

COMPARISONS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES: A COMPENDIUM OF TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

Comparisons of Jewish Communities: A Compendium of Tables and Bar Charts was prepared by Dr. Ira M. Sheskin for the Berman Jewish DataBank, under a grant provided by the Mandell and Madeleine Berman Foundation and with support from The Jewish Federations of North America.

The compendium is a single source of tables and bar charts designed to provide a comparative context for understanding American Jewish communities. It is intended for local Jewish communities seeking to compare themselves to others, as well as for researchers, teachers, and students of American Jewry.

Each of the 36 Sections of this compendium is available as a stand-alone PDF. A single PDF (a "portfolio of all Sections") with all content is also available.

The comparison tables and bar charts are based on local Jewish community studies archived at the DataBank (www.jewishdatabank.org). The Data Bank holds reports, questionnaires, methodological documentation and information about sponsoring organizations and researchers for each study in the compendium. From time to time, the compendium is updated with information from new local Jewish community studies.

Following social science convention, the year of each community study reflects when the survey interviews were completed, which may differ from the year the study report was issued.

The compendium also includes information from the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01 (NJPS, www.jewishdatabank.org/NJPS2000.asp) and the US Census Bureau's Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS, www.census.gov/acs/www/).

The Appendix at the end of this section provides further information to help readers use the tables and bar charts.

For further information or inquiries, please contact the Data Bank at:
info@jewishdatabank.org.

Note that this edition of *Comparisons of Jewish Communities* (Current Jewish Population Report 12) is an updated version of reports released in 2012 (Report 5) and 2013 (Report 8). It replaces the Columbus 2001 results with 2013 results, Miami 2004 results with 2014 results, and St. Louis 1995 results with 2014 results.

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SECTION 14 - JCC MEMBERSHIP

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TABLE 1						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	36%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	11%
Charlotte	1997	36%		Los Angeles	1997	11%
Harrisburg	1994	31%		Atlanta	2006	10%
San Antonio	2007	29%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	10%
Rochester	1999	28%		Rhode Island	2002	10%
York	1999	27%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	10%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	27%		St. Petersburg	1994	10%
St. Louis	2014	26%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%
Jacksonville	2002	26%		Chicago	2010	8%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%
Richmond	1994	24%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	6%
Pittsburgh	2002	23%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%
Wilmington	1995	23%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%
Hartford	2000	22%		Seattle	2000	5%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	21%		Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	5%
Baltimore	2010	19%		S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Tidewater	2001	19%		Howard County **	2010	3%
Cleveland	2011	18%		Las Vegas ☼	2005	3%
Lehigh Valley	2007	18%		Middlesex	2008	2%
Minneapolis	2004	17%		Westport **	2000	1%
Tucson	2002	17%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Orlando	1993	17%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	16%		Bergen	2001	18%
Boston	2005	15%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Detroit	2005	15%		Miami	2014	11%
Columbus	2013	14%		Washington	2003	9%
New Haven	2010	14%		W Palm Beach	2005	7%
Atlantic County	2004	14%		Broward	1997	4%
San Francisco	2004	13%		NJPS ¹	2000	18%
Sarasota	2001	12%				
Miami (Russell) *	2014	11%		See footnotes to Table 4.		

1 CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL JCC

(Jewish Households)

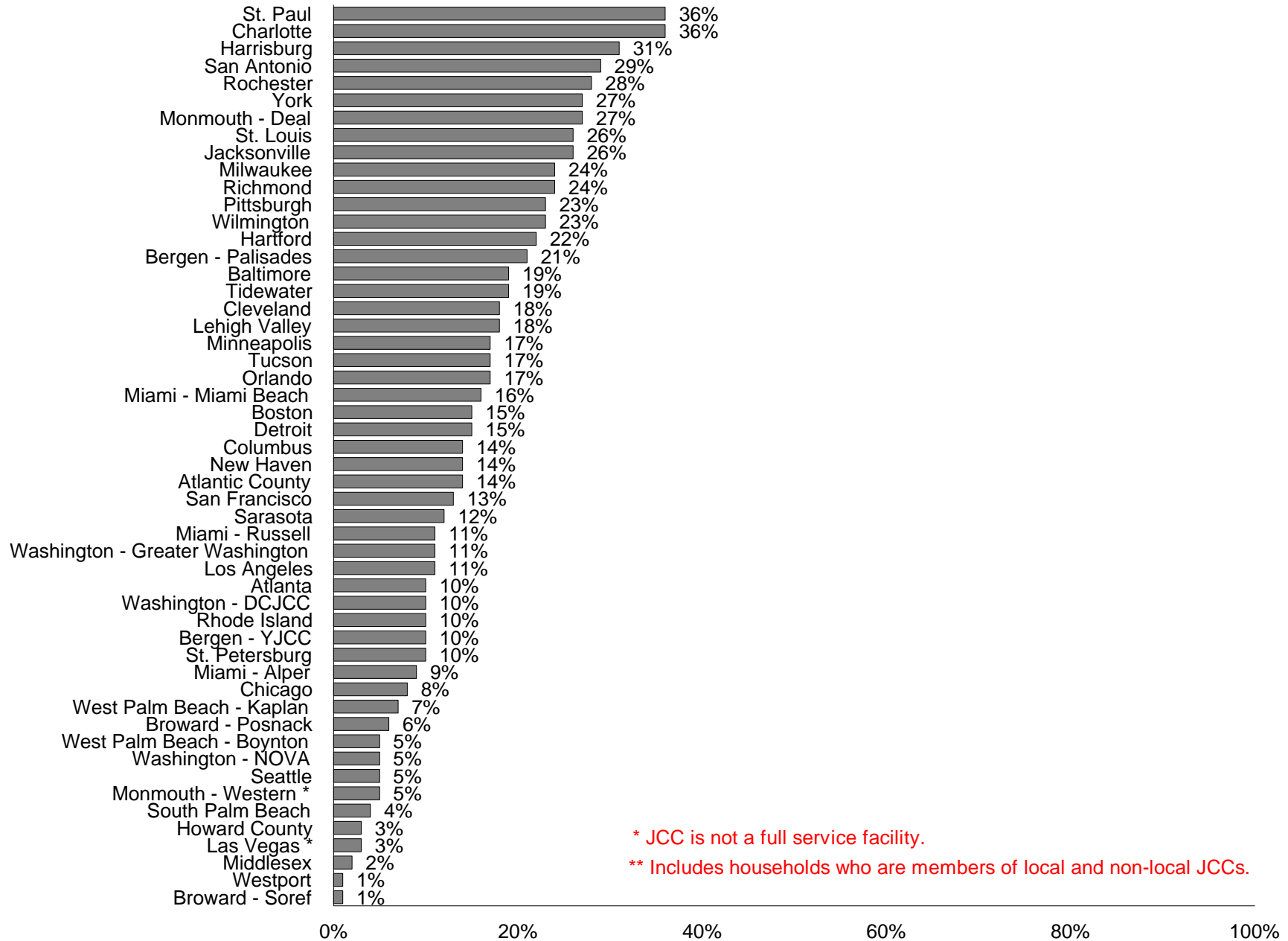
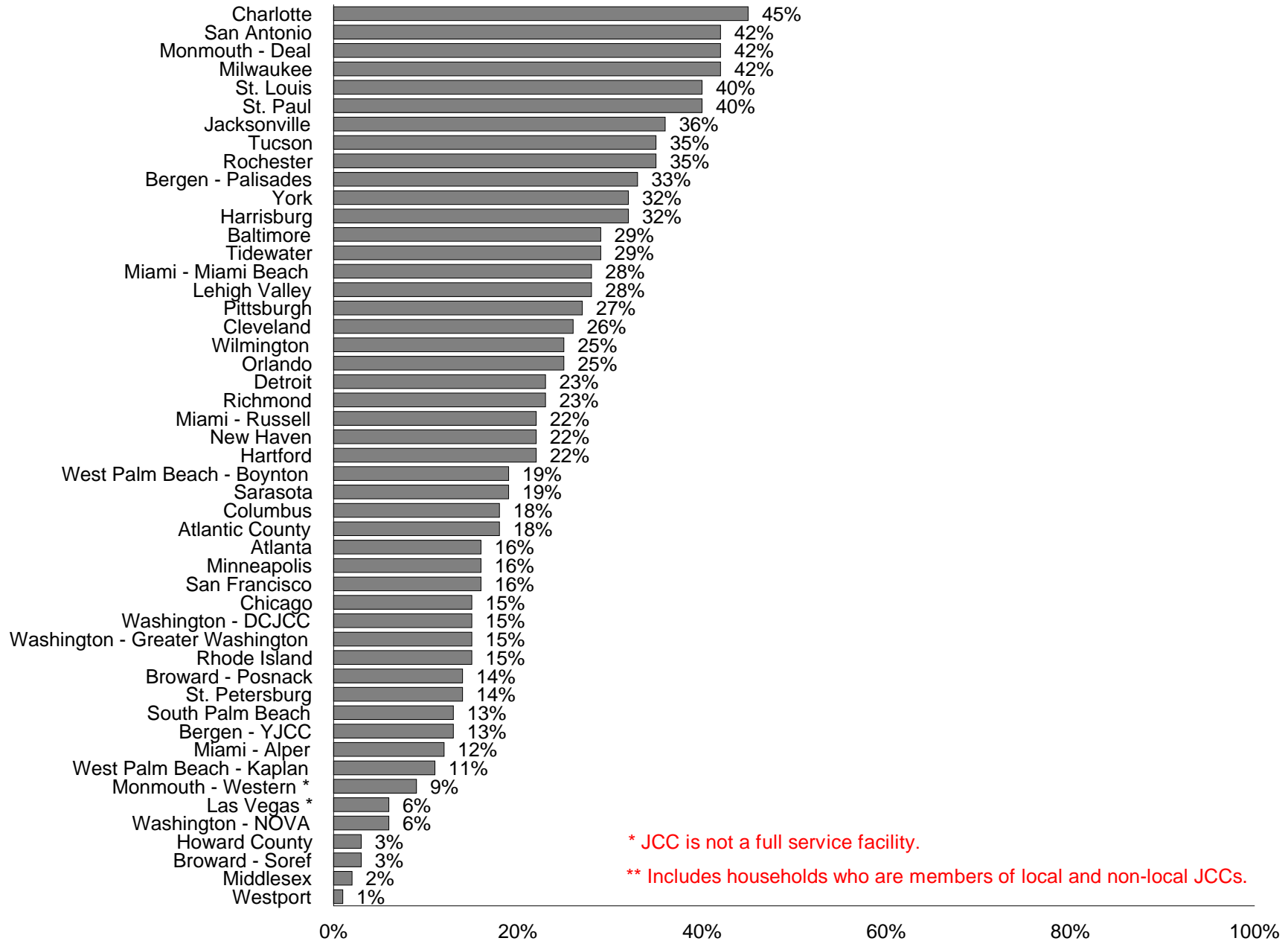


TABLE 2						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	45%		Minneapolis	2004	16%
San Antonio	2007	42%		San Francisco	2004	16%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	42%		Chicago	2010	15%
Milwaukee	1996	42%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	15%
St. Louis	2014	40%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	15%
St. Paul	2004	40%		Rhode Island	2002	15%
Jacksonville	2002	36%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	14%
Tucson	2002	35%		St. Petersburg	1994	14%
Rochester	1999	35%		S Palm Beach	2005	13%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	33%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
York	1999	32%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	12%
Harrisburg	1994	32%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Baltimore	2010	29%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	9%
Tidewater	2001	29%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	6%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	28%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	28%		Howard County **	2010	3%
Pittsburgh	2002	27%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	3%
Cleveland	2011	26%		Middlesex	2008	2%
Wilmington	1995	25%		Westport **	2000	1%
Orlando	1993	25%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Detroit	2005	23%		Bergen	2001	25%
Richmond	1994	23%		Miami	2014	22%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	22%		Monmouth	1997	22%
New Haven	2010	22%		W Palm Beach	2005	17%
Hartford	2000	22%		Broward	1997	13%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	19%		Washington	2003	12%
Sarasota	2001	19%		NJPS ¹	2000	25%
Columbus	2013	18%				
Atlantic County	2004	18%				
Atlanta	2006	16%				
				See footnotes to Table 4.		

2

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL JCC OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN



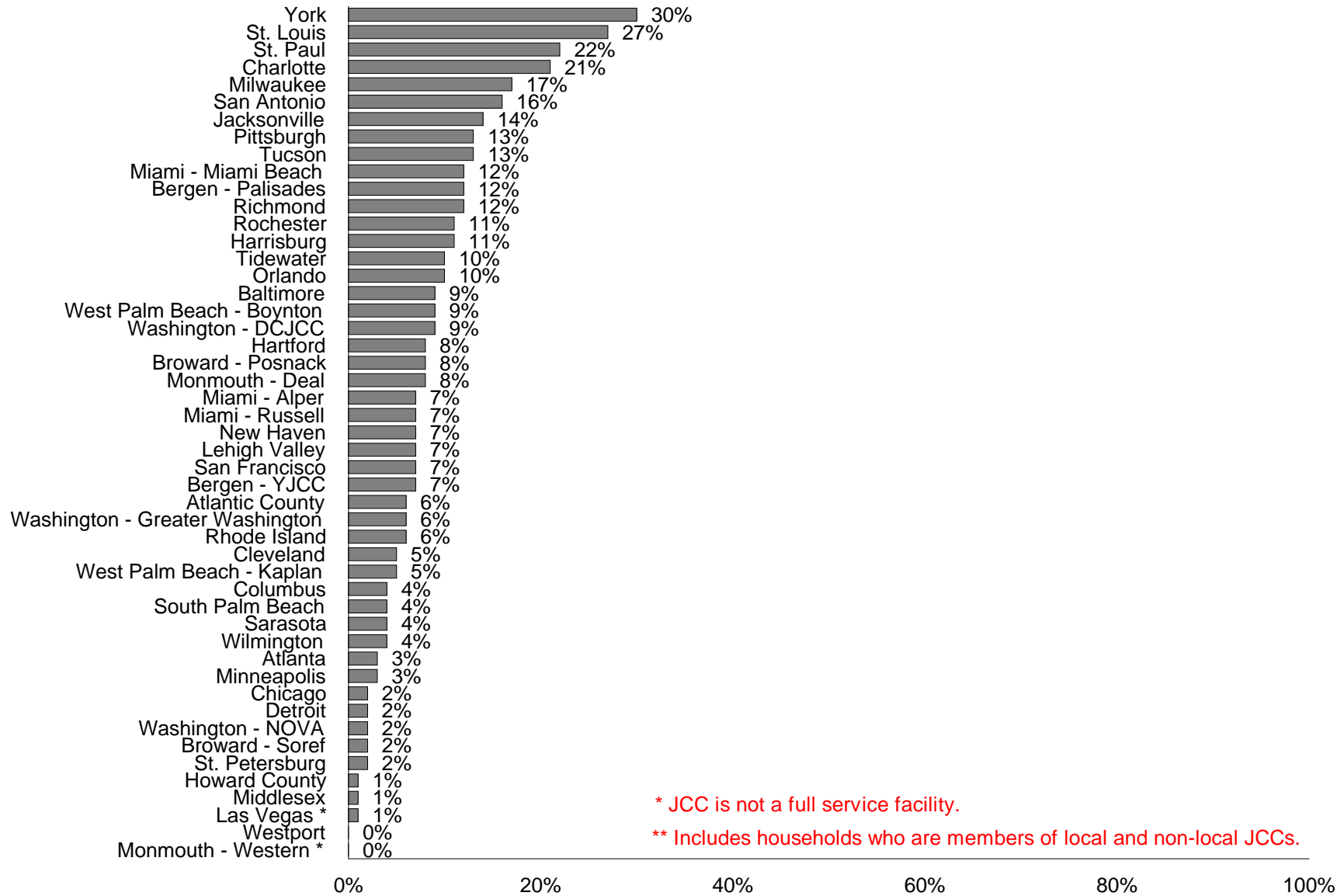
* JCC is not a full service facility.

** Includes households who are members of local and non-local JCCs.

TABLE 3						
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
York	1999	30%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	6%
St. Louis	2014	27%		Rhode Island	2002	6%
St. Paul	2004	22%		Cleveland	2011	5%
Charlotte	1997	21%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	5%
Milwaukee	1996	17%		Columbus	2013	4%
San Antonio	2007	16%		S Palm Beach	2005	4%
Jacksonville	2002	14%		Sarasota	2001	4%
Pittsburgh	2002	13%		Wilmington	1995	4%
Tucson	2002	13%		Atlanta	2006	3%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	12%		Minneapolis	2004	3%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%		Chicago	2010	2%
Richmond	1994	12%		Detroit	2005	2%
Rochester	1999	11%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%
Harrisburg	1994	11%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	2%
Tidewater	2001	10%		St. Petersburg	1994	2%
Orlando	1993	10%		Howard County **	2010	1%
Baltimore	2010	9%		Middlesex	2008	1%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	9%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	1%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	9%		Westport **	2000	0%
Hartford	2000	8%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	0%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%		Miami	2014	8%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	7%		Bergen	2001	8%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%		W Palm Beach	2005	7%
New Haven	2010	7%		Broward	1997	5%
Lehigh Valley	2007	7%		Washington	2003	4%
San Francisco	2004	7%		Monmouth	1997	3%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	7%		NJPS ¹	2000	10%
Atlantic County	2004	6%		See footnotes to Table 4.		

3

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL JCC OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS



* JCC is not a full service facility.

** Includes households who are members of local and non-local JCCs.

TABLE 4
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Tidewater	2001	37%	10%	27
Howard County	2010	24%	1% **	24
Sarasota	2001	28%	4%	24
Westport	2000	22%	0% **	22
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	7%	19
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	28%	9%	19
Minneapolis	2004	21%	3%	18
Hartford	2000	26%	8%	18
Middlesex	2008	16%	1%	15
Detroit	2005	17%	2%	15
Miami (Alper) *	2014	22%	7%	15
Chicago	2010	16%	2%	14
Pittsburgh	2002	27%	13%	14
Rhode Island	2002	20%	6%	14
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	7%	14
Monmouth (Western) * 🌀	1997	14%	0%	14
Miami (Russell) *	2014	20%	7%	13
Jacksonville	2002	27%	14%	13
Miami (Miami Beach) * 🌀	2014	24%	12%	12
New Haven	2010	17%	7%	11
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%	2%	11

**TABLE 4
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Broward (Soref) *	1997	13%	2%	11
Charlotte	1997	32%	21%	11
Columbus	2013	14%	4%	10
Wilmington	1995	14%	4%	10
San Antonio	2007	25%	16%	9
S Palm Beach	2005	13%	4%	9
Atlantic County	2004	15%	6%	9
Cleveland	2011	13%	5%	8
Richmond	1994	20%	12%	8
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	12%	5%	7
Rochester	1999	18%	11%	7
Milwaukee	1996	24%	17%	7
Harrisburg	1994	18%	11%	7
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	2%	7
San Francisco	2004	13%	7%	6
Washington (Gr. Washington) *	2003	12%	6%	6
Baltimore	2010	14%	9%	5
Las Vegas 🌳	2005	6%	1%	5
Atlanta	2006	7%	3%	4
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	15%	12%	3
Orlando	1993	13%	10%	3

TABLE 4
CURRENT SYNAGOGUE AND
LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
OF INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: INTERMARRIED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Synagogue Member	Local JCC Member	Synagogue Over (Under) Local JCC (in percentage points)
Tucson	2002	15%	13%	2
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	9%	8%	1
St. Louis	2014	26%	27%	(1)
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%	9%	(1)
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	7%	8%	(1)
St. Paul	2004	19%	22%	(3)
York	1999	23%	30%	(7)
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	19%	4%	15
Miami	2014	22%	8%	13
Monmouth	1997	13%	3%	10
Bergen	2001	17%	8%	9
Broward	1997	11%	5%	6
W Palm Beach	2005	10%	7%	3
NJPS ¹	2000	23%	10%	13

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.

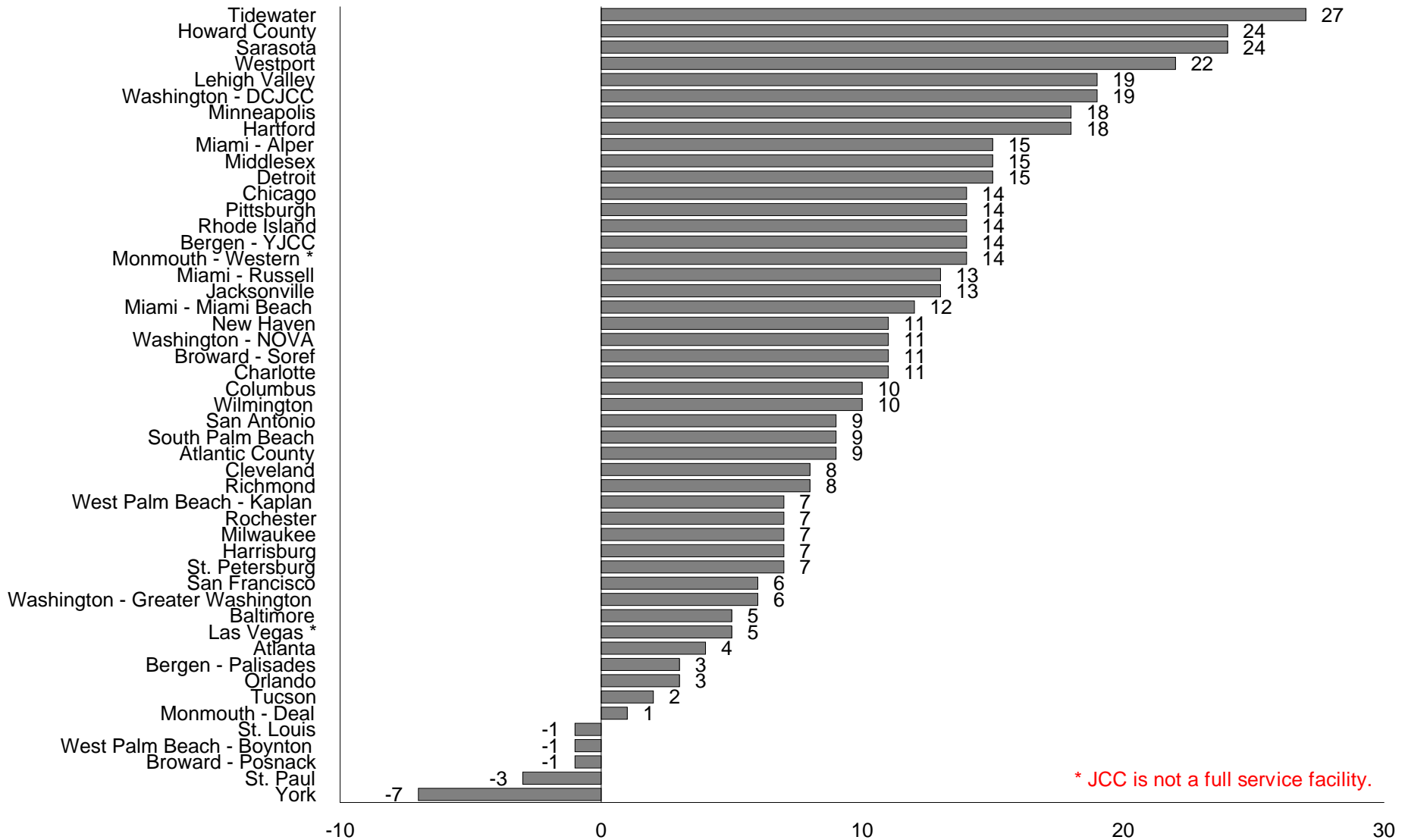
⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*. JCC membership is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.

Note: Non-local JCC membership is not included in the table. This understates JCC membership in communities with a large number of part-year households.

4 EXTENT TO WHICH INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE MEMBERS OF A SYNAGOGUE THAN THE LOCAL JCC

(In percentage points)



* JCC is not a full service facility.

TABLE 5				
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER				
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: RESPONDENTS				
Community	Year	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Rochester	1999	59%	36	6
York	1999	56%	36	9
St. Paul	2004	54%	31	15
Richmond	1994	52%	36	12
Charlotte	1997	51%	34	15
Detroit	2005	49%	37	14
Milwaukee	1996	49%	37	14
Wilmington	1995	48%	30	22
San Antonio	2007	46%	38	16
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	46%	31	23
Tidewater	2001	45%	38	17
Washington (Gr. Wash.) *	2003	44%	42	14
Jacksonville	2002	44%	36	21
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	36	21
Hartford	2000	41%	41	18
Tucson	2002	39%	48	13
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	38%	42	20
Minneapolis	2004	36%	40	24
New Haven	2010	35%	42	23
Miami (Alper) *	2014	35%	34	31
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	34%	51	15
Orlando	1993	33%	40	27
Miami (Russell) *	2014	32%	35	32
Rhode Island	2002	31%	46	23
Atlantic County	2004	31%	42	26

TABLE 5
FAMILIARITY WITH THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not at All Familiar
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	30%	29	41
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	22%	44	34
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	22%	39	39
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%	40	42
Sarasota	2001	18%	43	39
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	18%	40	43
S Palm Beach	2005	15%	28	56
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	14%	33	53
Broward (Soref) *	1997	8%	24	68
Middlesex (YM-YWHA) * ☉	2008	7%	19	74
Las Vegas ☉	2005	5%	22	73
Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	5%	13	83
Middlesex (JCC) *	2008	4%	20	76

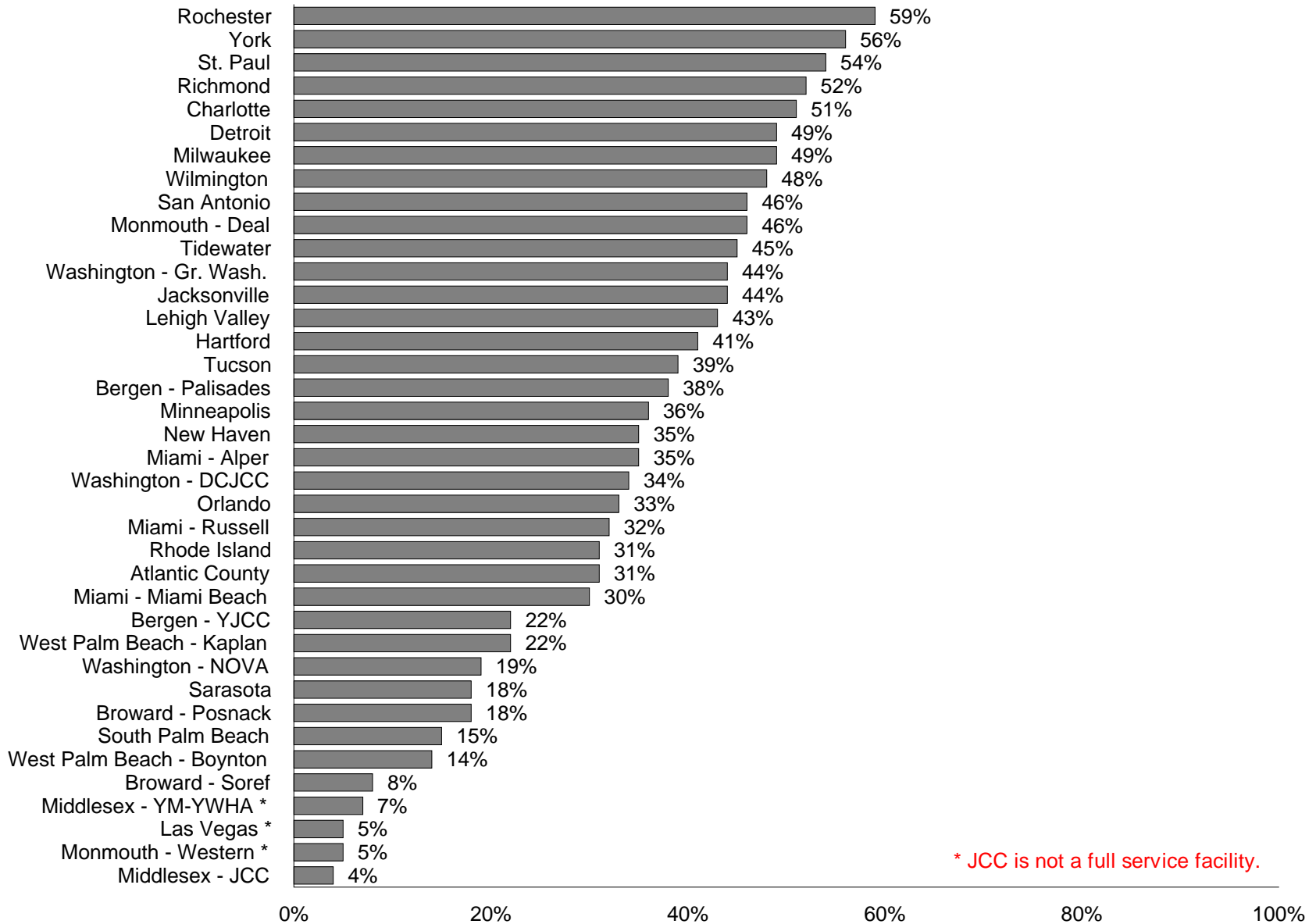
* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the familiarity of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC.

☉ JCC is not a full service facility.

5

VERY FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents)

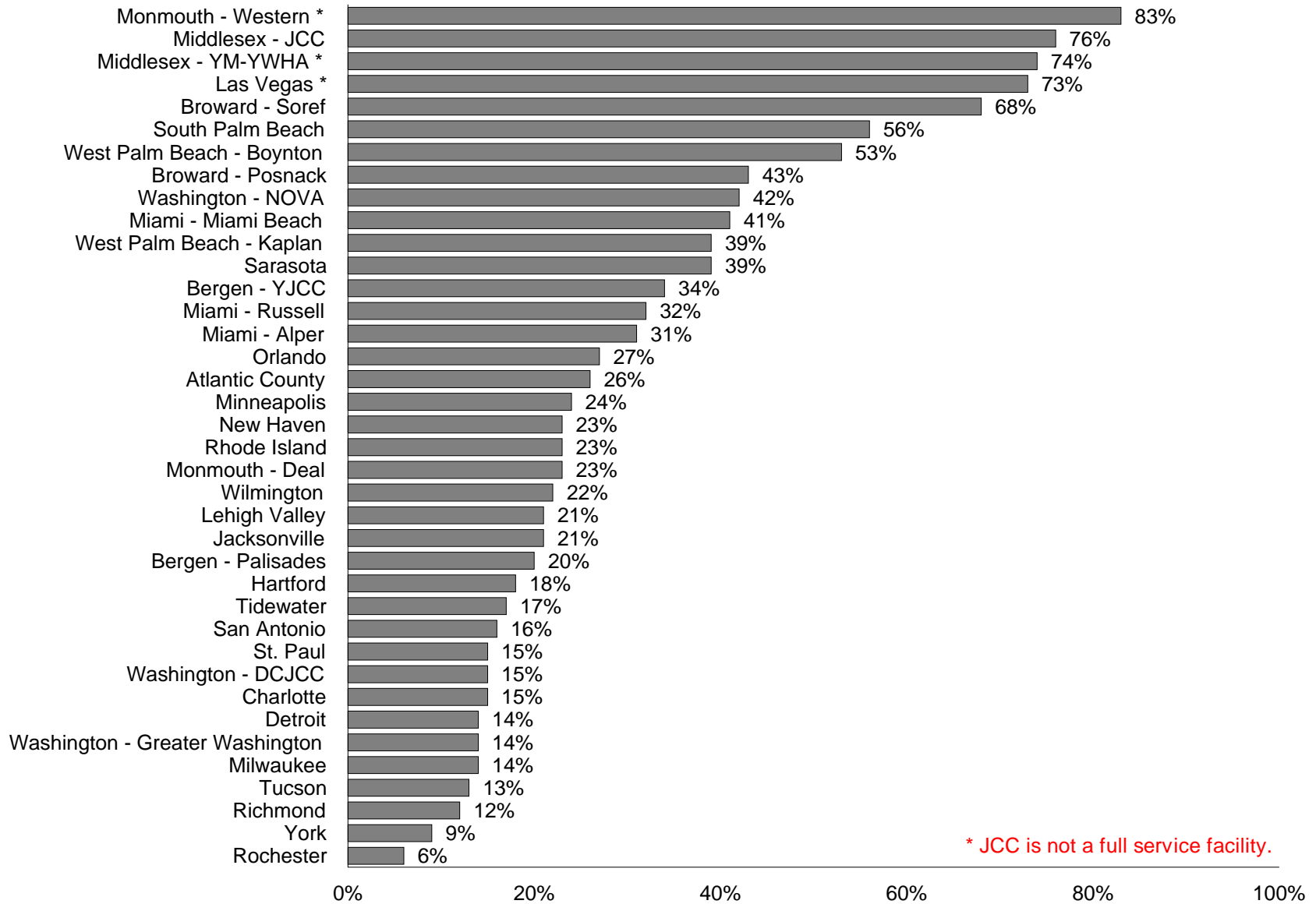


* JCC is not a full service facility.

6

NOT AT ALL FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents)



* JCC is not a full service facility.

**TABLE 6
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JCC

Community	Year	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
St. Paul	2004	54%	37	8	1	91%
Tucson	2002	53%	38	8	2	91%
York	1999	53%	36	7	3	89%
Rochester	1999	48%	44	6	2	92%
Charlotte	1997	47%	44	7	2	91%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	47%	40	10	3	87%
San Antonio	2007	46%	47	6	1	94%
Atlantic County	2004	45%	49	5	1	94%
Sarasota	2001	44%	47	8	2	90%
Jacksonville	2002	43%	47	9	2	89%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	43%	47	8	2	90%
Orlando	1993	42%	45	10	4	86%
Hartford	2000	41%	51	8	1	91%
Tidewater	2001	41%	49	8	2	90%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	40%	50	8	2	90%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	40%	48	9	3	88%
S Palm Beach	2005	39%	51	7	2	90%
Richmond	1994	39%	50	9	2	89%
New Haven	2010	38%	48	12	2	86%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	37%	57	5	1	94%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	37%	53	6	4	90%
Milwaukee	1996	37%	50	10	3	88%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	37%	49	10	3	87%
Wilmington	1995	37%	47	14	2	84%
Washington (Gr. Wash.) *	2003	35%	56	9	1	90%

**TABLE 6
PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS VERY/SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR WITH THE LOCAL JCC

Community	Year	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent/ Good
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	35%	55	10	1	90%
Detroit	2005	34%	49	14	3	83%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	33%	50	14	2	83%
Minneapolis	2004	31%	57	9	3	88%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	30%	61	7	2	91%
Rhode Island	2002	30%	57	13	1	86%
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%	52	19	3	78%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	24%	70	6	0	94%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	24%	62	13	2	86%
Middlesex (JCC) *	2008	16%	59	21	5	74%
Las Vegas ☼	2005	13%	53	29	5	66%
Middlesex (YM-YWHA) * ☼	2008	12%	62	15	11	74%
Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	10%	70	13	7	80%

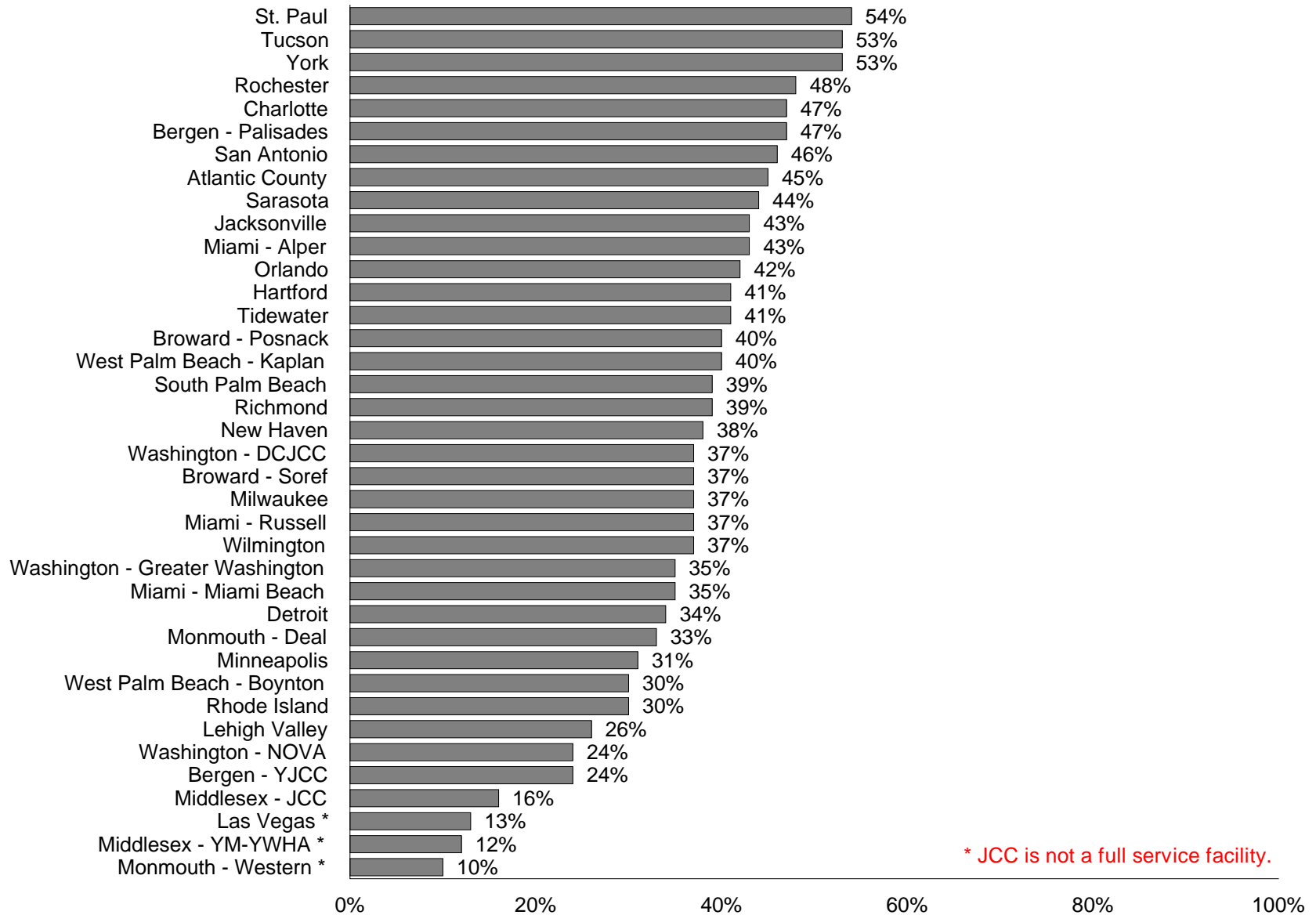
* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the perception of respondents who live in the service area of each JCC.

☼ JCC is not a full service facility.

7

EXCELLENT PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JCC

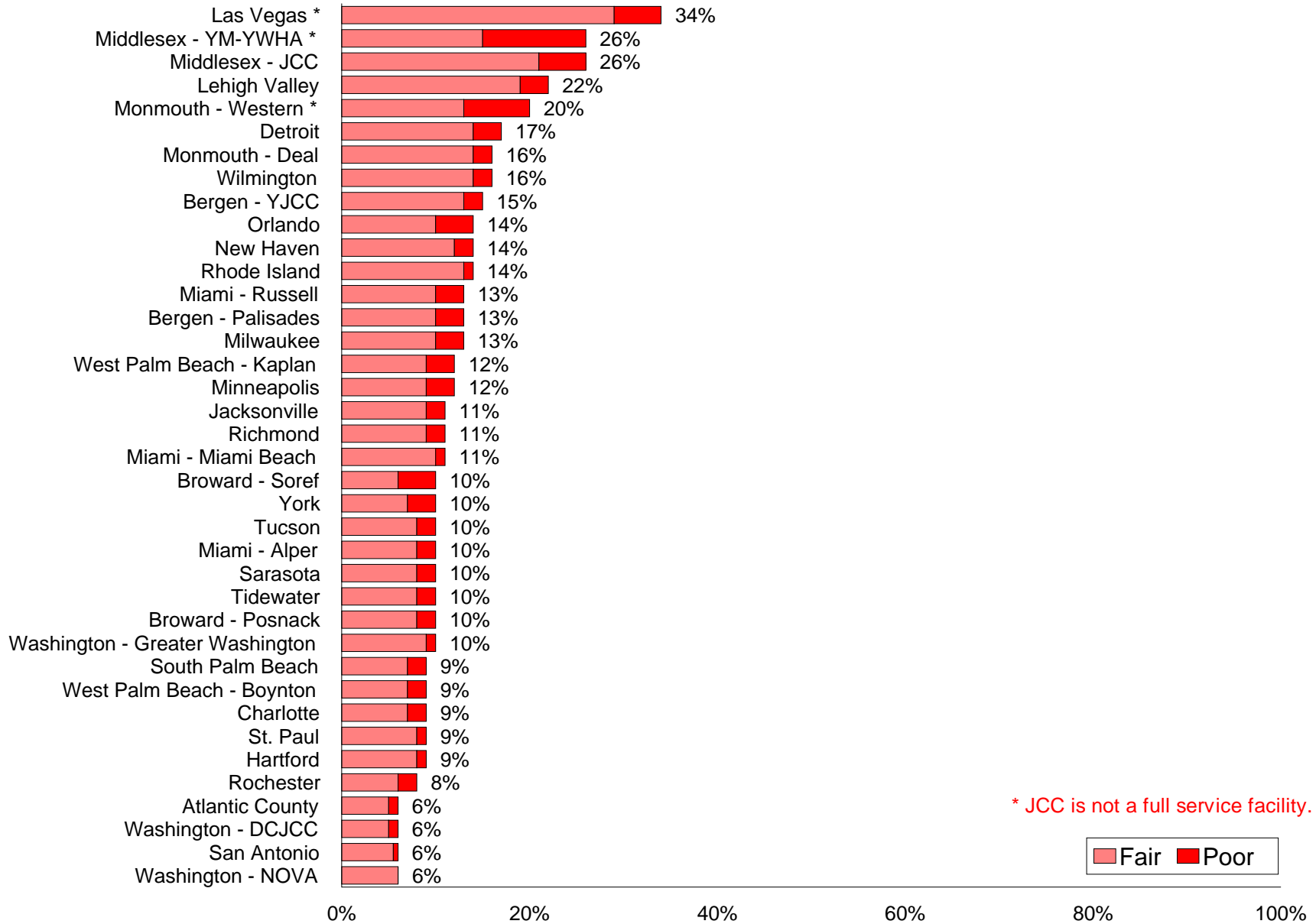
(Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar)



8

FAIR/POOR PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents Who Are Very/Somewhat Familiar)



* JCC is not a full service facility.

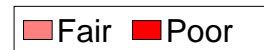


TABLE 7
DISTANCE FROM HOME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
New Haven	2010	38%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	16%
Hartford	2000	32%		St. Petersburg	1994	16%
Rhode Island	2002	30%		Orlando	1993	16%
Tidewater	2001	30%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
Middlesex	2008	29%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	13%
St. Paul	2004	28%		Seattle	2000	13%
Jacksonville	2002	27%		Milwaukee	1996	13%
Tucson	2002	27%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	12%
Lehigh Valley	2007	25%		Los Angeles	1997	12%
San Antonio	2007	24%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	11%
Minneapolis	2004	24%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	10%
Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	23%		Charlotte	1997	9%
Wilmington	1995	23%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	8%
Atlantic County	2004	21%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	7%
Sarasota	2001	21%		Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	6%
Harrisburg	1994	20%		S Palm Beach	2005	6%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	19%		Miami (Russell) *	2014	5%
Detroit	2005	18%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	4%
Richmond	1994	18%				
Miami (Alper) *	2014	16%		See footnotes to Table 11.		

9

DISTANCE FROM HOME

AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households)

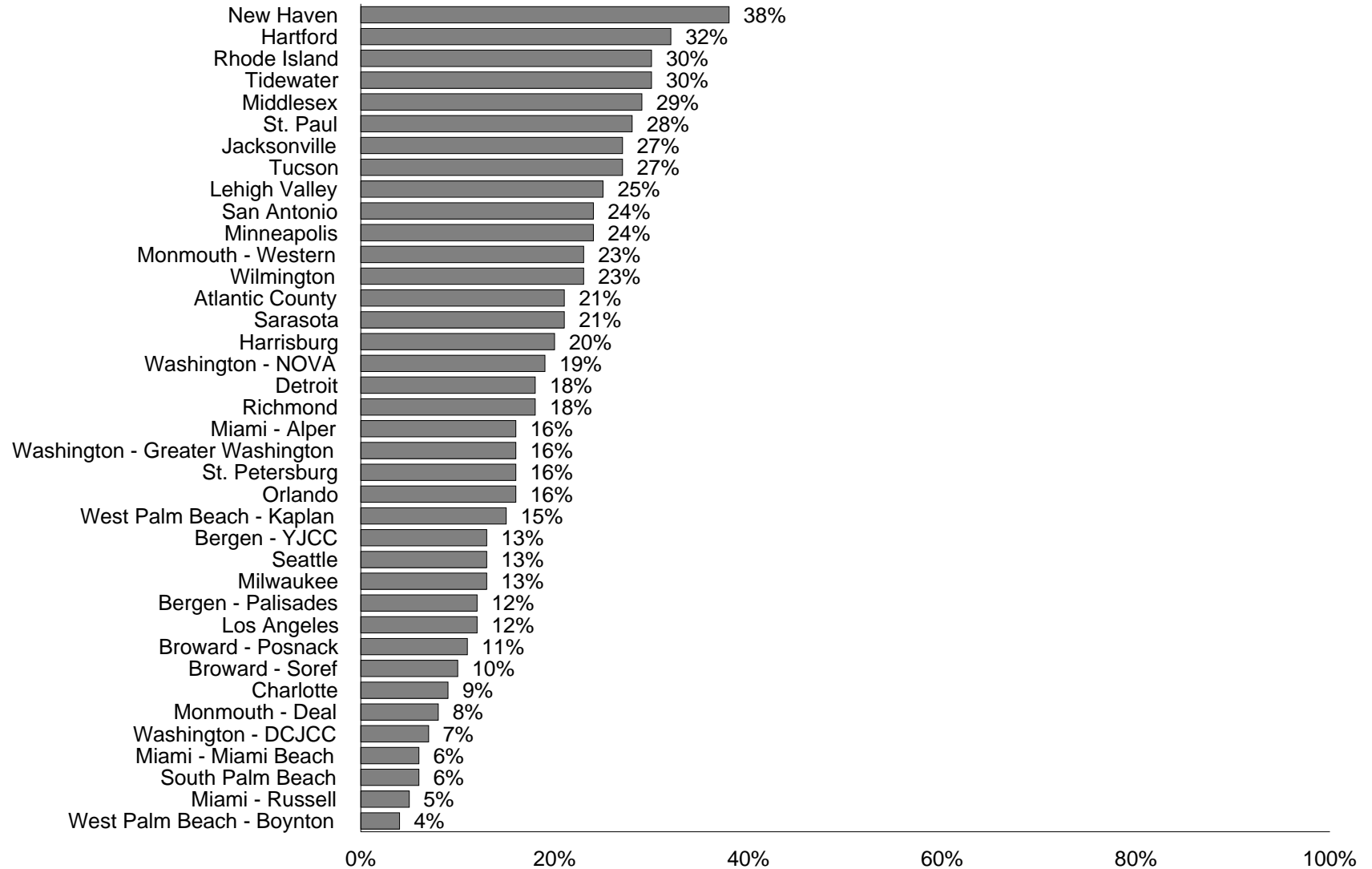


TABLE 8
NO NEED FOR THE SERVICES OFFERED
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	55%		Middlesex	2008	40%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	54%		Tidewater	2001	40%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	54%		Milwaukee	1996	40%
Los Angeles	1997	51%		Wilmington	1995	40%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	51%		Minneapolis	2004	39%
S Palm Beach	2005	50%		Rhode Island	2002	38%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	48%		Seattle	2000	38%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	48%		Hartford	2000	37%
Richmond	1994	48%		Charlotte	1997	37%
Sarasota	2001	47%		Harrisburg	1994	36%
St. Petersburg	1994	47%		Orlando	1993	35%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	46%		Lehigh Valley	2007	34%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	45%		Jacksonville	2002	34%
Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	45%		Tucson	2002	33%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	44%		San Antonio	2007	31%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	43%		St. Paul	2004	31%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	42%		New Haven	2010	29%
Atlantic County	2004	42%		Detroit	2005	28%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	42%				
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	41%				
				See footnotes to Table 11 .		

10

NO NEED FOR THE SERVICES OFFERED AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households)

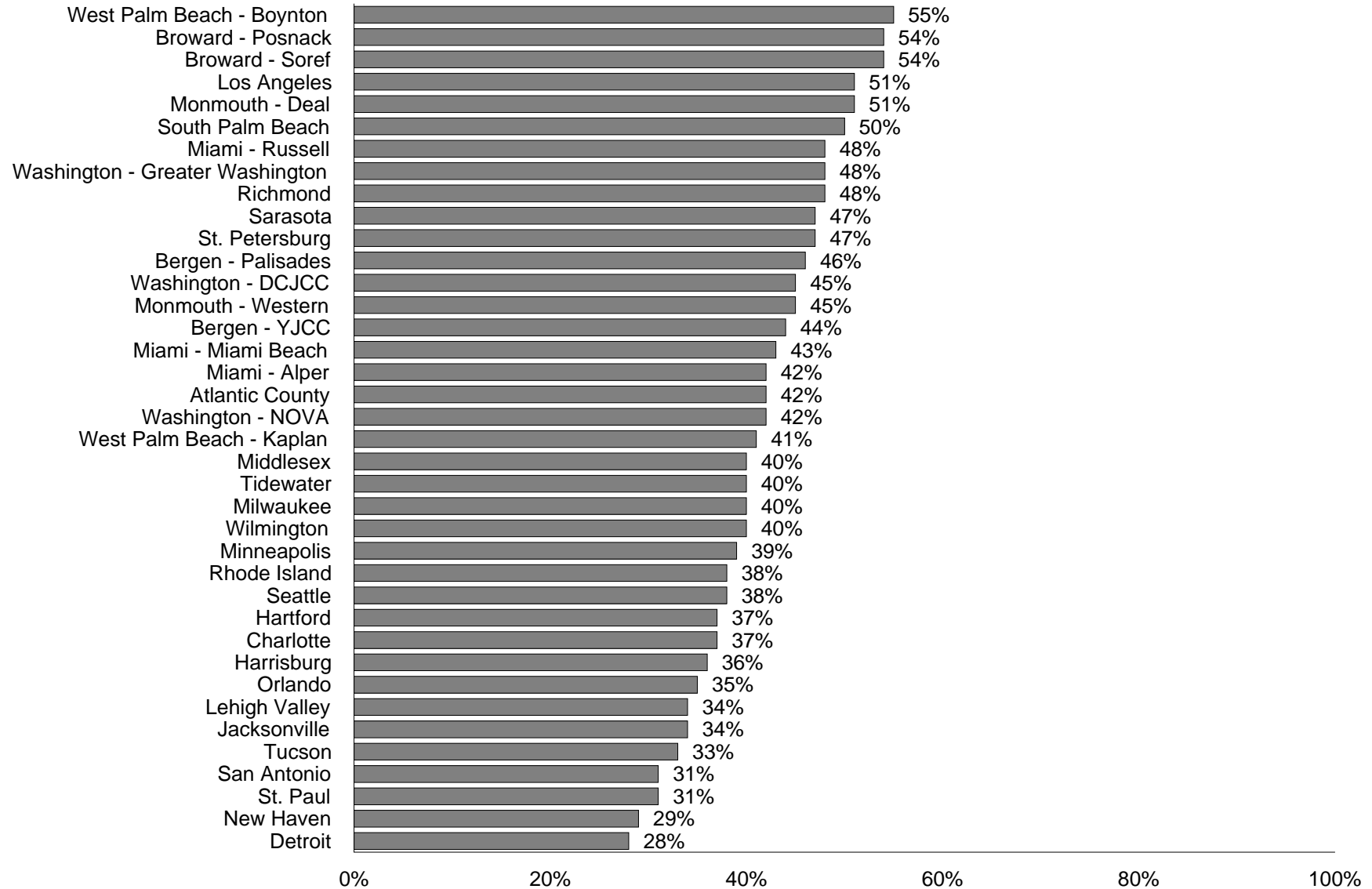


TABLE 9
COST
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Charlotte	1997	23%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	14%
Detroit	2005	22%		San Antonio	2007	13%
St. Paul	2004	21%		Minneapolis	2004	13%
Tucson	2002	21%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	13%
Milwaukee	1996	21%		Hartford	2000	12%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	20%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	12%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	20%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	12%
Jacksonville	2002	19%		Wilmington	1995	12%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	18%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	11%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	18%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	11%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	18%		Tidewater	2001	10%
Harrisburg	1994	18%		St. Petersburg	1994	9%
Orlando	1993	18%		Rhode Island	2002	8%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	17%		Sarasota	2001	7%
New Haven	2010	17%		Los Angeles	1997	7%
Richmond	1994	17%		Middlesex	2008	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	16%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	5%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	15%		Seattle	2000	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	14%				
Atlantic County	2004	14%				
				See footnotes to Table 11 .		

11

COST

AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households)

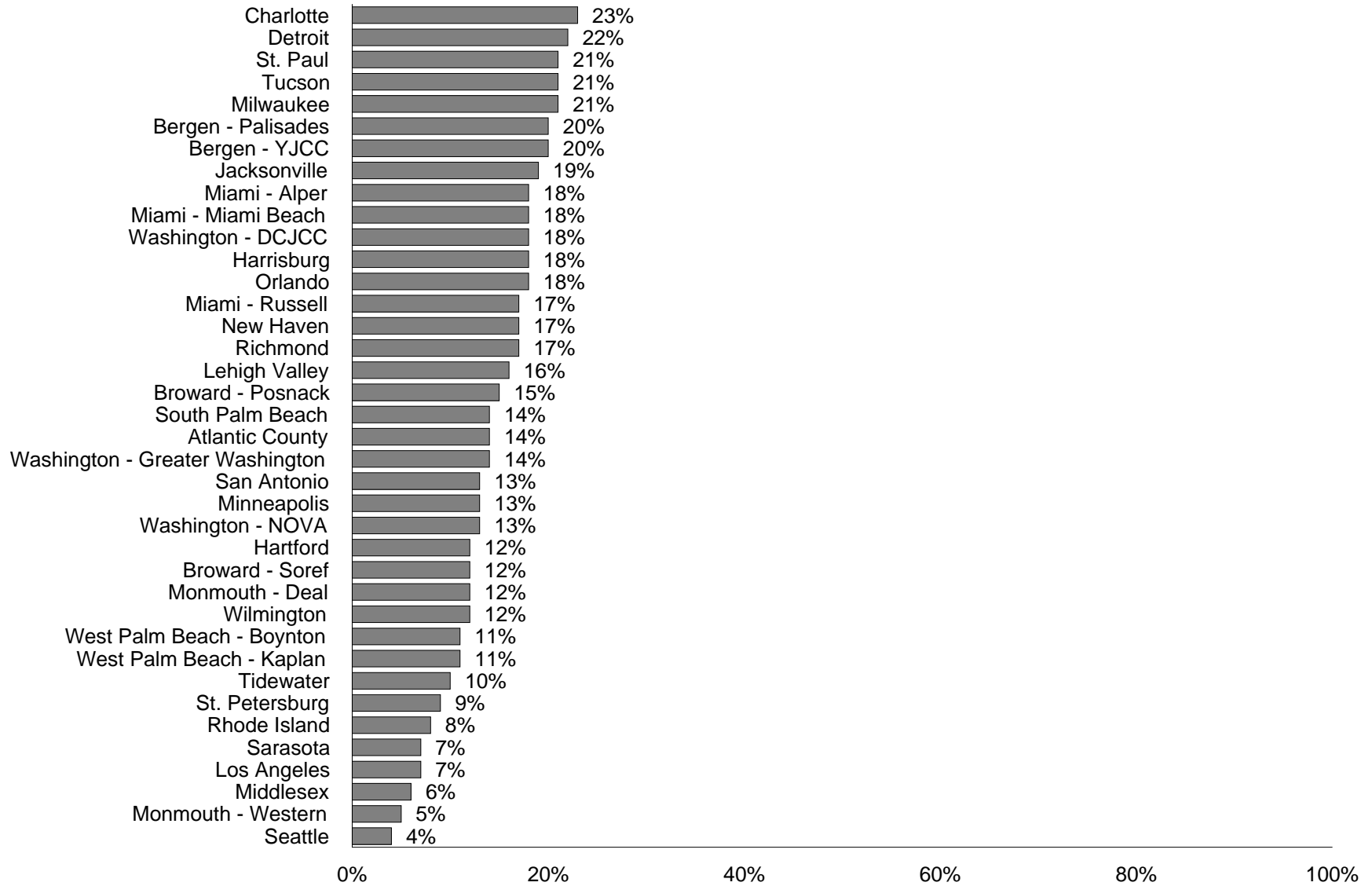


TABLE 10
LACK OF TIME
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	14%		Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	5%
Seattle	2000	14%		Richmond	1994	5%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	11%		Middlesex	2008	4%
St. Petersburg	1994	11%		Atlantic County	2004	4%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	9%		Minneapolis	2004	4%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	8%		St. Paul	2004	4%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	8%		Jacksonville	2002	4%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	8%		Rhode Island	2002	4%
Charlotte	1997	8%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	4%
S Palm Beach	2005	7%		Hartford	2000	4%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	7%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	4%
Milwaukee	1996	7%		Lehigh Valley	2007	3%
Wilmington	1995	7%		Detroit	2005	3%
Harrisburg	1994	7%		Tidewater	2001	3%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	6%		Monmouth (Western) * 🇺🇸	1997	3%
Orlando	1993	6%		Tucson	2002	2%
San Antonio	2007	5%		New Haven	2010	1%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	5%		Sarasota	2001	1%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%				
Los Angeles	1997	5%				
				See footnotes to Table 11 .		

12

LACK OF TIME

AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households)

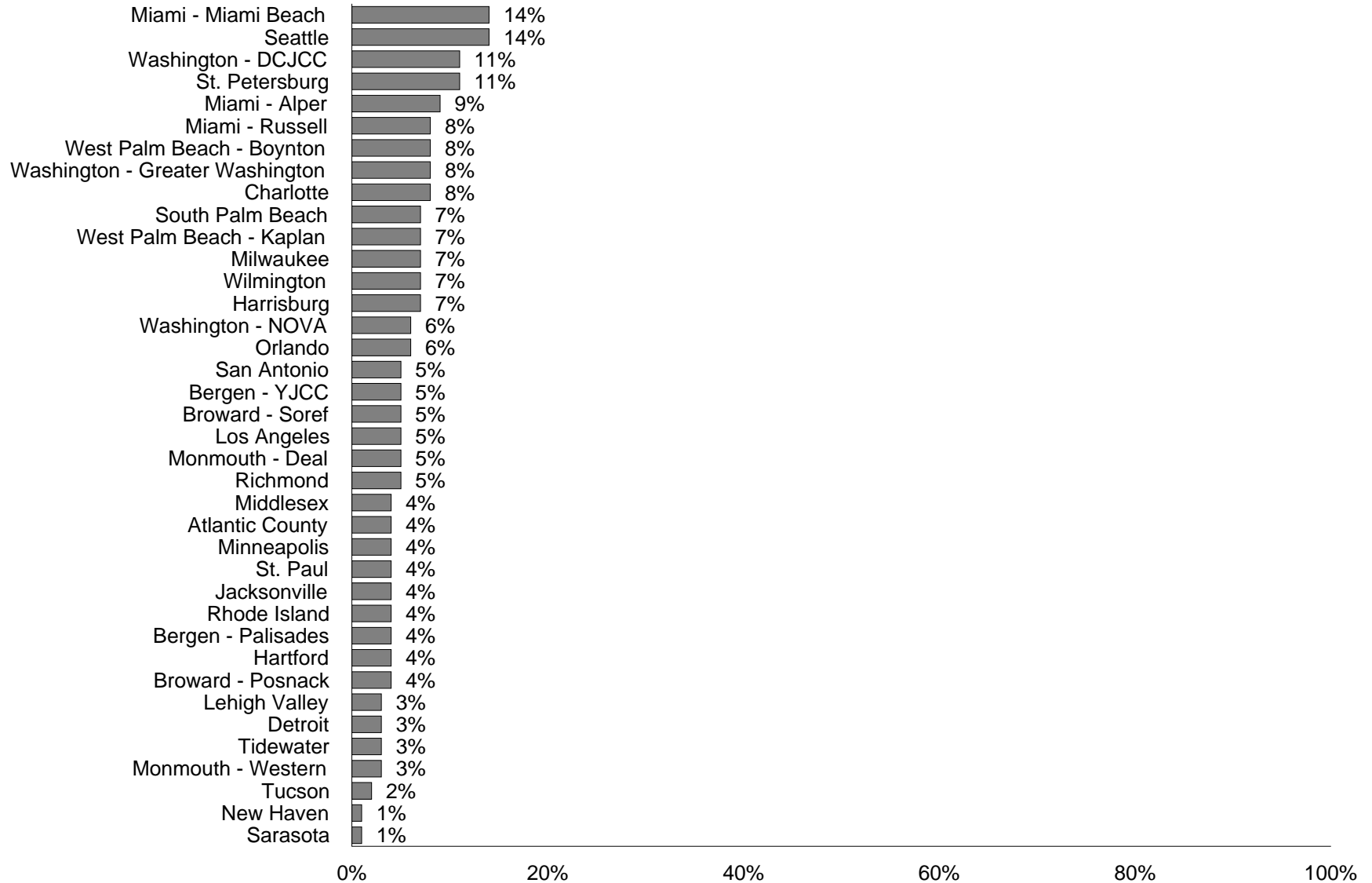


TABLE 1 1
QUALITY OF THE PROGRAMS
AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING
THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%	Community	Year	%
Detroit	2005	8%	Milwaukee	1996	2%
Minneapolis	2004	7%	Wilmington *	1995	2%
St. Paul	2004	5%	Harrisburg	1994	2%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	4%	Miami (Russell) *	2014	1%
Rhode Island	2002	4%	New Haven	2010	1%
Tucson	2002	4%	Middlesex	2008	1%
Seattle ◇	2000	4%	S Palm Beach	2005	1%
St. Petersburg *	1994	4%	Atlantic County	2004	1%
Orlando *	1993	4%	Sarasota	2001	1%
Lehigh Valley	2007	3%	Tidewater	2001	1%
San Antonio	2007	3%	Broward (Soref) *	1997	1%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	3%	Monmouth (Western) * ☼	1997	1%
Hartford	2000	3%	Richmond	1994	1%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	3%	Broward (Posnack) *	1997	0%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	2%	◇ Question was asked about the <i>quality of the facility and the program</i> . * Question was asked about the <i>quality of the facility</i> . * In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the responses of respondents in JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC. ☼ JCC is not a full service facility.		
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	2%			
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	2%			
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	2%			
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	2%			
Jacksonville	2002	2%			
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	2%			
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	2%			
Charlotte ◇	1997	2%			
Los Angeles	1997	2%			

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QUALITY OF THE PROGRAMS

AS A MAJOR REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE LOCAL JCC

(Respondents in JCC Non-Member Jewish Households)

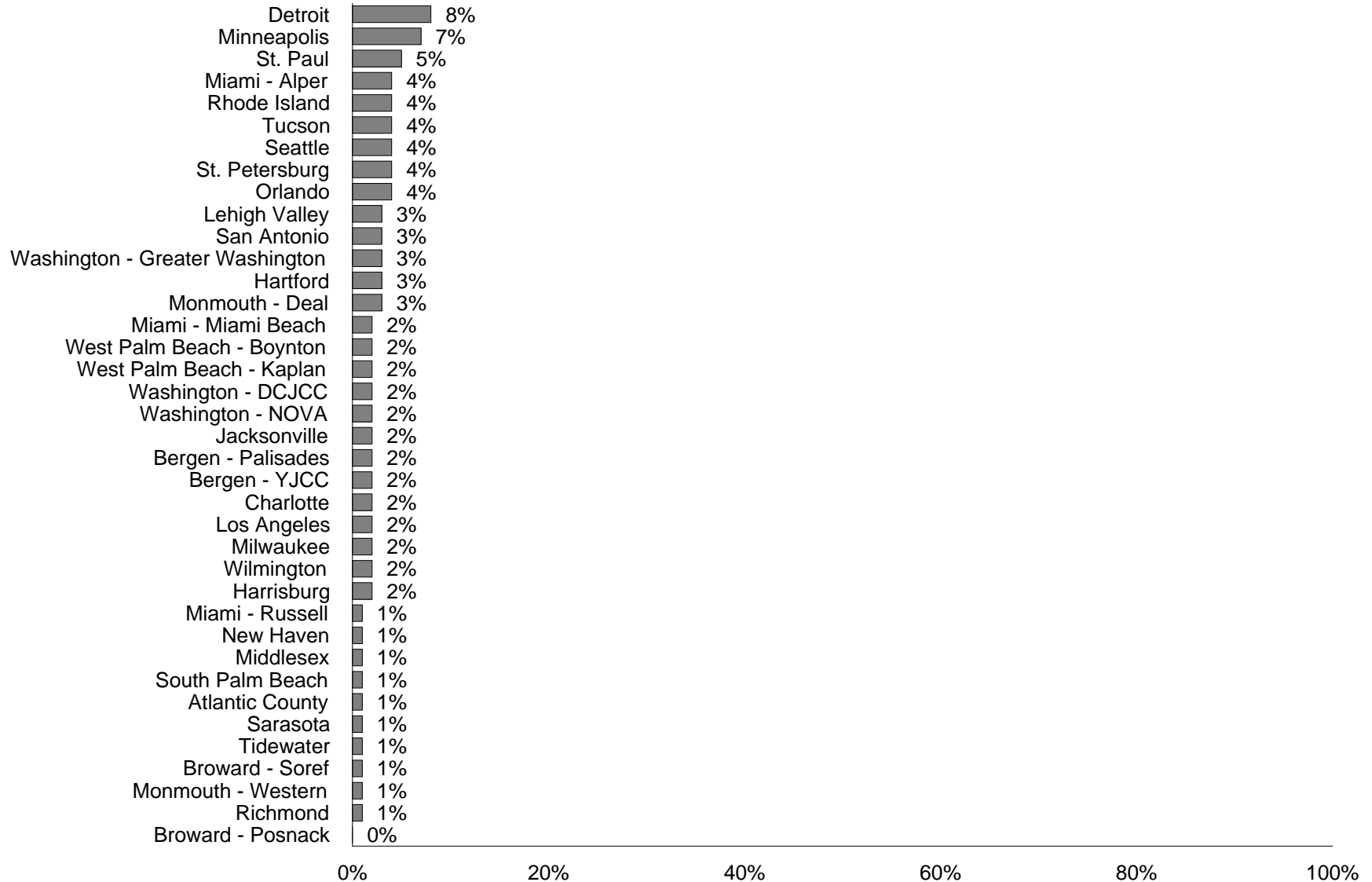


TABLE 12
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE
AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member
Las Vegas 🌐	2005	2%	12	2	85
Broward (Soref) *	1997	4%	22	1	73
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	5%	22	4	69
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	5%	27	2	67
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	8%	21	4	67
Atlanta	2006	8%	25	2	65
S Palm Beach	2005	6%	26	3	64
Miami (Alper) *	2014	5%	27	5	63
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	6%	26	5	63
Chicago	2010	6%	30	2	62
Columbus	2013	13%	25	2	61
Miami (Russell) *	2014	7%	28	4	60
Tucson	2002	9%	23	8	60
Orlando	1993	11%	23	6	60
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	9%	28	4	59
St. Petersburg	1994	9%	32	3	57
Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	6%	37	1	56
Middlesex	2008	2%	42	1	55
New Haven	2010	10%	32	4	54
Rhode Island	2002	6%	37	4	54
Cleveland	2011	13%	29	5	53
Westport **	2000	0%	46	1	53
Howard County **	2010	3%	45	0	52
Atlantic County	2004	10%	34	5	52

**TABLE 12
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE
AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Sarasota	2001	8%	37	4	52
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	7%	38	4	51
Richmond	1994	19%	26	5	50
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	9%	39	3	49
Wilmington	1995	18%	28	5	49
St. Louis	2014	19%	26	6	48
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	13%	33	6	48
Baltimore	2010	13%	32	6	48
Jacksonville	2002	22%	27	4	47
Detroit	2005	11%	39	4	46
Harrisburg	1994	26%	23	5	46
Lehigh Valley	2007	14%	37	4	45
York	1999	17%	28	10	45
Charlotte	1997	30%	19	6	45
Milwaukee	1996	17%	32	7	44
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	16%	36	6	43
San Antonio	2007	23%	29	6	42
Minneapolis	2004	13%	40	4	42
Tidewater	2001	18%	39	1	42
Hartford	2000	17%	36	5	42
Pittsburgh	2002	17%	36	6	41
Rochester	1999	21%	33	7	39
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	25%	32	5	37
St. Paul	2004	27%	28	9	36

**TABLE 12
OVERLAP BETWEEN SYNAGOGUE
AND JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER MEMBERSHIPS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	Both Synagogue and JCC Member	Synagogue Member Only	JCC Member Only	<i>Neither Synagogue nor JCC Member</i>
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs					
Broward	1997	5%	22	2	71
W Palm Beach	2005	6%	24	4	66
Washington	2003	6%	31	3	60
Miami	2014	7%	29	5	59
Monmouth	1997	12%	36	2	50
Bergen	2001	13%	37	5	45
NJPS ¹	2000	14%	26	4	56

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the memberships of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

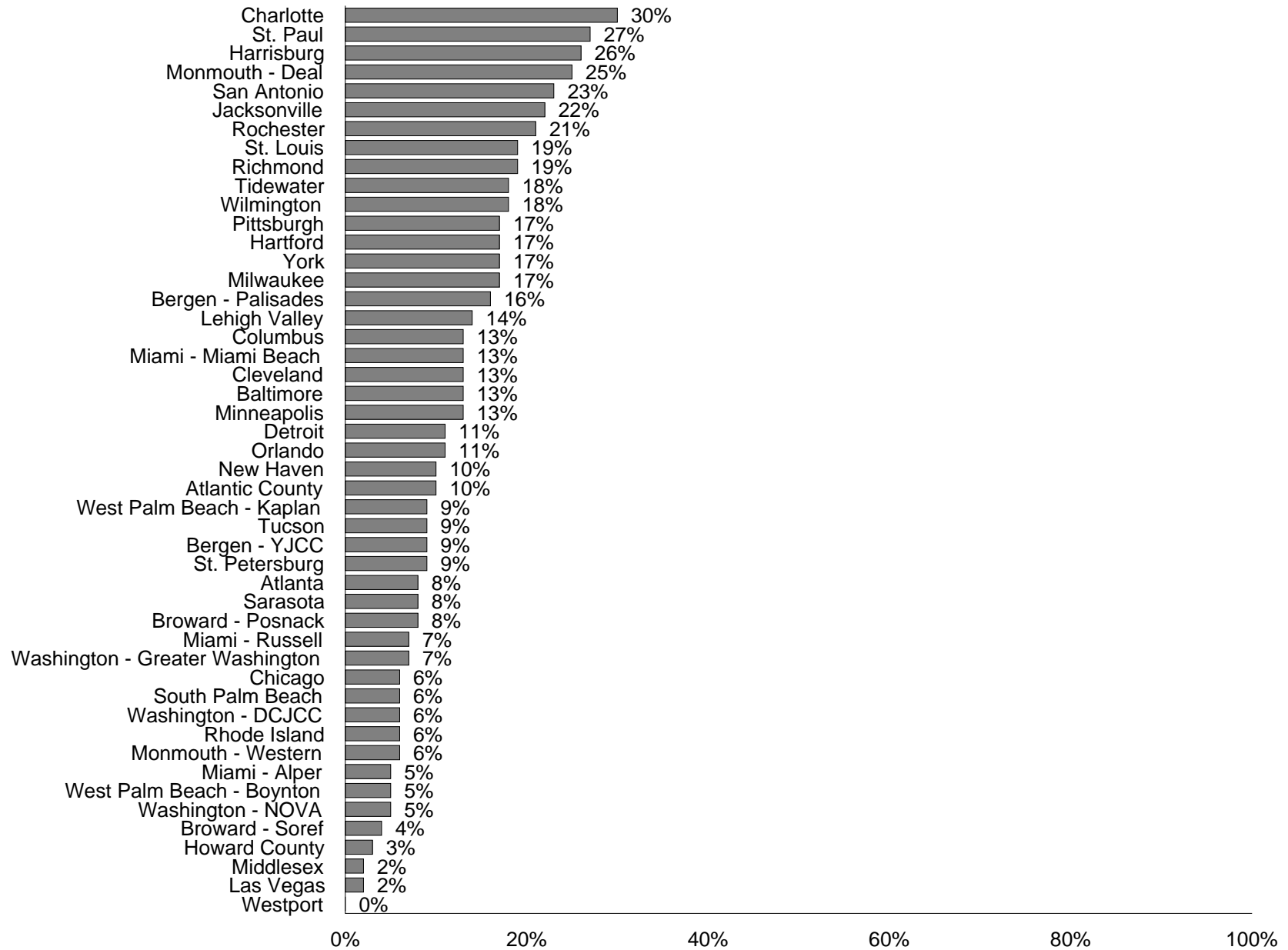
¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*.

Note: Synagogue membership includes both local and non-local synagogues where available. In some communities, mostly communities with a significant number of part-year households, membership in non-local JCCs is also included.

14

BOTH SYNAGOGUE AND JCC MEMBERS

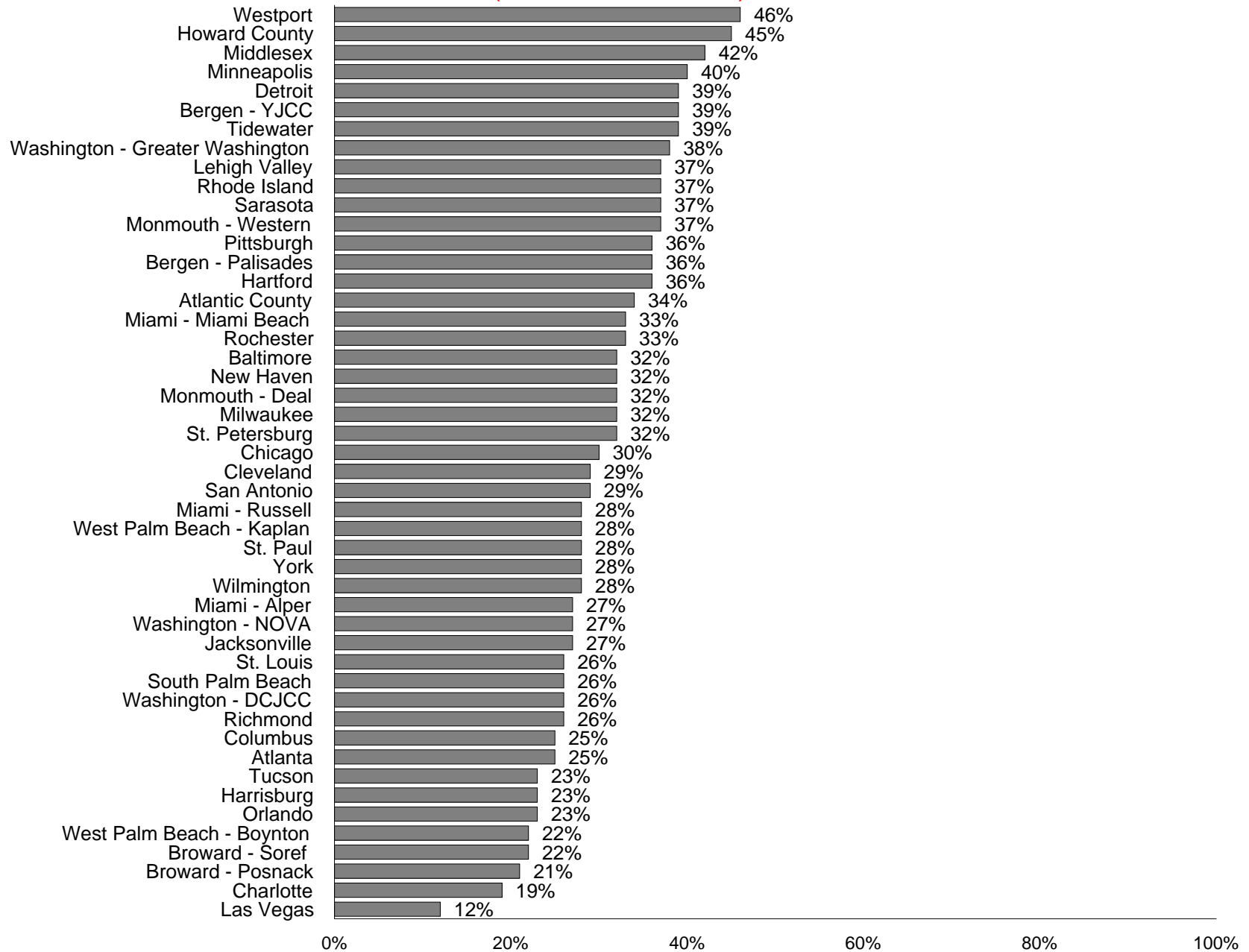
(Jewish Households)



15

SYNAGOGUE MEMBER ONLY

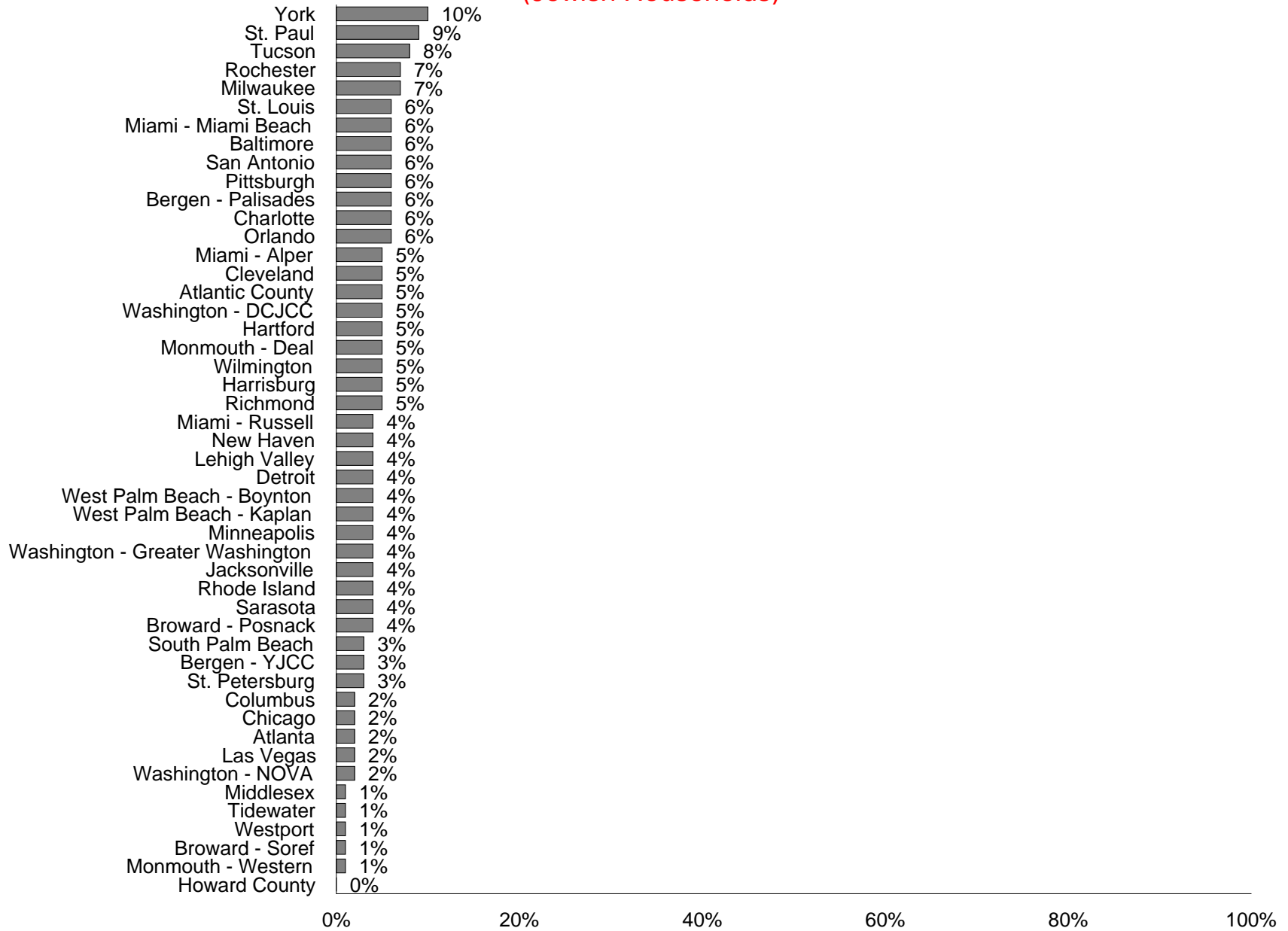
(Jewish Households)



16

JCC MEMBER ONLY

(Jewish Households)



17

NEITHER SYNAGOGUE NOR JCC MEMBERS (Jewish Households)

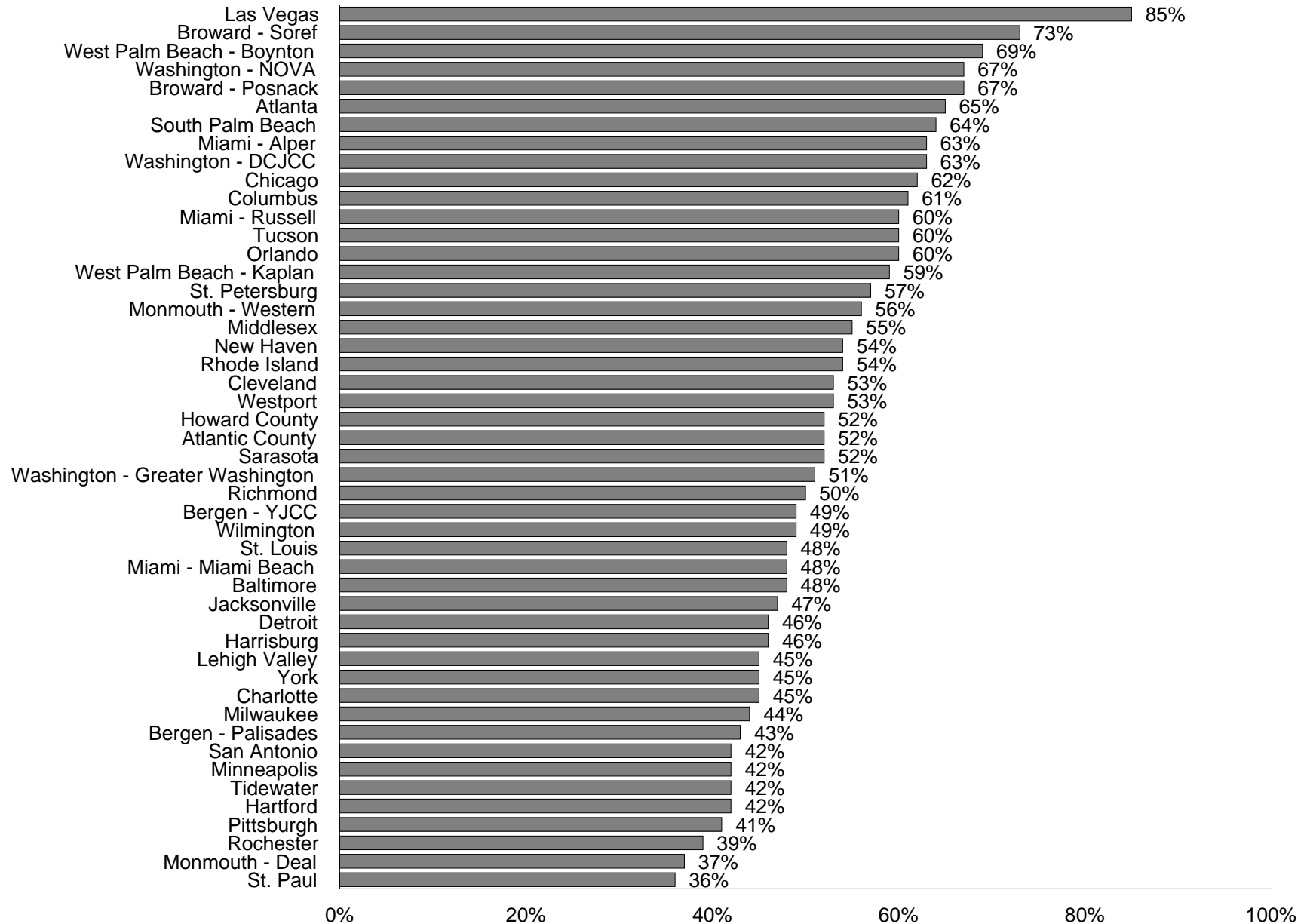


TABLE 13						
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM						
IN THE PAST YEAR						
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS						
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS						
Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	60%		Boston	2005	29%
Los Angeles	1997	54%		Cleveland	2011	28%
San Antonio	2007	52%		Atlantic County	2004	28%
St. Louis	2014	51%		Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%
Baltimore	2010	51%		Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%
St. Paul	2004	48%		St. Petersburg	1994	27%
Tucson	2002	47%		Howard County **	2010	24%
Milwaukee	1996	47%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%
Wilmington	1995	47%		Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%
Richmond	1994	46%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%
Detroit	2005	45%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%		S Palm Beach	2005	19%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%		Portland (ME) ¹	2007	18%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%		Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%
York	1999	44%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%		Las Vegas 🌐	2005	12%
Jacksonville	2002	42%		Westport **	2000	9%
Harrisburg	1994	41%		Seattle	2000	8%
Minneapolis	2004	40%		Middlesex	2008	7%
Hartford	2000	40%		Monmouth (Western) * 🌐	1997	7%
New Haven	2010	39%		Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%		Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs		
Columbus	2013	37%		Bergen	2001	41%
Chicago	2010	36%		Washington	2003	38%
Orlando	1993	36%		Miami	2014	31%
Tidewater	2001	35%		W Palm Beach	2005	27%
Sarasota	2001	34%		Monmouth	1997	24%
New York	2011	32%		Broward	1997	12%
San Diego	2003	32%		NJPS ²	2000	34%
Rhode Island	2002	31%		See footnotes on next page.		
San Francisco	2004	30%				

TABLE 13
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation of households who live in the service area of each JCC.

** The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.

⊗ JCC is not a full service facility.

¹ Participation is in the Jewish Community Alliance, which is a combined Jewish Federation and Jewish Community Center.

² NJPS 2000 data are for the *more Jewishly-connected sample*. Participation is in any JCC, not just the local JCC.

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PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JCC PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR

(Jewish Households)

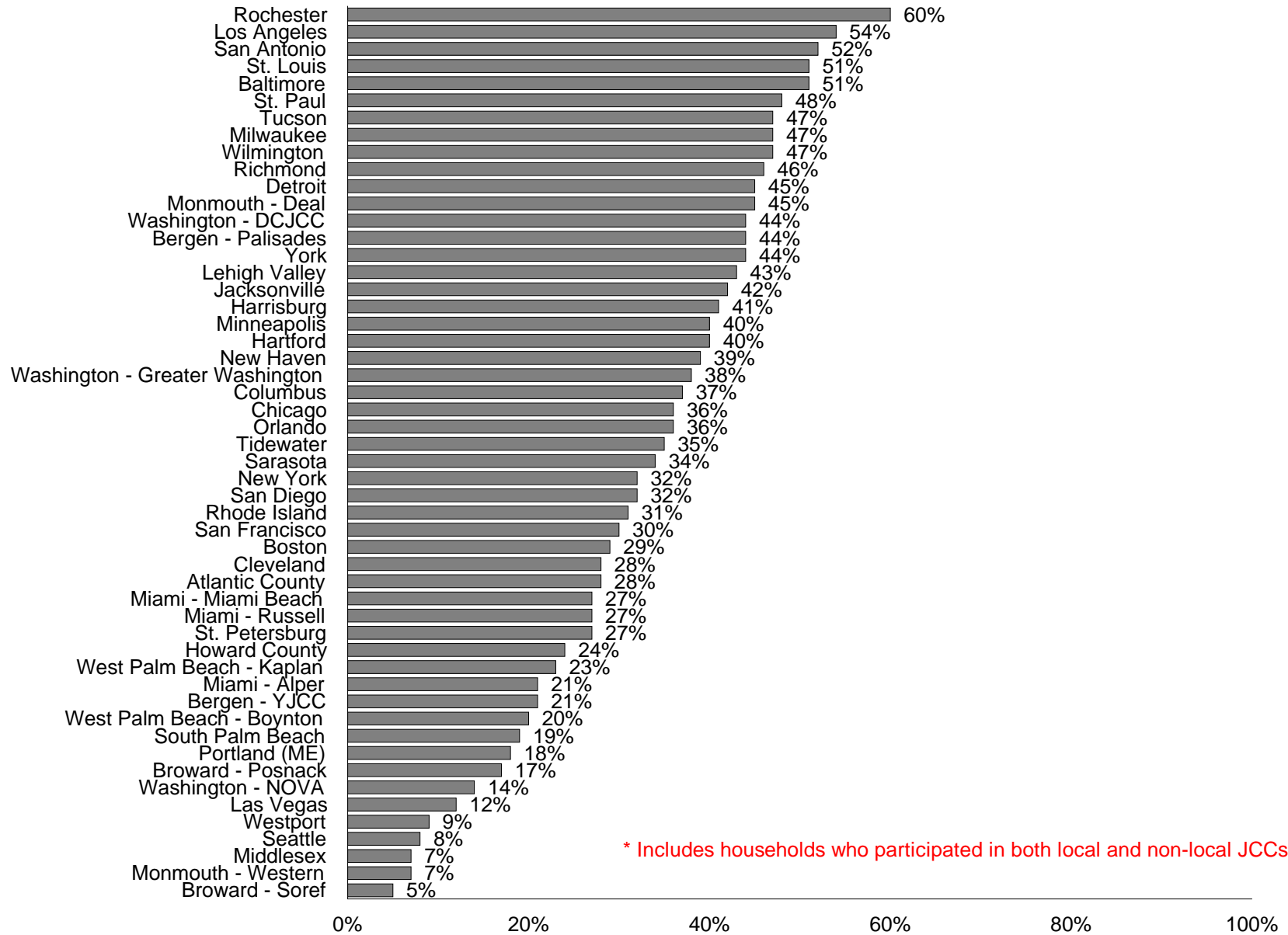


TABLE 14				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Los Angeles	1997	54%	11%	43%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	44%	10%	35%
Baltimore	2010	51%	19%	32%
Rochester	1999	60%	28%	32%
Detroit	2005	45%	15%	30%
Tucson	2002	47%	17%	30%
Chicago	2010	36%	8%	28%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	38%	11%	27%
St. Louis	2014	51%	26%	25%
New Haven	2010	39%	14%	25%
Lehigh Valley	2007	43%	18%	25%
Columbus	2013	37%	14%	24%
Minneapolis	2004	40%	17%	24%
Wilmington	1995	47%	23%	24%
San Antonio	2007	52%	29%	23%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	44%	21%	23%
Milwaukee	1996	47%	24%	23%
Sarasota	2001	34%	12%	22%
Richmond	1994	46%	24%	22%
Howard County **	2010	24%	3%	21%
Rhode Island	2002	31%	10%	21%
Orlando	1993	36%	17%	19%
Hartford	2000	40%	22%	18%

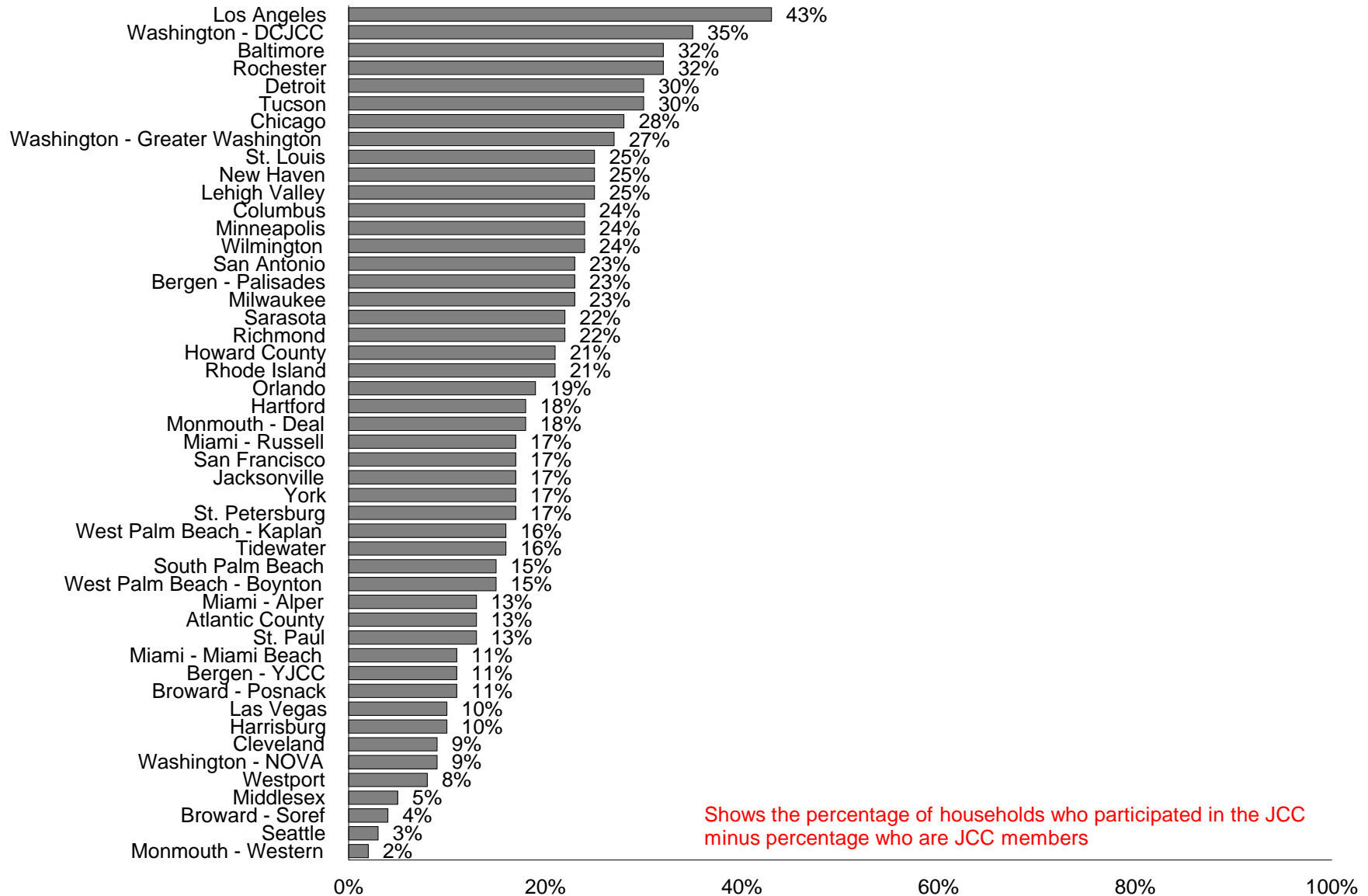
TABLE 14				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Monmouth (Deal) *	1997	45%	27%	18%
Miami (Russell) *	2014	27%	11%	17%
San Francisco	2004	30%	13%	17%
Jacksonville	2002	42%	26%	17%
York	1999	44%	27%	17%
St. Petersburg	1994	27%	10%	17%
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	23%	7%	16%
Tidewater	2001	35%	19%	16%
S Palm Beach	2005	19%	4%	15%
W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	20%	5%	15%
Miami (Alper) *	2014	21%	9%	13%
Atlantic County	2004	28%	14%	13%
St. Paul	2004	48%	36%	13%
Miami (Miami Beach) *	2014	27%	16%	11%
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	21%	10%	11%
Broward (Posnack) *	1997	17%	6%	11%
Las Vegas 🌐	2005	12%	3%	10%
Harrisburg	1994	41%	31%	10%
Cleveland	2011	28%	18%	9%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	14%	5%	9%
Westport **	2000	9%	1%	8%
Middlesex	2008	7%	2%	5%
Broward (Soref) *	1997	5%	1%	4%

TABLE 14				
PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL JCC COMMUNITY COMPARISONS				
BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS				
Community	Year	Local JCC Participation	Local JCC Membership	<i>Participated in a Local JCC Program Without Being a Member</i>
Seattle	2000	8%	5%	3%
Monmouth (Western) * ☉	1997	7%	5%	2%
Total in Communities with 2+ JCCs				
Washington	2003	38%	9%	29%
Bergen	2001	41%	18%	23%
W Palm Beach	2005	27%	7%	21%
Miami	2014	31%	11%	20%
Monmouth	1997	24%	13%	11%
Broward	1997	12%	4%	9%
NJPS ¹	2000	34%	18%	16%
<p>* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the participation and membership of households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>** Both participation and membership are in JCCs located in neighboring communities.</p> <p>☉ JCC is not a full service facility.</p> <p>¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i>. Both participation and membership are in any JCC, not just the local JCC.</p>				

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PARTICIPATED IN A LOCAL JCC PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR WITHOUT BEING A MEMBER

(Jewish Households)



**TABLE 15
MEMBERSHIP IN A FITNESS FACILITY OR HEALTH CLUB
OTHER THAN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JCC NON-MEMBER JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	50%		W Palm Beach (Boynton)*	2005	30%
Las Vegas 🌐	2005	44%		Atlantic County	2004	30%
Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	44%		Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	29%
Westport ¹	2000	43%		Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	28%
Washington (NOVA) *	2003	40%		Hartford	2000	26%
New Haven	2010	39%		Sarasota	2001	25%
St. Paul	2004	39%		Jacksonville	2002	24%
San Antonio	2007	38%		Rochester	1999	17%
Minneapolis	2004	38%		York	1999	17%
Tidewater	2001	36%		<p>* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the membership in a fitness facility or health club of JCC non-member households who live in the service area of each JCC.</p> <p>🌐 JCC is not a full service facility.</p> <p>¹ The JCCs are located in neighboring communities.</p>		
Detroit	2005	35%				
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%				
W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	34%				
Tucson	2002	34%				
S Palm Beach	2005	32%				
Middlesex	2008	31%				
Rhode Island	2002	31%				

MEMBERSHIP IN A FITNESS FACILITY OR HEALTH CLUB OTHER THAN THE JCC

(JCC Non-Member Jewish Households)

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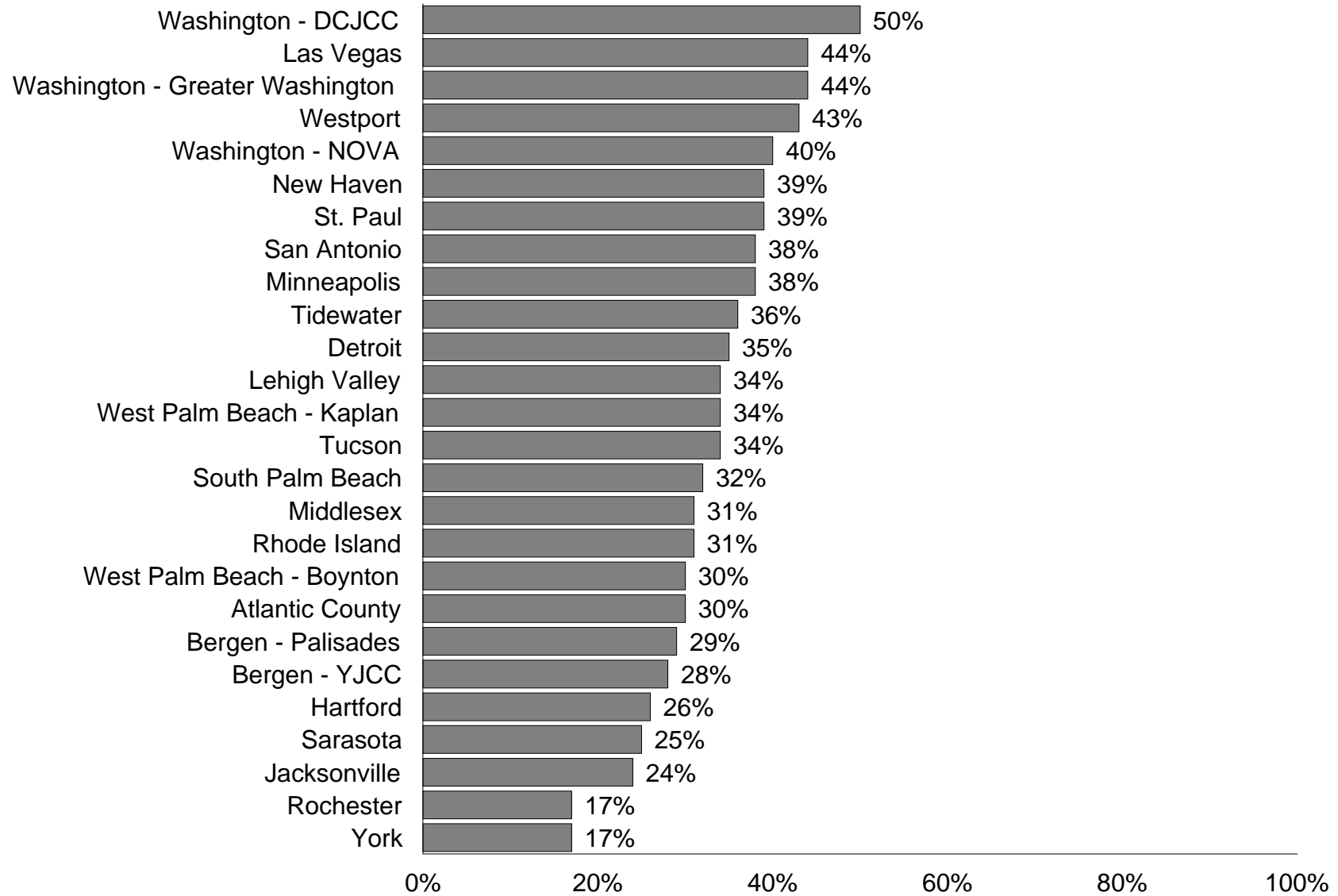


TABLE 16
LOCAL JCC MARKET SHARE OF THE FITNESS FACILITY
AND HEALTH CLUB MARKET AMONG JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF A JCC
OR OTHER FITNESS FACILITY

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Rochester	1999	69%		Rhode Island	2002	26%
York	1999	68%		Washington (Gr. Wash) *	2003	22%
Jacksonville	2002	59%		Washington (DCJCC) *	2003	17%
St. Paul	2004	58%		W Palm Beach (Kaplan) *	2005	15%
San Antonio	2007	52%		W Palm Beach (Boynton) *	2005	14%
Hartford	2000	52%		Washington (NOVA) *	2003	11%
Bergen (Palisades) *	2001	48%		S Palm Beach	2005	10%
Tidewater	2001	40%		Middlesex	2008	6%
Lehigh Valley	2007	39%		Westport ¹	2000	2%
Tucson	2002	37%		* In communities with more than one JCC and where data are available for each JCC, results reflect only the JCC market share among Jewish households who live in the service area of each JCC. ⚙ JCC is not a full service facility. ¹ Represents the market share of the JCCs that are located in neighboring communities.		
Atlantic County	2004	36%				
Sarasota	2001	35%				
Minneapolis	2004	34%				
Detroit	2005	33%				
New Haven	2010	29%				
Bergen (YJCC) *	2001	27%				

21 LOCAL JCC MARKET SHARE OF FITNESS FACILITY AND HEALTH CLUB MARKET AMONG JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

(Households Who Are Members of a JCC or Other Fitness Facility)

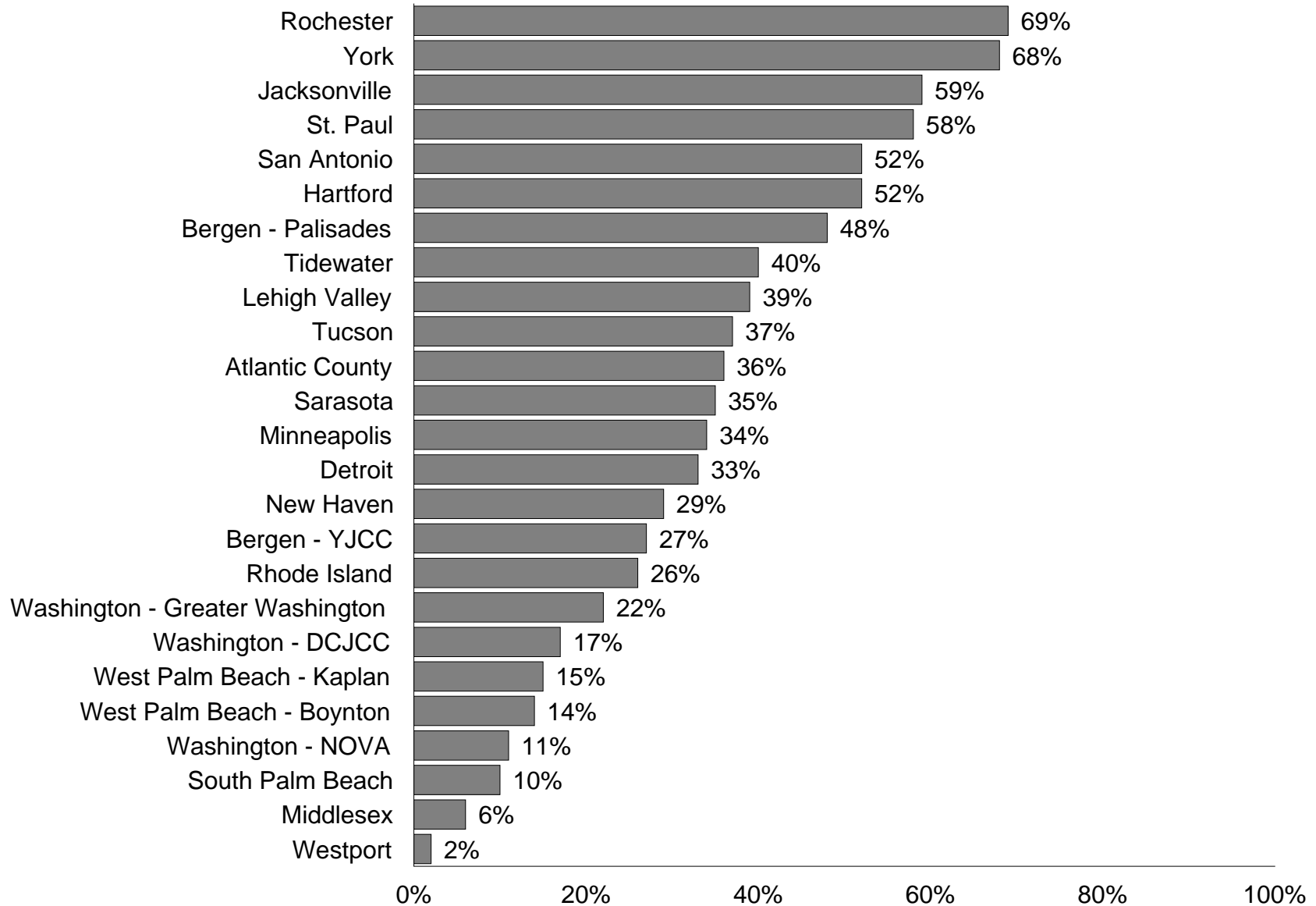


TABLE 17
PROVIDING SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR JEWS
AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

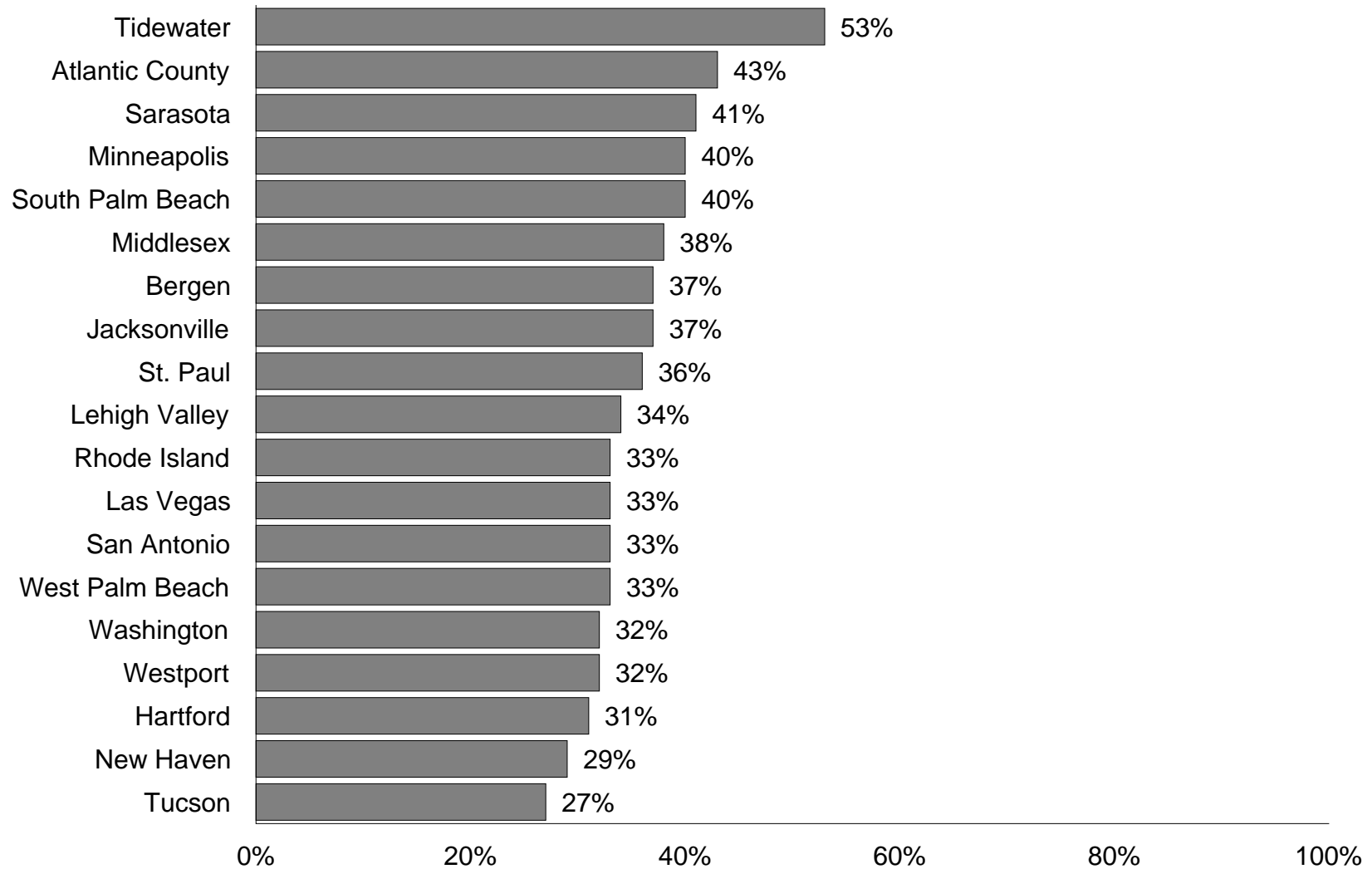
BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER
TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Community	Year	<i>Very Important</i>	Somewhat Important	Not at All Important
Tidewater	2001	53%	39	8
Atlantic County	2004	43%	48	9
Sarasota	2001	41%	48	12
Minneapolis	2004	40%	52	8
S Palm Beach	2005	40%	48	12
Middlesex	2008	38%	50	12
Bergen	2001	37%	53	10
Jacksonville	2002	37%	49	14
St. Paul	2004	36%	59	5
Lehigh Valley	2007	34%	54	12
Rhode Island	2002	33%	54	13
Las Vegas	2005	33%	53	14
San Antonio	2007	33%	51	16
W Palm Beach	2005	33%	50	18
Washington	2003	32%	51	17
Westport	2000	32%	49	19
Hartford	2000	31%	52	17
New Haven	2010	29%	55	17
Tucson	2002	27%	56	17

22 IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR JEWS AS A MOTIVATION TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION

% Very Important

(Respondents in Jewish Households Who Donated \$100 and Over to Jewish Charities in the Past Year)



COMPARISONS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES: A COMPENDIUM OF TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

APPENDIX

This appendix provides further information to help readers use the tables and bar charts, including rules for inclusion of local studies in the compendium, methodological issues in comparing communities, the order of communities, and tips for reading the tables and bar charts.

RULES FOR INCLUSION OF COMMUNITY STUDIES

To be included in the comparison tables and bar charts, a community study must meet the following criteria:

- ❶ The study had to include a telephone survey using random digit dialing for at least part of the sample.
- ❷ The study had to be completed since 1993. If a community completed multiple studies during this period, only the results of the most recent study are shown.
- ❸ The study had to ask the questions addressed in the tables and bar charts using wording similar to other studies and to report the results in a manner facilitating comparison. In many cases where the original results were not reported in a manner facilitating comparison, Dr. Sheskin obtained the original survey data and produced results that permit comparisons. In some cases, differences in the wording of the questions or categories used to report the results are noted in the footnotes to the tables.
- ❹ The study had to ask the questions addressed in the tables and bar charts of the same set of households or persons in a household (known as the *base*) as other studies asked. For example, a question asked only about *Jewish children in Jewish households* cannot be included in the tables and bar charts with other studies that asked the same question about *all children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) in Jewish households*. Minor differences in the set of households or persons queried are noted in the footnotes to the tables. In some cases, communities for which the base is significantly different from that used in the table are listed at the end of the table with the alternative base noted. Such communities are not included in the comparison bar charts.

COMPARISONS AMONG COMMUNITIES: METHODOLOGICAL CONCERNS

As noted, comparisons among Jewish communities help provide an important context for understanding American Jewish communities. Nonetheless, the comparisons should be treated with caution for the following reasons:

❶ **Different Dates of the Studies.** The Jewish community studies included in the comparison tables and bar charts were completed over an extended period of time. Differences between Community A in 1993 and Community B in 2010 may be due to the temporal differences in the community studies. For example, the intermarriage rate in Community A may be lower than in Community B simply because the community study in Community A was completed 17 years earlier, when intermarriage rates generally were lower. This is an extreme example since most comparisons are between studies completed closer in time than in this illustration.

❷ **Different Sampling Methods.** Three different sampling methods generally have been used in Jewish community studies: a random digit dialing (RDD) only sample (drawn from randomly generated telephone numbers); an RDD sample combined with a Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sample (drawn from a telephone directory); and an RDD sample combined with a List sample (usually drawn from the local Jewish Federation mailing list). Only Jewish communities that used RDD sampling for at least part of the sample are included in the comparison tables and bar charts. Different sampling methods *may* lead to differences in survey results. See Section I - Methodology for the sampling methods and sample sizes used in each community study included in the comparison tables and bar charts.

❸ **Different Questionnaires.** A variety of questionnaires have been used in Jewish community studies. For examples, see the Jewish Survey Question Bank (<http://jewishquestions.bjpa.org/>). The survey research literature indicates that even small changes in question wording or in the sequence in which questions are asked on a telephone survey can have a significant impact upon survey results.

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

❺ **Missing Data.** Researchers sometimes treat missing data and “don’t know” responses differently, leading to minor differences in reported results.

⑥ **Identifying Jewish Households.** While there is considerable agreement among researchers and policy makers about how to define Jewish households and persons, different studies may use different questions for qualifying Jewish households and respondents, and researchers may use different methods for deciding if households and persons should be considered Jewish when a particular case is ambiguous.

⑦ **Time-Specific Conditions.** Some comparisons are affected by the year in which a study was completed. This applies particularly to comparisons on economic variables such as income and philanthropy (which may be affected by the state of the economy in a given year) and variables related to Israel (which may be affected by the political situation in Israel in a given year).

ORDER OF COMMUNITIES IN THE COMPARISON TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

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

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

① The first rule applies when a secondary column is used to order the communities that show the same percentage in the primary column.

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

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

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

② The second rule applies when the first rule is not applicable or does not resolve the situation, that is, the communities show the same percentages in all the data columns. In this case, the community with the most recent study is listed first.

③ The third rule applies when the first two rules do not resolve the situation, that is, the communities also have the same year of study. In this case, the communities are listed in alphabetical order.

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

Bar Charts. Comparison bar charts correspond to each primary column in the comparison tables, with the data presented in the same order as it appears in the table. In addition, for tables with multiple data columns, additional bar charts are presented to correspond to those additional data columns thought to be most interesting, with the data presented in descending order of magnitude. In these additional bar charts, when two or more communities show the same percentage (or number), the community with the most recent study is listed first. If the communities also have the same year of study, the communities are listed in alphabetical order.

READING THE TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

Demographic data are easily misunderstood. The most common error in interpretation occurs when readers do not concentrate on the *nature of the denominator (or base) used in calculating a percentage*. Thus, the base in each table and bar chart is generally shown directly below the title.

In some tables and bar charts, “don't know” responses are included in the computations, while in other tables and bar charts they are excluded. The inclusion or exclusion of “don't know” responses depends on whether “don't know” is a statement of value (generally included) or merely an inability to remember or a refusal to respond (generally excluded). In some tables and bar charts, “don't know” responses are treated as negative responses. For example, if a respondent does not know whether the household maintains a synagogue membership, a reasonable assumption is that they do not. Missing responses are excluded from the tables and bar charts.

The reader may notice small differences in the percentages between tables and bar charts due to rounding. At times, also due to rounding, the reported percentages may not sum to 100% and the reported numbers may not sum to the appropriate numerical total. However, the convention employed shows the total as 100% or the appropriate numerical total.

White numbers in black circles (❶, ❷, ❸, etc.) are used in the column headings of tables to indicate that definitions of the terms are provided in the footnotes at the bottom of the table.

Some of the footnotes in the tables are not included in the bar charts to simplify the presentation.

ERRORS IN THE TABLES AND BAR CHARTS

In an undertaking like this, errors in the data are inevitable. Please bring potential errors to the attention of Ira Sheskin at isheskin@miami.edu.