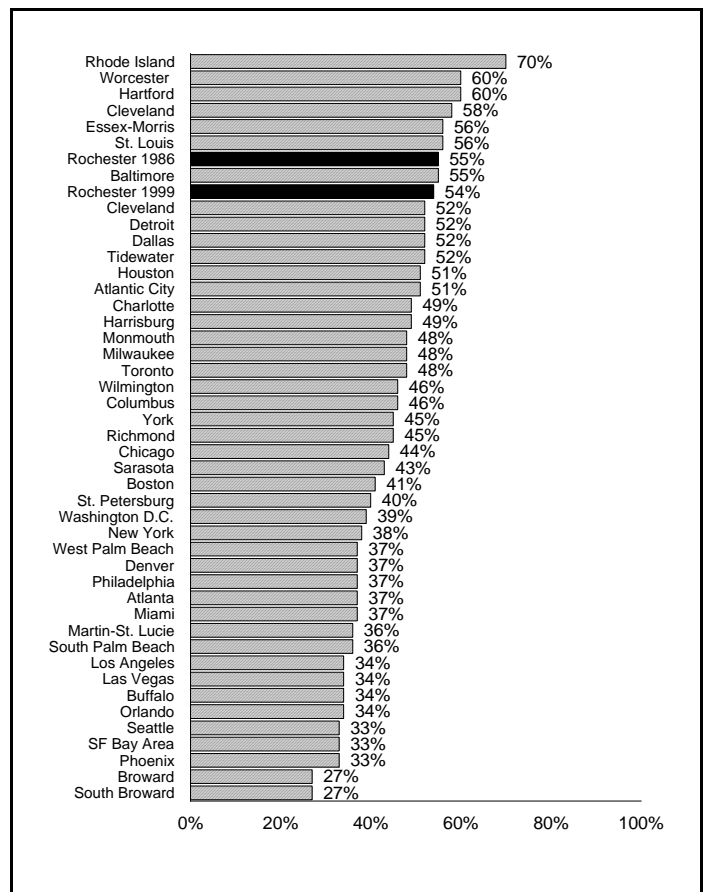
About 54% of all households *state* that they currently belong to a synagogue. This rate is the seventh highest among more than 40 comparison communities. Based on a survey of the synagogues, only 42% of the community actually belongs to a synagogue. Community studies tend to overestimate the percentage of a community belonging to a synagogue for three reasons. First, many persons who used to belong to a synagogue still attend synagogue on the High Holidays, as well as for various other functions, and will indicate membership when in fact they are not actually paying dues. An attempt was made to minimize this problem by asking if the household is “paying dues” to a synagogue. Second, even with an anonymous survey, there may be a certain perceived stigma attached to saying that one is not a member. Third, synagogue members are more likely to cooperate with the study.

▣ About 77% of households will join a synagogue at some point in their adult life. This is about average among 24 comparison communities and is equal to the value for Milwaukee.

▣ Synagogue membership is 57% among households with children. 29% of households with children indicate that they will never join a synagogue. The 57% is the third highest among twenty Jewish communities, and compares to 56% in Milwaukee.

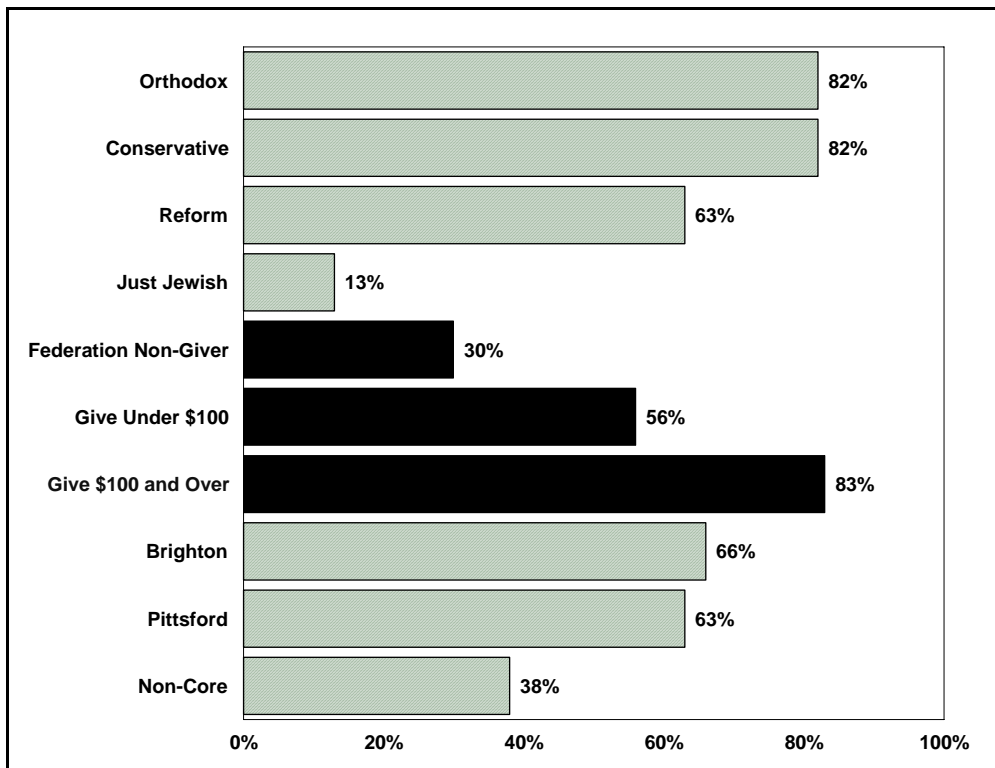
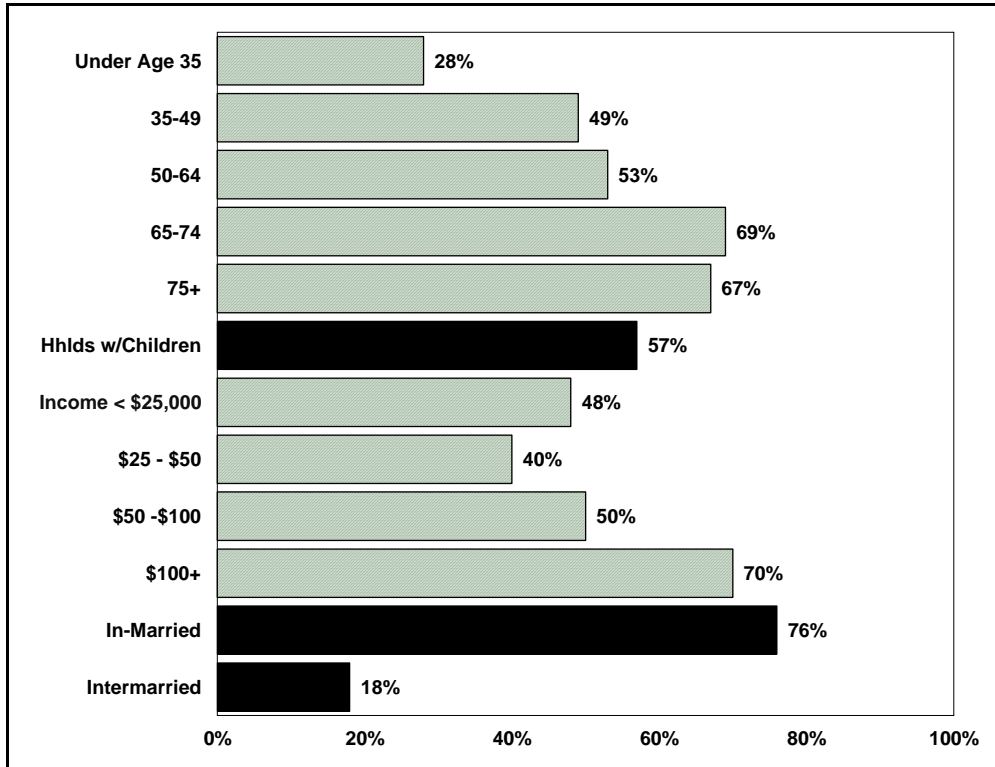


Synagogue Membership



Synagogue Membership Comparison with Other Communities

Membership Profile



Synagogue Membership Patterns

Membership Profile

About 65% of the Jewish community is “associated” with the community in the sense that they belong to a synagogue and/or a JCC and/or a Jewish organization. The 65% is the highest of 22 comparison communities.

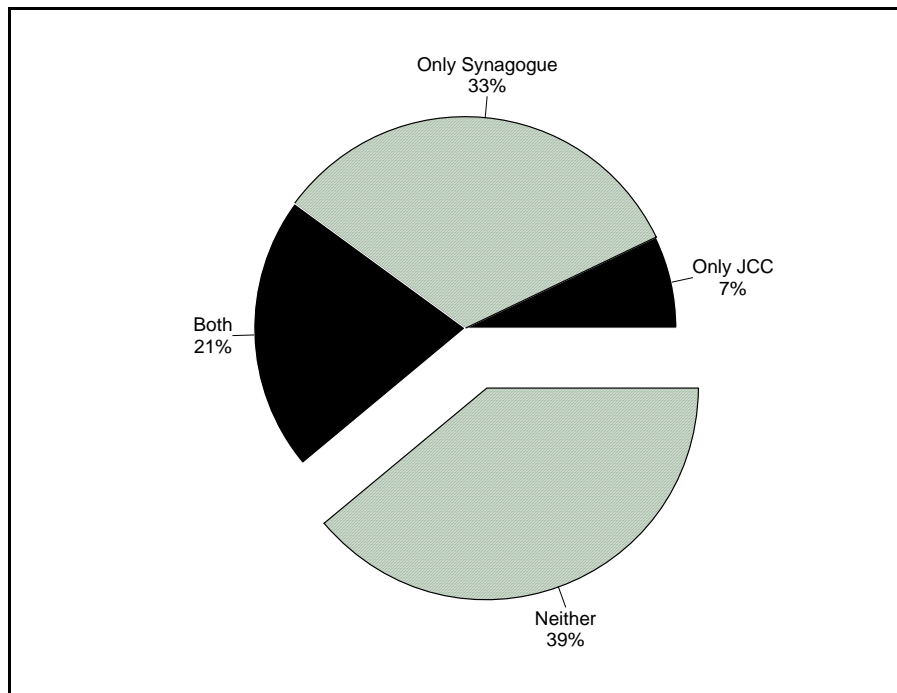
▣ The 28% who *state* they are JCC members is the fourth highest among 33 comparison Jewish communities. The 28% compares to 24% in Milwaukee and Cleveland. Actually, about 21% of the community belongs to the JCC. A disparity of this kind in reported JCC membership is not unusual in Jewish demographic studies.

▣ A strong correlation exists between synagogue membership and income.

▣ JCCs and synagogues are *not* competing organizations; 21% belong to both the JCC and a synagogue. 33% belong only to a synagogue. 7% belong only to the JCC. 39% belong to neither the JCC nor a synagogue. The 39% is the lowest of 21 comparison communities. The 39% compares to 44% in Milwaukee.

▣ Membership among in-married couples is 76% for synagogues, 48% for Jewish organizations, and 39% for the JCC. For intermarried couples, the same figures are 18%, 5%, and 11%.

▣ 32% of households belong to a Jewish organization like B’nai B’rith or Hadassah. 17% of households have joined a fitness facility or health club (but not the JCC). 61% of those who join a health club or fitness facility join the JCC.

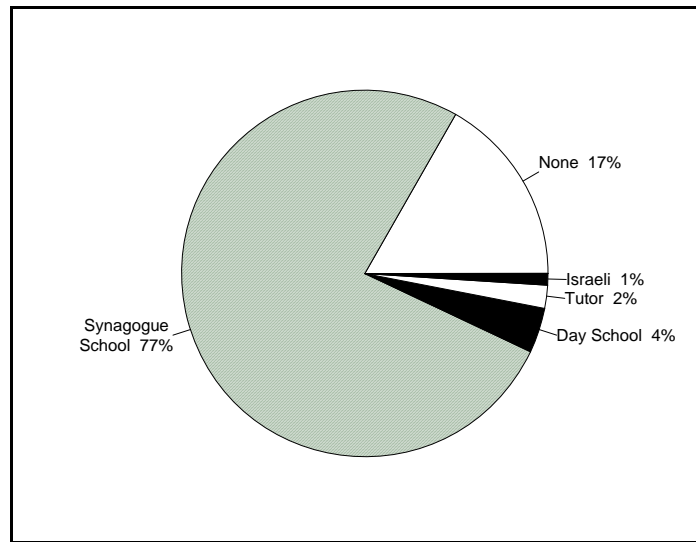


Synagogue/JCC Membership Overlaps

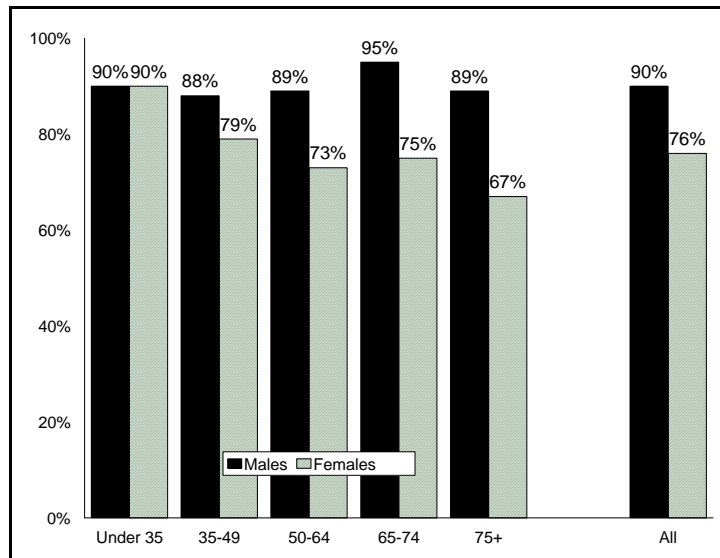
Formal Jewish Education - Adults

About 83% of born Jewish adults have had some Jewish education as children. The 83% is above average among almost 30 comparison communities. The 83% compares to 81% in Cleveland and 76% in Milwaukee. Women of all ages (over age 35) are less likely to have received some Jewish education than men.

84% of Orthodox Jews, 88% of Conservative Jews, and 85% of Reform Jews had some Jewish education as a child, compared to only 73% of the Just Jewish. 83% of the in-married, 87% of the Jewish spouses in intermarriages, 87% of synagogue members, and 77% of synagogue non-members had some Jewish education as a child.

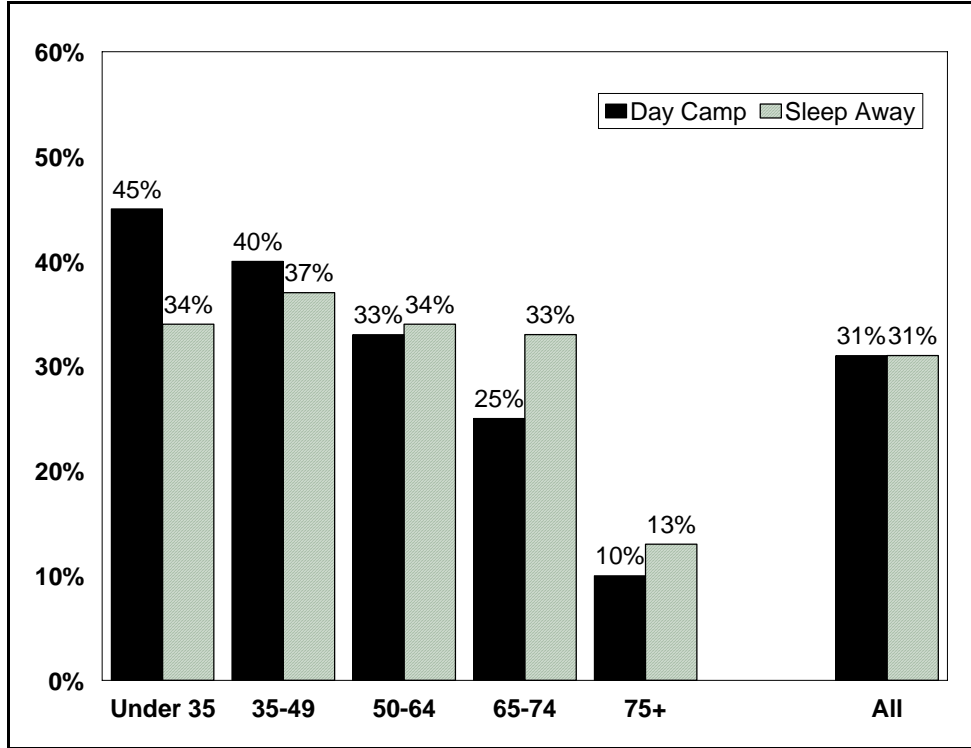


Type of Jewish Education of Born Jewish Adults

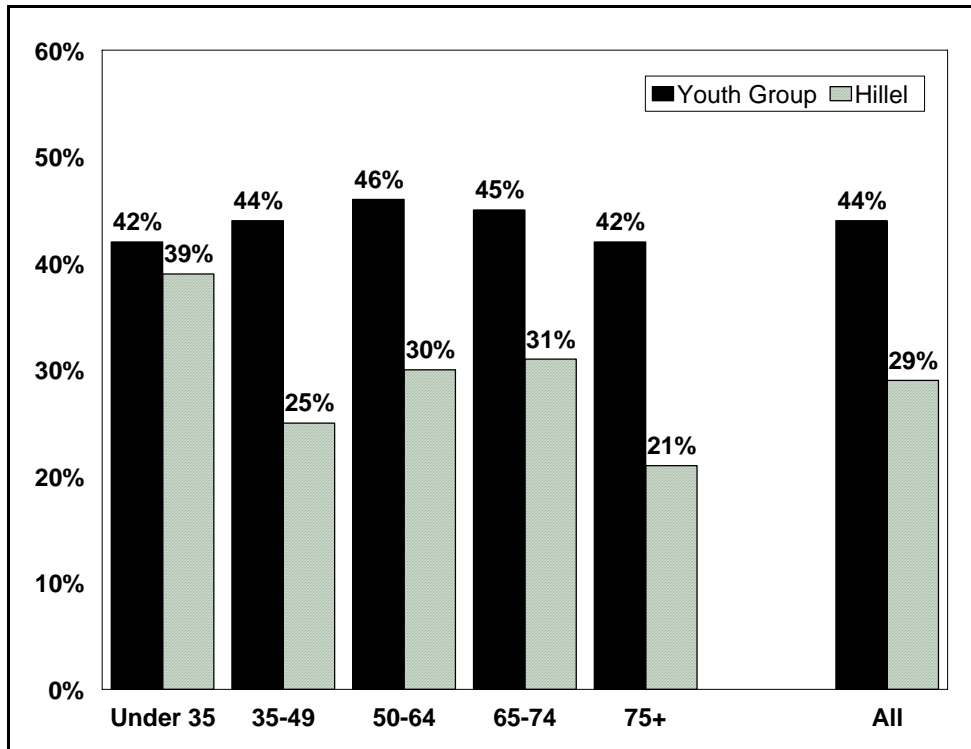


Adult Jewish Education by Age and Sex

Informal Jewish Education - Adults



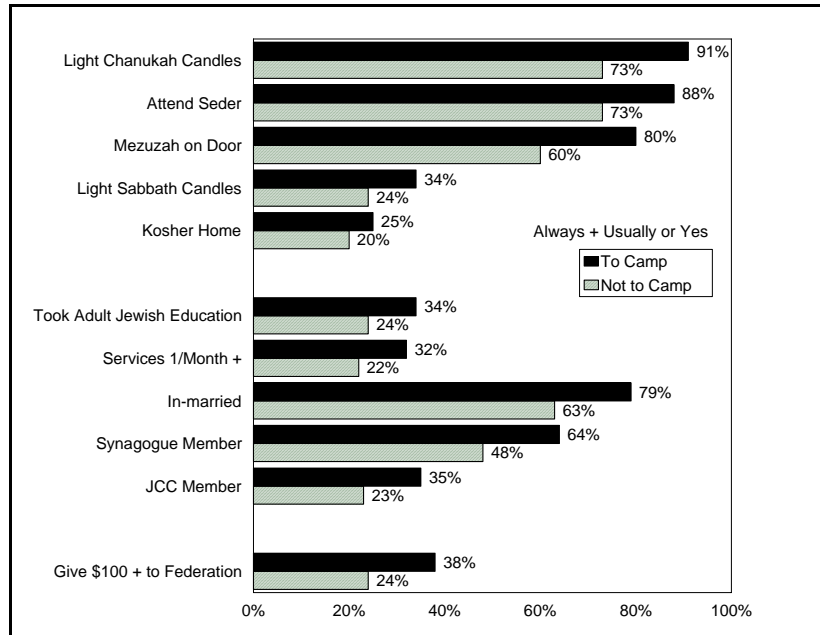
Attended Jewish Camps As a Child



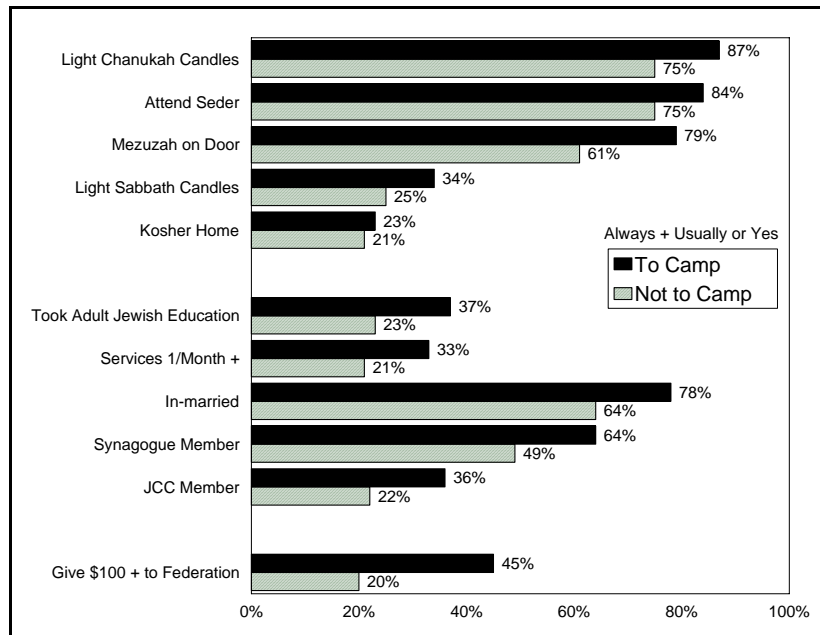
Attended Teenage Jewish Youth Groups and College Hillel As a Child

Informal Jewish Education - Adults

All households were classified as to whether or not any adult had attended a Jewish day camp, a Jewish sleep away camp, had participated in Hillel while in college (other than on the High Holidays), and had been in a Jewish youth group as a teenager. All four of these forms of informal Jewish education are shown to be positively correlated with most measures of “Jewishness,” although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships.

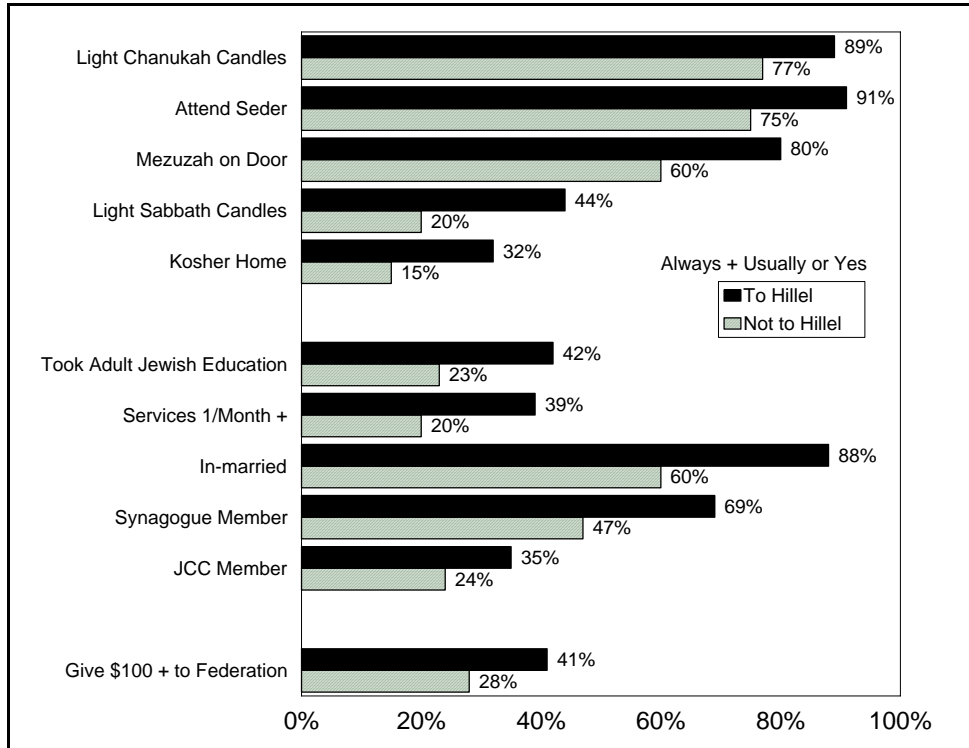


Jewish Day Camp

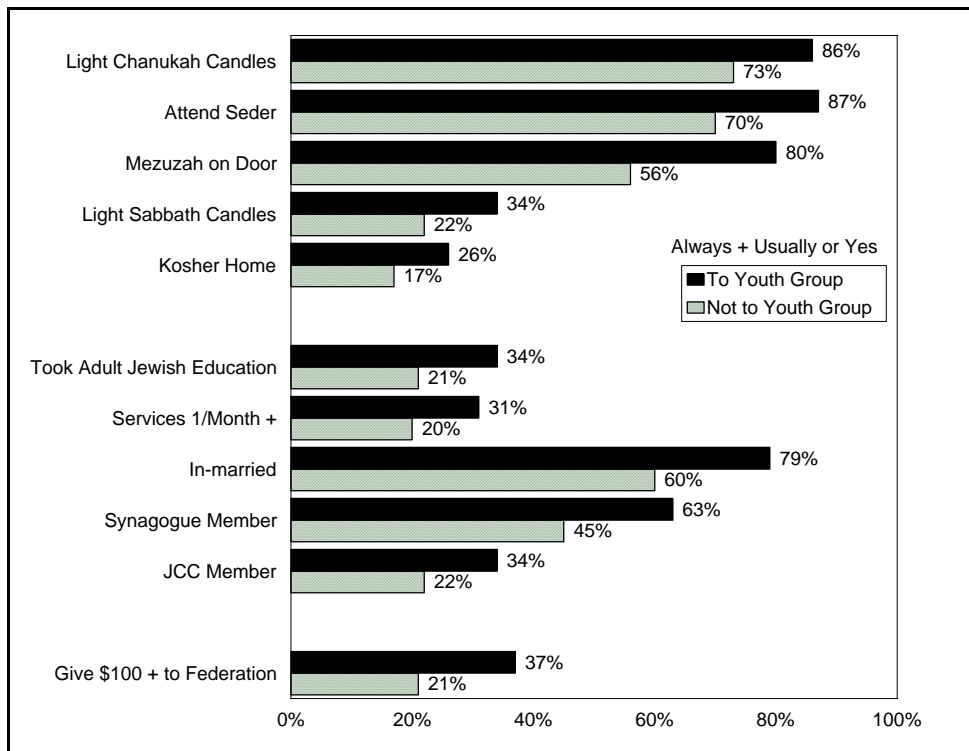


Jewish Sleep Away Camp

Informal Jewish Education - Adults



Hillel Participation



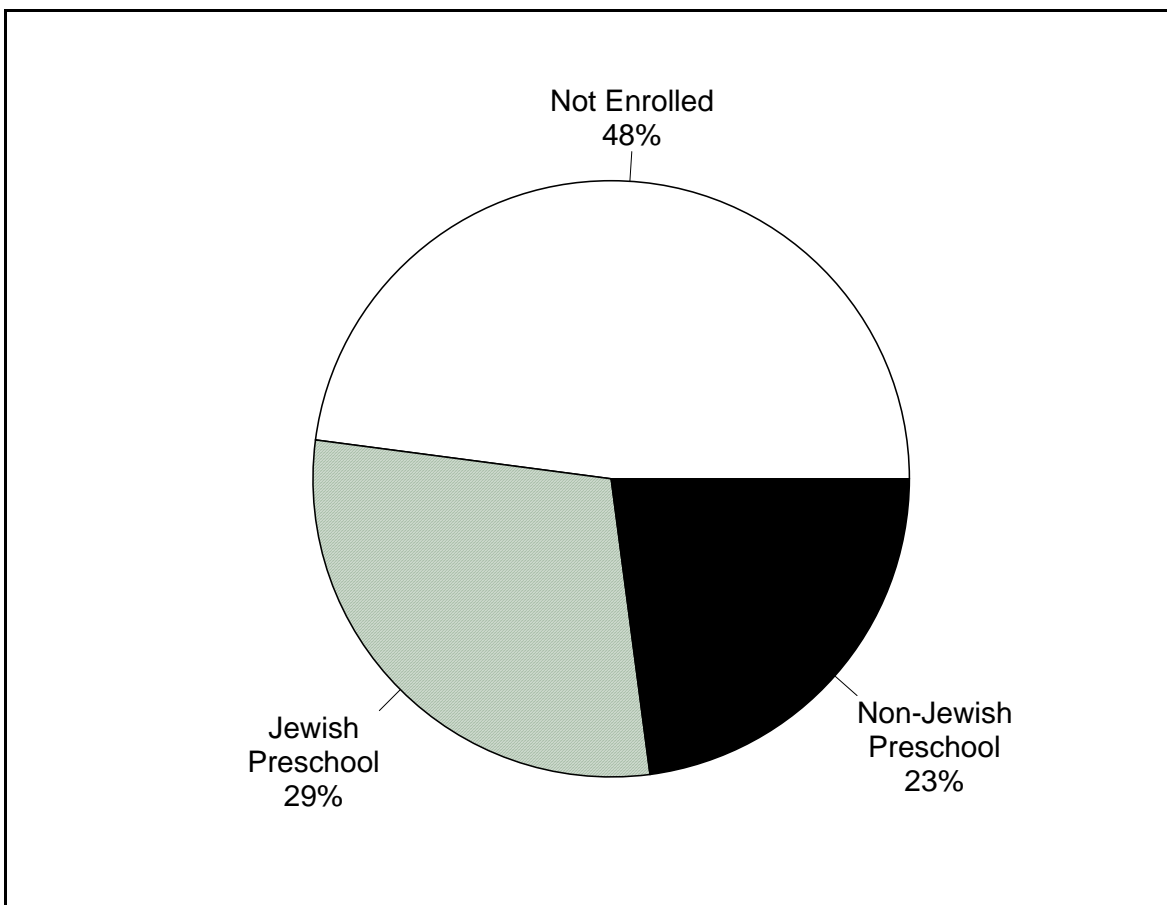
Youth Group

Jewish Education - Preschool

About 29% of Jewish children ages 0-5 are in Jewish preschool/child care, 23% are in a non-Jewish preschool/child care and 48% are not in preschool/child care. Thus, 57% of children attending a preschool/child care program are attending a Jewish program.

▣ The 57% of children in preschool being enrolled in a Jewish preschool is above average among 16 comparison communities. The 57% compares to 55% in Milwaukee.

▣ Data provided by the preschools suggest that about 200 Jewish children are in Jewish preschools. This includes 21 children in an Orthodox preschool, 50 in a Reform preschool, and 133 Jewish children in the preschool at the JCC.



Preschool/Child Care Enrollment

Jewish Education - Children

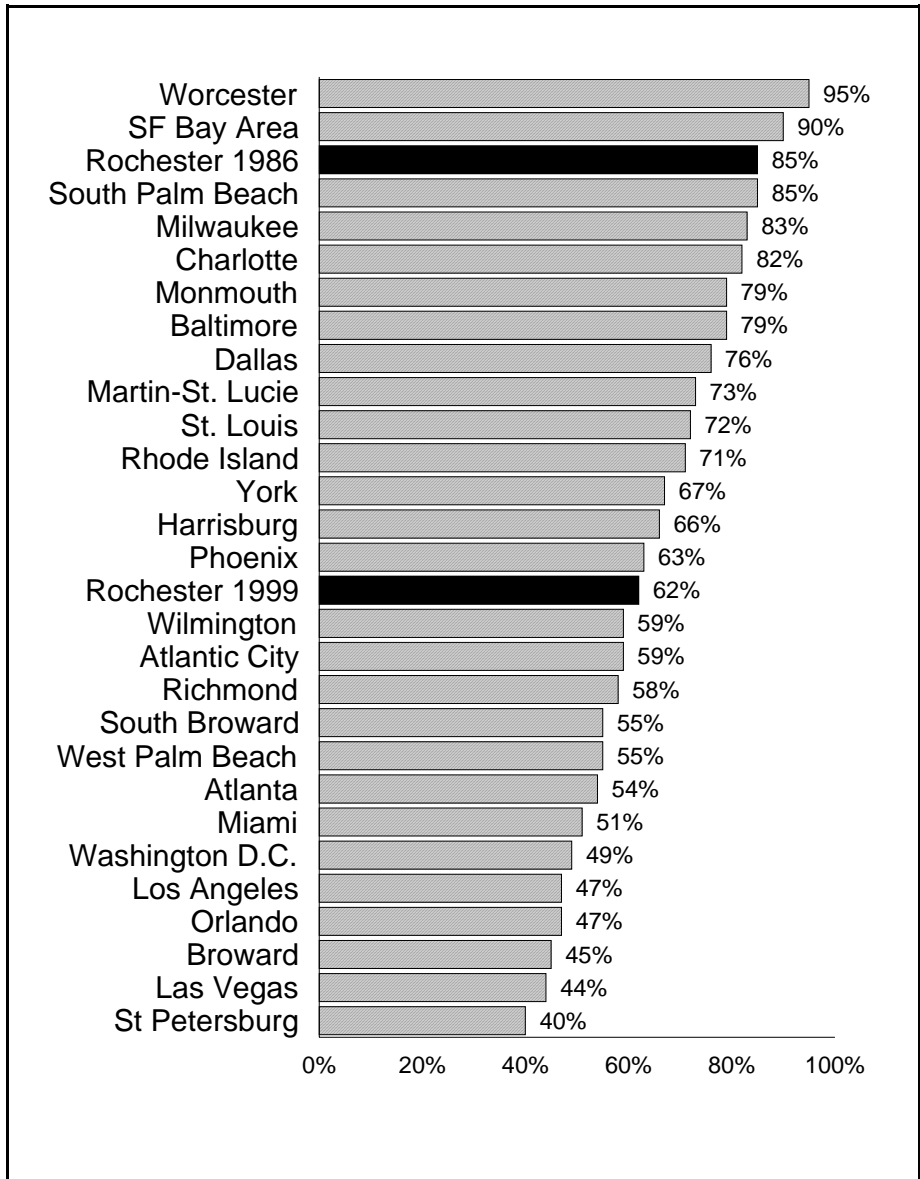
Data from day schools and religious schools suggest that 62% of 6-12 year old Jewish children are currently enrolled in some form of Jewish education, as are 29% of 13-17 year old Jewish children. The 62% is a little below average compared to almost 30 other Jewish communities, and compares to 83% in both Cleveland and Milwaukee. The 29% for 13-17 year olds is about average among almost 30 comparison communities, and compares to 49% in Cleveland and 28% in Milwaukee.

Data provided by the day school and religious schools indicate that 1,084 children age 6-12 are currently enrolled in religious school programs and 155 are in the day school. Thus, in total, 1,239 children age 6-12 are currently receiving some form of Jewish education.

Data provided by day schools and religious schools indicate that 295 children age 13-17 are currently enrolled in religious school programs and 20 are in day schools. Thus, in total, 315 children age 13-17 are currently receiving some form of Jewish education.

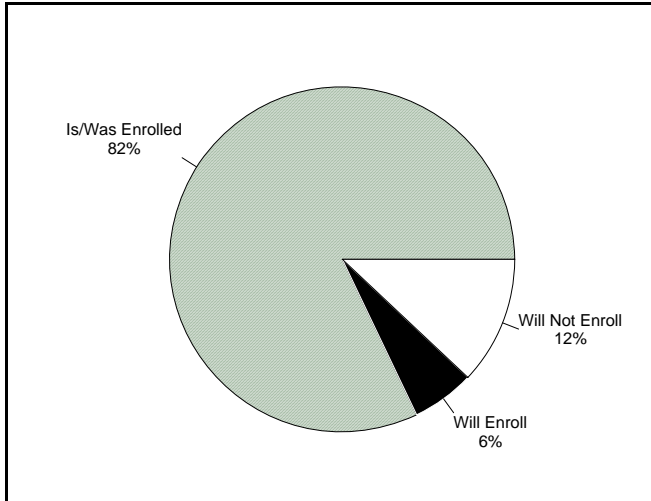
82% of Jewish children age 6-17 are either currently enrolled in Jewish education or were enrolled in the past. 6% of children will definitely or probably be enrolled in the future. 12% will not be given a Jewish education. The 12% is the fourth lowest value among 18 comparison communities. The 12% compares to 15% in Milwaukee.

6.1% of children have a disability or a learning disability that prevents them from receiving a Jewish education.

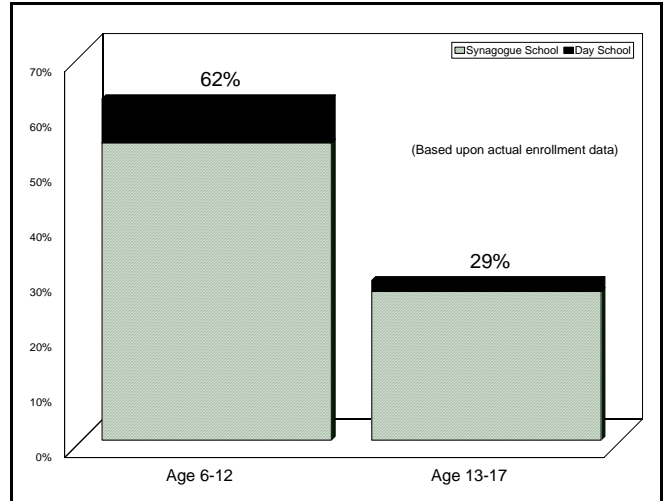


Currently Enrolled in Jewish Education (Age 6-12)

Jewish Education - Children

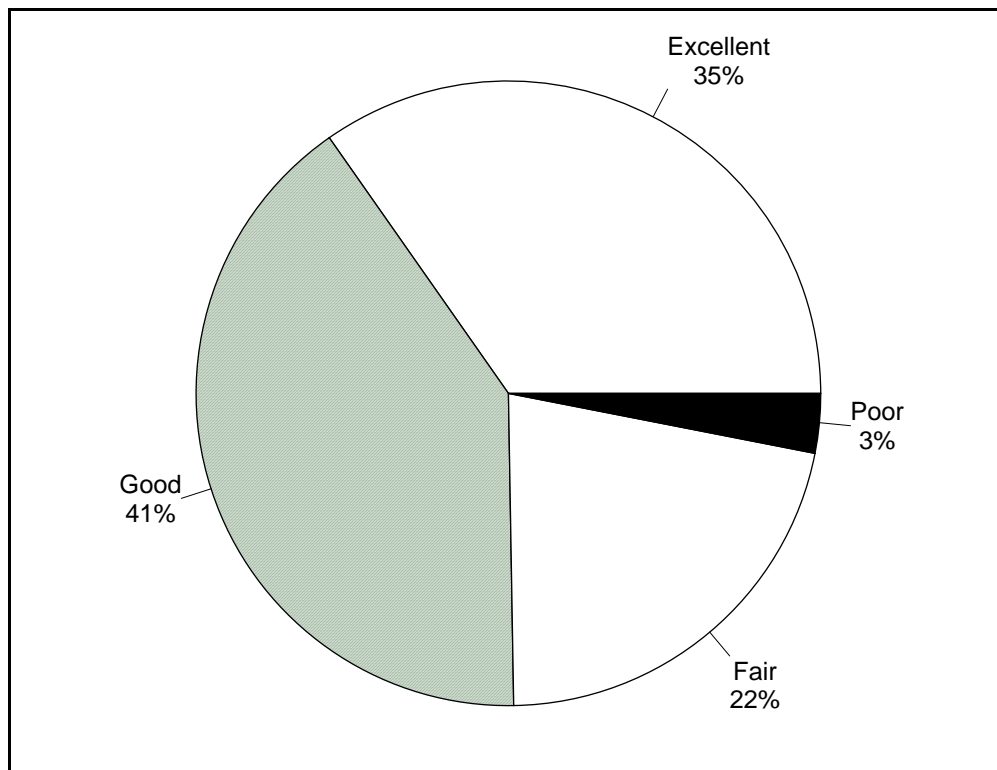


Children with a Jewish Education (Age 6-12)




Currently Enrolled in Jewish Education


▣ The percentage who believe that their children's Jewish education has been excellent or good (76%) is about average among 13 Jewish communities and compares to 84% in Milwaukee.





Quality of Children's Jewish Education


Jewish Education of Children - Day School



 About 70% of Jewish children who are in private school have selected the Hillel School (the day school). According to the survey, 13% of all Jewish children age 6-12 are in the Jewish day school. Given that 2,000 Jewish children are age 6-12, implies that 255 students are enrolled in the Jewish day school. The day school indicates that 155 students (8%) age 6-12 were enrolled this past academic year. (Given the small sample size, the 8% is within the margin of error ($\pm 5.7\%$) of the 13% from the survey.)

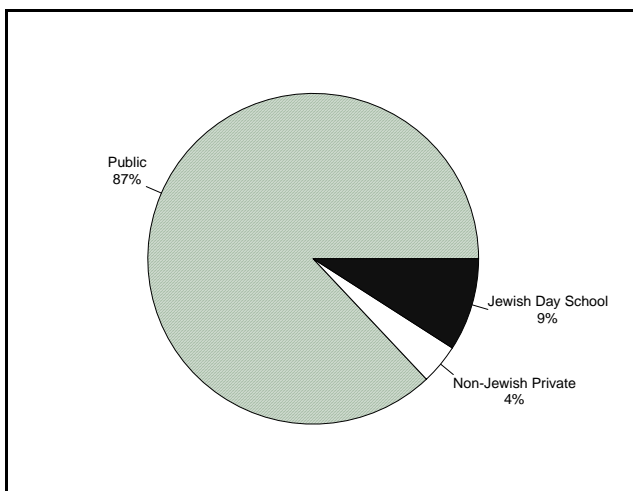

 Of the 1,239 children age 6-12 currently enrolled in a Jewish education, 13% are enrolled in the Hillel School. (The 13% is only by coincidence equal to the 13% in the first paragraph.)


 The 9% of all Jewish children age 6-17 attending day school is the fourth lowest among more than 20 comparison communities. The 9% compares to 19% in Milwaukee and 17% in Cleveland.

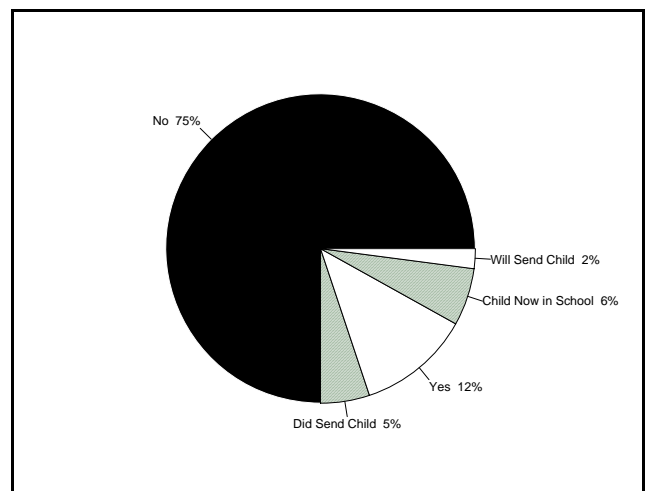

 Respondents with *Jewish* children age 6-17 in the household were asked if they did or would (depending on the ages of the children in the household) seriously investigate sending their children to the Hillel School. About 6% of the 2,326 households with *Jewish* children currently have a child in the Hillel School. Another 5% (mostly households with teenagers) sent a child in the past. Another 12% indicated that they did or will (depending on the age of the children in the household) seriously investigate sending their children. The remaining 75% indicate that they will not (or did not) seriously investigate sending their children to the Jewish day school.


 The 75% who would not seriously investigate sending their children to a Jewish day school is the third highest of 13 comparison communities.


 Respondents with children in the household (none of whom are currently in a Jewish day school) were asked the major reasons that they did not, would not, or might not send their child to a Jewish day school. Answers were not read to the respondent. Rather the question was open-ended: the respondent had to compose their own response. The most common response was “belief in public schools” (24%). This was followed by tuition cost (15%), quality of education at other private schools (15%), don’t know (14%), and school is too religious for us (10%).



Type of School Attended (Age 6-17)



Investigate Sending Children to Hillel School?

Informal Jewish Education of Children

About 23% of all Jewish children *age 0-17* went to Jewish day camp last summer. 17% attended a non-Jewish day camp. Thus, 58% of those who attended a day camp attended a Jewish day camp.

▣ The 23% of all children age 0-17 attending a Jewish day camp is the second highest among 10 comparison communities. The 23% compares to 17% in Milwaukee. The 58% of day camp attendees attending a Jewish day camp is about average and compares to 69% in Milwaukee.

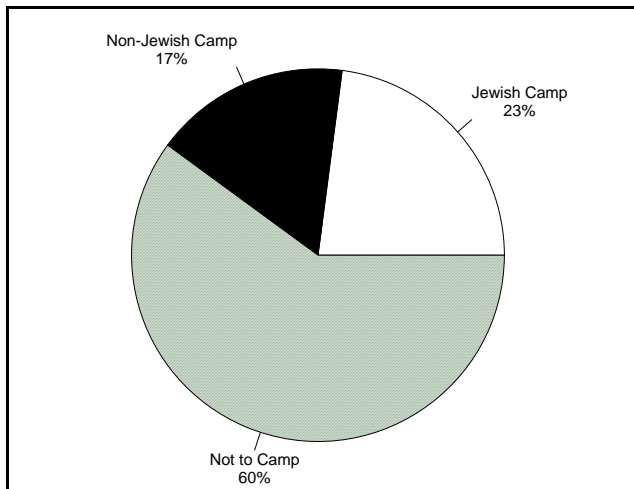
▣ About 26% of all Jewish children *age 13-17* went to Jewish sleep away camp last summer. 13% attended a non-Jewish sleep away camp. Thus, 66% of those who attended a sleep away camp attended a Jewish camp. (Note that the sample size for these results is only 70.)

▣ The 14% of all children age 0-17 attending a Jewish sleep away camp is the highest of 11 comparison communities. and compares to 9% in Milwaukee. The 66% of sleep away camp attendees (age 0-17) attending a Jewish sleep away camp is the fourth highest among 13 comparison communities and compares to 62% in Milwaukee.

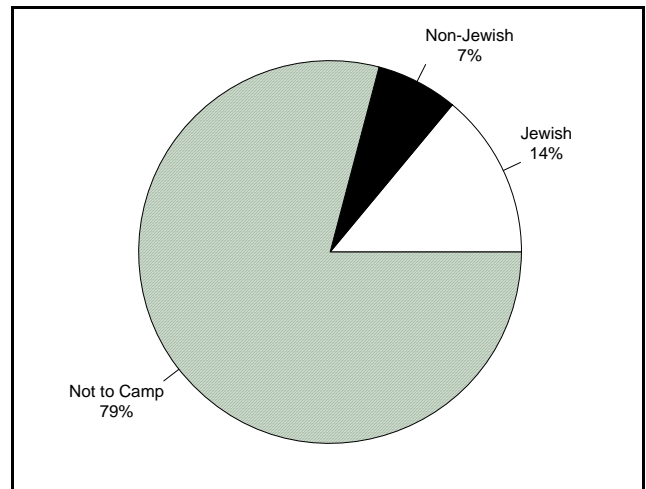
▣ 17% (181 teens) of Jewish teenagers are currently involved in Jewish youth groups.

▣ 35 teens are in an Orthodox youth group, 36 are in a Conservative youth group, and 110 are in Reform youth groups.

▣ 130 children are in the Chabad day camp and 300 Jewish children are in the JCC day camp.



Attendance at Jewish Day Camp
(Age 0-17)



Attendance at Jewish Sleep Away Camp
(Age 0-17)

Familiarity with Jewish Agencies

Compared to other Jewish communities, the Federation and its family of agencies are very familiar to much of the Jewish community. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they were very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not at all familiar with each agency.

▣ Of 21 **Jewish Federations**, the 27% very familiar is above average. The 27% compares to 28% in Milwaukee. The percentage very familiar varies from 8% in Monmouth to 42% in Dallas.

▣ Of 10 **Jewish day schools**, the Hillel School has the third highest level of being very familiar (17%). The percentage very familiar varies from 1% in Broward to 37% in Harrisburg.

▣ Of more than 20 **Jewish Community Centers**, the JCC has the highest percentage of very familiar (59%). The 59% compares to 50% in Cleveland and 49% in Milwaukee. The percentage very familiar varies from 3% in Western Monmouth to 59% in Rochester.

▣ Of almost 20 **Jewish Family Services**, the 22% very familiar in Rochester is above average and compares to 32% in Cleveland and 24% in Milwaukee. The percentage very familiar varies from 2% in South Palm Beach to 39% in York (PA).

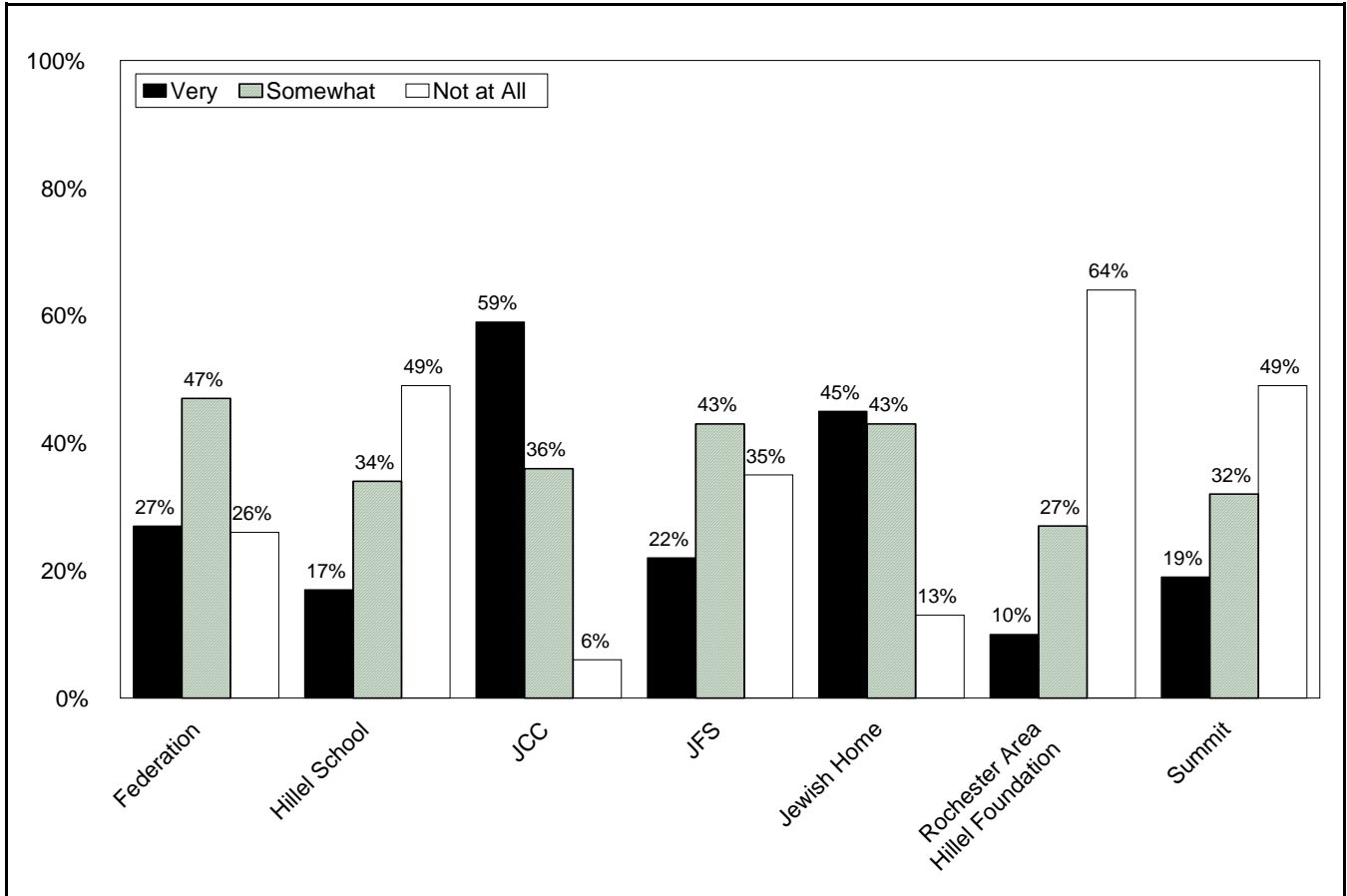
▣ Of 14 **Jewish nursing homes**, the 45% very familiar is the second highest. The 45% compares to 38% and 34% for each of two Jewish nursing homes in Cleveland and to 31% for the Jewish nursing home in Milwaukee. Only Harrisburg (47%) has a better known nursing home.

▣ Younger persons are less likely to be very familiar with the Jewish Federation and the Jewish Home.

▣ In general, synagogue members are more familiar with Jewish agencies than non-members, in-married respondents are more familiar than are intermarried respondents, and those who have been to Israel are more familiar than those who have not.

▣ The graph on the next page shows the results for the Hillel Foundation and for the Summit. Similar agencies have not been queried in other communities.

Familiarity with Jewish Agencies



Familiarity with Jewish Agencies

Perception of Jewish Agencies

Respondents who were *very or somewhat* familiar with an agency were asked their perception of that agency. Some persons who were only somewhat familiar with an agency declined to provide their perception of that agency. Respondents were asked to rate each agency as excellent, good, fair, or poor. 81%-93% of respondents have a positive perception of Federation and its agencies.

▣ The 34% excellent rating for the **Jewish Federation** is the sixth highest among almost 20 comparison communities. The 34% compares to 21% in Milwaukee. The percentage excellent ranges from 19% in Monmouth to 40% in York (PA). The percentage rating the Jewish Federation either fair or poor (10%) is the third lowest and compares to 20% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 30% excellent rating for the **Hillel School** is the third lowest among 13 day schools. The percentage excellent varies from 19% in Richmond to 51% in Orlando. The percentage responding either fair or poor (19%) is the second highest among the comparison communities.

▣ The 48% excellent rating for the **Jewish Community Center** is the sixth highest among 30 comparison communities. The 48% compares to 37% in Milwaukee. The percentage excellent varies from 14% in Western Monmouth to 63% in Columbus. The percentage rating the JCC (8%) either fair or poor is well below average.

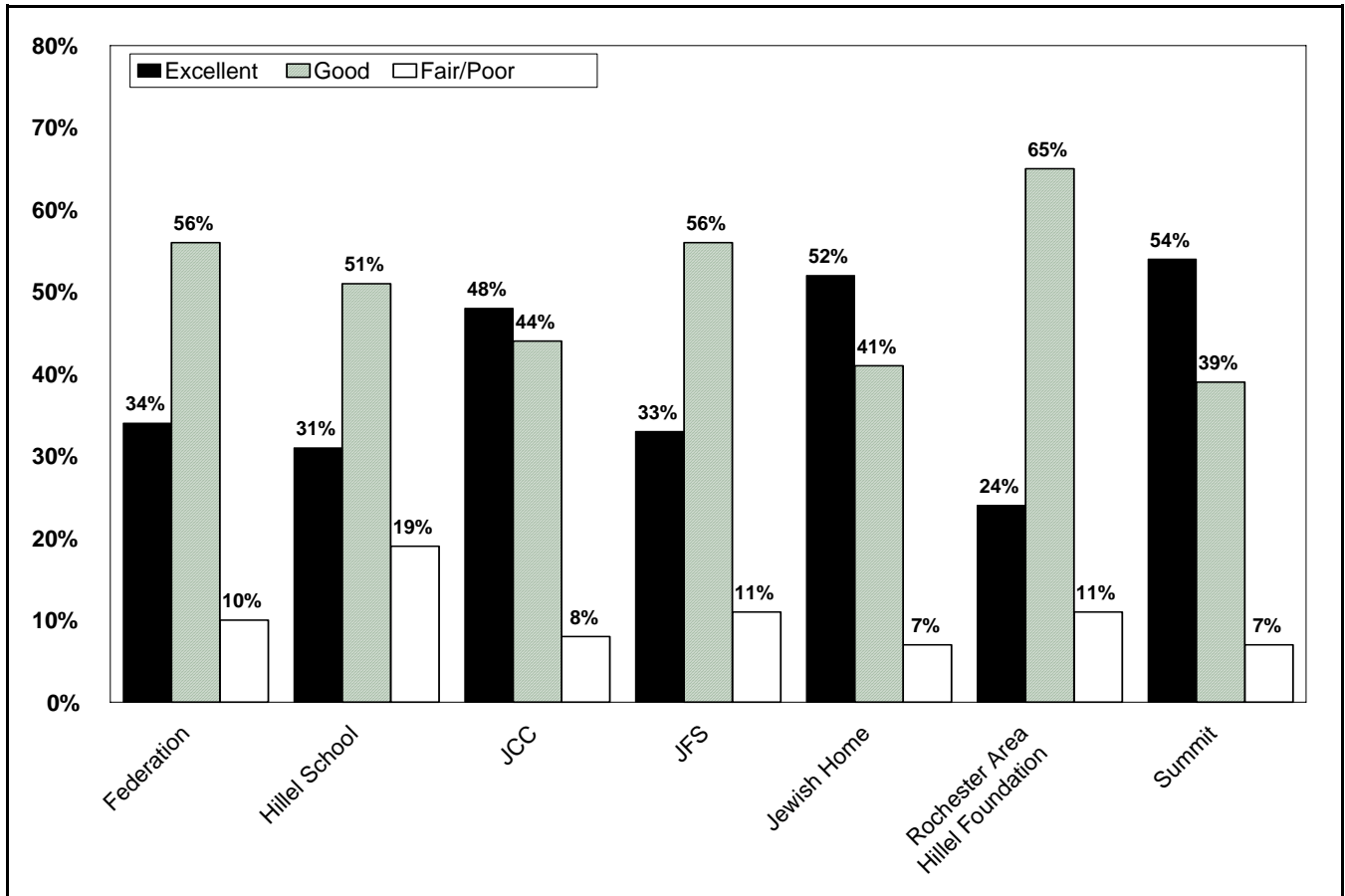
▣ The 33% excellent rating for the **Jewish Family Service** is about average among the 25 comparison communities. The 33% compares to 33% in Milwaukee. The percentage responding either fair or poor (11%) is well below average among the comparison communities. The 11% compares 12% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 52% excellent rating for the **Jewish Home** is the seventh highest among 20 comparison communities. The 52% compares to 31% in Milwaukee. The percentage responding either fair or poor (7%) is the sixth lowest compared to other Jewish communities. The 7% compares to 18% in Milwaukee.

▣ In sum, the ratings of the Federation, the JCC, and the Jewish Home are very high compared to other Jewish communities. The rating for the Hillel School is below average and the rating for JFS is about average.


▣ The graph on the next page shows the results for the Hillel Foundation and for the Summit. Similar agencies have not been queried in other communities

Perception of Jewish Agencies



Perception of Agencies

Social Service Needs

 Almost 1,700 households (17%) have one or more member who “have some kind of mental, physical, or other health condition which has lasted for six months or more which limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities.” (Note that it was the respondent’s judgment as to whether their problem fit the definition read to them.) This 17% “limiting conditions rate” is the fourth highest among 26 comparison communities and compares to 15% Milwaukee. The 17% compares to 8% in 1986.

▣ 4% of households (450 households) contain one or more persons with a limiting condition that needs daily assistance. The 4% is about average and compares to 5% in Milwaukee. 410 working age adults are disabled to the point that they can not work.

▣ About 50 households have an adult disabled child living at home.

▣ 2.3% of all households have a household member who needs assistance with an “activity of daily living” (getting around inside the home, preparing meals, dressing, bathing or showering, using the bathroom, taking care of their appearance).

▣ .4% of all households currently use a respite service (where someone comes to their home to care for a health-limited person while the mobile family members tends to outside activities). Another 0.1% need such a service. 0.2% of all households contain a single health-limited person living alone who receives a “telephone reassurance service” to make certain they are well. 0.4% indicate a need for such a service.

▣ While the best indicators of social service needs include such items as age, household structure and income, respondents were asked directly about their need for 9 social services during the past year. If households indicated they needed a service, the respondents were asked if they had received the service. If they had received the service, they were asked if they had received such from a Jewish agency.

▣ The 13% needing counseling is about average among 20 comparison communities. The 13% compares to 16% in Milwaukee. The 13% shows little change from the 11% in 1986.

▣ The 6% needing job counseling is about average among 16 comparison communities. The 6% compares to 6% in Milwaukee. In 1986, 18% of households indicated that they needed job counseling in the past year.

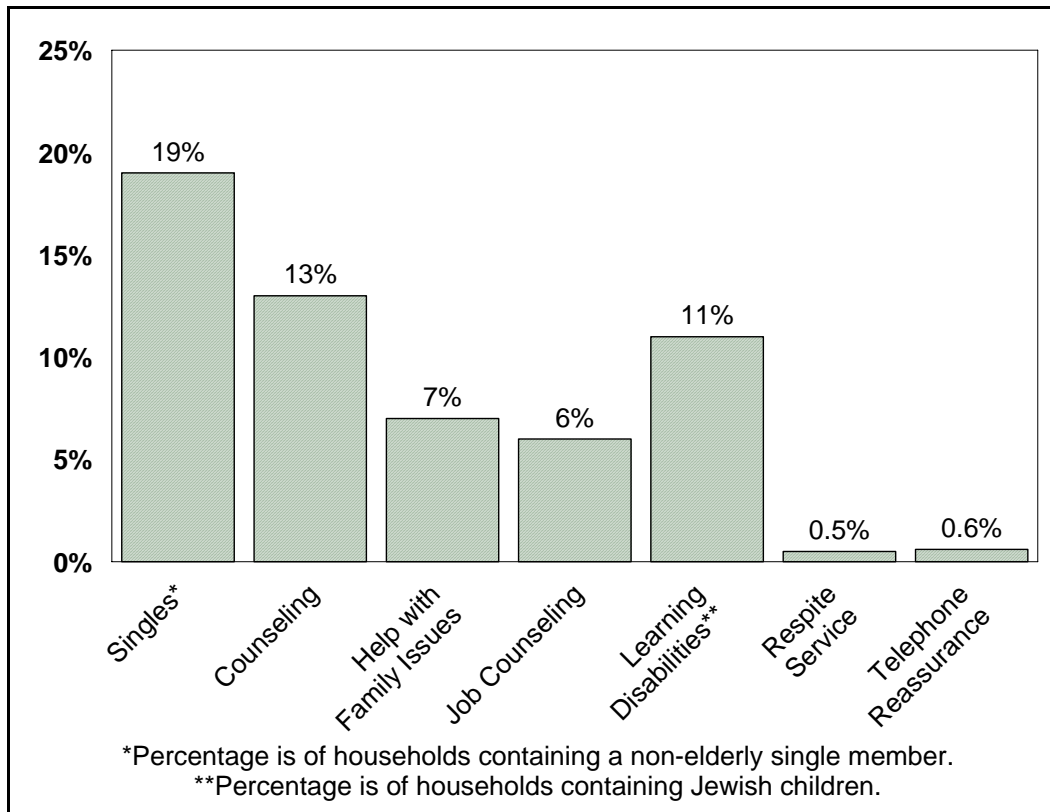
▣ The 19% needing singles programs (among households with singles age 18-64) is about average among 12 comparison communities. The 19% compares to 18% in Milwaukee.

▣ The 11% needing help for children with learning disabilities is the highest among 8 comparison communities. The 11% compares to 7% in Milwaukee.

▣ The need for four services for the elderly (transportation, nursing home care, senior day care, and meals on wheels) is about average to compared to other Jewish communities. The need for home health care is the second highest among 13 comparison communities.

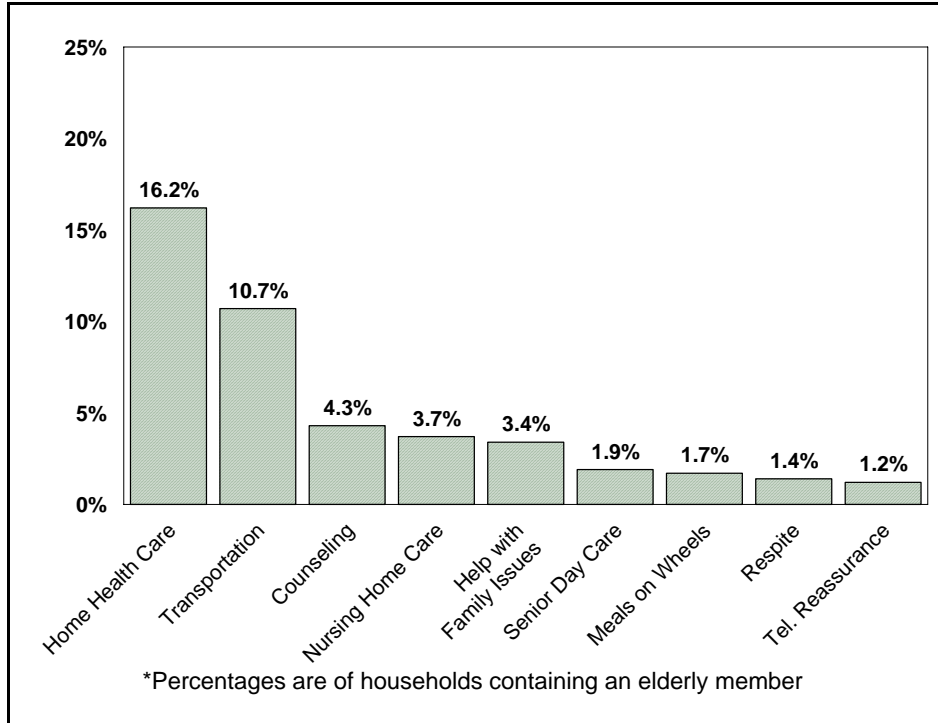
Social Service Needs

- ▣ Most of those who seek social services receive such from non-Jewish sources.
- ▣ Most of those who attend singles programs attend Jewish singles programs.
- ▣ About 150 households had unmet needs for marital, family, or personal counseling in the past year; 125 households, for help with family issues; 200 households, for job counseling; 240, for singles programs; and 40 households, for learning disabilities for children. For elderly households, 40 had an unmet need for home health care; 25, for senior transportation; 10, for nursing home care; 0, for meals on wheels; and 10, for senior day care.
- ▣ 15% of all households (in which the respondent is age 40-79) have an elderly parent who, in some way, depends upon them for their care. 11% of all households (in which the respondent is age 40-79) have an elderly parent who lives within 100 miles. 4% have an elderly parent who lives beyond 100 miles.
- ▣ For all elderly persons in the household, respondents were asked to assess that person's health as excellent, good, fair, or poor compared to other persons their age. 21% responded excellent, 57% good, 19% fair, and 3% poor. No differences exist in the ratings of male and female elderly.
- ▣ 25% of elderly have long term care insurance that covers a nursing home.

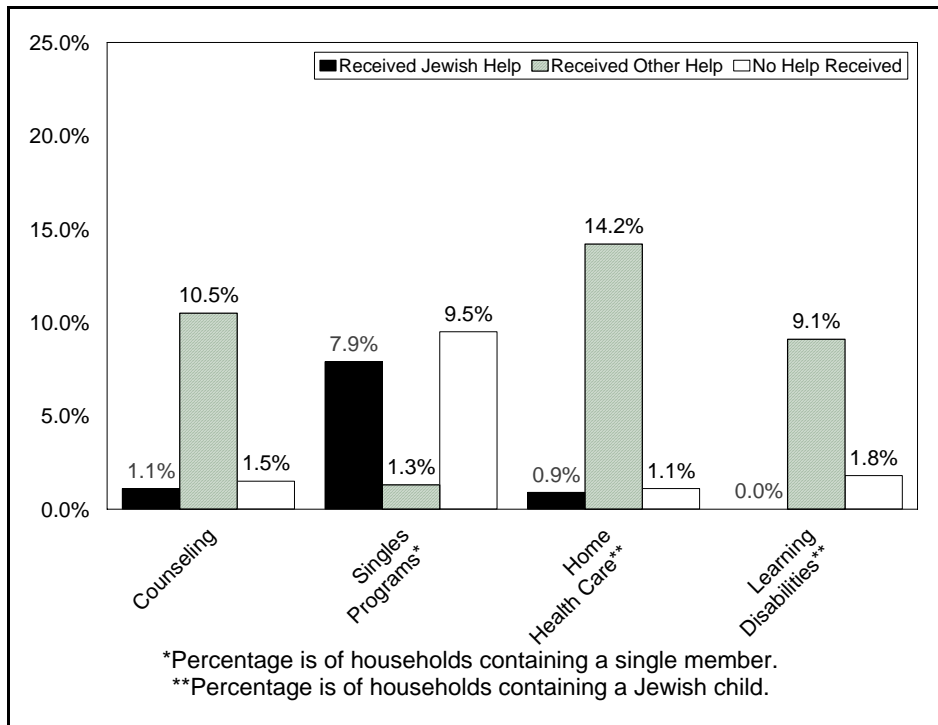


Need for Services

Social Service Needs

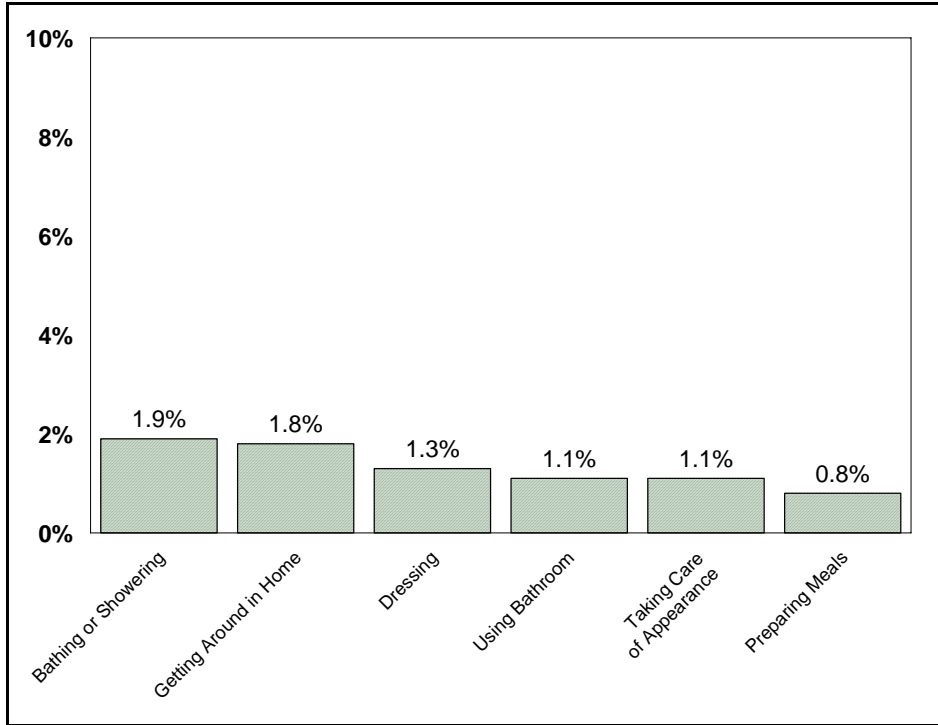


Need for Social Services in Elderly Households

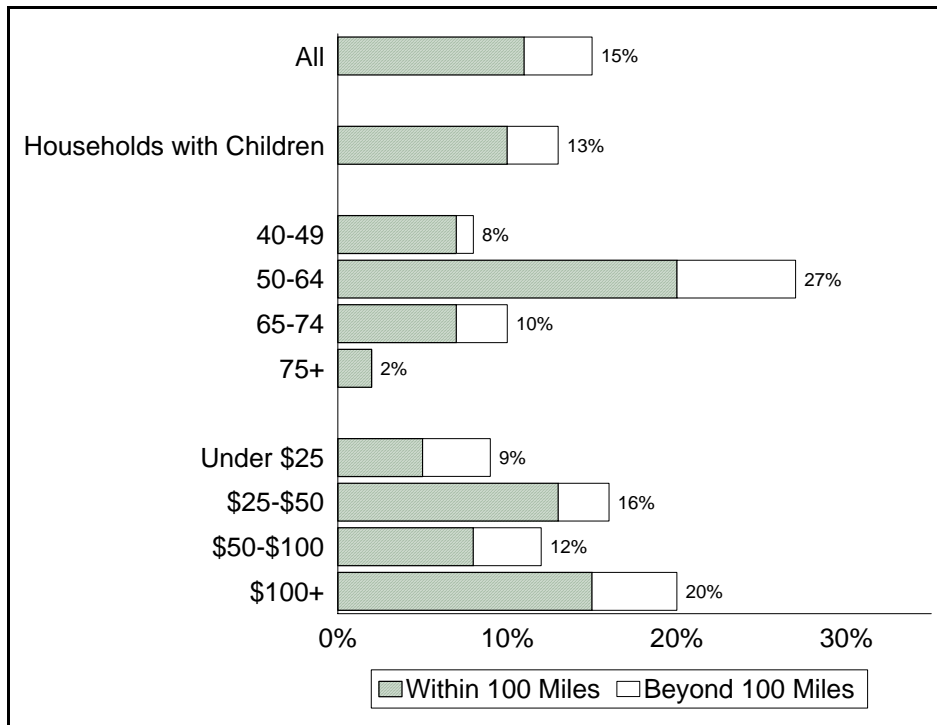


Disposition of Needs

Social Service Needs

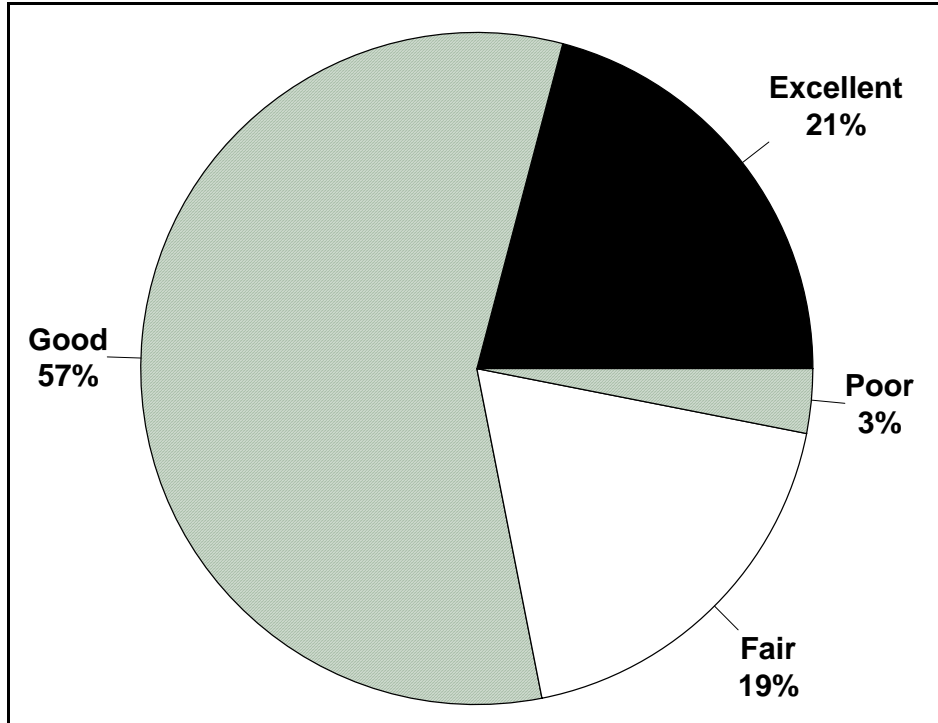


Need Help with Activities of Daily Living

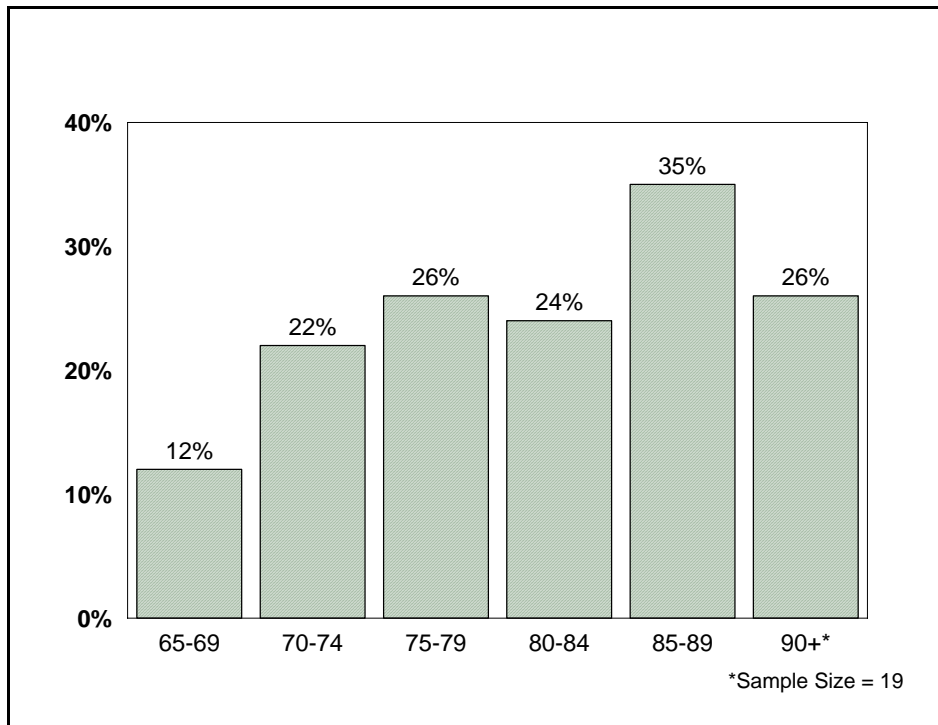


Care for an Elderly Parent (Respondents Age 40-79)

Social Service Needs



Self Assessment of Health Among the Elderly Compared to Other Persons Your Age



Health is "Fair" or "Poor" by Age

Social Service Needs

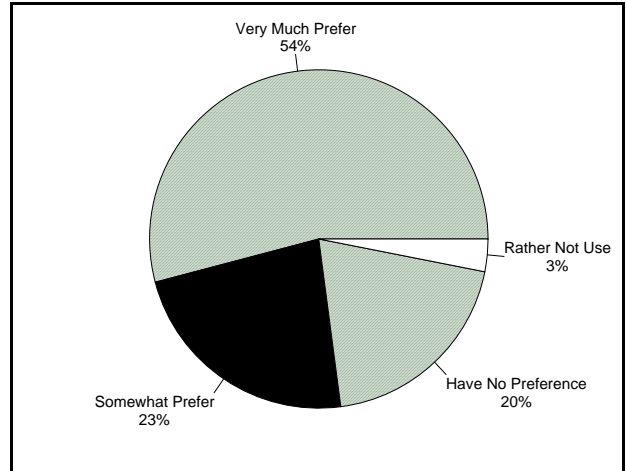
Respondents age 40 and over were asked if they would very much prefer, somewhat prefer, have no preference or rather not use Jewish-sponsored facilities if they (or their parents) needed a nursing home or adult living facility. The percentage of respondents indicating that they would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities is higher in Brighton (61%) than in Pittsford (45%) or the Non-Core (46%).

The percentage of respondents indicating that they would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored facilities increases with age, from about 47% of those under age 50 to 57% of those age 65-74, and 70% of those age 75 and over.

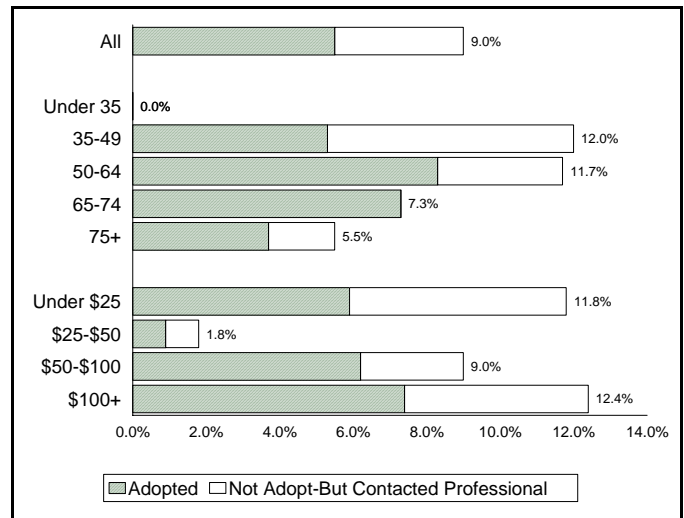
80% of Orthodox Jews and 72% of Conservative Jews very much prefer Jewish facilities, compared to about 53% of Reform Jews and 29% of the Just Jewish. Only 27% of intermarried households responded very much prefer, compared to 61% of in-married households. In intermarried households, 43% have no preference, compared to 13% of the in-married.

Respondents were asked if they, or anyone in their household, had adopted a child. If they had not, they were asked if they had ever contacted a professional or an agency about adopting a child. In total, 5.5% of households had adopted a child and another 3.5% have not adopted a child, but did contact a professional to inquire about doing so. Thus, 9.0% of Jewish families have had some interest in adoption.

About 560 households have a child that they have adopted. Another 350 contacted a professional but did not adopt. (Note that these results are for all households, whether the child is still at home or not.)



Preference for Jewish-Sponsored Adult Care Facility



Adoption

Israel

Rochester has an above average percentage of *households* (43%) who have visited Israel compared to more than 35 Jewish communities. The 43% compares to 46% in Buffalo and 44% in Milwaukee. This study shows that having been to Israel, particularly on a Jewish trip, has a significant positive correlation with levels of religiosity, “Jewishness,” membership, and philanthropy. The 43% compares to 38% in 1986.

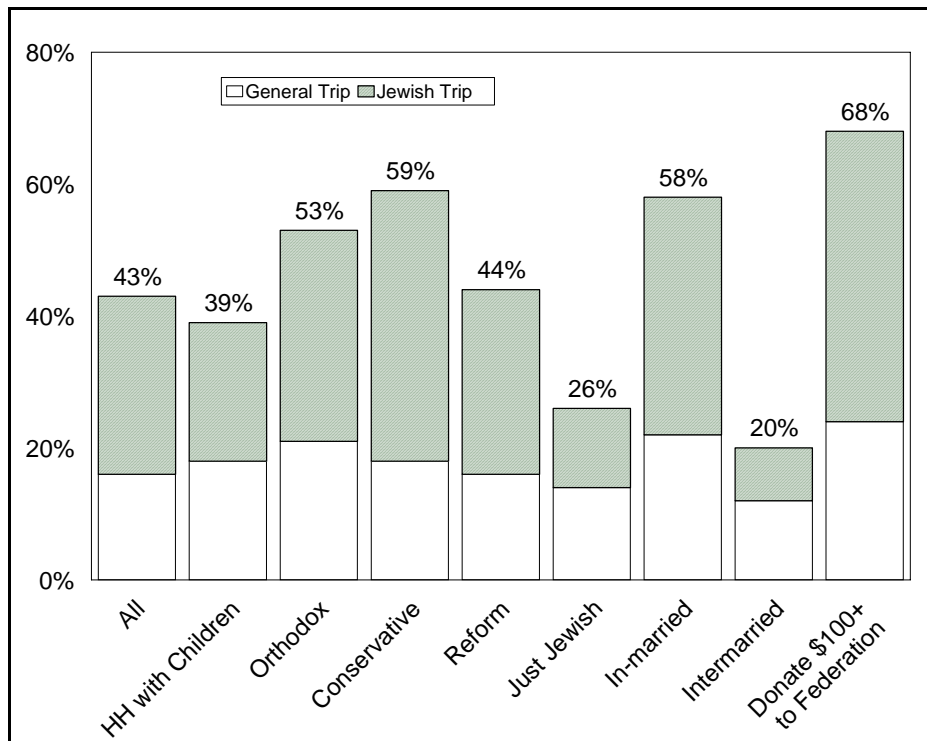
▣ 26% of households have had one or more member visit Israel with a Jewish group. The 26% is the fourth highest of 18 comparison communities and is the highest of all the non-Florida retirement communities. The 26% compares to 24% in Milwaukee.

▣ 12% of households with Jewish children have sent at least one of those children to Israel, 8% on a trip with a Jewish group. The 8% is about average among 15 comparison communities and compares to 7% in Milwaukee.

▣ 58% of households with children will (or have) seriously investigated sending their teenagers to Israel. Another 26% indicated that they would definitely send their children to Israel as teenagers.

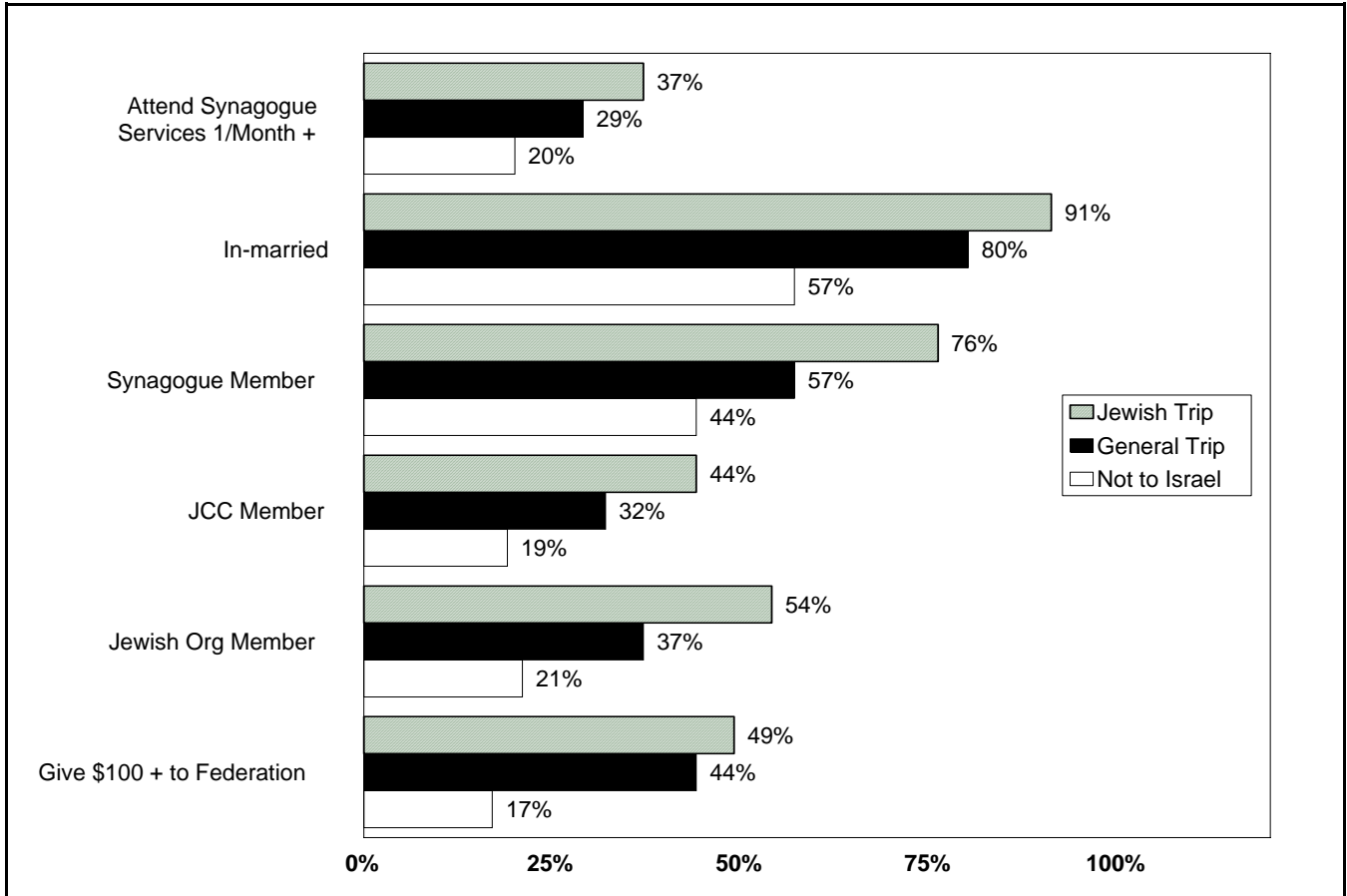
▣ Safety and cost are cited as the principal reasons for not sending children to Israel as teenagers.

▣ Overall, 12% of respondents indicate that they are extremely attached to Israel; 25% are very attached, 45% are somewhat attached, and 17% are not attached. The 37% extremely or very attached is the third lowest among 16 comparison communities and compares to 44% in Milwaukee.



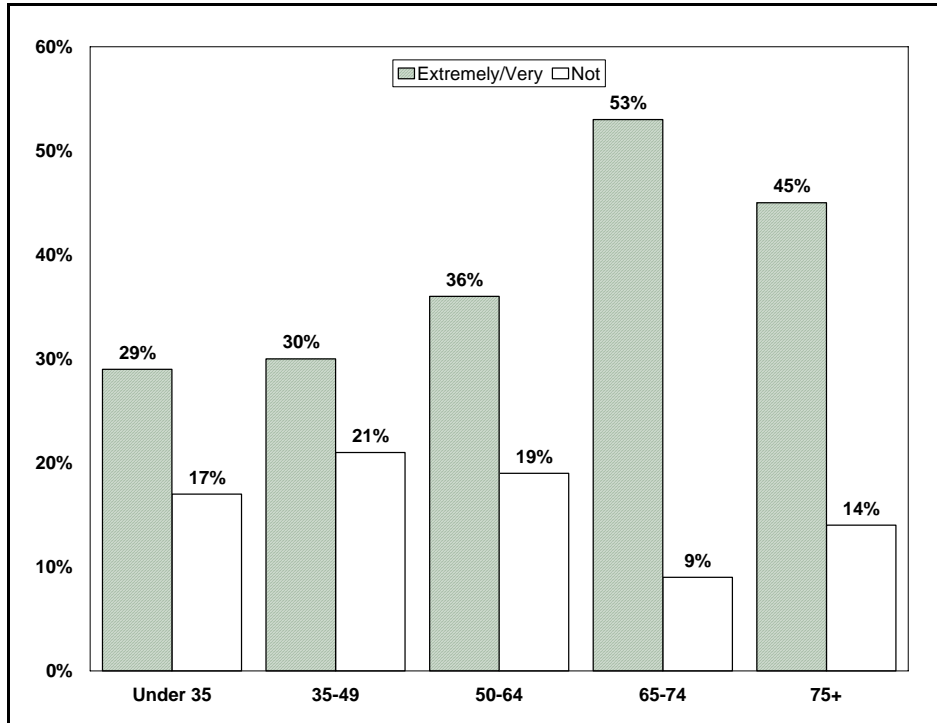
Been to Israel

Israel

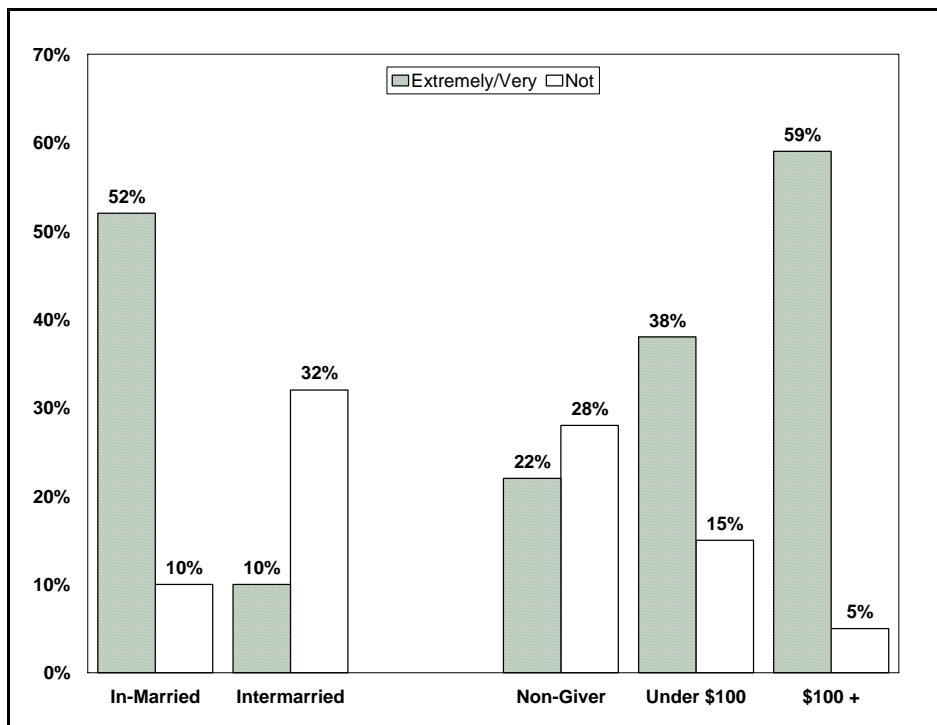


Correlations with Trips to Israel

Israel



Emotional Attachment to Israel by Age



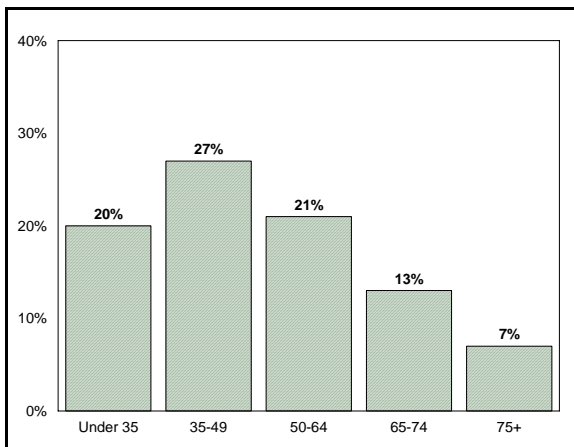
Emotional Attachment to Israel by Marriage Type and Level of Federation Giving

Anti-Semitism

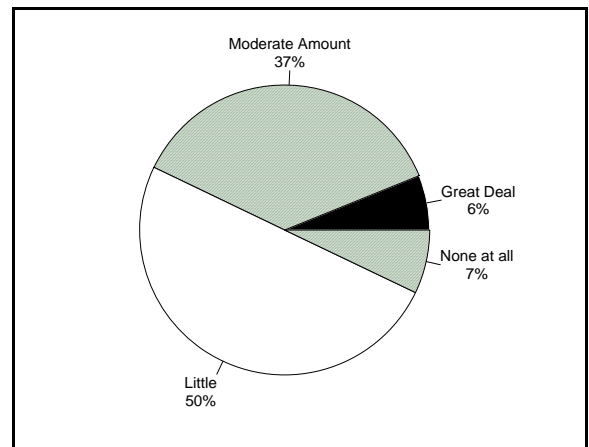
Anti-Semitism has been a major concern of the American Jewish community. Rochester, compared to about 25 Jewish communities, has a below average percentage (19%) of respondents who feel they have experienced anti-Semitism in the past year in their local community. The 19% compares to 24% in Milwaukee and 22% in Cleveland. The 19% represents a small decline from the 23% found in 1986.

▣ 17% of household with Jewish children indicate that one of those children had experienced anti-Semitism in the past year in Rochester. The 17% is about average among 10 comparison communities and compares to 17% in Milwaukee.

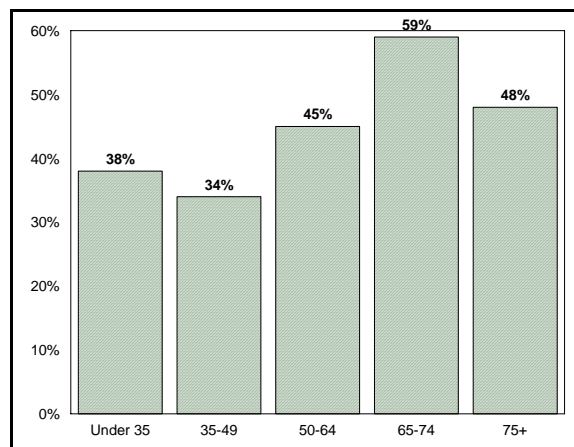
▣ The 43% perceiving that a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism exists in Rochester is the second lowest compared to more than 25 comparison communities. The 43% compares to 67% in Cleveland and 58% in Milwaukee. The 43% has declined from 53% in 1986.



Experienced Anti-Semitism in Rochester in the Past Year



Perception of Anti-Semitism in Rochester



Perception of Anti-Semitism by Age (a great deal + moderate amount)

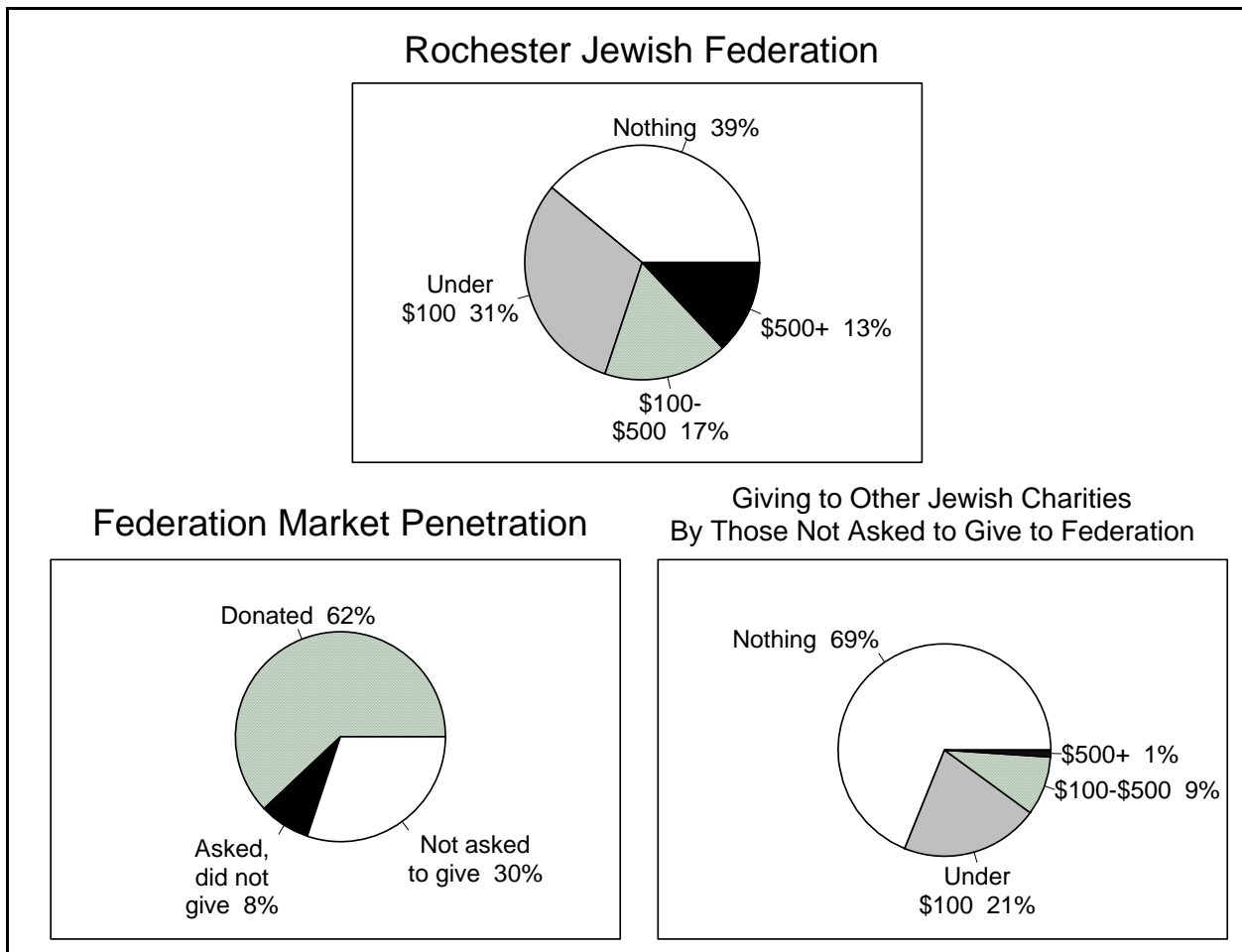
Philanthropic Profile

Overall, 62% report that they give to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester, 60% report that they give to other Jewish charities, and 84% report that they give to non-Jewish charities. Finally, note that 94% of all households report that they make a donation to some type of charity.

▣ The 62% who report that they donate to the Jewish Federation is the highest among 36 comparison communities. The 62% compares to 62% in Cleveland and 51% in Milwaukee. The percentage varies from 25% in the San Francisco Bay Area to 62% in both Rochester and Cleveland. The 62% has not changed since 1986.

▣ The 75% who report that they give to Jewish charities (either the Federation or other Jewish charities) is the eighth highest among almost 40 comparison communities. The 75% compares to 69% in Milwaukee. The 75% compares to 76% in 1986.

▣ The percentage who report that they give to non-Jewish charities (84%) is the third highest among 31 comparison communities. The 84% compares to 79% in Milwaukee. The 84% compares to 76% in 1986.



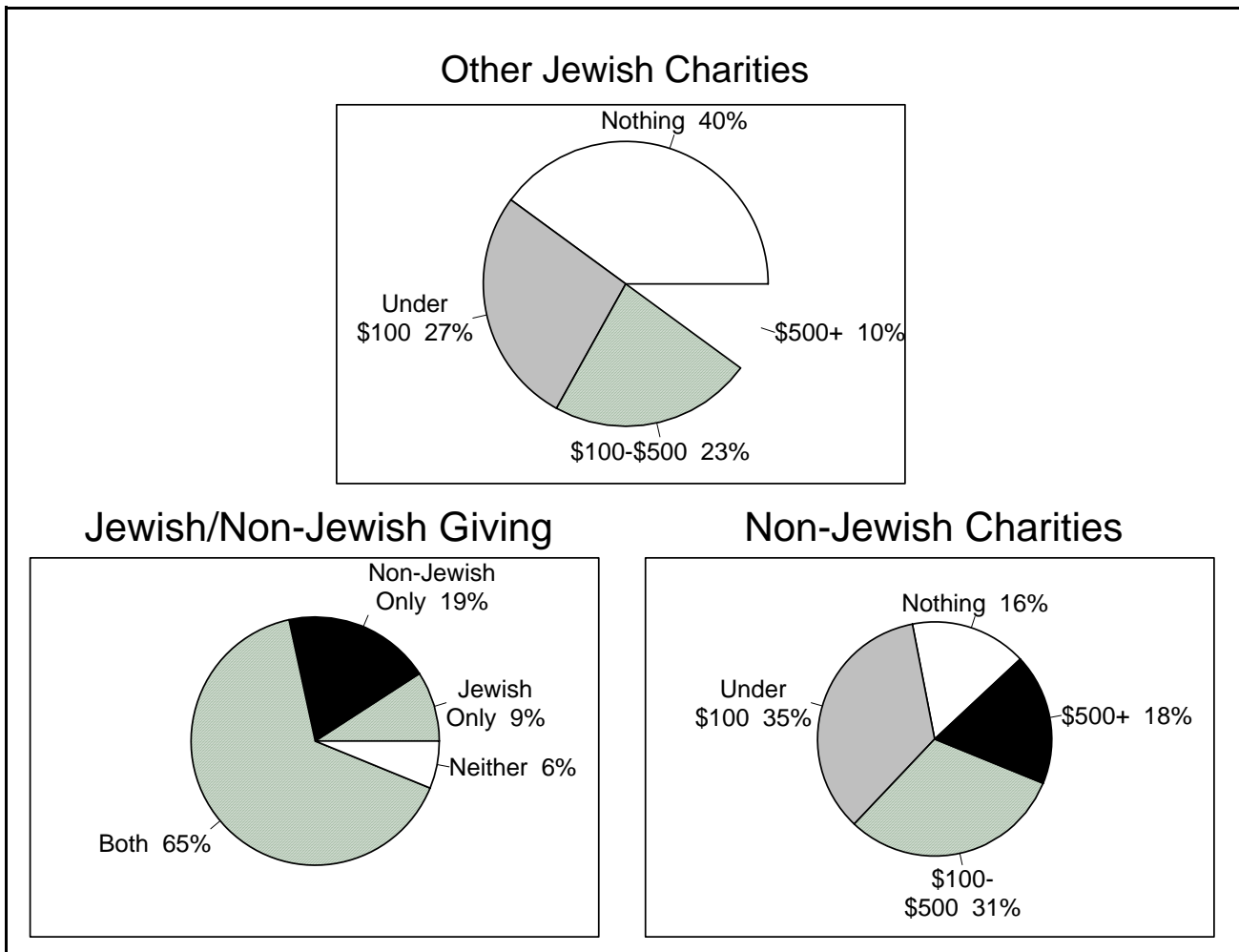
Philanthropic Profile

▣ 11% of those asked to make a donation to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester decline to do so. The 11% is the lowest of 18 comparison communities and compares to 15% in Milwaukee.

▣ 30% of households *reported* that they were not asked to give to the Federation. This is the lowest among 18 comparison communities and compares to 40% in Milwaukee.

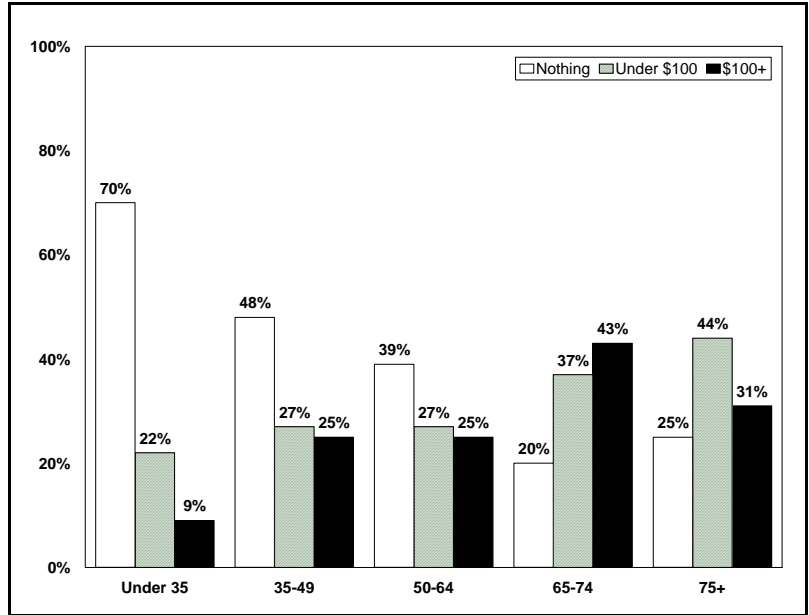
▣ 5% of donors to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester are under age 35, 28% are 35-49, 27% are 50-64, 19% are 65-74, and 21% are age 75 and over. 27% of donors are households with children. 4% of donors are in residence for 0-4 years, but 79% are in residence for 20 or more years. 38% of donors earn \$100,000 and over. 7% of donors consider themselves Orthodox, 33% Conservative, 42% Reform, and 19% Just Jewish.

▣ The 65% who donate to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities is the second highest among 19 comparison communities.

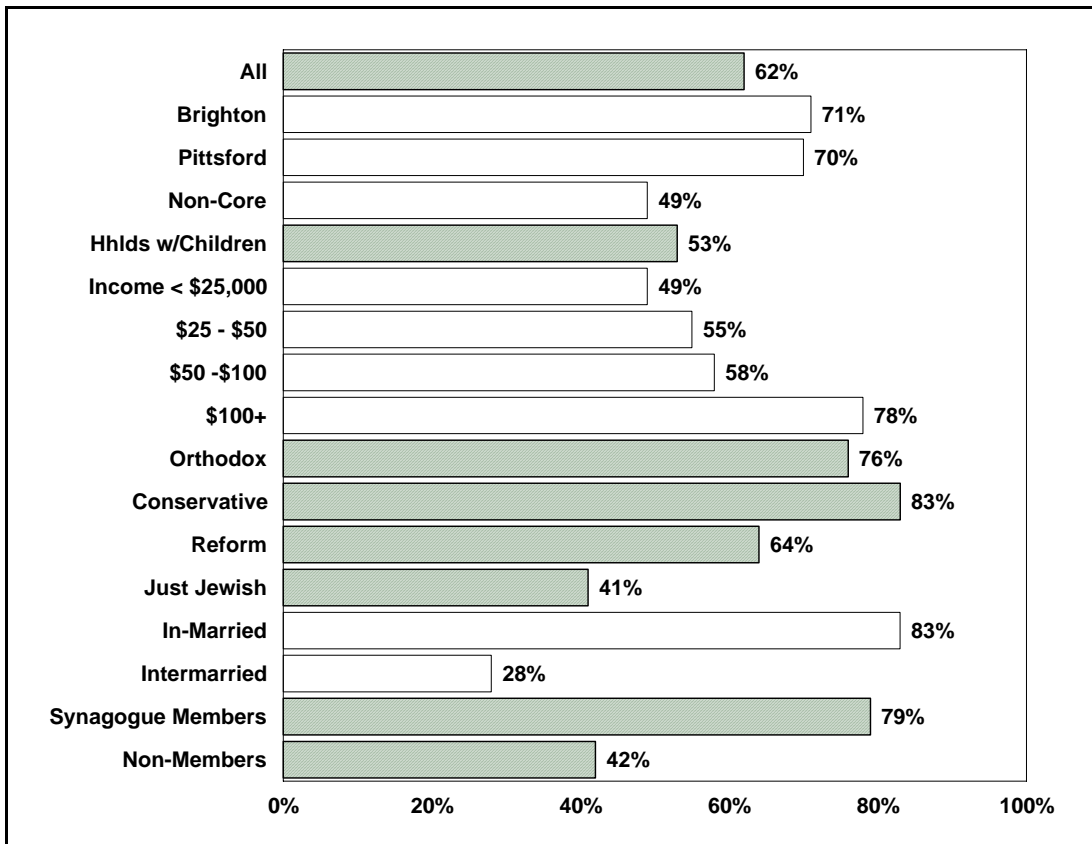


Philanthropic Profile

▣ That 62% of respondents *report* that they gave a gift to Federation implies that about 6,300 households gave a gift in 1998. Information from the Federation indicates that about 3,500 households (34%) actually donated. Such a discrepancy is not at all uncommon in Jewish community studies, as respondents often confuse gift to other Jewish organizations (particularly the JCC and JNF) with gifts to Federation and confuse the year in which they made a donation. In the case, the discrepancy is wider (28 percentage points) than in any of the 14 other communities for which these data are available. The 28% compares to 20% in Milwaukee.



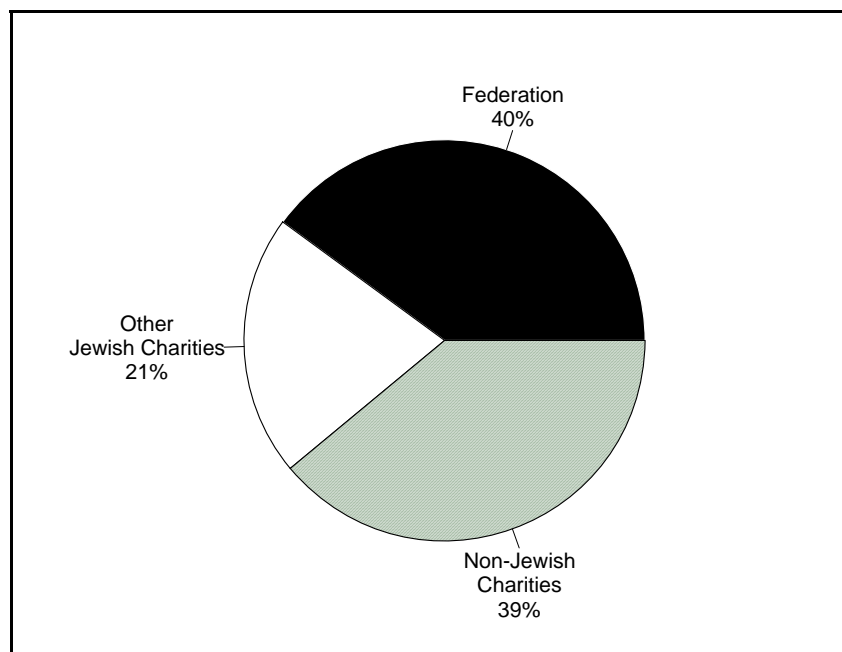
Reported Donations to the Jewish Federation by Age



Reported Donations to Federation

Philanthropic Profile

- ▣ Respondents age 50 and over were asked about philanthropic provisions in their wills. 10% (600 households) had no will. 71% (4,250 households) had a will, but the will contained no philanthropic provisions. 3.8% (225 households) have a provision for a non-Jewish charity and 7.6% (450 households) for Jewish charities.
- ▣ The percentage not being asked to donate to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester generally decreases with age, from 57% of those under age 35 to only 12% of those age 65-74.
- ▣ Per household giving to the Jewish Federation is about average among Jewish communities.
- ▣ Of all charitable dollars donated by the Jewish community to Jewish charities, 66% are donated to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester.
- ▣ Of all charitable dollars donated by the Jewish community, Jewish charities (including the Federation) receive 61%.
- ▣ JCC membership influences donating to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester. 52% of JCC members donate \$100 or more, compared to 21% of non-members.
- ▣ 40% of the households donating \$100 or more to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester are age 65 and over. (32% of all heads of households are age 65 and over.)
- ▣ 76% of those who donate to the Jewish Federation also donate to other Jewish charities.

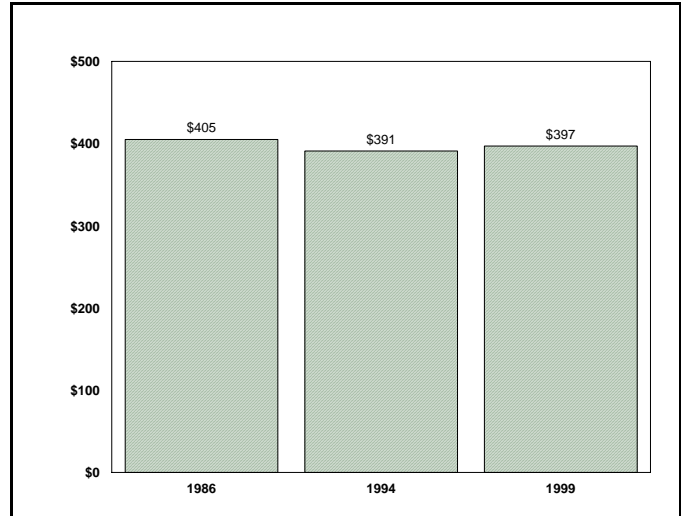


% of Charitable Dollars Given to Different Philanthropic Sectors

Philanthropic Profile

▣ The number of gifts to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester has decreased by about 1,700 since 1986. During this time period, the number of Jewish households decreased by about 600.

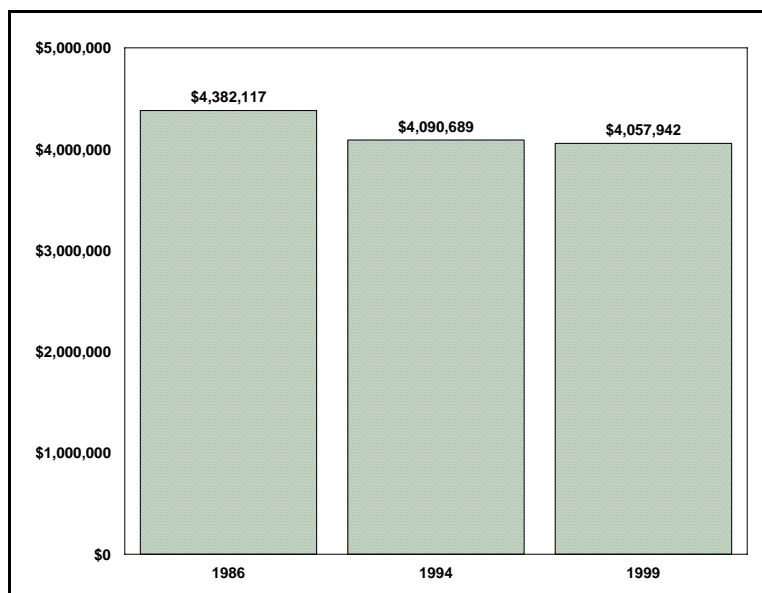
▣ From 1986 to 1999, the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester Annual Campaign (**not adjusted for inflation**) has increased from \$3,301,000 to \$4,058,000. The average gift *per household* (not adjusted for inflation) has increased from \$305 in 1986, to \$397 in 1999. Thus, the average gift per household has increased by \$92 and the campaign by \$757,000.



Average Gift Per Household (*in constant dollars*)

▣ From 1986 to 1999, the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester Annual Campaign (**adjusted for inflation, that is “in constant dollars”**) has decreased by \$324,000. The average gift *per household* (adjusted for inflation) has not changed substantially.

▣ Note that, in constant dollars, the campaign has declined by 7%. The number of households has declined by a commensurate amount (5%).

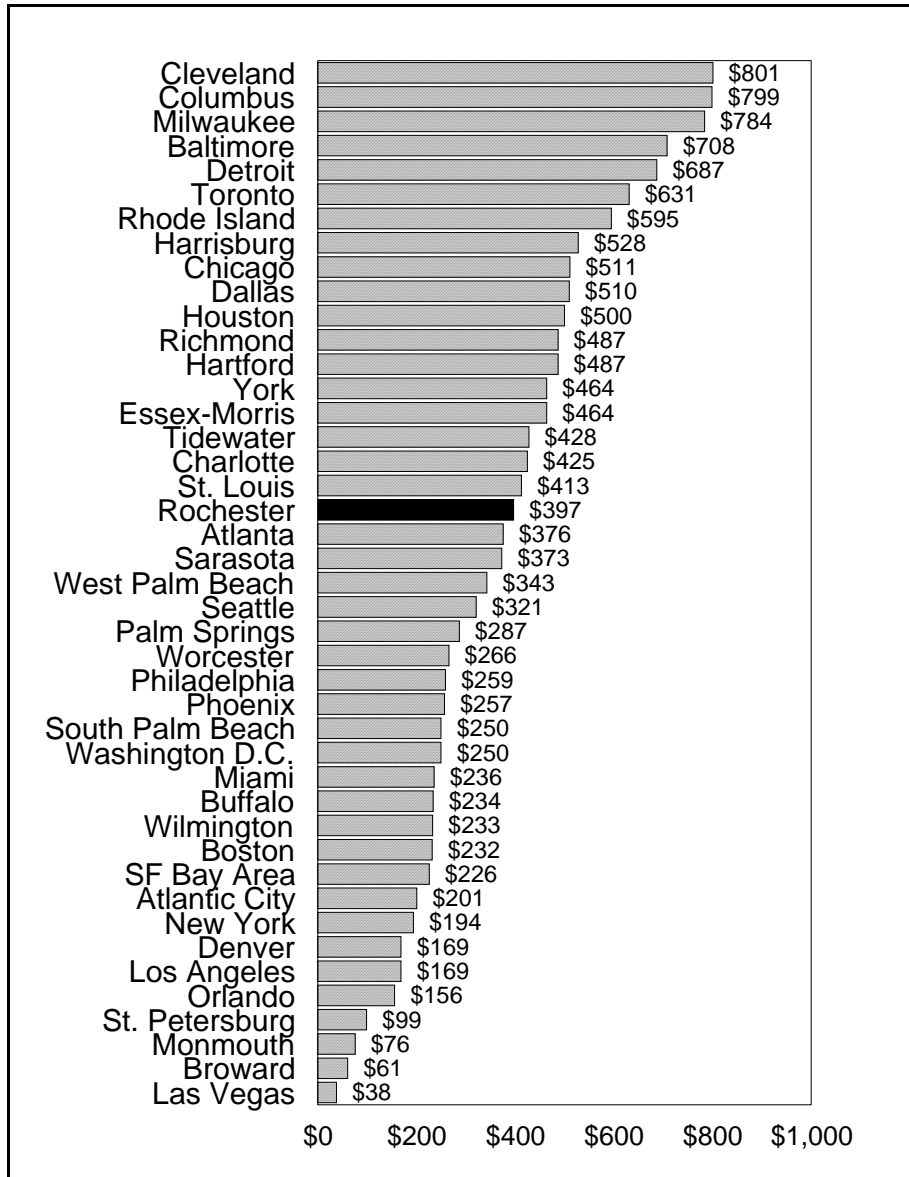


Jewish Federation Campaign (*in constant dollars*)

Philanthropic Profile

▣ 54% of all dollars donated to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester Annual Campaign comes from gifts of \$10,000 and over. The 54% is below average among 40 comparison communities. The 54% compares to 68% in Cleveland, 66% in Milwaukee, and 23% in Buffalo.

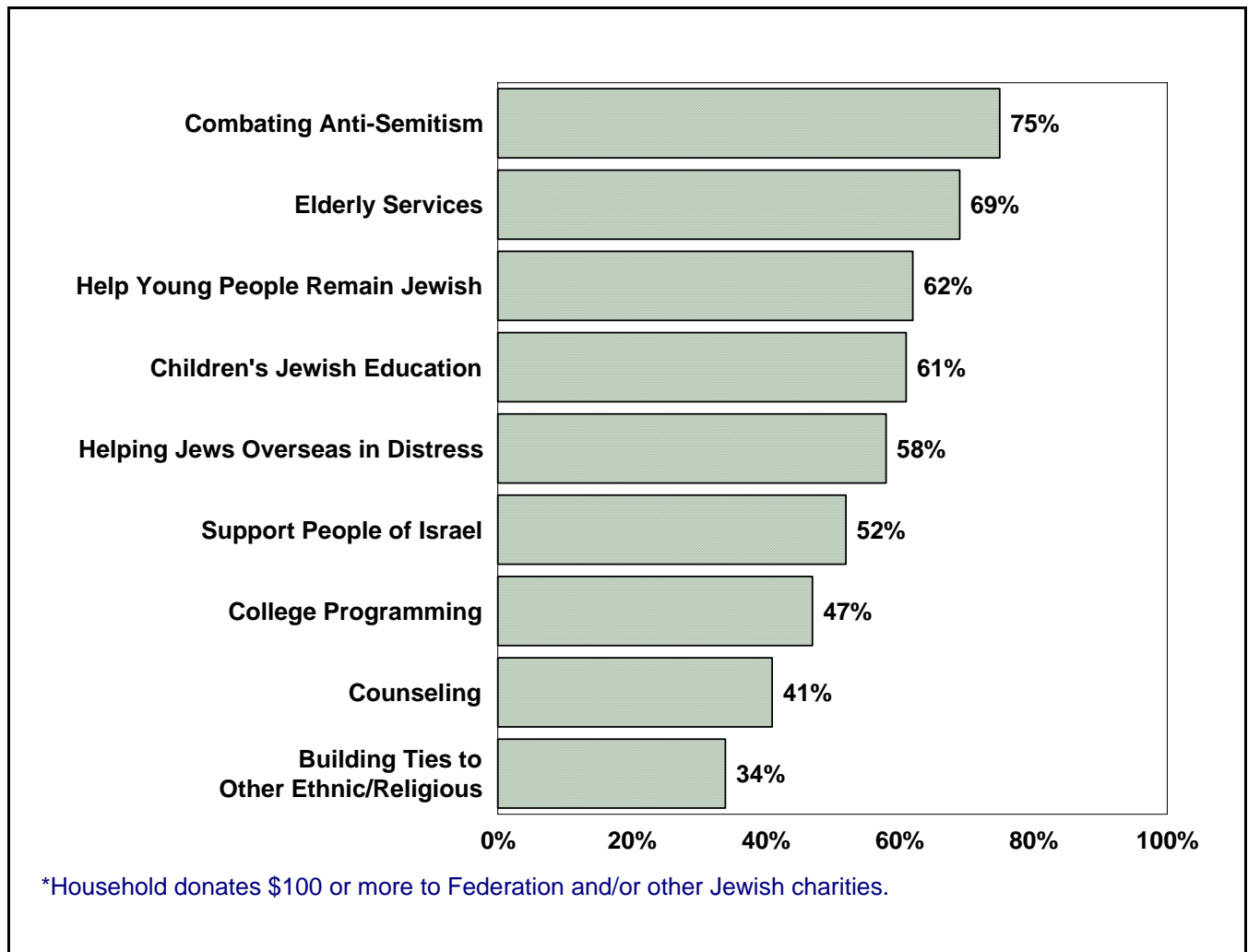
▣ 1.9% of all donors to the Jewish Federation give \$10,000 and over. This compares to 3.9% in Milwaukee, 2.7% in Cleveland, and .9% in Buffalo.



Per Household Donations to the Jewish Federation

Philanthropic Profile

▣ Respondents who indicated that they give \$100 or more to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester or to other Jewish charities were asked how important each of the nine factors shown in the graph below are as reasons for donating to Jewish causes. The scale used was “very important, somewhat important, or not at all important.” The graph shows the percentage who indicated that each factor was very important.



Percentage Indicating Each “Factor” is Very Important in their Decision to Donate to Jewish Charities

Summary

Population Size

1. 25,640 persons live in 10,230 Jewish households in Rochester. 200 persons live in institutions and 800 students live in dormitories for a total Jewish community of about 26,640. About 4,800 are non-Jews living with Jews, implying that about 22,000 Jews live in Rochester.
2. About 55% of Jewish households (11,450 persons) live in Brighton. About 10% (3,850 persons) live in Pittsford. About 36% live in the Non-Core (10,300 persons).
3. The population in Jewish households has not changed significantly since 1986.
4. About 3% of the population in Rochester is Jewish. Brighton is 17% Jewish and Pittsford is 14% Jewish.
5. From 1988-1999, the population in Jewish households in Brighton decreased from 14,300 to 11,500. Pittsford increased from 3,300 to 3,900, and the Non-Core remained at 10,200.
6. The Irondequoit area has shown a significant decline and Eastern Monroe has shown a significant increase from 1988-1999.

Geography

7. 52% of Jewish households live in the top three zip codes of Jewish population (14618, 14534, and 14610).
8. 92% of persons in Jewish households were born in the United States, with 82% born in the Northeast, including 73% in New York. Only 15% were born in the New York metropolitan area, within the State of New York. 5% were born in the Midwest, 4% in the South, and less than 2% in the West. About 2%-3% were born in each of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.
9. Only about 420 households are from the former Soviet Union.
10. 5% of households live in Rochester for only 5-9 months of the year.
11. 40% of respondents (4,100 households) have always lived in Rochester. 66% have always lived in New York State. 79% derive from the Northeast, 5% from the Midwest, 6% from the South, and 2% from the West. 7% moved to Rochester from a foreign country.
12. About 6% have moved to Rochester during the past five years. This means that about 120 Jewish households moved into Rochester each year during the past five years. 9% are living here 5-9 years, 15% for 10-19 years; and 70% for 20 or more years.
13. About 1,200 households have moved to Brighton from the City of Rochester.
14. About 27% of households have lived in their current residence for 0-4 years (19%, 5-9 years; 24%, 10-19 years; and 29%, 20 years or more). About 4% of Jewish households (440 households) change residences within Rochester each year.
15. 78% own their own home.
16. 7% indicated that they will definitely move in the next three years; another 12% indicated they will probably do so.
17. The 1.2% definitely moving out of Rochester within three years implies a loss of about 123 households per year. Some portion of the 5.9% "probably" moving out of Rochester (200 households per year) will actually do so. About 120 households move in to Rochester each year. These data support the contention that the small decline in the number of households evidenced over the past 13 years should continue.

Summary

18. 22% of households with respondents age 50 and over have no adult children who have established their own homes. 51% have adult children in Rochester. 27% have adult children who do not live in Rochester.
19. Those age 50 and over who are still employed were asked if they planned to live in Rochester when they retire. About 3,300 households are age 50 and over and are still employed. Of these, 32% indicated they will definitely stay, 34% indicated probably, 9% probably not, and 3% definitely not. 23% indicated that they did not know their plans. Thus, about 400 households may be lost upon retirement.

Demography

20. 20% of the population in Jewish households (5,200 persons) are age 65 and over. Half of the population is age 44 or over.
21. About 6,100 children under age 18 live in Jewish households. Of these, 70% (4,250) are being raised Jewish.
22. About 53% of the population is female.
23. The median age in Brighton is 48 years (Pittsford, 41 years; Non-Core, 42 years)
24. In Brighton, 26% are elderly (12% in Pittsford, 16% in the Non-Core).
25. 41% of children live in Brighton, 19% in Pittsford, and 40% in the Non-Core.
26. 58% of the elderly live in Brighton, 9% in Pittsford, and 33% in the Non-Core.
27. The average household size is 2.51.
28. The most common household structures are a married couple without children at home (33%, or about 3,325 households), married couples with children (30%, or 3,028 households), and single persons living alone (22%, about 2,281 households). 3% are single parent families.
29. Brighton is 27% married with children, 31% married without children, and 29% single living alone.
30. Pittsford is 44% married with children, 32% married without children, and 12% single living alone.
31. The Non-Core is 28% married with children, 33% married without children, and 18% single living alone.
32. 25% of persons age 65 and over live alone. 39% of persons age 75 and over live alone.
33. 7% of children live in a single parent family situation.
34. 64% of children live in households in which both parents work full time (or in a single parent family, the adult in the household works full time).
35. About 73% (14,244) are currently married; about 27% (5,268) are currently single, with 16% being single never married (3,102 persons). 7% (1,404 persons) are currently widowed and 3% (643 persons) are currently divorced. 8% have been widowed and 13% have been divorced. 10% of adults are on their second marriage. 84% of adults have been married at some point.
36. Only about 2% of adults in Jewish households do not have a high school degree, compared to 22% of all American adults. About 13% have graduated from high school and not gone on to college; 13% have had some college; another 7% have a 2-year college degree. About 65% have graduated a four-year college, including 35% who have a graduate degree. About 3.8% have a medical or dental degree; another 2.9%, a law degree. This implies that there are about 600 Jewish doctors, 150 Jewish dentists, and 550 Jewish lawyers in Monroe County.

Summary

37. 48% of adults in Jewish households are employed full time, 23% (4,450 persons) are retired, 12% are employed part time, and 7% are homemakers. In addition, 6% are students (1,150 persons), 1.3% (250 persons) were unemployed at the time of the survey, and 2.1% were disabled. 0.4% indicated that they are full-time volunteers.
38. The median value of homes owned by Jewish households is about \$135,000. The median value is higher in Pittsford (\$221,000) than in Brighton (\$137,600). The Non-Core median is \$110,600.
39. The median household income is \$65,700. 8% earn under \$15,000 (8%, \$15-\$25,000; 21%, \$25-\$50,000; 19%, \$50-\$75,000; 15%, \$75-\$100,000; 16%, \$100-\$150,000; 6%, \$150-\$200,000; and 7%, \$200,000 and over.
40. 300 households live below the poverty line.

Religiosity

41. 6% (614 households) consider themselves Orthodox; 25% (2,537 households), Conservative; 41% (4,153 households), Reform; and 29% (2,925 households), Just Jewish
42. 68% have a Mezuzah on their front door.
43. 72% always light Chanukah candles (8% usually, 9% sometimes, 11% never).
44. 70% always attend a Passover Seder (9% usually, 15% sometimes, 7% never).
45. 19% always light Sabbath candles (9% usually, 30% sometimes, 42% never).
46. 22% keep kosher in the home, including 8% who keep kosher in and out of the home.
47. 3% refrain from the use of electricity on the Sabbath.
48. 15% always have a Christmas tree (1% usually, 7% sometimes, 77% never).
49. 60% have read a book in the past year because it had Jewish content.
50. 52% saw a movie or rented a video in the past year because it had Jewish content.
51. 43% attend a theater, music, or dance program in the past year because it had Jewish content.
52. 33% used e-mail or the internet in the past year because it had Jewish content
53. 28% attended an adult education classes or programs in the past year.
54. 11% never attend religious services; another 13% indicated that they attend only for special occasions (such as weddings and bar and bat mitzvah ceremonies). About 24% go only on the High Holidays. 27% go a few times a year and 26% go once a month or more. Only about 10% go once a week or more. About 76% attend on the High Holidays. About 51% of non-members of synagogues attend services on the High Holidays
55. There were at least 98 Brit Milah/Bat Simcha, 46 weddings, and 191 funerals in the Jewish community in the past year.
56. About 62% of currently married couples involve two born Jews (termed an “in-marriage”). In 8% of cases, the marriage involves one partner who has converted to Judaism (termed a “conversionary” in-marriage). About 30% are intermarriages in which one partner is Jewish and the other was neither born Jewish nor has converted (termed an “intermarriage”). The conversion rate is about 22%.
57. For marriages in which the household head is age 65 and over, about 8% are intermarriages. On the other hand, 36% of those marriages involving persons under age 35 are intermarriages (based upon a sample size of 20 marriages), as are 48% of those age 35-49. Of the 5,675 children in the community living in households with a married couple, 2,425 are being raised in intermarriages, 650 in conversionary in-marriages, and 2,600 in marriages in which both parents were born Jewish.

Summary

31% of children being raised in intermarriages are being raised Jewish.

58. 81% of persons in Jewish households are Jewish. 4.1% of Jews are Jews by Choice.
59. Of households with married adult children, 53% have one or more intermarried children. In total, 58% of married adult children have intermarried.

Memberships

60. About 54% of households indicate current membership in a synagogue. A survey of the synagogues indicates that actually about 42% of households are members.
61. 23% of households have never been, and never will be, synagogue members. 10% were members in the past, but do not intend to join again in the future.
62. There are 13 synagogues in Rochester.
63. 32% are members of some Jewish organization (excluding the JCC).
64. 28% report JCC membership. According to data from the JCC, about 21% of households belong.
65. 17% have joined a fitness facility or health club, but not the JCC.
66. The JCC has a 61% share of the market for those households who belong to a fitness facility or health club.
67. 60% of households had one or more household member participate in an activity at the Rochester JCC in the past year.
68. Only 7% of households belong to the JCC and not to a synagogue. 39% belong to neither the JCC nor a synagogue. 21% belong to the JCC and a synagogue. 33% belong only to a synagogue.
69. 65% are associated with the Jewish community (belong to a synagogue and/or the JCC and/or a Jewish organization).
70. 94% of households are associated with the community (belong to the JCC and/or synagogue and/or Jewish organization) or always or usually practice a Jewish ritual, or give to a Jewish charity.

Jewish Education

71. 83% of born Jewish adults (90% of men; 76% of women) had some Jewish education as a child.
72. 4% of adults went to a Jewish day school, 77% to a synagogue school, 1% were educated in Israel, and about 2% went to a tutor.
73. 31% of adults went to a Jewish day camp as a child, 31% of adults attended a Jewish sleep away camp as a child, 4% of adults attended a sleep away camp with mostly Jewish children, 29% of those who went to college participated in Hillel other than on the High Holidays, 17% of adults went to Israel on an organized program as a teen or college student, and 44% attended a Jewish teenage youth group.
74. According to data from Jewish institutions, 204 children age 0-5 are enrolled in Jewish preschools or Child Care; 1,084 are in synagogue schools prior to Bar(t) Mitzvah and 155 are in day schools. About 295 post-Bar(t) Mitzvah students are enrolled in synagogue schools and 20 in day school.
75. According to the telephone survey, 29% of preschool age children (0-5) are enrolled in a Jewish preschool or child care program. 23% are enrolled in a non-Jewish preschool and 48% are not in preschool. About 57% of children in a preschool/child care program are in a Jewish program.
76. 84% of children **age 6-12** are in public school, 3% are in non-Jewish private school, and 13% are in the Jewish day school. Thus, 84% of those enrolled in private school (age 6 to 12) are enrolled

Summary

in the Jewish day school.

77. According to data provided by Jewish institutions, about 62% of children ages 6-12 and 29% of children age 13-17 are currently enrolled in a Jewish educational program.
78. Overall, 82% of Jewish children have attended (or are attending) Jewish education. Another 6% have not yet been sent, but will definitely or probably be sent in the future. Thus, 88% of *Jewish* children will eventually receive some Jewish education. For 12% of the children, the parents have not yet sent the child for a Jewish education and will probably not or definitely not do so.
79. Learning disabilities prevent about 130 Jewish children from getting a Jewish education. Mental or physical problems prevent 80 children from getting a Jewish education. Due to the overlap between the two groups, about 190 children are affected in total
80. About 6% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 have a child in Jewish day school. 5% have sent a child to day school in the past. 2% will definitely send a child in the future. 12% will/did seriously investigate sending their children to Jewish day school. About 75% indicate that they have not or will not seriously investigate sending their children to Jewish day school.
81. The major reasons for not sending children to Jewish day school are: believe in public schools, tuition cost, quality of education at another private institution, don't know, and school is too religious for us/we are not religious.
82. 35% indicate that the quality of their child's Jewish education has been excellent, 41% indicate good, 22% fair, and 3% poor.
83. For 6-12 years olds, 29% attended a Jewish day camp this past summer, 29% went to a non-Jewish camp, and 42% did not attend. Thus, about 50% of those attending day camp selected a Jewish day camp.
84. For 13-17 years olds, 26% attended a Jewish sleep away camp this past summer, 13% went to a non-Jewish camp, and 74% did not attend. Thus, about 67% of those attending sleep away camp selected a Jewish camp.
85. 17% of teenagers currently attend a Jewish youth group.

Jewish Agencies

86. 27% of respondents indicated that they are very familiar, 47% are somewhat familiar, and 26% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester.
87. 17% of respondents indicated that they are very familiar, 34% are somewhat familiar, and 49% are not at all familiar with the Hillel School.
88. 59% of respondents indicated that they are very familiar, 36% are somewhat familiar, and 5% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Community Center of Greater Rochester.
89. 22% of respondents indicated that they are very familiar, 43% are somewhat familiar, and 35% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Family Service.
90. 45% of respondents indicated that they are very familiar, 43% are somewhat familiar, and 13% are not at all familiar with the Jewish Home of Rochester.
91. 10% of respondents indicated that they are very familiar, 27% are somewhat familiar, and 64% are not at all familiar with the Rochester Area Hillel Foundation.
92. 19% of respondents indicated that they are very familiar, 32% are somewhat familiar, and 49% are not at all familiar with the Summit at Brighton/Wolk Manor.

Summary

93. Only 3% of respondents were “not at all familiar” with each and every one of the agencies.
94. 81%-93% of respondents provided positive perceptions (excellent or good on a scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor) of the Jewish Federation and its agencies. Note that only those who were very familiar or somewhat familiar with an agency were asked to rate that agency.
95. 34% rated the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester as excellent (56% good, 8% fair, and 2% poor).
96. 31% rated the Hillel School as excellent (51% good, 15% fair, and 4% poor).
97. 48% rated the Jewish Community Center of Greater Rochester as excellent (44% good, 6% fair, and 2% poor).
98. 33% rated the Jewish Family Service as excellent (56% good, 9% fair, and 3% poor).
99. 52% rated the Jewish Home of Rochester as excellent (41% good, 6% fair, and 1% poor).
100. 24% rated the Rochester Area Hillel Foundation as excellent (65% good, 3% fair, and 0% poor).
101. 54% rated the Summit at Brighton/Wolk Manor as excellent (39% good, 6% fair, and 2% poor).

Social Service Needs

102. 17% of households contain someone who has some type of physical, mental or other health condition. About 4% are health limited and need help on a daily basis. 410 persons are disabled and unable to work, including 50 adult children who live with a parent.
103. For elderly persons, 21% are in excellent health (57%, good; 19%, fair; and 3%, poor). (These are self reported levels of health.)
104. In the past year, 13% of households needed counseling, 7% needed help with family issues, and 6% needed job counseling.
105. 19% of households containing single members under age 65 needed programs for singles in the past year.
106. For households with Jewish children, 11% contain a child who is learning disabled.
107. 16% of households containing elderly members needed home health care. 11% needed senior transportation, 3% needed nursing home care, 2% needed meals on wheels, and 2% needed senior day care.
108. 2% of households have a member who has a problem with at least one activity of daily living.
109. 0.4% of households are currently using respite care and another 0.1% could use such a service.
110. 0.2% of persons currently use a “telephone reassurance service,” where someone calls to make certain they are all right. Another 0.4% could use such a service.
111. 15% provide care for an elderly parent. 11% provide care for an elderly parent who lives within 100 miles.
112. For an adult care facility, 54% would very much prefer a Jewish facility (23% somewhat, 20% would have no preference, and 3% would rather not use a Jewish facility).
113. 25% of elderly have long term care insurance.
114. 5.5% of households have adopted a child and an additional 3.5% have not adopted a child, but did contact a professional to inquire about doing so.

Summary

Israel

115. 43% of households have had at least one household member go to Israel, including 26% who have had a household member go to Israel with a Jewish group.
116. 12% of households with Jewish children have sent one of those children to Israel.
117. For households with Jewish children, 26% will definitely send their children to Israel as teenagers and another 58% will seriously investigate sending their teenagers to Israel.
118. Safety and cost are the principal reasons households are reluctant to send their teenagers to Israel.
119. 12% are extremely attached to Israel, 25% are very attached, 45% are somewhat attached, and 17% are not attached.

Anti-Semitism

120. 19% experienced anti-Semitism in Rochester in the past year.
121. 17% of households with Jewish children indicate that one of those children experienced anti-Semitism in Rochester in the past year.
122. 6% perceive a great deal of anti-Semitism in Rochester (37%, a moderate amount; 50%, a little; 7%, none at all).

Philanthropy

123. Overall, 94% reported that they donated to one or more charities in the past year. 62% reported that they donated to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester in the past year; 60%, to other Jewish charities, and 84% to non-Jewish charities.
124. 38% made no donation to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester in the past year. About 30% were not even contacted for a donation and 8% were contacted, but chose not to donate. Thus, about 11% of those who were asked for a donation by the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester chose not to donate.
125. The reported donating rate to Federation is 62%. Actually, 3,479 households (34%) made a donation in the past year. Such an overestimation of giving is standard in Jewish demographic studies for reasons explained in the Main Report, but the overestimation in this community is in excess of that found in many other communities.
126. 31% donated under \$100 to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester and 17% donated \$100-\$500. 13% donated \$500 and over, including 8% who donated \$1,000 and over.
127. 40% donated no money to other Jewish charities (other than the Jewish Federation) in the past year. 27% donated under \$100 and 23% donated \$100-\$500. 10% donated \$500 and over, including 5% who donated \$1,000 and over.
128. 75% gave to some Jewish charity, be it Federation or another Jewish charity.
129. 16% donated no money to non-Jewish charities in the past year. 35% donated under \$100 and 31% donated \$100-\$500. 19% donated \$500 and over, including 11% who donated \$1,000 and over.
130. 9% donated only to Jewish charities. 19% donated only to non-Jewish charities. 65% donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities. 6% did not donate to either Jewish or non-Jewish charities.
131. Of all charitable dollars donated by the Jewish community, 40% are donated to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester, 21% to other Jewish charities, and 39% to non-Jewish

Summary

charities.

132. Of all charitable dollars donated by the Jewish community to Jewish charities, 66% are donated to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester.
133. Of all charitable dollars donated by the Jewish community, Jewish charities (including the Federation) receive 61%.
134. 10% of respondents age 50 and over have no will. 71% have a will, but it contains no provision for charities. 8% have a will with a provision for a Jewish charity.
135. 75% indicated that “combating anti-Semitism” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (21% somewhat important; 4% not at all important).
136. 69% indicated that “providing social services to the elderly” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (27% somewhat important; 3% not at all important).
137. 61% indicated that “Jewish education for children” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (32% somewhat important; 7% not at all important).
138. 62% indicated that “helping young people to remain Jewish” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (28% somewhat important; 9% not at all important).
139. 58% indicated that “helping Jews overseas who are in distress” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (36% somewhat important; 7% not at all important).
140. 52% indicated that “supporting the people of Israel” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (40% somewhat important; 8% not at all important).
141. 47% indicated that “providing programming on the college campus” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (37% somewhat important, 16% not at all important).
142. 41% indicated that “providing Jewish individual and family counseling” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (47% somewhat important; 12% not at all important).
143. 34% indicated that “building ties to other ethnic and religious communities” is a very important reason they donate to Jewish causes (47% somewhat important; 19% not at all important).

Compared to Other Jewish Communities

Compared with other Jewish communities, Rochester has:

Geography

1. An above average degree of geographic concentration of the Jewish community.
2. The fifth highest percentage of locally born and a below average percentage of foreign born.
3. The lowest percentage of households in residence in the metropolitan area for less than five years.
4. The highest percentage of households in residence in the metropolitan area for 20 or more years.
5. The second lowest percentage of households in their current residence for less than 5 years.
6. The second highest percentage in their home for 20 or more years.
7. An average percentage of home ownership.
8. A below average percentage of households who will definitely or probably move, one of the lowest percentages planning to definitely or probably leave the metropolitan area, and the lowest percentage planning on definitely leaving the metropolitan area.
9. A relatively low percentage planning to move within the metropolitan area.
10. The third highest percentage with adult children living locally.

Demography

11. An average percentage of the population age 17 and younger.
12. An average percentage of the population age 65 and older.
13. An average percentage female.
14. An average average household size.
15. An average percentage of households containing a single person living alone.
16. The seventh highest percentage of households containing four or more persons.
17. An average percentage of households that are married with children.
18. An above average percentage of households that are married without children.
19. An average percentage of single parent families.
20. The third highest percentage of households with children with both parents working.
21. An average percentage of children living in a single parent family.
22. A low percentage of children being raised in a household in which one or more parents has been, or currently is, divorced.
23. A very high rate of married adults, an average rate of single, never married adults, an average rate of divorced adults, and a below average rate of widowship.
24. An well above average rate of secular education.
25. An average percentage employed full time, an average percentage employed part time, and the highest percentage of retired persons of any non-Florida community.
26. An average median housing value.
27. The sixth highest median income.
28. The fifth highest percentage of households earning \$100,000 and over.

Compared to Other Jewish Communities

Religiosity

29. An average percentage of Orthodox Jews, a relatively low percentage of Conservative Jews, an above average percentage Reform, and an above average percentage Just Jewish.
30. The third highest rate of always/usually lighting Chanukah candles.
31. An above average rate of always/usually attending a Seder.
32. An average rate of having a Mezuzah on the front door.
33. An above average rate of always/usually lighting Sabbath candles.
34. The third highest rate of keeping a kosher home.
35. The third highest rate of households involved in at least one Jewish home practice.
36. An average rate of always/usually/sometimes having a Christmas tree.
37. A below average percentage of never attending synagogue services.
38. An above average percentage attending synagogue services once per month or more.
39. A well above average rate of intermarriage.
40. An average rate of conversion to Judaism.
41. The fourth lowest rate of raising children Jewish within intermarriages.
42. A below average percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish.
43. An average percentage of Jews who are Jews-by-Choice.

Memberships

44. The seventh highest rate of reported synagogue membership.
45. An average percentage of households who will never join a synagogue.
46. The third highest percentage of households with children joining a synagogue.
47. The fifth highest percentage of Orthodox synagogue memberships, a well below average percentage of Conservative synagogue memberships, and a well above average percentage of Reform synagogue memberships.
48. A below average percentage of households belonging to some Jewish organization.
49. The third lowest percentage of households who belong to a Jewish organization, but not to the JCC or a synagogue.
50. The fourth highest percentage of reported JCC membership.
51. The third highest percentage of JCC participation.
52. The lowest percentage who join neither the JCC nor a synagogue.
53. The third highest percentage who join only the JCC and not a synagogue.
54. The highest rate of “association.” (Association is defined as joining a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization.)
55. The third highest rate of persons who either join something Jewish, perform home religious practices, or give to a Jewish organization.

Adult Jewish Education

56. An above average rate of adults who had some Jewish education as a child.
57. The second lowest percentage of adults who went to Jewish day school as a child.
58. The highest rate of adults who went to a Jewish day camps as a child.
59. The third highest rate of adults who went to a Jewish sleep away camp as a child.

Compared to Other Jewish Communities

60. An average rate of adults who went to college who participated in activities of Jewish college groups like Hillel (other than on the High Holidays).
61. An above average percentage of adults who were involved in a Jewish youth group as a teen.

Children's Jewish Education

62. An above average rate of preschool/child care children in a Jewish preschool or child care program.
63. The third lowest percentage of children attending a Jewish day school.
64. An average percentage of children in private school who have selected a Jewish day school.
65. A slightly below average percentage of 6-12 year olds currently enrolled in some form of Jewish education.
66. An average percentage of 13-17 year olds currently enrolled in some form of Jewish education.
67. The fifth lowest percentage of children who will not receive any Jewish education.
68. The third highest percentage of households with children who do not seriously investigate sending their children to Jewish day school.
69. An average percentage of parents indicating that the quality of their children's Jewish education is excellent.
70. The second highest percentage of children attending a Jewish day camp and an average percentage of day camp attendees attending a Jewish day camp.
71. The highest percentage of children attending a Jewish sleep away camp and the third highest percentage of sleep away camp attendees attending a Jewish sleep away camp.

Jewish Agencies

72. An above average percentage of being very familiar with the Jewish Federation.
73. The sixth highest percentage rating the Jewish Federation as excellent.
74. An above average percentage being very familiar with the day school (Hillel School).
75. The third lowest percentage rating the day school as excellent (Hillel School).
76. The highest percentage of being very familiar with the JCC.
77. The sixth highest percentage rating the JCC as excellent.
78. An above average percentage being very familiar with Jewish Family Service.
79. An average percentage rating Jewish Family Service as excellent.
80. The second highest percentage being very familiar with the nursing home (Jewish Home).
81. The seventh highest percentage rating the nursing home as excellent (Jewish Home).

Social Service Needs

82. An above average percentage of households reporting a limiting health condition. An average percentage reporting a condition that requires assistance on a daily basis.
83. An average percentage of households needing counseling.
84. An average percentage of households needing job counseling.
85. An average percentage of households containing singles age 18-64 needing singles programs.
86. The highest percentage of households with Jewish children with learning disabilities.

Compared to Other Jewish Communities

87. An average percentage of households with elderly members needing social services (senior transportation, nursing home care, meals on wheels, and senior day care).
88. The second highest percentage needing home health care in elderly households.

Israel

89. An above average rate of households who have had a household member go to Israel.
90. The fourth highest rate of households having a household member go to Israel with a Jewish group.
91. An average percentage of households with children who have sent one of those children to Israel.
92. The third lowest percentage of respondents who are extremely or very attached to Israel.

Anti-Semitism

93. A below average percentage of respondents who have experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year.
94. An average percentage of children who have experienced anti-Semitism in the past year in the local community.
95. The second lowest percentage of respondents indicating that a great deal or a moderate amount of anti-Semitism exists in the local community.

Philanthropy

96. The lowest percentage of households that reported not being asked to give to the Jewish Federation.
97. The lowest percentage of households reporting that they respond negatively to the Jewish Federation when asked.
98. An above average per capita giving level to the Jewish Federation.
99. The highest percentage of households reporting a donation to the Jewish Federation.
100. The eighth highest percentage reporting a donation to Jewish charities (including the Jewish Federation).
101. The third highest percentage reporting a donation to non-Jewish charities.
102. The second highest percentage of households who report contributing to one or more charities.
103. The second highest percentage donating to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities.
104. The third lowest percentage of respondents age 50 and over who have a will with a provision for a Jewish charity.

The Main Report has a complete listing of all the Jewish communities to which Rochester is being compared in each of the above statements. For some statements, comparison is being made to less than 10 other communities. In other cases, comparisons are being made to more than 40 other communities. All comparison communities have completed studies since 1982 and included a random digit dialing component.

Compared with 1986

This section divides the major findings into three groups to compare the results of this study with those of the previous (1986) demographic study completed for the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester. Results within 3 percentage points are not statistically significantly different. Thus, the three groups are: 1) those measures that have increased by 4 or more percentage points, 2) those that have decreased by 4 or more percentage points, and 3) those that have changed by 3 or fewer percentage points.

For simplicity of presentation, the 1986 and 1999 percentages are placed in parentheses following the text.

Compared with 1986 the following measures have increased by 4 percentage points or more:

Population Size

1. The population in Jewish households in Pittsford has increased by 18% (600 persons) (since 1988).
2. The percentage of Jewish households in Eastern Monroe has increased by 5% (500 households) (since 1988).

Geography

3. The percentage who are locally born (40% to 51%).

Demography

4. The percentage age 17 and younger (20% to 24%)
5. The percentage of adults with a 4-year college degree (61% to 65%).
6. The percentage employed full time (43% to 48%).
7. An increase (in 1998 dollars) in median income from \$52,300 to \$65,700.
8. The percentage earning \$100,000 and over (6% to 28%) (not adjusted for inflation).

Religiosity

9. The percentage of Just Jewish households (20% to 29%).
10. The percentage who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree (15% to 23%).
11. The percentage who attend synagogue services once per month or more (20% to 26%).
12. The percentage who never attend synagogue services (17% to 24%).
13. The intermarriage rate (including couples that are really conversionary in-marriages) (22% to 38%).

Philanthropy

14. The percentage who give to non-Jewish charities (76% to 84%).

Other

15. The percentage rating the Jewish Federation as excellent (29% to 34%).
16. The percentage rating the Jewish Home as excellent (47% to 52%).
17. The percentage of households with one or more person with a health limitation (8% to 17%).
18. The percentage of households with one or more member who has visited Israel (38% to 43%).

Compared with 1986

Compared to 1986, the following measures have decreased by 4 percentage points or more:

Population Size

19. The population in Jewish households has decreased by 9% (1,000 persons) (since 1988). Since 1986, there has been no change.
20. The population in Jewish households in Brighton has decreased by 20% (2,800 persons) (since 1988).
21. The percentage of Jewish households living in Brighton has decreased by 7% (1,200 households) (since 1988).
22. The percentage of Jewish households living in Irondequoit has decreased by 4% (600 households) (since 1988).

Geography

23. The percentage of Jewish households living in the top 3 zip codes for Jewish population (59% to 52%). This indicates a decreased level of geographic concentration.
24. The percentage of households who will definitely or probably move out of the metropolitan area within 3 years (14% to 7%).
25. The percentage definitely or probably moving within Rochester within 3 years (15% to 9%).

Demography

26. The divorce rate (the number of divorced persons per 1,000 married persons) has decreased from 57 to 43.
27. The percentage of adults with a high school education or less (36% to 16%).
28. The percentage of adults calling themselves homemakers (12% to 7%).
29. The percentage employed part time (18% to 12%).
30. The percentage earning under \$25,000 (27% to 17%) (not adjusted for inflation).

Religiosity

31. The percentage of Conservative households (38% to 25%).
32. The percentage who always/usually light Sabbath candles (33% to 28%).
33. The percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish (93% to 81%).

Membership

34. The percentage of households that belong to a Jewish organization (53% to 32%).

Philanthropy

35. The number of gifts to the Federation has declined from 5,868 to 4,166.
36. In constant dollars, the Jewish Federation campaign has declined from \$4,382,000 to \$4,058,000.

Other

37. The percentage of born Jewish adults who had a Jewish education as a child (87% to 83%).
38. The percentage of Jewish children age 6-12 currently enrolled in Jewish education (85% to 62%).

Compared with 1986

39. The percentage of Jewish children age 13-17 currently enrolled in Jewish education (42% to 29%).
40. The percentage rating the Hillel School as excellent (35% to 30%).
41. The percentage rating the JCC as excellent (54% to 48%).
42. The percentage rating Jewish Family Service as excellent (37% to 33%).
43. The need for job counseling (18% to 6%).
44. The percentage of respondents who have experienced anti-Semitism in the past year in the local community (23% to 19%).
45. The percentage of respondents who perceive a great deal or a moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community (53% to 43%).

Compared to 1986, the following measures have changed by 3 percentage points or less (This indicates stability in these measures):

Population Size

1. The percentage of Jewish households in Pittsford has increased by 3% (200 households) (since 1988).
2. The percentage of Jewish households in the Downtown has increased by 1% (60 households) (since 1988).
3. The percentage of Jewish households in Western Monroe has increased by 1% (30 households) (since 1988).

Geography

4. The percentage who are foreign born (11% to 8%).
5. The percentage in residence in Rochester for 0-4 years (9% to 6%).
6. The percentage in residence in Rochester for 20 or more years (67% to 70%).
7. The percentage who own their home (78% to 78%).

Demography

8. The percentage age 65 and older (17% to 20%).
9. The percentage female (51% to 53%).
10. The median age has increased from 42 years to 44 years.
11. The average household size has increased from 2.4 to 2.5.
12. The percentage of married adults (71% to 73%).
13. The percentage of single, never married (17% to 16%).
14. The percentage of widows (7% to 7%).
15. The percentage of divorced adults (4% to 3%).
16. The percentage of adults who are retired (20% to 23%).
17. The percentage of students (8% to 6%).
18. The percentage of unemployed (2% to 1%).

Religiosity

19. The percentage of Orthodox households (5% to 6%).
20. The percentage of Reform households (39% to 41%).

Compared with 1986

21. The percentage who always/usually light Chanukah candles (78% to 80%).
22. The percentage who always/usually attend a Passover Seder (80% to 79%).

Membership

23. The percentage who belong to a synagogue (55% to 54%).

Social Service Needs

24. The percentage of households with one or more person with a health limitation that needs daily assistance (2% to 4%).
25. The need for marital, family, or personal counseling (11% to 13%).
26. The need for senior transportation (9% to 11%).

Philanthropy

27. The average gift per household has declined from \$405 to \$397 (in constant dollars).
28. The percentage of households indicating that they donated to the Jewish Community Federation of Greater Rochester (62% to 62%).
29. The percentage of households donating to Jewish charities (including the Jewish Federation) (76% to 75%).

A Personal Note

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This report is dedicated to the speedy recovery of Joseph Sheskin, my father, who unfortunately suffered a stroke as I began working on this Summary Report. My father worked many hours as a research assistant on this project, as he has on almost all of the 20 Jewish demographic studies that I have completed prior to this one. The field of American Jewish demography owes him a debt of gratitude. I owe him *much* more than that.

Ira M. Sheskin